

Annotated Catalogue of the Book Exhibition
A Bridge between Cultures:

Commemorating the Two-Hundredth Anniversary of Robert Morrison's Arrival in China

Asian Division
Library of Congress, U.S.A.

文化橋樑：馬禮遜來華二百周年紀念
美國國會圖書館亞洲部展覽書目解題

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Robert Morrison (1782-1834): A Short Biography

Robert Morrison, born in 1782 as the youngest son of eight children in Northumberland, England, paved the way for future missionary work in and further study of China. By the age of twenty, Morrison had already decided to join the ministry of the church, where his talents as both a missionary and a scholar began to emerge. In 1805, he traveled to London to pursue the study of medicine and Chinese. There, he began to transcribe Chinese manuscripts in the British Museum and translate some extracts of the New Testament. In addition, preparations started to be underway for Morrison to travel to China under the financial support of both the London Missionary Society and the American Bible Society. In May 1807, Morrison, with a letter of introduction written by Secretary of State James Madison (1751-1836), finally departed for China from New York.



Morrison landed at Macao on September 4, 1807 and was immediately ordered away by the Portuguese, who were suspicious of this Protestant interloper in what was heretofore an exclusively Catholic field. Thus he was forced to go to Canton 廣州 (Guangzhou), where he stayed until 1808. Afterwards, Morrison returned to Macao 澳門 with the British, assisting the East India Company as a Chinese translator. There he began to pursue the daunting task of bringing Christianity to the Chinese. By the end of 1808, Morrison had transcribed most of his *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language* and two years later, his *A Grammar of the Chinese Language* was ready to go to press. Life in China was full of challenges, but Morrison's determination helped him not lose focus. In 1819, Morrison, with





the help of Reverend William Milne (1785-1822) 米憐, accomplished the task of translating thirty-nine books from both the Old and New Testaments into Chinese. Earlier that year, they founded the Anglo-Chinese College 英華書院 in Malacca 嗎叻呷. Three years later, in February 1822, Morrison finished the third part of his *Dictionary*. In 1824, he returned to England, where he was elected as Fellow of the Royal Society and appointed as a member of the London Missionary Society's Board of Directors.

Morrison returned to China in September 1825. During his second stay in Macao, Morrison founded the English paper, the *Canton Register* and completed the translation of many books, most notably the third part of the *Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect* 廣東省土話字彙. Morrison lived out the remainder of his life in Macao and Canton, until his death in 1834. He was buried in the famous Protestant Cemetery in Macao.

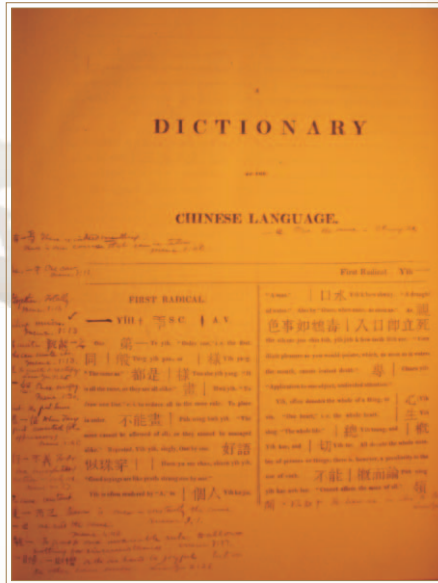
The passing of Morrison represented a great loss to not only the Protestant community in Macao but also to China, to scholarship and to the world. After his death, the Morrison Education Society was formed by leading foreign residents in China to promote education and Western knowledge. It subsequently opened the Morrison School in Macao. The school was moved to Hong Kong in 1843 and played a more important role in the history of China-West contacts. The legacy and impact of Morrison continues to live on through his printed texts, contributions of his colleagues and successors, and this commemoration of the 200th anniversary of his arrival in China.

Reference: Ride, Lindsay 賴廉士. *Robert Morrison: the Scholar and the Man, and Illustrated Catalogue of the Exhibition Held at the University of Hong Kong, September Fourth to Eighteenth, 1957, to Commemorate the 150th Anniversary of Robert Morrison's Arrival in China* 馬禮遜其學其人. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press, 1957.

PART I

Robert Morrison's Own Works

Books



1. *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language*. Macao: Printed at the Honourable East India Company's Press, by P. P. Thoms; etc., 1815-1823.

Incomplete, includes 5 out of the 6 original volumes, V.2 book 2 missing, 30cm. V.1 no.1, xviii, 930p.; no.2, 884p.; no.3, 910p.; V.2 no.1, xx, 1090, 72p.; V.3, v, 480p. The *Dictionary*, based on the *Kangxi Zidian* 康熙字典 *Kangxi Dictionary* and wide reading, is the first published Chinese-English dictionary and the most famous non-religious work of Morrison. It is divided into three main parts. Part 1 字典, v.1-3, published respectively in 1815, 1822 and 1823, is Chinese to English arranged according to the radicals. Part 2 五車韻府, v.1-2, published in 1819 and 1820, is Chinese to English arranged alphabetically. Part 3, published in 1822, is English to Chinese. This copy has the "Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A./156/5th Avenue, New York" stamp and numerous annotations written by an unknown scholar.

Main Reading Room. PL1455 .M67 (copy 2). The Library has one more copy of this edition, which includes only 4 volumes (PL1455 .M67 [copy 1]).



2. *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language*. Shanghai: London Mission Press; London reprinted, Trübner & Co., 1865.

2v. Vol. 1: ix, 762p; Vol. 2: 724, iv, 99p. 22cm. This copy was a gift from Dr. William M. Gamble and Miss Anna D. Gamble. This edition is a reprint of Part 2 *Wu Che Yun Fu* 五車韻府 of the 1819-1820 edition. 五車韻府, compiled by the Ming (1368-1644) scholar Chen Jinmo 陳盡謨, and is divided among one hundred and twenty-eight newly selected finals, with the sounds under each final arranged according to the thirty-six initials, which are placed at the head of the page.

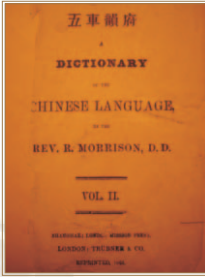
Gamble Collection, Asian Reading Room.

Gamble Collection

The Gamble Collection was presented to the Library in 1938 by Dr. William M. Gamble and Miss Anna D. Gamble, children of William Gamble (1830-1886), a printer of the American Presbyterian Mission Press 美華書館 who went to Ningpo 寧波 in 1858-1862 and Shanghai 上海 in 1862-1869 to use his typographical inventions and improvements in printing Chinese characters. Mr. Gamble conceived the idea of cutting characters on boxwood and making plates from these by the process of electrotyping. He backed up these plates with type metal which enabled him to make matrices by the hundreds, instead of singly, as had been necessary with the older method. Characters produced by the new process, known in East Asia as "Gamble's Characters," were clearer and also retained more of the original calligraphic effect. It was possible moreover, to reduce the face of the type, without a loss of clarity, and this small type made feasible the printing of the whole Bible in Chinese within the compass of one volume. Part of the Collection was originally in the Library of the Catholic University of America, and according to the wishes of the Gamble family, the University generously placed its holdings on deposit in the Library of Congress.

The Collection comprises 277 Chinese items in 493 volumes and 120 items in English and other languages. The non-Chinese items include early reports of mission hospitals and other institutions, records of the mission presses at Ningpo and Shanghai, bilingual dictionaries and Christian texts in Romanized transcriptions and documents relating to the history of Shanghai. The items in Chinese include examples of early printed Scriptures; a number of religious tracts, translations into Chinese of occidental works on geography, astronomy, mathematics, botany and medicine, items relating to the efforts of William Gamble to determine the frequency with which Chinese characters are used in printing, and the original matrices of the font of movable type which Mr. Gamble produced.

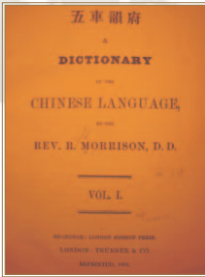
These publications contain invaluable research materials for the study of early American missionary work in China, illustrating the important role played by the American Presbyterian Mission in Ningpo and Shanghai in the history of U.S.-China cultural relations. These volumes are evidence of the significance of "Gamble Characters" in the development of modern Chinese movable type as a means of printing large quantities of publications in small type - in this instance in making possible the printing of the Bible in Chinese in one volume. Finally, the volumes in this collection have witness to the wide dissemination of Western scientific knowledge - as well as the Bible and Christian tracts - in Chinese translation, as a facet of the American impact on China during the latter part of the 19th century.



3. *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language*. Shanghai: London Mission Press; London reprinted, Trübner & Co., 1865.

Incomplete, only Part 2 v.2 left. ix, iv, 762p. 15cm.

Asian Reading Room. PL1455 .M8 FT MEADE V.2 Copy2.



4. *A Dictionary of the Chinese Language*. Shanghai: London Mission Press; London reprinted, Trübner & Co., 1865.

Incomplete, only Part 2 v.1 left. ix, 724, 99p. 21.7cm.

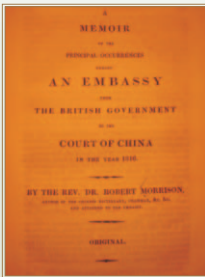
Asian Reading Room. PL1455 M7.



5. *Chinese and English Phrases, Selected from Morrison's Dictionary, Being Quotations from the Chinese Classics Literally Translated* 華文字彙合璧. Shanghai: Tien-Shih-Chai 點石齋, 1879.

Iv, 84p. 18.5cm. This work, which contains three hundred entries, is a selection of quotations from the Chinese classics literally translated in Morrison's Dictionary. Tien-Shih-Chai, a popular printing press in late Qing dynasty, also produced a photolithographed reprint of Part 2 五車韻府 of the *Dictionary* in the same year.

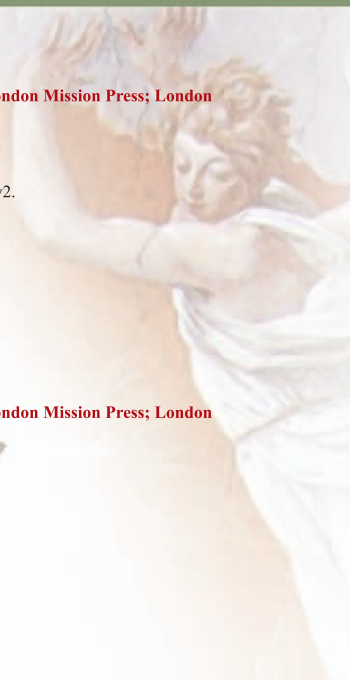
Asian Reading Room. A619 .T441.



6. *A Memoir of the Principal Occurrences During an Embassy from the British Government to the Court of China in the Year 1816*. Published in *The Pamphleteer*. Vol 15. London: Hatchard and Son, 1819.

Iv, p.[139]-206. 22cm. Morrison accompanied William P. Amherst (1773-1857)'s embassy to Peking (Beijing) as their Chinese secretary and the experience was invaluable to his understanding of China and its inhabitants. Contents: Preface. 1.The Embassy announced at Canton; 2.The Arrival of the Embassy, and The Voyage to Gulph of Pit-che-lee 北直隸; 3.Landing of the Embassy, and arrival at Teen-tsin 天津; 4.From Teen-tsin to Tung-Chow 通州; 5.Proceedings at Tung-Chow, and Yuen-ming-yuen 圓明園; 6.Journey from Tung-Chow to the Yang-tsze Keang 揚子江; 7.From Kwa-chow 瓜州 on Yang-tsze Keang, to Kwang-chow Foo 廣州府, or Canton; 8.Notices respecting Mohammedans and Jews; 9.Religion and Morals.

Main Reading Room. AP4 .P2 v.15.

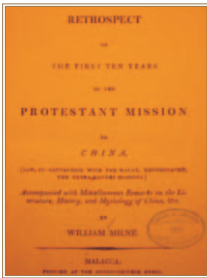




7. *A Parting Memorial; Consisting of Miscellaneous Discourses Written and Preached in China; at Singapore; on Board Ship at Sea, in the Indian Ocean; at the Cape of Good Hope; and in England. With Remarks on Missions, &c.* London: W. Simpkin and R. Marshall, 1826.

Iv. xi, 411p. 1 l., ill. 22cm. A volume of twenty-six Sermons and Discourses. This is an important document in understanding Morrison's missionary career. This copy was a gift from Mrs. Hennen Jennings, April 26, 1939 and bears the signature of K. S. Jennings.

Main Reading Room. BX9178 .M63 P3.



8. *A Retrospect of the First Ten Years of the Protestant Mission to China (Now, in Connection with the Malay, Denominated the Ultra-Ganges Missions) Accompanied with Miscellaneous Remarks on the Literature, History, and Mythology of China, &c.* Malacca: Anglo-Chinese Press, 1820.

Iv. viii, 376p. 21cm. This work was drafted by Morrison, then revised and expanded by William Milne. It is a record of important events that happened between 1807-1819.

Main Reading Room. BV3415 .M6.



9. *A View of China, for Philological Purposes; Containing a Sketch of Chinese Chronology, Geography, Government, Religion & Customs. Designed for Use of Persons Who Study the Chinese Language.* London: Black, Parbury, and Allen; Macao: Printed at the Honorable East India Company's Press by P.P. Thoms, 1817.

Iv. vi, 141p. 26.5cm. A gift from the Howard Seavoy Leach Librarian, Lehigh University, received March 14, 1944. This work was originally intended to be an appendix to Morrison's *Dictionary*, but was eventually modified for those studying the Chinese language.

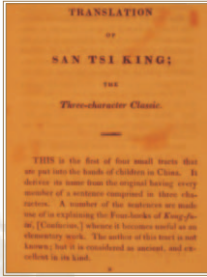
Main Reading Room. PL1071 .M7 Copy 2. Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room has another copy of the same edition (PL1071 .M7).



10. *Dialogues and Detached Sentences in the Chinese Language; with a Free and Verbal Translation in English: Collected from Various Sources: Designed as an Initiatory Work for the Use of Students of Chinese.* Macao: Printed at the Honorable East India Company's Press, by P. P. Thoms, 1816.

Iv. viii, 262p. 25cm. This work is geared towards beginners studying the Chinese language and includes simple conversations and phrases. The Preface states that the "Translation of the following papers was made by the Rev. Robert Morrison." It was used by Morrison to teach Chinese in Canton and in London and as one of the textbooks for students of the Anglo-Chinese College.

Main Reading Room. PL1125 .E6 M7.



11. *Hora Sinica: Translations from the Popular Literature of the Chinese.* London: Black and Parry, J. Black, T. Williams and Son, and Josiah Conder, 1812.

1v. vip. 1 l., 71p. 25cm. With a "George Wilbraham" bookplate and hand-written note: "By the author of the Chinese Dicty (Dictionary)". George Wilbraham (1779-1852) was Member of Parliament for Cheshire South. Contents: 1.SAN-TSI-KINGI 三字經; the Three-Character Classic, on the utility and honour of learning. 2.TA-HIO 大學, the Great Science; 3.Account of FOE 佛, the Deified Founder of a Chinese sect. 4.Extract from the HO-KIANG 孝經. 5. Account of the Sect TAO-SZU 道教. 6. Dissuasive from feeding on Beef. 7.Specimens of Chinese Epistolary Correspondence. Morrison had sent the London Missionary Society (hereafter "LMS") his translations of Chinese classics and miscellaneous writings since 1811 and the Society selected some of them for publication.

Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. PL3277 .E1 M6.



12. *Lectures on the Sayings of Jesus: Preached in China During the Year 1818.* Malacca: Printed at the Mission Press, 1823.

1v. 200p. 22.2cm. With a "Brooklyn Institute Library" stamp and hand-written notes: "Intra Library Transfer Feb 2, 1957," "This Volume contains: Morrison's *Sayings of Jesus, Chinese Money Used in Death. Hieroglyphics Used at Festivals.* (William) Dean's Translation of '*Daily Manner*.' (Jehu L.) Shuck's translation of '[The] *Ten Commandments*.' (George T.) Lay's (*The Chinese as they are*)." Twenty lectures in total are collected in this work. An expanded edition was printed in 1832 that consists of forty lectures.

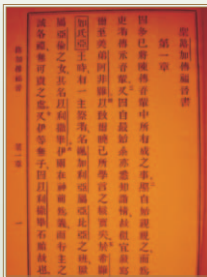
Main Reading Room. 4BS 508.



13. *Miscellaneous Essays* 神天道碎集傳. Publication date unknown.

1v. 17 leaves. 18.6cm. This copy is bound together with William Milne's *Exposition of the Lord's Prayer 祈禱真法註解, Fifty-two Village Sermons* 鄉訓五十二則 and *A Catechism for Youth 幼學淺解問答* under the general title *祈禱真法註解*. According to Wylie, this work was first published in Malacca in 1818. It is a collection of articles concerning Divine Revelation; the visible heavens as distinguished from the Supreme Being; Christ the Saviour; the Holy Spirit; the origin of all things; the incarnation of Christ; a practical address to various classes; the Sacraments; and worshipping at the tombs. Su Jin 蘇精 recorded the 1819 Malacca wooden block print.

Asian Reading Room. J707 M63.



14. *The Gospel of St. Luke, and the Acts of the Apostles* 路加傳福音書. London: Printed by W. Watts for the British and Foreign Bible Society, 1845 道光二十五年 鐫, 英番聖書公會藏板.

1v. 2p, 1, 132, 1 l., 124p. 17cm. Printed in the style of English books. These two parts of the Bible were translated into Chinese by Morrison under the title *聖路加氏傳福音書*, printed in 1812. This is a revised edition written by William C. Milne 美魏茶 (1815-1863) while he was in England.

Asian Reading Room. BS315.C57 .L8 1845 Orien China.



15. *The Holy Bible: New Testament in Chinese* 耶穌基利士督我主教者新遺詔書. Macao or Canton: 1813.

8v. in 1 case. 17.4cm. Small-font edition. One of the two earliest editions of the Chinese Bible translated by Morrison. The New Testament of this version was made by Morrison and based on older versions of the Gospels, Acts and Epistles, which he obtained in England (refer to item No.43), and brought with him to China. Acts was revised from the old manuscript and first printed in 1810; Luke was printed in 1811; most of Epistles was printed in 1812, the Pauline Epistles were merely revised by Morrison.

Arthur Probsthain Collection, Asian Reading Room. Part 1 No.31. The Collection has another copy of the same edition in Part 2 No.48.

Arthur Probsthain Collection

In 2002, one hundred rare titles were purchased by the Asian Division from the Arthur Probsthain Collection. Included in this collection are materials of the Ming (1368-1644) and Qing (1644-1912) dynasties of China, as well as Manchu and Mongolian books that Probsthain acquired from missionaries in China in the 19th century.



16. *The Holy Bible: New Testament in Chinese* 我等救世主耶穌新遺詔書. Malacca: Anglo-Chinese College 嗎咭呷英華書院藏板, 1817.

Incomplete, only V.19 left. 26.2cm. Demand was so great for the first edition of Morrison's New Testament in Chinese that the supply soon ran out, making it necessary to publish another one in 1817. Under the support of a grant from the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1816, the new edition was made possible. This edition revised parts of the first edition. For example, the first sentence in the second chapter of St. Matthew in the 1813 edition was "夫耶穌生於畢利恆", but this edition changed it to "夫耶穌生於如氏亞之畢利恆".

Asian Reading Room.



17. *The Holy Bible* 神天聖書. Malacca: Anglo-Chinese College 嗎呖呷英華書院藏板, 1832.

21v. in 5 cases. 27cm. First printed in Malacca, 1823. Although the cover page shows that it was a reprint in 1827 ("道光七年孟夏重鐫"), other information provided at the end of the table of contents records that it was reprinted in 1832. This edition comprises the New Testament and the Old Testament translated by Morrison and Milne. In the Old Testament, Morrison translated Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers, Ruth, Psalms, Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Canticles, Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Ezekiel, Daniel, Hosea, Joel, Amos, Obadiah, Jonah, Micah, Nahum, Habakkuk, Zephaniah, Haggai, Zechariah and Malachi. The remaining books were translated by Milne, under the superintendence of Morrison.

Cushing Collection, Asian Reading Room. J720 M23 1827.

Cushing Collection

The Cushing Collection forms part of the original core of the Chinese collection at the Library. Caleb Cushing 顧盛 (1800-1879) was sent to China by President Tyler (1790-1862) as the first U.S. Minister to China. His primary task was to negotiate the Treaty of Wanghsia 望廈條約 which would give the United States the same trading rights as China had granted Great Britain just two years after the Treaty of Nanking 南京條約. Mr. Cushing's plans to continue on to Peking 北京 (Beijing) were delayed by Chinese insistence that he remain in Macao to await the arrival of the Chinese delegation. During his stay, Mr. Cushing continued his study of China and bought Chinese books, which covered subjects such as history, medicine, classics, poetry, fiction, ethics, astronomy, essays and dictionaries. In addition to gathering an impressive collection of Chinese classics, Mr. Cushing's knowledge of Manchu allowed him to amass a fine collection of Manchu books.

It took nearly thirty-five years before the Cushing Collection found its way to the Library. It was first purchased by someone else and then given to the Library in 1879. In total, the Collection consists of 237 titles in 2,547 volumes. However, it is obvious that the whole collection was not purchased or collected by him; at least some of the books came from friends and colleagues. For example, the ten "Taiping Tianguo 太平天國 Printed Books" were given to the American Tract Society by Elijah Coleman Bridgman 裨治文 (1801-1861). A detailed examination of the Collection shows that although most of the books were published at Canton in the Qing dynasty 清朝 (1644-1912), rare materials are also included, most notably, *Hongmao Fanzi* 紅毛番字, a manuscript probably compiled by Benjamin B. Carter (1771-1831) who was one of the few Americans in Canton who saw a need to learn Chinese in the early 19th century.

These publications are an integral part of the Chinese Collection at the Library and are an asset to the establishment of relations between the United States and China. Although the largest category falls into religious works (up to 30%), the Cushing Collection is a wide-range treasure used for acquiring practical knowledge as well as for studying ethics and Chinese culture. These works represent a growing interest by both sides for the expansion of good relations on not only a political level but also an intellectual one. While Cushing's treaty lasted for one hundred years, until abrogated on January 11, 1943, books in the Library of Congress remain a living contribution to mutual understanding between the United States and China.



18. *The Holy Bible* 神天聖書. Malacca: Anglo-Chinese College 嗎叻呷英華書院藏板, 1832.

Incomplete, only 3v. left. 28cm. With hand-written remarks: "神天聖書 凡二十一本 / Morrison Bible in 21 Volumes. Vol. 1," "Chinese bible/Old & New testament/Complete in 21.V./ Morrison's & Milne's translations" and "鄭釋讀本". A memo inserted writes: "正月二十八日禮拜十點鐘德興街第十進美士波先生樓上宣講福音真理敬請列位福建人誠心向道唐番偕同聽焉講福建話."

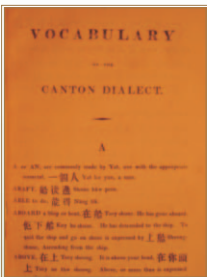
Asian Reading Room.



19. *To the British Public Interested in the Promotion of Christianity, Morals, and Useful Knowledge Among Heathen Nations. This Account of the Anglo-Chinese College is Respectfully Addressed.* London: s.n., 1825.

1v. 23p. 26cm. With hand-written remark: "Gift Caleb Cushing Sept 1938." It consists of the "Anglo-Chinese College Deed" written by Morrison in 1820, describes his career in China, the history, laws and the statutes of the College. It states that the College's main purpose is, "the reciprocal cultivation of Chinese and European literature; and the diffusion of Christianity." The College signified Morrison's most important contribution to the field of education.

Main Reading Room. LG173 .M4 T6.



20. *Vocabulary of the Canton Dialect* 廣東省土話字彙. Macao: Printed at the Honorable East India Company's Press, by G. J. Steyn and Brother, 1828.

3v. in 1. 202, 90, 354p. 21.5cm. Upon the request of the Canton office of the East India Company, Morrison compiled this *Vocabulary* in 1826 soon after his arrival in China for the second time. It was used as a textbook for the Company's staffs to learn Cantonese conversations. This work was the first Western attempt to compile a glossary for a dialect. It consists of twenty-four topics and is divided into three parts, 1.English and Chinese, 2.Chinese and English, 3.Chinese words and phrases. In large part, the concern to provide a glossary of items for trade and useful phrases for commercial communication appears to be the focus of the work.

Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. PL1736 .M6.

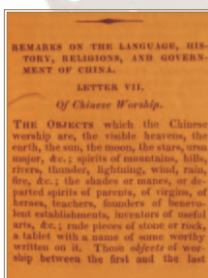
Articles, Correspondences and Others



21. *The Chinese Repository*, Vol. II, (May 1833). Canton: Printed for the Proprietors, 1834.

Iv. vii, 576p. ill., maps; 22cm. Second edition. *The Chinese Repository* was a leading Western journal published in China in the 1830s. Pages 45-47 of this volume contain a literary notice entitled "A Sermon preached on board the American ship Morrison, of Whampoa, in China. Dec. 2d, 1832. By ROBERT MORRISON. D. D. Printed for the Author at the Albion Press." Morrison was an extensive contributor to the magazine. Over ninety of his articles, including translations, essays and reports, are found in the first three volumes published from 1832 to 1835.

Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. DS701 .C7.



22. *The Evangelical Magazine and Missionary Chronicle*. No 23. London: London Missionary Society, 1826.

Iv. 22cm. This volume contains seven letters written by Morrison, entitled "Remarks on the Language, History, Religion, and Government of China." The last letter, dated Jan. 1826, focuses on "Chinese Worship" and discusses the topic in four parts: the objects, the places, the times and the manner.

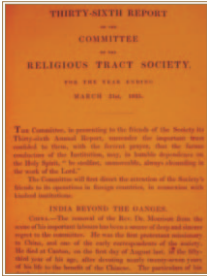
Jacob Bailey Moore Pamphlet Collection, Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. AC901 .M7 vol. 107, no. 2 Moore Pam.



23. *The Indo-Chinese Gleaner. Containing Extracts of the Occasional Correspondence of Those Missionaries in the East, who Labour under the Direction of the Missionary Society; Together with Miscellaneous Notices Relative to the Philosophy, Mythology, Literature, and History of the Indo-Chinese Nations; Drawn Chiefly from the Native Languages, Christian Miscellanies; and General News*. No.1 (May 1817). Malacca: Anglo-Chinese College, 1817.

Iv. 470p. 21cm. No.1 pages 14-15 is an extract of a letter from Morrison, dated 19th March 1817, entitled "The Opinion of a Chinese Priest Respecting Christ." The *Gleaner* was a quarterly magazine, containing miscellaneous communications on the Indo-Chinese nations, published at Malacca, 1817-1821. It was greatly indebted to the contributions of Morrison, the joint conductor with Milne.

Rare Book and Special Collections Reading Room. DS501. 14.



24. *The Thirty-Sixth Annual Report of the Religious Tract Society, for Circulating Religious Publications in the British Dominions and Foreign Countries. London: Printed for the Society, 1835.*

1v. 22cm. The first two pages of this volume, under "INDIA BEYOND THE GANGES - CHINA", record the last letter received from Morrison, dated April 24th, 1834 and quote some of his sayings. In the same volume, on pages 59-60, under "FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE - CHINA" is John R. Morrison's report to the Rev. Williams Ellis (1794-1872), dated Canton, 17th August 1834, on the "Death of the Rev. Dr. Morrison." Ellis was the Assistant Foreign Secretary of the LMS in 1830, and then became its Chief Foreign Secretary.

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25. *The Twelfth Report of the British and Foreign Bible Society; with an Appendix Containing Extracts of Correspondence etc. London: Tilling and Hughes, 1816.*

1v. 21.5cm. With a "J. B. Moore" red stamp. Appendix pages 33-34 No.XV records a short letter "from the Rev. R. Morrison, Canton, China, Jan. 30, 1815" in five paragraphs. Morrison mentions that his "translation of the *Book of Genesis* was about to go to press and he expresses his dissatisfaction with not knowing the specifics with, "I am grieved that I cannot obtain particulars respecting the effect of those Divine Books sent into China." Pages 221-222 No.LIX recorded another letter, dated Nov. 4, 1815, from the same author on the subject of printing the Chinese Scriptures.

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