

**“The New City”
Soviet Architecture from Avant-Garde
to Neoclassicism**



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“The New City” Soviet Architecture from Avant-Garde to Neoclassicism

Texts: Vera Koshkina, Philipp Penka

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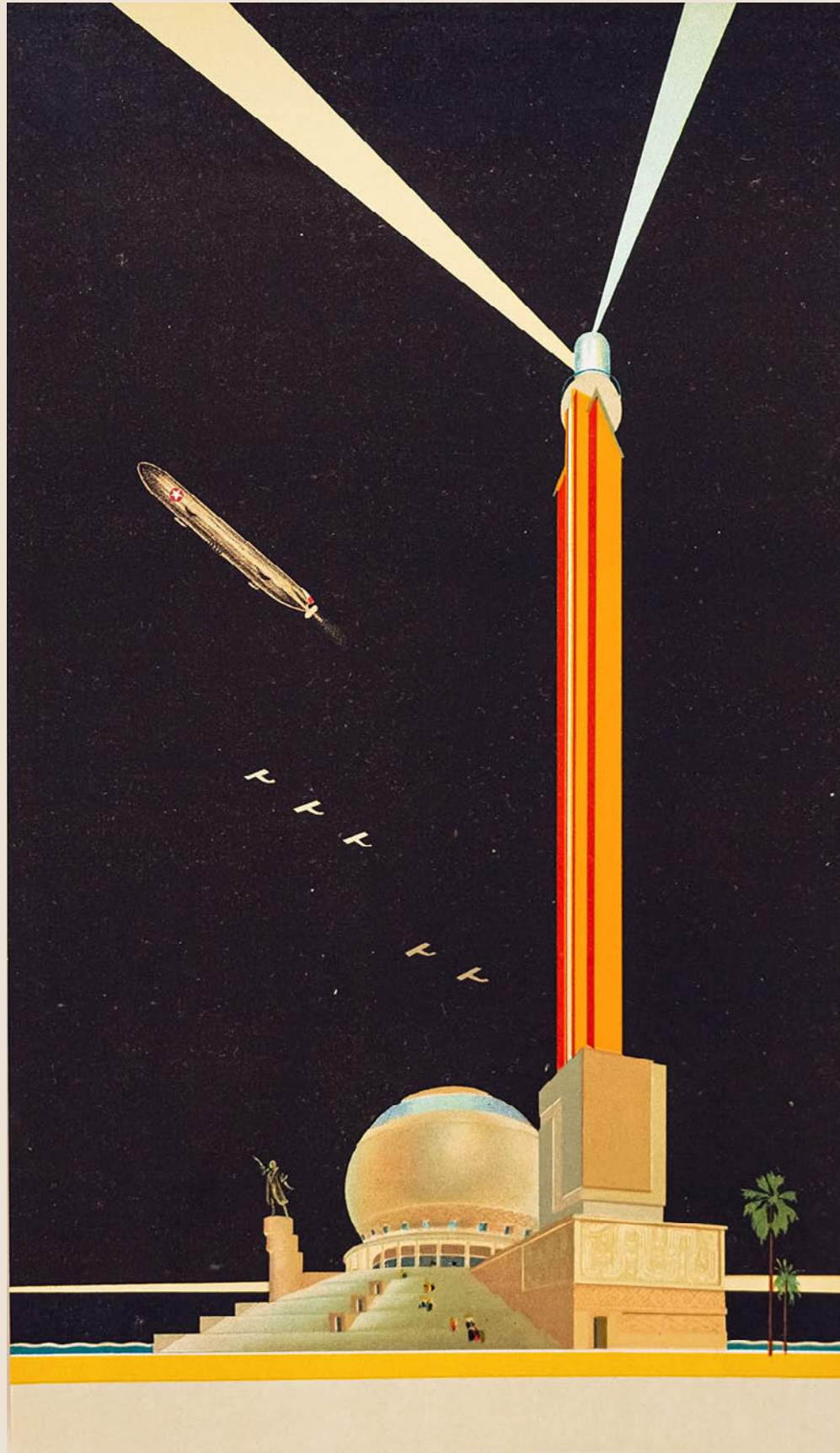


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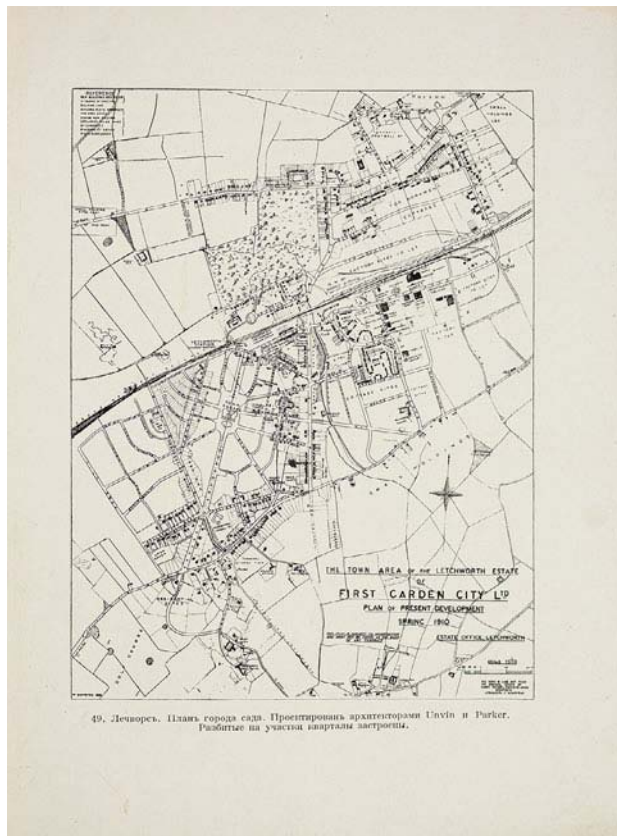
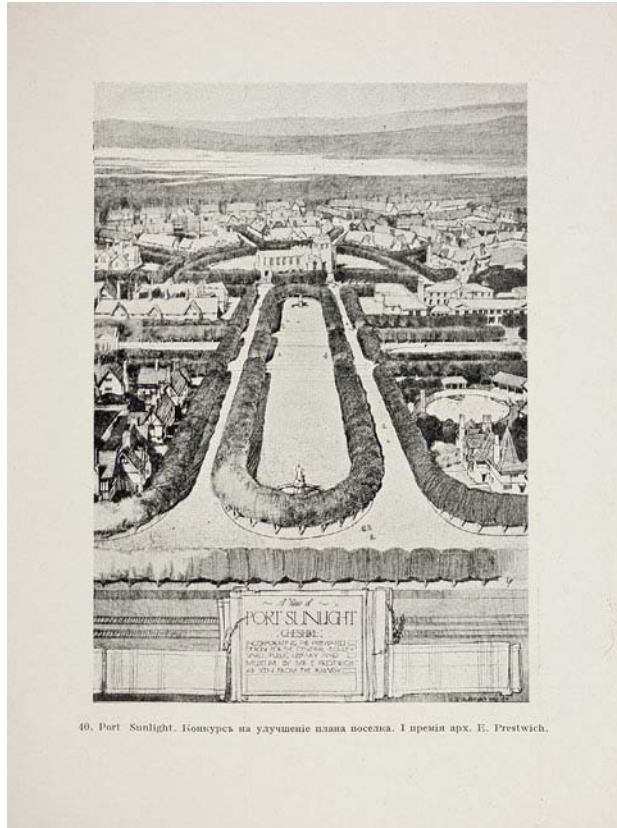
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Garden Cities



FIRST RUSSIAN BOOK ON GARDEN CITIES

- 1 Semenov, V[ladimir] N[ikolaevich] | **Blagoustroistvo gorodov [Urban improvement]** | Moscow: self-published (Tip. P. P. Riabushinskago), 1912 | Quarto (29 × 22.3 cm) | Contemporary cloth-backed boards; lacking original wrappers; 184 pp. | With 139 plates of illustrations from technical drawings and photographs | Light wear to edges and spine extremities; some soiling and spotting to covers; overall about very good | (54740)

€950

First edition of this foundational text by the pioneer of Soviet urban planning, Vladimir Semenov (1874–1969), with numerous illustrations including photographs, maps, plans, and technical drawings. A trained civil engineer, Semenov would go on to become the head architect of Moscow in 1932–1934, where he oversaw the first Soviet general plan for the reconstruction of Moscow. This pre-revolutionary work is based on the material Semenov gathered while exiled in London in 1908–1912, and during his travels in various European cities in this period. In this volume Semenov reviews the practice of urban construction throughout the centuries, bringing in examples from ancient Rome to contemporary European urban planning. Considerable attention is paid to market relations and land policy, problems of forecasting growth, design, and creation of urban planning as a legal field in Russia. The volume also discusses the creation of garden cities and the ideas of Ebenezer Howard, including a study of the English experience of building Letchworth the first garden city, in which Semenov allegedly took part.

Semenov would return to Russia in 1912, publishing this book and in parallel working on the design of the first experimental garden city in Russia, designed for the workers of the Moscow-Kazan railway line. The city was planned at the Kratovo station on the Moscow-Kazan line, with the construction beginning already in 1913, only to be halted abruptly at the outbreak of WWI, and was never completed due to the Revolution. After the Revolution Semenov taught at the Moscow Architectural University, where in 1923 he introduced the first course on urban planning. In 1927 he created the Bureau for Urban Planning which was responsible for creating general plans for major Soviet cities such as Astrakhan, Minsk, Stalingrad and many others. In 1932 he became the head architect of the city of Moscow, publishing numerous articles on his ideas for the general plan in publications such as *Stroitel'stvo Moskvy* (Construction of Moscow).

Rare; as of February 2025, we can trace two copies in North America via KVK, OCLC.

URBAN PLANNING — GARDEN-CITIES

- 2 Mizhuev, P[avel] G[rigorievich] | **Sady goroda i zhilishchnyi vopros v Anglii. Bolee 150 risunkov (3 tsvetnykh), planov i chertezhei [Garden cities and the housing question in England. Over 150 illustrations (3 in color), plans, and architectural drawings]** | Petrograd: Novoe vremia, 1916 | Octavo (23 × 17 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards, with chromolithograph illustration pasted to front board; 496 pp. | Illustrations, mostly from photographs, some in color | Front hinge shaken; private exlibris stamp to front pastedown; spine extremities and corners lightly scuffed; else very good | (54620)

€1,600

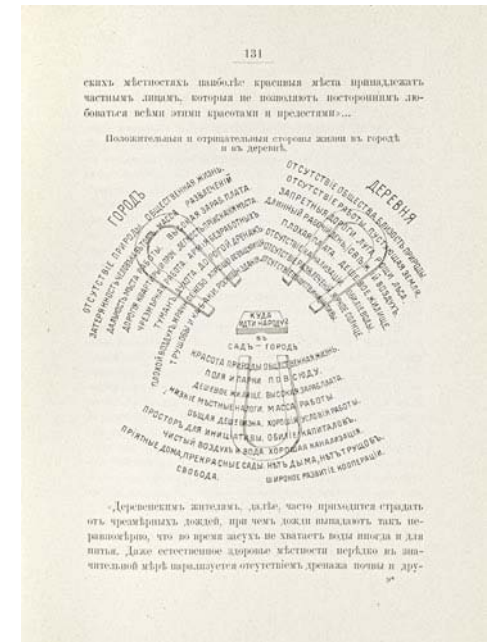
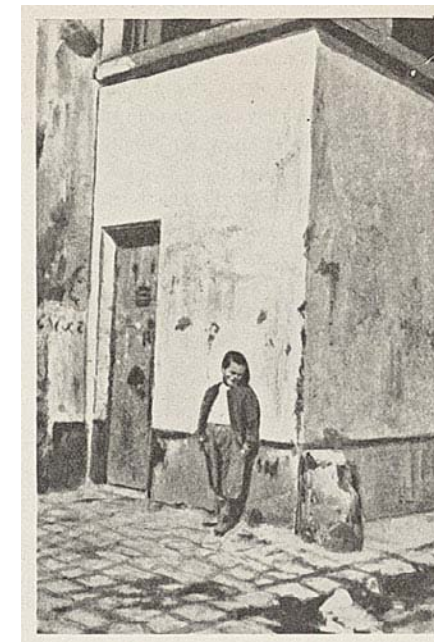
A richly illustrated text popularizing in Russia the ideas of the British urban planner Ebenezer Howard and his 1902 book “Garden Cities of To-morrow”, by the historian and specialist in British culture Pavel Mizhuev (1861–1932). A classic of urban planning, the text first appeared in Russian translation in a modest volume in 1911. The present volume is based on Mizhuev’s 1915 research trip, with numerous photographs of Letchworth, the first Garden City developed by Howard, as well as drawings and diagrams from Howard’s original text. This volume also presents a history of housing in England, especially city greening and worker housing, a pre-history of the Garden City movement. The section is illustrated with photographs of homes and neighborhoods of the various social classes, from the wealthiest to middle-class and worker housing, photographs of suburbs, suburban developments built by factory owners to house workers, with schools, parks, club houses, worker cafeterias, and swimming facilities. Most of the photographs in the volume seem to have been assembled and taken by Mizhuev himself. Mizhuev’s text would inspire later Soviet Garden City developments such as Sokol, founded in 1923 near Moscow.

The author, Pavel Mizhuev, was Professor of History and Foreign Languages at St. Petersburg University, a specialist in English cultural studies. Inspired by British examples, Mizhuev’s writings promoted better working conditions, women’s rights, free primary and secondary education, even as he was critical of British colonialism. Arrested briefly in 1919 by the new Soviet government, he was soon released and continued publishing until retirement in 1924, and even thereafter, especially on education of workers and worker literacy. His other books include “The history of colonial empire and colonial politics of England” (1902), “The women’s question and woman’s movement” (1906), and “Why the eight-hour work day is a necessity” (1907).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show copies at the British Library, National Library of Finland, and two in North America.



Примѣръ одного изъ чудныхъ английскихъ садовъ (Южная Англія).



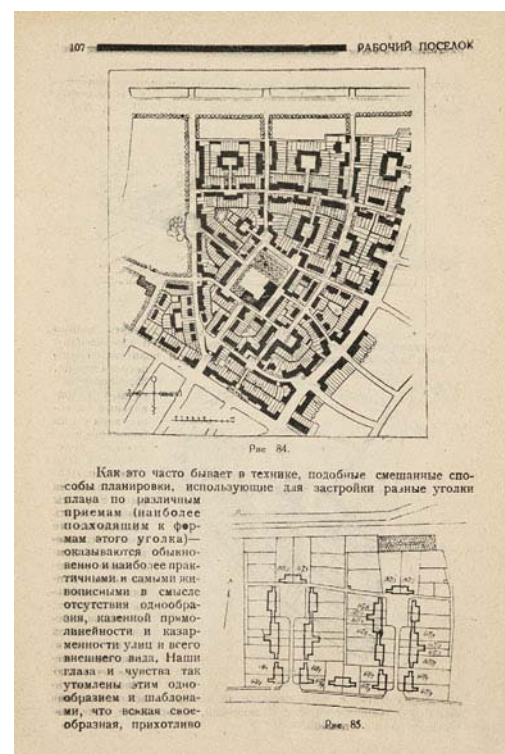
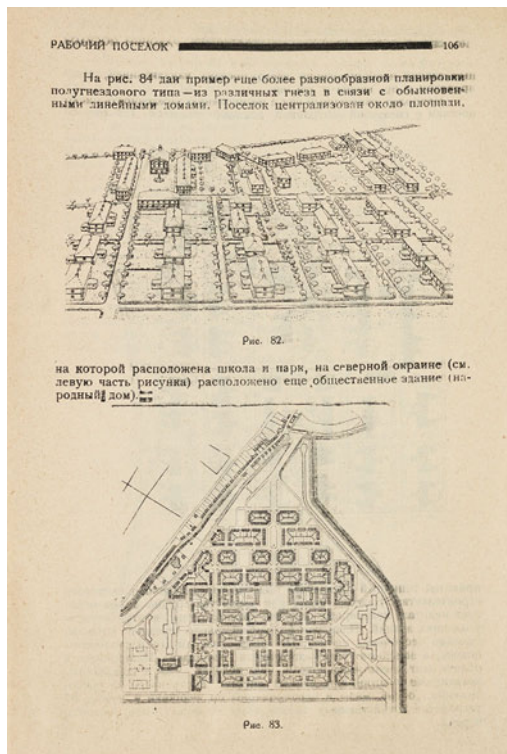
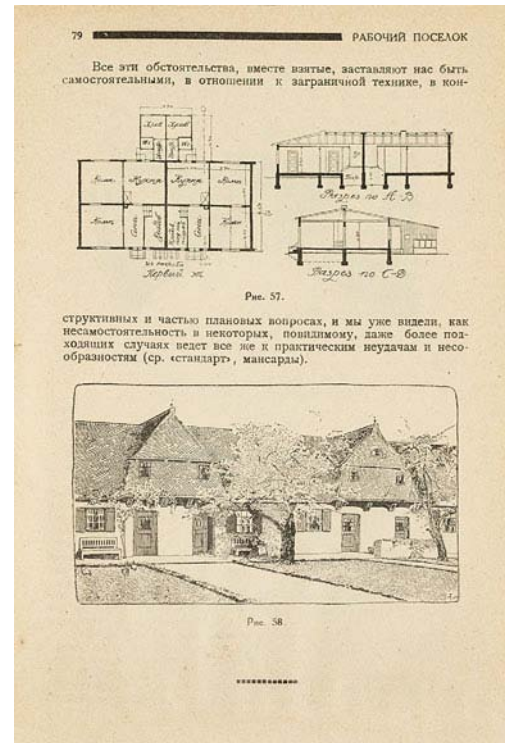
- 3 Machinskii, Prof. V[ladimir] D[mitrievich] | **Rabochii poselok [Worker settlements]** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Gl. Upravleniia Kommunal'nogo Khoziaistva NKVD, 1925 | Octavo (22.5 × 15.3 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers; 133, [3] pp. | With 98 illustrations including views, architectural drawings, and maps | Light overall wear and creasing to wrapper; spine broken in three places; moisture stain to lower margin, affecting first few leaves; occasional underlining in pencil; still good or better | (54596)

€950

A practical guide to building new housing for Soviet workers, advocating for “worker villages” likely inspired by the garden-city movement, over the worker dormitory model which would become more widespread in the Soviet context. The volume is illustrated with architectural drawings, illustrations of facades of domestic and foreign housing, as well as tables and graphs, by the engineering professor and revolutionary Vladimir Machinskii (1976–after 1942). The text includes detailed instructions on foundation and wall construction, heating, window installation, and the use of various building materials. The text also offers instructions for planning entire “worker villages” complete with gardens for subsistence agriculture. The author compares the histories of foreign (West European) and local (Russian Empire) housing norms and is especially sensitive to local realities, addressing this in his introduction: “As always in new questions, we are accustomed first of all to turn our gaze to the West, to more cultured countries. This is good, but also fraught with dangers. The difference in climate, in natural building materials, in the entire geographical and cultural environment can lead to errors in this conception, and we actually see them in our literature on this issue and in practice. [...] Of even greater significance is the fact that our builders ignore the fact that our worker is closer to the village, more of a peasant than in the West, and therefore in our country the most appropriate settlements are those of an economic, semi-peasant type, but not purely residential (dacha) ones. And further: having entered this territory, we cannot in any way design a village development without knowledge of the everyday needs of peasant households of the corresponding region. Peasant settlements, which have developed over the centuries, as a result of the experience of many generations, reflect in themselves, in their basic features, the greatest adaptability of the population to the conditions of nature and economy and have firmly taken root in their way of life and instincts, which, we repeat, are not alien to our worker”.

In addition to authoring dozens of textbooks and handbooks on various aspects of construction such as “Fireproof housing” (1931), “Peasant housing in Russia” (1924), and “How to build a house cheaply” (1927), Vladimir Machinskii authored several works on sociology and Marxist political economy prior to the Revolution. The present text, informed by the author’s social awareness, offers insights into the living standards and housing expectations of the working-class population of the Soviet Union in its earliest years. Machinskii’s last text, published in 1942, deals with constructing dwellings out of earth and clay, illuminating the construction needs and realities of WWII.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC only show a single copy worldwide, in Berlin.



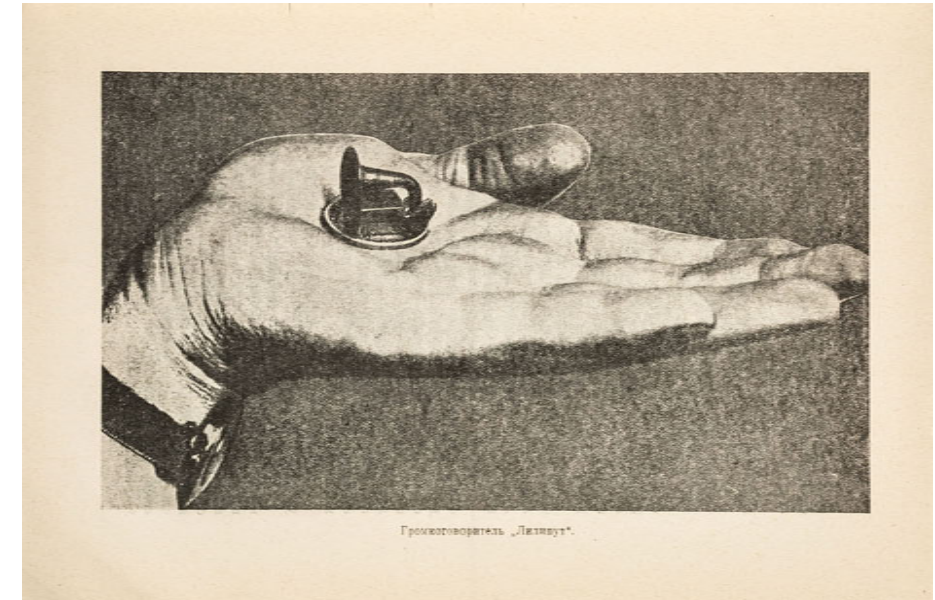
GARDEN-CITIES FOR CHILDREN

- 4 Lopatin, P[avel] I[vanovich] | **Gorod nastoiashchego i budushchego [City of the present and the future]** | Moscow: Novaia Moskva, 1925 | Octavo (23 × 16 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers; 105 [4] | Bookstore stamp to rear wrapper | Wrapper extremities chipped; chips along spine; still about very good | (54759)

€950

Intended for young-adult audiences and illustrated with images of numerous wonders of contemporary technology such as “underground cities”, “electrical kitchens”, elevators and transistor radios, the volume presents two types of contemporary cities, the “skyscraper city” and the “garden city”. The narrator suggests that the ideal capitalist city is a skyscraper city, and promotes its counterpart, the garden-city, as the ideal Soviet city of the future. The author, writer and journalist Pavel Lopatin (1898–1962), wrote primarily for children and young adult audiences, publishing dozens of books on newest technology, the building of new Moscow, as well as other large scale Soviet construction projects such as the Moscow-Volga canal. Publisher catalog to last pages. Constructivist-inspired wrappers unattributed.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



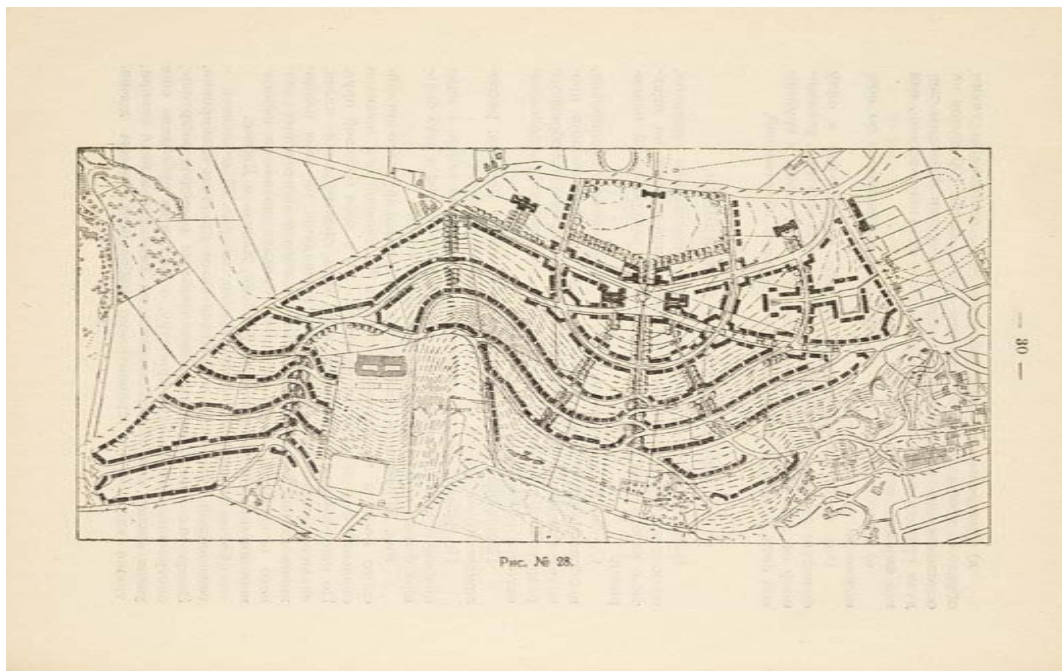
WESTERN MODELS FOR SOVIET ARCHITECTURE

- 5 Serk, [Leo] et. al. | **Sovremennoe zhilishchnoe stroitel'stvo na zapade [Contemporary housing construction in the West]** | Moscow: Novaia Moskva, 1925 | Octavo (23.8 × 15.8 cm) | Contemporary cloth-backed boards; preserving original printed wrappers; VII, 358 pp. | With 239 illustrations, including photographs, plans, maps, and technical drawings | Contemporary paper-covered boards; retaining original front and rear wrappers; lightly resized to binding; else about very good | (54811)

€750

An early Soviet text on the newest developments in Western construction and city planning, based on materials gathered by a delegation sent to Germany and England by the Moscow Council of Workers and Peasants in 1924. The delegation focused on visiting “worker’s settlements and garden cities built in recent years” as well as on collecting literature on construction, with the present work a synthesis of the gathered material. The text deals with every aspect of construction and city planning, from principles of economical street design, to outlining the basic types of houses and apartments built in the West, using a variety of building materials, outlining methods for constructing walls, windows, roofs, stairwells etc. Special sections are devoted to heating, fighting dampness and mold, water supply, and removal of rain water. An introduction by the building engineer Leo Serk, a professor at the Moscow Mountain-Engineering Academy at the time of the publication of the text provides an overview of the German and British literature cited in the text. Serk would become one of the creators of the Soviet building code developed in the 1930s.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



URBAN PLANNING AND ENVIRONMENTALISM FOR CHILDREN

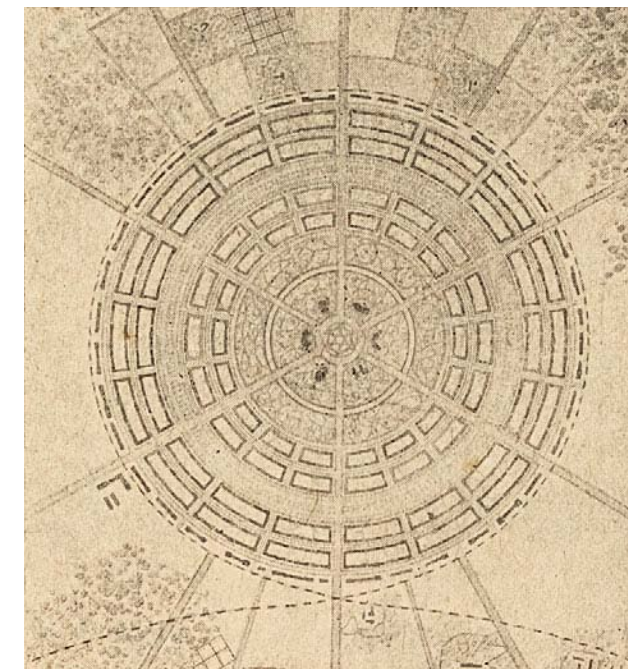
- 6 Mikhailov, D. and M[ikhail] Razulevich, artist | **Novyi gorod [The new city]** | Moscow; Leningrad: OGIZ Molodaia gvardiia, 1931 | Octavo (19.5 × 13.5 cm) | Original photo-illustrated wrappers; 209, [2] pp. | Illustrated from maps, drawings, and photographs | About very good; uncut and unopened; light creasing to wrappers; tiny nick to lower spine extremity and edge of rear wrapper | (54732)

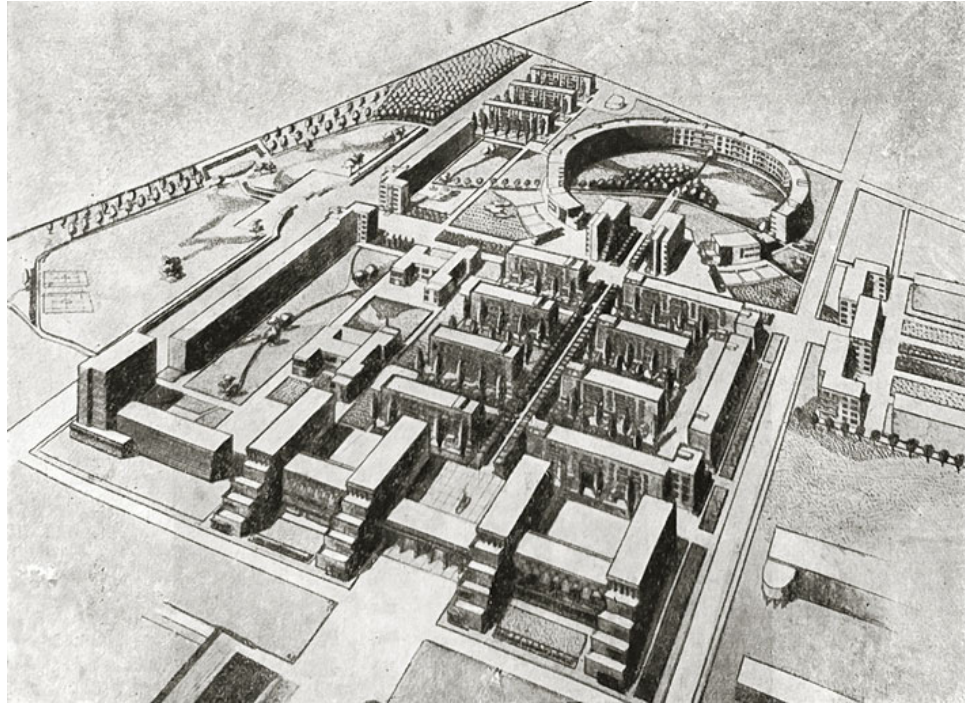
€950

An engaging introduction to urban planning intended for young adults, with wrappers designed by the avant-garde graphic artist Mikhail Razulevich (1904–1993). The author lists issues such as air pollution, overcrowding, contaminated water, unsanitary conditions as well as lack of green spaces in cities of past and present, and offers solutions proposed by the most visionary architects and city planners of his day. The text is illustrated with sketches of “garden cities” of the British urban planner Ebenezer Howard, plans of Ernst May for Frankfurt, photographs of a constructivist building designed in Moscow by Moisei Ginsburg, alongside a Le Corbusier building in Paris. Diagrams of the growth of cities such as London, New York, Chicago, as well as a map of the new Soviet cities built during the first five-year plan. Nothing is known of the author of the text, who seems to have published one other book on cities for young children “Green city. Stories for the little ones” (Zelenyi gorod. Rasskazy dlia detei mladshego vozrasta; 1931).

The wrapper design is by Mikhail Razulevich (1904–1993), the Soviet designer, illustrator, and graphic artist best remembered for his striking photomontages and Constructivist-inspired design of children’s books. Much like Gustav Klutss, Razulevich created photomontages for mass holiday decoration, most famously creating the enormous photomontage “The reality of our plan is active people” for the 15th anniversary of the October Revolution in 1932. Razulevich would go on to design dozens of children’s books, as well as covers and illustrations for the children’s magazine “Ezh” (Hedgehog). Other works on cities by Razulevich include the children’s book “Moscow Has a Plan” and the commemorative photo album “Gorod Lenina” dedicated to Leningrad (See Karasik, *The Soviet Photobook 1920–1941*, p. 208). Despite being dubbed “the Lissitzky of children’s books” Razulevich’s work has been comparatively overlooked. Most recently, his photomontages have appeared at the “Modern Times” exhibition at MoMA in 2024.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.





- 7 Shchusev, A[leksei] V[iktorovich] and Zagorskii, L. E. | **Planirovka i sotsialisticheskaia rekonstruktsiia gorodov. Vypusk VI. Arkhitekturnaia organizatsiia goroda** [Planning and socialist reconstruction of cities. Volume VI. Architectural organization of the city]. Along head of title: **Sektor planirovki i sotsialisticheskoi rekonstruktsii gorodov vsesoiuznogo soveta po delam kommunal'nogo khoziaistva pri TsK SSSR** | Moscow; Leningrad: ONTI Gosstroizdat, 1934 | Large octavo (26.5 × 20 cm) | Original illustrated wrappers; 70, [2] pp. | With 50 illustrations in text and additional 20 illustrations in appendix | In protective mylar | Light soil to wrappers, spine extremities chipped | Still very good | (54762)

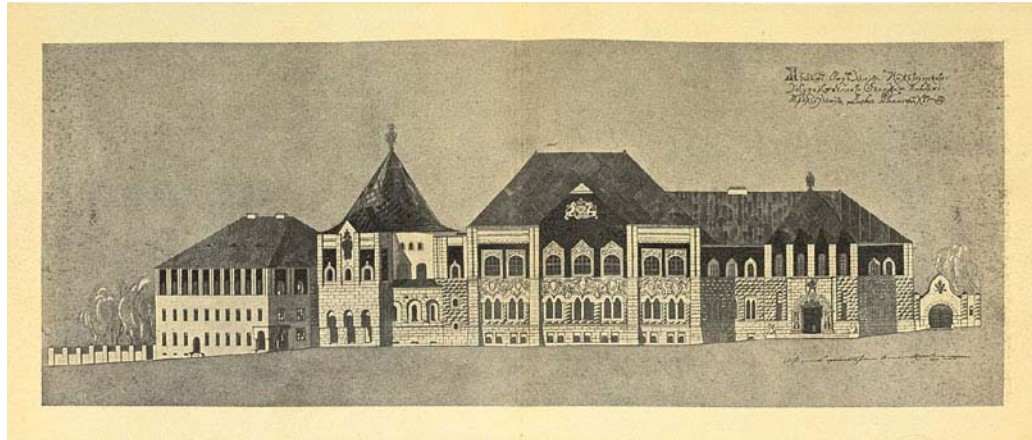
€950

Setting out the newest standards for Socialist housing construction, this volume (one of seven published) was produced by the Soviet city planning commission at a critical moment for the articulation of Stalinist architecture. This volume is co-authored by Aleksei Shchusev, one of the masters of Soviet architecture who would move away from Constructivism in this period to become one of the top Stalinist architects. A list of the previous titles in the series appears at the end of this volume, covering topics such as “Sanitation and hygiene in city planning”, “Culture and education in city planning”, and “Technical equipment in the city”, with this volume the only one dealing explicitly with architectural design of the city. Shchusev and Zagorskii’s essay is richly illustrated with photographs, drawings, and plans of cities around the world such as Baku, Rio de Janeiro, Köln, Berlin, Washington DC, and Philadelphia among others. Of special interest are the numerous photo-illustrations of the Constructivist “garden city” or “Sotsgorod” of Velikoe Zaporozh’e in South-Eastern Ukraine (modern day Zaporizhzhia), designed by Constructivist architects Nikolai Kolli and Viktor Vesnin. The worker housing was erected for the workers of Dneprostoi, the massive construction site of the Dnipro Hydroelectric Station built in 1927–1932, of which Vesnin was also the main architect. Shchusev also took part in the design competition for the construction of Zaporizhzhia, competing against a team of Kharkiv architects, with their proposals appearing here side by side. The introduction to the volume provides light criticism of Shchusev for not providing a sufficiently deep critique of the Western architectural examples to which he refers throughout the volume. He would later come under greater scrutiny during the Great Terror and be demoted, though he managed to survive and return to major projects such as redesigning Stalingrad and Kyiv after their destruction in WWII. One of 5000 copies.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show copies at Stockholm and two in North America.



Pre-Revolutionary Architecture



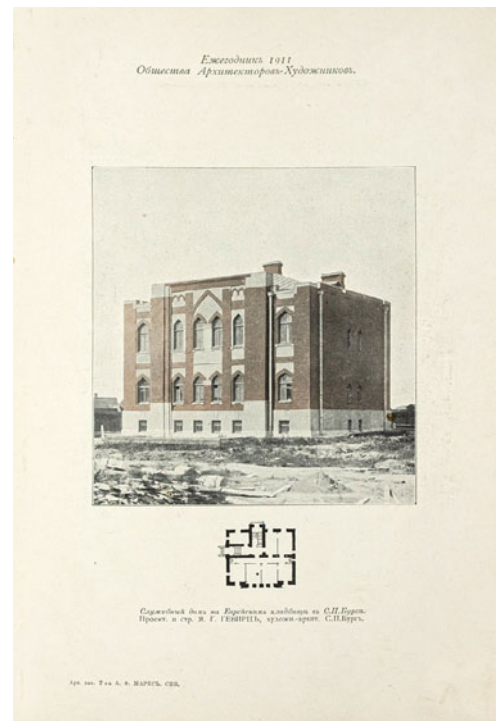
IMPERIAL ST. PETERSBURG

- 8 **Ezhegodnik Obshchestva arkhitektorov-khudozhnikov: vypusk shestoi** [Yearbook of the society of artists-architects: volume six] (1911) | St. Petersburg: Izdanie pravleniia Obshchestva arkhitektorov khudozhnikov, 1911 | Quarto (30 × 20 cm) | Original decorative wrappers; I–XLVIII; 181; XLIX–XCV pp. on coated stock | Illustrations, some in color | Light soil to front wrapper; moisture stains to rear wrapper; spine shaken; starting at extremities; else good | (54836)

€750

Single volume of a series of yearbooks of the Imperial Society of Architects and Artists, begun in 1906 and suspended during the tumultuous years around the Bolshevik Revolution. Presenting hundreds of illustrations, including plans, elevations, renderings, photographs and color plates of recent architectural competitions, diploma works of graduates of the Imperial Architectural Academy in St. Petersburg, as well as material on historical works, the yearbooks give a fine overview of developments in architecture and planning in pre-Revolutionary Russia, as well as significant material on historical works. Most of the works presented are substantial public projects, both secular and religious. Of special interest in this volume are the plans for Aleksei Shchusev's Church of St. Sergius of Radonezh (1913), Evgenii Shretter's design for a neoclassical thermal spa and mud bath in Yesentuki (Caucasus), as well as design competitions for wall paper and decorative fabric patterns. With 95 pp. of advertisements of related products and services at beginning and end of volume. After the Revolution the yearbooks resumed publication in 1927–1935, dropping the "Imperial" from the title, and most of the advertising. The Society was eventually disbanded after the creation of the Union of Soviet Architects in 1932, with the last two volumes of the yearbooks (vol. 13–14) nevertheless published in 1935.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show this issue at eight institutions in North America.



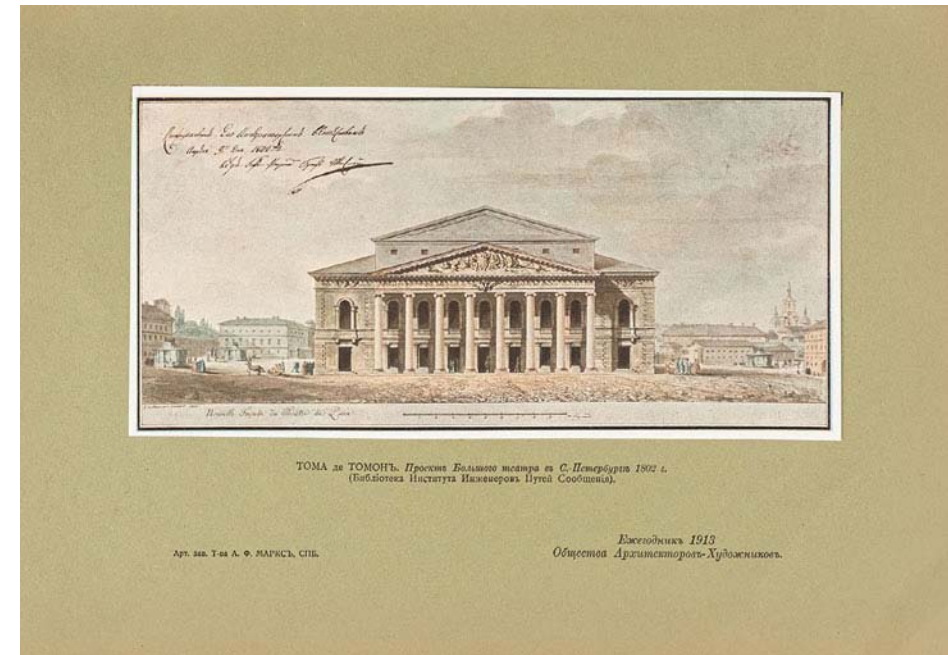
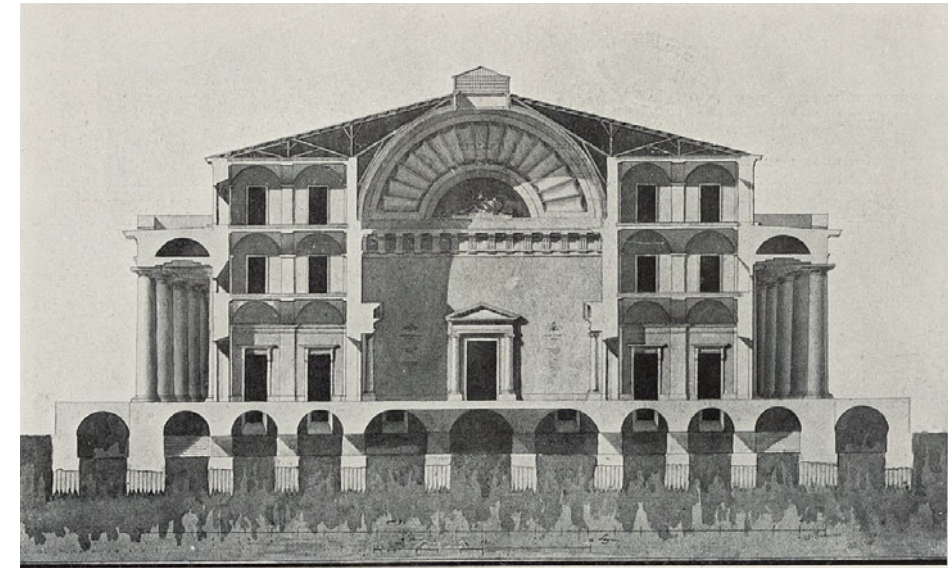
IMPERIAL ST. PETERSBURG

- 9 **Ezhegodnik Obshchestva arkhitektorov-khudozhnikov: vypusk vos'moi [Yearbook of the Society of artists-architects: volume eight] (1913)** | St. Petersburg: Izdanie pravleniia Obshchestva arkhitektorov khudozhnikov, 1913 | Quarto (30 × 20 cm) | Original decorative cloth-backed wrappers; 1–56; 251; 57–106 pp. | on coated stock | Illustrations, some in color | Light soil and fading to wrappers; creases to upper right corner; binding shaken; starting at extremities; still good | (54838)

€750

Single volume of a series of yearbooks of the Imperial Society of Architects and Artists, begun in 1906 and suspended during the tumultuous years around the Bolshevik revolution. Of special interest in this volume are Fyodor Lidval's design for the main railway station in Kyiv, and various designs for the jubilee agricultural and technical exhibition in Yaroslavl', in honor of the 300th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty. With 106 pp. of advertisements of related products and services at beginning and end of volume.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show seven copies of this volume in North America.



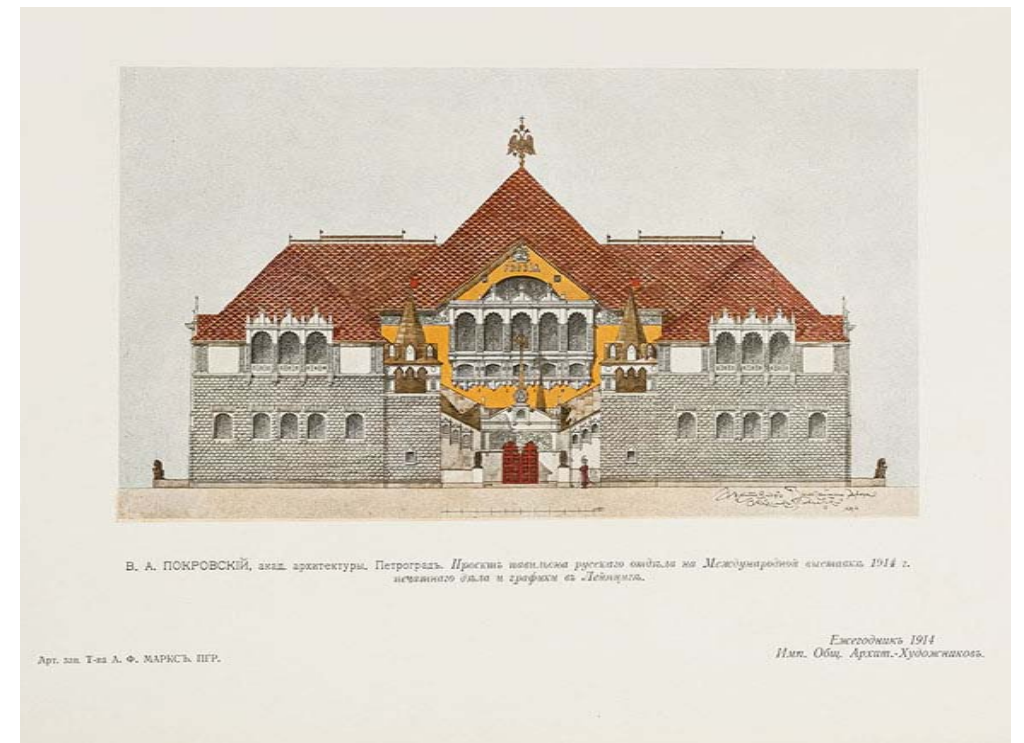
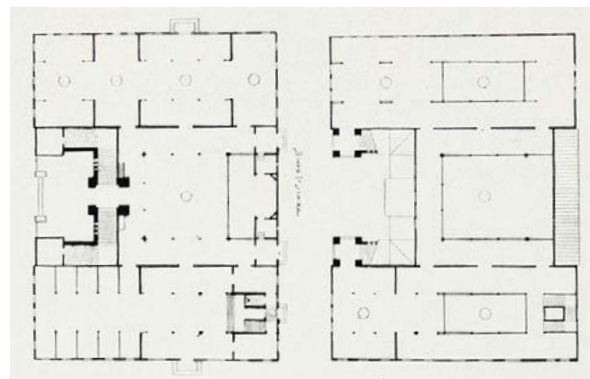
IMPERIAL ST. PETERSBURG

- 10 **Ezhegodnik Imperatorskago Obshchestva arkhitektorov-khudozhnikov: vypusk deviatyi** [Yearbook of the Society of artists-architects: volume nine] (1914) | Petrograd (St. Petersburg): Izdanie pravleniia Obshchestva arkhitektorov khudozhnikov, 1914 | Quarto (30 × 20 cm) | Original decorative cloth-backed wrappers; 1-52; 156; 53-100 pp. on coated stock | Illustrations, including some color plates | Light soil and fading to wrappers; spine shaken and starting at lower left corner; else good | (54837)

€750

Single volume of a series of yearbooks of the Imperial Society of Architects and Artists, published 1906-1917 and 1927-1935. Of special interest in this volume are the plans for Church of St. Alexis in Leipzig, built to commemorate the participation of Russian Troops in the battle with Napoleon in Leipzig in 1813, as well as the Russian Pavilion at the International Exhibition of Printing and Graphic Arts in Leipzig in 1914 designed by Vladimir Pokrovskii. With 100 pp. of advertisements of related products and services at beginning and end of volume.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show complete sets ranging from vol. 1 (1906) to vol. 14 (1935) at five institutions in North America, with another institution holding scattered issues including this volume.



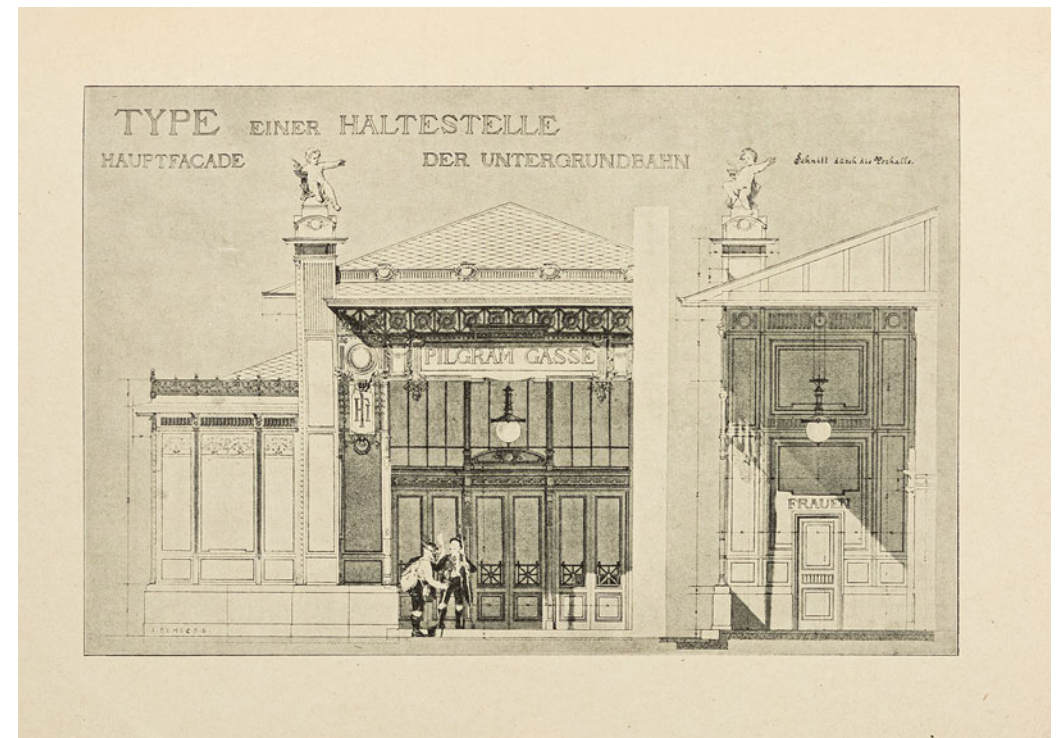
PIRATED RUSSIAN EDITION OF OTTO WAGNER'S DESIGNS

- 11 Wagner, O[tto] (Otto Wagner) | **Sbornik arkhitekturnykh fasadov, motivov i detalei v novom stile. Wrapper title: Fasady i detali [A collection of architectural facades, motifs, and details in the New Style. Facades and decorative details]** | Petrograd (St. Petersburg): Knigoizdatel'stvo M. G. Strakuna, ca. 1914–1917 | Octavo (27 × 21 cm) | Original printed card wrappers; with 34, [4] leaves of illustrations to rectos only | Wrappers lightly soiled and rubbed; spine inexpertly renewed; text block possibly resized; moisture markings to upper left corners of last few pages; else about very good | (54721)

€1,200

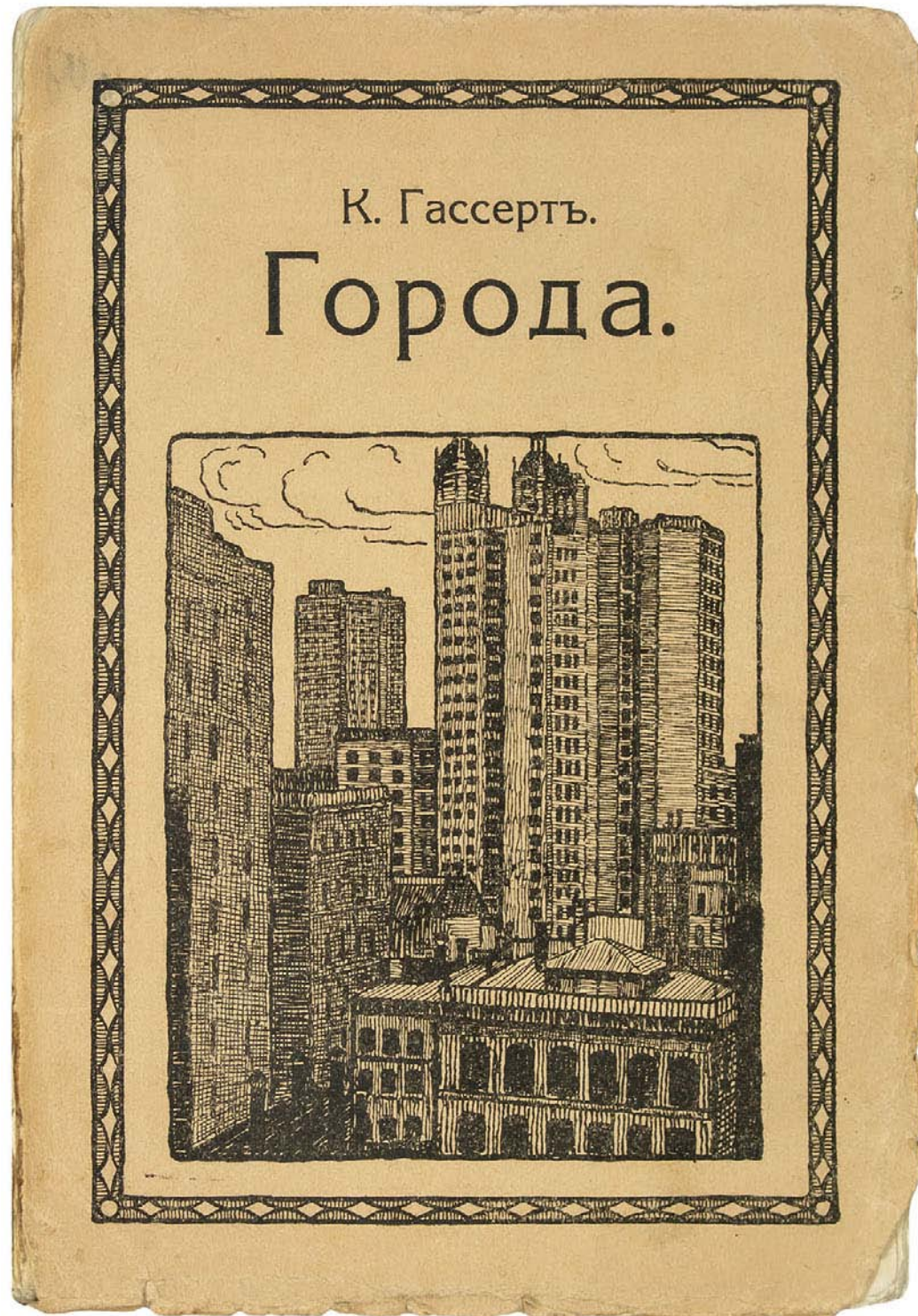
First and only recorded publication in Russia of façade designs and architectural details by Otto Wagner (1841–1918), the leader of the Vienna Secession and Art Nouveau movements in architecture. Released late in in Wagner's career, this work includes architectural details of his most famous designs, such as The Academy of Fine Arts, the headquarters of the Länderbank, the Karlsplatz station of the Stadtbahn, the Church of St. Leopold, and the Austrian Postal Savings Bank, all in Vienna. The architectural publisher "Progress", sometimes marked simply as M. G. Strakuna publishing house, was founded in 1908 by Moisei Strakun (1866–1942). Published during WWI, when Austria and Russia were on opposite sides of the battle line, this volume seems to be pirated. Unlike the other titles of this publisher, it contains no text to accompany the images, and was likely published without the knowledge of the author. The last three leaves of the book show reproductions from the publisher's other titles in architecture and design, with captions at bottom. They include: "Otdelka komnat" [Interior design; 1915], "Fasady gorodskikh domov" [Urban facades; 1913] by Vladimir Stori, and Aleksandr Talinskii's "Sovremennyi stil'" [Modern style; 1914].

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



Urban Planning

Sotsgorod



URBAN GEOGRAPHY

- 12 Gassert, K. (Kurt Hassert) and L[eontii] D[anilovich] Sinitskii, translator | **Goroda: geograficheskii etiud [Cities: a geographic study]** | Moscow: T-vo I. N. Kushnerev, 1912 | Octavo (20 × 13.5 cm) | Original pictorial card wrappers; 170, [4] pp. | With 31 illustrations from maps and photographs | Wrappers lightly chipped along edges; fraying and chipping to spine chipped; still good or better | (54720)

€450

First Russian translation of one of the foundational texts of urban geography by the geographer Kurt Hassert (1868–1947), originally published in 1907 as “Die Städte geographisch betrachtet.” This translation is significantly expanded by the translator, the geographer and educator Leontii Sinitskii (1864–1933), with each chapter augmented to include examples relevant to the Russian Empire. Examples include an addendum on the impact of latitude on the distribution of settlements, cities built for protection from nomads in the Russian Empire, and the rapid development of cities in industrial districts in Russia. A graduate of the Odessa Technical University (1890), Sinitskii spent the years 1906–1908 in Berlin and Vienna, attending lectures on geography and philology while also being involved in revolutionary activities. In the Soviet period, Sinitskii became a lecturer in Economic Geography at the Moscow State University. The author of the German text, Kurt Hassert, was on the opposite end of the political spectrum, and is best remembered today for his books on German colonialism that supported the Nationalist Socialist line. Publisher advertising of various titles in geography to last pages and rear wrappers.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show two copies worldwide, none in North America.

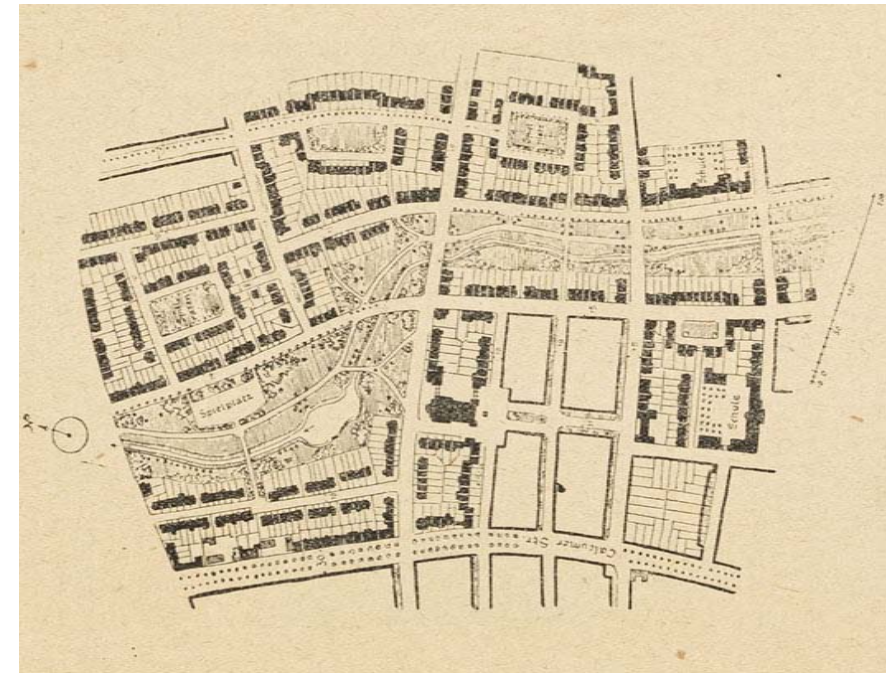
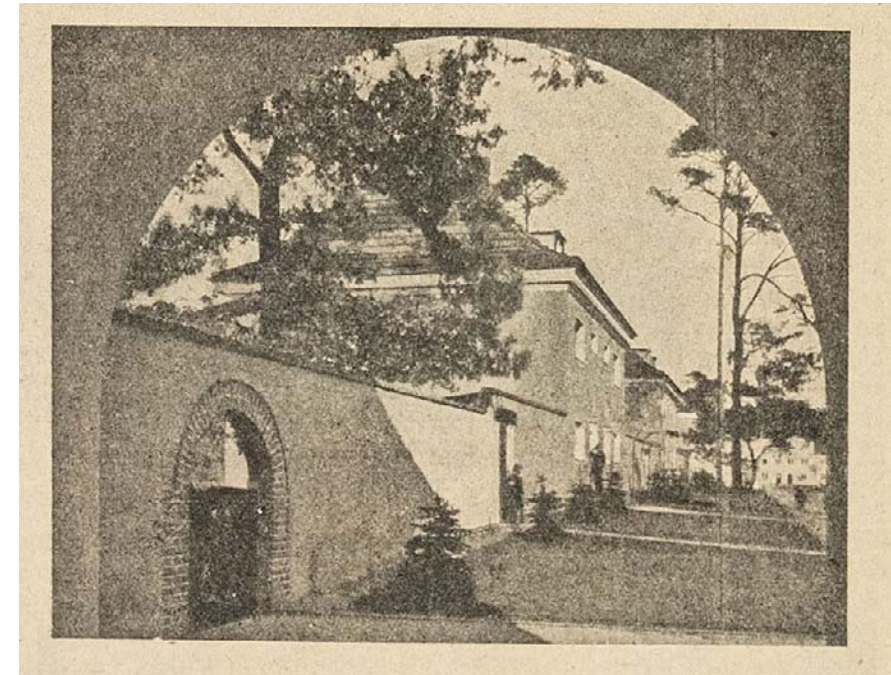
URBAN GREENING

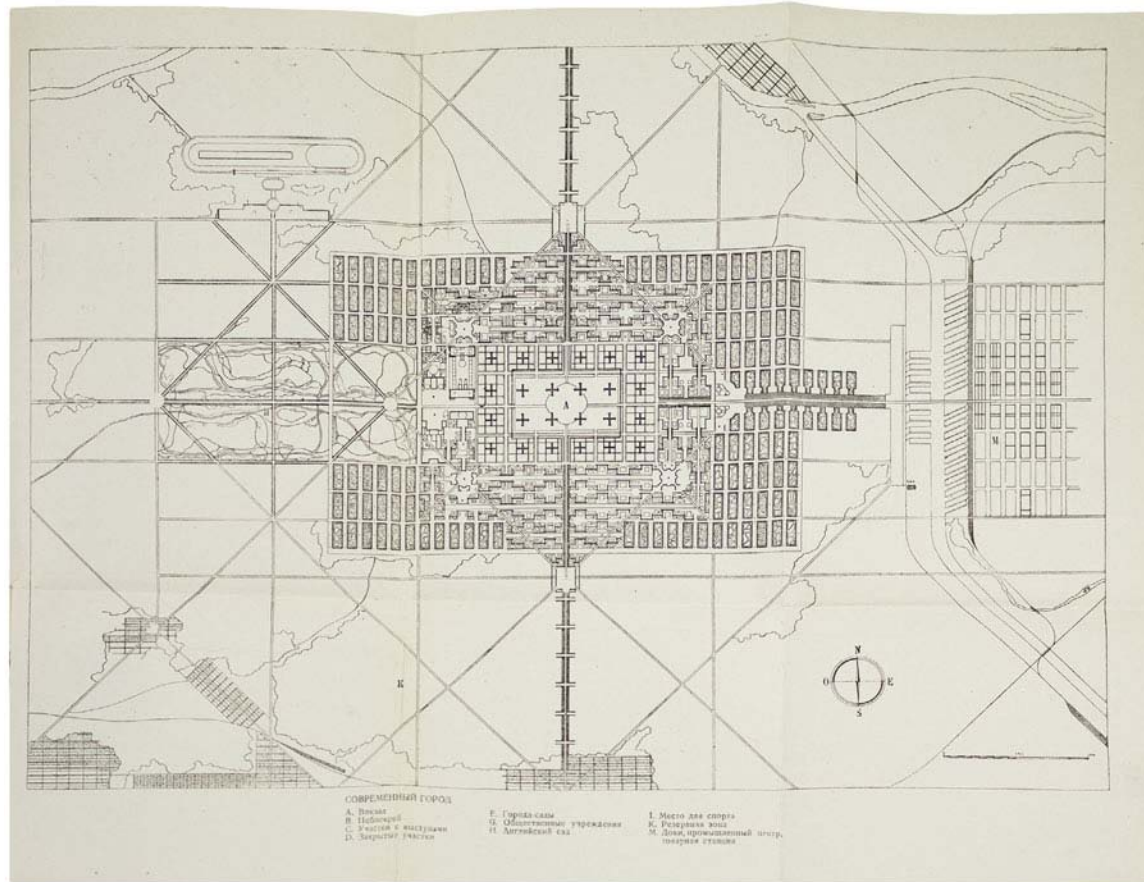
- 13 Preis, P[etr] V[asilievich] | **Planirovka gorodov i poselkov: s 155 risunkami v tekste** [**The planning of cities and towns: with 155 drawings in the text**] | Moscow; Leningrad: Moskovskoe aktsionernoe izdatel'skoe obshchestvo, 1927 | Octavo (23.5 × 16 cm) | Original printed card boards; 158, [2] pp. | With 155 illustrations including photographs, maps, and architectural drawings | Boards lightly soiled and scuffed; small owner signature to front free end paper; pencil marks to bibliography; still about very good | (54597)

€600

An early Soviet text on the fundamentals of urban planning, richly illustrated with photographs, maps, architectural plans and drawings, tables, and graphs. The text provides a historical overview of the formation of cities in Europe from the Middle Ages to the present day, followed by basic geographical features of cities, planning of neighbourhoods, streets, and green areas. The final section is dedicated to planning basic city services, medical facilities, lighting the city etc. Numerous illustrations of cities across the world, from Paris, Berlin, Chicago, Milan, and Moscow, are used to demonstrate the arguments made by the author, engineer and architect Peter Preis (1884–after 1951). In addition to this volume, Preis authored numerous textbooks and manuals on construction topics intended for builders and architects. Published as volume XII in the series “Entsiklopediia stroitel'ia” (The builder’s encyclopedia).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC only show two copies in North America.





- 14 Le Corbusier and S[ergei] M[ikhailovich] Gornyi, translator | **Planirovka goroda** [**Urban planning**] | Moscow: OGIZ-IZOGIZ, 1933 | Octavo (25 × 17.5 cm) | Original decorative card wrappers; XVI, 207, [1] pp. | Folding plan | From the library of Soviet architect Mark V. Grigorian (1900–1978) | Lacking the dust jacket; spine frayed at extremities; small crack to upper left corner of front wrapper and crease to upper right; internally very good | (54724)

€1,200

First Russian translation of Le Corbusier's "Urbanisme", originally published in French in 1925, with this Russian edition expanded to include Le Corbusier's vision for the reconstruction of Moscow. A critical introductory essay by the translator of the volume, writer and translator Sergei Gornyi (1894–1937), presents the work as at once visionary and missing the point of the importance of the political angle in architecture. "But the main problem for Corbusier is that he has not decided for himself what kind of society the city he was designing should serve. His intense creative thought works all the time on two planes: sometimes Corbusier is carried away by his thoughts to Soviet Moscow, and then he gives extremely interesting proposals and solutions for the collective organization of life, sometimes he looks back at Paris, and then before him appears today's harried resident of a large capitalist city, who must be saved from the noise and bustle, from the cramped conditions and stench, then he puts forward helpless ultra-urbanistic measures." Le Corbusier's response to the introduction is also printed in the volume, offering an engaging polemic.

An architect of international renown by 1928, Le Corbusier was invited by Soviet officials to take part in the design of the Tsentrsoiuz building in Moscow. Le Corbusier came to Moscow for the laying of the foundation of the building in 1929, and again to oversee the construction in 1930. In this period he traveled around the Soviet Union and met with all the top Soviet architects, later admiring in print the work of Constructivist architects Moisei Ginzburg, Nikolai Kolli, and the Vesnin brothers, as well as their work on the Contemporary Architecture (CA) journal, even being listed as part of the editorial board of several issues of the journal. During his trips he was also invited to take part in the discussions for the re-design of Moscow by completing a questionnaire on various aspects of city planning, with his responses published and critiqued in this volume. In 1931 he would famously take part in the competition for the Palace of the Soviets. The rejection of his plan caused a rift between Le Corbusier and the Soviet government, with the completion of Tsentrsoiuz building eventually overseen by Nikolai Kolli from 1933–1936 (See Nicholas Fox Webber, *Le Corbusier*, pp. 342–345). Likely due to the rift between the architect and the Soviet authorities, this would be the only freestanding translation of Le Corbusier's work published in Russian until after his death in 1965.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show five copies in North America.

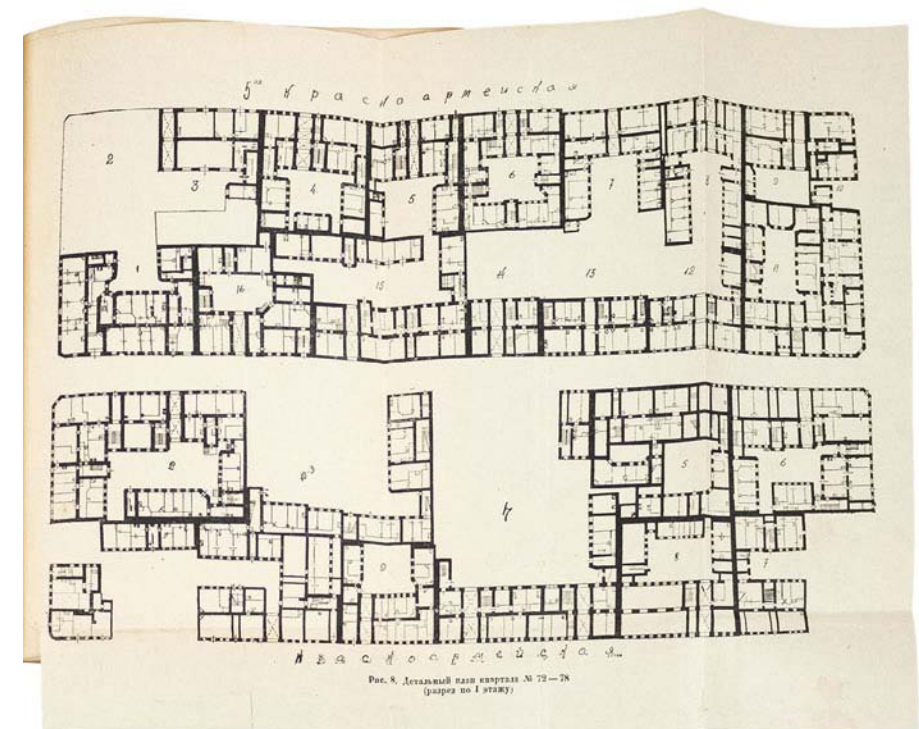
URBAN GREENING

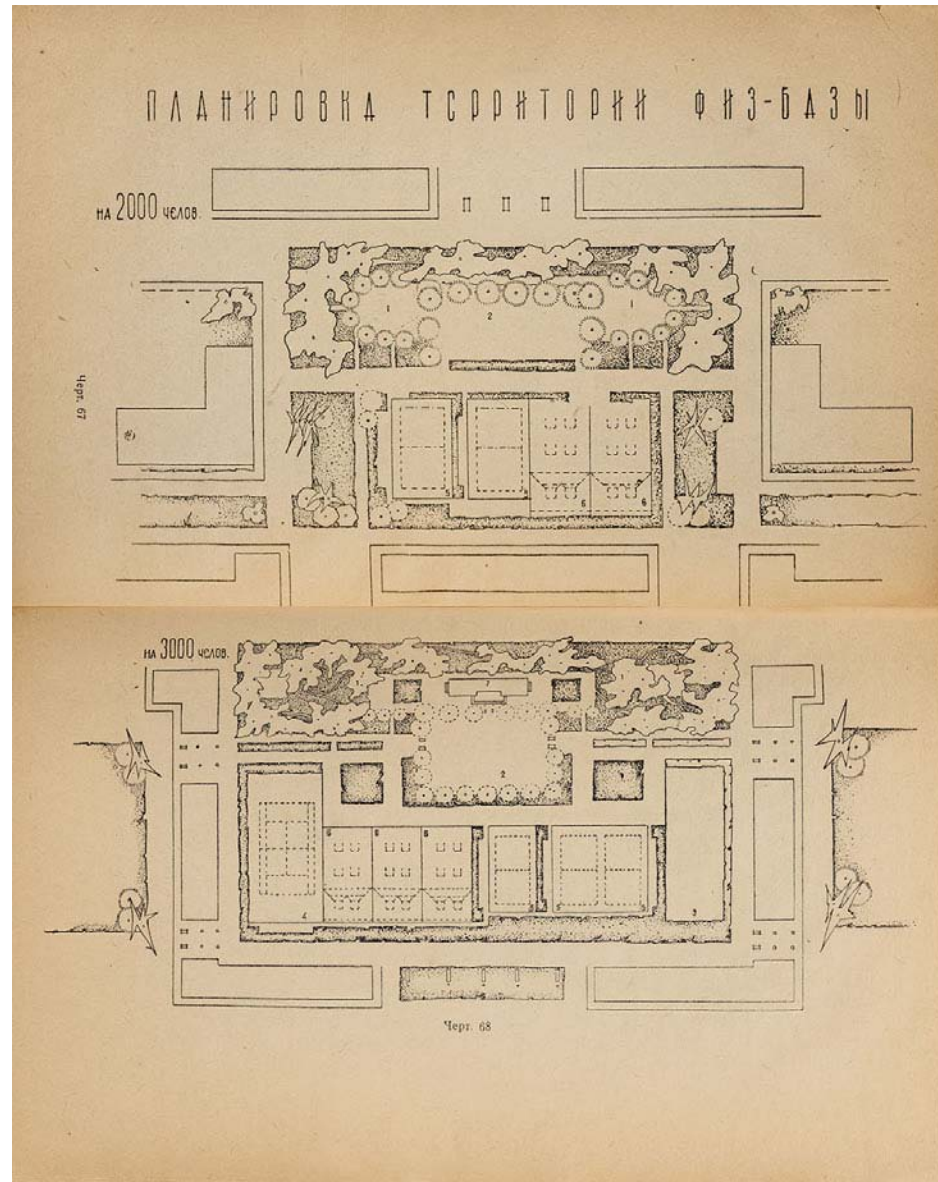
- 15 Krugliakov, Iu[l'ii] G[dalievich] | **Rekonstruktsiia zhilyh kvartalov [The reconstruction of residential districts].** At head of title: **Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut kommunal'nogo i zhilishchnogo khoziaistva i stroitel'stva (N. I. I. K. Kh.)** | Leningrad: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo Standartizatsiia i Ratsionalizatsiia, 1933 | Octavo (20 × 15 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers; 119, [1] pp. | With 32 illustrations in the text, many of them full-page | One large folding plate | Light soil to rear wrapper; else very good | (54777)

€800

Detailed treatise on the ongoing reconstruction and re-design of Leningrad (St. Petersburg) in the decade following the Bolshevik Revolution, with illustrations showing Leningrad neighbourhoods before and after renovation, with notes, charts and graphs, plans and some elevations, as well as one large folding plate. The author, Soviet architect Iulii Krugliakov (1900–1972), promises to increase the number of housing units while preserving the majority of existing buildings in the old city. In the introduction Krugliakov argues for the need to come up with an entirely new re-design strategy because capitalist and socialist cities have fundamentally different goals: “In fact, when reconstructing our cities, we cannot use either the methods of Haussmann’s redevelopment, or the demolition of blocks and redevelopment of parts of the city according to the English law of 1909 and subsequent years, since the basic principles of bourgeois redevelopment, pursuing the goal of either ‘splendor’ of the architectural design of the bourgeois center or the creation of favorable strategic conditions for their struggle against the impending proletarian revolution, have nothing in common with the socialist reconstruction of a populated area aimed at better serving the working masses, protecting their health, ensuring their cultural upsurge on a socialist basis.” The author also notes the common practice in capitalist cities of gradually removing green spaces from poor neighbourhoods in an attempt to squeeze more profit by landlords, and the resulting negative impact on the health of urban dwellers. The Constructivist-inspired wrappers are unattributed.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show two copies in North America.





- 16 Galaktionov, A[leksei Alekseevich] and D. Sobolev | **Trudy biuro nauchno-eksperimental'nykh rabot. Vypusk I. Zhiloi kvartal. Organizatsiia, normy i usloviia planirovki** [Residential neighborhood. Organisational norms and conditions of planning] | Moscow: Gosstroizdat, 1934 | Octavo (24.5 × 18 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 106, [1] pp. | Illustrations, including photographs, plans, maps, and technical drawings | Light soil and moisture stains to wrappers, chipping to spine; discoloration due to stock, still good or better | (54802)

€450

A practical guide for designing the residential neighborhoods of the so-called “Sotsgorod”, illustrated with plans, elevations, and photographs of architectural models. A Soviet urban-planning concept developed in the 1920s and 1930s to describe the fundamentally socialist city that reflected the new social order, the Sotsgorod was intended to house workers in easy proximity to their places of work, while preventing over-crowdedness and ensuring that all social services are within easy reach. The volume is divided into sections on calculating neighbourhood density, proximity of services such as communal dining facilities, nurseries and daycare centers, green areas, medical services as well as places of sport and entertainment. One of the authors of the volume, Soviet architect Aleksei Galaktionov (1906–1962), graduated from VKhUTEIN in 1928 and seems to have been connected with the Constructivist movement in architecture and design, with a design of his bookshelf appearing on the cover of CA (Contemporary Architecture), the primary journal of Constructivist architecture.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show only one copy in North America.

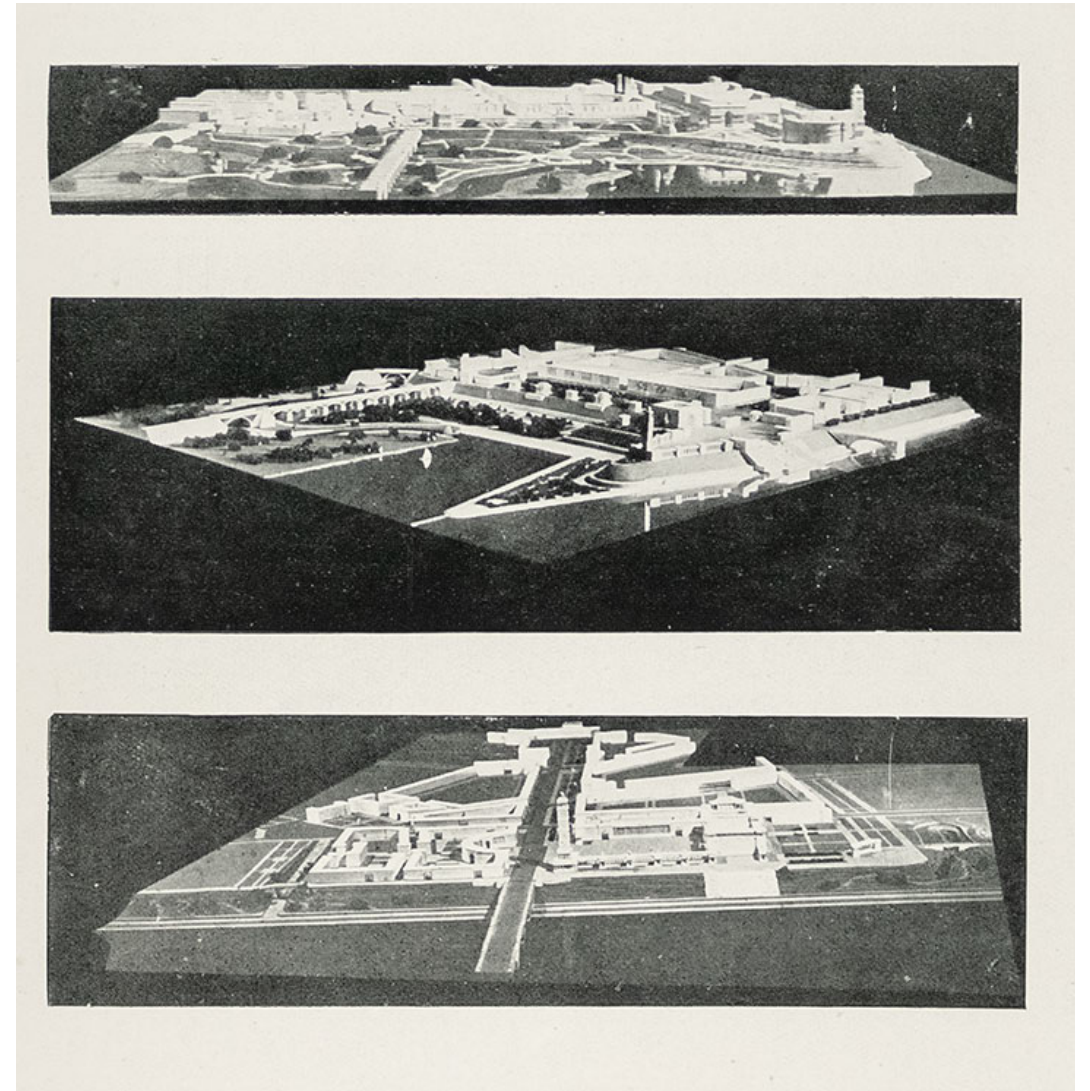
MAIN ARCHITECTURE JOURNAL OF LENINGRAD

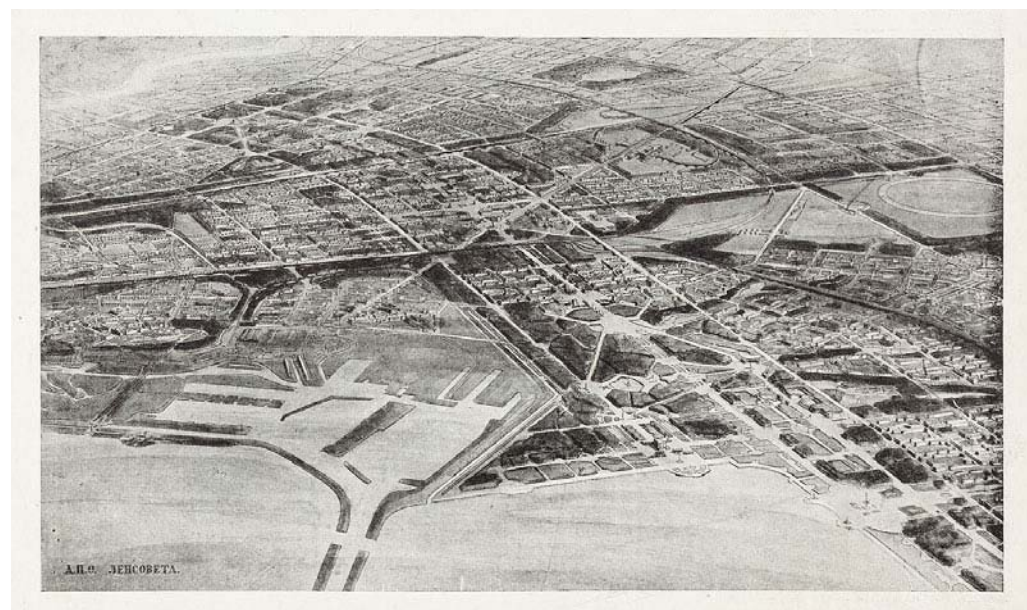
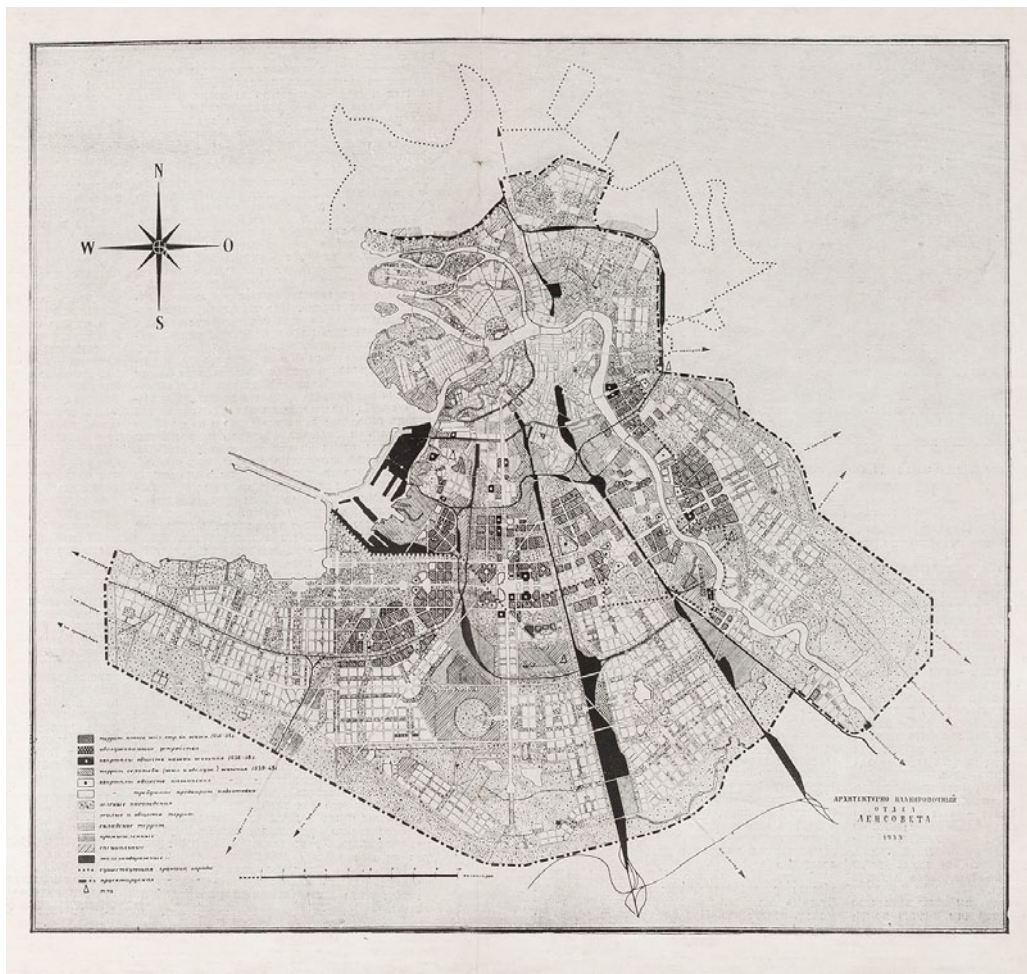
- 17 **Arkhitektura Leningrada: organ leningradskogo soiuza sovetskikh arkhitektorov** [Architecture of Leningrad. Publication of the Leningrad Union of Soviet Architects], nos. 1, 2 (1936); 1-3 (1937); 1-6 (1938); 2-6 (1939); 1-3, 5-6 (1940); 1, 3 (1941) | Leningrad: Iskusstvo, 1936-1941 | Quartos (29 × 22.5 cm) | Original printed wrappers; ca. 80 pp. per issue | Illustrations, including photographs, plans, elevations | Two issues missing front wrappers (no. 1, 1936 and no. 6, 1938), one issue missing front wrapper fragments (6, 1936) | Overall light soil to wrappers; about very good or better | (54828)

€2,500

A substantial run (22 issues) of the main publication of the Leningrad branch of the Union of Soviet Architects, profusely illustrated with existing and projected buildings and building complexes of Leningrad. The publication is of particular interest for its information on the grandiose plans for the city of Leningrad that, due to WWII, were never realized. Issues include articles on the planning of the Leningrad House of the Soviets (built 1936-1941), Leningrad metro, comparable only to the Moscow metro in its grandeur, plans for three new stadiums in Leningrad, as well as plans for numerous new neighborhoods. Other issues feature articles on major Leningrad architects such as Aleksandr Gegello (Senkevitch 909) showing his early Constructivist tendencies and later conformity, and a memorial article on the Soviet architect and theatre designer Vladimir Schuko, co-author of the projected Palace of the Soviets in Moscow, which was never completed. Numerous illustrations of Schuko's projects capture his transition from neoclassical to modernist/constructivist to finally Stalinist architecture. Numerous articles also treat historical subjects, including material on Leningrad's glorious past as St. Petersburg.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show two complete runs and three institutions with scattered issues in North America.







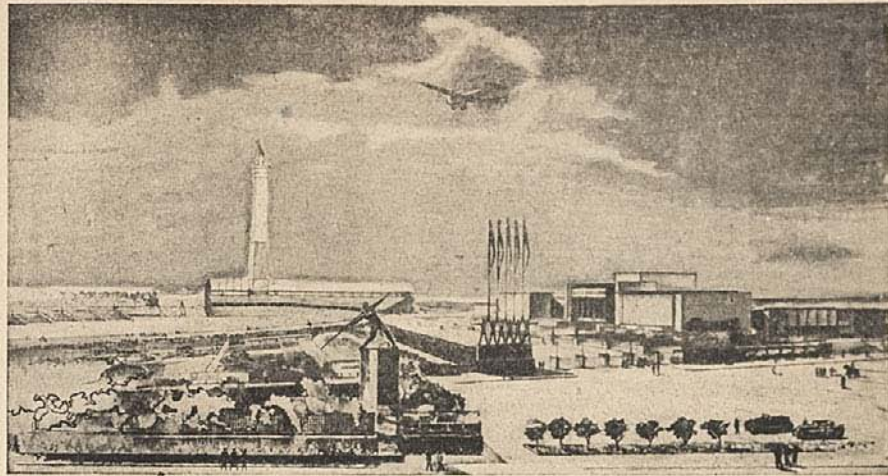
- 18 Popov-Sibriak, N., editor | **Planirovka i stroitel'stvo gorodov: nauchno-tekhnicheskii zhurnal Narkomkhoza RSFSR [The planning and construction of cities: scientific and technical journal of the People's Commissariat of Economy of the RSFSR].** Vol. I, nos. 1–10 (1933); vol. II, nos. 1–4, 7–10 (1934); vol. III, nos. 1–9, 11–12 (1935) | Moscow: Gosstroizdat, 1933–1935 | Quartos (29.5 × 21.5 cm) | Original staple-stitched decorative wrappers with ca. 32–40 pp per issue | Wrappers and text toned due to paper stock, else very good | (54631)

€4,500

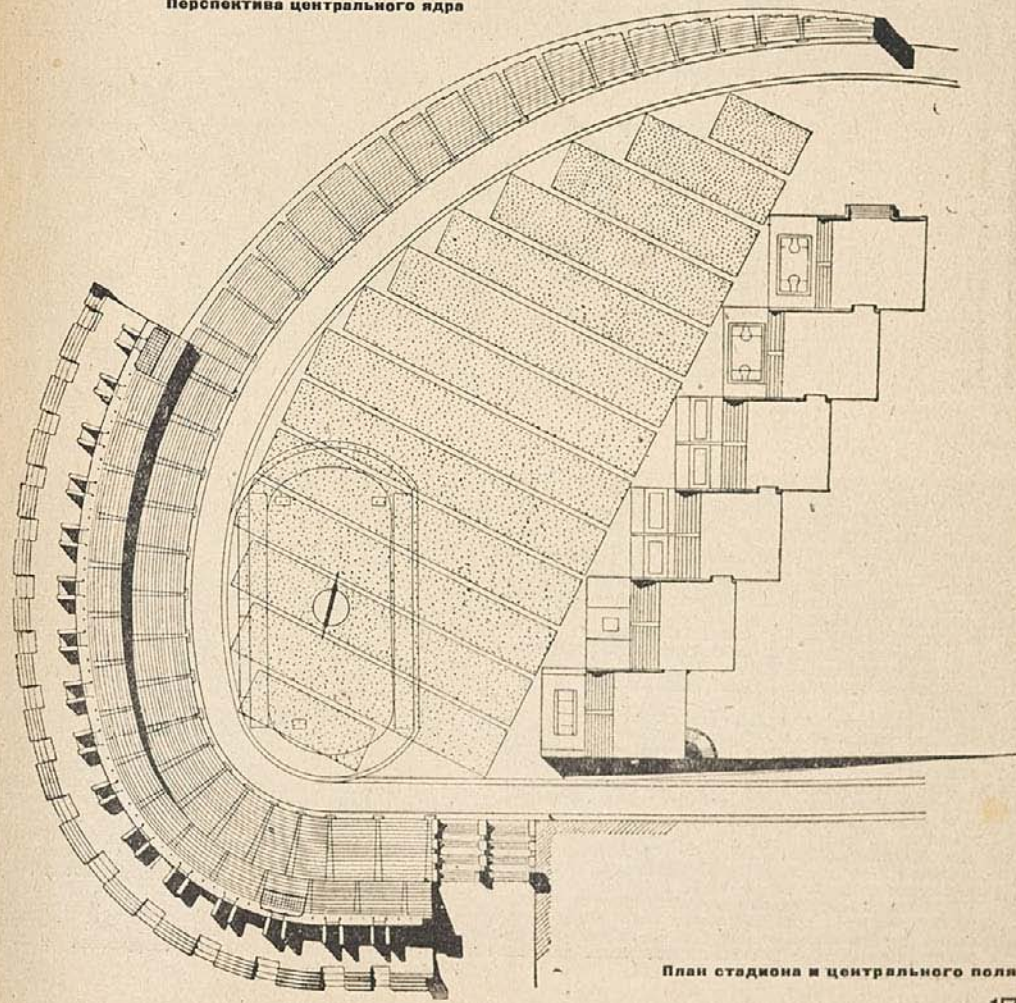
A near complete run of this illustrated journal at the intersection of architecture and urban planning, dedicated to “surveying, layout, design and construction, architecture, landscaping and greening of new and reconstructed cities” published by the Soviet national construction bureau in 1933–1935. The articles range from general trends in architecture and urban planning, to detailed technical articles on projected urban growth, analysis of urban transport needs, and geological calculations for construction etc. and are all illustrated with photographs, charts, and graphs, with some issues appended with folding plans. Each issue also contained a special section on city greening. The covers for 1934–1935 are illustrated with plans of major projects discussed in the issues, such as the Constructivist design of Pavel Grinberg and Grigorii Raiz for the Palace of Culture of Communication Workers in Leningrad (St. Petersburg), the design of the Palace of the Soviets (Boris Iofan), plans for the new socialist city of Stalinsk (Gurevich, Meerson, Zal'tsman), plans for the construction of cities such as Zaporizhzhia (Ukraine), Novosibirsk (Russia), Minsk (Belarus), the interiors of the various Moscow metro stations (Gontsevich, Freedman, Kolli). The Constructivist-inspired wrappers for 1933, the first year, are unattributed. A few special issues are dedicated to specific topics such as “The Planning of Sochi” or the “Reconstruction of Moscow.” This set is missing three issues: nos. 5, 6 (1934) and no. 10 (1935).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show holdings at Zurich and one North American institution only.

Физкультуркомбинат им. Г. И. Петровского в Харькове. Проект архитекторов: А. И. Ширшова, В. П. Ширшова

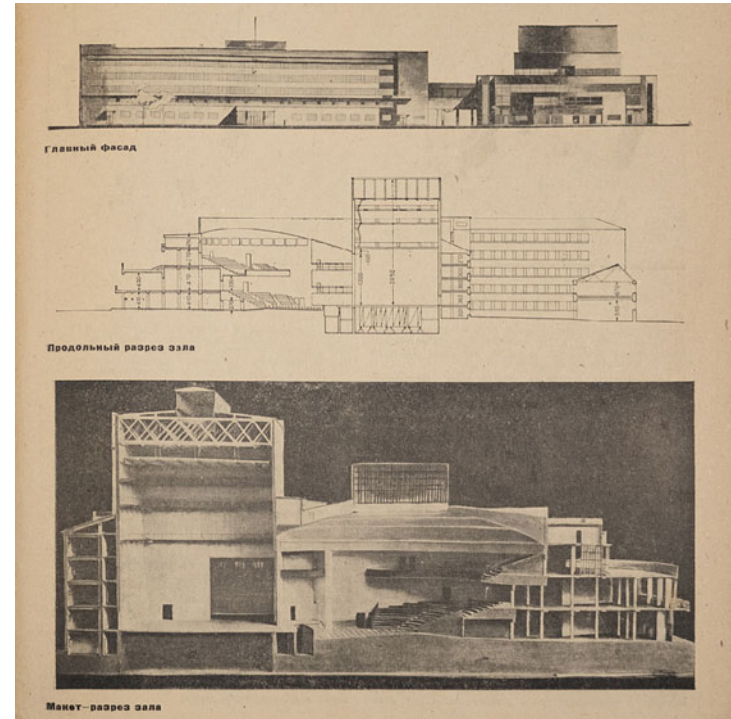


Перспектива центрального ядра



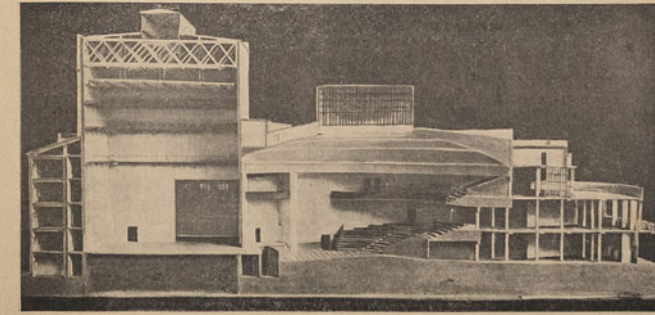
План стадиона и центрального поля

17

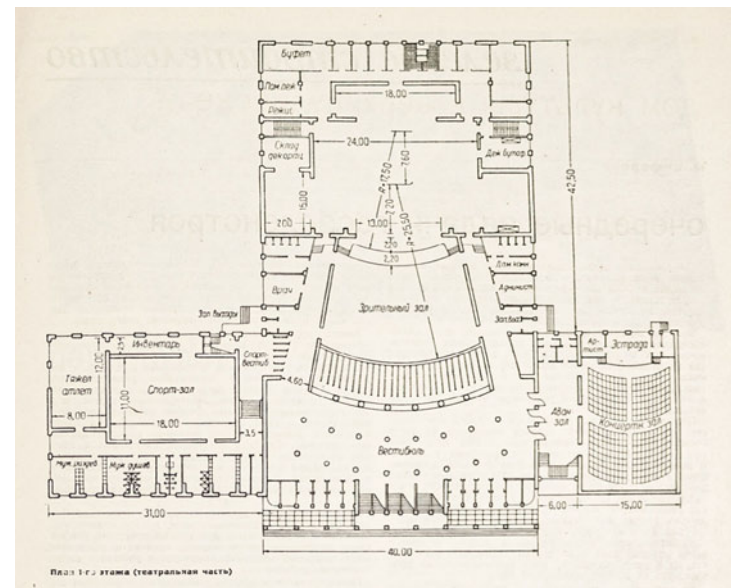
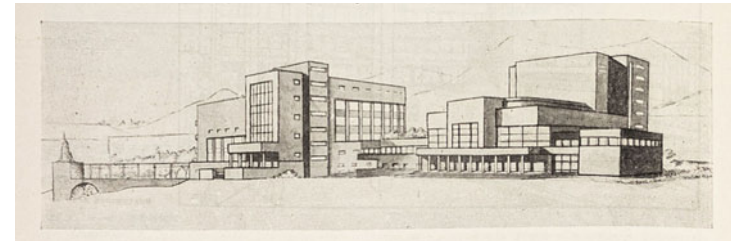


Главный фасад

Продольный разрез зала



Макет-разрез зала



План 1-го этажа (центральной части)



Перспектива Дома советов в Сталинграде со стороны Волги

планировка и архитектурное оформление

СХЕМА ЛИНИЙ 1-ой ОЧЕРЕДИ
МОСКОВСКОГО МЕТРОПОЛИТЕНА



нии в наших крупных городах — строительство инженерных сооружений (водопровод, канализация), то и проект планировки

1 В порядке обсуждения. Ред.



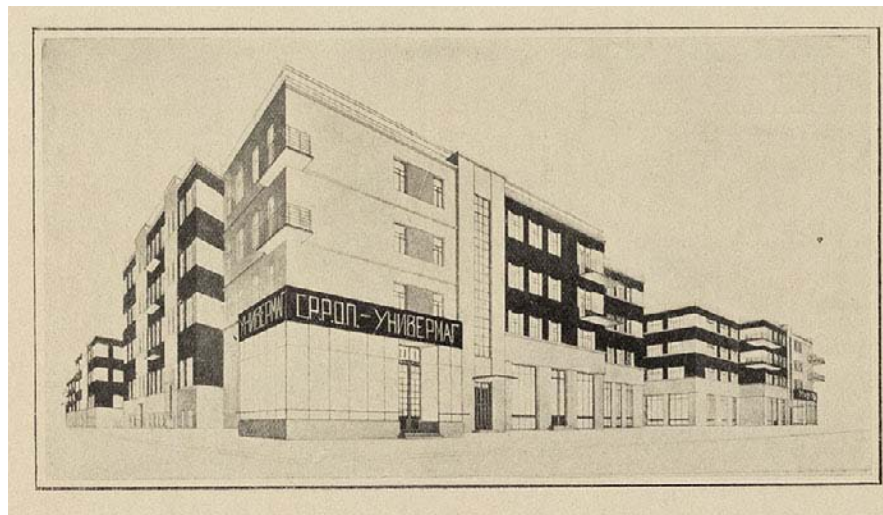
ARCHITECTURE OF SOVIET MOSCOW

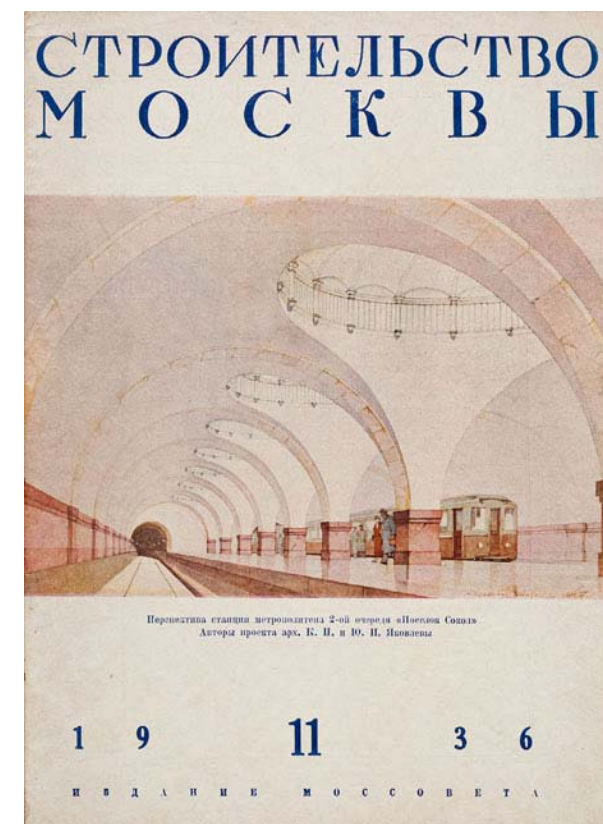
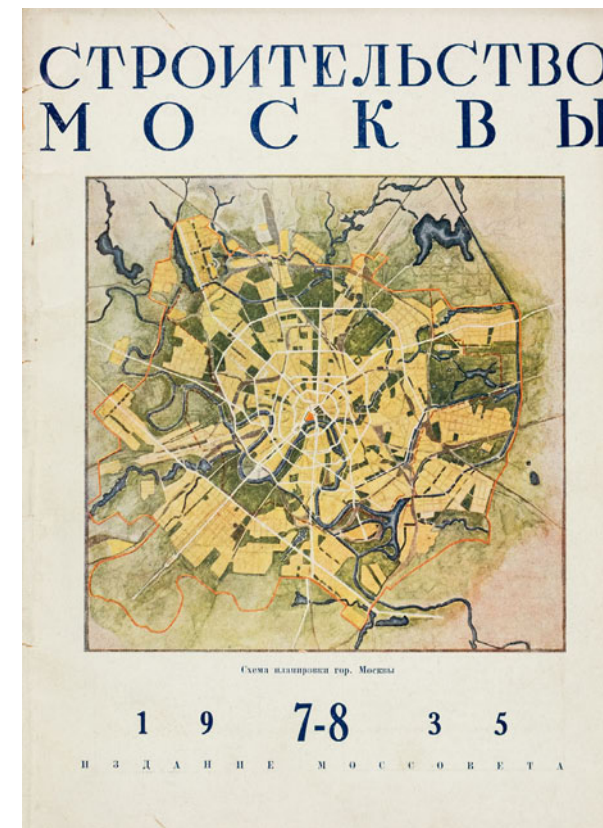
- 19 **Stroitel'stvo Moskvy [Construction of Moscow]**, nos 1–12 (1927); 8 (1928), 7–8 (1935), 3, 5–8, 10–24 (1936); 2–4, 6, 8, 10–11, 15, 18 (1937); 13–15, 20 (1938) | Moscow: Izdaniie Mossoveta, 1924–1941 | Quartos (29.5 × 21.5 cm) | Issues for 1927 bound in a quarter cloth album with original decorative wrappers preserved | Issues for 1928 in original decorative staple-stitched wrappers with ca. 32–50 pp. per issue | Illustrations throughout, including photographs, plans, elevations, maps, and technical drawings | Light soil to wrappers, discoloration due to stock | Some issues chipped along spines | Still about very good | (54616)

€3,500

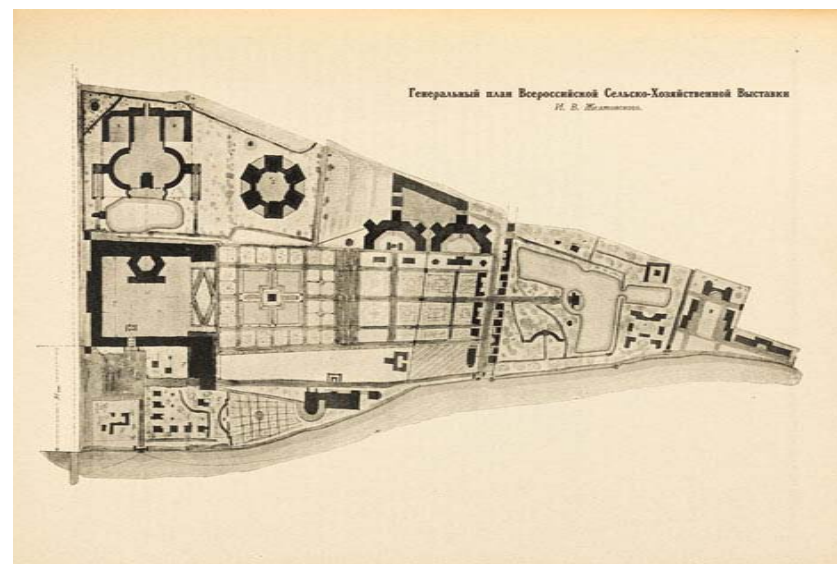
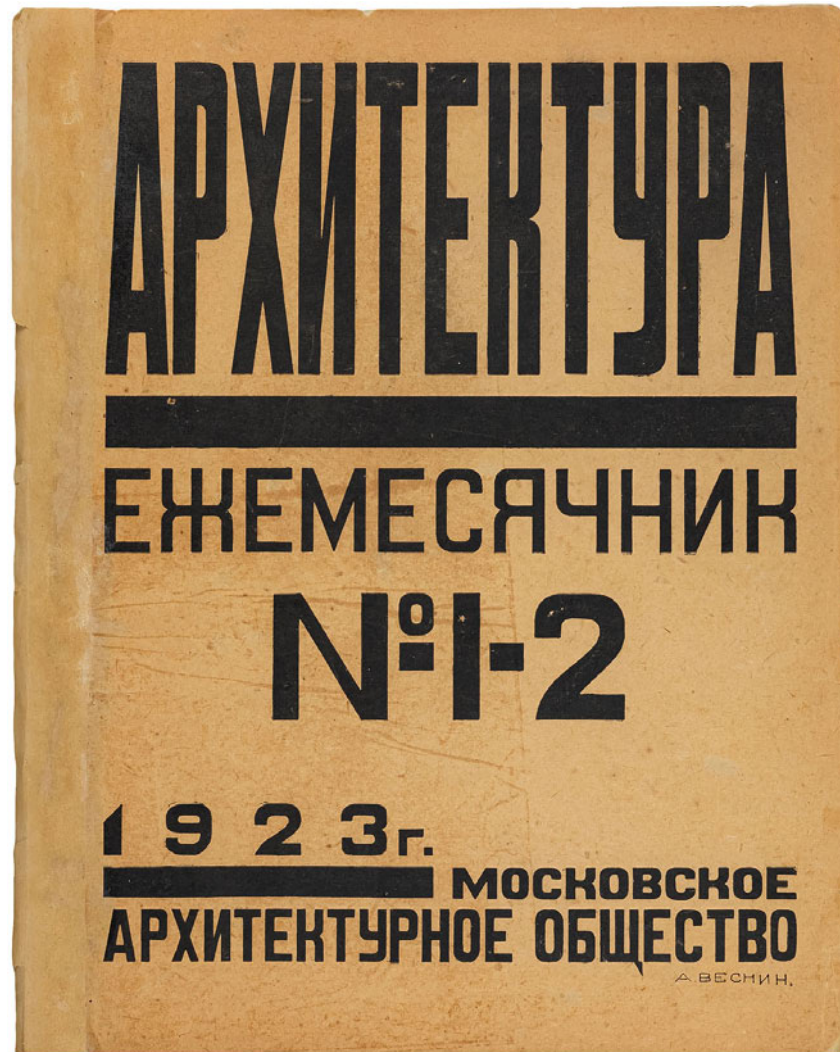
A significant run the of early issues (altogether 44, including a complete run for 1927) of the main Moscow construction and architecture magazine, published monthly 1924–1934 and bi-weekly between mid-1935 and 1941. This collection ranges over ten years of the history of the journal from 1927 to 1938, capturing major changes in Soviet architecture, from the focus on worker housing and building of worker cooperatives, factories and other industrial structures with significant influence of Constructivism and Bauhaus in the 1920s, to the prevailing Neoclassicism of the Moscow Metro stations in late 1930s. The Constructivist graphic design of the earlier issues is also supplanted by the color photographs of Neoclassical buildings on the covers of the later issues. Issues for 1924–1930 are especially rare.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC only show holdings of scattered issues for the years 1927–1938.





Constructivism



RARE CONSTRUCTIVIST ARCHITECTURAL JOURNAL

- 20 Ginzburg, Moisei Iakovlevich, editor and A[leksandr] Vesnin (wrapper design) | **Arkhitektura: ezhemesiachnik, no. 1-2 (of two issues published, the other being a triple issue 3-5)** | Moscow: Moskovskoe arkhitekturnoe obshchestvo, 1923 | Quarto (32.5 × 25.2 cm) | Original printed wrappers 50, [14] pp. | Wrappers lightly soiled and chipped along edges; non-professional restoration to spine and lower right corner | About good or better | (54717)

€1,500

A single volume (double issue) of a short-lived journal of the Moscow Architectural Society (MAO), with Constructivist wrappers by one of the masters of Constructivist architecture and theatre design, Aleksandr Vesnin (1883–1959), illustrated with numerous photographs, plans, and elevations. Founded in 1867, the Society continued to operate after the Bolshevik Revolution, led by prominent architect Aleksei Shchusev in 1922–1930. An introductory statement by Shchusev opens this first issue of the journal: “Our journal must cover most fully all the questions that concern us, from general philosophical and architectural problems, and ending with the basics of everyday life, from questions of abstract form to elements of composition and construction.” Moisei Ginzburg, another major Soviet Constructivist, acted as the head editor of the new journal, contributing an extensive essay from the editor on industrial architecture of the United States. Other contributors to the volume include the art critic and collector Pavel Ettinger, architect Ivan Rylskii, and art historian Sergei Shervinskii, among others. Typical for NEP (New Economic Policy) publications, the volume closes with 12 pages of advertising of building materials, construction companies, and other services and products related to architecture and design. From the library of architect A. V. Ikonnikov.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show holdings at four institutions in North America.

CONSTRUCTIVISM — SOVIET MOSCOW

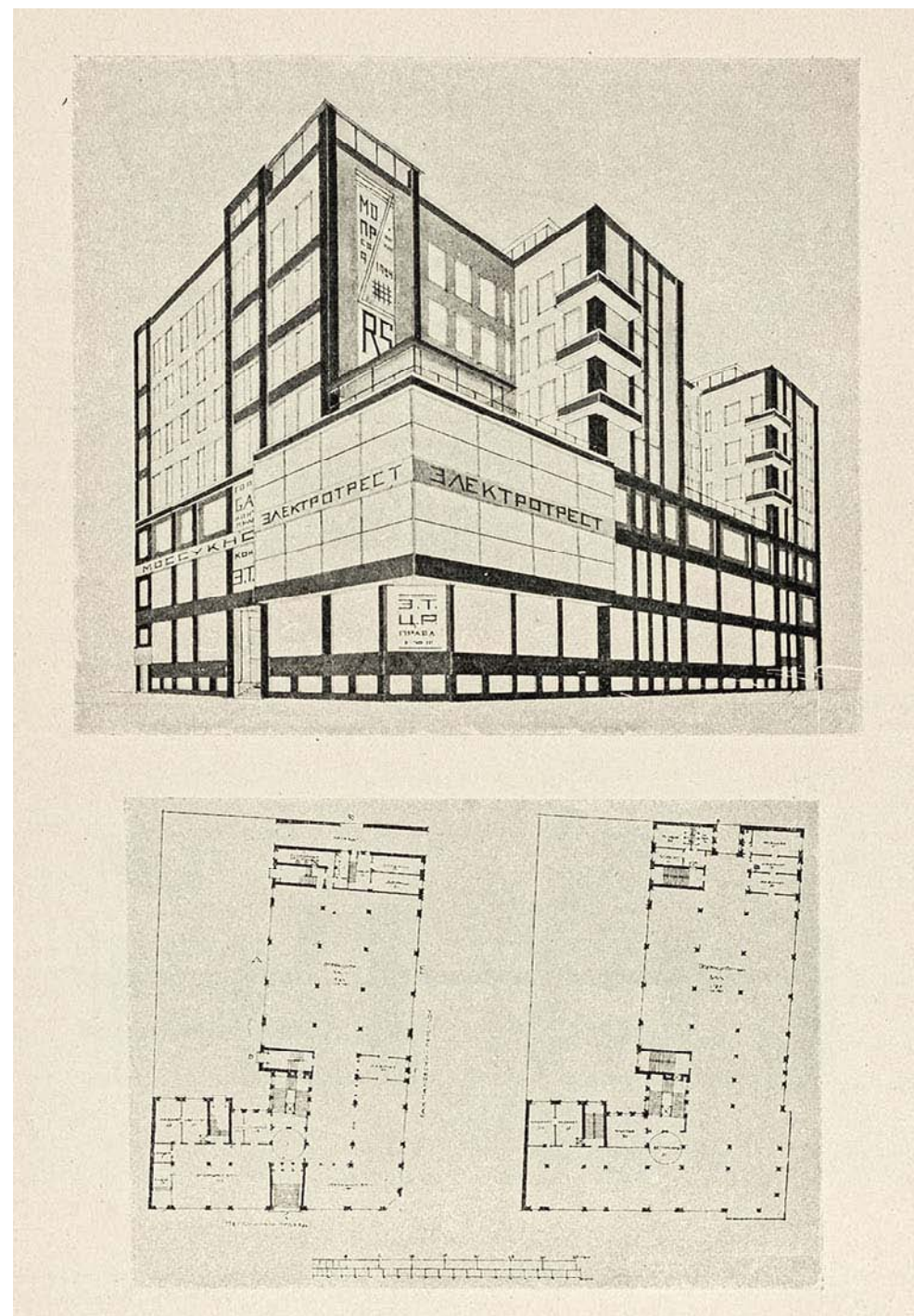
- 21 Shervinskii, E[vgenii] V[asilevich], editor and Iakov Reich, artist | **Konkursy 1923–1926 [Competitions 1923–1926]. Title on cover: Konkursy MAO 1923–1926 [Competitions of the Moscow Architectural Society 1923–1926]** | Moscow: Izdanie Moskovskogo Arkhitekturnogo Obshchestva, [1927] | Quarto (32.5 × 25 cm) | Original decorative wrappers; 147, [1] pp. | Illustrations including plans, maps, elevations, technical drawings and photographs of models | Light soil and discoloration to wrappers; chipping and occasional fraying to spine; still good | (54727)

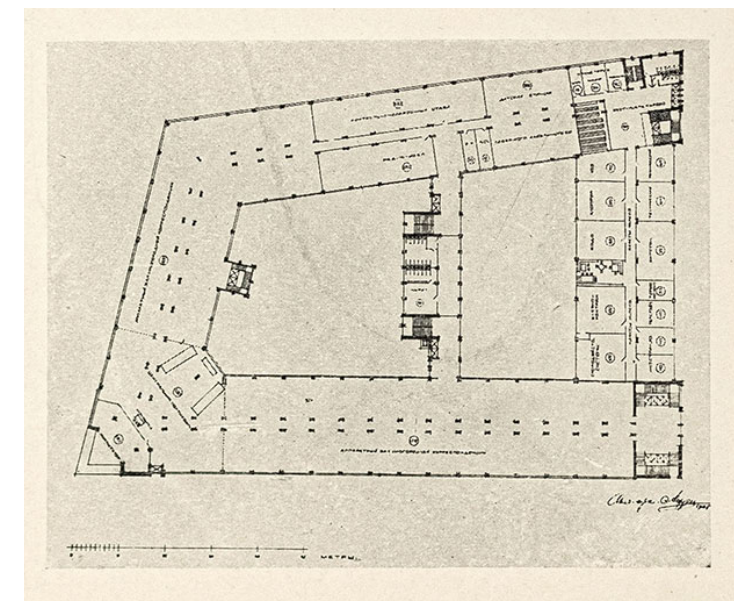
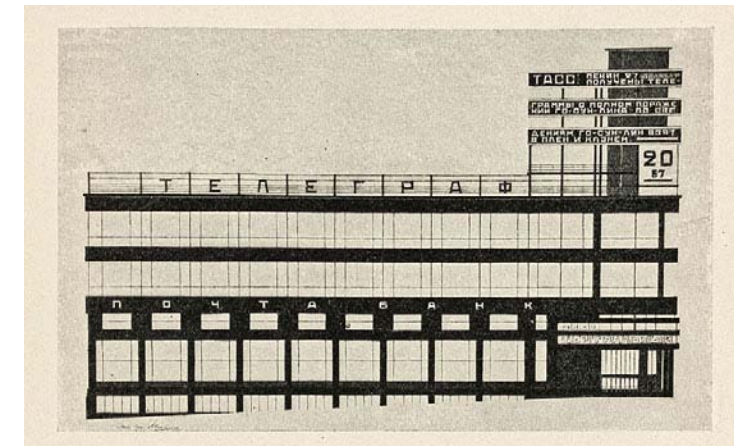
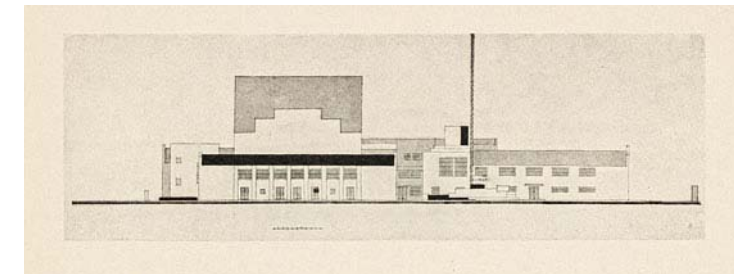
€1,500

A compendium of winning designs submitted to competitions sponsored by the Moscow Architectural Society (MAO) in key formative years in the development of Soviet architectural theories and realizations, including hundreds of illustrations, with accompanying technical and descriptive text, showing projects for public buildings, factories, residences, and town plans. Sixteen competitions are presented in the volume altogether, with the descriptions of the assignment and numerous design submissions for each project. Notable Constructivist projects in the volume include the Vesnin Brothers' designs for the People's House of Lenin in Ivanovo-Voznesensk (third place) and "Arkos" building in Moscow (first place), Moisei Ginsburg's designs for the House of Labor in Rostov-on-Don (fifth place), and House of Labor in Yekaterinoslav' (fifth place), Ilya Golosov's design for the "Electro" building in Moscow (first place). Finally, the plans for the TASS building in Moscow by the Vesnin Brothers (third place) and Aleksandr Greenberg's (second place), are presented alongside the Aleksei Shchusev's plan for the building designed on "special commission outside of competition." The publication of unrealized designs in this volume, as well as the winning selections, allows for fascinating comparisons of the various projects.

The dynamic Constructivist typography on front wrapper is the work of Soviet architect Iakov Reich (1883–1957), whose designs for People's House of Lenin in Ivanovo-Voznesensk (with Aleksandr Greenberg; eighth place) and the Industrial Bank in Sverdlovsk (with David Kogan; first place) also appear in the volume. The editor, Evgenii Shervinskii (1878–1942), trained as an architect of Neoclassicism and would complete over twenty Constructivist projects in the 1920s before developing his own brand of Stalinist architecture in the 1930s. A rare and important volume documenting representative work from this crucial period in the creation of the Soviet aesthetic. Senkevitch 582.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC shows five copies in North America.





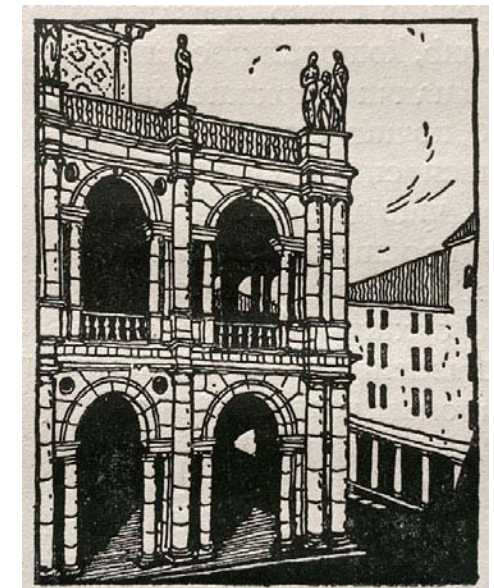
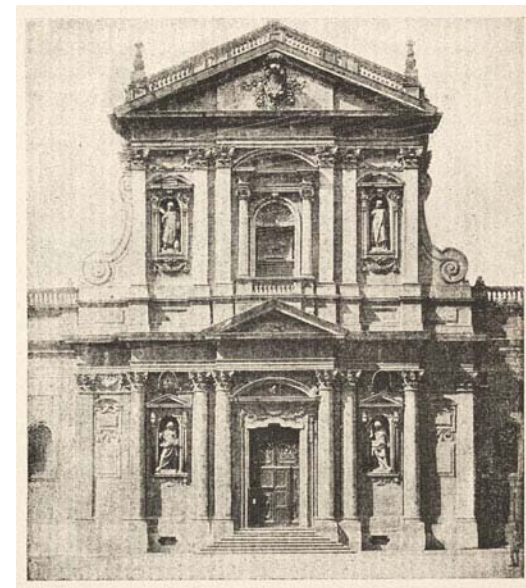
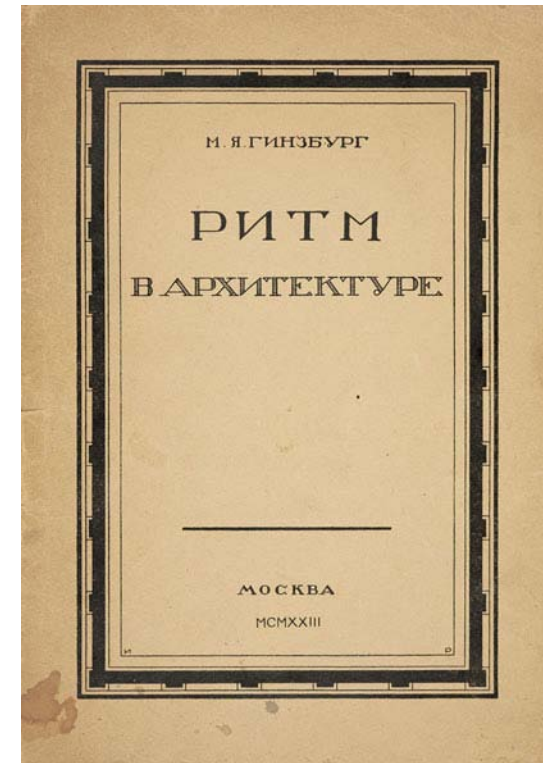
CONSTRUCTIVIST THEORY

- 22 Ginzburg, M[oisei] Ia[kovlevich] | **Ritm v arkhitekture [Rhythm in architecture]** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Sredi kollektionerov", 1923 | Octavo (27 × 19.5 cm) | Original decorative wrappers; 116, [4] pp. | With 39 illustrations in the text | Light soil to wrappers, wrapper chipped along the perimeter and detaching from block | Toned due to stock | Internally very good | (54761)

€950

First edition of this foundational text of Constructivist architecture, by the leading Soviet practitioner and theorist of Constructivist principles in architecture Moisei Ginsburg (1892–1946). The text is an important precursor to his more famous *Stil' i epokha* (Style and epoch), considered to be a kind of manifesto of architectural Constructivism, where Ginsburg articulates his preference for “dynamic forms in rhythmic motion”. The text is illustrated with numerous drawings of ancient, medieval, and Renaissance architecture, used by Ginsburg to demonstrate his point. A graduate of the Riga Polytechnic Institute, Ginsburg also studied in France and Italy before taking a teaching position at VKhUTEMAS in 1921, a school often compared to the Bauhaus in its experimental drive. In 1925 he co-founded *Ob'edinenie sovremennykh arkhitektorov* (Union of Contemporary Architects; OCA), which became the main architectural organization of the Constructivists. Starting in 1926 Ginsburg co-founded the architectural journal *CA* (*Sovremennaiia Arkhitektura*) along with the Vesnin brothers, and served as its editor until the final issues in 1930. Ginsburg's most famous designs, also belong to this period, such as his building for the Gosstrakh employees in Moscow (1926) and the Narkomfin building (1928–1930), which was cited by Le Corbusier as an influence on his later work. One of 2000 copies.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show eight copies worldwide, of which six in North America.



CONSTRUCTIVIST LENINGRAD

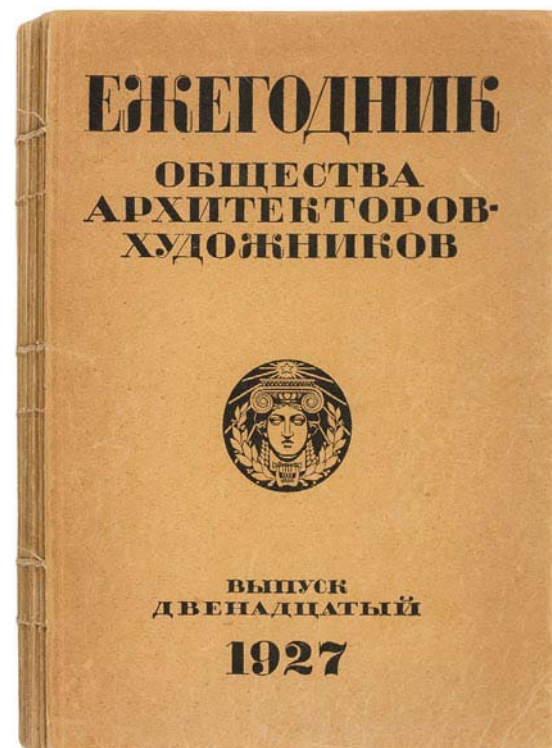


- 23 **Ezhegodnik Obshchestva Arkhitektorov Khudozhnikov, vypusk dvenadtsati, 1927** [Yearbook of the Society of Architects and Artists, volume twelve, 1927] | Leningrad: Izdanie Obshchestva arkhitektorov-khudozhnikov, 1928 | Quarto (29.5 × 20.5 cm) | Original printed wrappers; [8], 208, [3] pp. | Illustrations, including some color plates | Spine stripped, likely in preparation for binding; light soil and fading to wrappers; else about very good | (54726)

€450

Yearbook showcasing work of members of the Society of Architects and Artists of Leningrad, an official organization promoting advanced architecture in the Soviet Union. The yearbook includes an introduction, indices of members and projects, and hundreds of illustrations (some in color) after photographs, plans, elevations, drawings, watercolor renderings, etc., of proposed and realized buildings and projects during a critical year in the development of the Soviet aesthetic. Projects include government buildings, public works, residential complexes, town plans, and monuments, ranging from designs based on traditional concepts to radical avant-garde efforts. The yearbook began publication in 1906 and was suspended during the tumultuous years around the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. The yearbooks resumed publication in 1927–1935, dropping the “Imperial” from the title, and most of the advertising. This first post-Revolution yearbook captures the drastic changes in architecture and design in the ten-year hiatus, including numerous Constructivist projects such as Moisei Babitskii’s design for a Club for the Workers of the Pavlo-Pokrovsk Textile Factory (built in 1926–1929), Constructivist street furniture designed by Iosif Vaks, and architectural plans and photographs of the Volkhov Hydroelectric Station designed by Oskar Munts. The Society was eventually disbanded after the creation of the Union of Soviet Architects in 1932, with the last two volumes of the yearbooks (vol. 13–14) nevertheless published in 1935.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show complete sets from vol. 1 (1906) to vol. 14 (1935) at five North American institutions.



CONSTRUCTIVIST ARCHITECTURE — EL LISSITZKY

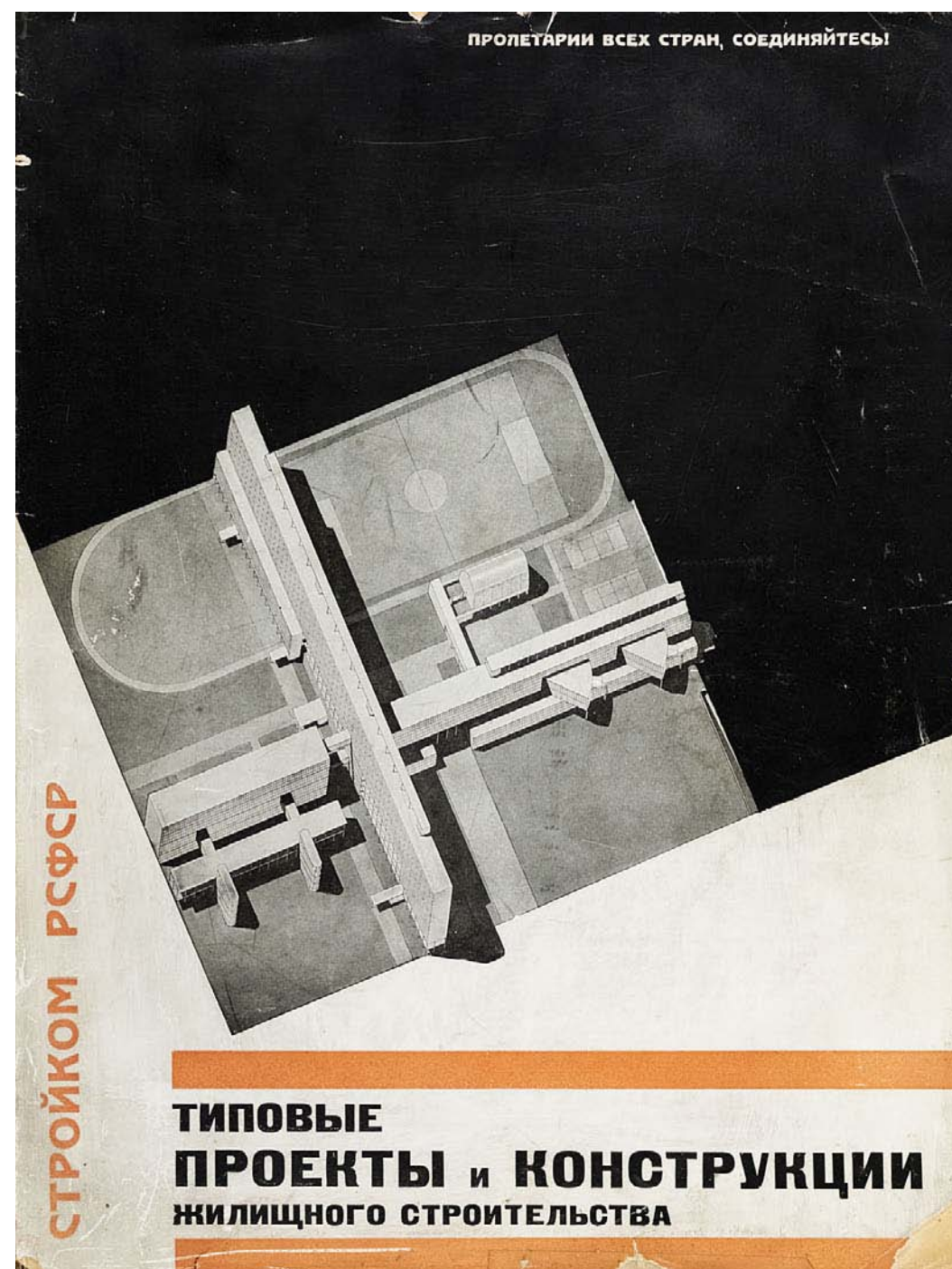
- 24 Nekrasov, [Evgenii Nikolaevich], artist, and Vel'man, V. I., editor | **Tipovye proekty i konstruktсии zhlischnogo stroitel'stva rekomenduemye na 1930 god** [Model Projects and Housing Designs Recommended for 1930] | Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe tekhnicheskoe izdatel'stvo, 1929 | Quarto (35 × 26.5 cm) | Original illustrated wrappers in protective mylar sleeve; 155, [1] pp. | With 242 illustrations in the text | Front wrapper chipped along the perimeter, with small loss to lower right corner; non-professional restoration to inside of front wrapper; spine lightly chipped; light soil and fading to wrappers; somewhat fragile, but good or better | (54803)

€1,200

First edition (second printed in 1930) of this album on “model” housing with contributions by leading Constructivists such as El Lissitzky and Moisei Ginzburg, wrapper design by Evgenii Nekrasov, and illustrated with plans, graphs, photographs, and technical drawings. The album reflects the growing interest in “rationalization” and standardization of housing, with newly developed “rational use of interior space”, showing convertible rooms, kitchens, and common areas. The volume also discusses reducing waste of materials during construction, using new technologies, and the German and American models of labor rationalization. The need for creating new types of explicitly “socialist” housing is discussed as one of the objectives of the album, with a significant section dedicated to housing communes, with kitchens and laundering facilities reduced or removed from apartments altogether and replaced with communal cooking and cleaning facilities, and much greater space allotted to common and recreation areas such as libraries. The design on the cover of the album is a prototype of one such housing commune.

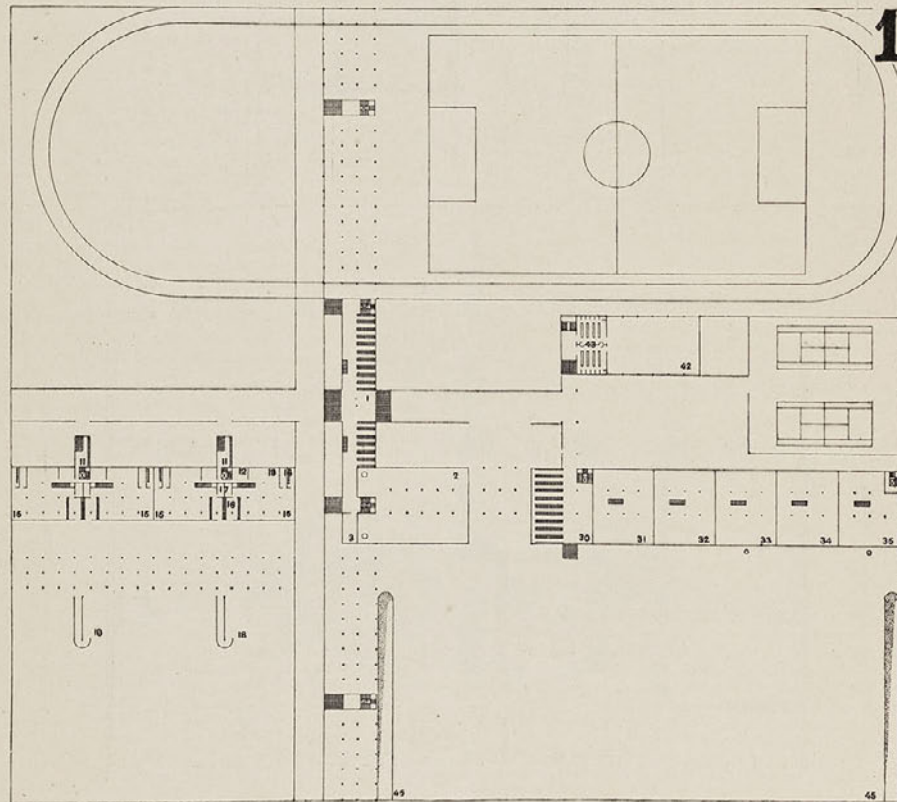
No. 816 in Rowell and Wye, *Russian Avant-garde Book 1910–1934*.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show four copies of the first edition in North America.



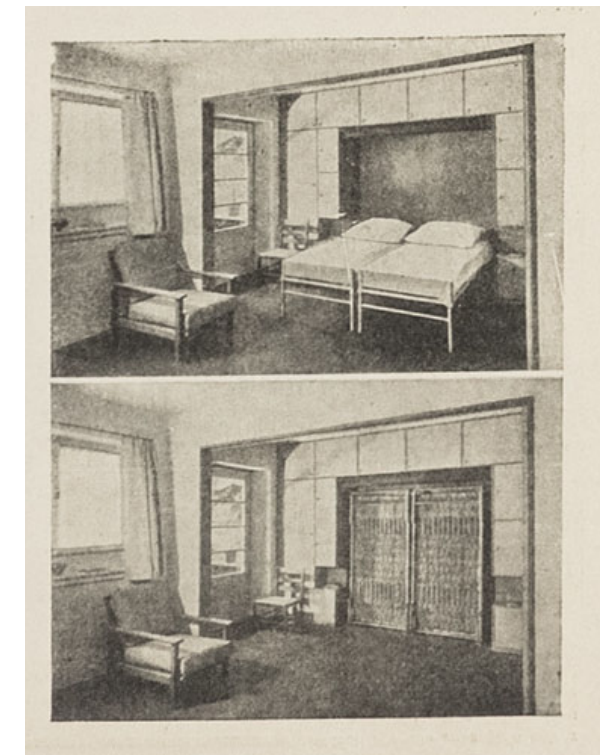
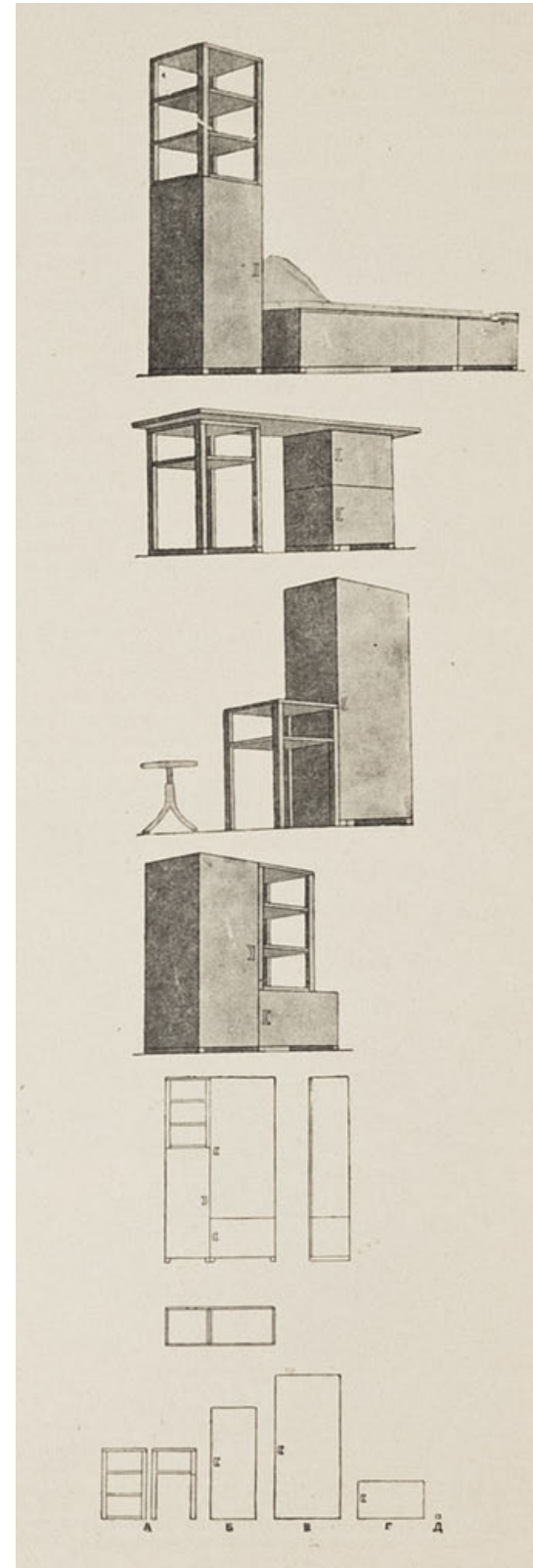
Типы жилья, распространенные в настоящее время как в буржуазных странах, так и у нас, а также рекомендуемые нами в настоящем сборнике-альбоме, все без исключения (не считая отдельных общежитий) являются типами индивидуальной, более или менее замкнутой квартиры, приспособленной для жилья одной семьи, как самостоятельной хозяйственной единицы. Такая отдельная квартира, выходящая на лестничную клетку,

с изолированным входом, замкнутая в себе и обслуживающая одну семью, создавалась исторически в соответствии с запросами и потребностями буржуазного общества и поэтому вполне отвечает этим запросам и потребностям. При этом, чем крупнее и сложнее были эти запросы, тем более на них отвечали и план жилья, и детальная разработка квартиры, и строгая дифференциация комнат по их прямому назначению.

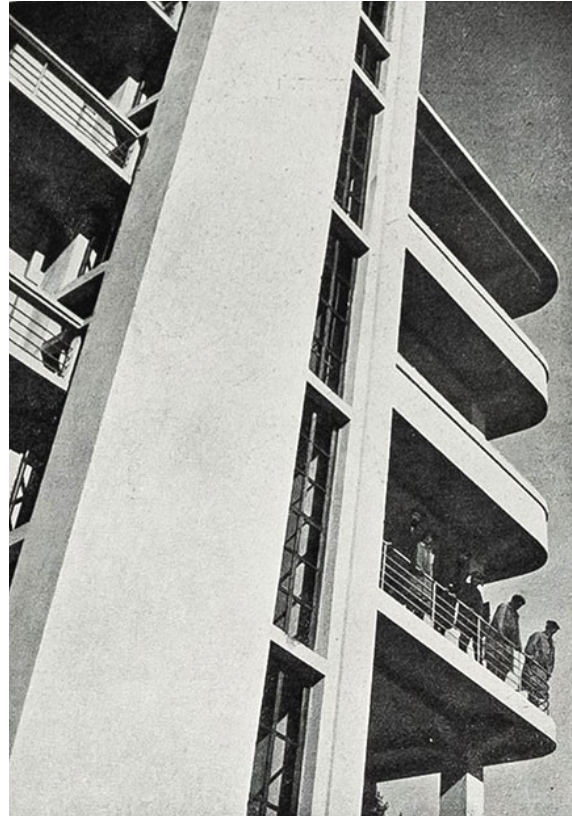


Чертеж 44

СХЕМА ДОМА-КОММУНЫ. СТРОЙНОМ РСФСР. ПЛАН 1-го ЭТАЖА. Обозначено помещений: 1. Главный вестибюль, 2. Кухня, 3. Дежурная портье, 11. Вестибюль детского корпуса, 12. Комнаты персонала, 13. Игровая, 14. Туалетные и ванны, 15. Спальни, 16. Гардеробы (шкафы), 17. Бельевые, 18. Пандусы, 30. Вестибюль для школьников, 31-35. Мастерские, 42. Зал физкультуры, 45. Съезды в подвал.



IMPORTANT COMPENDIUM OF CONSTRUCTIVIST ARCHITECTURE



- 25 **Ezhegodnik Moskovskogo Arkhitekturnogo Obshchestva (MAO) [Yearbook of the Moscow Architectural Society]. Vol. 6** | Moscow: Izdanie Moskovskogo Arkhitekturnogo Obshchestva (MAO), 1930 | Quarto (35.5 × 25.5cm) | Original decorative printed wrappers; 162, [7] pp. | Illustrations, including one color plate | Light soil and toning to wrappers, small loss to front wrapper; spine extremities chipped; still about very good | (54712)

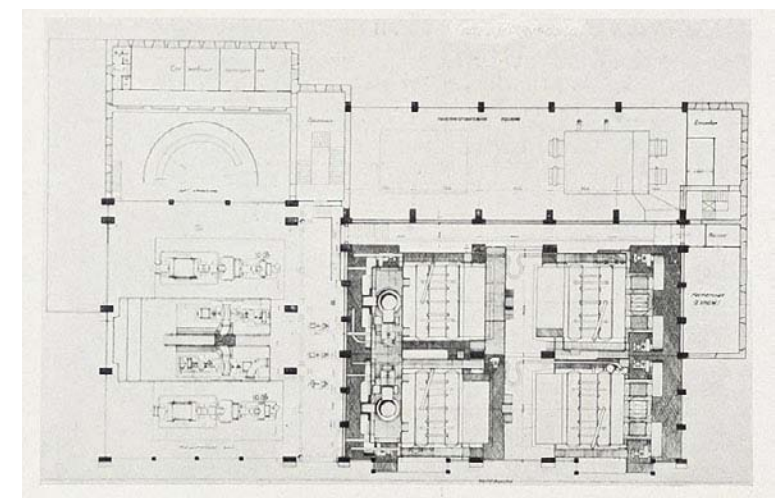
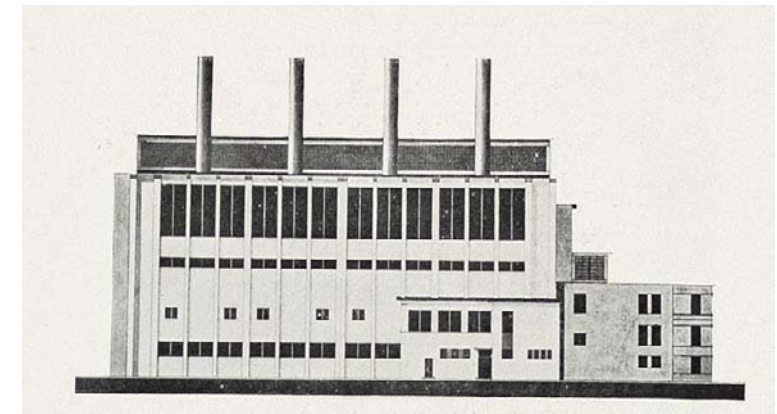
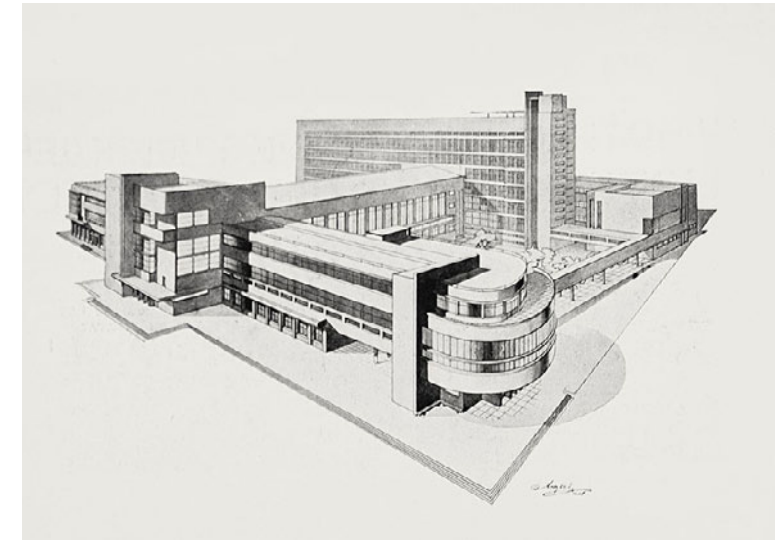
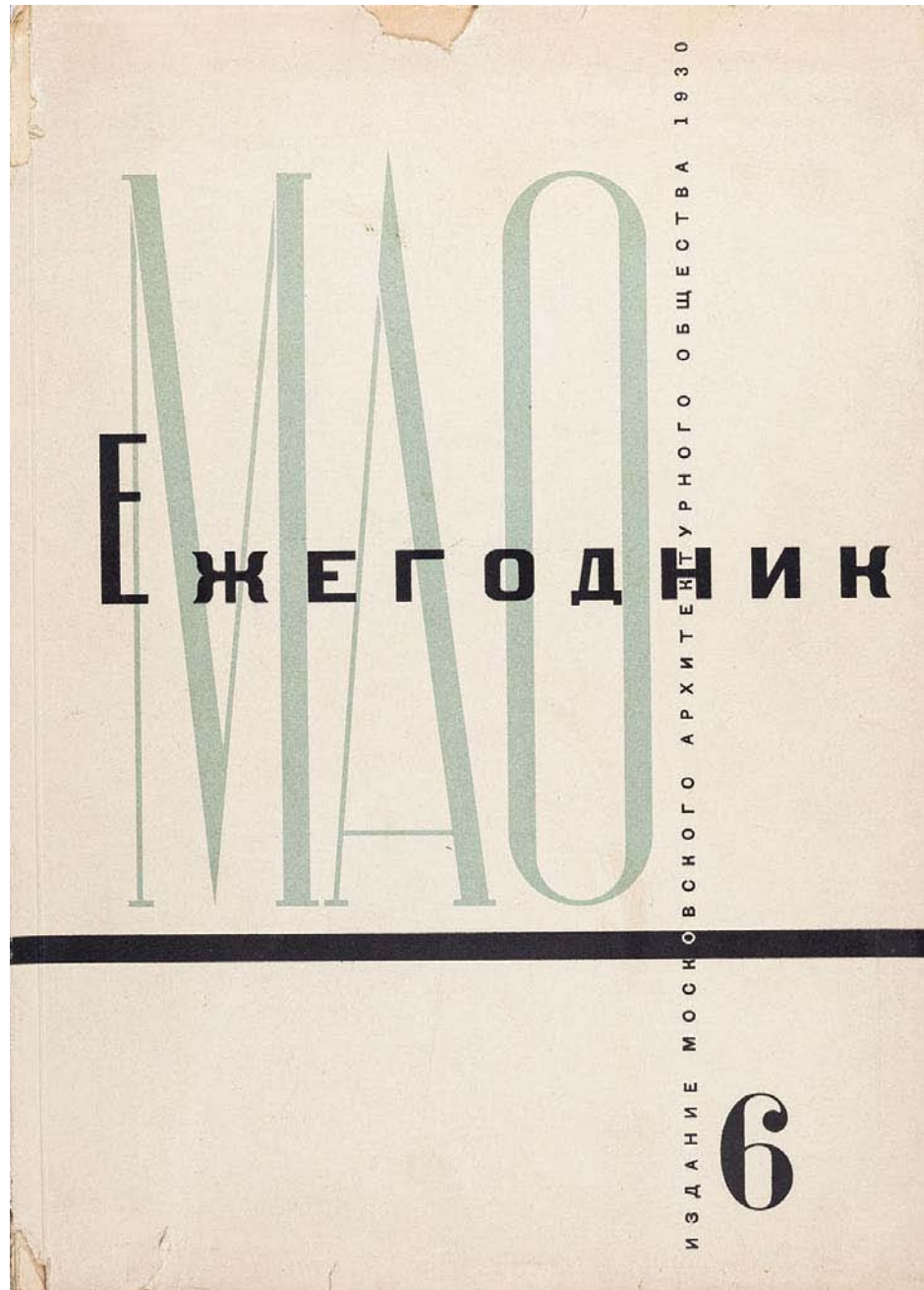
€1,250

A striking volume covering year six of the important yearbook of the Moscow Architectural Society (MAO; published 1909–1930, suspended 1916–1927). Chronicling the activities of MAO, the yearbook is profusely illustrated with floor plans, architectural drawings, elevations, façades, and photographs, with this volume containing a brilliant full-color plate of Aleksei Shchusev's avant-garde submission for a memorial to Christopher Columbus in Santo Domingo, as well as his Constructivist designs for the Lenin Library in Moscow, neither of which were built. Other notable Constructivist projects in this volume are the designs for the Mostorg department store in Moscow designed by the Vesnin brothers, Moisei Ginsburg's design for the Kazakh SSR State House in Almaty, and Ilya Golosov's submission for the House of the Soviets in Khabarovsk. The introductory text and illustration captions in this volume are in Russian and German.

Founded in 1867, the Moscow Architectural Society was the first Russian professional union of architects and construction engineers. As a group, they studied architecture and organized exhibitions and design competitions. Their first open architectural design competition was held in 1868, and in the 1920s these competitions were key in advancing avant-garde architectural designs in the Soviet Union. Many of these designs were never actually constructed, either due to lack of construction during and immediately following the Civil War, or because the projects were considered too progressive. This yearbook was the last volume to be published by the society, which was absorbed by the All-Union Society of Architects in 1930, eventually becoming the Union of Soviet Architects.

One of 1000 copies printed.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show three copies in North America, with two additional institutions holding other scattered volumes.



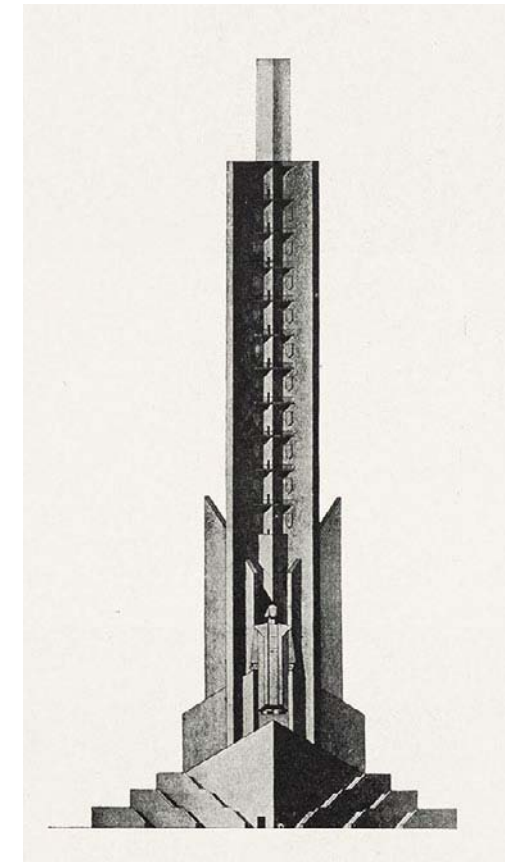
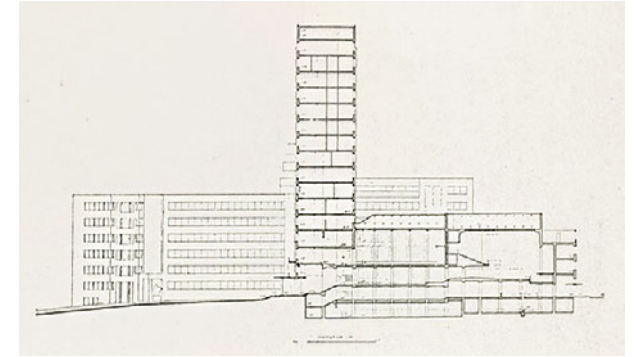
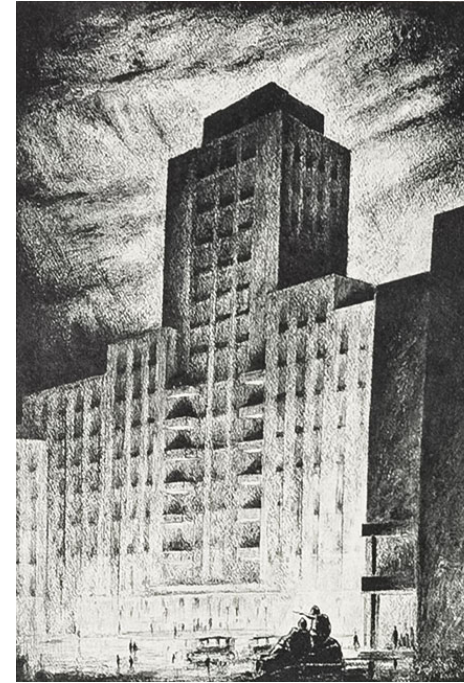
CONSTRUCTIVISM — LENINGRAD ARCHITECTURE

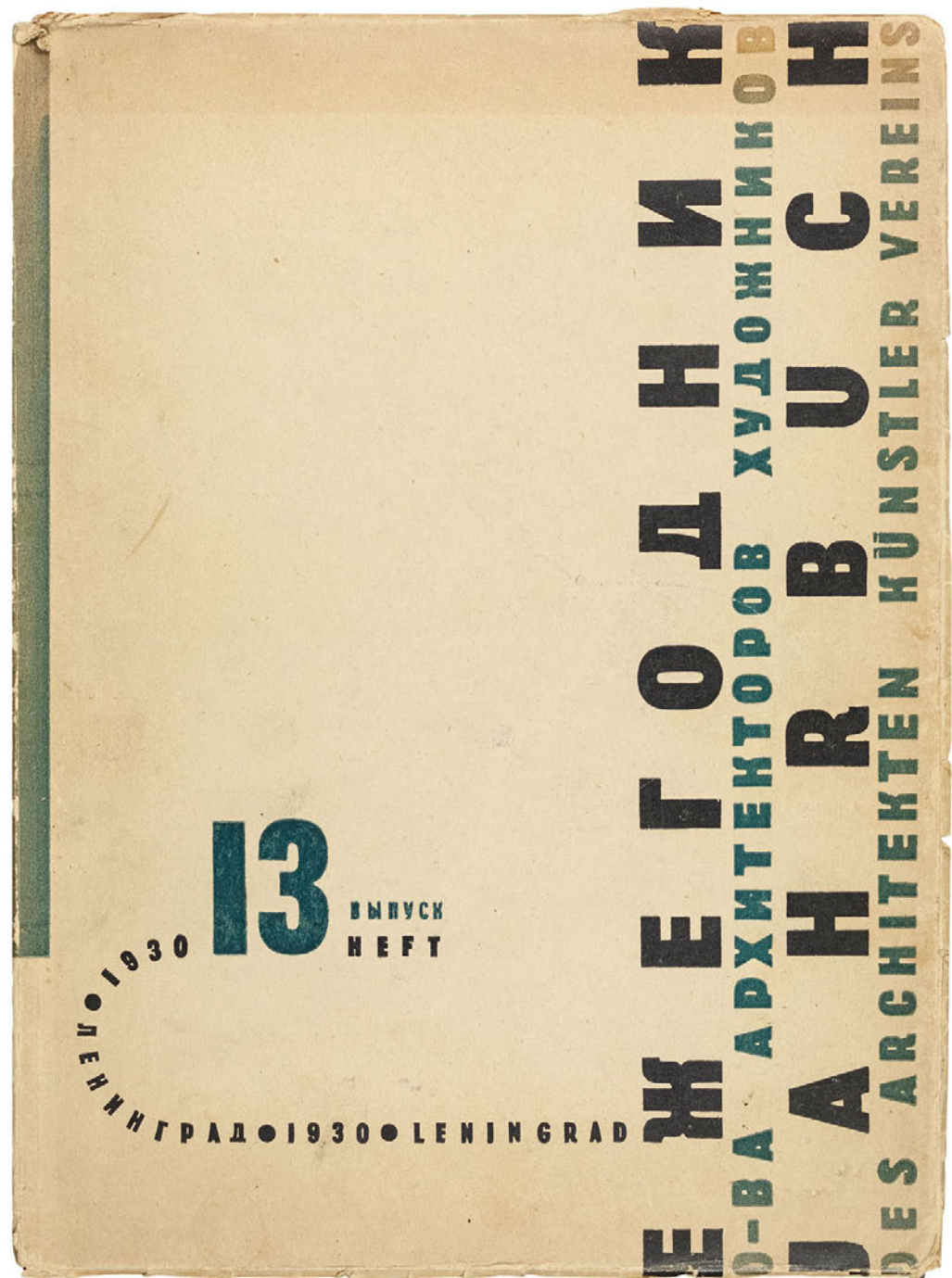
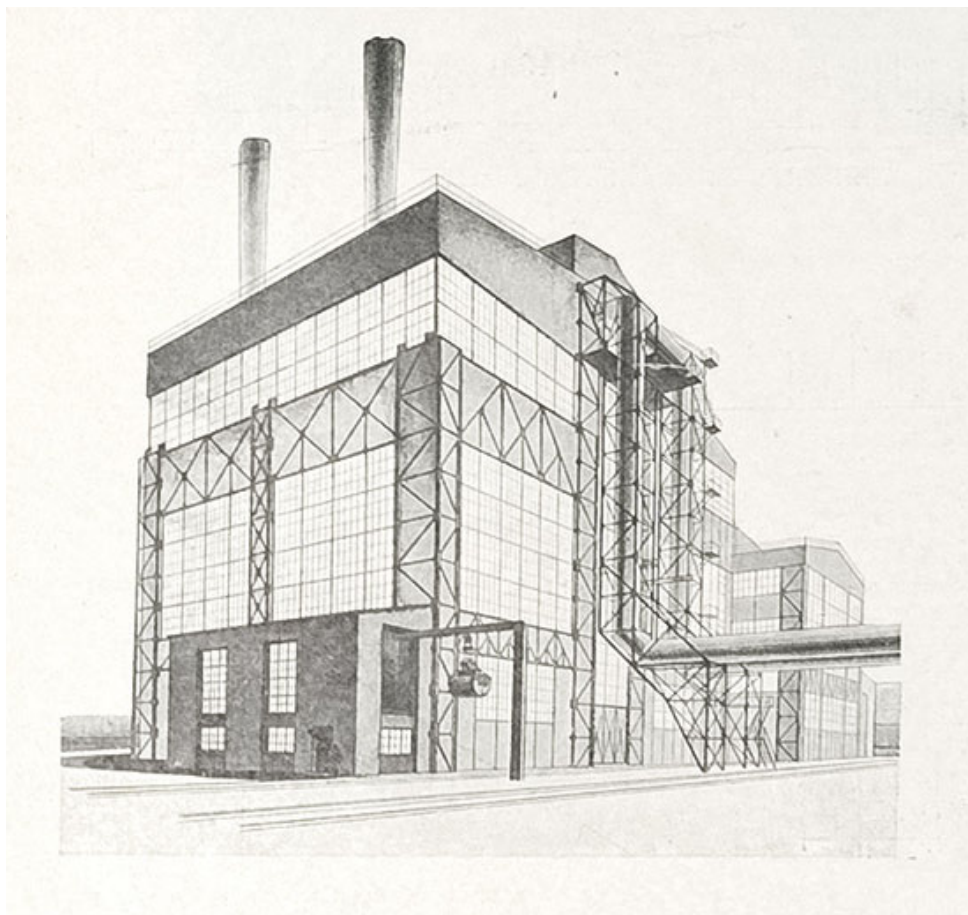
- 26 **Ezhegodnik Obshchestva Arkhitektorov Khudozhnikov, vypusk 13** [Yearbook of the Society of Architects-Artists, vol. 13] | Leningrad: Izdanie Obshchestva Arkhitektorov-Khudozhnikov, 1930 | Quarto (34.5 × 26.5 cm) | Original decorative wrappers in the Constructivist style by A. K. Barutchev; 163, [7] pp. | Illustrations throughout on nearly every page, including photographs, plans, elevations, renderings, and technical drawings | Light soil and fading to wrappers; with chipping along edges; still about very good | (54713)

€1,500

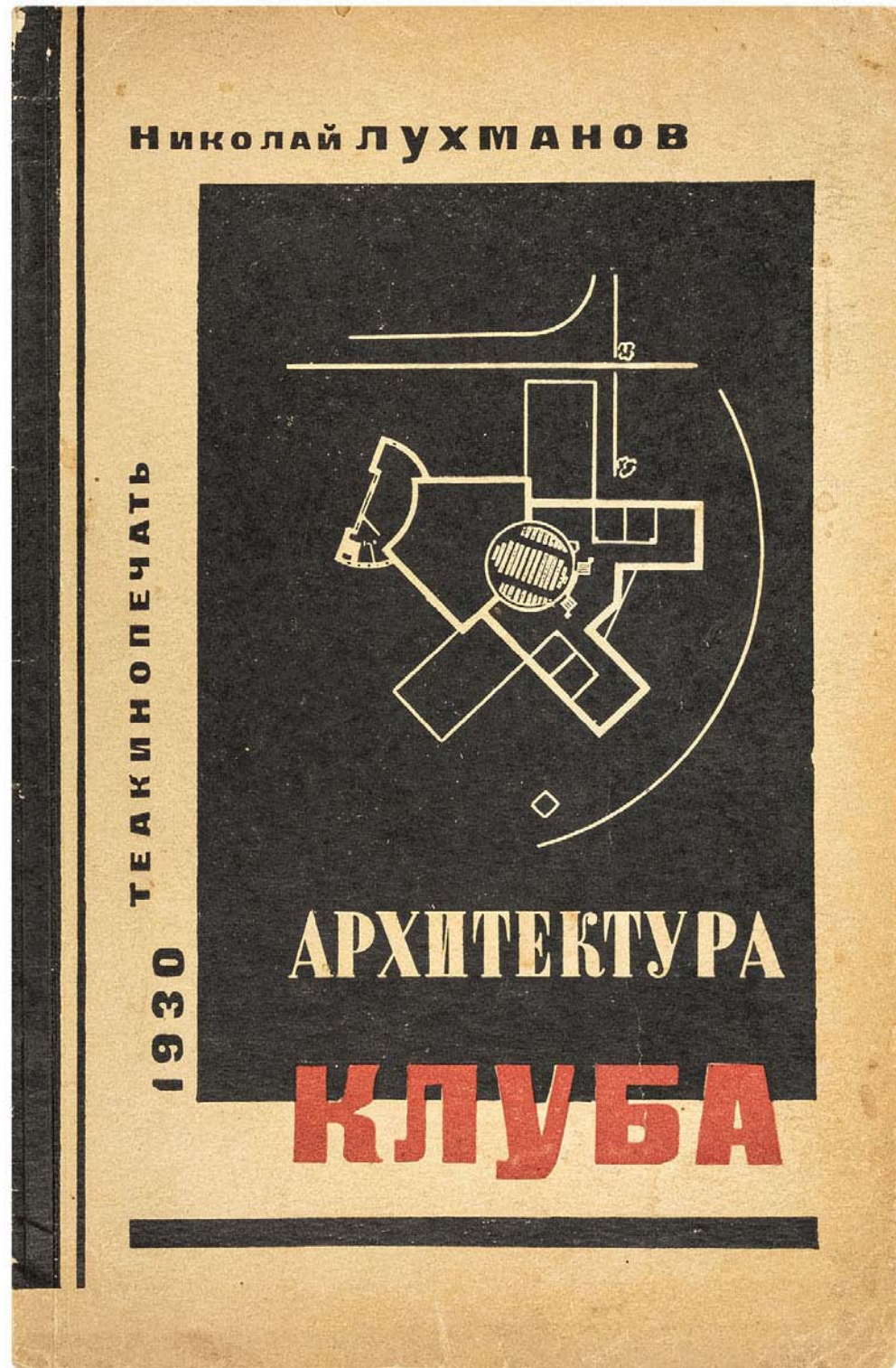
Single volume of a series of yearbooks of the Society of Architects-Artists of Leningrad (St. Petersburg), published in 1927–1935, to showcase designs for numerous architectural competitions in which society members participated, including competitions across the Soviet Union and internationally. This attractive 1930 volume is illustrated primarily with Constructivist projects, many of which were unrealised or simplified during construction because they were considered too avant-garde. The Constructivist projects by architects such as Vladimir Munts, Iosif Vaks, Yevgenii Levinson, Armen Barutchev (also responsible for the cover design), and David Krichevskii are of special interest, among many others. Several designs by Leningrad architects submitted for the international competition of the monument to Christopher Columbus in Santo Domingo are also of note. The publication was a continuation of the pre-Revolutionary publication of Yearbooks of the Imperial Society of Architects-Artists, published in 1906–1917.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show seven holdings in North America.





DESIGNING WORKERS' CLUBS



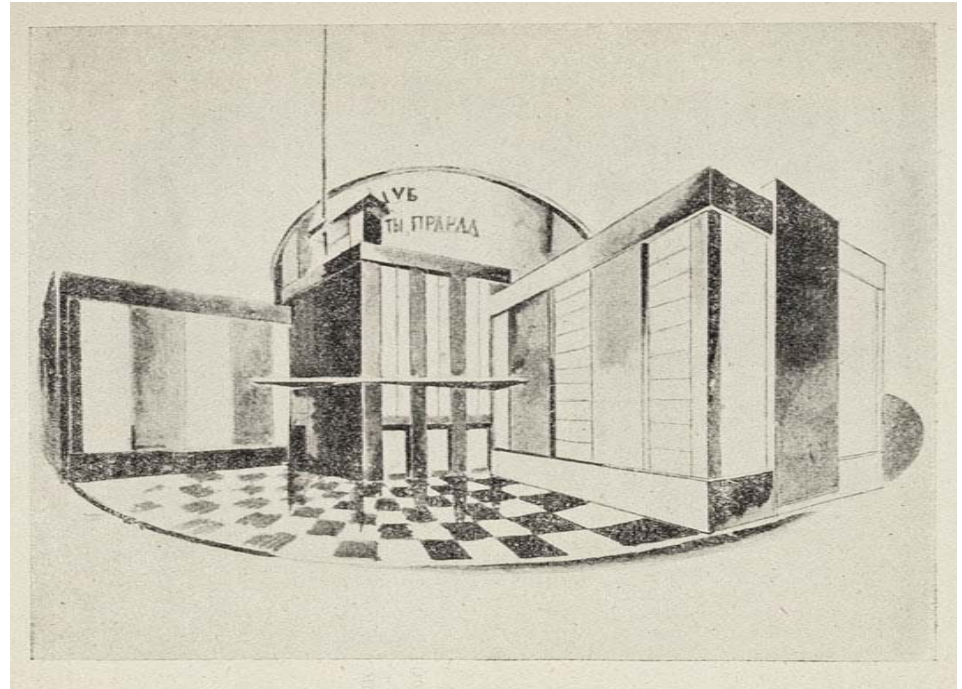
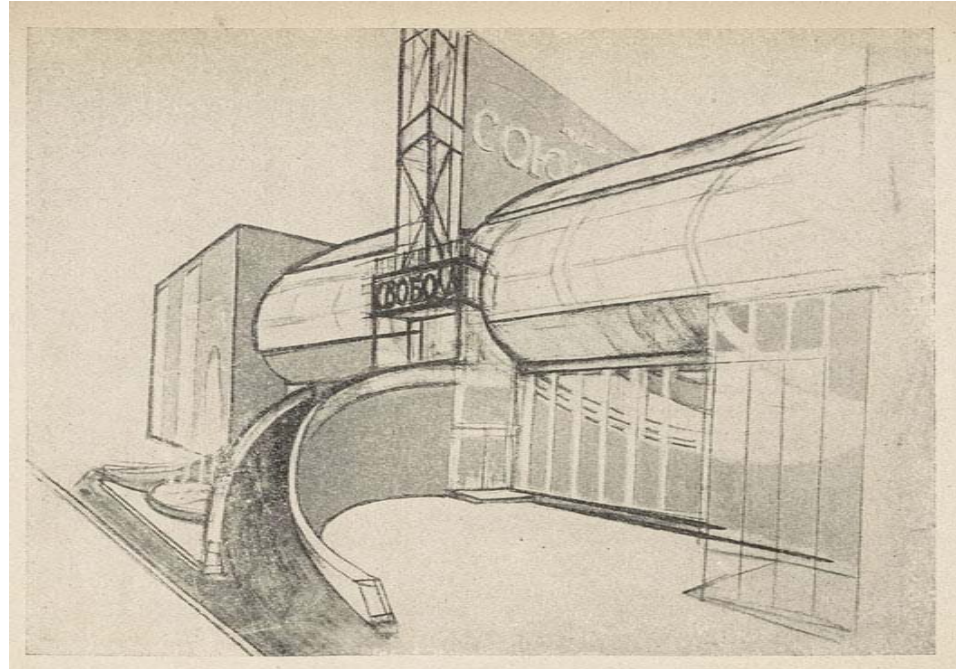
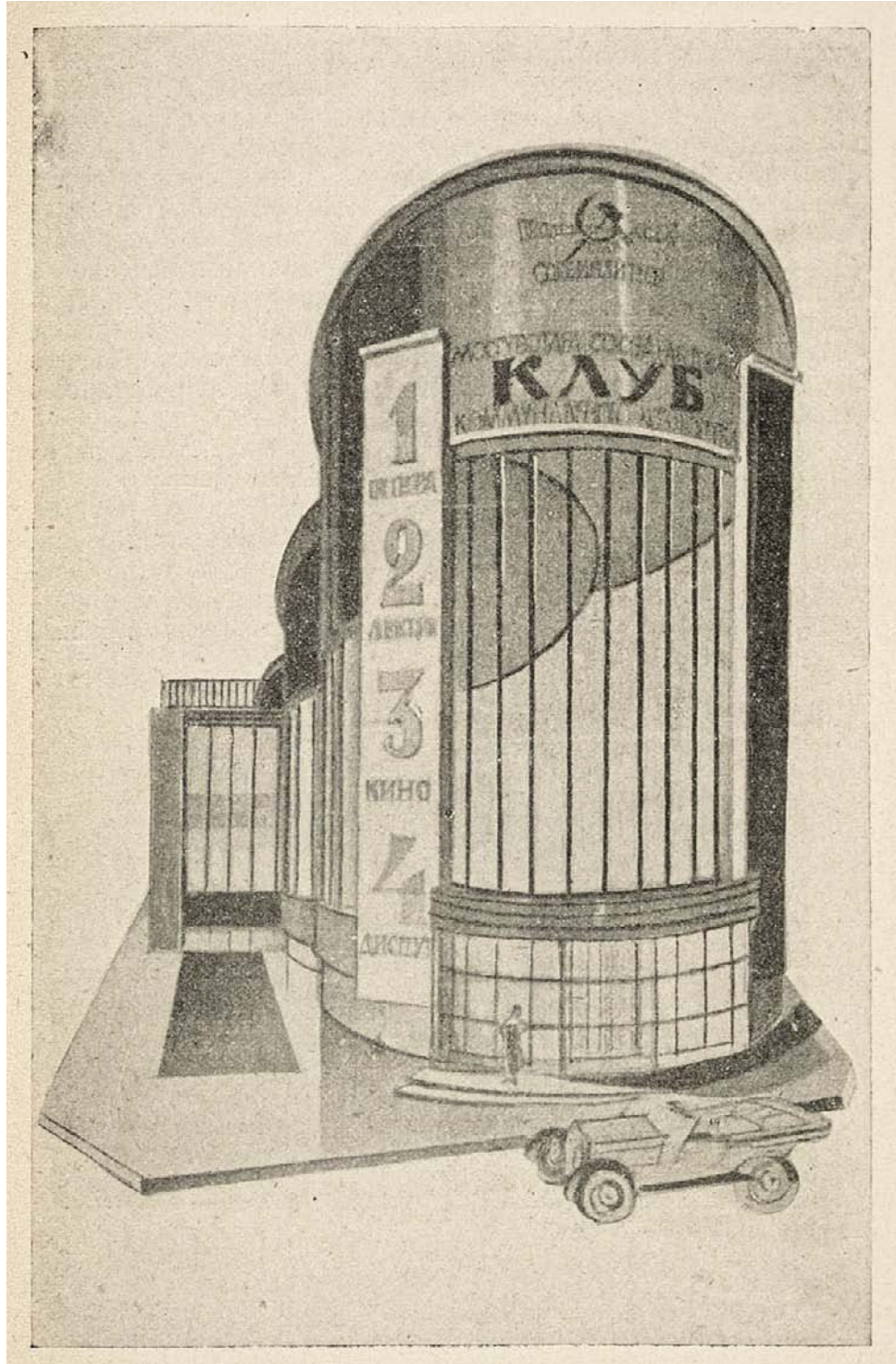
- 27 Lukhmanov, Nikolai and Konstantin Mel'nikov, designer | **Архитектура клуба** [Architecture of the club] | Moscow: Teakinopechat', 1930 | Octavo (22.5 × 14.7 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers; 102, [2] pp. | Illustrated throughout with plans, photographs, and drawings | Light wear and soil to wrappers; owner inscription and small stain to title affecting following two leaves; else still a very good copy | (54704)

€1,500

Russian-language treatise about the construction and design of new Soviet workers' clubs, which proposes a unifying architectural style, praises young Constructivist architects involved in their designs, and analyzes all facets of the club's architecture and design including plan, building materials, interior design, and comfort level of furnishings.

Workers' clubs were intended to provide Soviet workers and their families with rest, recreation, education and relaxation, as well as opportunities to better themselves through exposure to Soviet values and culture. Throughout the 1920s and 1930s, these clubs were created by a variety of Soviet architects; they often serve as examples of early Soviet attempts to harbor a truly authentic proletarian culture. At the forefront of the Constructivist design of these clubs was Konstantin Mel'nikov, the architect of the Soviet pavilion at the 1925 International Exposition of the Decorative Arts in Paris, which itself took the form of a workers' club. Between 1927 and 1929, Mel'nikov carried out commissions from trade unions for seven such clubs, which stand among the finest examples of Soviet modernist architecture.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC locate seven holdings in North America.



VARVARA STEPANOVA — LAST JOURNAL OF THE ARCHITECTURAL AVANT-GARDE

28 **Sovetskaia arkhitektura [Soviet Architecture], no. 3** | Moscow: OGIZ, 1931 | Quarto (30.5 × 22 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 68, [1] pp. | Illustrations including photographs, renderings, technical drawings, and elevations | Light soil and rubbing to wrappers; spine chipped at extremities; else about very good | (54829)

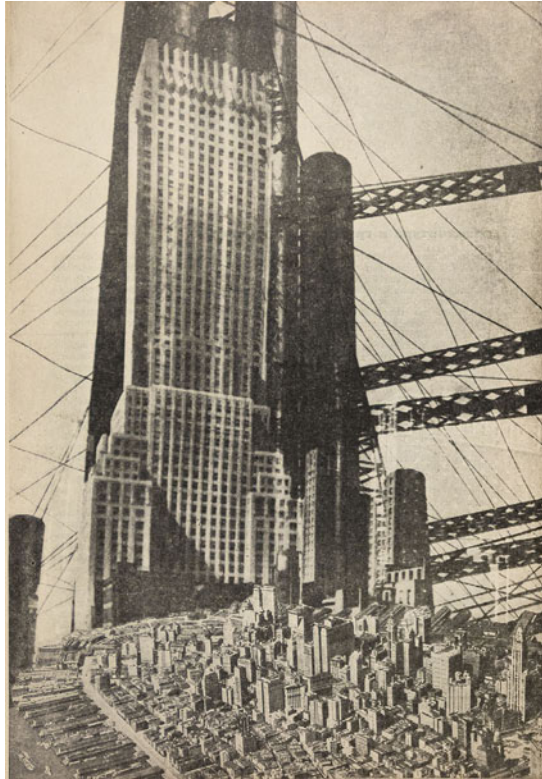
€350

Single issue of a short-lived bi-monthly journal that served as the central debating ground of independent and avant-garde Soviet architecture groups such as VOPR, ASNOVA, SASS, and ARU before all groups were disbanded. The wrapper design for the journal is by the avant-garde artist Varvara Stepanova. The journal came to replace the famous Constructivist journal CA (Contemporary Architecture; 1926–1930), with fifteen volumes published in total in 1931–1934 (including double issues). The introductory essay to the first issue stated: “The magazine ‘Soviet Architecture’ for the first time in the USSR gives the opportunity to all advanced architectural organizations to express their views and discuss their practice. At the same time, the magazine reserves the right to criticize their platforms and practices from the point of view of dialectical materialism.” The present issue includes articles by Aleksei Mikhailov on the five years of the CA journal, an article on Le Corbusier by David Arkin, as well as articles by representatives of the Sector of Architects of Socialist Construction (SASS), the Society of Architects Urbanists (ARU), the Association of New Architects (ASNOVA), and the All-Union Society of Proletarian Architects (VOPRA). The journal ceased publication in connection with the launch of “Architecture of the USSR” (Arkhitectura SSSR; 1933–1992, Organ of the State Committee for Civil Engineering and Architecture under the USSR Gosstro and the Union of Architects of the USSR).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show two complete runs in North America and scattered issues at five institutions.



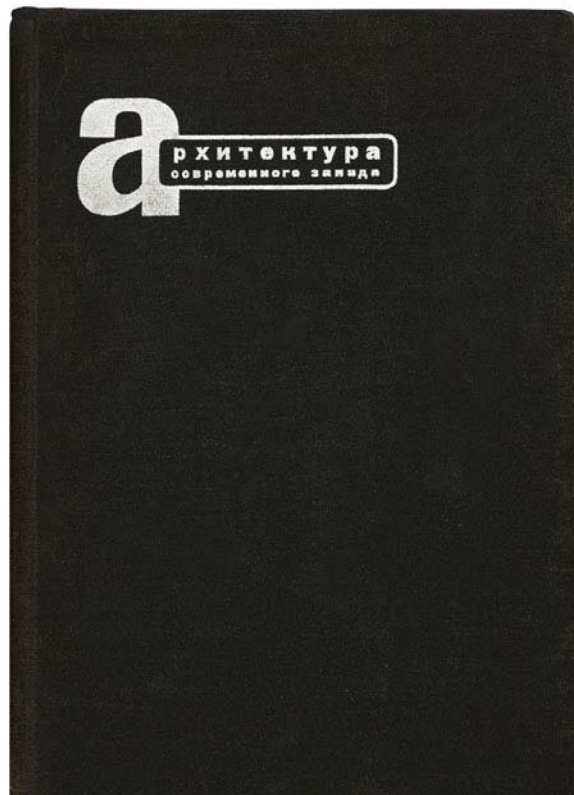
EL LISSITZKY — MODERNIST ARCHITECTURE



- 29 Arkin, D[avid], editor and El Lissitzky, design | **Arkitektura sovremennogo zapada** [**The architecture of the contemporary West**] | Moscow: IZOGIZ, 1932 | Octavo (27 × 19 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 185, [2] pp. | Lacking the pictorial dust jacket, else very good | (54917)

€500

A celebratory overview of Western modernist architecture, with detailed analysis of the works of architects such as Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius, Richard Neutra, Laszlo Moholy-Nagy, Le Corbusier, Bruno Taut, and Ernst May, among others. The volume is illustrated with numerous photographs of architectural plans as well as finished constructions. The author, architectural and art historian David Arkin (1899–1957) published this work at a critical moment, when the official Soviet policy was starting to turn away from Western and early modernist examples. A professor at the Moscow Architectural Institute, he was accused of “cosmopolitanism” for publishing this work, though he managed to avoid deportation. The dust jacket (missing from this volume) and layout designed by El Lissitzky.



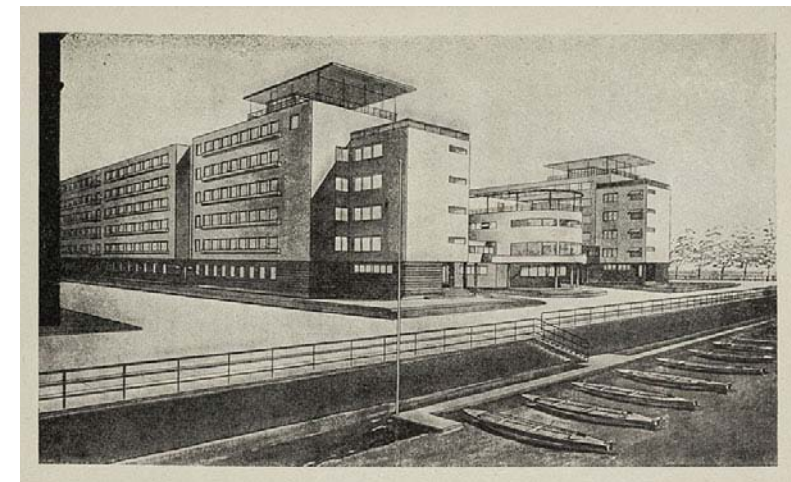
CONSTRUCTIVIST LENINGRAD

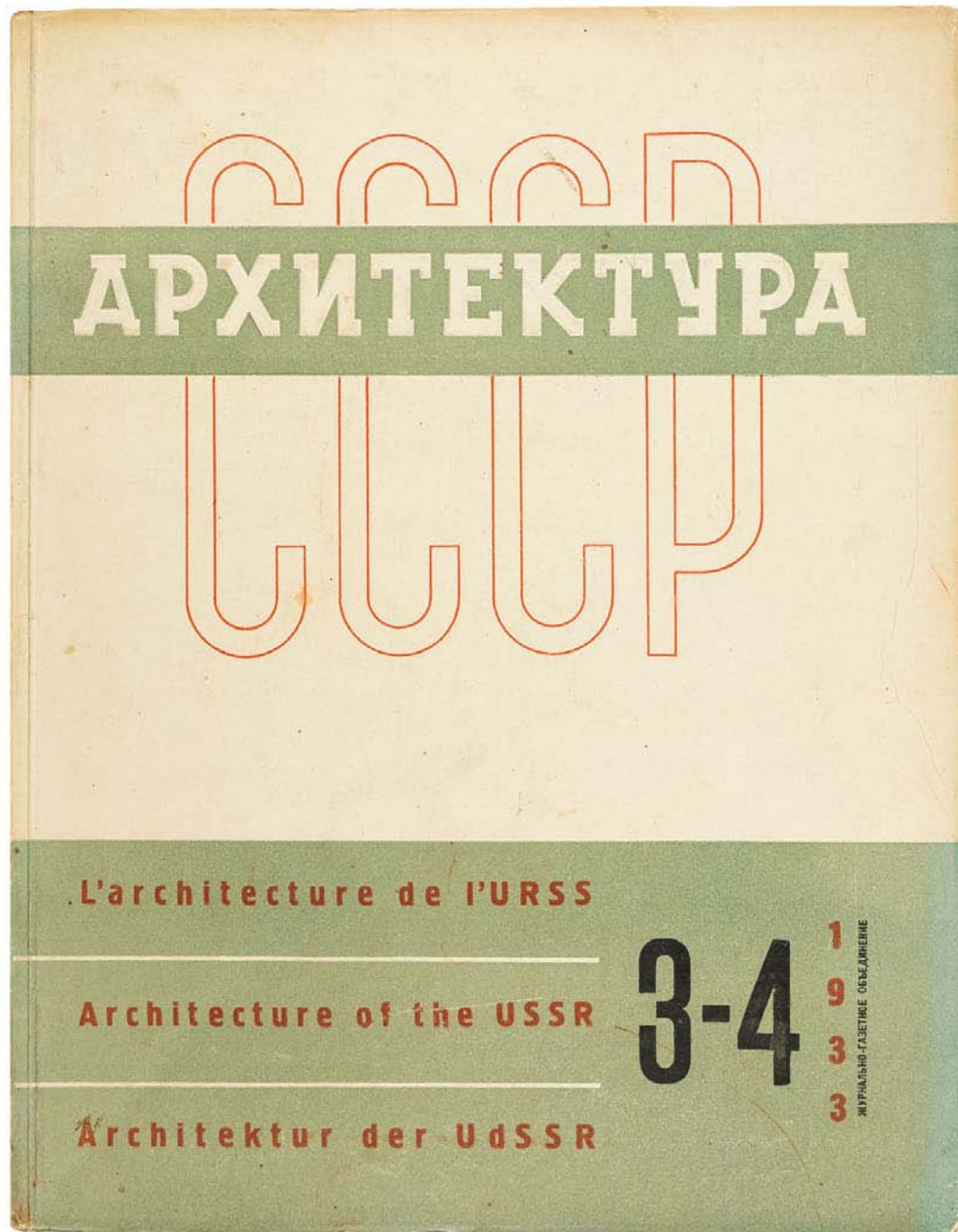
- 30 I[osif] N[aumovich] Gurvich, editor, and A[leksandr] N[ikolaevich] Leo, artist | **Leningrad: obraztsovyi sotsialisticheskii gorod. Novostroiki 1932 goda. Vypusk pervyi** [Leningrad, a model socialist city. New constructions in 1932. First issue (all published)] | Leningrad: OGIZ-IZOGIZ, 1932 | Oblong octavo (18 × 27 cm) | Original staple-stitched printed wrappers; 23, [1] pp. | With twenty large illustrations of architectural projects | Very good | (54793)

€1,250

An illustrated album highlighting the avant-garde architecture of Leningrad (St.Petersburg), especially the work of Constructivist architects in 1932, published at a critical moment just before the move away from Constructivism and toward Stalinist neo-classicism in the mid and late 1930s. Over 20 constructions are presented in the album including palaces of culture, district city halls, movie theatres, educational buildings, and massive housing complexes. Each plan is appended with notes about building address, volume, capacity, and construction costs. Of special interest are the Constructivist works of the Odessa-born VKhUTEIN graduate Evgenii Levinson (1894–1968), such as the building of Hotel “Inturist” (with Igor Fomin), the massive housing complex Zhilkombinat “Sotsstroj” (with Aleksandr Sokolov), and Palace of Culture of Lensovet (with Vladimir Munts). Most of the projects presented in the catalog are currently protected as monuments of Constructivist architecture, such as the building for the Higher School of Technology and Energetics by Aleksandr Gegello and David Krichevskii (formerly the Dom tekhnicheskoi ucheby), the city hall of the Kirov district of St. Petersburg designed by the VKhUTEMAS professor Noi Trotskii, and the House commune for former political prisoners by Pavel Simonov and Grigorii Abrosimov. The booklet also contains plans for impressive unrealized Constructivist projects such as the Vyborgskii dom soveta by David Buryshkin and Iosif Vaks. The volume is marked as “first issue” in a projected series of albums documenting the newest construction in Leningrad, but seems to have been the only one published, possibly because of the turn away from Constructivism.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show two copies in North America.



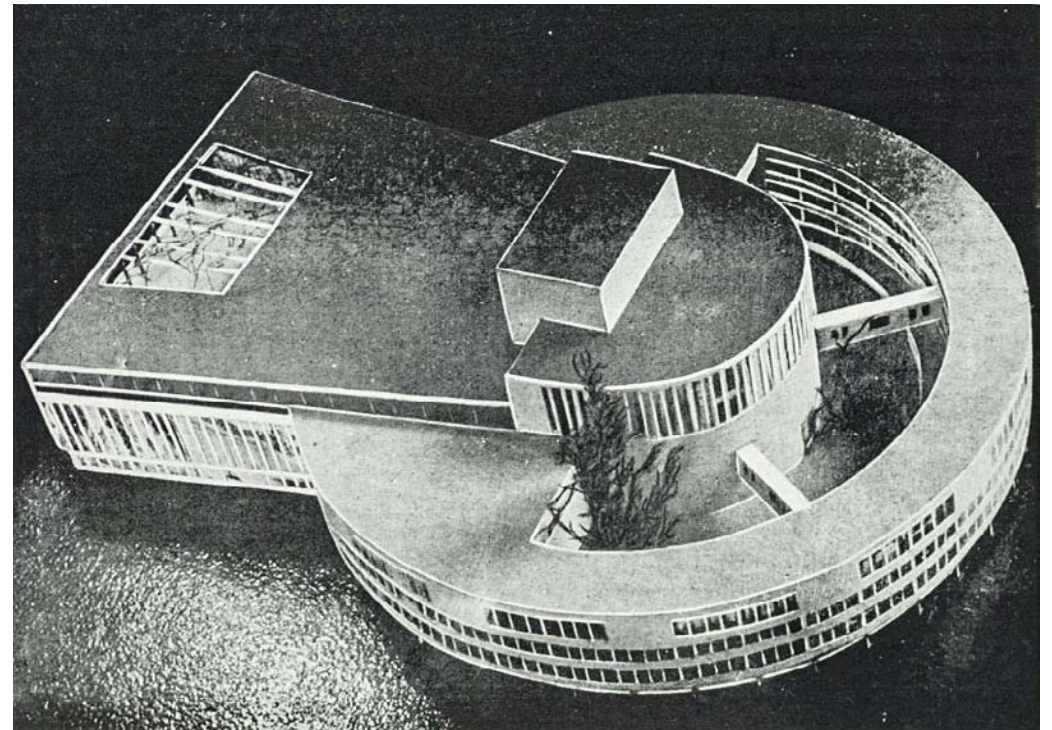
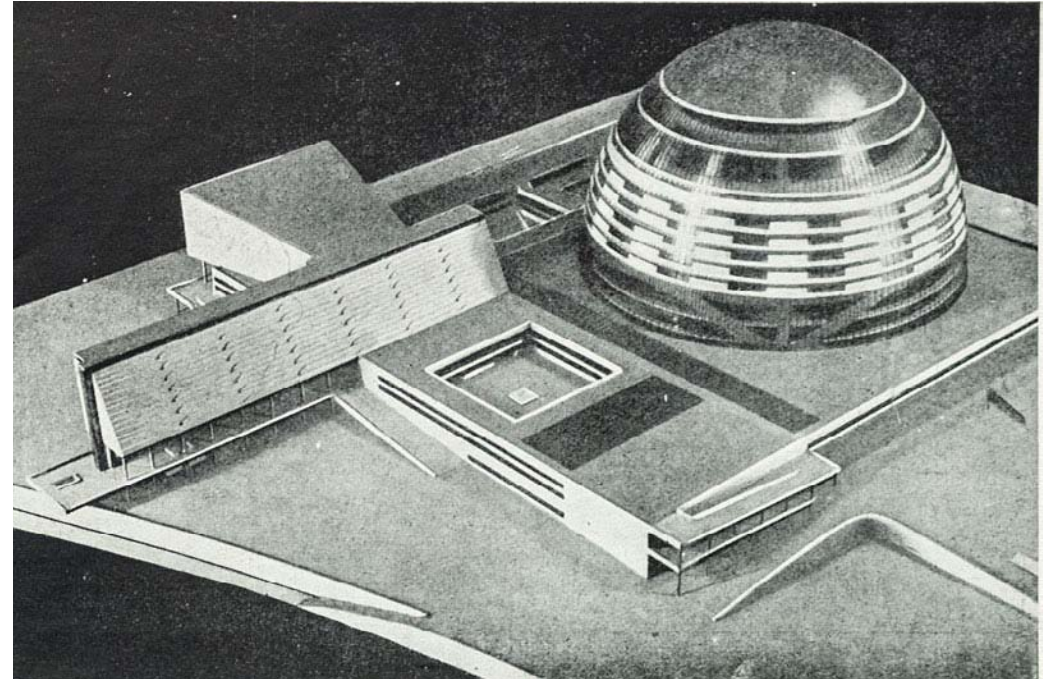
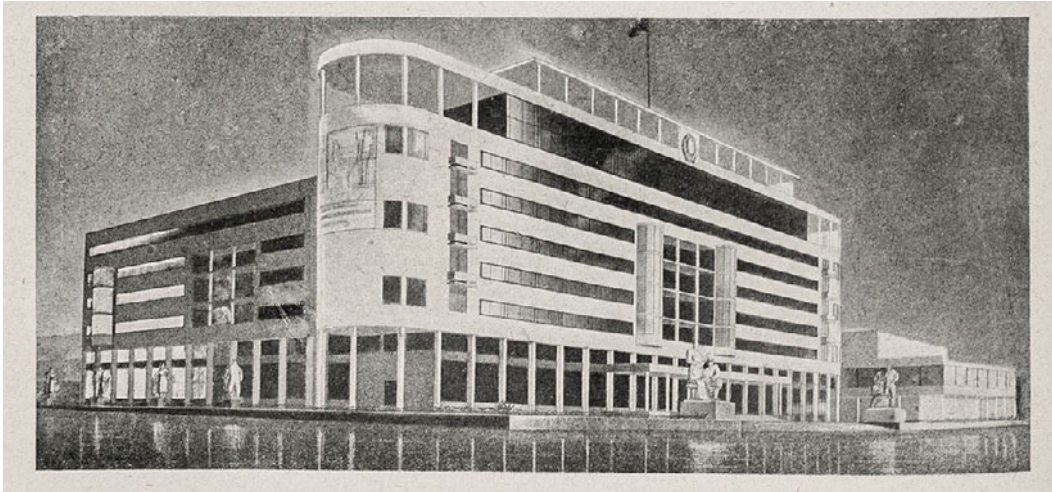


- 31 Alabian, K[aro], editor and El Lissitzky, artist | **Arkhitektura SSSR. L'Architecture de l'URSS. Architecture of the USSR. Architektur der UdSSR. Organ soiuza sovetskikh arkhitektorov** [Architecture of the USSR. Organ of the Union of Soviet Architects], nos. 1–5 (1933); nos. 5, 6, 8, 11, 12 (1934); nos. 1–12 (1935); nos. 3, 4, 10 (1936); nos. 2, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10 (1937); no. 1 (1938); nos. 3, 4, 5, 10 (1939); no. 1 (1940); nos. 1–5 (1941); no. 1 (1942); nos. 2, 3, 4 (1943); nos. 6, 7, 8 (1944); nos. 9, 10, 11 (1945); nos. 12, 13 (1946); no. 7 (1957) | Moscow: [Zhurgazob"edinenie], 1933–1991 | Quartos (30 × 22.5 cm) | Original decorative wrappers with ca. 70 pp. per issue | Illustrations including photographs, plans, elevations, sections, and renderings | Table of contents of early issues in Russian, French, German | Mostly good or better; wrapper edges occasionally chipped along perimeter; one cover detached; two issues with missing leaves; two issues missing small sections of rear wrapper | (54708)

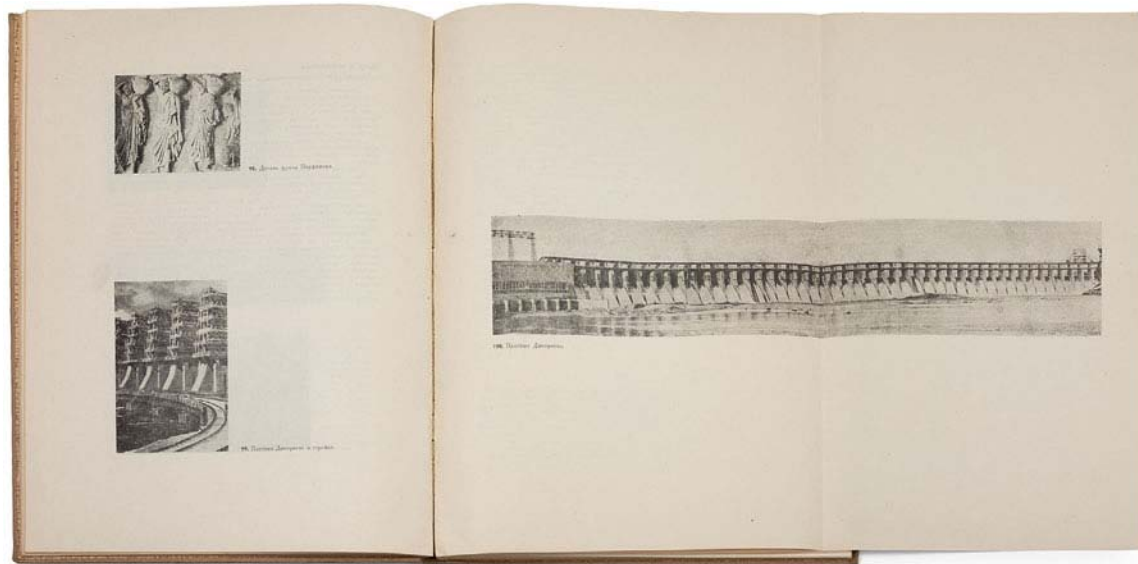
€6,500

Altogether 55 issues (in 53 fascicles), ranging from 1933 to 1957, of the periodical that served as the official organ of the Union of Soviet Architects, with substantial material on all aspects of architecture during the Soviet era, reflecting the changes in philosophy, policy, and styles that occurred during the nearly six decades of its publication. The issues are profusely illustrated after photographs, plans, elevations, sections, renderings, engravings, etc. showing individual buildings as well as large scale housing projects and planned communities. The journal began publication shortly after the 1932 decree which abolished individual architectural organizations and established the Union of Soviet Architects, and thus became the official professional architectural journal in the Soviet Union. The cover design and layout of the journal in its earliest years (1933–1935) was the work of El Lissitzky, with the VKhUTEMAS-educated Soviet architect Karo Alabian acting as editor in chief until 1947.

The first issue of the journal for July 1933 opens with the discussion and illustrations of the various designs for the Palace of the Soviets. The issues from the mid-1930s are particularly valuable for articles covering arguments against Constructivism and other manifestations of modern architecture and for attempts to meld the prevailing concepts of Socialist Realism to contemporary architecture, in particular their application to practical issues, such as planned communities and urban planning. Issues from this period also contain articles by foreign architects working in the Soviet Union, such as the former Bauhaus director Hannes Meyer and his student Anton Urban (see image p. 88). Throughout its run, the periodical provides a comprehensive view of works by individual architects, historical analyses of developments in Soviet architecture, official proclamations affecting the practice of architecture, and continuing theoretical and ideological discussions pertaining to the goals and directions of Soviet architecture (Senkevitch, *Soviet Architecture 1917–1962*, entry no. 67). Additionally, practical issues such as planned communities and urban planning are also addressed. The periodical was published in varying frequencies during its run, beginning as a monthly in the 1930s, published irregularly during the war years, and in six issues per year toward the end of its publication. Issues from 1933–1938, as well as 1940–1947 are rare, with this collection offering a substantial portion of issues published in this period. Collections of this magnitude rarely appear on the market.





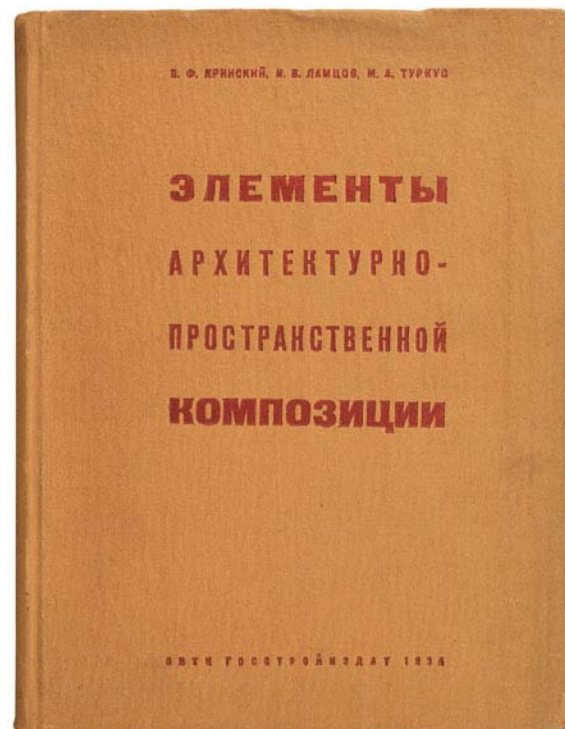


- 32 Krinskii, V[ladimir] F[edorovich], I[van] Lamtsov, and M[ikhail] Turkus | **Elementy arkhitekturno-prostranstvennoi kompozitsii [Elements of architectural and spatial composition]** | Moscow; Leningrad: Gosudarstvennoe Nauchno-Tekhnicheskoe izd-vo Stroitel'noi Industrii i Sudostroeniia Gosstroizdat NKTP SSSR, 1934 | Quarto (29.5 × 21.5 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 172 pp. | With 260 illustrations from photographs and drawings in the main portion of the text, including one folding plate, and 84 illustrations in an appendix | Light soil to boards, else very good | (54714)

€950

First edition of this classic Soviet textbook on architectural composition, co-written by VKhUTEMAS architecture department instructors Vladimir Krinskii (1890–1970), Ivan Lamtsov (1899–1990), and Mikhail Turkus (1896–1991). Illustrated with photographs, plans, models, charts, and technical material, the text offers a study of composition, proportion, and space in historical architecture and its application to concerns and issues in modern Soviet design. In the introduction, the authors note that the volume is based on the course titled “Spatial composition” developed in 1923 at VKhUTEMAS, a school often compared to the Bauhaus in its experimental drive. In the same year, Vladimir Krinskii co-founded ASNOVA (the Association of New Architects), which came to count El Lissitzky, Aleksandr Rodchenko, and Aleksandr Mel'nikov among its members, and promoted a “rationalist” approach to architecture, as well as a synthesis of architecture with other arts. The group ceased to exist in 1932, after the consolidation of all architectural groups into the Union of Soviet Architects. According to Senkevich, this text was “The first effort after the disbanding of the architectural movements to amplify the former ASNOVA theory of architectural design and composition within the framework of the new trends in Soviet architecture” (Senkevich 211). A second edition of this text would be published in 1968. One of 4000 copies.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show four copies in North America.



REMARKABLE COMPENDIUM OF CONSTRUCTIVIST
ARCHITECTURE — LENINGRAD

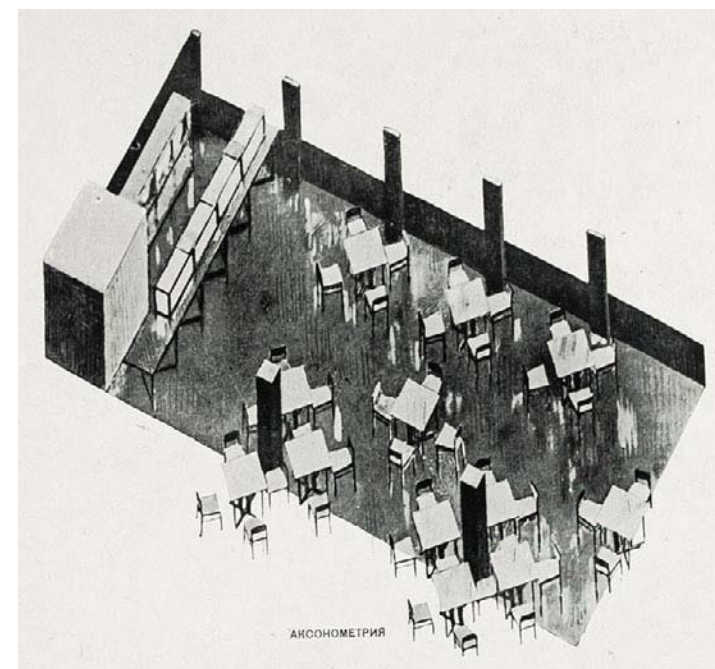
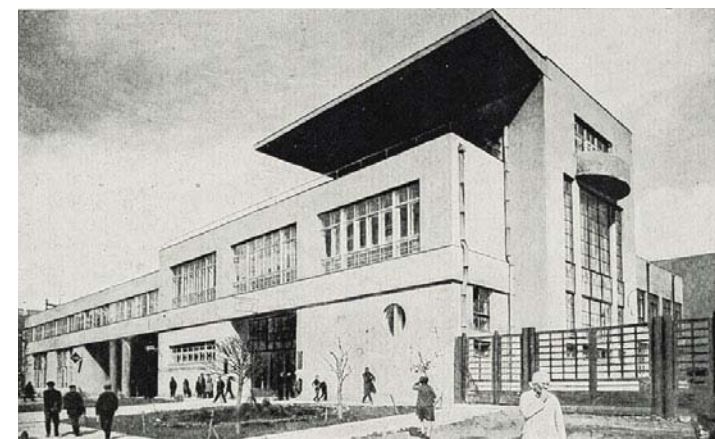
- 33 **Obshchestvo Arkhitektorov Khudozhnikov. Société des Architectes-Artistes. Ezhegodnik Obshchestva arkhitektorov-khudozhnikov. Annuaire de la Société des Architectes-Artistes [Yearbook of the Society of Architects and Artists]. Vol. XIV (1935)** | Leningrad: Izdanie Leningradskogo Soiuza Sovetskikh arkhitektorov, 1935 | Large quarto (30.5 × 24.5 cm) | Original beige cloth with blind embossed title and lettering to spine, as well as image of the Academy of Architecture; [6], 272, [10] pp. | Illustrations throughout, including plans, elevations, renderings, and photographs | Light soil to boards, corners lightly bumped | Still about very good | (54835)

€1,250

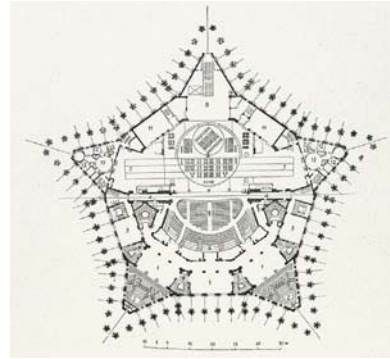
A richly illustrated collection providing a detailed view of developments in Soviet architecture and design in the early 1930s. The volume is the last yearbook of the Society published between 1906 and 1935, consisting of a compendium of many hundreds of illustrations including photographs of models, and some photographs of extant buildings, ground plans, elevations, details, with some but not all of these projects eventually realized. The designs for public, industrial, and residential buildings in various modernist styles were conceived for projects across the Soviet Union in cities such as Kharkiv and Dnipro (Ukraine), Minsk (Belarus), Sukhumi and Tiflis (Georgia), Tashkent (Uzbekistan), as well as numerous buildings in Leningrad and Moscow.

The yearbooks of the Imperial Society of Architects-Artists of St. Petersburg began publication in 1906 and were suspended during the tumultuous years around the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917. Afterwards they resumed publication in 1927–1935, dropping the “Imperial” from the title, and most of the advertising. This last volume captures an important moment in Soviet architecture, containing both numerous Constructivist projects prevalent in the late 1920s as well as the new Neo-classical tendencies in Soviet architecture later dubbed Stalinist, which would come to dominate Soviet architecture in the late 1930s–1950s. For the latter, the plans for the National Theatre in Almaty (Kazakhstan), National Theatre in Ashgabad (Turkmenistan), and the interior murals for the House of the Worker in Kharkiv (Ukraine) are of special note. Among Constructivist projects in the volume are the designs for so-called Factory Kitchens and the House of Culture of Promcooperative workers in Leningrad. Extensive plans for the construction of Stalingrad close the volume. Overall design by the Soviet graphic artist Mark Kirnarskii (1893–1942). A graduate of the Kyiv Academy of Art (1921), Kirnarskii participated in international book design exhibitions in Leipzig (1929) and Paris (1931), with his solo exhibition held by the Society of Artists of Leningrad in 1938, before perishing in the Siege of Leningrad in 1942. One of 3600 copies.

As of January 2025, KVK, OCLC show six copies of this volume in North America.



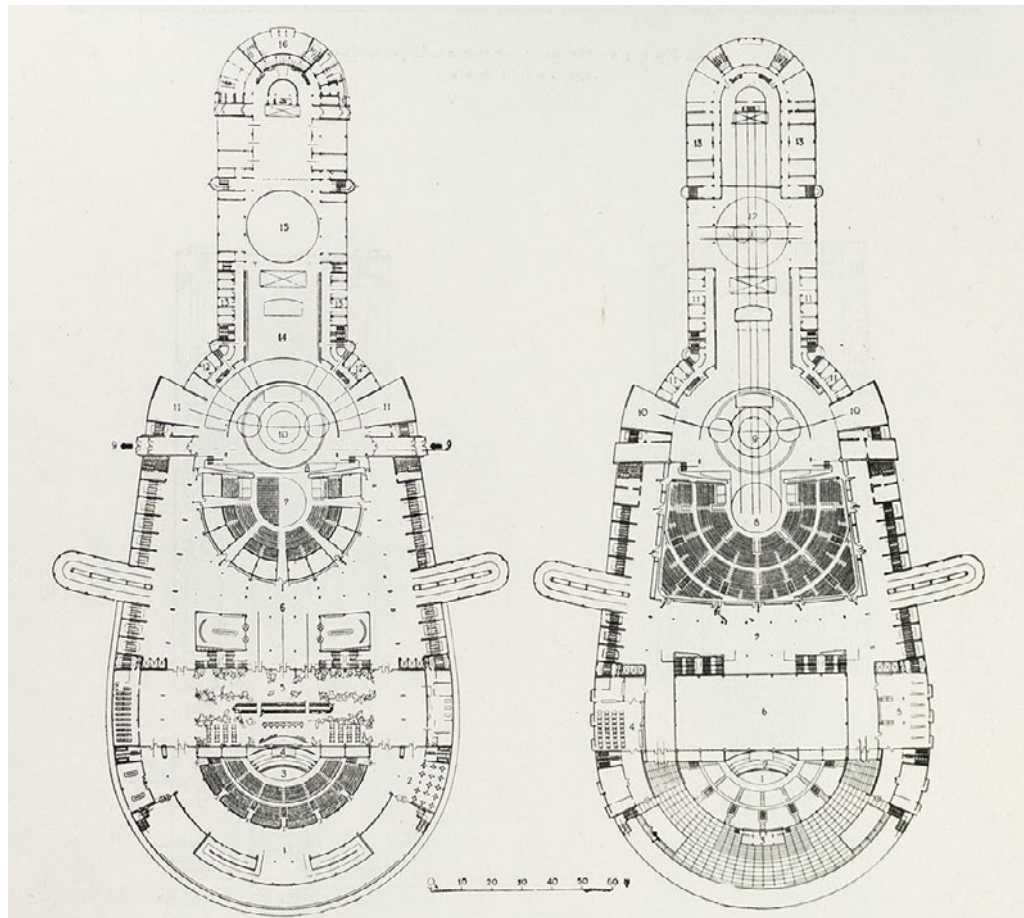
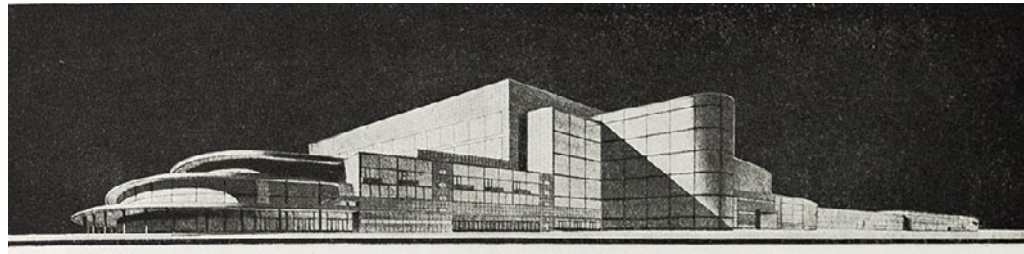
THEATRE ARCHITECTURE — CONSTRUCTIVISM



- 34 Barkhin, G[rigorii] B[orisovich] | **Arkhitektura teatra [Theatre architecture]** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Akademii arkhitektury SSSR, 1947 | Quarto (35.5 × 27 cm) | Original embossed quarter cloth over boards; 245, [3] pp. | Over 330 illustrations in the text and on plates (one folding) after photographs, plans, elevations, engravings, technical charts | Light wear and scuffing to edges and corners; still about very good | (54725)

€300

A history and detailed technical analysis of the design and construction of theatres from antiquity to the mid-twentieth century, and across different countries and cultures, with the second part of the volume dedicated to Soviet theatre architecture from Constructivist to Stalinist Neoclassical designs. The volume features theatre designs from across the Soviet Union including the Constructivist designs of the Vesnin brothers for a theatre in Kharkiv (Ukraine), and the designs for the Red Army Theatre in Moscow by the team of father and son Grigorii and Mikhail Barkhin. These appear side-by-side with the Stalinist Neoclassical designs for the Bolshoi Theatre in Minsk (Belarus) designed by Noi Trotsky and the main theatre building for Tashkent (Uzbekistan) designed by Alexei Shchusev, with both Trotsky and Shchusev turning away from Constructivism in the late 1930s. The author of this volume, Russian and Soviet architect Grigorii Barkhin (1880–1969), was a member of the Moscow Architectural Society and part of the editorial board of the iconic “MAO Competitions,” an important compendium for avant-garde and Constructivist architecture of the 1920s. In addition to this monograph on theatres, Barkhin published one other monograph, “Worker housing and worker garden cities” (1922).



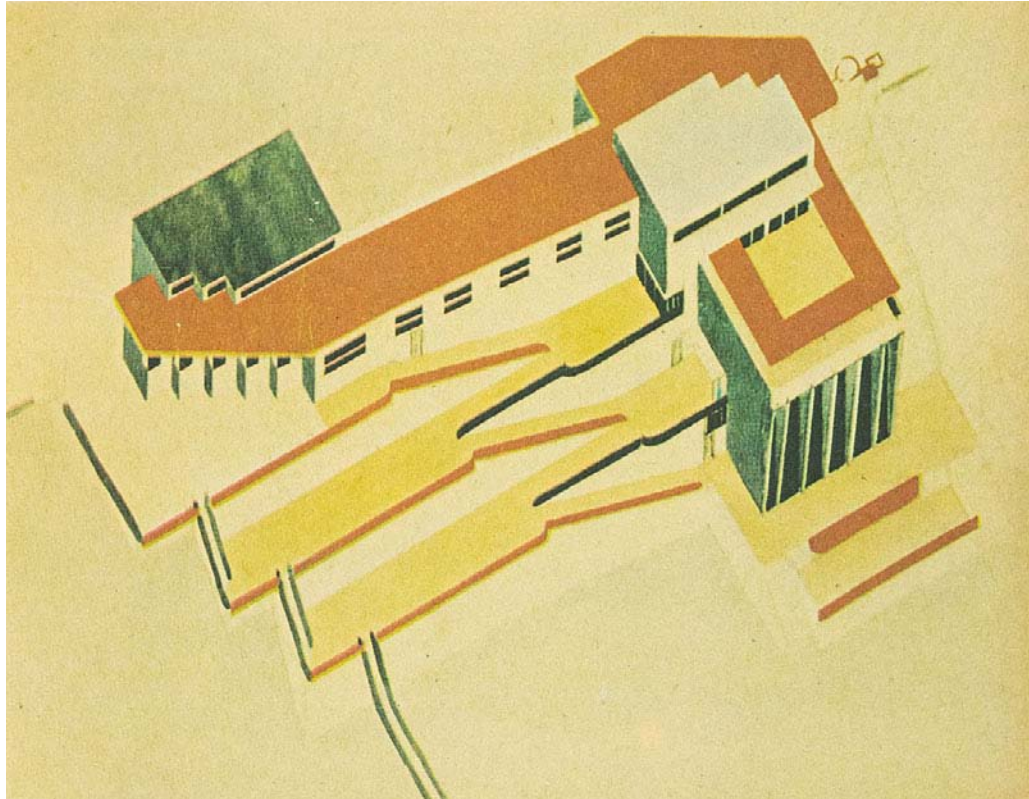
- 35 Chernikhov, Ia[kov] and N[ikolai] Sobolev | **Postroenie shriftov [The construction of fonts]** | Moscow: Iskusstvo, 1958 | Large quarto (35 × 26.5 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 113, [3] pp. | Illustrations throughout, including 31 font construction tables | Spine extremities slightly rubbed; small stain on front board; still about very good | (54830)

€450

First edition of this classic text on lettering and type design history by the Constructivist architect and avant-garde graphic designer Iakov Chernikhov (1889–1951), completed and published after his death by professor of typography Nikolai Sobolev. The present volume contains 31 font construction tables developed by Chernikhov from historical Russian and Latin fonts, for the book “Architectural Fonts” started by the author in 1945 and conceived as a “guide for architects, aimed at helping them create inscriptions on architectural structures.” According to the introduction to this volume: “Carried away by this work, Ya. G. Chernikhov discovered the richest materials on Russian writing and font graphics, which he collected and systematized over several years. His work outgrew the previously outlined framework and moved into the field of font theory. With an excellent knowledge of geometric drawing and a brilliant command of graphics, Chernikhov developed a system of modular metrics for letters and provided an accurate geometric basis for the construction of a number of classic Russian fonts.”

Born in Pavlohrad (Ukraine) and educated at the Odessa Art Technical College followed by VKhUTEIN (Leningrad), Chernikhov is best known as a master of architectural fantasy. His cycles of Constructivist architectural drawings form the 1930s such as “Palaces of Communism,” “Architecture of the Future,” and “Architectural fantasies. 101 Compositions” had a lasting impact on Soviet avant-garde architecture and continued to inspire in the post-Soviet period. A second edition of this text was published in 2007, and an exhibition of his architectural drawings was held most recently in 2017.





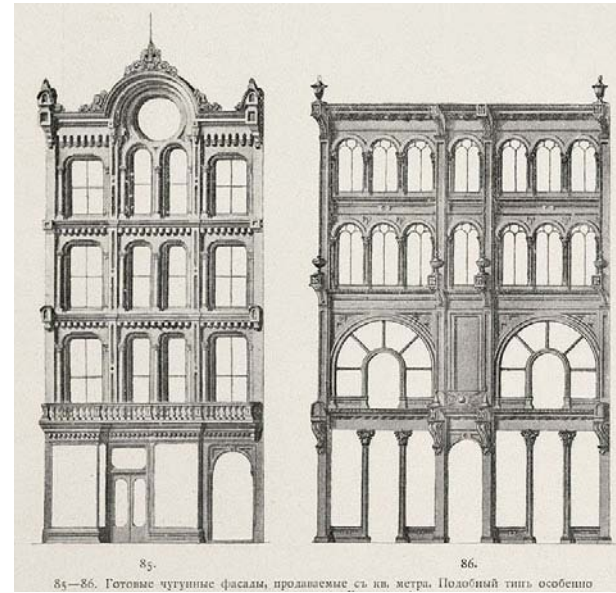
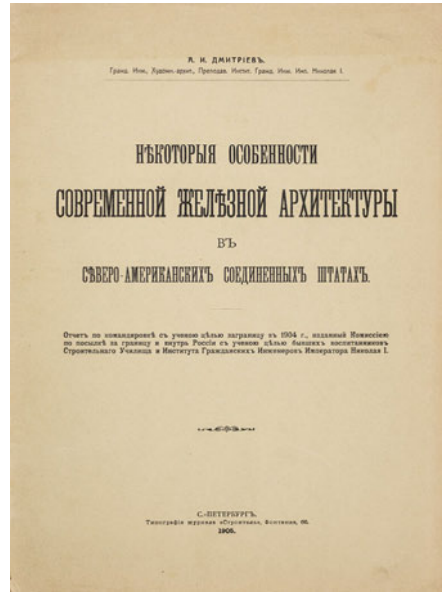
- 36 Zaitsev, K[onstantin Grigorievich] | **Grafika i arkhitekturnoe tvorchestvo [Graphic arts and architectural art]** | Moscow: Stroizdat, 1979 | Quarto (26.5 × 20 cm) | Embossed gray cloth over boards; 160 pp. | With 143 illustrations, many in color | Boards lightly scuffed, else very good | (54598)

€150

A volume devoted to the connection of graphic arts and architecture, with analysis of sketches and artistic renderings of projected buildings, as well as architectural plans, posters, and printed illustrations depicting completed constructions. The volume is illustrated throughout, with illustrations ranging from architectural elements in medieval icon painting, to watercolors of Stanisław Noakowski, an artist and architect associated with “Mir Iskusstv”, to numerous Constructivist building designs by El Lissitzky, Aleksei Shchusev, and the Vesnin brothers.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show eight copies worldwide, of which six in North America.

“Amerikanizm”



AMERICANISM IN ARCHITECTURE — FIRE SAFETY

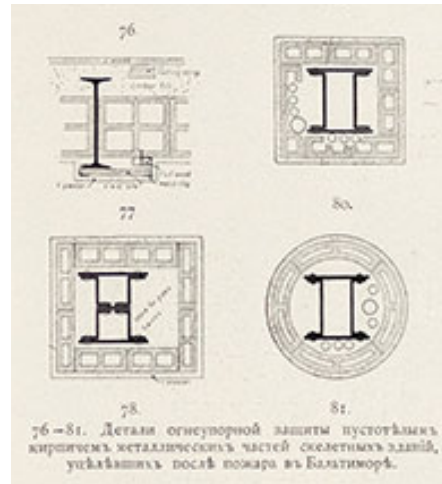
- 37 Dmitriev, A[leksandr] I[vanovich] | *Nekotoryia osobennosti sovremennoi zheleznoi arkhitektury v severo-amerikanskikh Soedinennykh shtatakh* [Some distinctive features of contemporary iron architecture in the North-American United States] | St. Petersburg: Tipografiya zhurnala “Stroitel”, 1905 | Quarto (34.3 × 25.3 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 122 pp. | 150 illustrations, including photographs, plans, maps, and technical drawings | Light soil to wrappers, still very good | (54809)

€1,800

A report on iron architecture and fire safety in the United States, illustrated with photographs, plans, elevations, maps, charts and graphs (150 illustrations in all), written by the Russian architect Aleksandr Dmitriev (1878–1959) based on a research trip he took across the United States and Canada in 1904. A critic of skyscrapers for their “unhygienic” use of space in making both “the streets and interiors dark” as well as “promoting poor air quality,” the author is most interested in the use of iron for fire safety. Starting with an overview of iron production in the United States, he offers an in-depth analysis of iron construction for fire safety, using especially the examples of the Iroquois Theater fire in Chicago in 1903, and the Great Baltimore Fire of 1904. Dmitriev also discusses the iron carcasses of buildings such as the Library of Congress in Washington DC, Central Post Office in Chicago, and the central train stations in St. Louis, Boston, Washington DC, and Philadelphia. He closes the report with a study of iron bridges such as the Manhattan Bridge and the Brooklyn Bridge in New York. The report is richly illustrated with photographs, plans, elevations, maps, and graphs, as well as one folding chart.

A graduate of the Civil Engineering Academy (1900) and the architecture department of the Imperial Academy of Arts (1903), Dmitriev was a new instructor at the Institute of Civil Engineering in St. Petersburg at the time of the publication of this volume in 1905. Initially known for working in the style of Neoclassical Revival for buildings such as the Peter the Great Institute (St. Petersburg, 1910) and the Administration of the Southern Railway (Kharkiv, 1910), Dmitriev would follow the changing fashions and create Constructivist buildings. Today he is best remembered for his Constructivist creations in Ukraine, such as the Palace of Culture of the Metalworkers (Donetsk, 1929) and Palace of Culture of Railway Workers (Kharkiv, 1932).

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



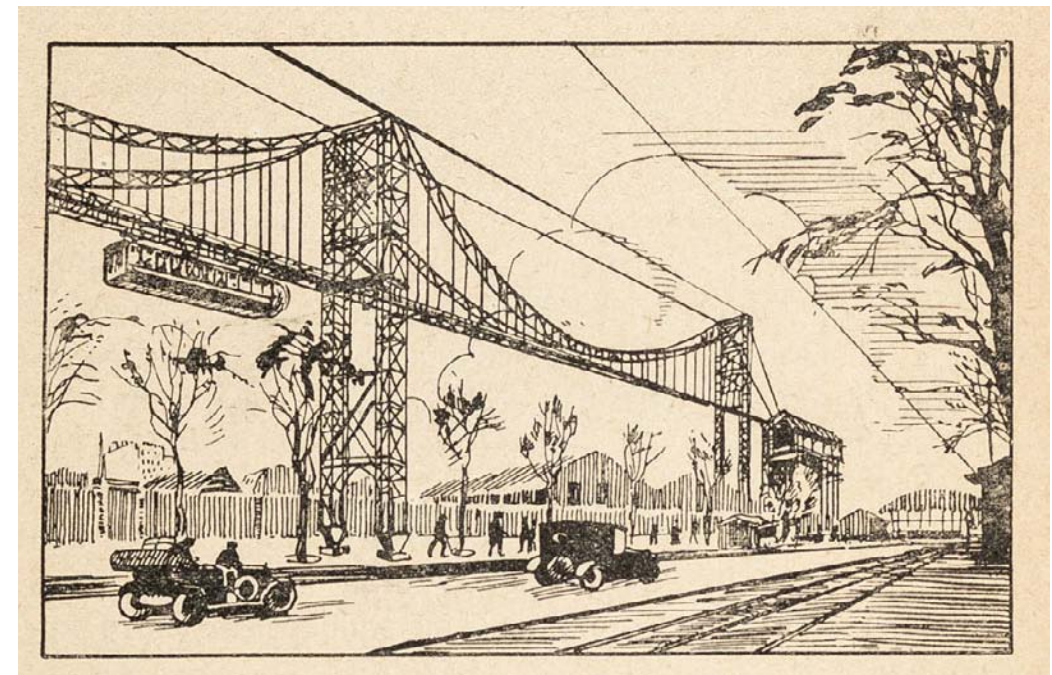
FUTURIST PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION IN MOSCOW

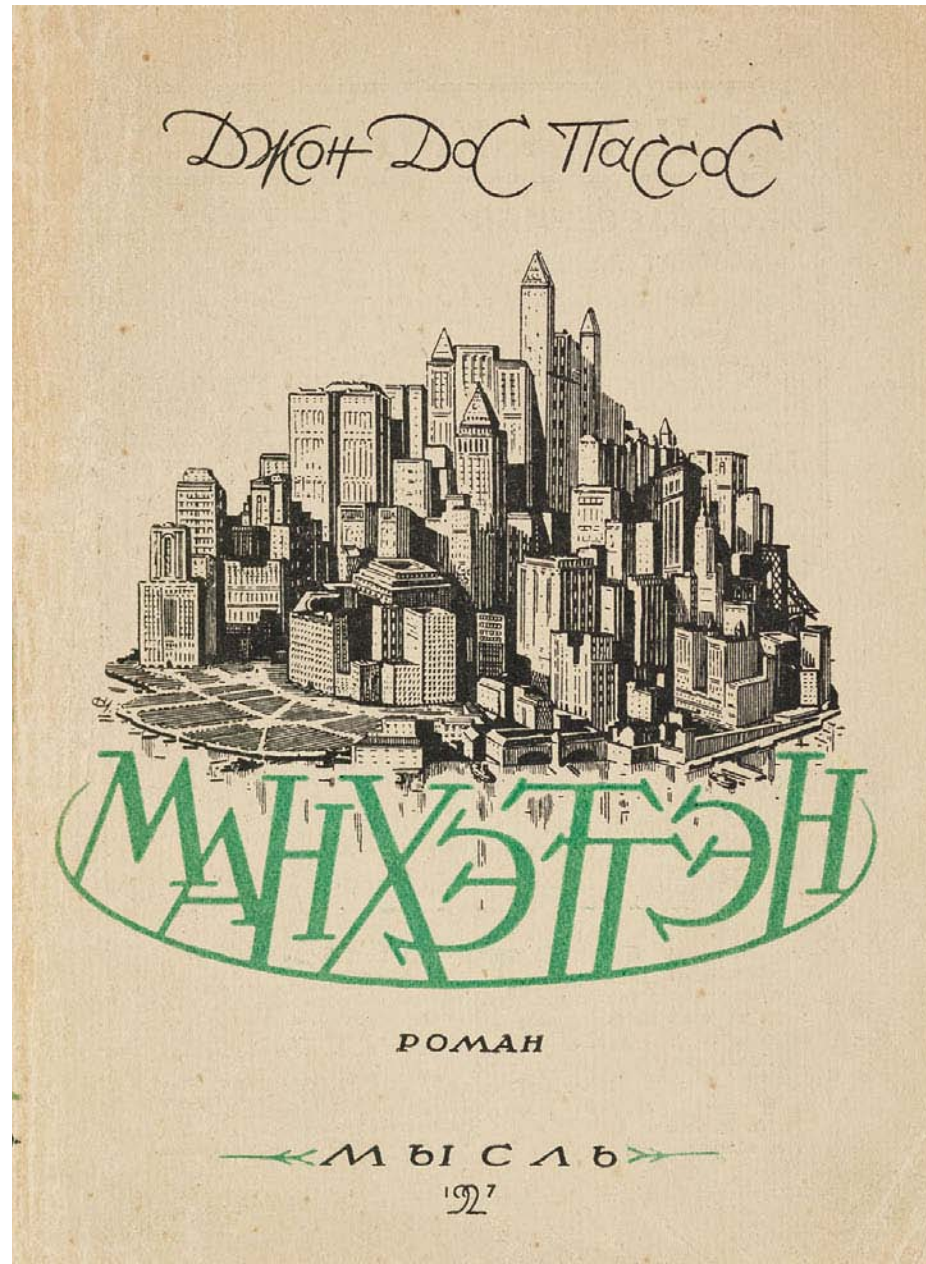
38 Lebedev, S[ergei] I[l'ich] | **Gorod v dvizhenii: sredstva peredvizheniia v gorode** [**The city in motion: public transportation in the city**] | Moscow: Rabotnik prosvesheniia, 1926 | Octavo (20 × 14 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers (signed LF); 85, [2] pp. | Illustrated from photographs and drawings | Light soil to wrappers; spine extremities chipped; wrappers starting to detach from block; still about very good | (54619)

€750

An illustrated overview of the latest developments in public transportation in cities such as London, Paris, New York, and Chicago, this text closes with recommendations for transportation development in contemporary Moscow. The author points to rapid urban growth in Europe, the United States, and the Soviet Union, and the necessity of effective public transportation to support such growth. Aiming at a somewhat broader audience, the text is divided into chapters with provocative titles such as “The killer city” and “The home prison,” followed by “Emancipated home” and “Cities of the future.” The text includes photo illustrations of traffic in contemporary London, drawings of transportation proposals such as an elevated metro in Paris, and parallel sidewalks moving in different speeds in the US. This seems to be the most accessible text of the author, railway engineer Sergei Lebedev, whose other titles include “Wind as stress factor for constructions,” “Fundamentals of calculation, design, and erection of structures made out of reinforced concrete.” Futurism-inspired wrappers by an unknown artist.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show one copy worldwide, at Cambridge.





- 39 Dos Passos, John and V[alentin] I[osofovich] Smetanich, translator; A[leksei] A. Ushin, illustrator | **Mankhetten: roman [Manhattan transfer]** | Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo "Mysl", 1927 | Octavo (17.5 × 13 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers by Aleksei Ushin; 413, [3] pp. | Wrappers lightly soiled and rubbed; old Soviet bookstore stamp inside rear wrapper; exlibris stamp of N. M. Chasova; else about very good | (54757)

€950

First edition in Russian of "Manhattan Transfer", a novel John Dos Passos originally published in 1925. A leftist sympathizer at the time of the novel's writing, Dos Passos depicts life in Manhattan driven by consumerism and class division with the Russian publisher blurb promising the reader "The roar of air trains, the shriek of ship sirens, the howl of automobiles, the blinding rays of electric advertisements, the colossal skyscrapers [...] and the tragedies of small people who have lost their 'I.'" Fascinated by the Soviet Experiment, Dos Passos visited the Soviet Union a year after this translation was published in 1928, with the translator of this volume, Valentin Smetanich (1897–1938) assisting the American author in his meetings and conversations with Soviet literary personalities such as Kornei Chukovskii. A prolific translator from French, German, and English, Smetanich was vocal about his anti-Stalinist views. He was repressed during the Great Terror in 1938. Dos Passos would also grow disappointed with Communist politics after visiting Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

Wrapper design by Aleksei Ushin (1904–1942), the Soviet graphic artist and typographer close in his aesthetic to the "Mir iskusstva" group. Ushin designed posters, and theatre decorations alongside his brother Nikolai Ushin. An especially prolific artist, Aleksei Ushin designed approximately five hundred books in the 1920s and 30s, before perishing in Leningrad during the Siege. This copy from the collection of noted Leningrad bibliophile and bookseller Nikolai Chasov, with his small exlibris stamp.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show four copies in North America.

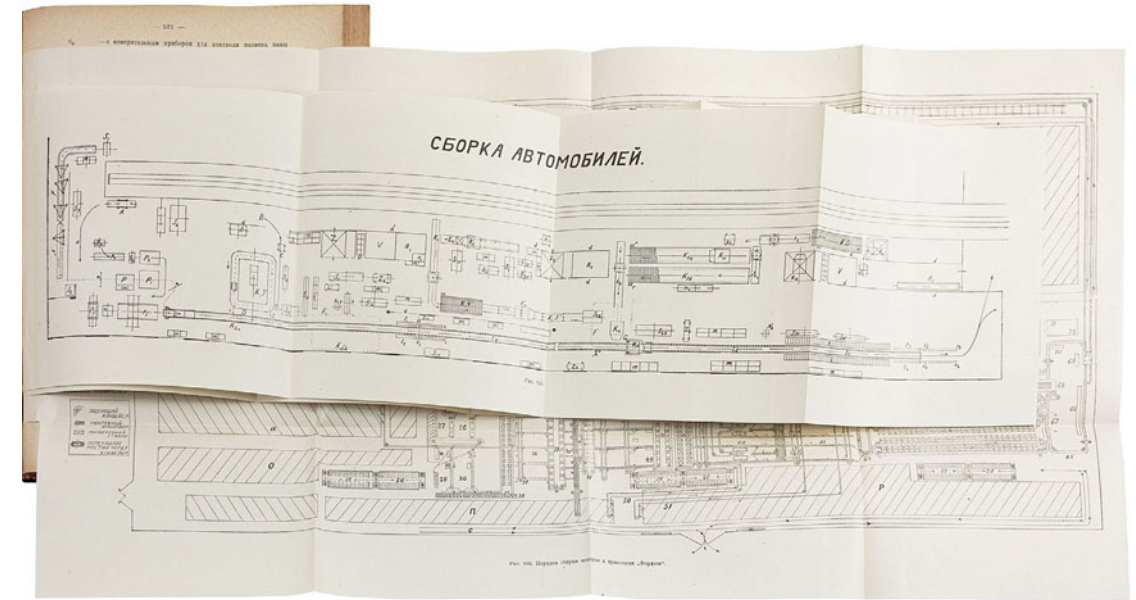
SOVIET TAYLORISM

- 40 Mutsenek, Ia[n] Ia[novich] | **Ratsionalizatsiia amerikanskogo khoziaistva [Rationalism in American Industry]. Tret'e izdanie [Third edition]** | Moscow: "Tekhnika upravleniia", 1930 | Octavo (25.5 × 18 cm) | Original quarter cloth over boards; 746 pp. | Folding plans, tables, diagrams, and 206 illustrations in the text, including technical drawings and photographs | Boards lightly soiled and scuffed; corners bumped; still about very good | (54794)

€1,000

A significantly expanded third edition (first published in 1929) of this volume on American rationalization of labor, by the Latvian-Ukrainian revolutionary and management expert Janis Mutsenek (1892–1937), richly illustrated with photographs, tables, graphs, charts, drawings, some of them folding. The introduction to the first edition calls for the “study the economy of the enemy of communism,” and the volume provides a complete overview of the American economy, with sections devoted to construction, transport, raw materials, and various industries, as well as finance and trade. The second section of the volume is devoted to American “capitalist” rationalization of labor, comparing a variety of models including Taylorism and Fordism. The author quotes Lenin’s call to study Taylorism and the latest advances in the science of management, and apply them to Soviet industrialization, presenting the capitalist labor rationalization as violent, with the augmented Soviet rationalism model as constituting actual progress. The final section discusses American unionism, the Communist Party of America, and provides a Marxist analysis of the American economic model. Published during the Great Depression following the market crash of 1929, this third edition also offers an analysis of the “evident failure of Capitalism.” The author, Janis Mutsenek, studied management at the Higher Commercial Courses in Riga, and would eventually come to head the Kharkiv (Ukraine) branch of the Soviet Central Institute of Labor (CIT), a method for rationalization of labor similar to Taylorism, promoted in the Soviet context by Aleksei Gastev. The institute was founded in 1924 in Moscow, later sprouting regional centers in the various Soviet republics. The author of the present volume, as well as many proponents of CIT, including Gastev himself, were arrested and shot during Stalinist purges. The institute itself would cease to exist in 1940.

As of February 2025, no copies of any edition found in KVK, OCLC.



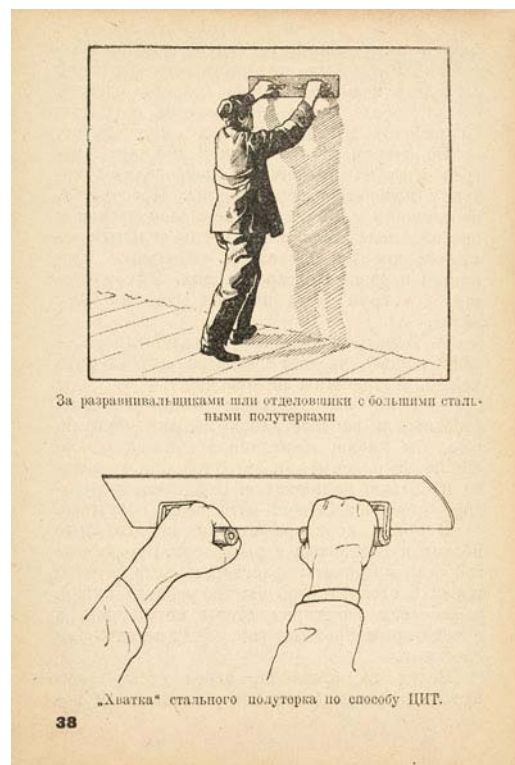
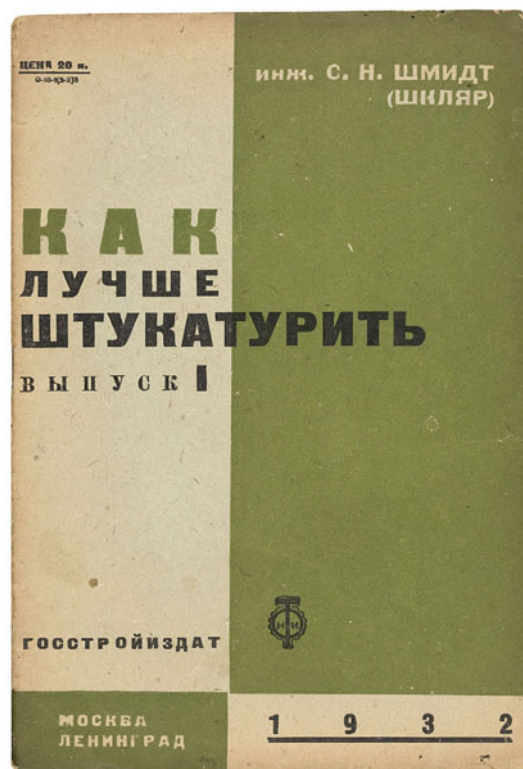
TAYLORIST MANUAL FOR SOVIET WORKERS

- 41 Shmidt (Shkliar), S[olomon] N[aumovich] | **Kak luchshe shtukaturit'. Vypusk I [How to plaster. Volume I]** | Moscow; Leningrad: Gosstroizdat, 1932 | Octavo (22 × 15 cm) | Original staple-stitched printed wrappers; 42, [2] pp. | Illustrated from photographs and drawings | Lightly toned throughout due to stock, else very good | (54736)

€650

Printed in large print for newly literate construction workers, this illustrated volume promotes “rational” construction methods developed by the Central Institute of Labor (CIT), or the CIT construction method, a rationalization of labor similar to Taylorism, promoted in the Soviet context by Aleksei Gastev. The introduction to the volume explains: “CIT developed a functional organization of work, meaning a procedure for structuring labor in which each task is divided between several workers, of which each worker does only one part of the task. CIT also developed new tools, and new procedures for organizing the workplace.” Rather imaginatively, the volume is written not as a dry manual, but as a story, following a 43-year old carpenter named Aleksandr Ivanovich Matveev, a man with “close to three decades of work experience”, who is sent to train at a “rationalization bureau”. During his training, he observes three methods of plastering, the “Russian,” “American,” and “CIT” method, naturally concluding that the last one is the most efficient in terms of time management and material use. Each method is explained in detail, with supporting drawings and photographs. The pedagogical volume is typical for CIT publications, with the new method of construction presented in an easy-to-absorb manner. Founded in 1924 and associated with avant-garde cultural tendencies, the Institute ceased to exist in 1940.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



SOVIET RECEPTION OF WESTERN ARCHITECTURE

- 42 Fridliand, I[osif], editor | **Arkhitektura za rubezhom: organ Vsesoiuznoi Akademii arkhitektury pri TsIK SSSR [Architecture abroad: organ of the All-Union Academy of Architecture]**, nos. 3, 5, 6 (1935) | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi Akademii arkhitektury, 1934–1937 | Quartos (29.5 × 25.5 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers; 40–48 pp. | Illustrations throughout including plans, photographs, technical drawings, elevations | Title page in Russian, French, and English | Light soil and discoloration to wrappers; chipping to pine; about good or better | (54892)

€450

Three issues of this bi-monthly journal focused on European and American architecture for Soviet audiences, published 1934–1937. The program of the journal was described in the first issue: “Architecture Abroad will pay special attention to technical issues of architecture. The experience of European and American architecture in this area can give us much of value. Our journal does not limit itself to informational purposes alone. It will critically analyze the architectural practice of the capitalist world, highlight its decadent tendencies and extract the progressive and potentially valuable elements that exist in this practice from the point of view of the tasks of Soviet architecture.” The present issues include articles on the construction of the Empire State building and the Chrysler building in New York, an overview of movie theatre architecture across Europe and the United States, the design and architecture of kindergartens in Austria, Switzerland, France and Germany, the newest developments in door and window mechanisms, an overview of open-air theatres and surrounding garden architecture, garage construction, as well as the Nazification of German architecture in 1935. The architect Iosif Fridliand (1898–1937) was the head editor of the journal. A student of the Vesnin Brothers at the Moscow State Technical University, Fridliand was the founding editor of this journal in 1934. In 1935 he was named the head architect of the Moscow-Volga channel, one of the key Stalinist construction projects of the 1930s. In 1937 he would fall victim to Stalinist purges. The journal ceased to exist with Fridliand’s arrest and execution.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show scattered issues at six institutions in North America.



STANDARD COMMERCIAL BODY CORP.

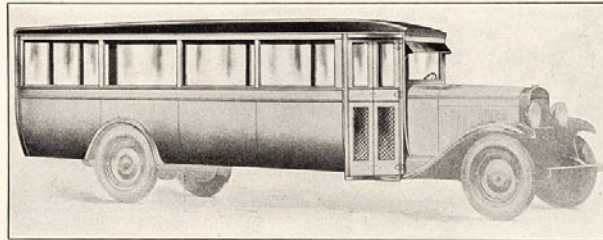
(Стандард Коммершиал Боди Корп.)

Экспортное отделение:

430 East 104th Street, New York, N. Y., U. S. A.

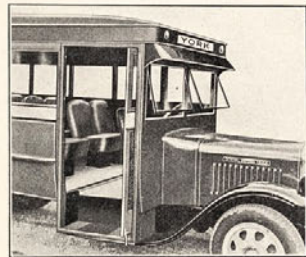
ПРЕДМЕТЫ ПРОИЗВОДСТВА:

Грузовые кузова для всяких потребностей и работ.

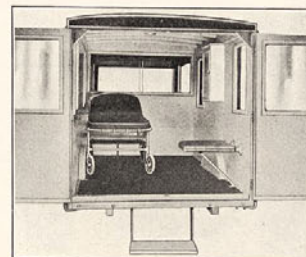


Мы являемся специалистами по проектированию и постройке кузовов для карет скорой помощи и для автобусов любого типа и для любой цели. Свыше 20 лет мы обслуживаем крупнейших потребителей грузовых ку-

зов и специфические потребности в отношении кузовов и, спроектировать и построить любой тип грузовых кузовов, в любом количестве, которое Вам может понадобиться. Наши стандартизированные методы производства

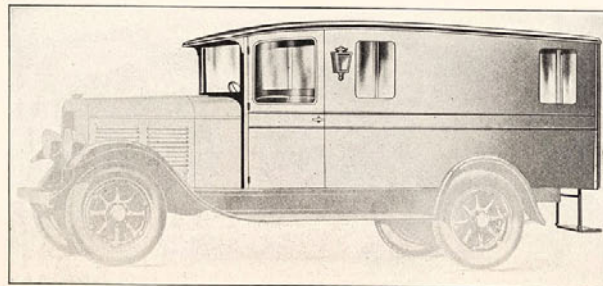


зовов не только в САСШ, но и в других частях света. Наш обширный штат инженеров-транспортников вполне ознакомлен со всеми сторонами производства грузовых кузовов. Благодаря этому, мы в состоянии изучить Ва-



вместе с исключительной постановкой завода дали нам возможность значительно снизить стоимость производства кузовов и наши кузова продаются по расценке, ставящей их вне конкуренции.

Мы также специализируемся в постройке кузовов всех стандартных типов для шасси автомобилей Форда и Шевроле.



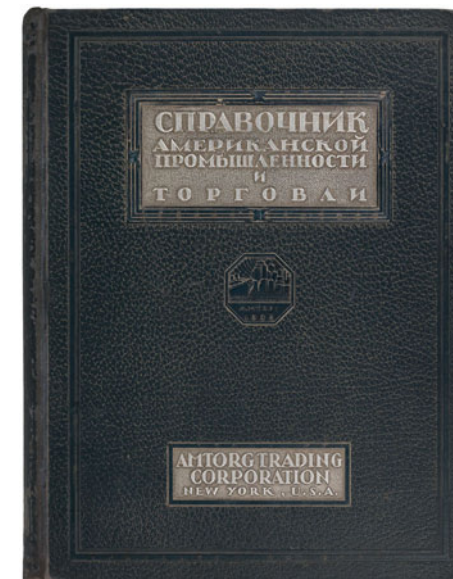
Требуйте наши специальные каталоги грузовых кузовов для автомобилей Форда и Шевроле. Все цены Ф. А. С., Нью-Йорк.

- 43 **Spravochnik amerikanskoi promyshlennosti i trgovli. Catalog of American Industry and Trade. Third edition** | New York: Amtorg Trading Corporation, 1932 | Quarto (30.5 × 23.5 cm) | Original blue cloth with gilt title to spine and front board; 960 pp. | Profusely illustrated from photographs and technical drawings | About very good | (54874)

€750

A catalog with the latest achievements in American technology, construction, and industry for 1932, published in Russian by the Amtorg corporation in 1927–1947. The hefty directory was published every two years as an addendum to the monthly journal “American engineering and industry,” published by Amtorg 1924–1948. This catalog for 1932 mentions specifically the achievements of the first Soviet five-year plan, reached with the implicit support of technology purchased by the Soviet Union in the United States. A joint-stock company established in New York in 1924, Amtorg became the de-facto trade representative of the Soviet Union in the US before official diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1933. The catalog and the journal served both informational purposes, and as advertising of American goods for Soviet purchase, publishing Russian translations of technical articles on new industrial processes, construction materials etc. with each issue containing substantial advertising at the beginning and end of the issue. The catalog contains an alphabetical index of all the goods offered for the Soviet market and the various American manufacturers of these goods. The publication was re-named Catalog of American Engineering and Industry published under this title 1939–1948.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show ten libraries with holdings, all in North America.



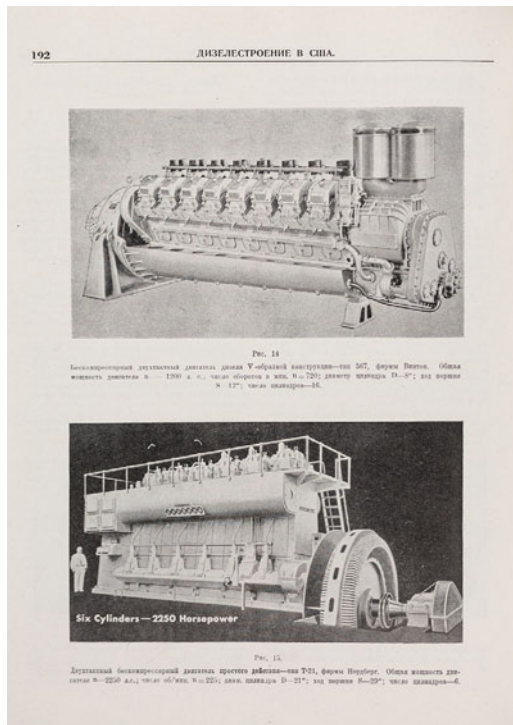
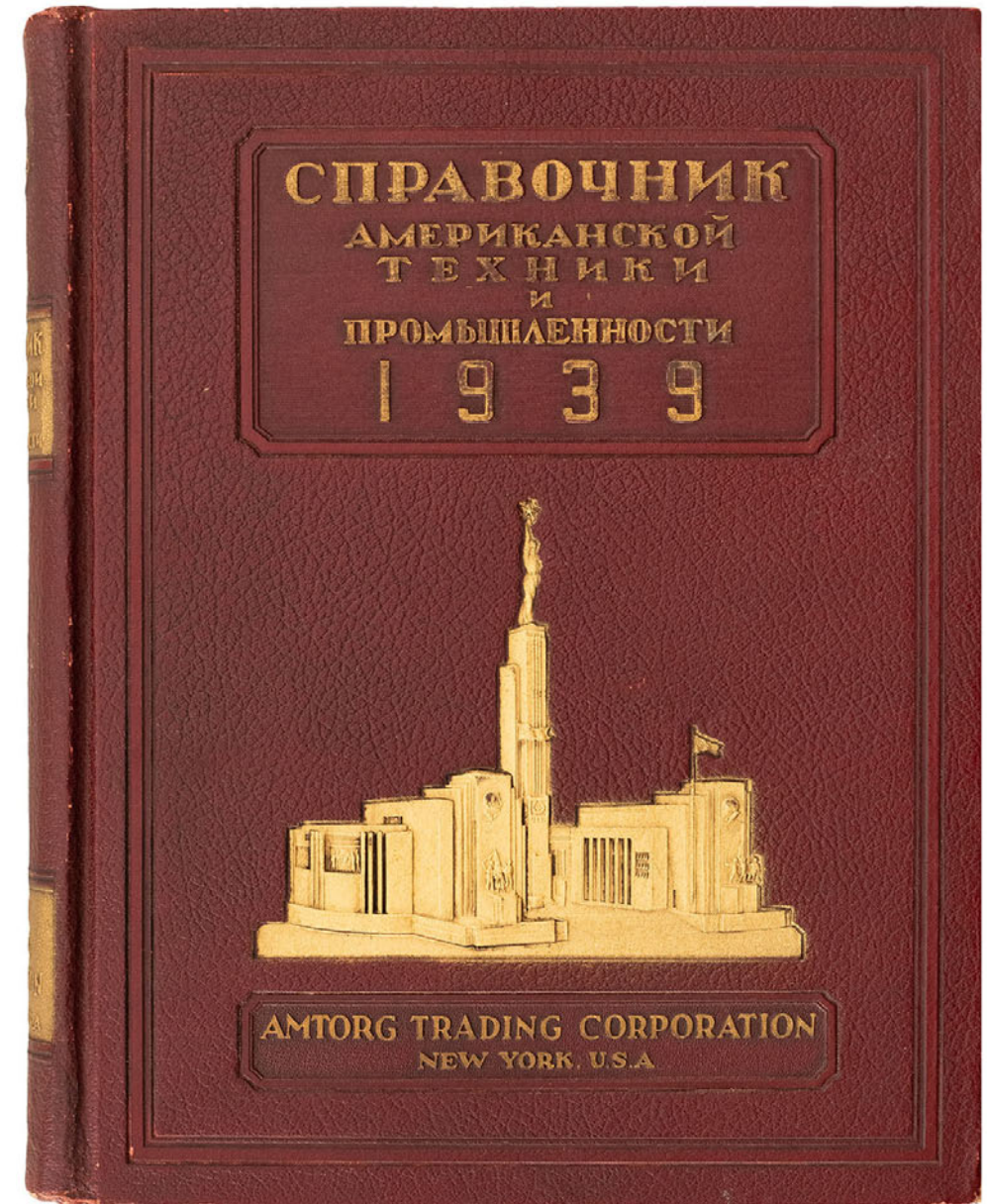
AMERICAN INDUSTRY IN SOVIET CONSTRUCTION

44 **Spravochnik amerikanskoi tekhniki i promyshlennosti. Catalog of American Engineering and Industry. Fifth edition** | New York: Amtorg Trading Corporation, 1939 | Quarto (30.5 × 23.5 cm) | Original maroon cloth with gilt relief to front board and title to spine; 1076 pp. | Profusely illustrated from photographs and technical drawings | About very good | (54873)

€750

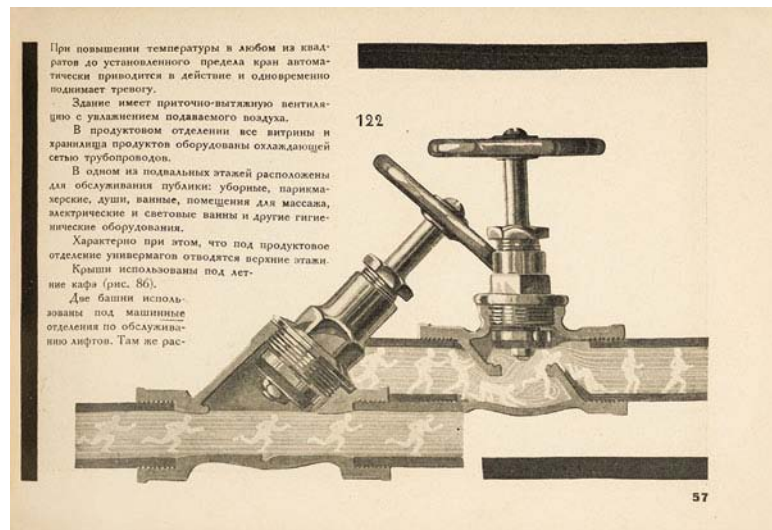
A catalog for 1939 with the latest achievements in American technology, construction, and industry, published in Russian by the Amtorg corporation in 1927–1947. The hefty directory was published every two years, as an addendum to the monthly journal “American engineering and industry,” published by Amtorg 1924–1948. This volume of the catalog contains a gilt relief of the Soviet pavilion at the World’s Fair in New York designed by Boris Iofan, an emblem of Soviet achievements with the implicit help from American technology.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show ten libraries with holdings, all in North America.



Prefabricated Housing

Standardization



GERMAN INSPIRATION FOR SOVIET ARCHITECTURE AND CONSTRUCTION

- 45 Zhdanov, P. P. | **Stroitel'stvo v Germanii: iz materialov zagranichnoi komandirovki [Construction in Germany: based on materials from an official tour abroad]** | Moscow-Leningrad: Tekhnika upravleniia, 1931 | Oblong quarto (20.8 × 30.3 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 61, [2] pp. | Illustrated from 128 photographs, drawings, and schemes | Good or better; light overall wear to wrappers; block starting to detach; internally clean and unmarked | (54742)

€600

Scarce illustrated work documenting German achievements in the standardization and scientific “rationalization” of building processes, based on information gathered by the author during a research trip to Germany. Published as part of the publication series of the All-Union Society of Rationalizers of Construction of the People’s Commissariat of the Workers’ and Peasants’ Inspection (Biblioteka Vsesoiuznogo obshchestva ratsionalizatorov stroitel'stva pri NK RKI SSSR).

The upbeat tone of the accompanying text promotes industrialization in Soviet building, advocating a move away from the craftsmanship model, using contemporary German construction as an exemplar. The author focuses on three major achievements in German construction: the lower cost of materials, the lower cost of transportation, and the skillful and intelligent use of materials and rational projecting of construction sites. The album was targeted both at construction engineers and at regular construction workers. With numerous photographs and drawings, showing technical equipment, construction sites, and completed buildings, including prefabricated houses in Bauhaus style in Berlin and Breslau, facades of newly completed prestige buildings such as the Karlstadt department store in Berlin and Chilehaus in Hamburg, and Berlin underground stations. An important document on the German influence on Soviet engineering and building before World War II.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show only one copy worldwide, in Paris, and no holdings in North America.

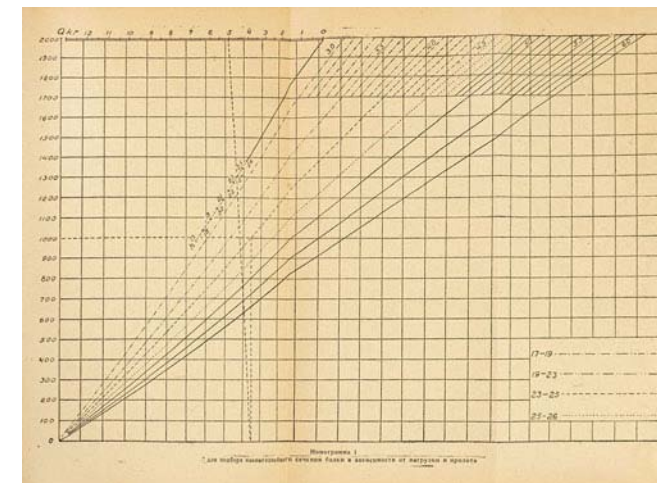
STANDARDIZATION IN AZERBAIJAN

- 46 Livshits, M[ikhail] Ia[kovlevich] | **Dereviannye perekrytiia v zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Ikh tekhnno-ekonomicheskii raschet i issledovaniie, s tablitsami i 5 monogrammami dlia prakticheskogo pol'zovaniia** [Wooden beams in housing construction. Their technical-economic calculation and research, with tables and five monograms for practical use] | Baku: ONTI Aznefteizdat, 1932 | Octavo (25 × 17 cm) | Original decorative wrappers; 96 pp. | With five fold-out graphs | Title page also in Azerbaijani | Illustrated with 22 technical drawings | Light soil and foxing to wrappers; fraying to spine; text toned due to stock; still about very good | (54744)

€450

A technical guide for selecting wooden beams for residential building construction, illustrated with numerous drawings, tables, graphs, and technical calculations in the text. Printed in Azerbaijan, the title page and publishing information appears in both Russian and Azerbaijani. Appended with five foldout graphs. Intended for use in construction sites, the final page is left blank for notetaking. The Constructivist-inspired wrappers are unattributed.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



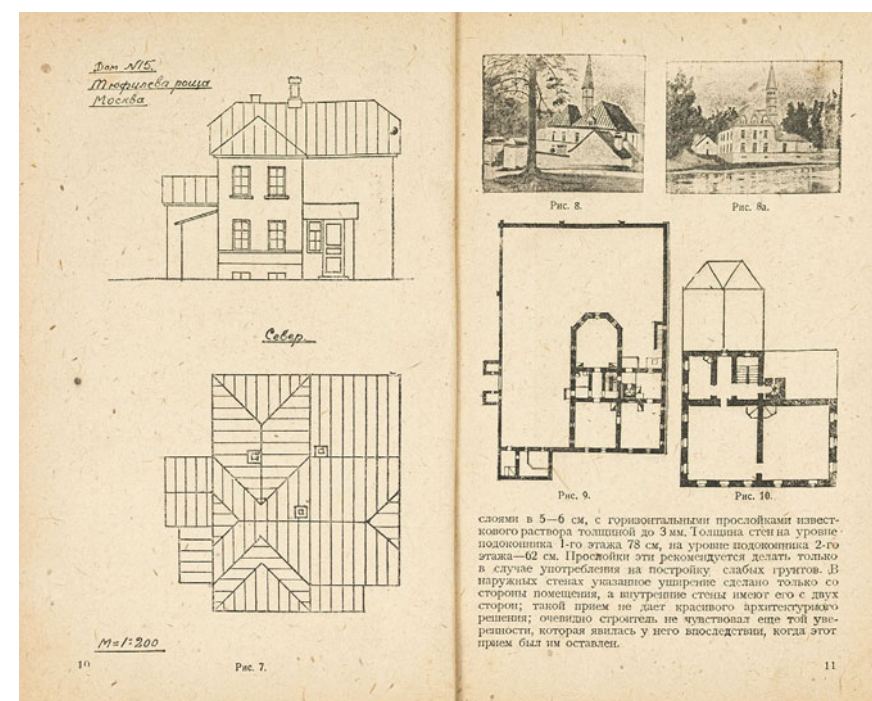


- 47 Meisner, A[leksandr] F[elitsianovich] | **Zemlebitnoe stroitel'stvo [Rammed earth construction]** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Mosblispolkoma, 1932 | Octavo (22 × 15 cm) | Original pictorial wrappers; 109, [3] pp. | Illustrated with 17 technical drawings | Light soil and to wrappers, toned due to stock; else about very good | (54743)

€450

An illustrated manual dedicated to the “rammed earth” construction technique, using sand, clay, gravel and other raw natural materials, with a history of its development and instructions for erecting buildings with this method. The introduction refers to the enormous growth in Soviet construction and the need for cheap local materials to meet the construction needs. The book includes illustrations of ancient and contemporary buildings, especially in Germany, erected using the “rammed earth” method, technical drawings for building the support structures, as well as architectural plans of projected buildings. With constructivist-inspired wrappers (unattributed). Seen as a practical necessity in a period of material scarcity in the early Soviet period, today this method of construction is newly popular as an exemplar of sustainable construction.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.



SOVIET ARCHITECTURE — HOUSING

- 48 Vlasenko, S. N., editor | **Sotsialisticheskii gorod: ezhemesiachnyi organ Vsesoiuznogo soveta po delam kommunal'nogo khoziaistva [The socialist city]. Vol. IV, no. 7 (1935); vol. V, no. 3 (1936)** | Moscow: TsIK SSSR i Narkomkhoz RSFSR (Izd. "Vlast' sovetov"), 1932–1937 | Quartos (30 × 22.5 cm) | Original staple-stitched printed wrappers; 40 and 39, [1] pp. | Illustrated from technical drawings and photographs | Small crease to rear wrapper of one issue; one issue with trace of original mailing label; overall about very good | (54618)

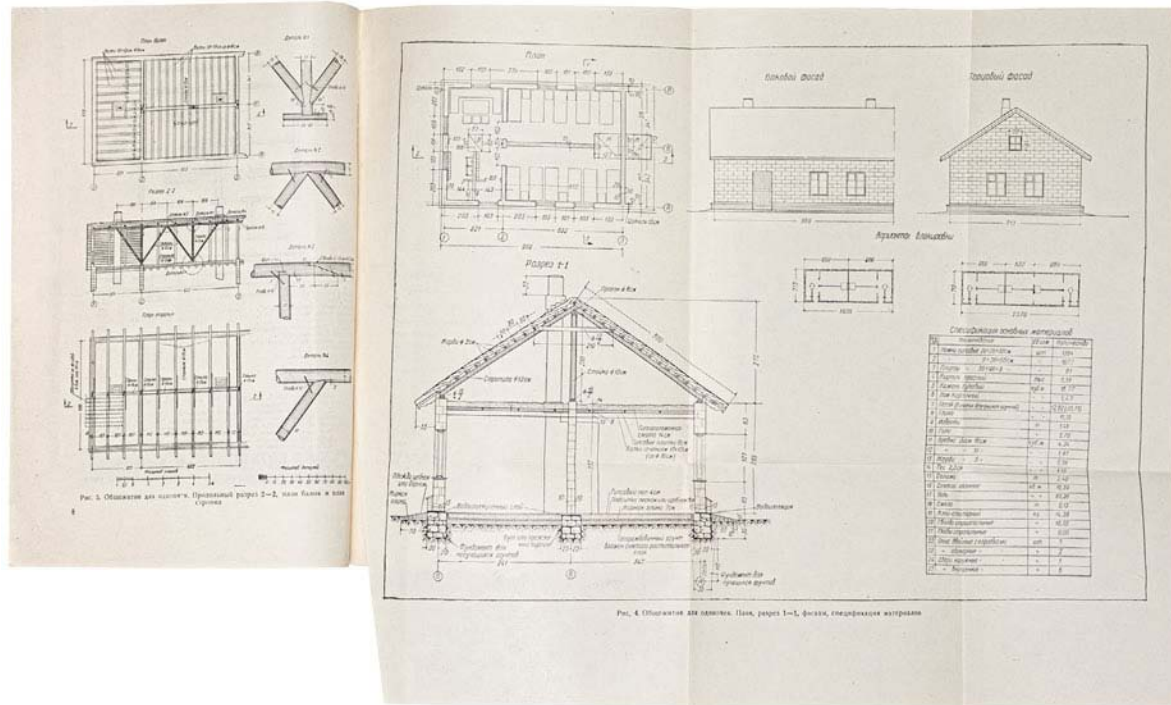
€350

Two issues of this Soviet journal of communal housing, architecture, and related matters, with articles on the administration of housing property, rent prices, urban planning, as well as more specialized articles on the conservation of wood in housing structures and about the urban development of Mariupol, in today's Ukraine. Other contributions touch on "greening" residential neighborhoods, fifteen years of housing construction in Udmurtia, and the question of garbage disposal.

Rare; as of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show partial runs at Harvard and the International Labor Office only.



WAR-TIME HOUSING CONSTRUCTION



- 49 Mordvinov, A[rkadii] G., editor | **Zhilye doma i obshchezhitiiia iz gipsa: rabochie chertezhi [Residential buildings and dormitories made of gypsum: working architectural plans]** | Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe arkhitekturnoe izdatel'stvo Akademii arkhitektury SSSR, 1942 | Octavo (25 × 17.5 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 43, [1] pp | With 41 illustrations, including three foldout plans. Lightly toned throughout due to stock; two-inch tear to rear wrapper not affecting text; stamps of the “Stroiizdat” publishing house; still about very good | (54621)

€450

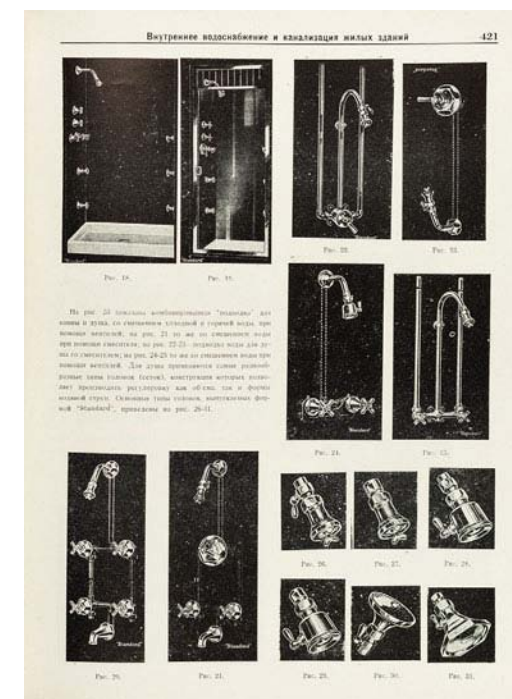
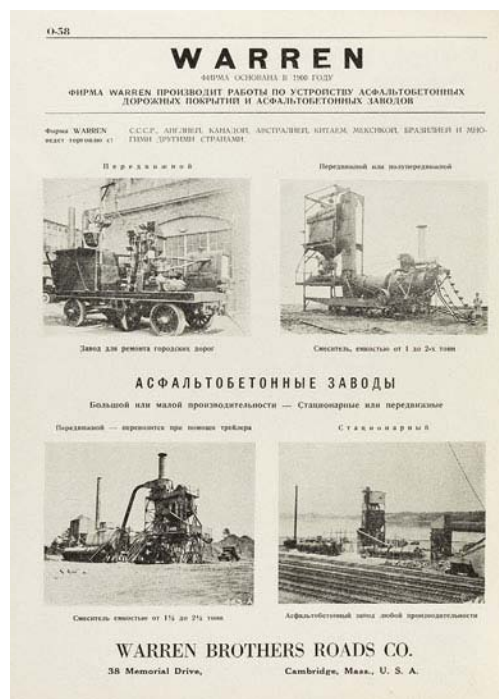
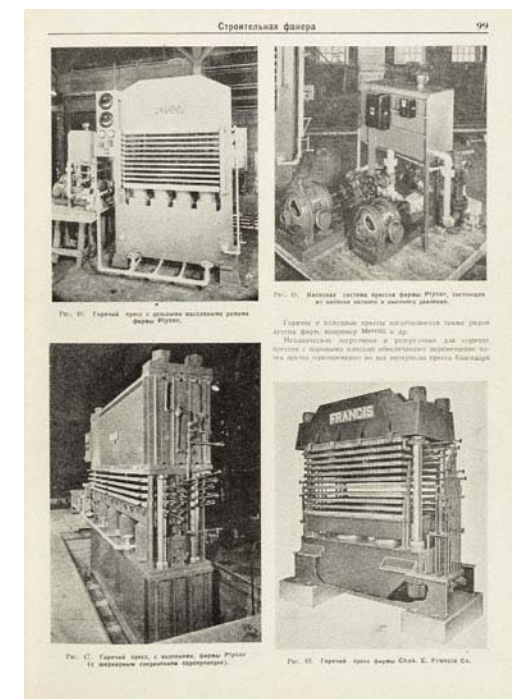
Second edition. A WWII-period publication with working architectural plans for dormitory constructions for two apartment residential buildings, one intended for singles and one for families. The buildings are designed with stove heating and external toilets, still common in the Soviet Union in this period. The issue also provides drawings for adopting a dormitory for singles, for use in children’s institutions. The short introduction also explains that the dormitories are designed without side windows, so as to allow for creating blocks of two to three in a row. The editor of the volume, Arkadii Mordvinov (1896–1964), was a Constructivist architect responsible for the construction of the Kharkiv Post Office in 1928–1930. In 1929 he became one of the founding members of VOPRA (The All-Union Society of Proletarian Architects), an organization that would reject Constructivism in favor of “class-conscious” architecture.

As of February 2025, not in KVK, OCLC.

50 **Spravochnik amerikanskoi tekhniki i promyshlennosti. Catalog of American Engineering and Industry. Seventh edition, vol. III: stroitel'naia promyshlennost' SShA [Construction industry of the USA]** | New York: Amtorg Trading Corporation, 1945 | Quarto (30 × 22.5 cm) | Original blue cloth with gilt title to spine and front board; 670, [58] pp. | Profusely illustrated from photographs and technical drawings | Boards lightly scuffed; corners bumped | About very good | (54814)

€750

Russian-language catalog for 1945 on the latest achievements in American technology, published by in Russian by the Amtorg corporation in 1927–1948. This volume is dedicated to developments and innovations in the construction industry in the United States, especially relevant for the Soviet Union after the destruction of WWII. The volume contains sections on mass construction of prefabricated housing, industrial construction, heating of industrial and private buildings, water supply and sewer systems, steel construction, road planning and building, ceramic products for construction etc. The hefty catalogs were published every two years, as an addendum to the monthly journal “American engineering and industry” published by Amtorg 1924–1948. A joint-stock company established in New York in 1924, Amtorg became the de-facto trade representative of the Soviet Union in the United States before official diplomatic relations were established between the two countries in 1933. The catalog and journal served both an informational purpose and as advertising of American goods for Soviet purchase, publishing Russian translations of technical articles on new industrial processes, construction materials etc. with each issue containing substantial advertising at the beginning and end of each issue. The catalog contains an alphabetical index of all the goods offered for the Soviet market and the various American manufacturers of these goods. The publication was re-named Catalog of American Engineering and Industry and published under this title 1939–1948.



ARCHITECTURE THEORY

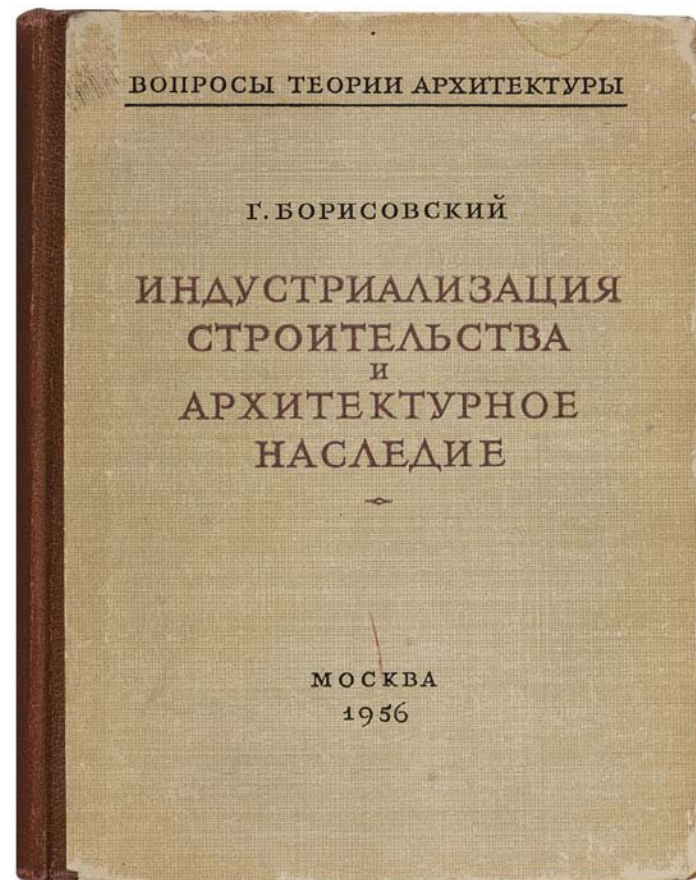


- 51 Borisovskii, G[eorgii Borisovich] | **Industrializatsiia stroitel'stva i arkhitekturnoe nasledie** [Industrial construction and architectural heritage] | Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1956 | Octavo (22 × 17.5 cm) | Original quarter cloth over boards; 217, [3] pp. | Illustrated throughout from photographs, artistic drawings, and technical drawings | Boards lightly soiled and scuffed to edges | Still about very good | (54813)

€350

The first monograph by prominent Soviet theoretician of architecture, Georgii Borisovskii, with numerous drawings supplied in the text by the author. The volume deals with the possibility of using architectural heritage “in the context of mass industrial construction.” Using many examples from ancient and classical architecture, the work discusses contemporary methods of prefabricated construction. Borisovskii would continue to develop this topic in his later books such as “Science, technology, art” (1969), “The Parthenon and the conveyor” (1971), and “Aesthetics and standardization” (1983).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show copies at Cambridge and two in North America.



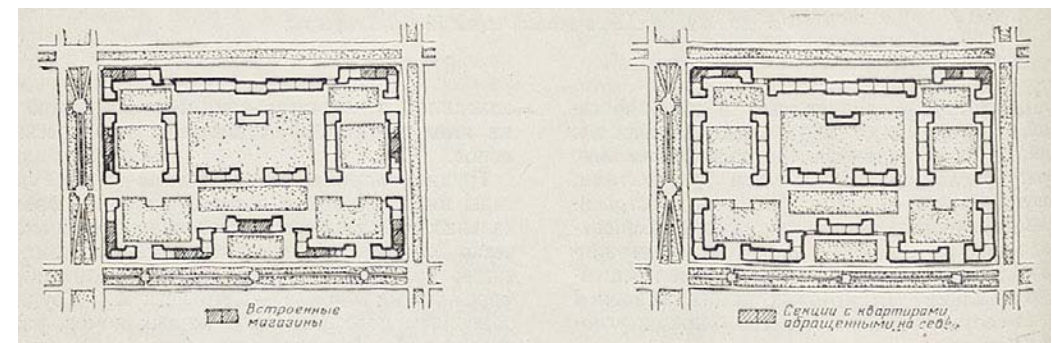
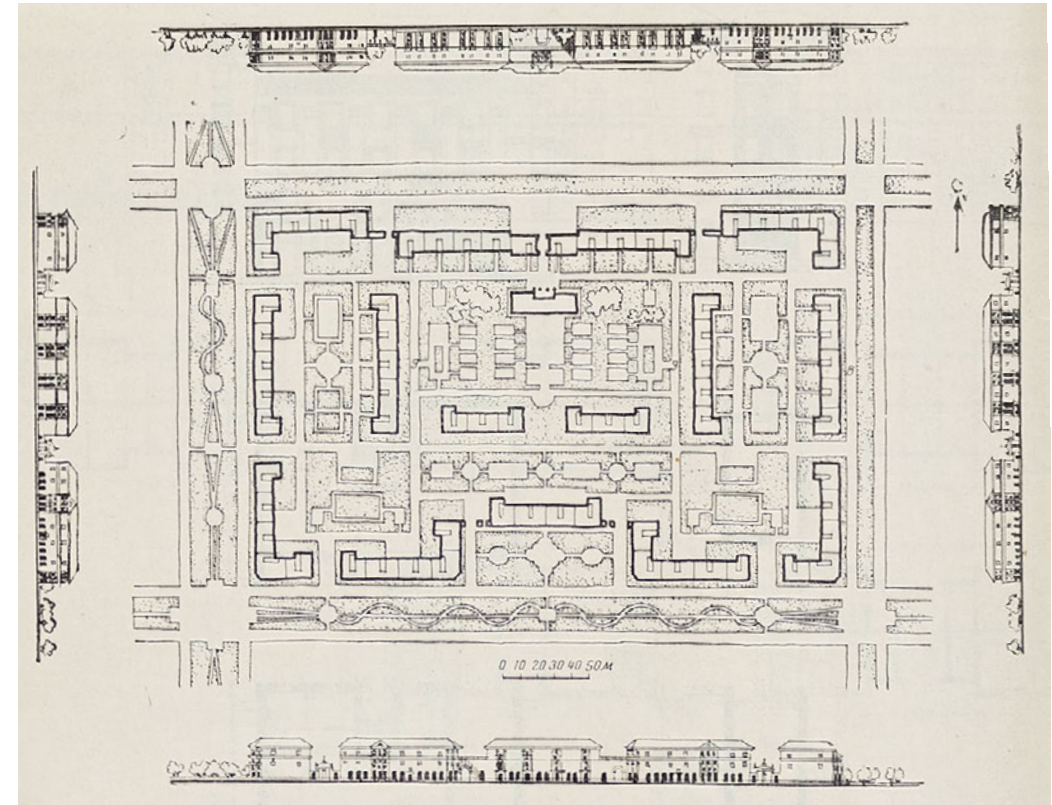
RESIDENTIAL HOUSING — STANDARTIZATION

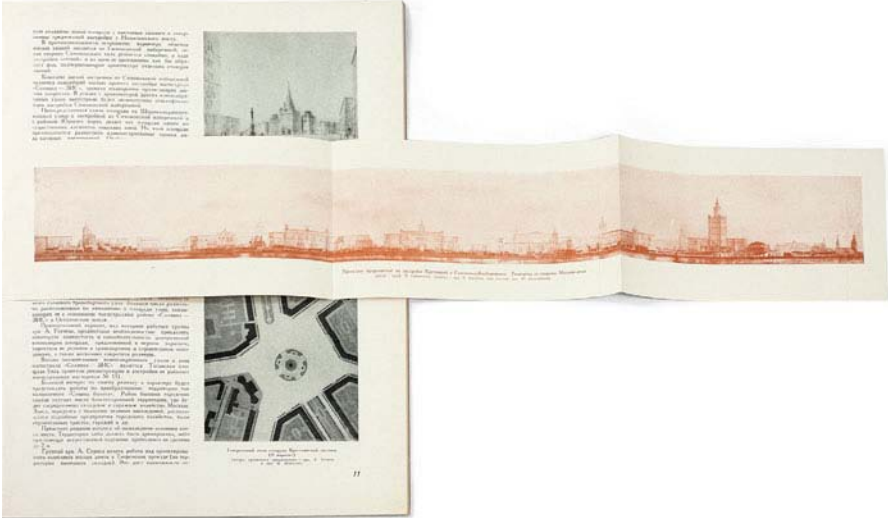
- 52 Zal'tsman, A[leksei] M[ikhailovich] and N[atalia] A[leksandrovna] Naumova, editors | **Printsipy proektirovaniia tipovykh zhilykh domov [Design principles of standard residential buildings]** | Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo literatury po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1957 | Large octavo (26 × 20.5 cm) | Original embossed card wrappers; 86, [2] pp. | With 66 illustrations in the text | Light soil and fading to wrappers; tears to rear wrapper not affecting text; faint stamp of a Soviet architectural library to title; still about very good | (54810)

€450

A technical guide on designing standardized residential housing across the Soviet Union, illustrated with drawings of individual buildings, plans of entire neighbourhoods, elevations, and charts comparing construction costs. The authors focus especially on standardised housing designed for Kiev and Leningrad, with the aim of extracting best practices for constructing standardised housing in other parts of the country. The authors, architects Aleksei Zal'tsman and Natalia Naumova, both authored other titles on modular and prefabricated housing in the 1940s and 1950s, a period of booming construction of standardised housing in the USSR.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show four copies in North America.



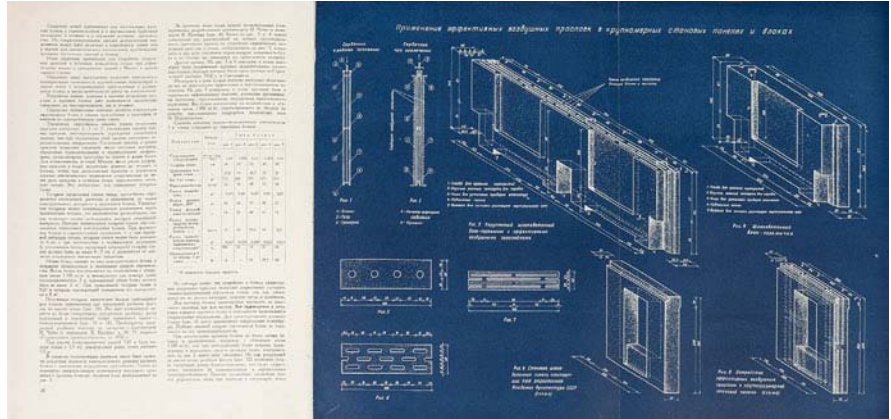
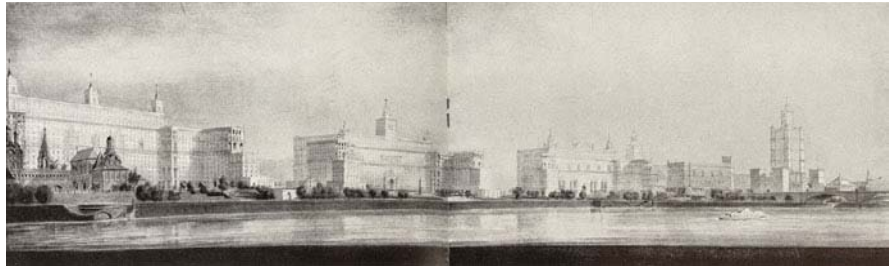


53 **Arkhitektura i stroitel'stvo Moskvy: ezhe mesiachnyi zhurnal [Architecture and building of Moscow: a monthly journal].** Vol. I, no. 3 (1952); vol. II, nos. 2, 3, 6, II, 12 (1953); vol. IV, nos. 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, II, 12 (1955) | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo "Moskovskii rabochii", 1952–1959 | Quartos (34.5 × 26 cm) | Original staple-stitched printed card wrappers; 32 pp. per issue | Illustrations, some in color, including photographs, plans, maps, and fold-out technical drawings | Light soil to wrappers, else very good | (54615)

€950

Group of fourteen early issues of this monthly architecture journal documenting the post-war reconstruction of Moscow, with numerous illustrations, some in color, including technical drawings, plans, and elevations. The large format of the journal, its heavy card wrappers and color plates, some fold-out, signal the prestige of the reconstruction project of the Soviet capital. Issues include articles on the construction of prefabricated worker housing in Moscow's outlying districts, construction of the Stalinist high-rises in Moscow's center, technical articles on wall construction, panel housing, planning of green spaces in new districts etc. The founding editor of the journal, architect Vasilii Svetlichnyi (1896–1977), was a board member of the Union of Soviet Architects at the time of the journal's founding. The journal was re-named "Stroitel'stvo i arkhitektura Moskvy" [Construction and Architecture of Moscow] in 1960, after merging with the construction journal "Na stroikakh Moskvy" [Construction Sites of Moscow].

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show mostly scattered holdings and individual issues, with almost no holdings for the first two years.



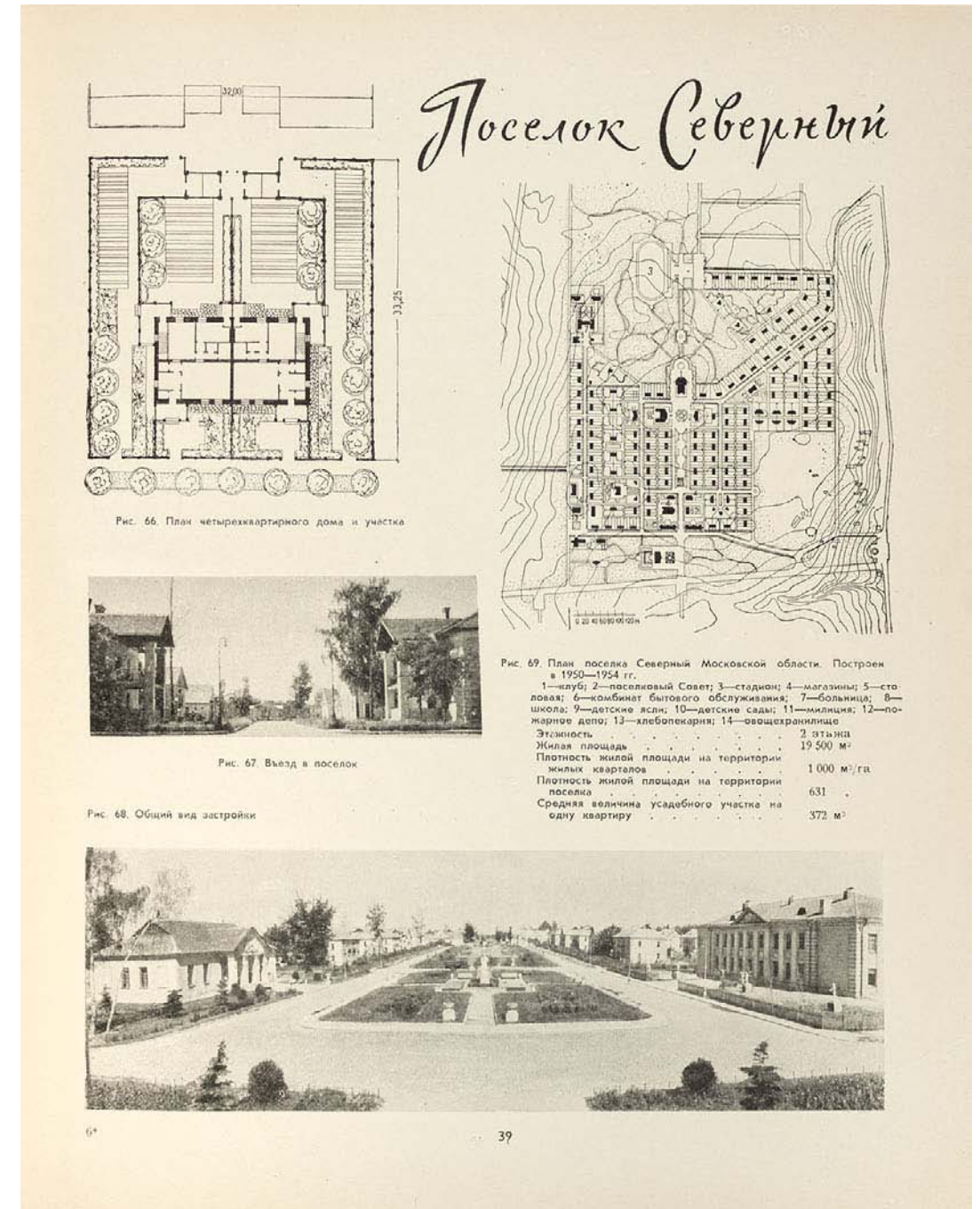
SOCIALIST CITY PLANNING

- 54 Guzenko, G. and A[leksei] Galaktionov, V. Artemchuk, editors | **Zastroika zhilykh mikroraionov [The construction of residential districts]** | Moscow: Gosstroizdat, 1959 | To head of title: Akademiia stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR | Institut gradostroitel'stva i raionnoi planirovki | Quarto (33.5 × 26.5 cm) | Original printed quarter cloth over boards embossed to spine; 163, [I] pp. | Illustrations, including photographs, plans, maps, and technical drawings | Corners lightly bumped, spine extremities slightly scuffed, else very good | (54808)

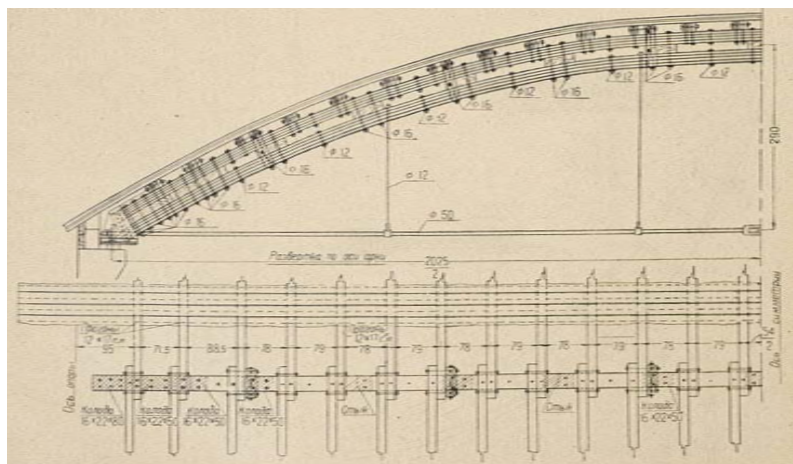
€450

A practical guide for designing the residential neighborhoods of Soviet cities during the construction boom of the post-WWII period, illustrated with plans, elevations, architectural models, and photographs of residential neighborhoods across the Soviet Union. The practice of building pre-fabricated, industrially produced housing, arranged in large housing blocks, was first developed in Soviet construction in the 1920s and 1930s and was well established by this period. The album showcases examples of such housing in cities such as Magnitogorsk, Angarsk, Stalingrad, Leningrad, Moscow as well as cities in Ukraine such as Novaia Kakhovka and Zaporizhzhia. Using these as a starting point, the album offers improvements with twelve new “experimental” designs of residential neighborhoods, created by various Soviet architecture studios.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show four copies in North America.



Industrial Architecture



ALBERT KAHN IN THE USSR — CONSTRUCTIVIST INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

- 55 Tsvetaev, V[ladimir] D[mitrievich] | **Sovremennaia fabrichno-zavodskaiia arkhitektura [Contemporary factory and industrial architecture]** | Moscow; Leningrad: Gosudarstvennoe nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izdatel'stvo; Gosstroizdat, 1932 | Quarto (31 × 23.5 cm) | Original illustrated quarter cloth over boards embossed to spine; 432 pp. | With 554 drawings in the text | Spine lightly rubbed, corners and wrapper extremities lightly bumped and scuffed | Still about very good | (54716)

€1,200

First edition of this compendium on Soviet factory and industrial architecture, with 554 technical illustrations, plans, and photographs in the text, by the Constructivist architect and innovator of industrial architecture Vladimir Tsvetaev (1891–1947). The text is divided into sections on various types of industrial buildings, as well as building elements such as walls, roofs, overpasses, lighting, staircases, prefabricated constructions, floors, doors, gates etc. In the introduction, the author promises an overview of the newest methods in industrial construction achieved during the first five-year plan in 1928–1932, with this text intended as a kind of manual or textbook for those in the building profession. During this period Tsvetaev worked closely with the American architect Albert Kahn whose firm opened a design and training bureau in the Soviet Union during the Great Depression, consulting in the design of over 500 Soviet factories during the first five-year plan. This text reflects the experience gained during this Soviet-American collaboration. Tsvetaev also taught at the Moscow Polytechnic University in this period, producing this and other instruction publications. Today, he is best remembered for his Constructivist buildings such as the top section of the famous “Mosselprom” building (1923–1925) and the “Ptitsevodsoiuz” building (1928–1929). The Constructivist-inspired design of the front board is unattributed.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show two copies of the 1932 edition in North America.

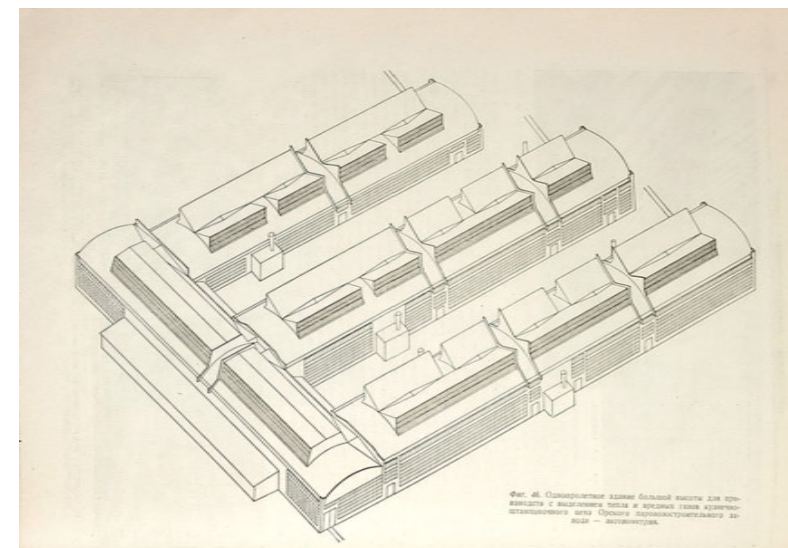
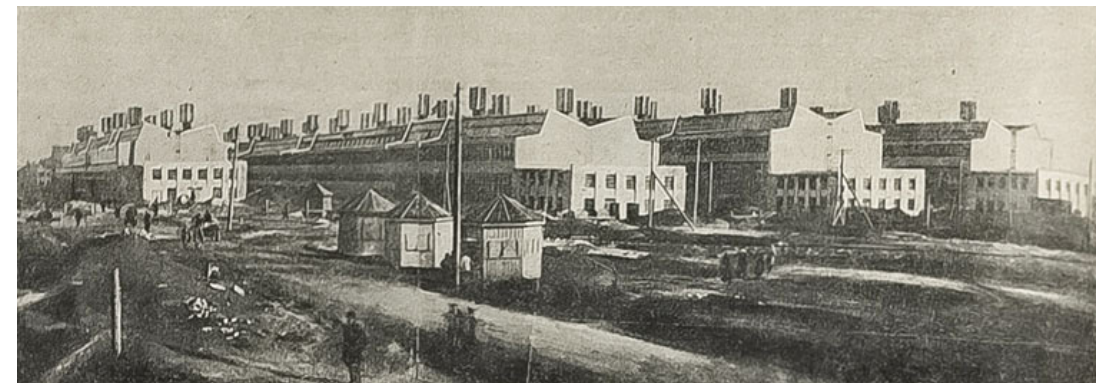
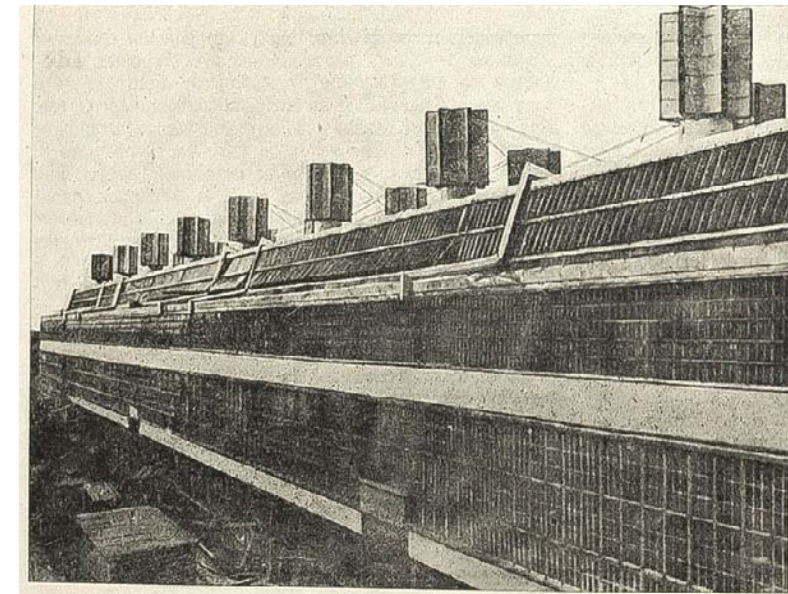
ALBERT KAHN IN THE USSR — CONSTRUCTIVIST
INDUSTRIAL ARCHITECTURE

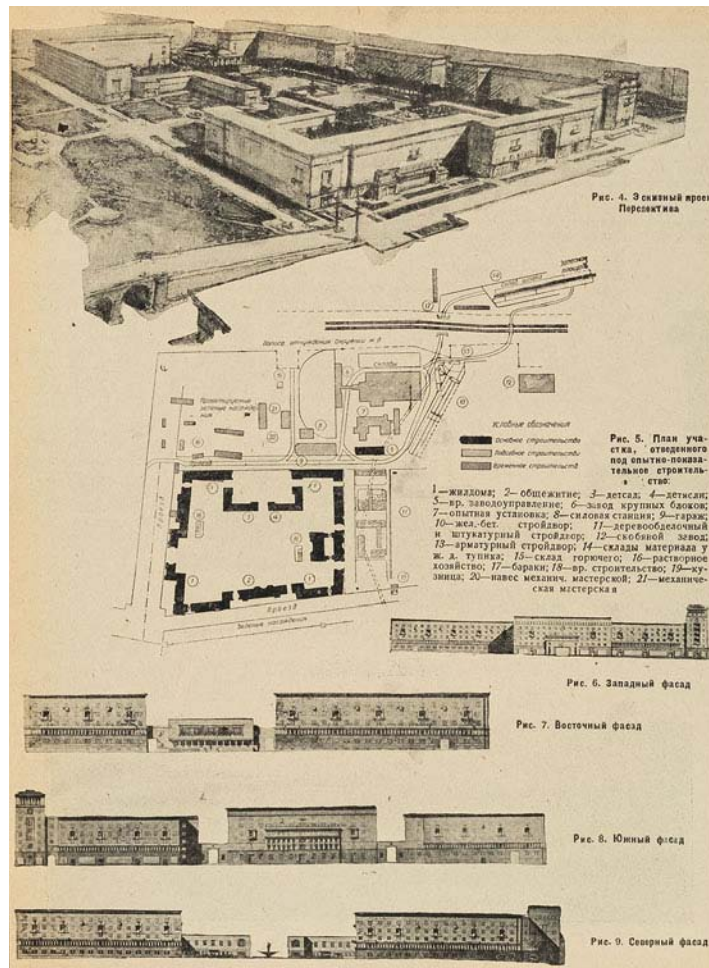
- 56 Tsvetaev, V[ladimir] D[mitrievich] and Boris Titov, artist | **Sovremennaia fabrichno-zavodskaiia arkhitektura [Contemporary factory and industrial architecture]** | Moscow; Leningrad: Gosstroizdat, 1933 | Quarto (31 × 23.5 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 530 pp. | With 635 drawings in the text | Spine lightly rubbed, corners and wrapper extremities lightly bumped and scuffed; lacking the dust jacket; else about very good | (54715)

€750

Second expanded and re-worked edition of this compendium on Soviet factory and industrial architecture, with 635 technical illustrations, plans, and photographs in the text, by the Constructivist architect and innovator of industrial architecture Vladimir Tsvetaev (1891–1947). The binding, dust jacket and title page design for this edition are by the Constructivist graphic artist Boris Titov (1897–1951).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show four copies in North America of this second edition.





57 Ginzburg, S[ergei] Z[akharovich], editor | **Proekt i standart: organ Glavstroiproma Narkomtiazhproma SSSR [Project and standard: print organ of Glavstroiprom of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry of the USSR]**, nos. 1, 6, 7 (1934); 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, II (1935); no. 5 (1936) | Moscow: Ob"edinennoe nauchno-tekhnicheskoe izdatel'stvo, 1932-1938 | Quartos (30 × 23 cm) | Original staple-stitched photo-illustrated wrappers with ca. 45 pp. per issue | Illustrations, including photographs, plans, maps, and technical drawings | One issue with detached wrappers (no. 3, 1935) | Other issues lightly faded due to stock, else very good | (54617)

€1,200

Group of ten issues of this journal of the Soviet heavy industry construction agency, part of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry, illustrated with photographs, plans, and technical drawings, largely of industrial construction sites. Released with various titles (initially Proektirovanie i standartizatsiia v stroitel'stve [Standardization and planning in construction]), the journal was published monthly from 1932 to 1938. Intended for industry insiders, engineers, architects, and students of the professions, the stated objectives of the journal were the "struggle for mastering the technique of designing large-scale industrial construction, reducing cost of construction, and improving the quality of designs" by "incorporating the work of research institutes in construction practice" and "the struggle for better communication between design standardization and production". The editor of the journal, Sergei Ginzburg (1897-1993), was a graduate of the Moscow Technical School (Civil Engineering) and went on to head the Main Department of Construction Industry and Building Materials of the Soviet Union.

Rare; as of February 2025, KVK, OCLC only show unspecified holdings at Nanterre and the British Library, with none in North America.



CONSTRUCTIVIST PRINCIPLES IN INDUSTRIAL CONSTRUCTION

- 58 Fisenko, A[natolii] S[tepanovich] and B[oris] N[ikolaevich] Vargazin, editors | **Spravochnik proektirovshchika promyshlennykh sooruzhenii. Tom I. Arkhitektura promyshlennykh zdanii. Chast 2. Fabriki i zavody [Handbook of the designer of industrial structures. Vol. I. The Architecture of industrial buildings. Part. 2. Factories and plants]** | Moscow; Leningrad: ONTI, Glavnaia redaktsiia stroitel'noi literatury, 1936 | Octavo (26 × 18.5 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 876 pp. | With 16 leaves of illustrations | Title leaf removed and re-attached (another leaf missing?) | Boards lightly scuffed and soiled; slight moisture stain to upper corner | A small perforation through top board and first 50 pages | Still about very good.

WITH:

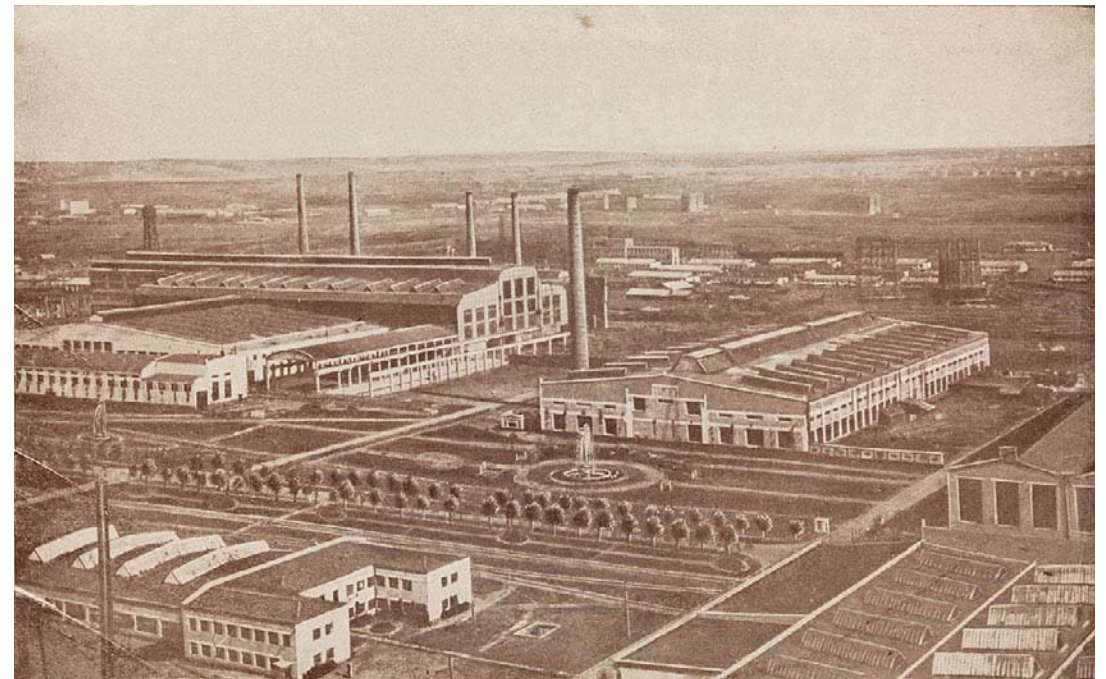
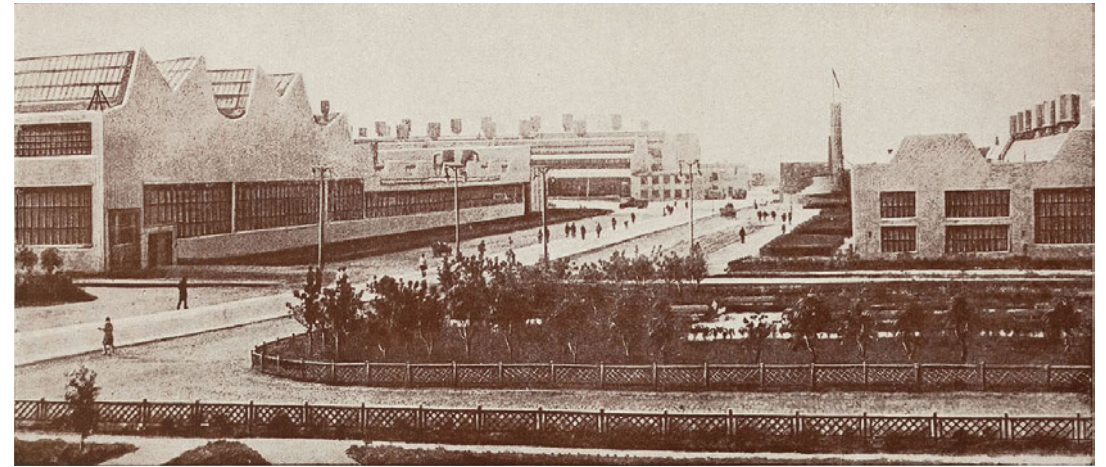
Metallicheskie konstruktsii. Raschetnyye tablitsy [Handbook of industrial construction. Steel constructions. Design tables] | Moscow; Leningrad: ONTI, Glavnaia redaktsiia stroitel'noi literatury, 1937 | Octavo (26 × 18 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 508 pp. | With a preface in Russian, English, and German | Light soil and foxing to boards; corners lightly bumped; some fraying to lower spine; internally clean | (54719)

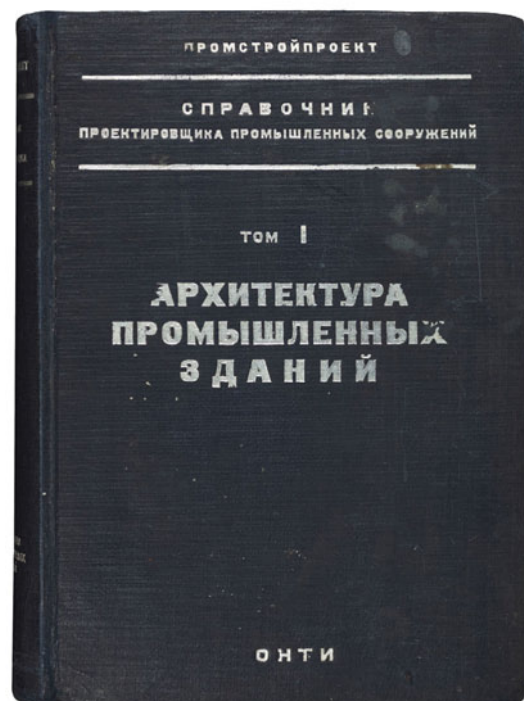
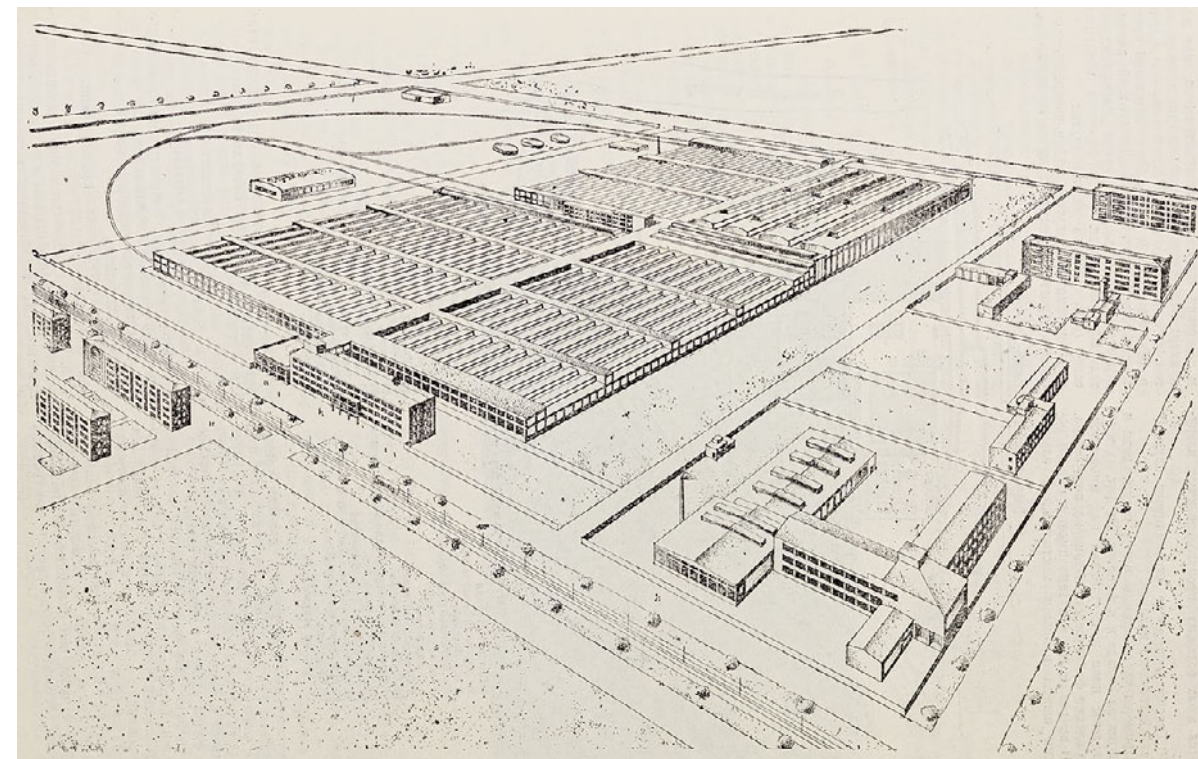
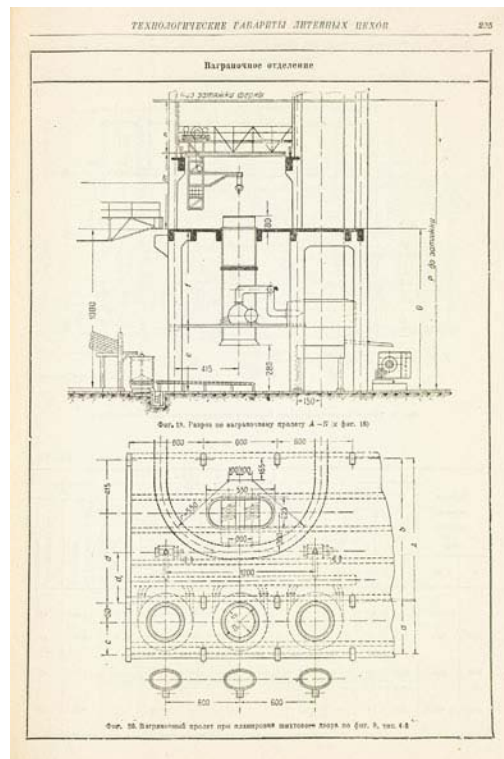
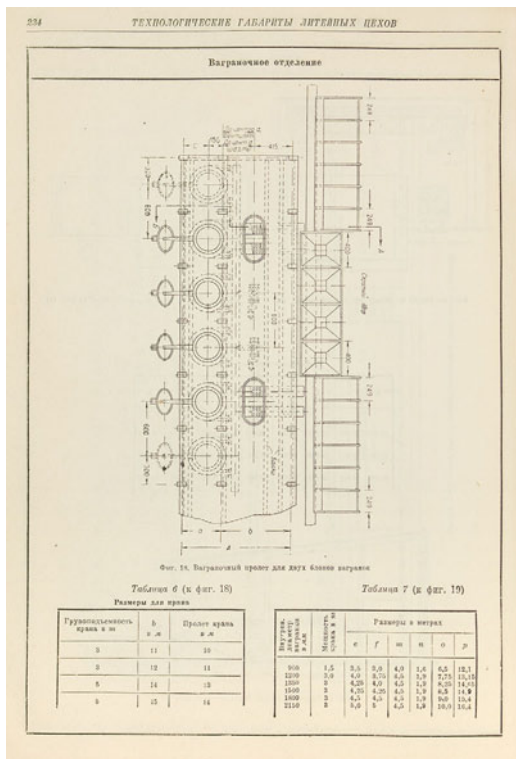
€1,200

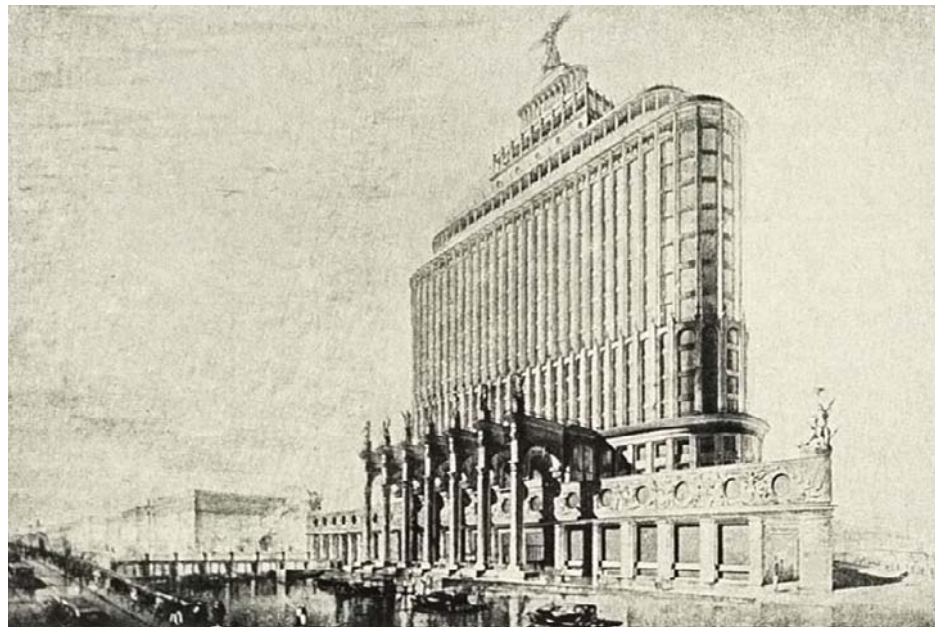
Intended for architects and engineers involved in large-scale construction projects, these two books were part of a six-volume series released in 1933–1937. The 1936 volume (part two of volume one) focuses on the construction of factories and plants and includes architectural plans, technical drawings, photo-illustrations, as well as charts and graphs of major construction projects across the Soviet Union, such as the hydroelectric dam at Dneprostoi (Ukraine), textile factories in Tashkent (Uzbekistan), and a tractor factory in Chelyabinsk (Russia), among others. Foreign examples for comparison include views of Ford factories in New Jersey, Detroit, and a radiator company in France. The handbook provides “technical data, solution examples, and conditions of construction design.” The editor of the volume, the architect Anatolii Fisenko (1902–1982), was a specialist in industrial architecture. Fisenko studied with constructivist architects such as the Vesnin brothers, Aleksei Shchusev, and Aleksandr Kuznetsov and was a member of OSA group (Organization of Contemporary Architects) and a member of the editorial board of the journal CA (Contemporary Architecture). The volume documents the use of Constructivist principles in Industrial-scale construction.

The final 1937 volume is a technical appendix to the preceding more theoretical volumes, and contains “tables and graphs required by the designer and detailer of steel construction”. In addition to the Russian, the preface to this volume is given in English and German, assuming the use of the handbook by foreign architects and engineers.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show the various volumes held at only one institution in North America.







Stalinist Architecture — Neoclassicism

CONSTRUCTIVISM — STALINIST ARCHITECTURE

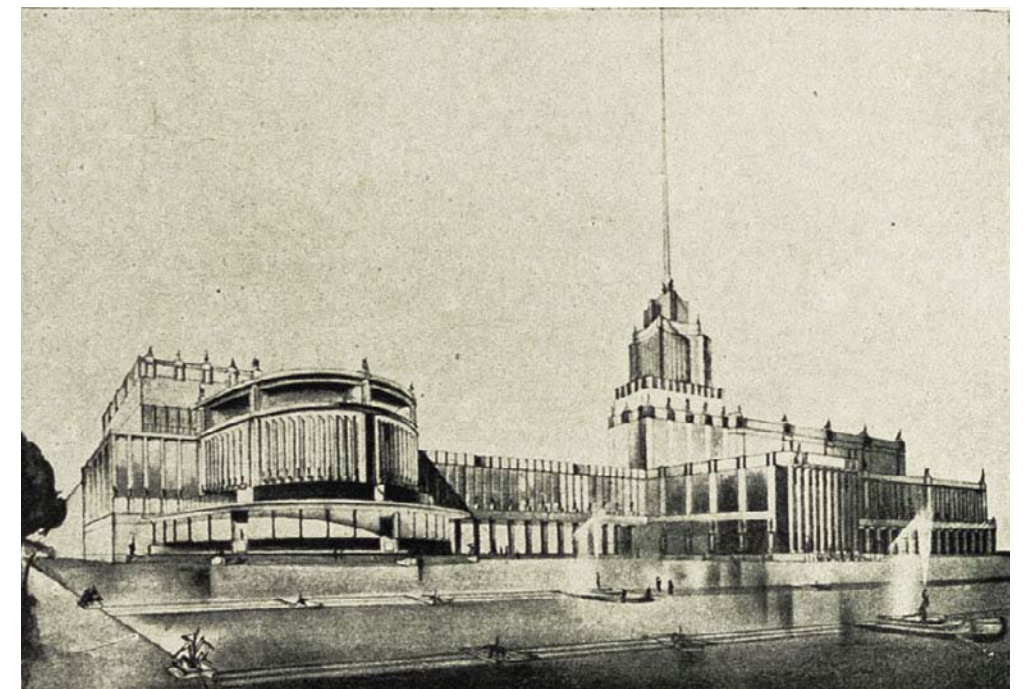
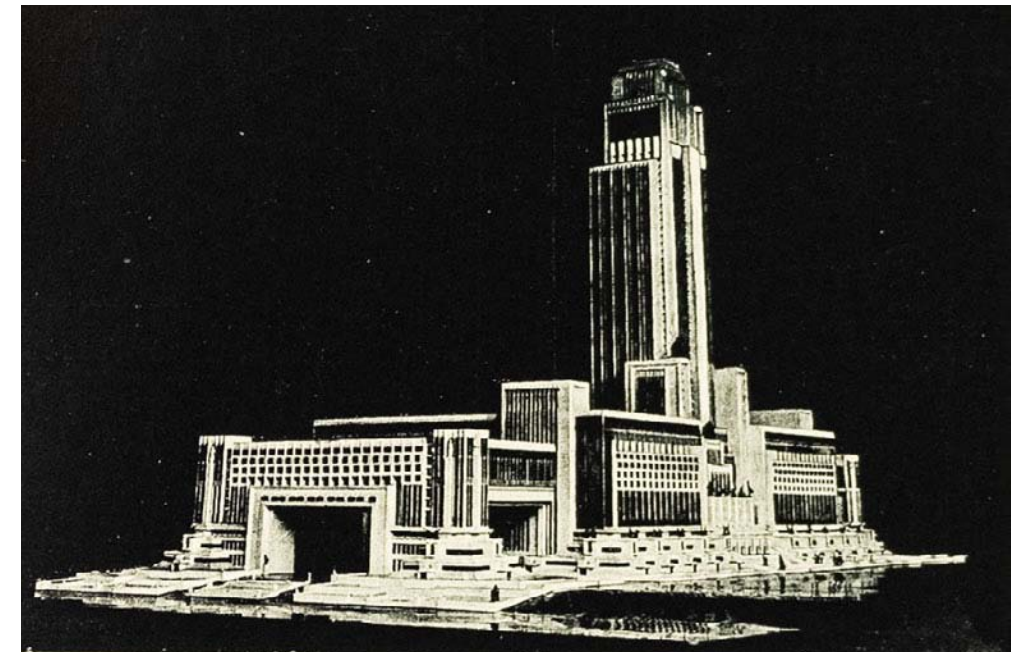
- 59 Dediukhin, V[ladimir] A[ndreevich], editor | **Raboty arkhitekturno-proektirovochnykh masterskikh [Works of the Architectural and Design Workshops]. Vols. 1-12 (all published)** | Moscow: Mossovet, 1934-1936 | Quartos (29 × 22 cm) | Ten volumes in original printed card wrappers, numbered 1-12 (with vols. 8 and 9 never printed and thus complete); ca. 80 pp. per volume, with numerous illustrations (some in color) including photographs, plans, maps, and technical drawings | Vols. 4-12 in original embossed cloth portfolio, with front flap detached | Missing portfolio for vols. 1-3, as well as the booklet with introductory article and a booklet containing the index | Title pages, table of contents, titles, and annotations to illustrations in Russian and French | Light soil to wrappers, rust to staples | The individual volumes about very good | (54807)

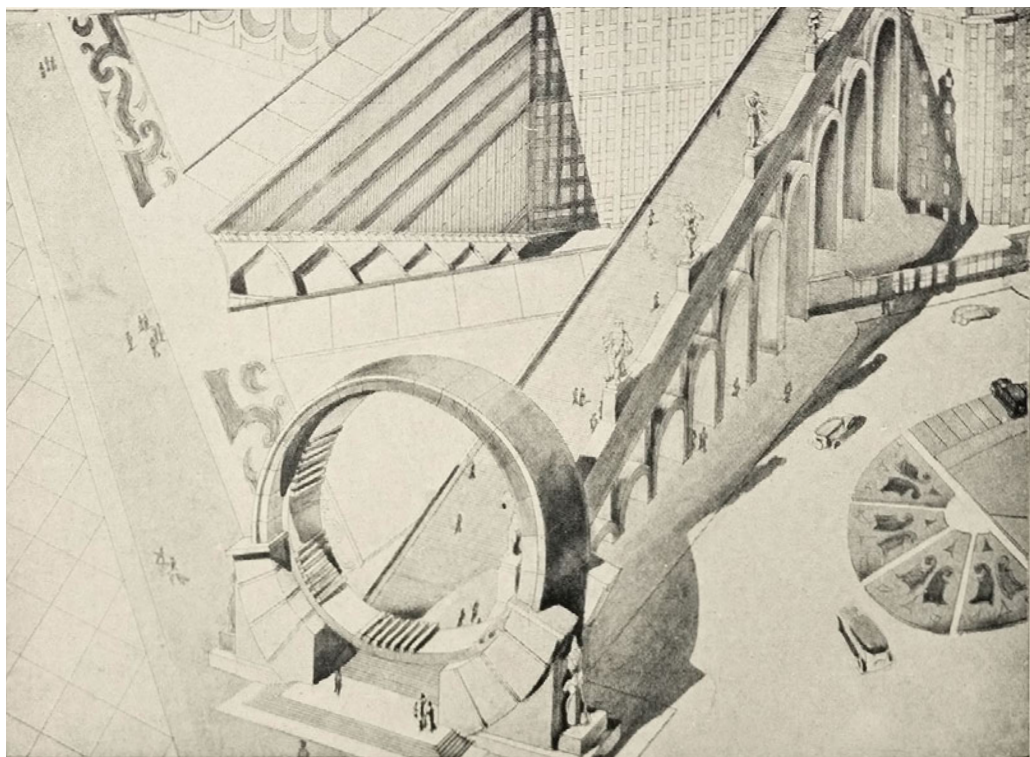
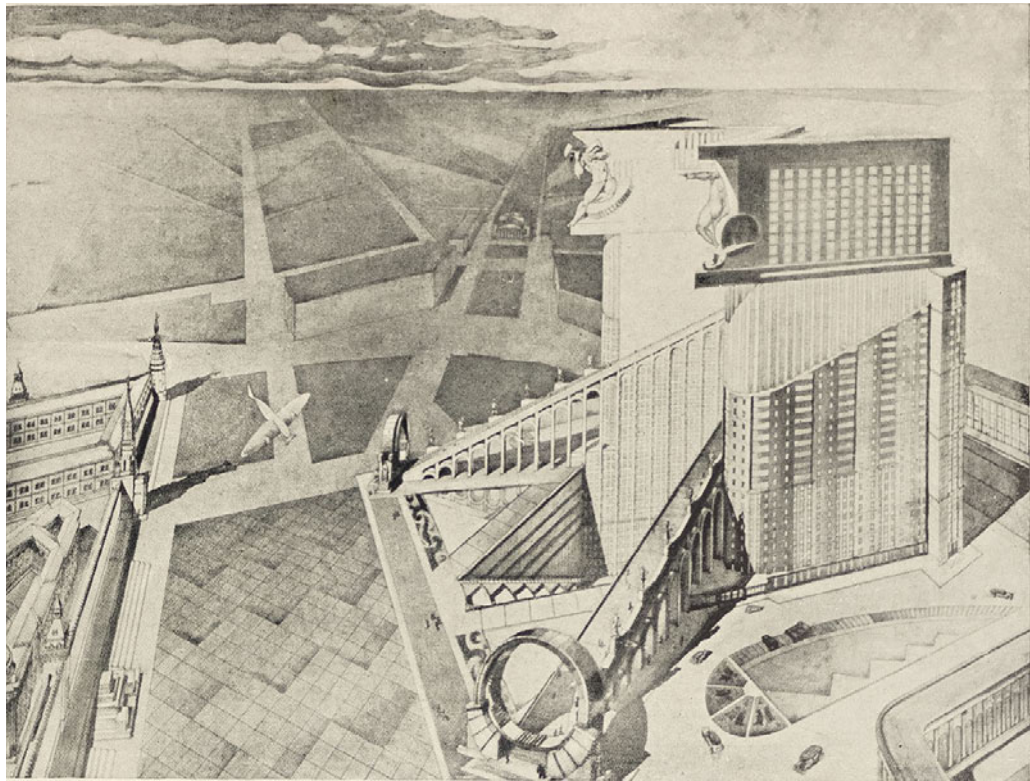
€7,500

A richly illustrated ten-volume set (all published) showcasing the work of the Architectural and Design Workshops of Mossovet, formed in 1933 as part of the plan for the reconstruction of Moscow. Each volume is focused on the work of one of the ten workshops headed by a prominent architect: I. V. Zholtovskii (N1), A. V. Shchusev (N2), I. A. Fomin (N3), I. A. Golosov (N4), D. F. Fridman (N5), N. Ia. Kolli (N6), K. S. Mel'nikov (N7), V. D. Kokorin (N10), M. V. Kriukov (N11), and N. G. Borov (N12). Each volume presents a variety of projects for administrative and residential buildings, hospitals, summer camps, palaces of culture, designs of Moscow metro stations, and interiors of the building which housed the newspaper Pravda, with most of the projects created or completed in 1934. Published at a crucial moment when the Soviet establishment was moving away from Constructivism and toward the Neo-classical Stalinist architecture, the volumes contain projects designed both in the Constructivist and Neo-classical styles. Many of the projects presented in the volumes were never completed, in part because of this transition, and exist only on the pages of these volumes.

The introductory article by the editor, Vladimir Dediukhin (1895–1938) the Acting Executive Secretary of the Union of Soviet Architects at the time of publication, takes a middle position on Constructivism, both praising it for “properly understanding the need for the development of new forms, new materials, new construction methods and new technologies” while critiquing it for “ignoring the tasks of artistic-compositional order in architecture”. Of special interest is the redesign of the Meyerhold Theater shown in N2, originally designed by two Constructivist architects Mikhail Barkhin and Sergei Vakhtangov, presented here as re-designed by Aleksei Shchusev, who added ornament to the original Constructivist structure. Despite the re-designs, the building was never completed. Another significant avant-garde project that was never built is the design of the National Commissariat of Heavy Industry by Konstantin Mel'nikov shown in N7 of the set. Designed as a monumental structure placed right in Moscow's Red Square, the building would have fundamentally changed the face of the city. Among the completed projects in the volumes are the various stations of the Moscow Metro, designs for Gorky Park, as well as numerous buildings along the embankment of the Moscow River. Workshops N8 and N9 were apparently closed prior to the publication of the set, and workshop N12 would be closed by the end of 1935.

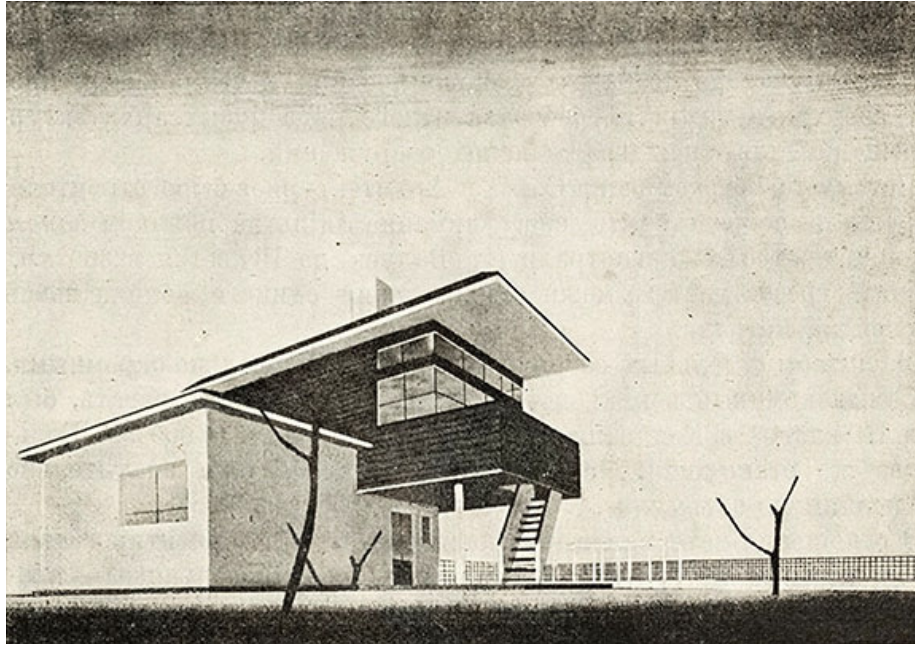
Rare in the trade, especially as a complete set. As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC locate eight holdings in North American institutions.





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|---------------|----------------|
| МАСТЕРСКАЯ №1 | МАСТЕРСКАЯ №6 |
| МАСТЕРСКАЯ №2 | МАСТЕРСКАЯ №7 |
| МАСТЕРСКАЯ №3 | МАСТЕРСКАЯ №10 |
| МАСТЕРСКАЯ №4 | МАСТЕРСКАЯ №11 |
| МАСТЕРСКАЯ №5 | МАСТЕРСКАЯ №12 |

THE ARRIVAL OF NEOCLASSICISM



- 60 Lebedev, Iurii, editor and Ivan Rerberg, design | **Voprosy arkhitektury [Current issues in architecture]** | Moscow: OGIZ-IZOGIZ, 1935 | Quartos (29.5 × 21.8 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 207, [1] pp. | Illustrated with dozens of architectural drawings, views, and photographs | Soil and toning to wrappers; spine chipped; inexpert restoration to front wrapper (closed tear); internally very good | (54722)

€350

A compendium of essays by leading Soviet architects and historians of architecture, documenting the arrival of Neoclassicism in Soviet architecture and the shift away from the Constructivism of the 1920s. Divided into two sections, the first section deals with classical architectural examples from ancient Egypt, Rome, Renaissance, and Early Modern architecture. The second section focuses on contemporary architectural issues, including international modernism, the design of the Moscow-Donbass highway, and worker housing. Contributors to the volume include major Constructivist architects Moisei Ginzburg, Roman Khiger, art historians Mikhail Alpatov, Nikolai Brunov, architects associated with the building of the Palace of the Soviets such as Andrei Bunin and Mikhail Polishchuk, and the head architect of Moscow, Vladimir Semenov. With dozens of illustrations throughout the text including photographs, plans, and elevations. Wrapper design by the graphic artist and poster designer Ivan Rerberg (1892–1957).

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show seven copies worldwide.



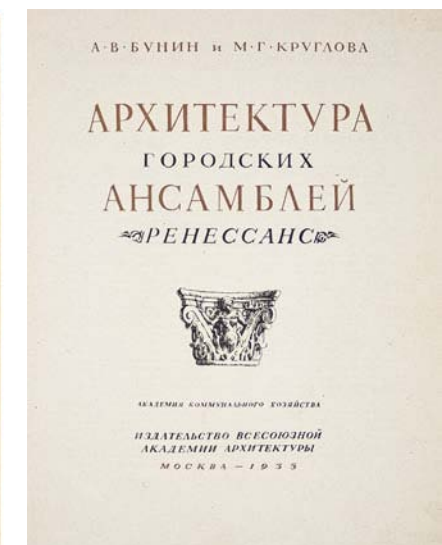
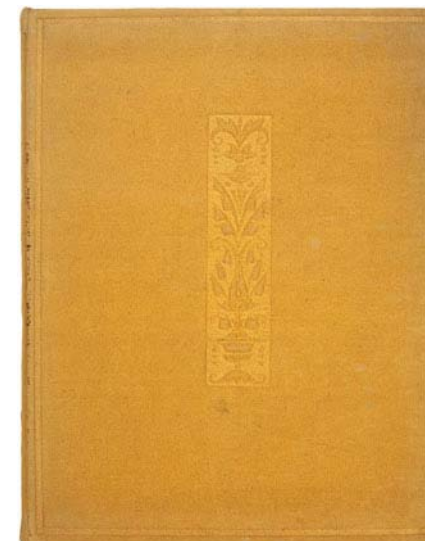
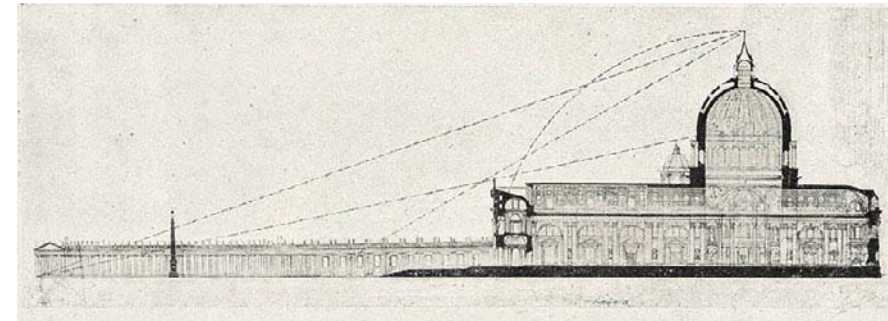
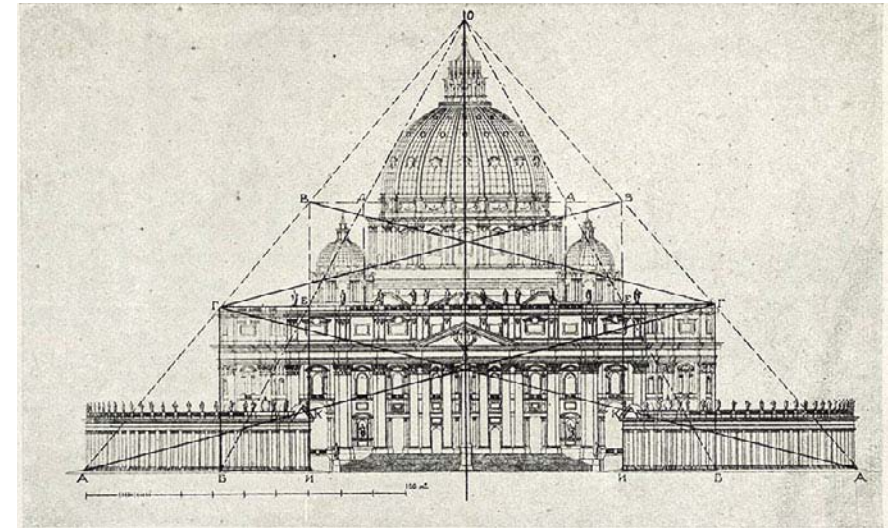
CLASSICAL MODELS FOR STALINIST NEOCLASSICISM

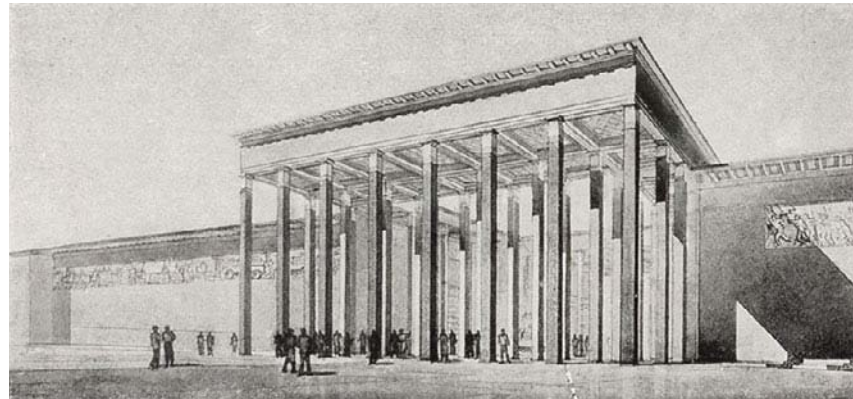
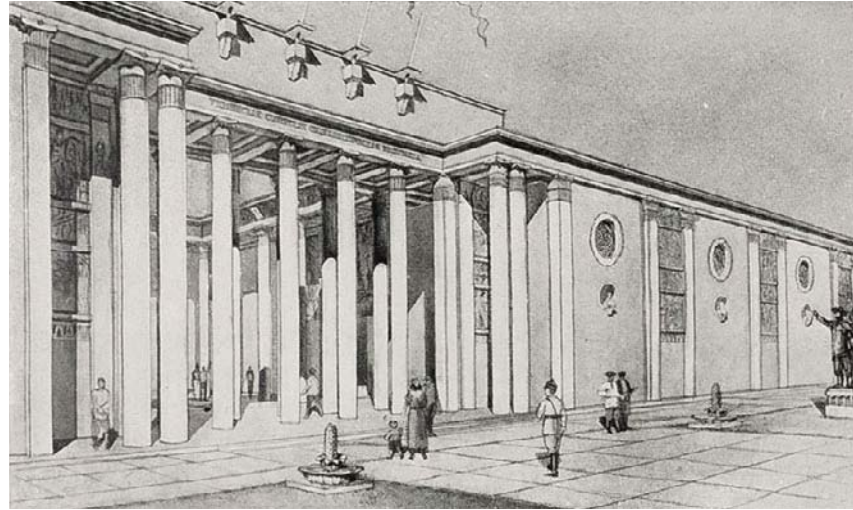
- 61 Bunin, A[ndrei] V[ladimirovich] and M[ariia] G[rigorevna] Kruglova | **Arkhitektura gorodskikh ansamblei: Rennans [Architecture of urban compositions: Renaissance]** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Vsesoiuznoi Akademii arkhitektury, 1935 | Quarto (30 × 23 cm) | Original embossed yellow cloth over boards; 231 pp. | With 260 illustrations from photographs, elevations, maps, and architectural plans | Summary in French | Signed and inscribed by the authors to Professor Emanuel Grushka | Boards lightly soiled and rubbed; else about very good | (54877)

€350

A volume offering a Socialist analysis of urban ensembles of the Renaissance, published in the period of transition from Constructivist to Neoclassical tendencies in Soviet architecture. The text provides a detailed study of groupings of individual buildings and complexes within their spatial and conceptual contexts during the Renaissance with particular attention to Italian examples, with numerous illustrations and examples to guide the reader. The introduction mentions the contemporary planning of the Moscow Metro, as well as the ongoing debates about the design of the Palace of the Soviets, two major projects that became the hallmarks of Stalinist Neoclassicism, with historical works such as this one providing key supporting materials. The authors were graduates of the VKhUTEMAS architecture department Andrei Bunin (1905–1977) and Mariia Kruglova (1902–1981). Bunin was also one of the founding members of the avant-garde architecture group ASNOVA (Association of New Architects), which counted Rodchenko and Lissitzky among its members. Despite his avant-garde beginnings, Bunin would go on to write several historically grounded monographs on urban planning, with this co-authored volume being his first work.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show six copies in North America.





- 62 **Akademiia arkhitektury: organ vsesoiuznoi Akademii arkhitektury pri TsIK Soiuza SSR [Academy of Architecture: organ of the All-Union Academy of Architecture at the central executive committee of the USSR]. Nos. 1 and 3 (1936) | Moscow: Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR, 1934–1937 | Quartos (30 × 23 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 80 and 65 pp. per issue | Illustrations including photographs, maps, plans, and elevations | Table of contents in Russian and French | Light soil and discoloration to wrappers; chipping to spine; internally very good | (54833)**

€350

Two issues of one of the most prestigious Soviet architecture journals published bimonthly for the members of the Union of Soviet Architects in 1934 to 1937, illustrated with designs for a variety of projects, some never completed. Issues include articles on topics as diverse as acoustic design of theatre ceilings, the usage of cement in architecture, planning of national capitals like Paris and Moscow, city greening, book reviews and coverage of western architectural trends. Photo-illustrations of building projects across the USSR such as Kharkiv, Zaporizhzhia (Ukraine), Baku (Azerbaijan), Minsk (Belarus), Sukhumi, Tbilisi (Georgia), and Yerevan (Armenia). Both issues also include models, and plans for the pavilions at the upcoming All-Union Agricultural Exhibition which opened in 1937.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show six holdings in North America.

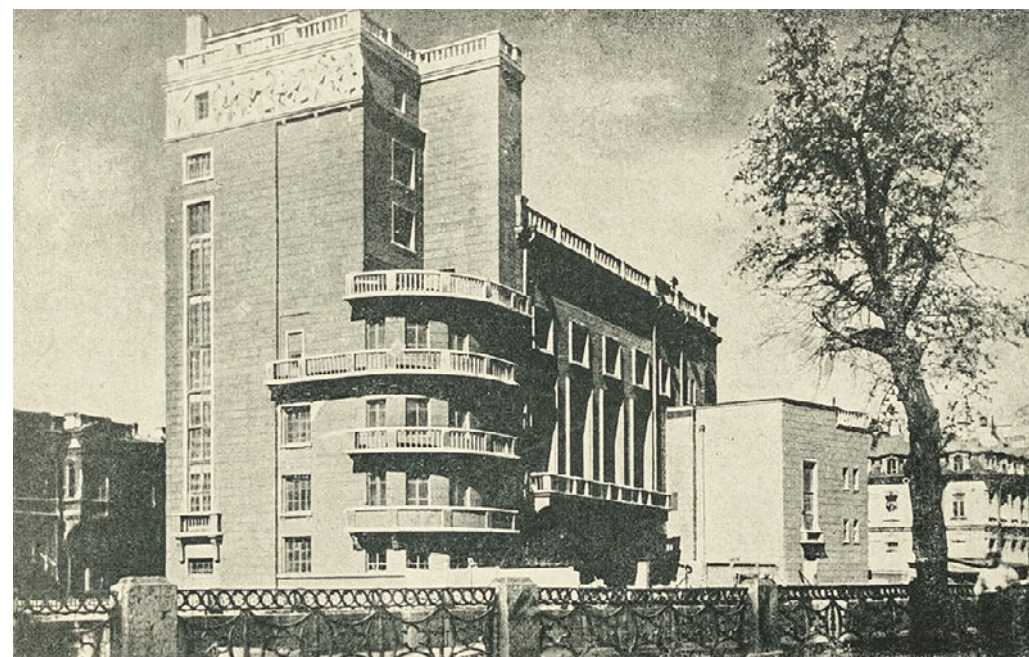
STALINIST ARCHITECTURE — LENINGRAD

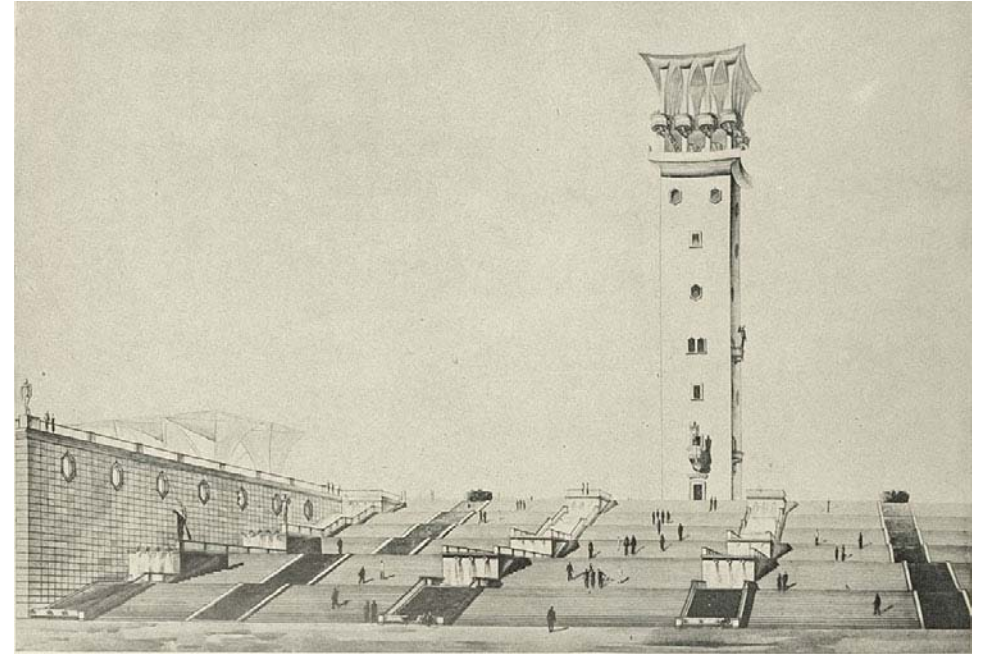
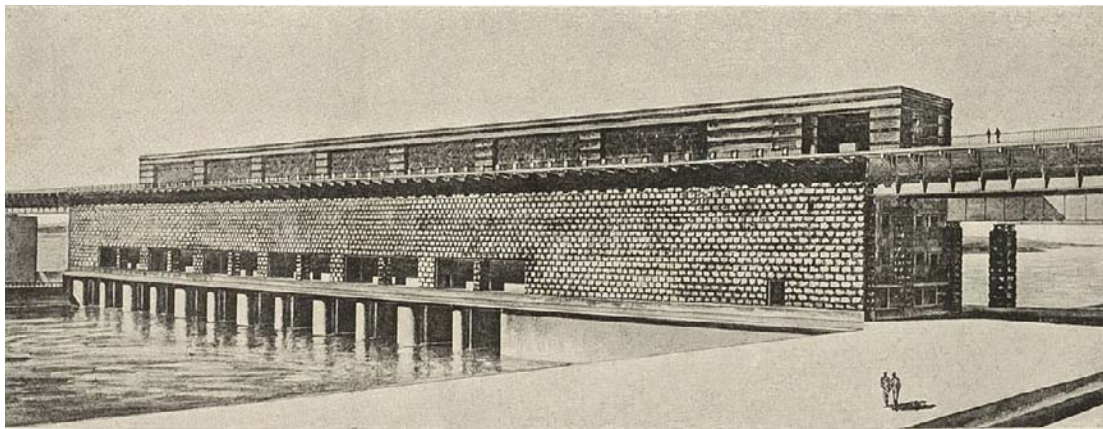
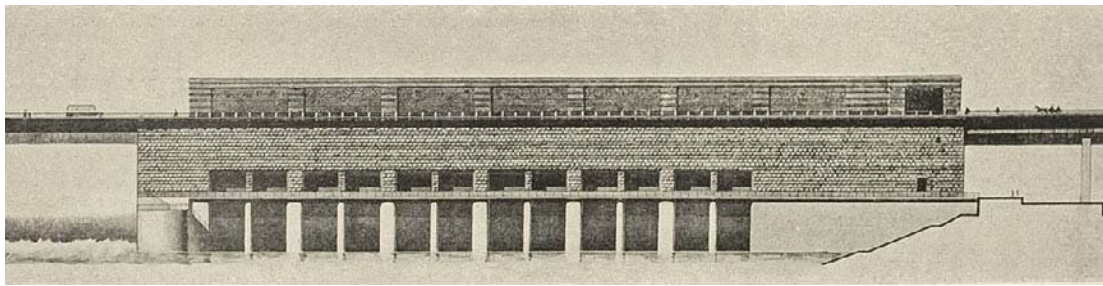
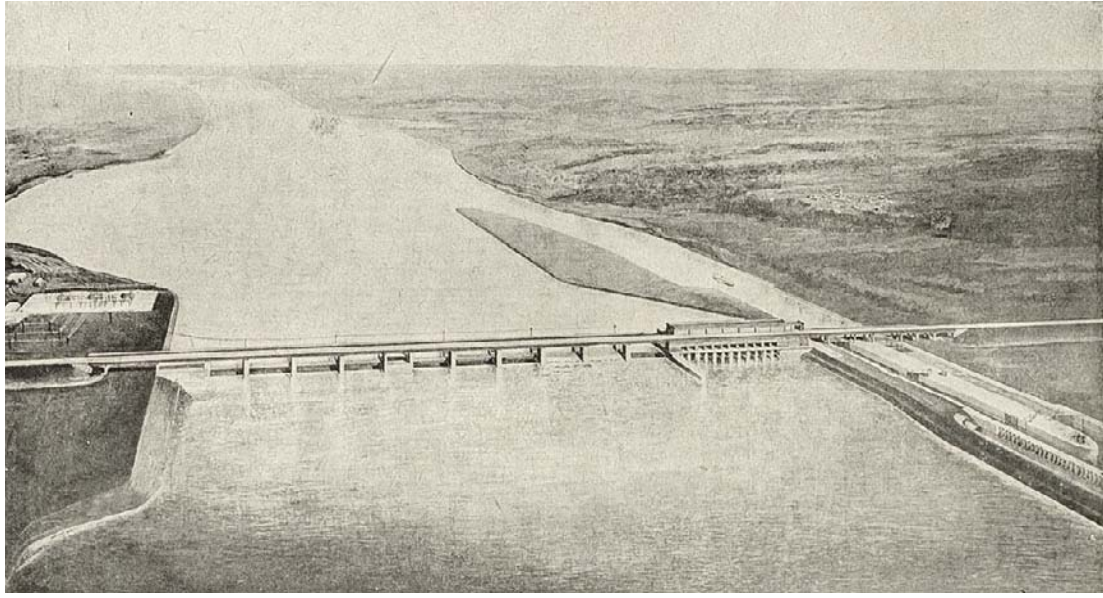
- 63 Leningradskoe Otdelenie Soiuzo Sovetskikh Arkhitektorov (Leningrad Branch of the Union of Soviet Architects) | **Ezhegodnik Leningradskogo otdeleniia Soiuzo sovetskikh arkhitektorov. Annuaire de l'Union des Architectes Sovietiques de Leningrad. Vypusk 1-2 (XV-XVI) 1934-1939 [Yearbook of the Leningrad section of the Union of Soviet Architects]** | Leningrad: Izdanie Leningradskogo Otdeleniia Soiuzo Sovetskikh Arkhitektorov, 1940 | Original embossed blue cloth; 412 pp. of brief introductory text, followed by lists, indices, and thousands of illustrations from photographs, drawings, plans, elevations, and models | Title in Russian and French | About very good | (54728)

€1,200

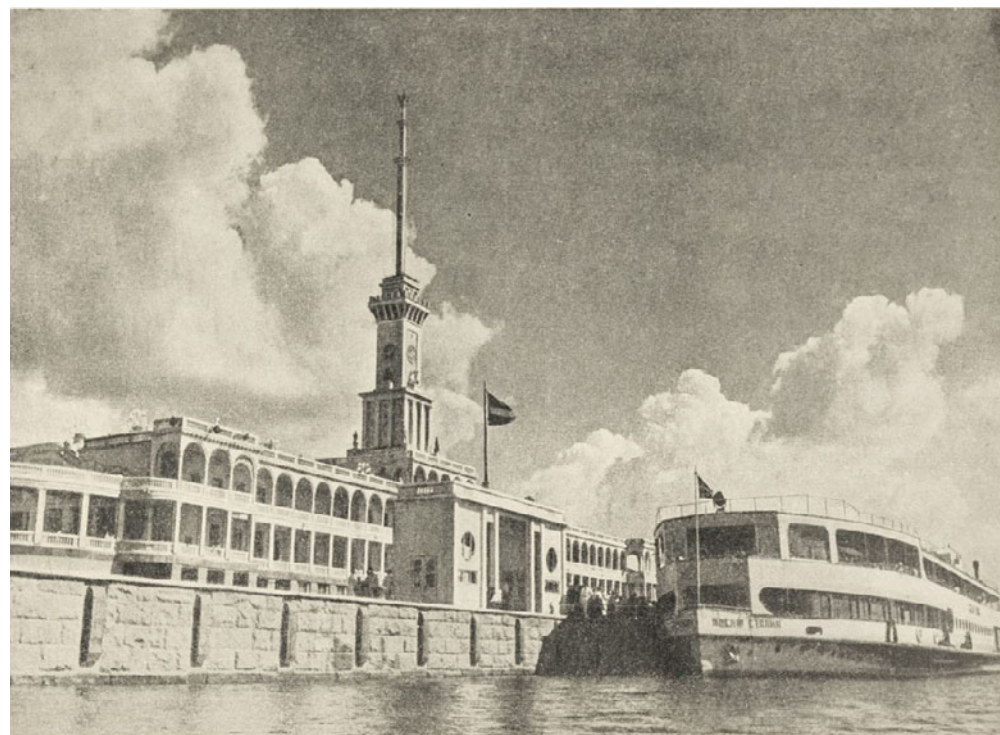
First volume (a double issue) of this massive documentation on Leningrad architecture before World War II. The many thousands of illustrations give a comprehensive account of both realized and planned projects in Leningrad in the second half of the 1930s, when the Stalinist Neoclassical style was dominant. The volume opens with the presentation of the General Plan for Leningrad, designed by Lev Il'in (1880-1942), the head architect of Leningrad in 1925-1938. The plan for the expansion and modernization of the city was used continually throughout the Soviet period. Designs for various parts of Leningrad, new embankments, public buildings and housing complexes planned for Leningrad are also present. Other Stalinist neoclassical structures of note in the volume include the building of the Soviet Academy of Sciences in Moscow (1934), the Soviet Pavilion at the International Exhibition in New York (1939), House of Government of the Azerbaijan SSR in Baku (1937), Palace of the Komsomol in Stalingrad (1936), House of Government of the Ukrainian SSR in Kyiv (1937), National Theater of the Red Army in Minsk (1938) as well as numerous housing complexes, sanatoriums, village clubhouses, as well as interiors and decorative elements. The publication comes with a detailed table of contents, author and subject index. The volume is marked as volume 1-2 (XV-XVI), a kind of continuation of the yearbooks of the Leningrad Society of Architects, which ceased to exist in 1932 with the creation of the Union of Soviet Architects. Two further volumes were published by the Leningrad section of the Union of Soviet Architects, in 1950 and 1955.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show five holdings in North America.





MOSCOW-VOLGA CANAL

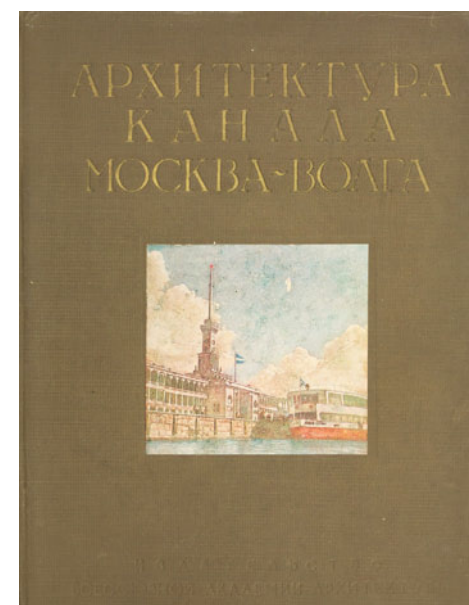


- 64 Rerberg, I[van] F[edorovich], artist | **Архитектура канала Москва-Волга [The architecture of the Moscow-Volga Canal]** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo vsesoiuznoi Akademii arkhitektury, 1939 | Quarto (30.5 × 22.5 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards, with illustration mounted to front board; 153, [2] pp. | With over 100 plates of illustrations | Boards slightly scuffed, corners bumped | Light foxing to first pages, rust to staples | Still about very good | (54735)

€750

An illustrated album celebrating the completion of the Moscow-Volga canal, one of the landmark Stalinist construction projects, with article contributions by top Stalinist Architects Veniamin Perlin, Vladimir Krinskii, Aleksei Rukhliadev, sculptor Sergei Merkurov, and historian of architecture Aleksei Mikhailov. Almost half of the volume is dedicated to illustrations, largely of the decorative elements, building facades, sculpture, and occasional images of infrastructural details. The introduction notes the relatively short period of construction of the canal from 1931–1937, and provides construction statistics, such as the volume of concrete used, the number of various machines, as well as the number of workers, mentioning in passing the use of prisoners in construction, which was in fact the largest source of labor power for the project (See Cynthia Ruder, “Building Stalinism: The Moscow Canal and the Creation of Soviet Space”, p. 8). Wrapper design and illustrations by Ivan Rerberg (1892–1957), son of the artist and art teacher Fedor Ivanovich Rerberg (1865–1938). Rerberg graduated from the Moscow School of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture and worked in book design and exlibris art.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show copies at six libraries in North America.



SOVIET ARCHITECTURE — UKRAINE

- 65 Holovko, H. V., editor | **Arkhitektura radians'koi Ukrainy: orhan spilky radians'kikh arkhitektorov URSR [The architecture of Soviet Ukraine: organ of the Union of Soviet Architects of the USSR]. Nos. 1–3 (1939)** | Kyiv: Derzhavne vydavnytstvo "Mystetstvo", 1938–1941 | Quartos (30.5 × 23 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 39, [I], 44, and 40 pp. | Illustrated profusely from technical drawings and photographs, and with one to three color plates per issue | Table of contents in Ukrainian and French | Light wear to edges and spine extremities; some soiling and spotting to covers; overall about very good | (54737)

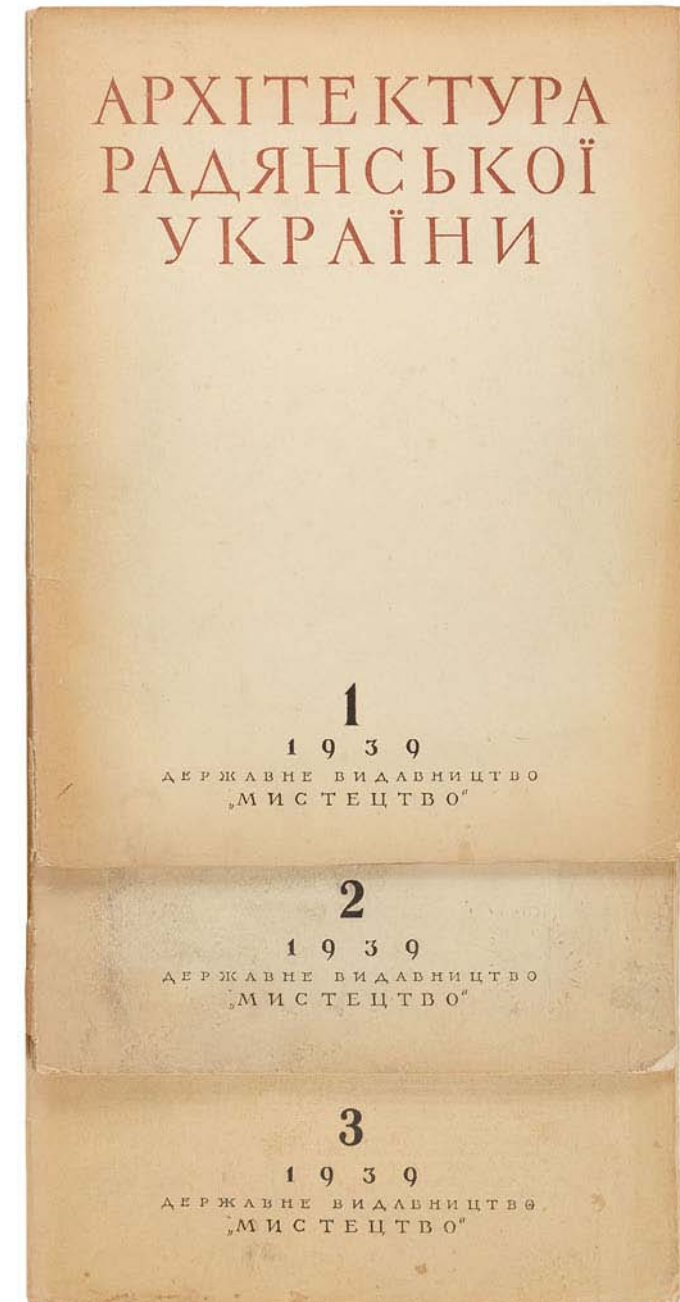
€600

Three issues of the scarce first professional monthly architecture journal published in Ukrainian, issued by the Union of Architects of the Ukrainian SSR, illustrated with photographs, plans, and technical drawings, largely of new construction and restored buildings in Kyiv, Kharkiv, Poltava, and other locations around Ukraine. The architect Hryhorii Holovko (1900–1982), the then head of the Union of Ukrainian Architects edited the journal from its inception to final issue in 1938–1941, with 40 issues released in total. The journal published articles by Ukrainian architects such as Oleksiy Beketov, and Viktor Trotsenko, chief architects of Kharkiv, as well as the Kyiv architects Aleksandr Kobelev and Valerian Rykov, among others. Each issue included a terminological dictionary, a bibliography of new titles in architecture, as well as the regular columns "Architect's calendar" and "Architectural personnel."

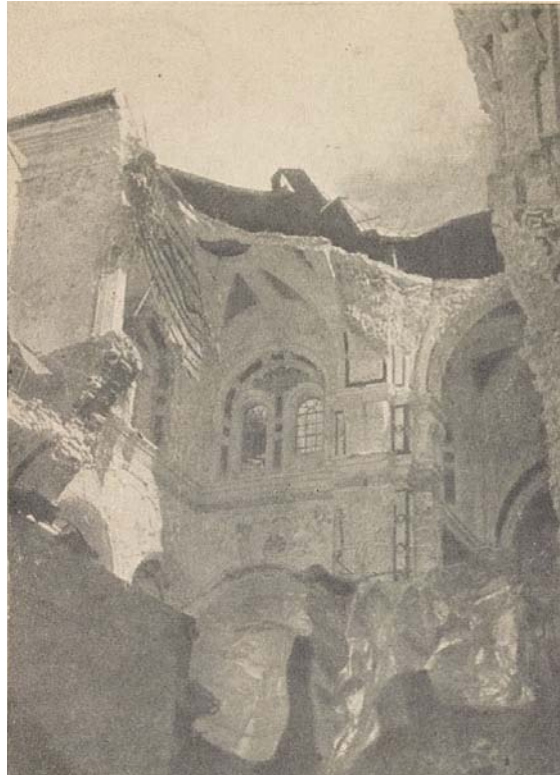
Rare; as of February 2025, we cannot trace any copies in KVK, OCLC.



Архітектор Ольга Журман. Узумлар (Вірменія). Акварель



THE DESTRUCTION OF ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE DURING WWII



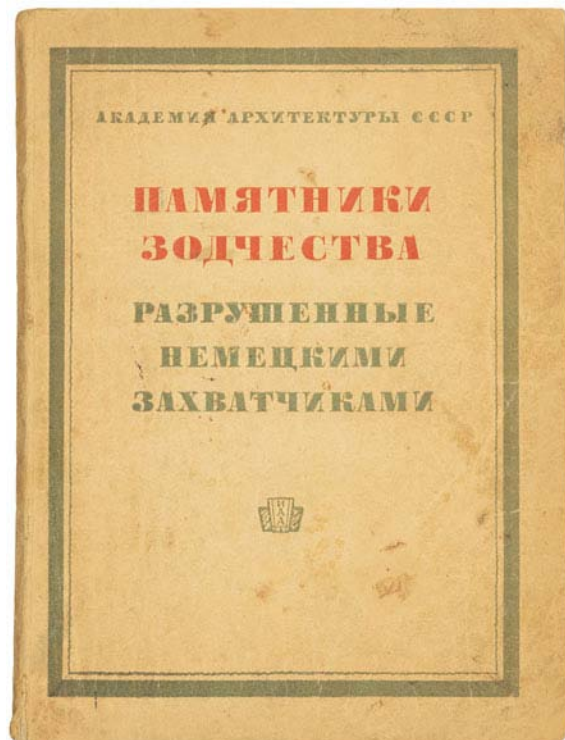
- 66 **Pamiatniki zodchestva razrushennye ili povrezhdennye nemetskimi zakhvatnikami. Dokumenty i materialy. Vypusk I, II [Architectural monuments destroyed or damaged by the German attackers. Documents and materials. Volume I, II (all published)].**

Moscow: Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR, 1942 | Octavo (22.5 × 17.2 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 78, [2] pp. | Photo-illustrations | Soil and stains to wrappers, and some pages | Good or better.

Moscow: Akademiia arkhitektury SSSR, 1944 | Octavo (21.8 × 16.5 cm) | Original printed wrappers; 70, [2] pp. | Photo-illustrations | Soil and stains to wrappers, and some pages | Good or better | (54758)

€400

Two illustrated volumes documenting the destruction of architectural monuments by the advancing German armies during WWII, published by the Academy of Architecture of the USSR. Both volumes focus especially on the destruction of churches and monasteries in the vicinity of Moscow, in cities and towns such as Kalinin (Tver'), Kaluga, Mozhaisk, Borodino, Bogoroditsk, Iaropolets, Istra, Staritsa, Torozhok, Nikol'skoe-Gagarino, and Yershovo. With numerous photographs showing the monuments before and after the destruction. Both volumes printed in runs of 3000 copies. Wartime publications are scarce in the trade.



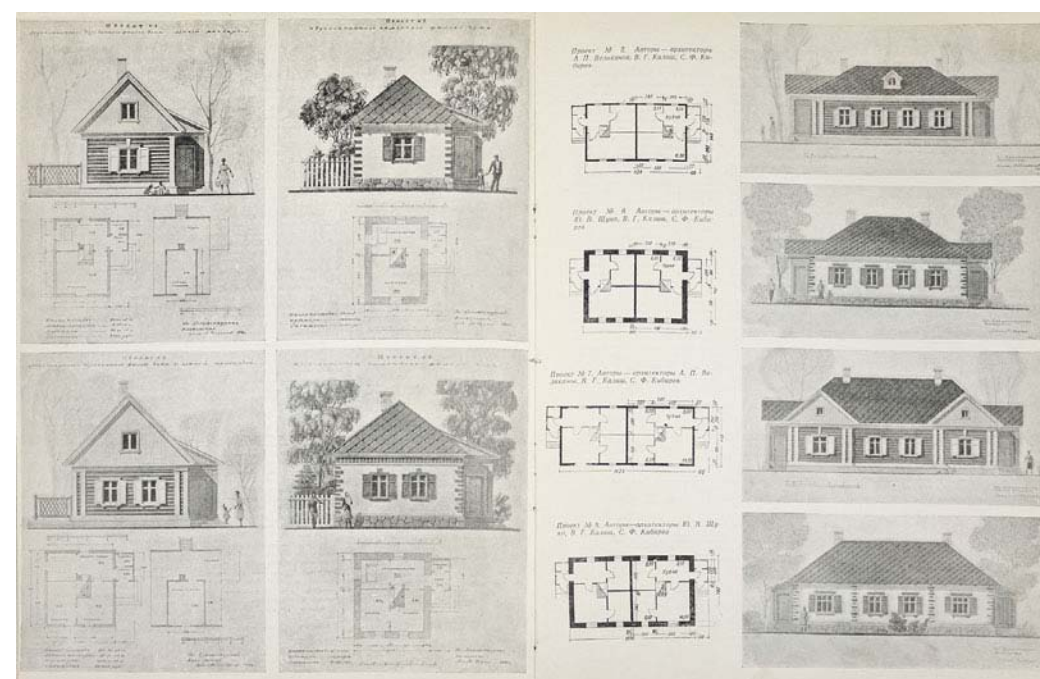
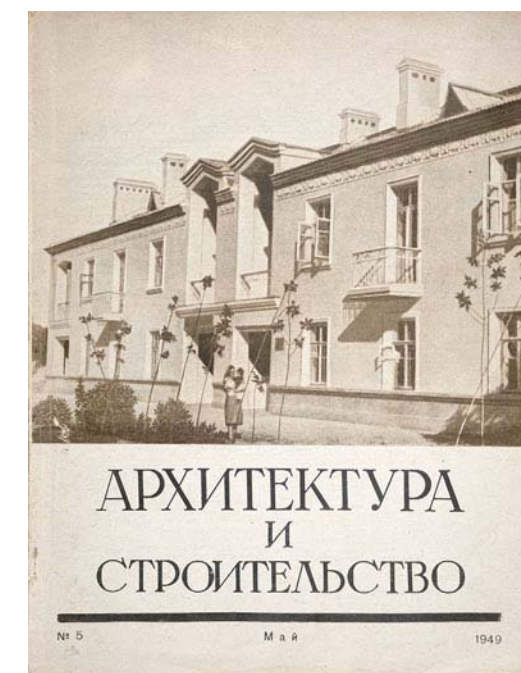
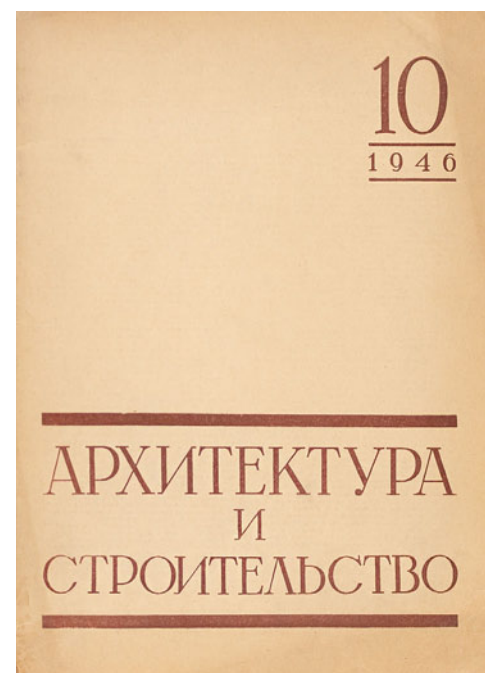
STALINIST ARCHITECTURE — POST-WWII RECONSTRUCTION

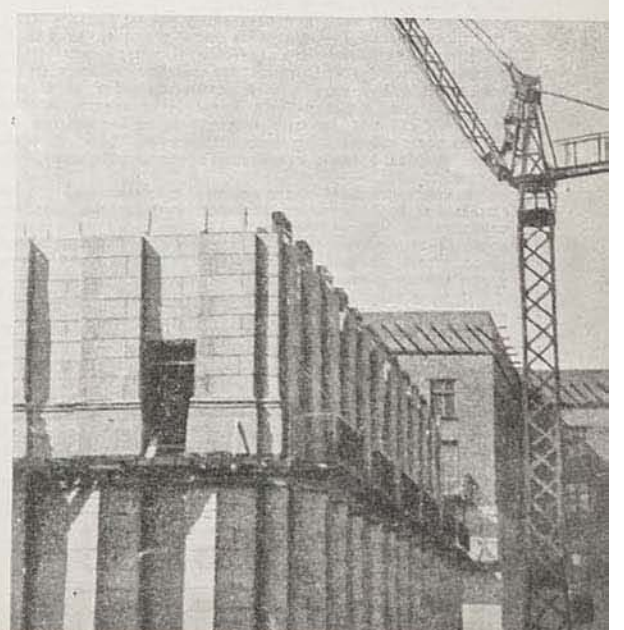
67 **Arkhitectura i stroitel'stvo: organ komiteta po delam arkhitektury pri sovete ministrov SSSR [Architecture and building: organ of the committee for architectural affairs of the USSR]. Nos. 1–24 (1946); nos. 1–14 (1947); no. 5 (1949) | Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe arkhitekturnoe izdatel'stvo, 1946–1951 | Quartos (30 × 23 cm) | Nos. 1–9 and 11–16 (1936) bound in two volumes, quarter cloth over boards, with original printed wrappers preserved; ca 25 pp. per issue | No. 10 (1936) original printed staple-stitched wrappers; 24, [1] pp | Nos. 1–14 (1947) original printed staple-stitched wrappers; 25 pp per issue | No. 5, 1949 original pictorial wrappers; 24 pp. | Good | (54831)**

€2,500

Complete run of the first two years of this bi-weekly journal dedicated to reconstruction of Soviet cities after the destruction of WWII, illustrated with photographs, plans, technical drawings, maps, and elevations. The articles cover the reconstruction of cities across the Soviet Union, including new plans for rebuilding cities hardest hit by destruction such as Minsk (Belarus), Riga (Latvia), Teraspol' (Moldavia), Smolensk, Stalingrad, Pskov, Voronezh, Poltava (Russia), Kharkiv, Kyiv, Dikanka (Ukraine), and many others. Most issues also contain articles on new plans for rebuilding Leningrad and Moscow. Published bi-weekly in 1946, the journal became a monthly in 1947. Some issues were dedicated to specific topics such as the 800th anniversary of Moscow 1947 (no. 11) or the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Union 1947 (no. 13). The single issue for 1949 (no. 5) is dedicated to the death of one of the masters of Soviet architecture, Aleksei Shchusev. In 1951, the journal was re-structured and merged with "Arkhitectura SSSR" [Soviet Architecture]. Early issues of the journal are rare.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show mostly copies of the journal post-1950.





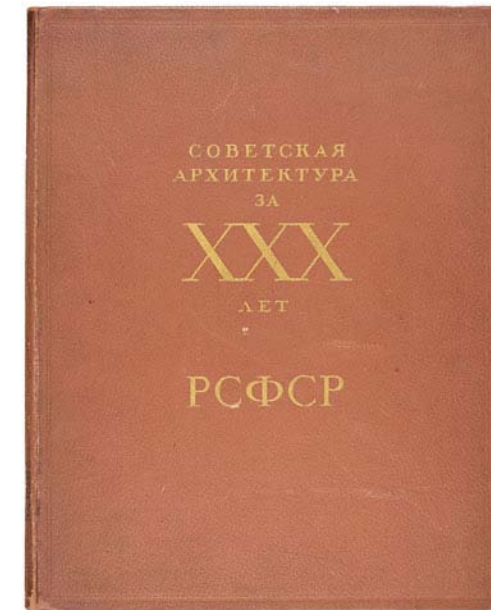
SOVIET ARCHITECTURE OVERVIEW



- 68 Posokhin, Mikhail Vasilevich, ed | **Sovetskaia arkhitektura za XXX let RSFSR** **Soviet architecture in the 30 years of the RSFSR** | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo Akademii arkhitektury SSSR, 1950 | Large quarto (34.5 × 27 cm) | Original gilt-stamped and embossed cloth boards; 28, [7] pp. with 340 plates of illustrations | Boards lightly rubbed, else very good | (54879)

€250

A commemorative photo album surveying Soviet Russian architecture in the period of 1917–1949, with full-page photographs and plans of large-scale housing projects, public buildings, monuments, and various public works, such as numerous stations of the Moscow Metro. The photographs include many architectural details, interiors of public buildings, bridges, parks, sanatoriums, facades, as well as one fold-out plate with a view of the exposition halls of VDNKh (the All-Union Agricultural Exhibition). The featured buildings represent a variety of modernist styles including the Constructivist sanatorium in Sochi designed by the Vesnin brothers cautiously placed at the end of the volume, even as Stalinist Neoclassicism is dominant on the whole.



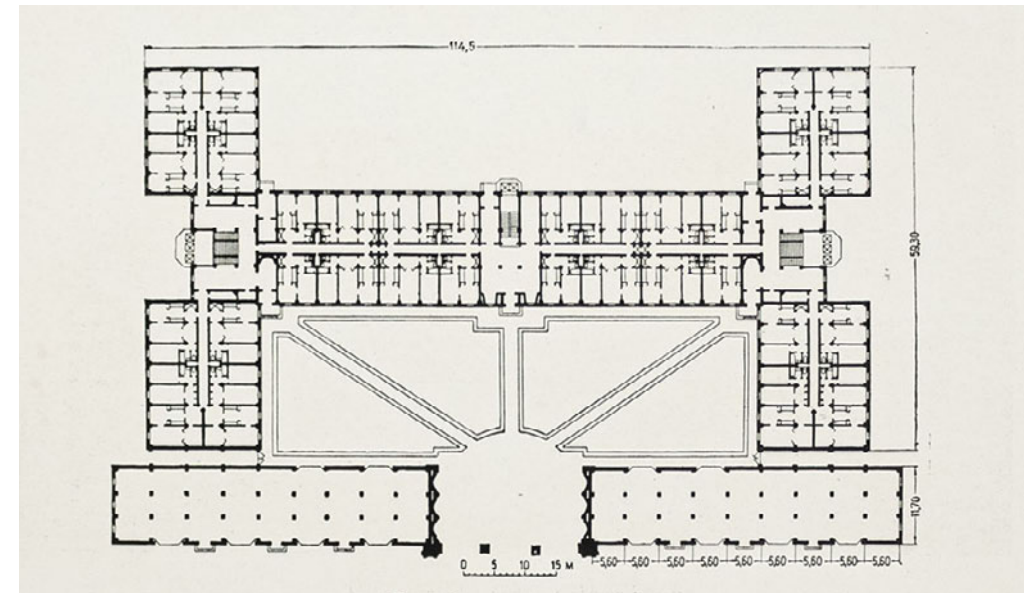
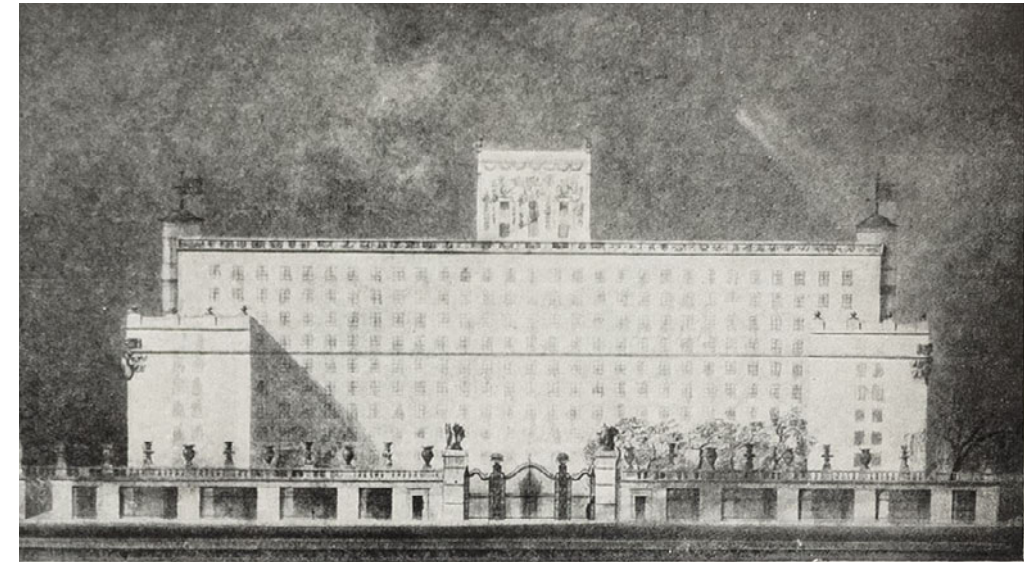
STALINIST NEOCLASSICISM

- 69 Oshchepkov, G[rigorii] D[mitrievich] | **I. V. Zholtovskii: proekty i postroiki [projects and constructions]** | Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo literatury po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1955 | Quarto (34 × 26 cm) | Original embossed cloth over boards; 159 pp. with 122 pp. of illustrations | Lacking original dust jacket; else very good | (54878)

€450

An impressive monograph on Ivan Vladislavovich Zholtovskii (1869–1959), an architect who maintained adherence to Palladian ideals and motifs in the face of a profusion of avant-garde activity in the early Soviet era, becoming one of the key architects of Stalinist Neoclassicism. The volume is profusely illustrated with architectural drawings, photographs, architectural details and fragments of facades including cornices, reliefs, friezes, and columns, exemplifying the late Stalinist Neoclassicism. A lover of Renaissance architecture, Zholtovskii was fluent in Italian and published the first translation of Andrea Palladio's collected works in Russian in 1938, with many of his own designs clearly inspired by the Renaissance architect. The introduction to this volume provides a biographical sketch of Zholtovskii, noting his participation in drawing up the General Plan for the Reconstruction of Moscow (receiving special instructions from Lenin), his teaching at VKhUTEMAS, and his heading the Masterskaia No. 1 of Mossovet, with Constructivist architects such as Nikolai Kolli and Konstantin Mel'nikov among his students. Zholtovskii would also go on to share the first prize for the design of the Place of the Soviets with Boris Iofan, though neither design was ever actualized. Zholtovskii did leave behind over 100 buildings, with this volume focusing especially on his later designs. Senkevich 1174.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC show five copies worldwide, four in North America.





ARCHITECTURAL THEORY

- 70 Zigel', Kurt (Curt Siegel) and G. M. Gol'denberg, translator | **Структура и форма в современной архитектуре** [Structure and form in contemporary architecture; **Strukturformen der modernen Architektur**] | Moscow: Izdatel'stvo literatury po stroitel'stvu, 1965 | Quarto (26.7 × 21 cm) | Original decorative boards printed in black and brown; 266, [2] pp. | Illustrated with 211 smaller technical drawings and plans and 38 full-page photographs | Good or better; boards somewhat rubbed and scuffed | (54812)

€150

Russian translation of Siegel's "Strukturformen der modernen Architektur" (1960). After studying at Dresden, Siegel (1911–2004) worked in Magdeburg and later held a position at the Bauhaus in Weimar. From 1950 on he taught at the Technische Hochschule Stuttgart. With a preface by V. Grossman.

As of February 2025, KVK, OCLC only show one copy each in Poland, the Czech Republic, and Germany, with none located in North America.

COLOR — DECORATION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS

- 71 Krauklis, V. K., M. Ia. Rudzite, and O. Ia. Amsters | **Al'bum kolerov** [Album of colors] | Leningrad: Izdatel'stvo literatury po stroitel'stvu, 1965 | Oblong 12mo (10.5 × 14.5 cm) | Original embossed gray cloth over boards; 28, [2] pp. of text followed by 130 strips of color samples in two horizontal rows | Boards lightly rubbed, else very good or better | (54729)

€450

First edition. A booklet with 130 numbered color paint samples for the interior and exterior decoration of public buildings, with recipes for their preparation and application. The introduction to the album promises to help in raising the quality, efficiency, and speed of decorative construction. "As a result of huge growth in the volume of construction in our country, issues of high-quality decoration of public buildings, residential buildings, and industrial premises are becoming particularly important. Decorators face the task of improving quality, shortening the time of completion of works and reducing their cost. Finishing of buildings should meet the high requirements of industrial construction, satisfy the continuously growing needs of the Soviet man in the architectural and artistic design of the premises. [...] The album will contribute to the improvement of the quality of finishing works, will facilitate the selection of the necessary color compositions and, in addition, will save material and working time. It takes into account not only the modern requirements of finishes, but also the real nomenclature of industrially produced dry paints and pigments."

As of February 2025, this first edition is not in KVK, OCLC, which show two copies of the fifth edition (1984) in two libraries (none in North America).

