

April 25, 2005

TREASURES EXHIBIT

INTRODUCTION TO THE COLLECTION

The acquisitions of Russian materials at the University of Hawaii Library have focused on Russia's relationship with the countries and peoples of Asia and the Pacific. This priority is distinct among academic collections. From 1937 to 1941 UH History Professor Klaus Mehnert began to acquire both English and Russian language books for the library. John White (1947-77), John J. Stephan (1970-2001) and Patricia Polansky (1969-) continued this emphasis with particular reference to the Soviet/Russian Far East as more specific interests. In the early 1970s Polansky began to acquire items for our special collection of Russian materials printed in China, a period of publishing from 1900 to 1949, that now holds over 1,000 items and has been used by scholars around the world. A catalog of this collection was published by the Russian State Library in Moscow in 2002: *Русская печать в Китае, Японии и Корее...* [Russian publications in China, Japan, Korea...catalog] (Moskva: Pashkov Dom, 2002. 201 p.)

From 1986 to 2003 the University supported a Center for Russia in Asia in the School of Hawaiian, Asian and Pacific Studies, which issued a widely read biennial report on Russia's relations in the Asia Pacific region.

In addition to our special areas UH has offered courses on Russian language/literature and history, geography, philosophy, and religion, generating acquisitions of Russian materials on a wide variety of topics. UH also has Russian holdings in oceanography, volcanology, and tropical agriculture. Our collection reflects the interests of faculty who have been here in the past: Roland Fuchs in Geography, Ella Lury Wiswell and Larry Heien in Russian literature and language, Rex Wade and Donald Raleigh in History. Thanks to the latter two professors we have a strong collection on the Russian Revolutions of 1917.

Patricia Polansky
Russian Bibliographer
Hamilton Library

LISIANSKY

Lisianskii, Iurii Fedorovich (1773-1837)

[name often rendered as Yury or Urey Lisansky]

Путешествие вокруг света в 1803. 4. 5. и 1806 годах по повелению Его Императорского Величества Александра Перваго, на корабле *Неве*, Под начальством флота Капитан-Лейтенанта, ныне Капитана 1-го ранга и кавалера Юрия Лисянского.

[Voyage round the world in 1803. 4. 5. and 1806 by order of His Imperial Majesty Alexander I, on the ship *Neva*, under the command of Fleet Captain-Lieutenant, now Captain First Rank and Cavalier, Iurii Lisianskii.

Sanktpeterburg: v Tipografiia F. Drekhsl'er, 1812. 2 v. in 1 + atlas

The Russians were among the last of the European voyagers to circumnavigate the globe. While the voyages did have military, exploratory, and scientific goals, the primary purpose of these trips from St. Petersburg was to provision the Russian American Company headquarters in the then Russian American port of Sitka (Alaska). In August of 1802 Ivan Fedorovich Kruzenshtern (1770-1846) was named the commander of the *Nadezhda* that would undertake a full-scale expedition to the North Pacific Ocean. He in turn offered the position of second-in-command to Lisianskii, whom he knew as a loyal and accomplished officer. In August of 1803 the two ships left Kronshtadt. In June of 1804 they reached the Hawaiian Islands. The two ships parted company on June 10, when Kruzenshtern headed for Petropavlovsk, Kamchatka and Lisianskii was ordered to head for Russian America. However, Lisianskii sailed first to the Big Island to see the place where Captain Cook had died. By June 19 he was meeting with King Tomari (Kaumualii) on Kauai; by the 20th Lisianskii set sail for Kodiak, discovering the island bearing his name in the Northern Hawaiian Islands. Other important contributions of this voyage were ethnographic descriptions, the collection of artifacts, and several word lists from Nuku Hiva, the Hawaiian Islands, as well as from the islands of Kodiak and Unalaska, the Bay of Kenai, and Sitka Sound.

Our UH copy bears the signature of Lisianskii on p. VI of the first volume. The bookplate tells us that this two-volume set was originally held in the Sevastopol Officers' Library in the Crimea. UH acquired this copy in 1949 from Howells Bookstore in San Francisco for \$275. If the two volumes and atlas sold on the antiquarian market today, the set might bring as much as \$15,000.

KITAISKIJA MYSLI 1775

Leont'ev, Aleksei Leont'evich (1716-1786)

Китайскія мысли, перевел с манжурскаго на російскій язык, Коллегіи иностранных дел секретар Алексей Леонтъев. Изданіе второе.

[Chinese thoughts, translated from Manchurian to Russian by Collegium of Foreign Affairs Secretary Aleksei Leont'ev]

V Sanktpeterburgie: Pri Imperatorskoi Akademii nauk, 1775. 206 p.

Size: 19 x 12.5cm

Leont'ev was a translator of Chinese and Manchurian languages. Educated at the Zaikonospassky Academy [a men's monastery in Moscow], he continued his language studies by living for ten years (1742 to 1752) in Peking with Major Mikhail L'vovich Shokurov, a courier. Next Leont'ev was named a translator to the Collegium of Foreign Affairs. In 1767 he again went to Peking as secretary to Colonel Kropotov. He died in St. Petersburg. Leont'ev was the author of more than seven books on China.

Leont'ev writes on the verso of the title page:

"To the curious reader: this collection of my translations consists of the moral admonitions of one Manchu Han [Emperor Yongzheng], and includes many learned Chinese opinions and discourses ... the majority of which are in use by the people and the State."

This book must have been popular in its day, as it had two editions, and a correction to the second edition.

PAMPHLETS:

CHINESE FAIRY TALES

Волшебные сказки китайцев. Перевел с китайского М.П. Цецегов,
Профессор Кантонского Учительского Колледжа.

[Chinese fairytales]

Berlin: Knigoizdatel'stvo "Sever," 1923. 60 p., illus.

Size: 21 x 14.5 cm.

M.P. Tsetsegov, translator and Professor at the Canton Teachers' College, writes in his foreword: "the majority of these tales were taken from a collection called *Liao zhai zhi yi* by the Shandun teacher Pu Songling. The collection includes nearly 100 tales, but the majority of them are re-tellings based on one general theme. In addition many of the stories speak frankly about murders, robberies and tortures, which are not suitable for reading in families and schools. In view of this I have selected only seven tales that in my opinion are more or less characteristic of the Chinese fairytale genre and portray a softer side."

JAPANESE FOLK TALES

Японскія народныя сказкі. В переклад с немецкаго А.А. Федорова-Давыдова.
С рисунками японских художников. 3-е издание.

[Japanese folk tales]

Moskva: Red. zhurnalov "Svetliachok" i "Putevodnyi Ogonek," 1904. 55 p., illus.

Size: 21 x 14.5 cm.

This little booklet contains stories translated from German by Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Fedorov-Davydov (1875-1936), who was a children's writer, editor, and publisher. He wrote over 125 books for children. He also translated the tales of Grimm and Andersen, and was the editor of the childrens' journals "Ogonek", "Svetliachok", "Putevodnyi ogonek," and "Delo i potekha."

This collection of Japanese folk tales must have been very popular, as it had four editions. The stories selected are as follows:

The crab and the monkey, The sparrow with a cut-off tongue, The man who made flowers bloom in a dead village, Momotarō—the peach boy, The gravel-maker, The betwitched princess, The wild teapot, The boy warrior Kin-Tarō, Japanese children, and The firefly.

ALYMOV

Alymov, Sergei Iakovlevich (1892-1948)

Оклик мира. Рисунки В. Пальмова.

[A call to peace]

Kharbin: Izd. Soveta Professional'nykh i Proizvodstvennykh Soiuzov v polose otchuzhdeniia KVzhd, 1921. 16 p., illus.

Size: 27.5 x 21 cm.

This was one of three books of poetry Alymov published while in Harbin. Regarded as part of the *LEF Movement, this book contains 26 poems, including one about Japan, Korea, Norway, England, America, Germany, India. The verses concentrate on the theme of revolution and the glorification of the world proletariat.

*Levyi front iskusstva [Left front of art]

Alymov was exiled to Siberia in 1911 for participating in revolutionary activities. He made his way to Shanghai and Harbin where he lived from 1917 to 1926, and contributed to the newspaper *Shanghaiskaia zaria*, and the journal *Vestnik Man'chzhurii*. He was the first editor of the daily evening newspaper *Rupor*, and co-editor of the literary monthly *Okno*. In 1919 he became a member of the Harbin studio Kolt'so, which included artists, painters and poets. Alymov was described as tall and handsome with large dark Tatar eyes. Towards the end of his stay in Harbin he was drinking heavily and getting into fights. In 1926 he repatriated to the Soviet Union, where he turned his talents to writing popular songs; many of his poems were set to music. He wrote a novel: *Nanking-road*, which was published in German in 1932 as *Schanghai*.

The avant garde artist is Viktor Nikandrovich Pal'mov (1888-1929), who studied art in Kazan and Moscow schools (1911-14). After the Revolution (1919) together with David Davidovich Burluk (1882-1967) they traveled by train to Siberia (via Vladivostok), Harbin, and Japan. Pal'mov was influenced by Burluk's work on cubism-futurism. Back in Moscow he set up an exhibition "To Japan with Futurism" in 1922. He was a member of the LEF movement from 1923 to 1924. From 1922-8 he was a professor and later Dean at the Kiev Art Institute. He died from an unsuccessful operation.

SEREBRENNIKOVS - Flowers of Chinese poetry

Serebrennikova, Aleksandra Nikolaevna (1883-1975) and Serebrennikov, Ivan
Innokent'evich (1882-1953)

Цветы китайской поэзии. Приложение. Китайские религиозные гимны.

[Flowers of Chinese poetry. Supplement: Chinese religious hymns.]

Tian'tszin: Izd. avt, tip. "Ideal Press," 1938. 168 p.

Size: 19 x 13.5 cm.

This book was published by the authors at the Ideal Press typographer's in the Chinese style: the book case is bound with Chinese brocade and has two bone fasteners; the contents of the book are printed on thin Chinese paper and done in Chinese style binding.

The cover of the book displays the photographs of the authors with an inscription by Aleksandra: "Tientsin. December 1938. Dear Lev Nikolaevich Kukuranov, in memory of those Peking days, when this book began to take shape." It is signed by A. Serebrennikova. and I. Serebrennikov. In the forward the authors thank Kukuranov for invaluable help in translating the Chinese poems from various foreign languages.

This collection is actually translated from anthologies that were available in English, French, and German provided in the list of sources. In the foreword the authors say that to their knowledge this is the first anthology of Chinese poetry in Russian. There are five sections with about 200 poems by over 50 poets. The supplement includes religious hymns from the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.) to the Qing Dynasty (1911) that were translated from Leo Wiegner's *History of the religious beliefs...in China* (1927).

Ivan and Aleksandra were prominent members of the Russian emigre diaspora in China. Ivan graduated from the Military Medical Academy in Saint Petersburg and was arrested for participating in a student demonstration. He moved to Irkutsk where he became an active member of the East Siberian Branch of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society, a secretary of the Irkutsk City Duma, and a minister in the Siberian government of Admiral Kolchak. In 1920 he and his wife emigrated to China. They lived in Harbin and Peking for several years before moving to Tientsin where he remained until his death in 1953. Aleksandra graduated from the Womens' Gymnasium in Irkutsk in 1902. She worked for the local newspaper *Сибирь* [Siberia] and in 1906 married Ivan. After the February revolution she was a member of the Irkutsk City Duma. In Tientsin she worked as a teacher of Russian language and literature while contributing articles and poems to various journals. After Ivan's death she left for Oslo, and then settled in the San Francisco Bay area in 1955 where she remained until her death. She donated her husband's personal archives to the Hoover Institution.

RUSSIANS IN CHINA

GROSSE

Grosse, Lev Viktorovich (1906 - after 1950)

Я, Вы и Он: поэма; роман из жизни шанхайских эмигрантов. Обложка работы художника А.А. Ярона.

[I, you and he: a novel from the lives of Shanghai emigrants]

Shanghai: s.n., 1930. 317 p.

Size: 13 x 9 cm.

The author dedicates this novel in verse to his father. Lev Grosse, the son of a diplomat, was born in Yokohama, Japan, graduated from high school in Harbin, attended the Sorbonne (1925) and a university in Berlin (1926) to study bacteriology. He returned to Shanghai in 1927 where he worked as a translator for foreign firms, and contributed articles to many newspapers and journals. He was President of the Literary Society in Shanghai (1935). A mystic and believer in philosophy he organized a philosophical-religious circle in Harbin. One of the chapters in this book is entitled "The High Priest of Siam." It is a religious discussion about Buddha and Christ. Grosse wrote many poems against Fascist Germany. He was married to Natal'ia Iosifovna Il'ina (1914-1994); they repatriated to the Soviet Union in 1948. Lev was arrested and died in a Gulag camp.

The cover was done by Aleksandr Aleksandrovich IAron (1910-1971), who was a journalist and the son of a prominent architect in Shanghai. He died in Sao Paulo, Brazil.

MAGAZINES:

Современная женщина [The Modern Woman] Monthly/weekly. Shanghai:
1937, no. 1 (Feb.) — 1941, no. 44 (Jan.)
Size: 26.5 x 19.5 cm. Two issues

The introduction to the first issue says that even though it is difficult to publish a journal, the contents are considered to be of wide interest. The print run was 1,000. Although many of the most prominent literary figures were working for this magazine contributing short stories and poems, the contents are primarily devoted to womens' issues — stories about Hollywood's new movies and stars, how to raise children, new fashions, hairdos, make up suggestions, and recipes. The owner and publisher is Viktor Aleksandrovich Vasil'ev (1903- ?), and the main editor is Tat'iana Andreevna Barsukova (1903- ?).

From issue March 1939: [photos of women on left; stamps and money on right]

LOOK FOR THE WOMAN!

This short article points out that these unknown women travel great distances and have become more famous than heroes or artists— Greta Garbo, for example. The magazine found out who posed for the images on the money and stamps shown, and mentions a few of the artists.

СЛОВО

[The Word]

Irregular. Shanghai: 1930 --?

Size: 37.5 x 26.5 cm.

This was a free Sunday supplement to the newspaper of the same title, *Slovo*, which was a daily from 1929 to 1943. It was edited until 1937 by Pavel Ivanovich Zaitsev (1884-?), an engineer and journalist, who lived in Shanghai. Hamilton Library holds 23 issues published between 1931-1933. The contents are largely stories on Hollywood, ballet, opera, numerous photos of people living in Shanghai, poems, and some serialized stories and accounts of historical events like the civil war.

All magazines and newspapers had to register with the police. The Shanghai Municipal Police files say that the newspaper was begun by Izmail Mussaevich Altadukov (1892-?). It had a "pro-Japanese" attitude from 1936-37, but largely supported the Russian Emigrant Committee under Viktor Fedorovich Grosse (1867?—1931). No mention of the supplement is made— it may not have had to apply for registration since it was part of the newspaper.

2 BAKICH WATERCOLORS of Russian Churches in Harbin, China

Size of both: 54.5 x 45 cm.

Artist is Michael Andreevich Bakich (1909-2002) Born in Vladivostok, Russia, his family fled to Harbin in 1923. Here he completed his studies of architecture and structural engineering. He went on to design and build many monuments and buildings, especially well-known is his monument to victims of the Harbin floods. He emigrated with his wife and two children to Australia at the end of 1958, where he secured a job as an architect, and was involved in many buildings in areas around Sydney. After retiring in 1976, he devoted much of his time to painting watercolors, and was invited to become a member of the Royal Art Society.

Cathedral

Свято-Николаевский собор

St. Nicholas Cathedral began construction in 1899. It is built with no nails or bolts; timber mortised joints, notched and fixed with hardwood dowels were used. The architect-engineer was Iosif Vladimirovich Padlevskii (1863-?).

This beautiful church was destroyed on 23 August 1966 by the Chinese Red Guards during the "Cultural Revolution."

Church

Свято-Успенский храм

The Holy Assumption (of the Virgin Mary) Church at the entrance to the New Cemetery in Harbin was dedicated 22 November 1908. After the Chinese Cultural Revolution the top of the church was taken down and the cemetery was ploughed over and made into a Peoples' Park. Ice cream and other snacks are sold inside the former church.

LA TRAVIATA POSTER

Size: 78 x 106.5 cm.

Harbin Railway Club
Monday
28 May

First showing of an opera by the Opera Studio of
A.P. and A.A. Lushnikovs
Presenting the full opera

TRAVIATA

Opera in 4 acts with Music by Verdi

Conductor V.M. Kaplun-Vladimirskii

Director S. M. Ul'ianov

Artist A.D. Safronov

Choir of 30 from the Opera Studio
A.P. and A.A. Lushnikovs

Concert masters—
A.B. Subbotovskii,
O.N. Ol'shevskaiia
Orchestra of 25

Begins at 8:30 pm

Prices begin at 40 [qian]

In a 3 act ballet by the soloists

Participants:

G.G. Rochinskaia-Lushnikova,
Menari, Kiseleva, Muntsev, Murav'ev,
Cheusov, Kolosov

L. Preobrazhenskoi,
V. Izhevskogo and
the Corps de ballet

Box office opens from 11 am to noon & 6-8 pm

Printed [not later than 1935] by Typographer Rel'ef -- Konnaia Street

Annotation: This playbill for the opera La Traviata was given to the library by Andre Tarala (1893-1999), a former Russian resident of Harbin, who lived in Sydney, Australia.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR MANUSCRIPT

Kuskov, D. PL

Бой за "Оторванку" и некоторыя другія воспоминанія участника Русско-японский войны: логическое и психологическое изследованія.

[The battle for "Otorvanka" and several other memories of participants of the Russo-Japanese War: a logical and psychological investigation]

Paris, 1932. 96 p. (mimeographed)

Size: 31 x 21 cm.

A statement in the middle of the cover says: Dedicated to all those who have died for the Russian homeland -- unknown officers, soldiers and sailors of the Imperial guards, army and navy — strewing their bones in the vast expanses from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Kuskov says that his diary remained in Russia when he emigrated, so these notes are based on his memory of events more than 25 years earlier. Nonetheless, these handwritten thoughts by first-hand participants are a useful source for students of the Russo-Japanese War. Kuskov was a member of the Volunteer Riflemen Corps, and the head of their detachment was General Anatolii Nikolaevich Rozenshil'd von Paulin (1860-1929), who was commander of the 2d Brigade of the 10th East Siberian Rifle Division. The notes open 1 March (16 Feb.) 1905 as the Russians are preparing to face the Japanese at "Otorvanka." This might be a nickname bestowed by Russian soldiers on a contested site. The author quotes from the Bible: "And the sun stood still ..." Joshua X, 13

The descriptions in these notes deal with the events around the Battle of Mukden, the last major land battle of the Russo-Japanese War. The troops on each side were nearly equal when the battle opened with the Japanese 5th army attacking the left flank of the Russian forces on February 20. Despite heavy fighting the Japanese forces progressed and threatened to encircle the Russian forces in the city. The Russians retreated to the north and Mukden fell. Russian casualties included 26,500 killed, approximately 25,000 wounded, and about 40,000 taken prisoner, for a total of 100,000 men lost. The Japanese forces lost about 41,000, including both killed and wounded. Strategically the possession of the city meant little, but the defeat was one more reason that convinced Tsar Nicholas II to accept mediation by U.S. President Theodore Roosevelt in 1905.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR print

The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) began when Japan launched a surprise attack on Russian warships anchored in Port Arthur. The unsuccessful and unpopular war was a prelude to Japanese victories on land and sea. Japan's war cabinet declared war on February 4, 1904; during the night of February 7-8 the Japanese fleet surprised and crippled several parts of the Russian fleet anchored off Port Arthur. The following afternoon the Japanese sank two Russian cruisers. This print depicts a Japanese torpedo boat attacking a Russian warship at the entrance of Port Arthur probably at the opening of hostilities.

Gift of John J. Stephan (UH History Dept, Emeritus Professor)

"Nichi-Ro Ryōjun-kō kaisen suiraitel Seikō no zu"
Chinzai Rosetsu

"Successful torpedo boat attack at the entrance of Port Arthur during the Russo-Japanese War"

Published: February Meiji 37 [1904]

Printed February 17, 1904

Printer/Publisher: Katada Chojiro

AZIATSKAIA ROSSIIA - ATLAS and vol. I

Азиатская Россия. Изд. Переселенческого управления Главного управления землеустройства и земледелия.

[Asiatic Russia. A publication of the Resettlement Administration of the Chief Administration of Land Settlement and Agriculture]

S. Peterburg: [Tovarishchestvo A.F. Marks], 1914. 3 v. + Atlas

This lavish publication was the idea of Aleksandr Vasil'evich. Krivoshein (1857-1921), an important Tsarist government official, who was appointed Minister of Agriculture in 1908. He had the goal of answering the question of future interests in the Asian regions of the Russian Empire. The person responsible for overseeing the actual work on these volumes was a close friend and deputy of Krivoshein's Senator and Privy Councillor Grigorii Viacheslavovich Glinka (1862-1934) from the Resettlement Administration.

The two volume text is accompanied by over 700 illustrations. The first volume has articles of historical, legal and ethnographic focus (*Liudi i poriadki* [People and customs]); the second volume's articles are on natural sciences and economics (*Zemlia i khoziaistvo* [The land and economy]). Each chapter is written by a different person, among whom are G.K. Gins, I.P. Tolmachev, and S.V. Vostrotin, all of whom emigrated to China. A consular report on Japanese fishing made by V.V. Trautshold, the man sent to Hawaii in 1917, is listed in the bibliography of sources. The range of subjects is vast, and the introduction says this is a first attempt at a Siberian encyclopedia. The most glaring omission is any reference to the exile system and penal colonies. The third volume is a wonderful list of indices: a 70 p. combined personal name, geographic name, and subject; a 70 p. index of the sources used; a 10 p. list of the photographs and drawings; and 2 p. of the maps, plans and diagrams.

The Atlas had new cartographic materials available for use in compiling the numerous maps which detail geologic features, soil, religions, railways, population, native groups, political divisions, plans of individual towns, a full color page of heraldic emblems, and so on. Reproductions of the earliest maps of Siberia are included.

As the late British historian Terence Armstrong remarked in his 1974 introduction to the reprint of the first two volumes of *Азиатская Россия*, "This is a work with no peer, before or after it in time. It is remarkable in how many respects the information is still accurate but hard to find elsewhere."

The Great Siberian Migration was an agricultural movement that involved European Russia, Asiatic Russia, and the Empire as a whole, and in particular its agriculture and its peasantry. Resettlement was a form of migration and important means of internal colonization. After the peasant reform of 1861 resettlement quickened with most settlers heading for Siberia. The Resettlement Administration under Privy Councilor Glinka supervised the granting of permissions to migrate, the management of the process of

installation of the migrants, the disposition of the credits allotted for migrations affairs, and the preliminary work on all legislation dealing with migration. In 1905 the Resettlement Administration was reorganized into the Ministry of Agriculture and renamed the Chief Administration of Land Settlement and Agriculture [Glavnoe upravlenie zemleustroistva i zemledeliia].

Peasant migration to the Far East fell into three phases: (1) 1859-82, (2) 1882-1907, and (3) 1908-17. Most of the newcomers in the Far East came from Irkutsk Province and the Trans-Baikal region. After the completion of the Trans-Siberian railroad resettlement intensified markedly. By 1911 a new Committee for the Settlement of the Far East came into being. Between 1906 and 1914, 3.3 million persons crossed the Urals into Siberia. In 1909, the number of migrant plots registered for occupation in the Amur and Ussuri regions together was greater than for any other single migrant region.

Donald W. Treadgold, *The Great Siberian migration* (Princeton U Press, 1957)
John J. Stephan, *The Russian Far East: a history* (Stanford U Press, 1994)

RUSSIAN PASSPORT APPLICATION ALBUM

Size: 35.5 x 21.5 cm.

At the beginning of the 20th century Hawaii sugar plantation owners began to recruit laborers of European background. Former Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii and Director of the Bureau of Immigration, Alatau L.C. Atkinson, and a somewhat questionable Russian entrepreneur A. V. Perelestrous, traveled to Harbin, Manchuria to recruit Russian workers, primarily from the area around Vladivostok. Perhaps as many as 2,000 Russians and Ukrainians came to Hawaii. The idea for repatriating Russians living aboard began right after the February Revolution in Petrograd. Vil'gel'm Vasil'evich Trautshold, a career diplomat who had served as a Vice Consul in Hakodate (1906-12), as a Consul in Dairen and General Consul in Harbin (1914-17), was sent to Hawaii from September 1917 to March of 1918. The costs of repatriation to Russia were borne by the new government.

The album contains the passport applications for 165 people who wished to return to their native country. Every person was required to submit a photograph, and details on where they were born and when, what work they did in Russia, year and name of ship on which they came to Hawaii, what work they did here, how many children, and their religion.

The album is a uniquely valuable resource for genealogical research. It is available on the web. An abbreviated English translation accompanies each page of the Russian text. See: <http://libweb.hawaii.edu/libdept/russian/album/welcome.htm>

Photo of Trautshold:

His family and first names are rendered variously:

Vil'gel'm Vasil'evich Trautskhol'd (Vasilii Vasil'evich Trautshol'd

Date and place of birth unknown - died July 7, 1937 in France.

Photo provided by the Central State Historical Archive in Saint Petersburg, Russia

BOOK WITH BULLET PEN

ОГНЕННЫЕ ЛИСТЬЯ: СТИХИ.

[Fiery leaves: verses]

Khabarovsk: Kn. izd-vo, 1972. 190 p., illus.

Size: 13.5 x 8.5 cm.

This is a collection of poems about the October Revolution and the civil war in the Far East written by many different poets, but united in their descriptions of this historic event. The compilers are P. N. Bogoiavlenskii and Sergei Innokent'evich Krasnoshtanov, a professor at the Khabarovsk Pedagogical University. The illustrations each in black white and red are by Gennadii Dmitrievich Pavlishin, People's Artist and winner of the Krupskaja State Prize, a well-known illustrator of animal and indigenous peoples in books about the Russian Far East, who became known after the collapse of the Soviet Union for his paintings of icons.

This book was donated to Hamilton Library by Lydia Pavlovna Pyn'ko, former longtime librarian of the Library of the Far Eastern Branch of the USSR's Academy of Sciences. It is inscribed by Pavlishin.

On front of little box:

В этом патроне, читатель, земля с волочаевской сопки, земля, обрагренная
кровью борцов за советскую власть

[In this cartridge pen, dear reader is soil from the Volochaevsky hill, soil, that has
been made crimson by the blood of the fighters for Soviet rule]

On the back of the box:

Разгромили атаманов, разогнали всех господ и на Тихом океане свой
закончили поход

[They defeated the Atamans, chased away all the bourgeoisies and on the shores
of the Pacific Ocean they ended their campaign]

BROADSIDES from the Siberian intervention

Background:

Broadsides were a very useful source of information during strikes, revolutions, and similar tumultuous events. Many of them fell into the category of being illegal, because they did not go through the censor. They were quick and cheaper to print than a newspaper.

Hamilton Library has three examples from the Allied Intervention in Siberia (1918-1920). This was the attempt by troops from America (9,000), Britain (800), Canada (4,000), Australia (300), Italy (1,400), and Japan (70,000) to support the Czech Legion, a group of 50,000 prisoners of war who were congregated along the Trans-Siberian Railroad aiding the Tsarist White Army under Admiral Kolchak. The Allied force landed in Vladivostok and spread along the Trans-Siberian and Chinese Eastern railroads.

Size: 70.5 x 22 cm.

TELEGRAMS

Information Branch of the Higher Command Headquarters

No. 4 26-27 October 1918 Omsk

Welcome to the union of Great England and Great Russia

A victorious offensive of the Allies.

THE ARRIVAL OF ENGLISH TROOPS

Among other items on this sheet:

Progress within Russia as to various battles

Report on Allied progress in Belgium and France

Russia recognizes Czechoslovakia's independence

The French mission in Omsk

The American YMCA in Omsk

Size: 43.5 x 14.5cm.

No. 34 Ekaterinberg, 13 November 1918

Issued at 4 pm

TELEGRAMS

From a Czechoslovakian diary

The offensive of the Allies

Progress on the European front

Abdication of Kaiser Wilhem II (1859-1941)

Socialists gather in Munich

Activity of the Czech regiment in the Ukraine

In the area of Odessa Help

of the Americans

President Wilson encourages a commercial auction to raise money to help Russia

In the Dardanelles

The British navy is clearing the Dardanelles of mines

Size: 54 x 25 cm.

AN APPEAL

From Great Britain's government to the Russian people

The Allies have not forgotten you. We remember your help in the first years of the war. We arrive as friends to help you. Germany is attempting to enslave you and use the riches of your country for themselves. WE WILL NOT KEEP ANY PART OF YOUR TERRITORY. We are sorry the civil war is dividing the country and helping the Germans. We do not attempt to impose a political system. THE FATE OF RUSSIA IS IN THE HANDS OF THE RUSSIAN PEOPLE.

We are not only trying to turn back Germany, but to give economic help to your destroyed country. Our goal is to help you develop your industry, so that you can use the rich natural resources for yourselves.

RUSSIAN PEOPLE! Unite with us and defend your freedom. Our only desire is to see Russia strong and free, and then stand aside and observe the further fate of your freely expressed will.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Balfour*

Publication of the British Military-Publicist (-city?) Bureau in Harbin
Elektro-tipografiia [Electro-typography] of L. L. Bursuk, Novyi gorod

* Arthur James Balfour, Earl of Balfour, 1848-1930

British Conservative politician, born in Scotland, prime minister 1902-05, and foreign secretary 1916-19. He issued the Balfour Declaration in 1917 and was involved in peace negotiations after World War I, signing the Treaty of Versailles.

Rare fDK 259 .U38 UKHTOMSKII

CROWN PRINCE NICHOLAS TOURS ASIA

Ukhtomskii, Esper Esperovich, 1861-1921

Путешествие на Восток Его Императорскаго Высочества Государя Наследника Цесаревича, 1890-1891. Автор-издатель Кн. Э. Э УХТОМСКИЙ. Иллюстрировал Н.Н. Каразин.

[Travels in the East by His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince [Nicholas], 1890-1891]

S.-Peterburg: Tip. F.A. Brokgauza v Leiptsig, 1893-1897. 6 v., illus., maps, ports.

Size: 39 cm. tall

The Tsarevich [Crown Prince] departed from his residence at Gatchina, about thirty miles from St. Petersburg, on November 4, 1890 for a tour that ended some nine months later on August 16, 1891. Tsar Alexander II sent his son Nicholas, the twenty-two year old heir, on a nine-month tour of Asian countries. This was an event of considerable importance, as no previous reigning sovereign had enjoyed such an opportunity of seeing first-hand Russia's neighbors.

The trip was carried out under the general guidance of Prince Esper Esperovich Ukhtomsky, a friend of the Tsar, a man of wealth, a publisher and editor, who was an advocate of the superior ability of Russians to understand and master Asians. The itinerary took the travelers through Warsaw to Vienna, Egypt, India, Ceylon, Thailand, Java, Saigon, China, Japan and Siberia where Nicholas broke ground in Vladivostok for the eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

The account of the trip is a six volume folio set of 1,500 pages with 675 engravings by Nikolai Nikolaevich Karazin (1842-1908), a renown Russian artist of the time. Ukhtomsky produced this work in close consultation with Nicholas, who read and approved each chapter. It took six years to complete, eventually had four editions. The trip was translated into English, French, German, and Chinese.