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The Olympia National Hall 2017

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LONDON

Thursday 1st June: 1pm–8pm

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Images and more information available on request.

The prices are in £.

Shipping costs are not included.

We accept wire transfer and PayPal.

Cover and pages design with details from our books in this list.

1 Sakhalinskiy Kalendar' i Materialy k Izucheniю Ostrova Sakhalina. 1896. [Sakhalin Calendar and The Materials to Explore the Island of Sakhalin. 1896]. In Russian and Latin.

[ALEXANDROVSKY POST], TIPOGRAFIYA NA OSTROVE SAKHALIN, 1895. 8VO, [1], 185, 116, III, [3] PP.

In quarter-leather contemporary blind-stamped binding.

In good condition, small losses and cracks on the spine, edges slightly bumped, small stains to the back cover, bookplate, owner's stamp on endpaper and p. 99, foxing.

Limited to 1 600 copies.

The very first book published on the island Sakhalin.

The Sakhalinskiy Kalendar' were issued in 1895-1899, four volumes appeared.

The Treaty of Shimoda (1855) forced Russia and Japan to share island, the Treaty of St. Petersburg (1875) gave Russia full control over the Sakhalin. Though the first Russian penal colony (the katonga) was established there as a natural prison in 1869. It existed until 1906.

There were not so many political prisoners lived in the island, but some wrote articles for this first issue of the Calendar. Lev Sternberg (1861-1927), an ethnographer, wrote the article about the journey to the far north of Sakhalin. Ivan Yuvachev (1860-1940), the father of Russian OBERIU poet Daniil Kharmis, wrote the article about the climate of Sakhalin.

The articles about Sakhalin oil and fishing were prepared by Grigory Zotov (1850/1-1907). He was an oil industrialist and founder of the first Sakhalin Joint Stock Company.

The main role of Calendar was to spread the correct information about the island. The book includes two parts: official information and articles about geography. The book also includes the list of religious holidays (Orthodox, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Armenian Orthodox, Muslim, Jewish), the dates of birth of the Royal family members and top officials.

Until 1895 only periodicals, circular letters, account books, forms and documents were printed at the island. Sakhalin was 'Terra Incognita' for Russians and many mythical stories about the island has been written until 1893 when first parts of Anton Chekhov's Sakhalin Island (Ostrov Sakhalin) appeared in periodicals.

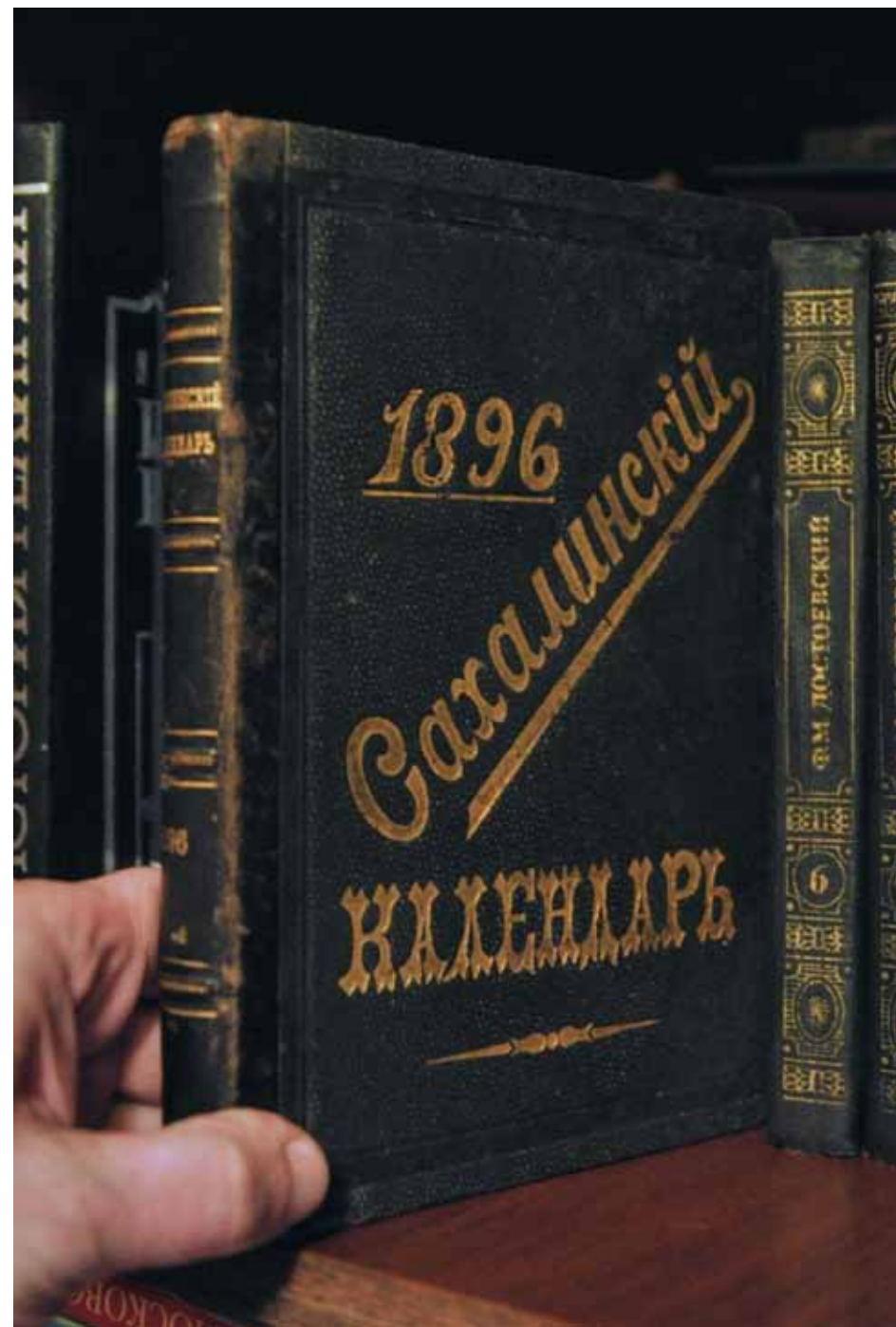
Calendar was printed at the police department's printing house under the order of the Sakhalin Military Governor in Alexandrovsky post, the military post (now Alexandrovsk-Sakhalinsky). The post was the administrative center for managing katonga, prisons and exile settlements.

Provenance: The library of Russian state official Mikhail Galkin-Vraskoy (1834-1916), who was the Head of the Central Prison Administration in 1879-1896, in 1896 Galkin-Vraskoy became a senator.

OCLC locates one copy in USA only, in the Yale University Library. Yale's copy is Lada-Mocarski's copy.

VERY RARE.

4800 USD



PHOTOGRAPHY.
TRAVEL.
BUDDHISM.

2 Russian Kalmyks. Photoalbum.

N.P., N.P., CA 1928-1933.

8VO, 11 LEAVES.

In paper cover.

In good condition, tears and losses on the cover, stained to covers, repaired.

Homemade album with photos from the geodesic expedition to the North Caucasus at the end of the 1920s.

Homemade album with photos from the geodesic expedition to the North Caucasus at the end of the 1920s.

The album includes thirty photos: five photos (four photos 32mo, one photo 48mo) and twenty-five landscape photos (seventeen photos 32mo, eight photos 48mo).

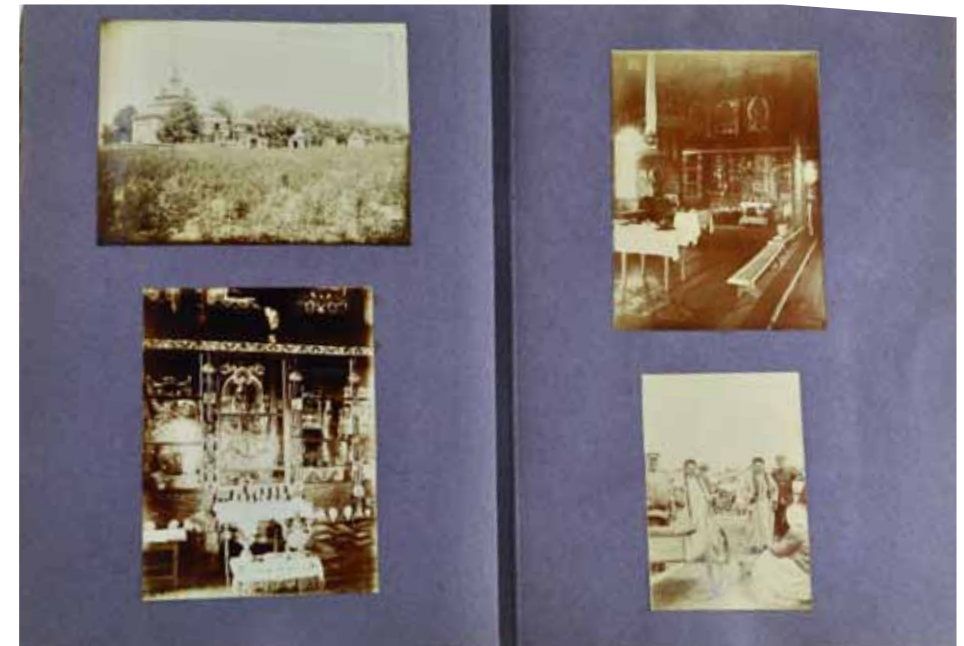
The most interesting part of the album – very rare Russian photos of the Kalmyk Buddhist temple (khurul) and its interior, women in the Kalmyk costumes, the country life photos.

Such photos are extremely hard to find on sale. During the Soviet period all khuruls and nearly all Buddhist temples were closed down and lamas were expelled as 'Japanese spies'. Therefore, it was dangerous to collect these photos.

The photo album includes three photos of the khurul in the stanitsa (the village) of Denisovskaya. Nowadays this village doesn't exist.

The Kalmyk people, the Oirats in Russia, are the only people of Europe whose national religion is Buddhism. In 1942 the Kalmyk districts were occupied. After the liberation in 1943 the Kalmyks were resettled to Siberia. "The deportation itself was conducted on 28 and 29 December 1943, within the operation under code name "Ulusy"... In the first sweep, 91,919 persons were transported, many elderly people and children among them. Another 1,014 persons joined them in January 1944... Those demobilized from the army were delivered in sections, the total amounting to 4,105' (P. Polian. Against Their Will. 2004). Large numbers of the exiles died during the journey and during the first years of exile. The Kalmyks were considered second class citizens by the Soviet government. 'Kalmyks were employed in agriculture, timber harvesting, but most often in industrial fishery. Their centuries old experience in animal husbandry, especially distant-pasture, remained untapped' (P. Polian. Against Their Will. 2004). The Kalmyks were allowed to begin returning home only in January 1957.

560 USD



3 Soviet military family. Photoalbum.

N.P., N.P., 1920S-THE END OF 1950S.

4 TO LANDSCAPE, 20 LEAVES.

In hardcover binding.

In good condition, losses on the cover and edges, cracks on the spine and front cover, stains and losses on pages.

Album includes ninety original signed and inscribed photographs: one landscape photo 8vo; one landscape photo 12mo; two landscape photos 16mo; one landscape photo 18mo; twenty one photos 32mo; fifteen landscape photos 32mo; ten photos 48mo; ten landscape photos 48mo; twenty four photos 64mo; five landscape photos 64mo.

The head of the family, Nikolay Makarovich Tarakanov (1918-?) was a staff-member of the NKVD. During the WWII he was an intelligence officer and was awarded the Order of the Red Star in April 1945.

The album includes photos from the beginning of his career as an enlisted man. On the last photos he is a major.

There are many photos taken during the Second World War. Some of them were sent by Nikolay to his wife Tatyana Dyuldina, others were delivered from friends, fellow-soldiers and family members. Especially rare are army daily life wartime and post-war photographs. Uncommon photo is Nikolay's sister in the Air Force uniform.

680 USD





OPERA.
THE BOLSHOI
THEATRE.
WWII.

[The Bolshoi theatre's revival]

BALLET.
THE BOLSHOI
THEATRE.
WWII.

6 M.I. Glinka. M.I. Glinka. Ivan Susanin.
Moskva, N.P., 1943.
18MO, [4] PP.
In good condition, folding, owner's marks.

Limited to 1 000 copies.

It was the Bolshoi Theatre's first performance in Moscow after the returning from evacuation. The theatre had reopened after it was damaged in a 1941 bombing. This playbill was prepared for the opera Ivan Susanin (original A Life for the Tsar) created by Mikhail Glinka (1804-1857). The performance took place on 26th September 1943.

Ivan Susanin was a Russian national hero of the early 17th century's. He led Polish unit, which tried to capture the future Tsar Mikhail Romanov, so deep into the forest that they couldn't find a way out. Susanin and Poles perished in the bitter cold night. Susanin became a symbol of Russian peasant's devotion to the tsar. That is why the opera wasn't performed for a long time after the Revolution.

The libretto was modified in 1939 by Russian poet Sergei Gorodetskii. The new version had new politically correct title Ivan Susanin. The main character became the savior of his country, not the tsar.

This theme was especially important during the WWII. So The Mariinski theatre opened the season of 1944/45 with this opera, The Novosibirsk Opera and Ballet Theatre was opened with this opera also.

The Moscow premiere was conducted by Samuil Samosud (1884-1964). Maxim Mikhailov (1893-1971), the bass of The Bolshoi Theatre, was performed the role of Susanin. Famous dancers Olga Lepeshinskaya (1916-2008) and Asaf Messerer (1903-1992) also took part in the opera.

300 USD

7 Lebedinoye Ozero [Swan Lake].
[Moskva], N.P., 1943.
8VO, 1 LEAVE.
In good condition, folding, owner's mark on back side.

Limited to 800 copies.

The playbill for the ballet Swan Lake (created by Petr Tchaikovsky), which took place at The Bolshoi Theatre Main Stage on 28th September 1943.

It was performed two days after The Bolshoi Theatre's first performance in Moscow after the returning from evacuation.

The ballet was produced by choreographers Alexander Gorsky (1871-1924) and Asaf Messerer (1903-1992). Marina Semyonova (1908-2010), the Soviet prima ballerina, danced the dual role of Odette and Odile.

Swan Lake was the first ballet performed by The Bolshoi Theater at the evacuation in Kuybyshev (December 14, 1941).

The playbill is printed on one sheet of poor quality paper, different from the paper of the playbill (see No. 6), printed for the opening of the season (two days before) on four pages.

250 USD

MUSIC.
PLAYBILL.
WWII.

Wartime playbills ['Symbol of resistance and defiance']

DRAMA. THE
MOSCOW ART
THEATRE.
WWII.

5 D. Shostakovich. D. Shostakovich. Simfoniĭeskiy Kontcert. Sed'maya Simfoniya [D. Shostakovich. Symphonic Concert. Symphony No. 7].

[MOSKVA], [ISKUSSTVO], 1942.

8VO, [4] PP.

In good condition, small stains on back cover, folding.

Limited to 1 600 copies.

This playbill was issued for the Moscow premiere of Dmitri Shostakovich's (1906-1975) most famous wartime composition. The Moscow performance took place at the House of the Unions on 29 March 1942. The symphony (titled Leningrad) was performed by the Bolshoi Theatre Orchestra and the All-Union Radio Orchestra, conducted by Samuil Samosud (1884-1964).

Shostakovich wrote the first three movements in Leningrad and completed the symphony in Kuybyshev (now Samara), where he and his family were evacuated, in December 1941. The premiere was held also in Kuybyshev on March 5, 1942.

The program includes author's short comment. He wrote that the symphony 'was inspired by the terrible events of 1941': 'First movement is a struggle, fourth movement is a coming victory'.

Music critic and the composer's friend, Lev Lebedinsky wrote: 'The famous theme in the first movement Shostakovich had first as the Stalin theme... Right after the war started, the composer called it the anti-Hitler theme...' (On some musical quotations in D. Shostakovich's works // Novyi mir, #3, 1990).

400 USD

8 Bulgakov M. Bulgakov M. Poslednie Dni (Pushkin) [The Last Days (Pushkin)].

MOSKVA, N.P., [1943].

8VO, [4] PP.

In good condition, folded, small losses, owner's marks.

Limited to 5 000 copies.

The premier night of this play was held on 10th April 1943 at The Moscow Art Theatre.

Mikhail Bulgakov (1891-1940), best known for his novel The Master and Margarita, tried to stage The Last Days (1935) already in 1937 (the centenary of Pushkin's death). The play was banned by censorship and never performed in Bulgakov's lifetime.

Alexander Pushkin (1799-1937) is considered as the greatest Russian poet. He fatally wounded in a duel. The play dedicated to Pushkin's last days of his life, which culminated in a duel. In Bulgakov's play, Pushkin never appears on a stage. It was 'safer not to risk attracting the wrath of the critics by presenting an 'incorrect' image of Pushkin' (Curtis J. Manuscripts Don't Burn, 2012). According to Bulgakov, the poet was a victim of conspiracy, which was motivated by the Government's desire.

250 USD

Signed and inscribed
somewhere in Russia

9 Updike John The Centaur. Series A Borzoi book.

NEW YORK, ALFRED A. KNOXF, 1963.

8VO, [12], 3-302, [8] PP.

In publisher's hardcover and dust jacket.

In good condition, tears on dj.

Signed and inscribed by the author: 'To Lila / with best wishes / John Updike / 19-XI-64'.

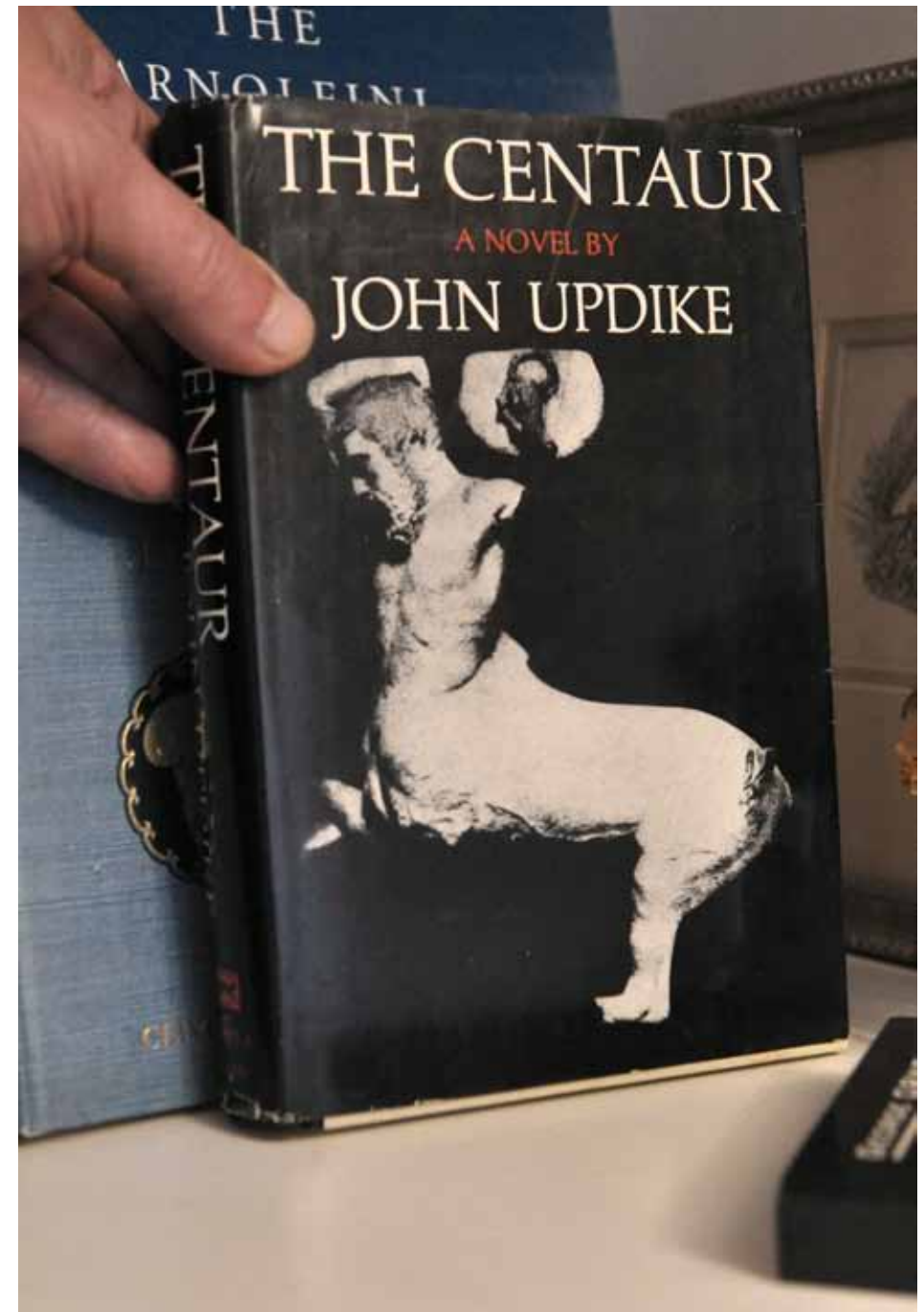
First edition.

Updike traveled to the USSR from October 20 to December 6, 1964 (Bellis De J. The John Updike Encyclopedia, 2000).

In the USSR The Centaur appeared in the magazine Inostrannaya literature (#1-2) in 1965 for the first time. The book edition was published in 1966.

The Centaur won the National Book Award on March 1964.

650 USD



**10 Ryūnosuke Akutagawa Rasemon [Rashōmon/羅生門].
The stories. Translation and preface by N. Feldman.**

LENINGRAD, KHUDOZHESTVENNAYA LITERATURE, 1936 .

16MO, 368, [4] PP.

In publisher's binding. Issued without dust jacket.

Near very good condition.

Limited to 10 300 copies.

First Akutagawa's book edition in Russia.

This short story collection includes: Rasho Gate (羅生門/*Rashōmon*; 1915), The Handkerchief (手巾/*Hankechi*; 1916), Monkey (猿/*Saru*; 1916, no translation into English), Fortune (運/*Un*; 1917), Mensura Zoili (1917), The Story of a Head That Fell Off (首が落ちた話/*Kubi ga ochita banasbi*; 1918), Kesa and Moritō (袈裟と盛遠/*Kesa to Moritō*; 1918), Hell Screen (地獄変/*Jigoku ben*; 1918), Mandarins (蜜柑/*Mikan*; 1919), A Strange Story (妙な話/*Myōna banasbi*; 1921), Autumn (秋/*Aki*; 1920), The General (將軍/*Shōgun*; 1922), おぎん/*O-Gin* (1922), Gratitude (報恩記/*Hōnki*; 1922), The Garden (庭/*Niwa*; 1922), A clod of earth (一塊の土/*Ikkai no Tsuchi*; 1924), Horse Legs (馬の脚/*Uma no ashi*; 1925), A Young Socialist (或社会主義者/*Aru sbakai sbugi-sba*; 1926), Spinning Gears (齒車/*Haguruma*; 1927), A Fool's Life (或阿呆の一生/*Aru Abō no Isshō*; 1927).

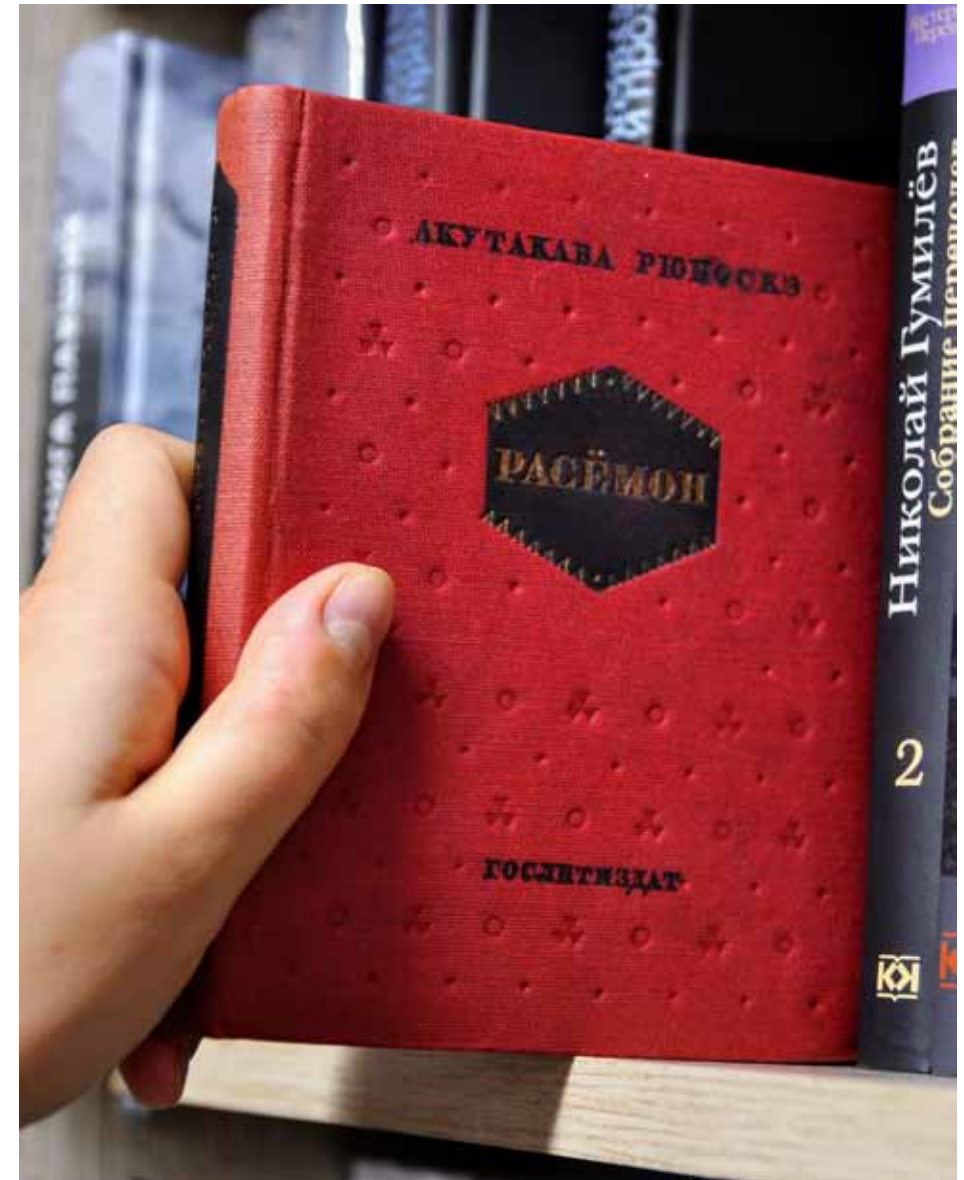
Akutagawa Ryūnosuke (芥川 龍之介; 1892-1927) is a follower of Natsume Sōseki's literary style and 'the father of the Japanese short story'. The Akutagawa Prize, Japan's most prestigious literary award, is named after him. It was established in 1935, a year before this book's publication. Akira Kurosawa's film *Rashomon* (1950) won an Academy Honorary Award at the 24th Academy Awards.

In the USSR Akutagawa's stories first appeared in *Vostochnye sborniki* (Oriental collections; 1924). For the Soviet ideology, he was a staunch opponent of militarism and fascism. On the other side, he didn't break up with 'the old rotten bourgeois culture'. As a result, he 'came to a dead end and committed suicide'.

The translation and preface was prepared by Nataliya Feldman (1903-1975). She also translated Matsuo Bashō and composed an important Japanese textbooks. Feldman was the wife of Soviet leading Japan specialist Nikolai Konrad. He was arrested as Japanese spy in 1938. In fact, Feldman narrowly escaped arrest herself. However Akutagawa's books with her translation appeared again only in 1952. This translation was republished in Tokyo (Nauka-sha, 1973).

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN USA OR EUROPEAN LIBRARIES VIA OCLC.

450 USD



For the first time in Russian Faulkner's texts appeared in the magazine *Inostrannaya literatura* (№5, 1933) and in the anthology *Amerikanskaya novella XX veka* (American Short Stories of XX century, 1934). 'Both publications attracted little notice in the Soviet press... Those who did write treated Faulkner as a "bourgeois writer, preoccupied with psychological sadism and twitching of a sock consciousness". For the next twenty years Faulkner was ignored by Soviet publishing houses. On those rare occasions when his name was mentioned in passing, the critics continued to view him as a decadent and reactionary.' (Faulkner in Russian Criticism, 1997) Most likely, he was ignored because of the publication of the story *Victory* in the newspaper *Za Rubejom* (Abroad, №21, 25 July 1936).

11 Faulkner William Sem' Rasskazov [Seven Short Stories]. Translation by I. Kashkin, O. Kholm'skaya, R. Rayt-Kovaleva, M. Bekker, M. Bogoslovskaya.
Afterword by I. Kashkin.
Cover by S. Chakhir'yan.

MOSKVA, INOSTRANNAYA LITERATURA, 1958.

8VO, 177, [3] PP.

In original illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, minor losses on the spine, small cracks on the spine, tears on the cover.

Faulkner's first book in Russian.

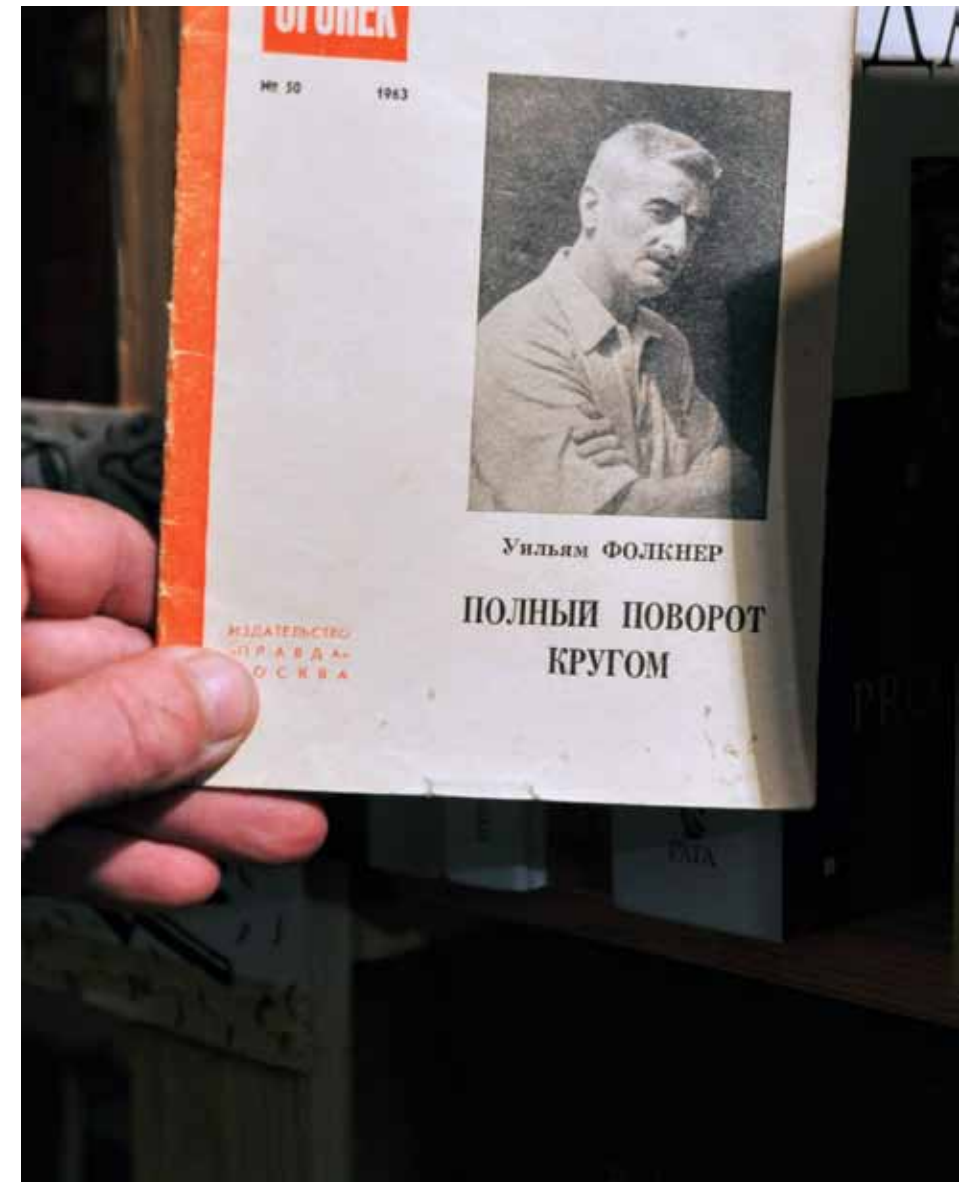
This collection of stories includes: *Barn Burning* (1939), *A Justice* (1931), *Red Leaves* (1930), *That Evening Sun* (1931), *Smoke* (1932), *Percy Grimm* (1932) and *Victory* (1931). The story *Percy Grimm* is an extract from the novel *Light in August* (1932).

It is interesting, that the second Faulkner's book was issued in the following year. It includes the same stories as the first one and only two stories were added - *Yo Ho* and *Two Bottles of Rum* (1925) and *Sunset* (1925).

The first two Faulkner's books were prepared by Ivan Kashkin (1899-1963), a critic and translator, and by members of his school of translation. In the afterword Kashkin compared Faulkner with Thomas Wolfe, whose first Russian book was published in the same year.

LIBMAN,

300 USD



**12 Faulkner William Polnyi Povorot Krugom [Turnabout].
Stories. Series Biblioteka "Ogonek" № 50.
Translation by E. Golysheva and B. Izakov.
Illustrations by V. Goryaev.**

MOSKVA, PRAVDA, 1963.

12MO, 46, [2] PP., ILL.

In original wrappers with portrait.

In good condition, tears on the front cover, small stains on the cover, spine and back cover slightly rubbed, owner's mark on the title.

Limited to 111 600 copies.

First book edition of these stories in Russia.

This collection of stories includes Turnabout (1932) and Delta Autumn (1942).

Turnabout is 'one of Faulkner's most popular stories and the best-known of his World War I fictions'. Delta Autumn is one of the seven stories from the novel Go Down, Moses.

In the foreword Faulkner was called 'a defender of African Americans rights'. He was known as the author of books devoted to 'the racial discrimination in the Southern United States'. The William Faulkner Foundation and scholarships program for African-Americans are mentioned here.

Translation was prepared by Elena Golysheva (1906-1984) and Boris Izakov (1903-1988). Together they translated novels by Graham Greene, Arthur Miller, John Priestley. They also prepared first Russian translation of Hemingway's The Old Man and the Sea.

Illustrations were created by graphic and caricaturist Vitaliy Goryaev (1910-1982). He studied at Vkhutein and the Moscow Polygraphic Institute, under Dmitry Moor and Vladimir Favorsky. In 1958 Goryaev visited the United States. The result of the trip became a series of drawings about Americans daily life - The Americans at Home.

In 1964 Andrei Tarkovsky directed the radio drama adaptation of Turnabout. It was first and only adaptation for radio by Tarkovsky. 'Because of its perceived pacifism and unusual sound, until 1990s Turnabout was broadcast only once (14 April 1965) on Central Asian radio, in place of the regular nocturnal concert of classical music.' (Robert Bird. Andrei Tarkovsky: Elements of Cinema. 2008). Actually, the audio drama was banned and records stored in the archive with mark 'Strictly limited to use'. The broadcast premiere took place only in 1987.

OCLC locates four copies of this edition in USA: in the University of Virginia Library, in the Yale University Library, in the Harvard College Library and in the University of California.

LIBMAN, 6325.

RARE.

450 USD



['The Son of America']

13 Wolfe Thomas Vzgllyani na Dom Svoy, Angel. Istoñiya Pogrebennoy Zhizni [Look Homeward, Angel. A Story of the Buñied Life]. A novel. Seríes Zarubezhnyi roman XX veka.

Translation by I. Gurova, T. Ivanova.

Introduction by I. Levidova.

Comments by I. Gurova.

Book design by V. Duvidov.

MOSKVA, KHUDOZHESTVENNAYA LITERATURE, 1971

8VO, 669, [3] PP., ILL.

In publisher's hardcover and dust jacket.

In good condition only, rubbed dust jacket, tears on dj.

Limited to 100 000 copies.

Wolfe's first book in Russia.

The introduction was prepared by Inna Levidova (1916-1988), a translator, literary critic and key figure of the Soviet bibliography. She was a bibliographer in the All-Russia State Library for Foreign Literature and wrote important bibliographies of English and American literature. She called Wolfe 'an eternal youth' and 'the son of America', who dreamed about 'changes in social structure and new discovery of America'. She also wrote, that Wolfe fought 'against fascism, selfishness and greed'.

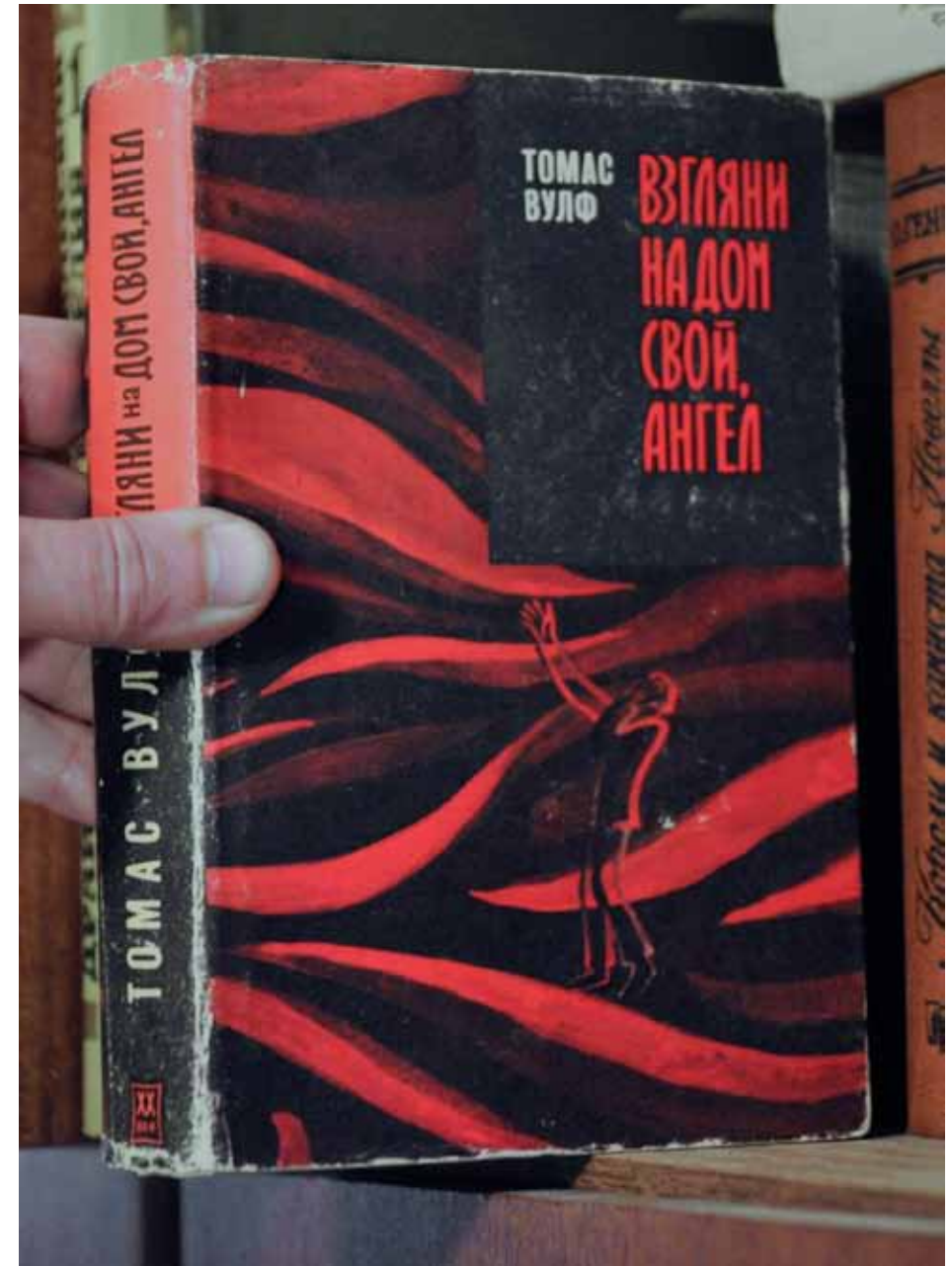
The translator Irina Gurova (1924-2010) was well-known for her science fiction translations of Roger Zelazny, Clifford D. Simak, Ursula K. Le Guin, Isaac Asimov and Stephen King.

The cover, dust jacket and several illustrations were created by an artist Victor Duvidov (1932-2000). He studied at the Moscow Polygraphic Institute. Together with May Miturich he created murals for the Moscow Paleontological Museum.

OCLC locates three copies of this edition in USA: in the Princeton University Library, the University of North Carolina Library and the University of Texas Libraries.

OCLC LOCATES THREE COPIES OF THIS EDITION IN USA: IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY, THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS LIBRARIES.

400 USD



AMERICAN
LITERATURE.
PROVINCIAL
PRESS. NOBEL
PRIZE.

**14 Dylan Bob Tarantul [Tarantula].Series Konets sveta.
Translation by Maksim Nemtsov. Illustrations by Bob Dylan.
Cover by M. Pavin.**

VLADIVOSTOK, ULISS, 1991 .

12MO, 138, [2] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, spine slightly rubbed.

Limited to 20 000 copies.

First Russian edition of first Dylan's book.

Tarantula, an experimental prose and poetry collection in stream-of-consciousness style, was written in 1965-1966. The publishing process was interrupted because of the Dylan's motorcycle accident. First copies appeared by underground press in the middle of 1965. First official edition was issued only in 1971. In 2003 Spin magazine published an article Top Five Unintelligible Sentences from Books Written by Rock Stars. Dylan's line from Tarantula came in first place.

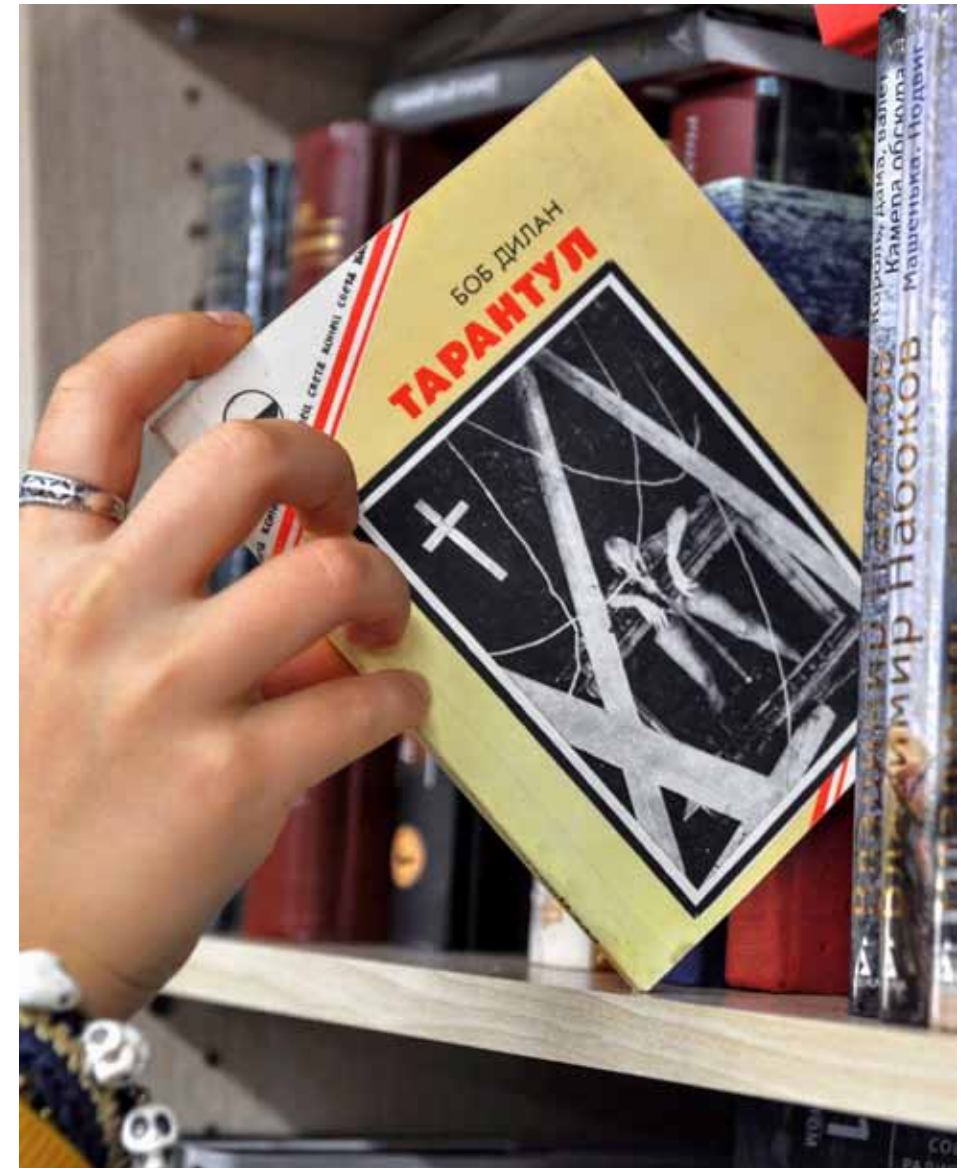
Russian translation was prepared by Maksim Nemtsov (b. 1963), an editor of samizdat rock magazine DVR. He worked as a consular assistant at the US Consulate General in Vladivostok. Nemtsov also translated Charles Bukowski, Jack Kerouac, J.D. Salinger's books.

Front cover illustrated with photography by Mikhail Pavin (b. 1958). He taught at the Jilin College of the Arts in China. He is considered as the creator of the longest photo in Russia.

RARE PROVINCIAL EDITION.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN RUSSIAN OR AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

550 USD



15 Yavein Igor Arkhitektura Zheleznodorozhnyh Vokzalov [The Architecture of Railway Stations]. Introduction by Miron Roslavlev.

MOSKVA , VSESOUZNAYA AKADEMIYA ARKHITEKTURY, 1938.

8VO, 303, [1] PP., ILL., [2] FOLDED LEAVES OF PLATES.

In publisher's hardback binding.

In good condition, edges slightly bumped, wears on the spine, stained on the front and back cover, owner's marks in text, tears on plates.

Limited to 3 000 copies.

First and only edition.

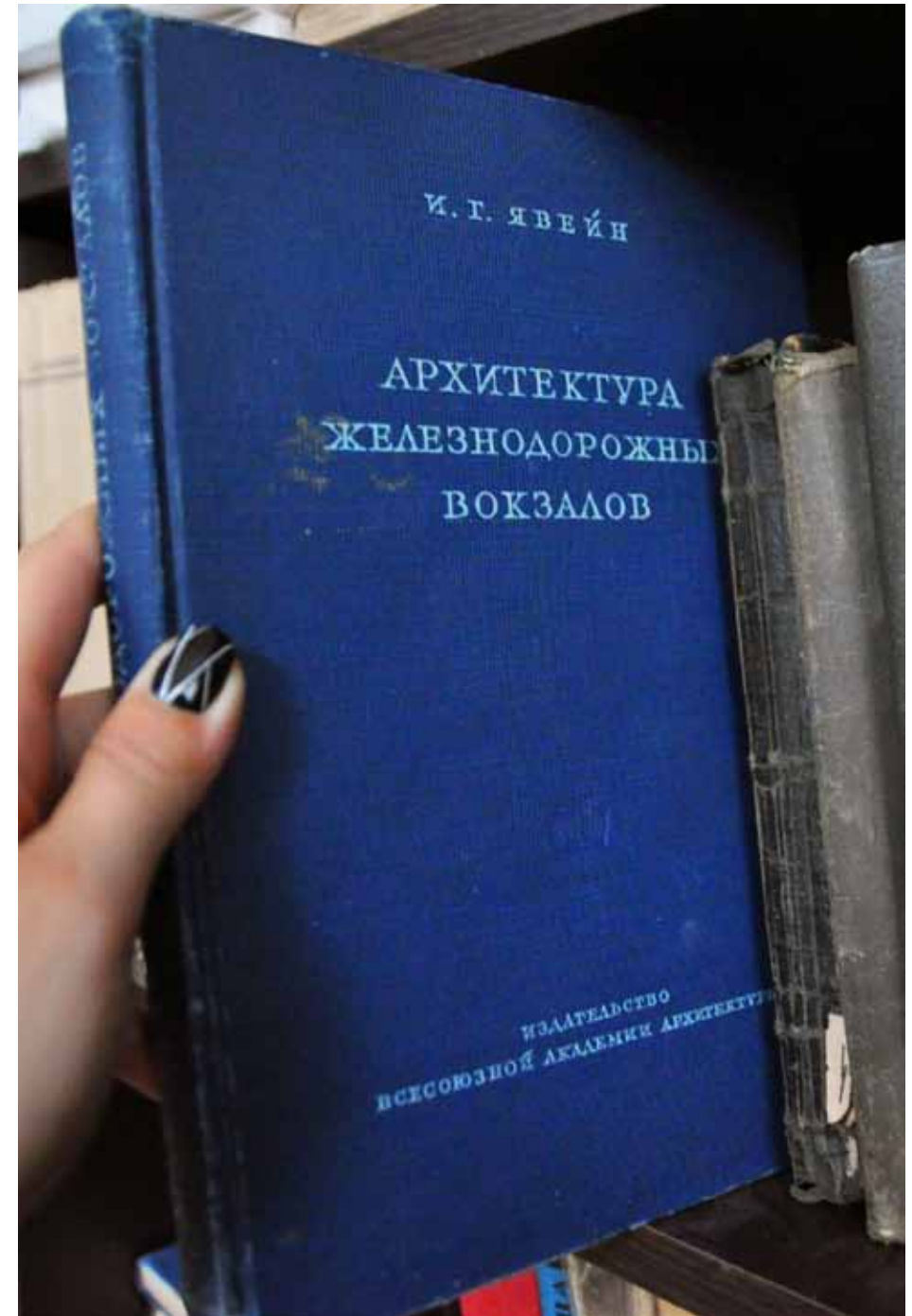
Rare monograph and one of the first fundamental books about construction of the railway stations as a special type of buildings. The book includes information about the types of railway stations, principles of design, reconstruction and expansion of the railway stations.

It is illustrated with more than 300 rare schemes, layouts and photographs of Soviet, American and European railway stations. Especially interesting are photos and plans of the terminals, which has been abandoned, destroyed or reconstructed. For example, there are photos of Buffalo Central terminal, Cincinnati Union Terminal, Cleveland Union Terminal, Pennsylvania Station (New York), Vyborg railway station (Finland), Paris Montparnasse Train Station, etc. The book also includes two plates for the Kursky railway terminal in Moscow (weren't implemented).

The author, an architect, Igor Yavein (1903-1980) studied at the Institute of Civil Engineers under Alexander Nikolsky, a key figure of Leningrad constructivist architecture. More than 100 terminal stations were built by Yavein. He also created the Kursky railway terminal project (published in this book). It was called 'The Complex of Seven Modes of Transport'. There you can take a train, car, bus, tram, metro, air taxi and plane.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY IN USA VIA OCLC.

450 USD



16 [Tarkhanov Mikhail] Paste paper.

N.P., CA 1933

25,1 * 33,5; 1 LEAVE

Near very good condition.

Extremely rare Russian abstract handmade paste paper from the 1930s.

Russian artist Mikhail Tarkhanov (1888-1962), a master of endpapers and bookbinding, created it. He used the special technique of surface painting onto paper with the paste mixture. Each one of them is unique. Paste papers, the oldest decorated papers used by bookbinders, are practically unknown in Russia.

Mikhail Tarkhanov studied at the Stroganov School for Technical Drawing (which later became VKhUTEMAS) under Vladimir Favorsky and Wassily Kandinsky. Since the beginning of the 1930s abstract art was banned in the USSR. However, Tarkhanov made official works at the same time as his abstract compositions. Sometimes the book design was the only way to create in avant-garde style, as for writers translating became the only way to work as a man of letter in the USSR. Some Tarkhanov's works locates in the Getty Center.

THE ENDPAPER IS FROM TARKHANOV'S PRIVATE COLLECTION.

750 USD



Original drawings

Two original drawing for two stories by American and Canadian writers published in the collection of novels *Segodnya i Vchera* (Today and Tomorrow; Moskva, Detskaya literatura, 1973), were created by an artist David Shterenberg (1931–2014), a son of avant-garde artist David Shterenberg (1881–1948). David Jr. studied at the Surikov Moscow State Academy Art Institute. Since 1958 he worked at the State Children's Publishing House (Detgiz).

17 Shterenberg David The Member of the Wedding.

N.P., 1970s.

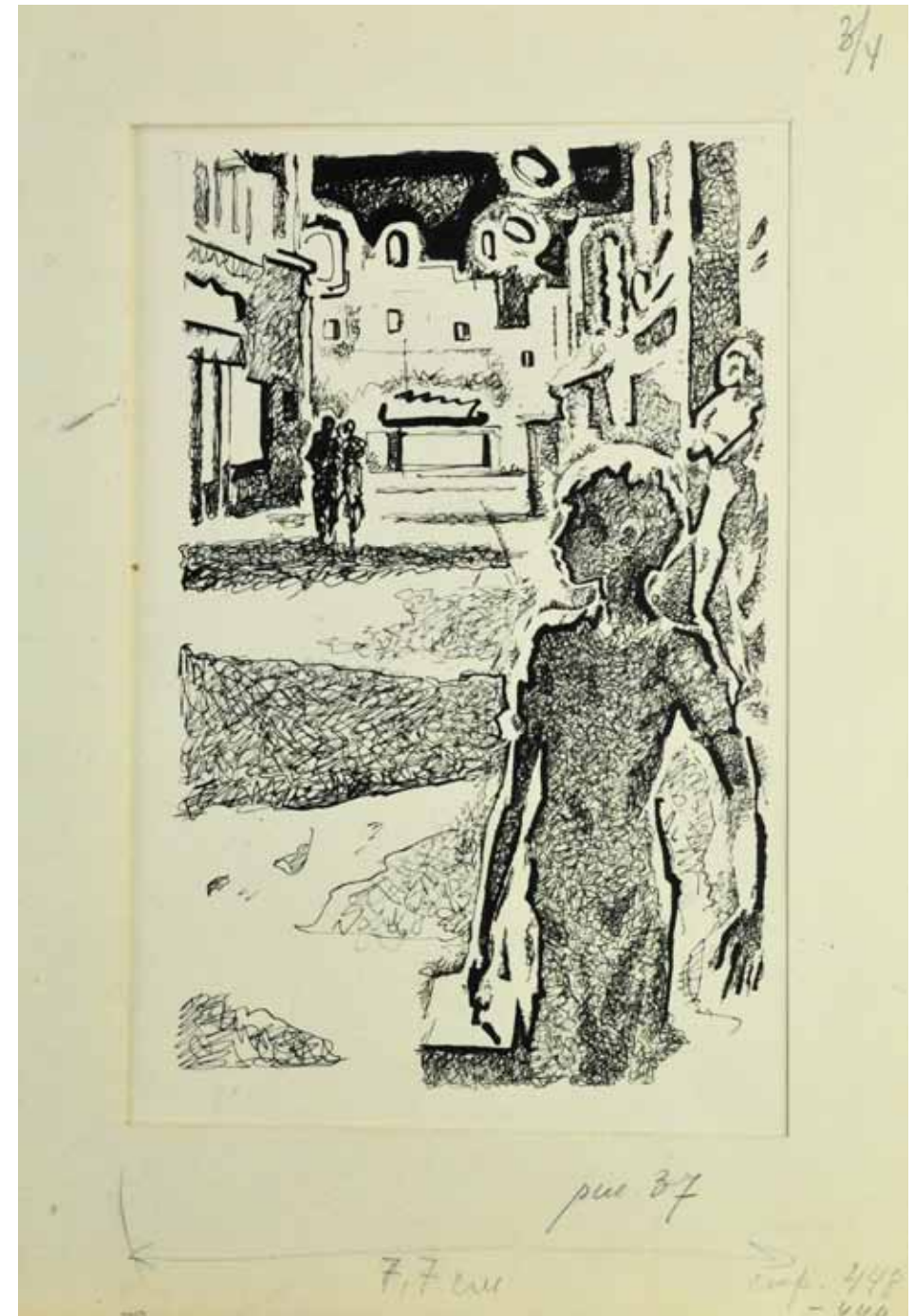
30,1 * 19,7; 1 LEAVE.

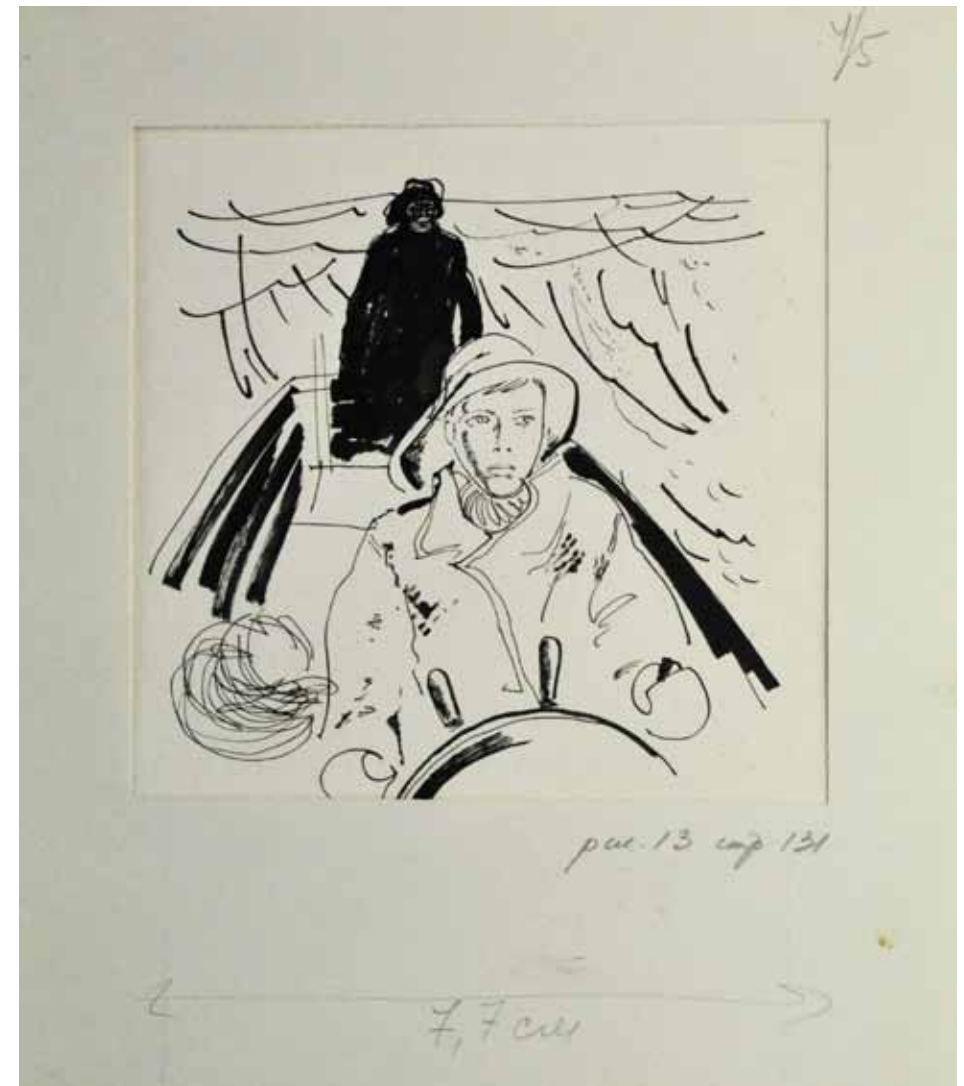
Paper, ink, pen.

Near very good condition, publishing house's stamp on the back side.

The original drawing for Carson McCullers's *The Member of the Wedding* (1946). It depicts the main character, twelve-year-old tomboy Frankie Addams. Her image reminds an actress Julie Harris, who played Frankie in the movie *The Member of the Wedding* (1952).

650 USD





18 Shterenberg David The Boat.

N.P., 1970s.

26,5*20,5; 1 LEAVE.

Paper, ink, pen.

Near very good condition, publishing house's stamp on the back side.

This original drawing for Alistair MacLeod's *The Boat* (1968).

650 USD

Children propaganda books

Soviet propaganda children books about oppressed kids had published since the end of 1920s. In those books, children fought for a better life or dreamed to live in the USSR. Little Africans and African Americans victims of racism were the title characters of the most popular books. On the other side, there were a lot of stories about traditions and customs of the peoples of the North and the East.

**19 Длинное Имя [The Long Name]. Retold from Japanese by A. Leyfert and Ya. Meksin
Illustrations by A. Mogilevskiy
[MOSKVA], GOSUDARSTVENNOE IZDATELSTVO, 1929.
8VO, [12] PP., ILL.
In original illustrated wrappers.
In near good condition, stains on cover, spine rubbed.**

Limited to 30 000 copies.

First edition.

The original Japanese tale (長い名前) was published in 1898 (The Yanagita Kunio Guide to the Japanese Folk Tale. 234). The origin of the tale is rakugo (a kind of talk show), an oral art developed during the period of Edo (1603-1868). It was a myth about why Chinese names are so short. This ironic story is about two Chinese brothers with long name and short name. It was an ancient Chinese custom, when parents honor their first-born sons with long names and everyone is obliged to say it completely. The parents had believed that giving long names would cause them to live long lives. But the mother of older brother died and hadn't enough time to give the boy a long name. So his younger step-brother had the longest name and was always teasing his older brother. In the end the boy with long name was drowned in a well, while his name was being called. In English this story was published as Tikki Tikki Tembo (Through Story-Land with the Children, 1924).

The retell was prepared by japanologist Andrey Leyfert (1898-1937) and writer Yakov Meksin (1886-1943). Together they published two more children books retold from Japanese. Leyfert worked in Japan since 1925 and was a member of the Soviet Red Army Intelligence Directorate. He prepared the first Japanese-Russian hieroglyphic dictionary (1935) in the USSR. Leyfert was arrested and executed. Yakov Meksin organized the first exhibition of children's books in the USSR (1924), which was shown in Germany, Czechoslovakia, Estonia and Japan. He also established the Moscow Museum of Children's Book. In 1938 he was arrested and died in prison.

Illustrations were created by Aleksandr Mogilevskiy (1885-1980). He studied at the private school under Simon Hollósy. He met Vassily Kandinsky and joined Munich New Artist's Association. Mogilevskiy participated in the exhibition of Jack of Diamonds group, when he returned to Russia. Since the beginning of the 1920s he became involved on book illustration.

OCLC locates two copies of this edition: in the Princeton University Library and in the University of Pennsylvania Libraries.

RUSSIAN CHILDREN'S PICTURE BOOKS IN THE 1920S & 1930S. #122

550 USD



[Afghanistan for children before the Soviet-Afghan War]



21 Orskiy B. V Dalekoy Glushi [At the Wilderness]. The story. Series Biblioteka Murzilki.

Illustrations by K. Kuznetsov.

MOSKVA, IZDATEL'STVO CK VKP(B) "PRAVDA", 1931.

32MO, [22] PP., [1] PP.ADVERTISING, ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

Near very good condition.

Limited to 100 000 copies.

First and only edition.

This story in verses is about Nenets old man Tyko. The Nenets (or Samoyeds) are an indigenous peoples of Siberia. During the Moscow tour, Tyko had a conversation with Vladimir Lenin, who promised a new comfortable life for the Nenets. After that, an electricity and radio appeared in the Tyko's village. Furthermore a doctor, veterinarian and teacher arrived to the village. Tyko wanted to thank Lenin, but he has already died.

A number of such propaganda books were issued to demonstrate the improvement of the living standards of the people of Siberia during the Soviet regime. It was an alternative to American Indian novels. Those stories were quite primitive, because authors didn't understand language, traditions and culture of indigenous groups.

In fact, Siberian peoples were displeased with the intervention that the Soviets undertook. 'The civilization' policies included settling them into villages, ban of all ethnic customs, collectivization of hunting, fishing and reindeer breeding. Children were removed from traditional homes to boarding schools, where native language and cultural beliefs were forbidden. There were revolts against the Soviet government, for example, Kazym rebellion 1931-1934 and Mandalada (Yamal rebellion) in 1934 and 1943. The rebellions were crushed by the army and the more distant villages were bombed by the air forces.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN USA OR EUROPEAN LIBRARIES VIA OCLC.

£ Children books. Siberia.450 USD

22 Landskaya N. Kabir i Khashim [Kabir and Khashim].

The story.Series Biblioteka Murzilki

Illustrations by K. Kuznetcov

MOSKVA, IZDATEL'STVO CK VKP(B) "PRAVDA", 1930.

32MO, [22] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

Near very good condition, spine slightly rubbed.

Limited to 225 000 copies.

First and only edition.

The story is about two Afghan boys – Khashim, a rich boy, and Kabir, a poor boy. They fought, and Khashim complained to his father, a merchant. After that Kabir's father was fired. That's why Kabir was afraid to return home. But father didn't scold him and told about wonderful country without social classes and the Emir's regime. The working-class people headed that far away country.

Afghanistan was invaded by the Soviet military units twice. For the first time (1929) they supported Amanullah Khan, the King of Afghanistan, and crushed the rebellion. For the second time (1930-1931) the troops destroyed the Basmachi movement's commanders. This movement of the Muslim people of Central Asia resisted Soviet power. The commanders emigrated from the Soviet Unit to Afghanistan and continued to operate out of there. But all of them were caught and executed.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN USA OR EUROPEAN LIBRARIES VIA OCLC.

£ Children books. Afghanistan.450 USD



Series Biblioteka Murzilki.

This series was published by the most popular Soviet children's magazine Murzilka, which has been published since 1924 and was listed by the Guinness World Records as the longest running children's magazine.

Konstantin Kuznetsov (1886–1943) illustrated the books. He studied at the Drawing School of the Imperial Society for the Encouragement of the Arts. Kuznetsov devised his own method of engraving on cardboard. He headed the book making courses for children at the Moscow Museum of Children's Books.

20 Globa-Mikhailenko [Nadezhda] **Negúitenok Yalíng [Yalíng, an African]. The story. Series Biblioteka Murzilki. Illustrations by K. Kuznetsov.**

MOSKVA , IZDATEL'STVO CK VKP(Б) "PRAVDA", 1930.

32MO, [22] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

Near very good condition, spine slightly rubbed.

Limited to 225 000 copies.

First and only edition.

The plot had taken place in Congo. Little boy Yaling tried to find his father, who was a slave labor at railroad construction. Yaling was caught by colonists and became a slave too. However, Africans rebelled and fled into the jungle, while the colonists prepared to strike back.

The Congo-Ocean Railway construction started in 1921 under French colonial administration. The native population were used as forced labour and there was a continual heavy cost in human lives. Therefore, the Kongo-Wara rebellion took place between 1928 and 1931.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN USA OR EUROPEAN LIBRARIES VIA OCLC.

450 USD

23 Marshak Samuil **Kto On? [Who is he?].Illustrations by Adrian Ermolaev.**

MOSKVA-LENINGRAD, DETGIZ, 1943.

8VO, [16] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, small stains, slightly water-stained to page margins.

Limited to 50 000 copies.

First edition.

Wartime edition. Signed for print on October 20, 1943.

These verses devoted to unknown foreigner, who visited Moscow. He was interested in Mr. Komsomol, as he thought a millionaire and owner of cottages, ships, factories and military schools. However, Komsomol (the All-Union Leninist Young Communist League) was a political youth organization in the USSR, considered as 'the helper of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union'.

For the first time the verses appeared in the satirical magazine Krokodil, #27 in 1938. Text had slightly changed after the WWII. New main character became Mr. Small from Michigan, a member of Congress and rich man. Verses about the Komsomol military school disappeared.

Samuil Marshak (1887-1964), one of the greatest names in the Soviet children poetry, wrote these verses.

300 USD



24 Kardašhova Anna Mal'chik Rob [The Little Boy, Rob]. Serĭes Biblioteĭchka Detskogo Sada Illustrations by Naum Tseitlin

MOSKVA-LENINGRAD, DETGIZ, 1952.

8VO, 30, [2] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, tears on the cover, spine slightly rubbed, owner's signature on the back side of title-page.

Limited to 100 000 copies.

First edition.

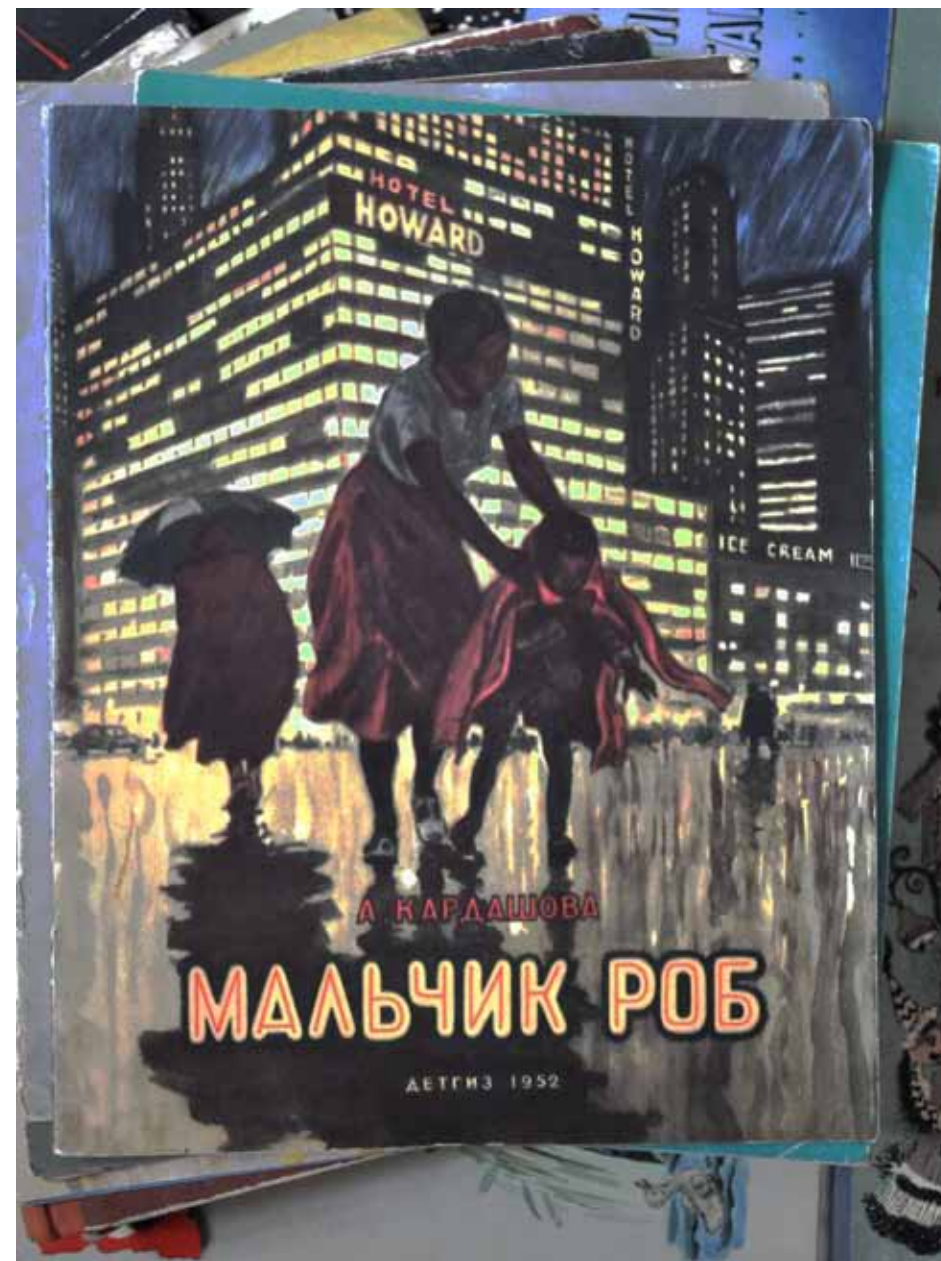
The story is about little Rob, an African American. His mother was a maid. The most dramatic episode took place in the bus. Rich white couple forces Rod and his mother to leave their seats at the back of the bus and ride on the open air top of the bus. And it was raining outside.

The illustrations were created by a graphic artist Naum Tseitlin (1909-1997). He studied at the courses of the Moscow Art Institute and in the studio of Robert Falk, one of the founders of avant-garde artistic group Jack of Diamonds.

There is illustration with Camel advertising. However those cigarettes were rare contraband in the Soviet Union.

OCLC locates one copy of this edition in USA only: in the Princeton University Library, one more copy is in the Berlin State Library.

350 USD



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