

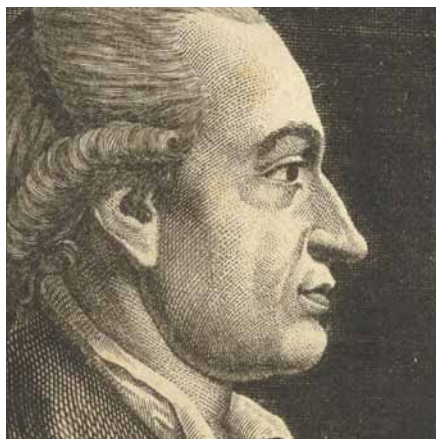
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November 16-18, 2018

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

Undescribed portrait of Goethe in first  
illustrated edition of Russian translation  
of *The Sorrows of Young Werther*.

**1** Goethe, Johann Wolfgang Von; [James,  
William] *Strasti Molodago Vertera*. [Die Leiden des  
Jungen Werthers / *The Sorrows of Young Werther*]. S  
Prisovokupleniem Pisem Sharlotty k Karoline, Pisannykh  
vo Vremya Ee Znakomstva s Verterom. [The Letters of  
Charlotte, During her Connection with Werter].  
[Translation by F. Galchenkov. Edited by I. Vinogradov].

SANKTPETERBURG: PECHATANO V TIPOGRAFIU U F. MEIERA, 1796.  
16MO, PORTRAIT, [12], 242, 3-230 PP., 7 PLATES.

In full-leather contemporary binding.

In good condition, small worn on edges, cracks on the spine, small loss on the spine,  
leaves with slight finger-marking to bottom corners, medial crack to text block, loss  
at the bottom of the last plate, bookseller's bookplate on the second endpaper.

First Russian illustrated edition of *The Sorrows of Young Werther*.

Second Russian edition of Werter's sequel *The Letters of Charlotte, During  
her Connection with Werter*.

Third Russian edition of the first Russian translation of *The Sorrows of  
Young Werther*.

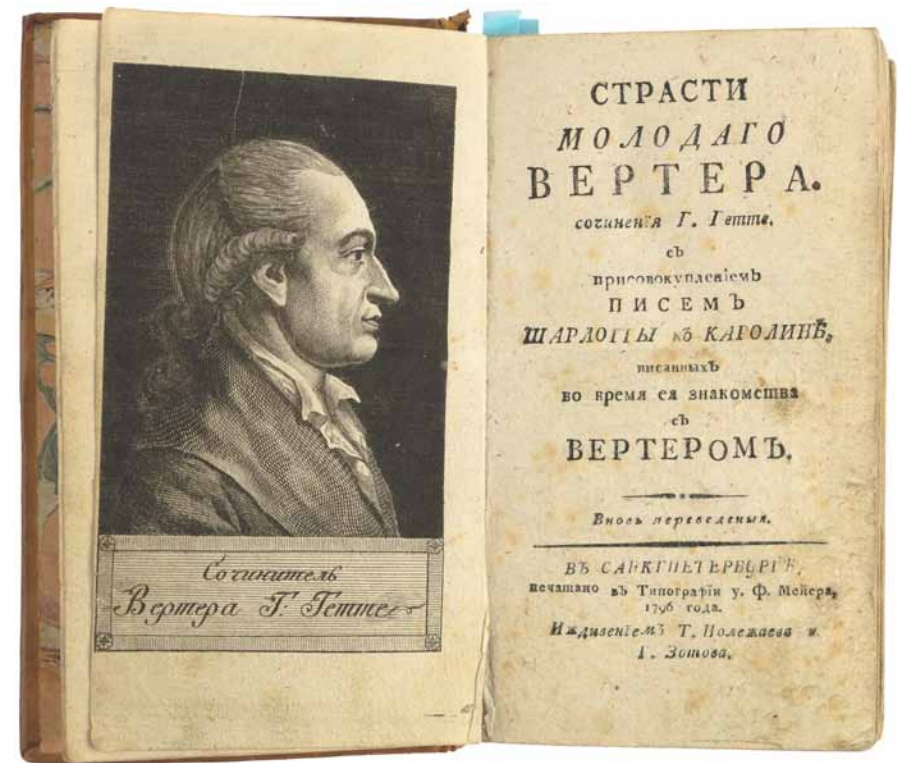
The translation was prepared by Fedor Galchenkov (1757/1758–1787?),  
who served at the translation department of the Russian Academy of Science and  
later at the Collegium of Foreign Affairs. Galchenkov's translation was edited by  
Ivan Vinogradov (1765–1801), a talented poet and translator, who made early Rus-  
sian translation of Sappho's verses.

The Russian title contains the word 'strasti' that means not only 'passion',  
but 'the agony of Christ'. From 1828 Russian translators of Goethe's novel used the  
word 'stradaniya' (suffering). 'Moreover, the word strasti could be interpreted in two  
ways, depending on how one viewed its origin: as a Church Slavonic word, it carried  
obvious Christological connotations; as a possible calque from French, it meant  
'passion' (a strong [sexual] emotion)' (Paperno I. Suicide as a Cultural Institution in  
Dostoevsky's Russia. Cornell University Press, 1997).

According to N. Obol'yaninov's bibliography, the common version of this  
edition includes six illustrations. Russian state libraries' copies have six also. Our  
copy has seven. Furthermore, we couldn't find any other copies of this edition with  
Goethe's portrait. Our portrait is unknown for bibliographers.

SVODNYI KATALOG, # 1427. OBOL'YANINOV. 500.  
WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY IN US LIBRARIES.

\$ 4500



## Petrograd on March 1917. The beginning of Estonia's political struggle for independence



### 2 Funk, Aleksandr Manifestation of Estonians on the Nevsky Prospect, Petrograd. Original photograph.

[PETROGRAD], 1917.

10,8X17,5 CM.

Photo glued on cardboard.

Cracks, minor losses on the edges, owner's marks.

After the abdication of Tsar Nicholas II and the creation of the Provisional Government, it was decided to organize a demonstration in Petrograd to accelerate the process of adopting the Estonian autonomy act by the Provisional Government.

The date of the demonstration, April 8 (O.S. March 26), wasn't chosen randomly. It was the anniversary of the abolition of serfdom in Livonia. Unlike previous demonstrations in Petrograd, it was well-organized and gave a very good impression to the Petrograd residents and the Provisional Government.

Four days after the demonstration, an order that granted provisional autonomy to the Governorate of Estonia was issued.

In the wake of the October revolution, the Estonian Provincial Assembly (Maapäev) refused to recognize the new Bolshevik rule. The Bolsheviks had taken control in the Governorate of Estonia and begun with the persecution of their political opponents. Furthermore, the Constituent Assembly election, where two-thirds of the voters supported the parties who stood for national statehood, was proclaimed null and void. After that the Salvation Committee was set up. The Republic of Estonia formally declared independence on 24 February 1918, after the Bolsheviks abandoned Tallinn and one day before German forces occupied the country's capital. Estonian war of independence against Baltic German and Russian forces lasted from 1918 to 1920.

Aleksandr Funk, a photographer, worked with 'the father of Russian photo-reporting' Karl Bulla.

## The members of the Society of Proletarian Tourism are looking for adventure

**In the 20s of XX century the Civil war finally ended in Russia. The country lay in ruins. Cities and villages did not have enough food and goods were extremely expensive and were accessible to a narrow layer of new rich people. Not surprisingly that photographs of the distant corners of Russia of that time are extremely rare.**

### 3 Altai Expeditions. Photo album.

N.P., N.P., CA 1930-1931?

4TO LANDSCAPE, [15] LEAVES.

In hardcover binding.

In good condition, small stains to covers, spine and edges slightly bumped.

This is homemade photo album from Altai expeditions, which were organized by the Society of Proletarian Tourism and Excursions (Obschestvo proletarskogo turizma i ekskursiy, hereafter OPTE) at the beginning of 1930s.

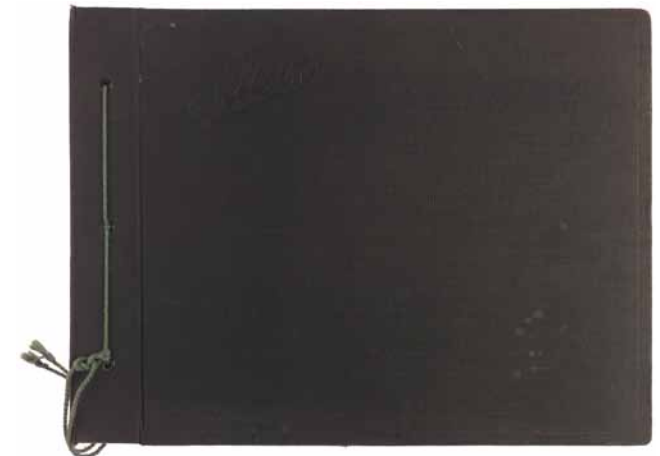
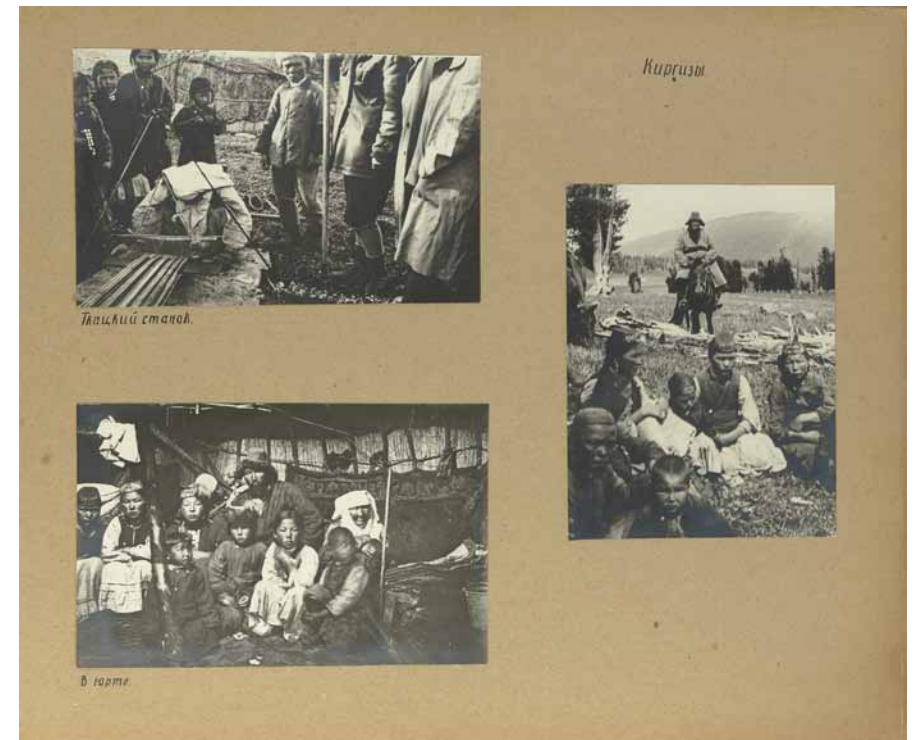
The album includes fifty-four photos (+ two photos of the routes): four landscape photos 8vo; one landscape photo 12mo; forty-seven landscape photos 32mo; two photos 32mo.

The two routes presents in the album. First one started in Biysk, then group visited Ulala (now Gorno-Altaysk), Anos, Chemal villages and walked along the Biya River to Teletskoye Lake. Second group started in Semipalatinsk (now Semey, Kazakhstan) and crossed over Katon-Karagay district. After hiking for several days, they put up their camp and tried to climb Mount Belukha.

The photos of Kyrgyz people in traditional costumes, their daily life and traditional wooden houses of Altai people (ail and winter-house) are especially interesting.

The mounting section of the OPTE (1930-1936) provided the first institutional structures for the Soviet climbing. 'Mountaineering was no longer an "idle pastime", but "a weapon of worker's cultural development", to whom it should be universally accessible' (Turizm: The Russian and East European Tourist Under Capitalism and Socialism. Edited by Gorsuch A. and Koenker D. Ithaca and London, 2006). New generation of tourists were grown up. Group trips became the preferred form of tourism. Furthermore, such trips helped the state to gather new knowledge about the country in a scientific way and to locate new sources of raw materials. The OPTE was dissolved in April 1936. The chairman Nikolai Krylenko was arrested and executed in 1938.

\$ 650



## Altanian Dreams of Independence



### 4 Altai Expedition. Collection of photos.

N.P., N.P., CA 1931?

32MO (3 PHOTOS), 32MO LANDSCAPE (14 PHOTOS), 48MO  
LANDSCAPE (19 PHOTOS).

In owner's signed envelope.

In good condition, slight wear at the edges. Most of the photos are signed on the back side.

The collection of photo from The expedition in Oyrot Autonomous Oblast (part of Altai Krai, now Gorno-Altai Autonomous Oblast).

It includes rare photos of Altai people in national suits and ail (traditional wooden house) village. The set also has propaganda photo of Altai people who read newspaper *Red Oiroi* (Къзы Ојрот). Among the landscape photos there are views of Lake Teletskoye, upper reaches of Karakol Lake, Biya and Katun rivers. The group was escorted by a local Altaian guides.

After the 1917 revolution Altaian's religious movement Burkhanism attempted to unify Siberian Turkic peoples under a common nationalism and establish an Oiroi Republic. This was intended to include not only Altai but also neighboring republics of Tuva and Khakassia. Furthermore, many of the Altai leaders sided with the Mensheviks against the Bolsheviks during the Civil War. By 1920, the area was under strict Soviet control. The Soviet Union tolerated talk of 'Greater Oirotia' and Burkhanism until 1933, when it began denouncing the nationalist movement as a conspiracy by 'chinese merchant capitalists' and the 'mongol-lamaist bureaucracy'. By the late 1930s and during World War II, the government accused Altai nationalists of being pro-Japanese' (An Ethnohistorical Dictionary of the Russian and Soviet Empires edited by Olson J. Westport, CT, 1994). In 1948, the Soviet Union banned the use of the word 'oirot', which it described as counter-revolutionary.



\$ 750

## Enchanted city'

### 5 Bukhara Trip. Collection of photos.

N.P., N.P., CA 1930?

32MO (3 PHOTOS), 32MO LANDSCAPE (13 PHOTOS).

In owner's singed envelope.

In good condition, slight wear at the edges. Most of the photos are singed on the back side, photographer's stamp 'Fotografiya A.A. Drampova Pishpek' on the back side of one of the photos.

The collection includes photos of Bukhara (Uzbekistan) landmarks: Emir's Palace, the architectural complex Po-i-Kalyan, Divan-Beghi Madrasah, Ulugh-Beg Madrasah (with stork's nest on the roof).

The everyday scenes and photos of Uzbek characters are especially interesting. For example, there are photos of mashkop (water carrier) and arbakesh (horse driver).

Bukhara was the last capital of the Emirate of Bukhara, which had been closed to Europeans. It was besieged by the Red Army during the Civil War. During the Bukhara operation of 1920, the Red Army troops attacked the city. It was damaged. The Bukharan People's Soviet Republic existed from 1920 to 1925 when the city was integrated into the Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic. In 1938 Fitzroy Maclean, a Scottish writer, diplomat, and explorer, who considered the real-life prototype of the fictional spy James Bond, visited Bukhara. In his book *Eastern Approaches* (1949) Maclean described Bukhara as an 'enchanted city' with buildings that rivalled 'the finest architecture of the Italian Renaissance'.

This set also contains one photo with Kyrgyz woman in national suit on camel. The traditional headdress of Kyrgyz married women, wound like a turban, is known as elechek.

All photos were printed on postcard paper. It was common practice at the early Soviet period.



\$ 550

**6 Caucasus. Collection of photos.**

N.P., N.P., 1926–1937.

72 PHOTOS: 16MO (4 PHOTOS), 32MO (20 PHOTOS), 48MO (1 PHOTO), 64MO (1 PHOTO), 18MO LANDSCAPE (3 PHOTOS), 32MO LANDSCAPE (35 PHOTOS), 48MO LANDSCAPE (2 PHOTOS), 64MO LANDSCAPE (6 PHOTOS).

In good condition, slight wear at the edges, cracks, small losses. Photos are singed on the back side.

The collection includes photos from the Caucasus Nature Reserve (wildlife nature, Guzeripl Dolmen, a megalithic tomb), Kabardino-Balkaria (Nalchik, Kunnyum Aul in Upper Balkaria, abandoned nowadays, Chegem waterfalls) and Karachay-Cherkessia (Teberda and Dombay; especially interesting are photos with Karachay guides and photo of the Spaso-Preobrazhensky Convent, also abandoned nowadays).

According to owner's marks and plots, all photos were taken by professional geographers.

**\$ 900**







**7 Mestia. Five photos.**

N.P., N.P., 1930?

5 PHOTOS: 32MO (1 PHOTO), 16MO LANDSCAPE (1 PHOTO), 18MO LANDSCAPE (1 PHOTO), 32MO LANDSCAPE (TWO PHOTOS).

In good condition, slight wear at the edges, cracks. Photos are singed on the back side.

This collection includes rare photos of Mestia—main town in Upper Svaneti, historical province in Georgia. The town is well-known for the stone defensive towers (Svan towers). Most of them date back to the period between the 9th and 12th centuries. Since 1996, these traditional towers have been protected as an UNESCO World Heritage Site.

Especially interesting is Svan-hunter in traditional costume with ibex head photo. Svans, a subgroup of Georgians, have kept their traditions because of the isolation at various times throughout history. Hunting is still a popular avocation of Svans today. In 1921 Svans rebelled against the recently established Bolshevik regime in Georgia, but the uprising was crushed, and the chief rebels were executed. However, the Soviet regime was established only in 1924. During this time roads were built, an air service was established and industries such as mining and lumbering were developed. In such a way, Soviet authorities tried to change the traditional life of Svans. That's why movie *Salt for Svanetia* (1930; by Mikhail Kalatozov) and other propaganda films about 'an underdeveloped region' Svanetia and 'people of the past' appeared.

**\$ 450**

## Traces of Photomontage in the Soviet Official Photography



### 8 Svirstroy. [Construction on the Svir]. Photo album

N.P., N.P., 1933?

4TO LANDSCAPE, [8] LEAVES.

In hardcover binding.

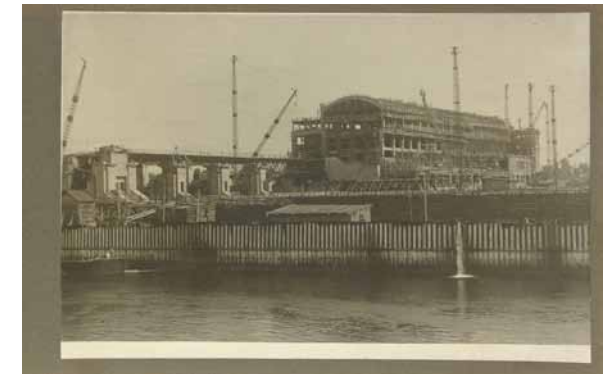
In good condition, spine and edges slightly bumped, owner's marks on the pages.

This photo album devoted to the construction of the Lower Svir Hydroelectric Station. According to the original project, three dams with hydroelectric power plants should have been built on the Svir River (the north-east from Leningrad). However only two of them were built. The construction started in 1927 and was headed by the engineer and one of the founders of the GOELRO plan Genrikh Graftio. In 1931 the concentration camp of Svirlag was established. Many convicts worked at the construction until 1935. During WWII the dam was destroyed and restored after the war. The Upper Svir Hydroelectric Station was reopened only in 1952.

The engineer Genrikh Graftio and Volodymyr Zatonsky, the member of the Central Control Commission, are on the last photo with photomontage. In 1937 Zatonsky was arrested and executed.

The album was prepared for delegates of the 4th Hydrological Conference of the Baltic States, which took place on September 1933 in Leningrad. The conference was attended by 400 scientists from Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Poland, Finland, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia and the City of Danzig.

The collection includes nine photos (+ photo-preface and photo of the map): four landscape photos 8vo; three landscape photos 32mo; one landscape photo 48mo and one 18mo photo.



\$ 450

9 Edsčmid, K. **Bas̄ki. Byki. Araby. Kniga ob Ispanii i Marokko** [Basques. Bulls. Arabs. A book about Spain and Morocco]

Translation by E. Eikhengol'ts.

Book design by F. Tagirov.

MOSKVA-LENINGRAD, GOSLITIZDAT, 1929.

8VO, 234, [5] PP.

In original hardcover.

Near very good condition, small tear to p. 227–228, slightly water-stained to the back endpaper.

Limited to 4 000 copies.

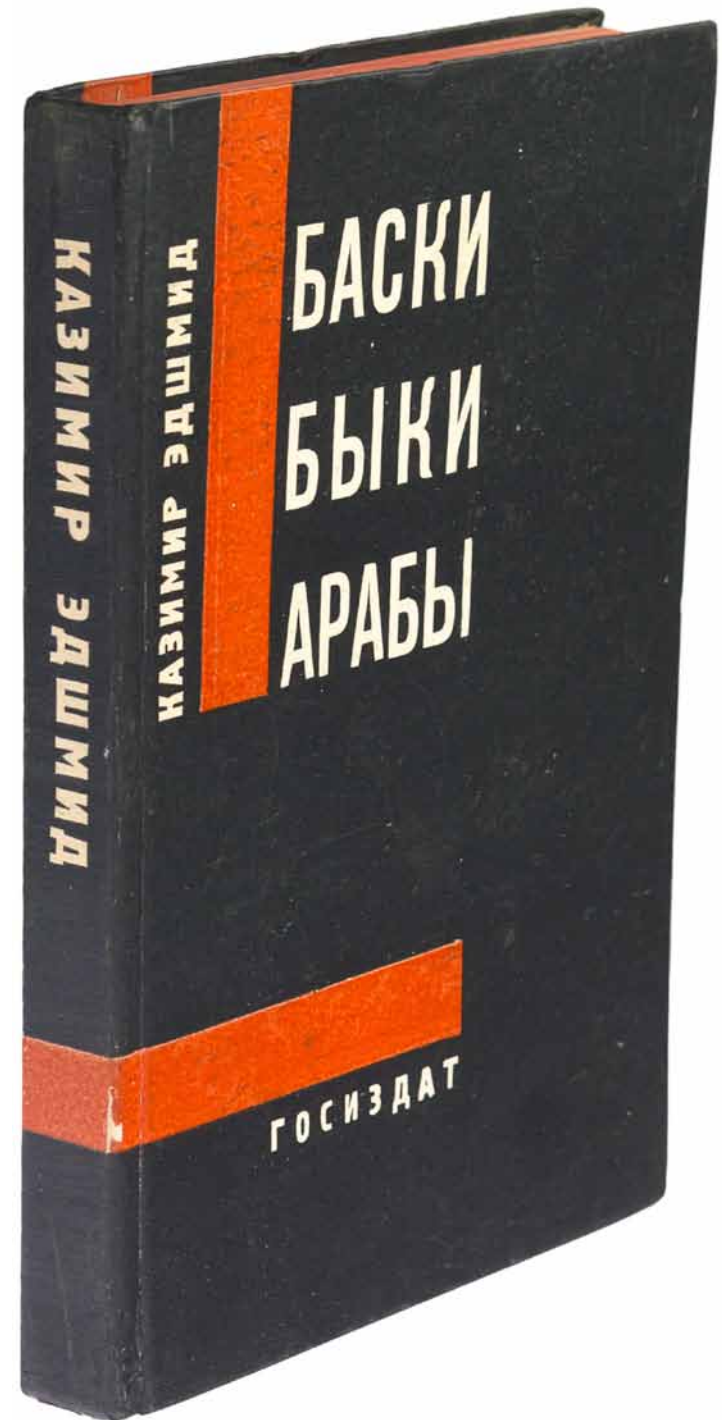
This book design in the constructivism movement was prepared by an influential Tatar graphic artist Faik Tagirov (1906–1978).

He studied at VKhUTEMAS under Vladimir Favorsky, a key figure for Russian graphic design of the XXth century. Later Tagirov became lettering and book artist, 'who used the traditional Kufic script of Arabic as a parallel to the Russian Cyrillic block letters used by his compatriots'. He prepared books in Cyrillic, Latin and Arabian. Graphically sophisticated materials, many designed by Faik Tagirov, were used to promote the new Latin-based alphabet for Tatar (instead of the Arabic script).

Two versions of this book were issued — in wrappers and in hardcover. Furthermore, this edition was printed on good quality of paper, in contrast to edition in wrappers.

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RARE IN HARDCOVER.

\$ 550



## The Sovietization of Turkmenia

**10    Lugovskoy, V. Bol'shevikam Pustyni i Vesny. [To the  
Bolsheviks of Desert and Spring]. Verses.  
Series Novinki Proletarskoy Literatury.**

MOSKVA-LENINGRAD, GIKHL, 1931.

18MO, 70, [1] PP.

In original hardcover with photomontage.

In good condition, spine slightly rubbed, edges slightly bumped.

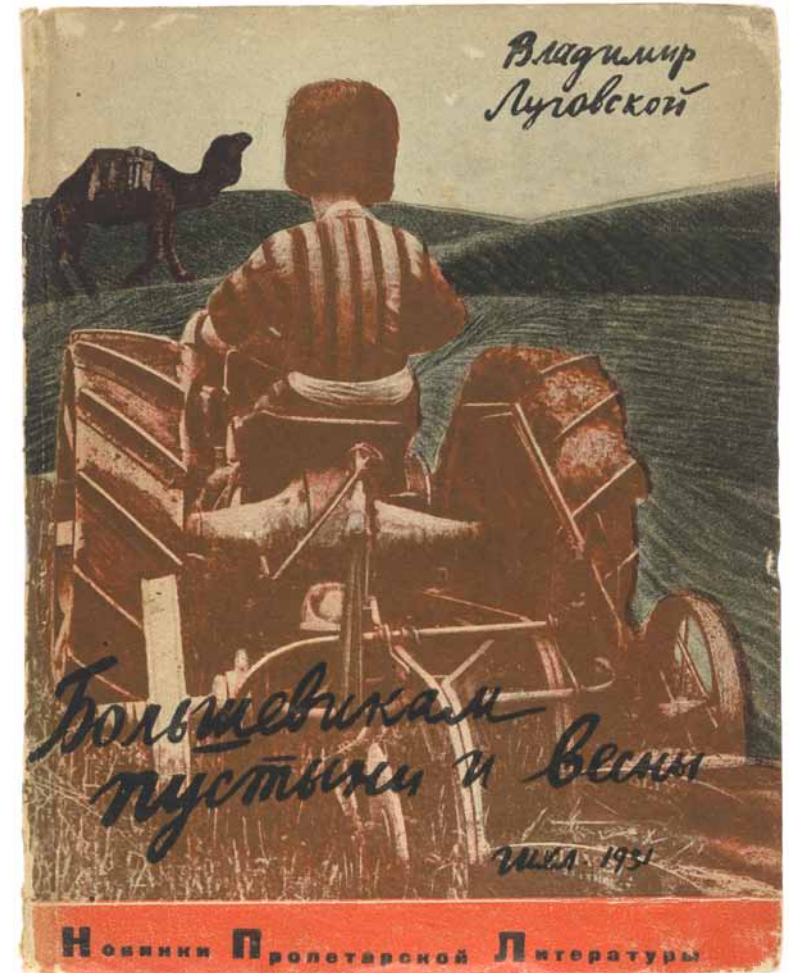
Limited to 5 000 copies.

The collection of verses was created by a poet Vladimir Lugovskoy (1901–1957) in 1930, after his trip to Turkmenia (Turkmen SSR, Central Asia).

The Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic was established in 1924. The Bolshevik's policy sparked a rebellion in Turkmenistan, and in 1927 the Soviets lost control of the republic. Only in 1932 the main instigators were executed. During the forced policy of collectivization, traces of the nomadic lifestyle were destroyed, and the traditional Turkmen way of life changed.

OCLC LOCATES TWO COPIES OF THIS EDITION: IN THE UNC LIBRARY (PART OF THE ANDRÉ SAVINE COLLECTION) AND IN THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY.

**\$ 320**



**11 Ezhegodnik Moskovskogo Arkhitekturnogo O-va. No. 5. (Yubileinyi Vypusk). Jahrbuch des Moskauer Architekten-Verein. Nr. 5 (Jubiläumsausgabe). [Annual of the Moscow Architectural Society. No. 5. (Anniversary Issue)].**

**In Russian and German.**

**Preface by A. Shchusev. Edited by G. Barkhin. [Dust jacket by N. Kolli].**

MOSKVA, IZDANIE MOSKOVSKOGO ARKHITEKTURNOGO  
OBSHCHESTVA, KRASNIY PROLETARIY, 1928.

4TO, [2], III-VII (ADVERTISING), [1], 135, [4] PP., ILL., MAPS, PLANS.  
In original blind wrappers and illustrated dust jacket.

In good condition, crack on the spine, small losses on the spine, slightly browned cover, dust jacket repaired.

Limited to 2 000 copies.

**First issue after the Revolution.**

The Moscow Architectural Society (MAO) was founded in 1867 by a professor M. Bykovskiy. It was the first professional guild for architects in Russia. When 'The Right to Build' became law in August 1922, MAO called to use architectural competitions 'to obtain the best solutions to the rebuilding and replanning problems across the country' and to correct 'the best models from the West and America'. And MAO was the organization that oversaw most of the competitions, regulated education and promoted public interest in the discipline.

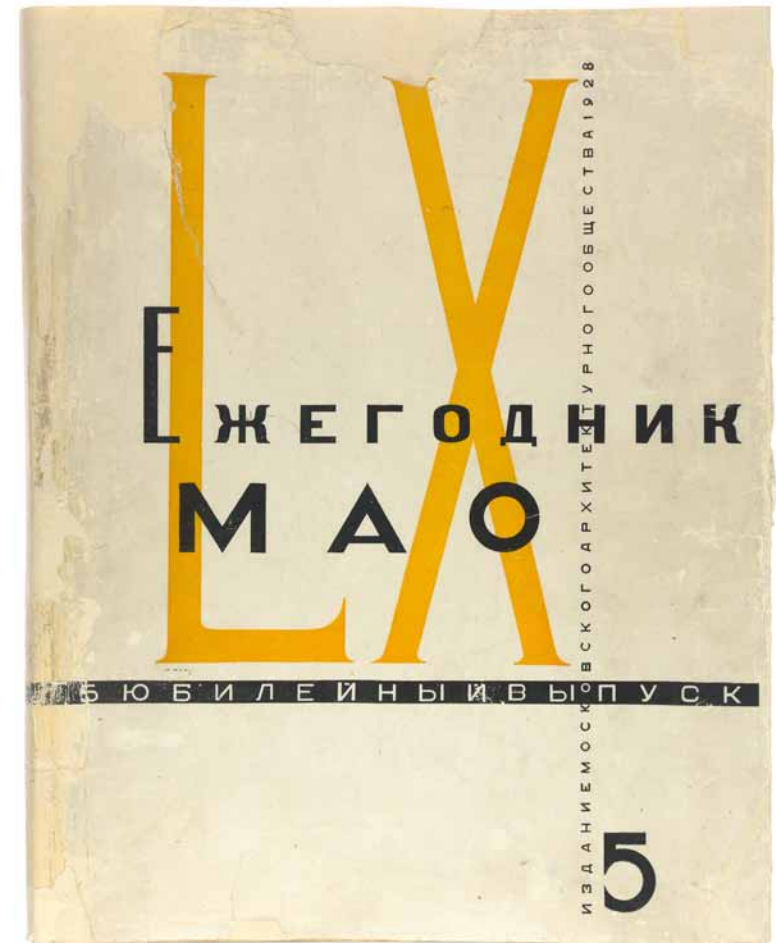
This anniversary issue was the first prepared in totally new country. It contains the most important projects of the decade made by member of MAO: the second wooden Lenin's Mausoleum (A. Shchusev), Izvestiya Newspaper Office and Printing Factory in Moscow (G. Barkhin), Gostorg Building in Moscow (B. Velikovskiy), Sanatorium Gornyy Vozdukh in Sochi (the Vesnin brothers), Agricultural Bank (Ivsel'bank) in Ivanovo (V. Vesnin), Gosstrakh house in Moscow (M. Ginzburg), "Orgametall" society apartment building (M. Ginzburg), Zuev Workers' Club (I. Golosov), Rostov-on-Don City Hospital (P. Golosov), House of Soviet in Bryansk (A. Grinberg), State Bank in Moscow (I. Zholtovskiy, partially implemented), Electric Power House MOGES (I. Zholtovskiy), House of Soviets in Makhachkala (I. Zholtovskiy), "New Moscow" apartment building (N. Kolli and S. Kozhin), Sokol Settlement (N. Markovnikov), Red Triangle factory worker's housing complex in St. Petersburg (A. Ol), Donskoy Crematorium (D. Osipov, destroyed), Exportkhléb house (S. Chernyshev, destroyed), Lenin Institute building (S. Chernyshev), Central Club of Railway Workers (A. Shchusev), Central Post Office in Kharkov (I. Golosov, competition project) and many others.

Among unexecuted projects: Metro station Sverdlovskaya ploshchad' (A. Boldyrev, 1926), House of Industry in Yekaterinburg (the Vesnin brothers, 1928), The Novkombyt housing block (I. Golosov), VI. Lenin State Library of the USSR (D. Markov, B. Kondrashov and P. Andreev), State Bank in Moscow (A. Shchusev), Sovkino Moscow Cinema Factory (S. Chernyshev, competition project).

The book is full of rare drawings, plans, building front and interior photos.

OCLC LOCATES TWO COPIES OF THIS EDITION IN USA: IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND IN THE ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO.

**\$ 750**



**12 Knatts, B. Goroda-Sady v Svyazi s Zhilishchnym Voprosom. [Garden Cities in Connection with the Housing Problems].**

**Edited by D. Protopopov.**

PETROGRAD, IZDANIE OBSHCHESTVA GORODOV-SADOV, 1917.

8VO, 59, [1] PP., ILL.

In original wrappers.

In good condition, cracks on the spine, slightly browned cover, carefully repaired, owner's mark on the front cover, bookseller's stamps and marks on the back cover.

**First edition.**

Early Russian edition about *Garden City* movement (Urban Planning Concept)—the ideal residential community and the balanced mix of residence areas, industry and agriculture, in which self-contained districts are surrounded by green spaces. The concept was devised by the English town planner Ebenezer Howard in 1898. Garden City was a possible solution to overpopulation and a response to the need for improvement in the quality of urban life.

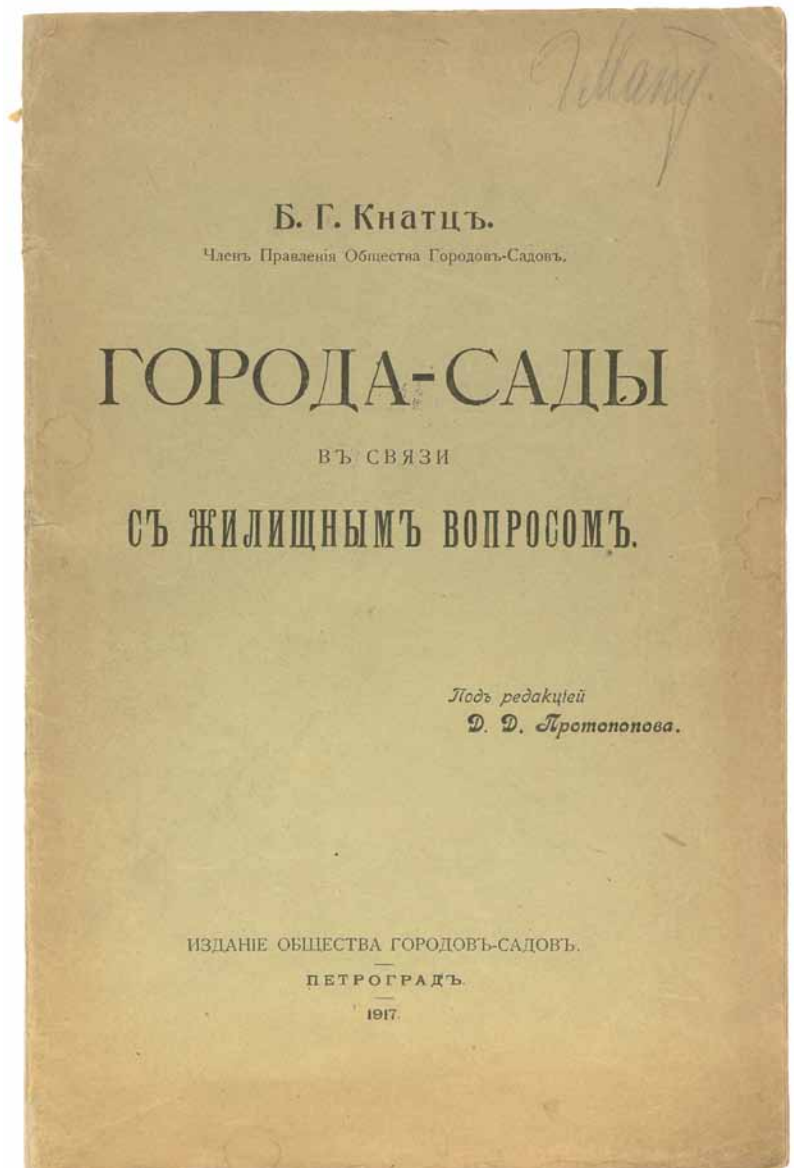
This monograph mostly devoted to realized projects in England: Letchworth Garden City (the world's first Garden City), Bournville and Port Sunlight (factory workers housing), Hampstead Garden Suburb, Brentham Garden Suburb and Harborne. The book illustrated with city plans and rare photos (streets, houses, factories and boulevards). Bibliography about Garden City movement also preserved (in Russian, English, German, French, Swedish and Polish).

In the end author mentioned several Russian programs: Russia's first Garden City of Prozorovka (now Kratovo, 40 km. from Moscow), designed for the employees of the Moscow-Kazan railway, and Kaiserwald (Tsar's forest now called Mezaparks) in the north of Riga.

The book was issued by Russian Garden City Society (established in the end of 1913). It was headed by the publisher D. Protopopov and the attorney A. Blokh. 'The society announced its intention to 'use the short though rich experience of its big brothers abroad' in order to seek the improvement of housing conditions both in the city and countryside. The Garden City idea took quite deep root in Russian soil and stimulated the development of international ties in Russian gardening. In May 1914 the International Gardening Exhibition with representatives from France, Belgium and Holland opened in St. Petersburg. In July that year a Russian Delegation participated in the work of the International Congress of Garden Cities held in Britain' (The European City and Green Space: London, Stockholm, Helsinki and St. Petersburg, 1850–2000, edited by Clark, P. London, New York: Routledge, 2006). Between 1919 and the early 1920s some of Howard's ideas were used in the construction plan for Petrograd, which was conceived as a 'seaside Garden City' (one of the symbols of the bright Communist future).

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**\$ 650**



**13 Barkhin, G. Rabochiy Dom i Rabochiy Poselok-Sad. [Workers' House and Workers' Garden-Settlement].**

**Series Rabochaya biblioteka. A Seriya 2. № III-1.**

MOSKVA, GOSUDARSTVENNOE TEKHNIЧESKOE IZDATEL'STVO,  
1922.

12MO, 260, [3] PP., ILL., PLANS, [1] FOLDED LEAF.

In original wrappers.

In good condition, small losses and cracks on the spine.

Limited to 5 000 copies.

The original essay by prominent architect Grigori Barkhin (1880–1969). He started from classics buildings in Irkutsk and Moscow, but well-known by his avant-garde works in 1920s, mostly for his Izvestia Headquarters project (1926), a modern office building for the official newspaper of the Soviet government.

During the Great War and the Civil War building construction had virtually collapsed. At once the newborn country faced with the problem of overpopulation and low quality housing for workers. It was unacceptable to live in such facilities for new ruling class. So, in the propaganda of the early 1920s garden city movement was used as one of the symbols of the bright Communist future.

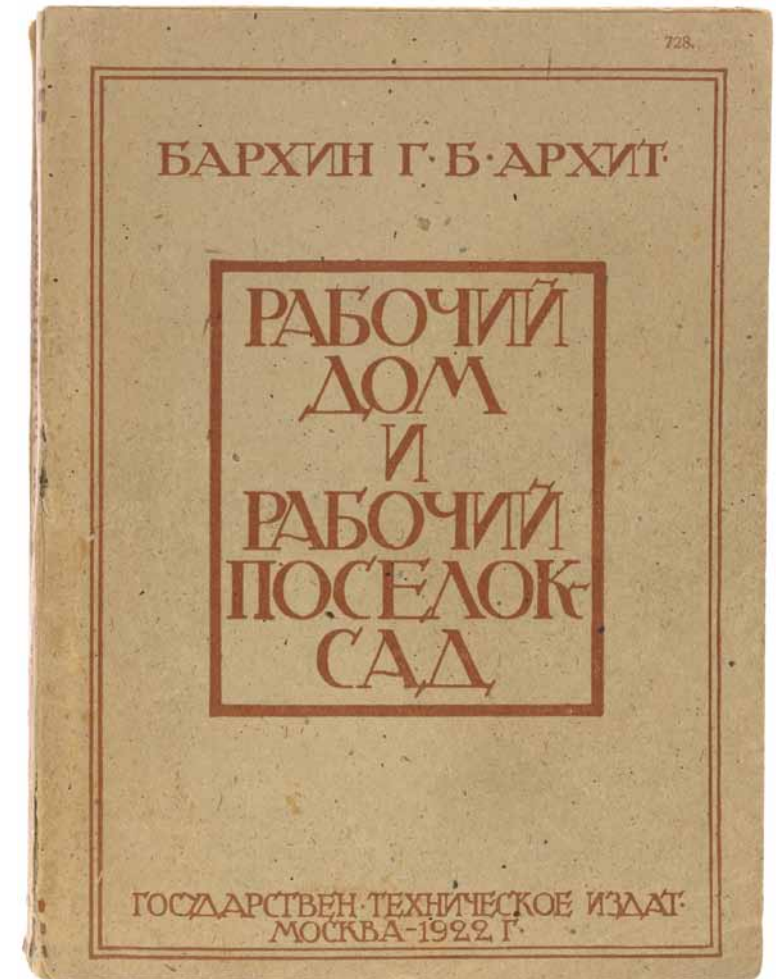
The book is divided into four parts: technical and sanitary housing standards, building materials and supplies, workers' house types, city garden and garden suburbs. Soviet architects were invited to use foreign attempts, such as construction with concrete and cement blocks (as well as panel building, framing construction, stucco). Furthermore, the author offered townhouses concept for the Soviet workers (single, double, dormitory).

The monograph contains projects by the following architects: E. Fahrenkamp, H. Mann and P. R. MacNeille, A. and J. Soutar, G. Metzendorf, W. Ballinger and E. G. Perrot (the Ballinger Company), E. Kupffer (Riga), E. Laube, and many others. In the last part about city gardens describes such projects as: Letchworth Garden City, Hampstead Garden Suburb, Bournville and Port Sunlight, Brentnham and New Earswick Garden Suburb, Hellerau, Bridgeport (by Marcia Mead). In the end author mentioned several Russian programs: Russia's first Garden City of Prozorovka (now Kratovo, 40 km. from Moscow), designed for the employees of the Moscow-Kazan railway, Kaiserwald (Tsar's forest now called Mezaparks) in the north of Riga and Kizel settlement (Gubakha, Perm Krai).

'However, by the late 1920s, the attitude of the Soviet government to Howard's' ideas had changed: they were now stigmatized as utopian and petty bourgeois. The Garden City model gave way to a new Soviet strategy of overall town planning and improvement' (The European City and Green Space: London, Stockholm, Helsinki and St. Petersburg, 1850–2000, edited by Clark, P. London, New York: Routledge, 2006).

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

**\$ 850**



## How “Seven Sisters of Moscow” Became Possible

**14 Informatsionno-Tekhnicheskiy buleten'. Upravlenie stroitel'stvom Dvortsa Sovetov. No. 9, 11-12, 4. [Information and Technical Bulletin. The Construction Management of the Palace of the Soviets. No. 9, 11-12, 4.].** [MOSKVA], OTDEL TEKHNIЧЕСКОY PROPAGANDY, 1940-1941. 8VO, No. 9 1940: 32 pp., ILL., 1 FOLDED LEAVE OF PLATES; No. 11-12 1940: 64 pp., ILL., 2 FOLDED LEAVES ON PLATES; No. 4 1941: 32 pp., ILL., 1 FOLDED LEAVE OF PLATES. In original illustrated wrappers. In good condition, slightly browned cover, carefully repaired. Limited to 250 (No. 9) and 500 (No. 11-12 and 4) copies. **Rare 'not for sale' specialists book.**

On the order of Joseph Stalin, the one of the most famous temples of Moscow, the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, was destroyed in December 1931. The demolition was supposed to make way for a colossal Palace of the Soviets. This building, the biggest and tallest in the world, would have become the symbol of the victory of socialism, the symbol of a new country. On the one hand, it was a new temple to the revolution and Vladimir Lenin, new Soviet holy man, and on the other — the symbol of Soviet might and determination to overtake America. The project for the Palace of Soviets was largely changed during the four stages of the competition (1931-33) and after. The architectural contest was won by Boris Iofan and later revised by Iofan, Vladimir Shchuko and Vladimir Gelfreykh into a skyscraper. Construction started in 1937 and was supposed to be finished in 1942. Steel frame installation was in progress when the German invasion started.

These issues were prepared by the Construction Management of the Palace of the Soviets and were distributed among professionals. The bulletins devoted to the progress of construction works. For example, they contain information about winter construction, mining of granite and marble, escalators and elevators planning, installation of the column shoes, land surveying equipment, canalization system, facade lighting, etc.

During the WWII, when the Donbass, the heart of the Soviet coal industry, was occupied by the Nazis, part of the steel skeleton of the palace was cut out for use in fortifications and bridges. Construction was never resumed. In 1958, the foundations of the Palace were converted into the Moskva Pool, the world's largest open-air swimming pool. The Cathedral of Christ the Savior was rebuilt in 1995-2000.

However almost all these construction-technology innovations were used into the construction of the Soviet skyscrapers. The Construction Management of the Palace of the Soviets headed two important projects: the Building of Moscow State University (the tallest building in Europe in 1953-1990) and the Building of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

We have three issues of fourteen published.

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\$ 750





## The birth of linear programming

**'Kantorovich should be credited with being the first to recognize that certain important broad classes of production problems had well-defined mathematical structures which, he believed, were amenable to practical numerical evaluation and could be numerically solved' (George B. Dantzig *Linear Programming and Extensions*, Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1963).**

### 15 Kantorovich, L. *Matematicheskie Metody Organizatsii i Planirovaniya Proizvodstva*. [Mathematical Methods of Organizing and Planning Production].

Preface by A. Marchenko.

LENINGRAD, IZDANIE LENINGRADSKOGO GOSUDARSTVENNOGO UNIVERSITETA, 1939.

8VO, 67, [1] PP., TABLES.

In original wrappers.

In good condition, worn to the cover and spine, minor losses on the spine, stained on the cover, water-stained to some page margins.

Limited to 1 000 copies.

**First edition.**

Leonid Kantorovich (1912–1986), prominent Russian mathematician and economist, is considered as 'one of the father founders of the modern economic-mathematical methods'.

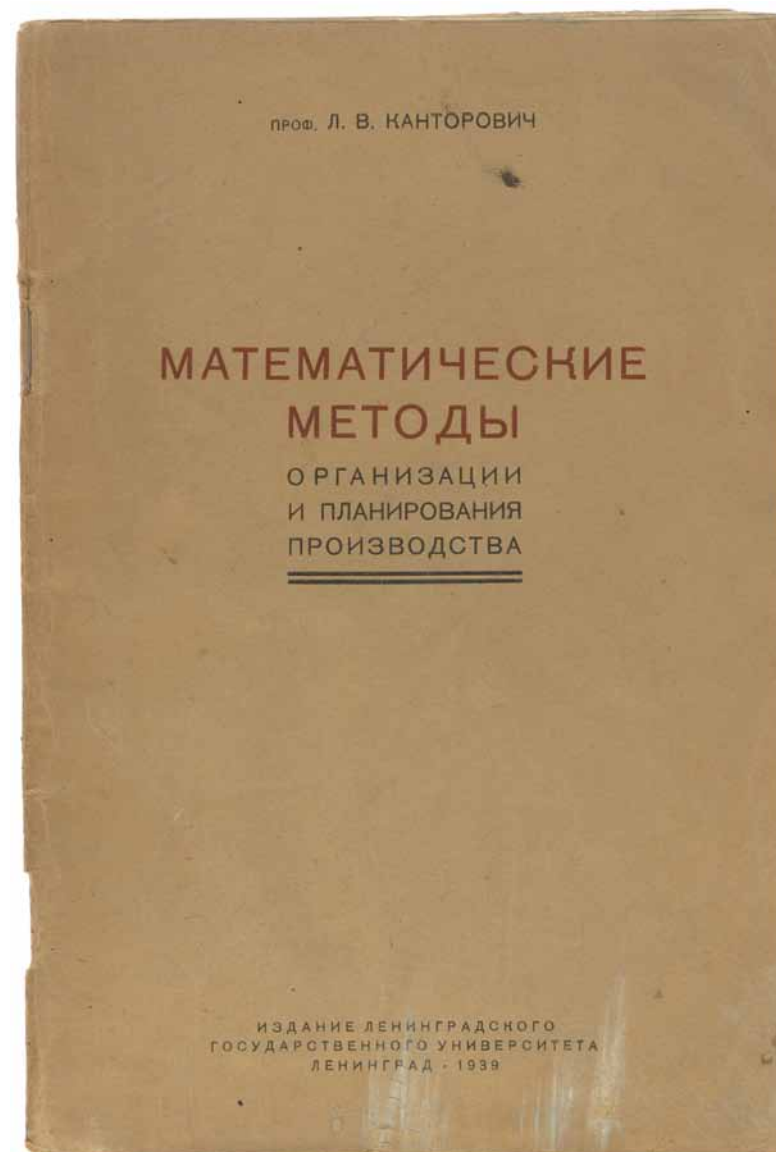
In 1938, when he was 26, he started consulting for the Laboratory of the Plywood Trust. 'They had the problem of finding the best distribution of materials to different factories for optimal production. It could be formulated as a linear optimization problem with a number of side conditions. He found that many different problems in economics could be formulated in the same way' (Gustafsson B. *Scientific Computing from a Historical Perspective*, 2018, e-publication). So, he started working on this problem and he laid the foundation for what is now called linear programming, a mathematical method with important economic applications. His conclusions he outlined in this book, but the work went quite unnoticed outside of the USSR because of the WWII. Subsequently, a similar methodology has been independently developed by Tjalling Koopmans and other economists. However, Kantorovich wrote, that Western economists 'found my results in their own way' and their contributions remained unknown to him until the middle of the 1950s.

In 1975 Kantorovich and Tjalling Koopmans shared Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences "for their contributions to the theory of optimum allocation of resources". In Kantorovich's case, the prize was awarded for essentially mathematical achievement in the 1930s and 1940s.

English translation of this work appeared only in 1960 (in *Management Science*. Volume 6 Issue 4, July 1960, with preface by T. Koopmans).

OCLC LOCATE TWO COPIES IN USA: IN THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS AND IN THE CITY COLLEGE LIBRARY (NEW YORK).

**\$ 4500**



## Signed and Inscribed Nobel Prize Lecture

**16 Kantorovich, L. Mathematics in Economics: Achievements, Difficulties, Respectives. Reimpression de Les Prix Nobel en 1975.**

STOCKHOLM, NORSTEDTS TRYCKERI, 1976.

8VO, PORTRAIT, 261-272 PP.

In original wrappers.

In good condition, slightly browned cover, small stains on the back cover.

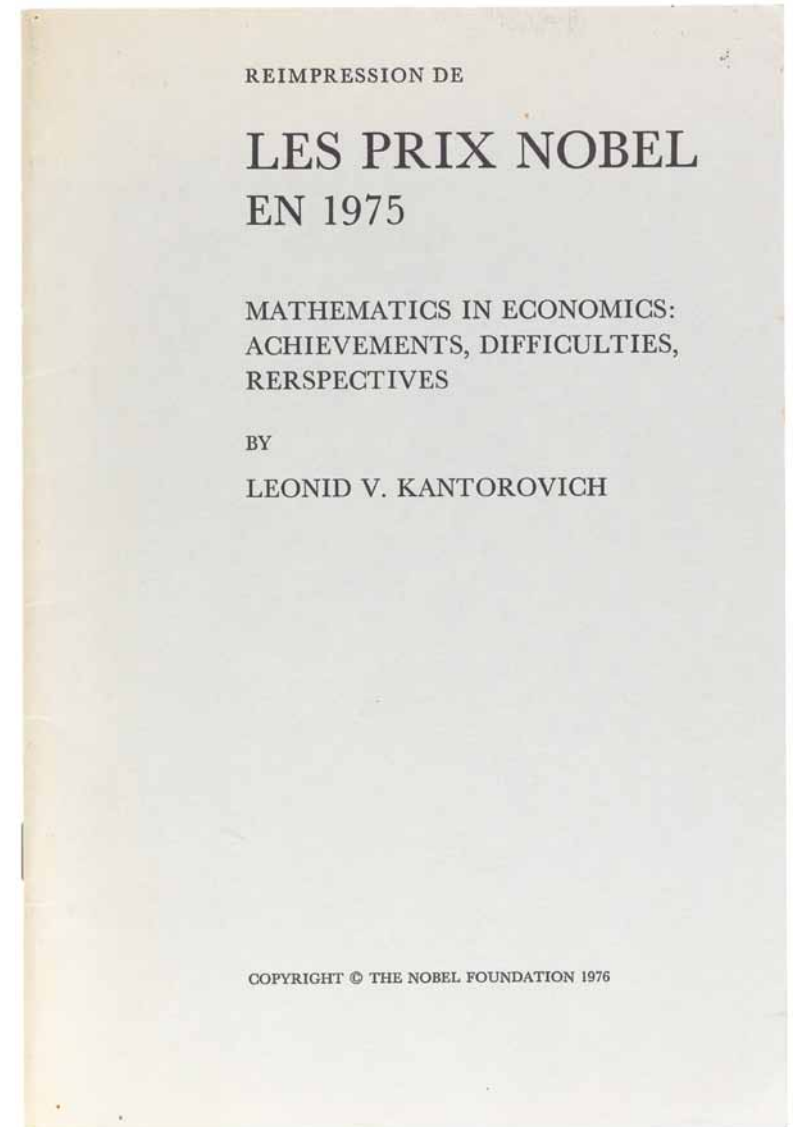
**Signed and inscribed by the author in Russian: 'Dorogomu / Olegu Fedorovichu / Vasilevu / na dobruyu pamyat' / Vena 31/77 / L Kantorovich' ['To dear Oleg Fedorovich Vasilev in memory. Vienna January 31, 1977'].**

In 1975 Leonid Kantorovich and Tjalling C. Koopmans jointly won the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for their contributions to the theory of optimum allocation of resources.

This book includes professor Kantorovich's autobiography and his Nobel Memorial Lecture (December 11, 1975). It signed to Oleg Vasilev (1925-2017), an eminent Soviet hydrologist. In 1977-1980 he led the Resources & Environment Area and was Deputy Director at the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis (IIASA; Laxenburg, near Vienna). Leonid Kantorovich and Tjalling C. Koopmans, both worked at IIASA during the 1970s.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN USA.

**\$ 8500**



## Deng Xiaoping in Moscow during the Sino-Soviet split

### 17 Liu Shaoqi, Deng Xiaoping and Peng Zhen in Moscow. Original photo.

N.P., [NOVEMBER 1960].

18,7\*23,6 CM.

In good condition, small tear.

Chinese leaders on the photo are (from left to right): — Liu Shaoqi, President of the People's Republic of China, Deng Xiaoping, General Secretary, and Peng Zhen, the First Secretary of the Beijing Committee of the Communist Party of China.

Soviet politicians on the photo are (from left to right): Anastas Mikoyan, the First Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, Nikita Khrushchev, the First Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Frol Kozlov, the Second Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and Mikhail Suslov, the member of Politburo.

Relations between the People's Republic of China and the Soviet Union had worsened since the death of Stalin and the destruction of Stalin's 'cult of personality' at the XXth Party Congress. The Sino-Soviet split started in September 1959 after Khrushchev's unsuccessful visit to Beijing. In 1960 criticisms of Khrushchev's 'capitulationism' appearing in the Chinese media and after that Khrushchev announcing the recall of all specialists from China, which led to cancellation of many scientific joint projects. It had caused the famines occurred during the Great Leap Forward.

Under such conditions The International Meeting of Communist and Workers Parties was held in Moscow in November 1960. The Chinese delegation was led by Liu Shaoqi. China accused the Soviet Union of 'seeking peaceful co-existence with free world powers and abandoning the spirit of Leninism'. However, Khrushchev was supported in the ideological dispute with Mao and the '25 points' or 'Proposals concerning the general line of the international communist movement' were rejected. In 1962 the Sino-Soviet split was consummated.

Liu Shaoqi and Peng Zhen were purged during the Cultural Revolution for opposing Mao's views. In the beginning of 1980s they were posthumously rehabilitated by Deng Xiaoping's government.

PROVENANCE: PRIVATE ARCHIVE OF A SOVIET POLITICIAN.

\$ 450



**Aleksandr Mokletsov (1914–1994) was a photographer of the Soviet Information Bureau (Sovinformburo, later The Novosti Press Agency), who cooperated with Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. His specialty was 'space' photographs: cosmonauts daily life, the complex processes of preparing cosmonauts for their space missions, Soviet space shuttles photos.**

### 18 Mokletsov Al. 31 slides about the Soviet Space Program.

KODAK SAFETY FILM, [1973–1981?].

In signed envelopes with photographer's stamps.

In good condition, tears and small losses on the envelope.

This collection includes:

1. Vladimir Remek (b. 1948), the first non-Soviet and non-American in space, and Aleksei Gubarev (1931–2015) in immersion suits 'Trout' (on the envelope — 'Penguin'). 1979. 9x6. Cosmonauts flew aboard Soyuz 28 from 2 to 10 March 1978. The flight was the first mission in the Intercosmos program.
2. Boris Volynov (b. 1934), Pavel Popovich (1930–2009), Georgy Beregovoy (1921–1995) and Mirosław Hermaszewski (b. 1941) with daughter. 1979. 9x6 cm. Boris Volynov is the first Jewish cosmonaut. In 1978 Mirosław Hermaszewski — the first and only Polish in space.
3. Vladimir Dzhaniybekov (b. 1942) and Jügerdemidiin Gürragchaa (b. 1947), the first Mongolian in space. 1981. 6x6. The crew of Soyuz 39 (22–30 March 1981). With this mission, Gürragchaa became the first Mongolian, and second Asian cosmonaut.
4. Viktor Gorbato (1934–2017) and Eberhard Koellner (b. 1939), German research cosmonaut, in Lenin's office from the Kremlin (Lenin's House Museum, Gorki Leninskiye). 11x6. They were selected for Soyuz 31 as the backup crew.
- 5-6. Anatoly Filipchenko (b. 1928) and Nikolay Rukavishnikov (1932–2002). 1974. 6x9. Cosmonauts flew on the Soyuz 16 (2–8 December 1974), manned test flight for a joint Soviet-US space flight which culminated in the Apollo-Soyuz mission in July 1975.
7. Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. Training room.
- 8-9. Viktor Gorbato (1934–2017) and Yury Glazkov (1939–2008) in the taiga. January 1977. 5,5x6; 6x6. Most likely, it was the preparation to Soyuz 24 mission to the Salyut 5 space station (7–25 February 1977).
10. Vladimir Remek (b. 1948) in splashdown training. 1978. 6x9.
11. Pavel Popovich (1930–2009), the 4th cosmonaut and the 8th person in space, gets ready for centrifuge training (pre-flight training). 1974. 6x10. Popovich was a commander of Soyuz 14 spaceflight (3–19 July 1974).

12. Valery Bykovsky (b. 1934), Vladimir Aksyonov (b. 1935) and Alexey Leonov (b. 1934) in Kremlin. 9x6.  
During Soyuz 22 spaceflight (15–23 September 1976) Bykovsky and Aksyonov spent a week at the orbit photographing the surface of the Earth with a specially-built camera.
13. Yury Romanenko (b. 1944) and Georgy Grechko (1931–2017) in Lenin's office. 1977. 6x6.  
Cosmonauts flew aboard Soyuz 26 space mission (10 December 1977–16 January 1978) which launched the crew of Salyut 6 EO-1.
14. Vladimir Dzhanibekov (b. 1942) and Oleg Makarov (1933–2003) in Lenin's office. 1978. 9x6.  
The crew of Soyuz 27 (10 January–16 March 1978) which flew to the orbiting Salyut 6 space station, during the mission EP-1.
15. Mirosław Hermaszewski (b. 1941) and Pyotr Klimuk (b. 1942) after training in Soyuz spacecraft. 10x6.  
Cosmonauts flew aboard Soyuz 30 space flight (27 June–5 July 1978) to the Salyut 6 space station.
16. Pyotr Klimuk (b. 1942) and Valentin Lebedev (b. 1942) in the training Soyuz spacecraft. Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. 1973. 9x6.  
The crew of Soyuz 13 space flight (18–26 December 1973). It became the Soviet Union's first science mission and the first mission controlled by the new Kaliningrad Mission Control Center.
17. Yury Romanenko (b. 1944) and Georgy Grechko (1931–2017) behind spaceship's control panel. Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. 1977. 6x8.  
Cosmonauts flew aboard Soyuz 26 space mission (10 December 1977–16 January 1978) which launched the crew of Salyut 6 EO-1.
18. In the Integration Building at Baikonur Cosmodrome. The launch vehicle assembling. 9,4x6,1.
19. The spaceship's hull assembling. 9x6.
20. In the Integration Building at the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Assembling. 6x8.
21. In the Integration Building at the Baikonur Cosmodrome. Soyuz spacecraft. 6x9,5.
22. Alexey Leonov (b. 1934) and the crew of Soyuz 24, Viktor Gorbalko (1934–2017) and Yury Glazkov (1939–2008), in Tupolev Tu-104. The first hour after landing (first breakfast on Earth). 25 February 1977. 6x6.
23. Spaceship Soyuz 14 on launch pad. 1974. 6x9.  
Soyuz 14 (3–19 July 1974; crew members—Yuri Artyukhin and Pavel Popovich) was the first successful mission to a space station by the Soviets.
24. Spaceship launch. Baikonur Cosmodrome. 1977. 7,5x6.
25. Two hours before launch. Baikonur Cosmodrome. 6x9.
26. Launch vehicle transportation. Baikonur Cosmodrome. 6x9,5.
27. Rocket engine nozzles. 6x9.
28. Sputnik 1, the first artificial satellite to orbit Earth. 6x8.
29. Yury Malyshev (1941–1999) and Vladimir Aksyonov (b. 1935). Training. 12x6.  
The crew of Soyuz T-2 (5–9 June 1980) manned space flight to the Salyut 6 space station. It was the first manned mission of the new Soyuz T variant.
30. Soyuz spacecraft model in Baikonur city (formerly known as Leninsk). 1981? 6x9,5.
31. Mirosław Hermaszewski (b. 1941), Pyotr Klimuk (b. 1942) and their families. Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center. 6x6.  
Slides dated according to Rossiya Segodnya media group (<http://visualrian.ru>). It contains only four photos from our collection.

**\$ 850**



## [New Soviet Space Endurance Record]

**19 Cosmonauts Daily Life. Collection of photos.**  
[By Al. Mokletsov, I. Denisenko, L. Polikashin, Yu. Somov]  
N.P., N.P., [1969-1970s].

27 PHOTOS (8VO — 8 PHOTOS, 8VO LANDSCAPE — 19 PHOTOS).  
In good condition, slightly worn to edges, cracks at some photos, labels with brief description and agency stamp on the back side (3 photos).

Large part of the collection includes photos of two cosmonauts — Adriyan Nikolayev (1929-2004), known as the 'Iron Man', and Vitaly Sevastyanov (1935-2010).

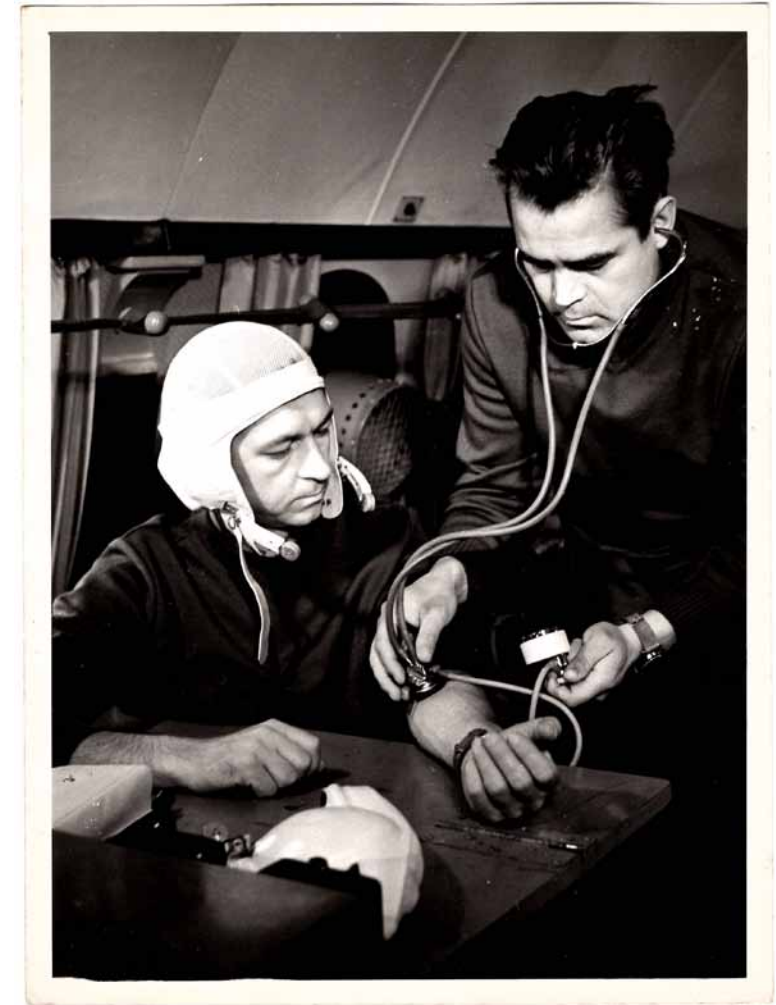
Nikolayev took part in two space flights: Vostok 3 (1962; became the third Russian cosmonaut to travel into space and the first person to make a television broadcast from space) and Soyuz 9. In 1963 he married Valentina Tereshkova, the first woman in space.

These are Soyuz 9 mission photos: training, space live broadcast, first days after the landing, press-conferences before and after the flight.

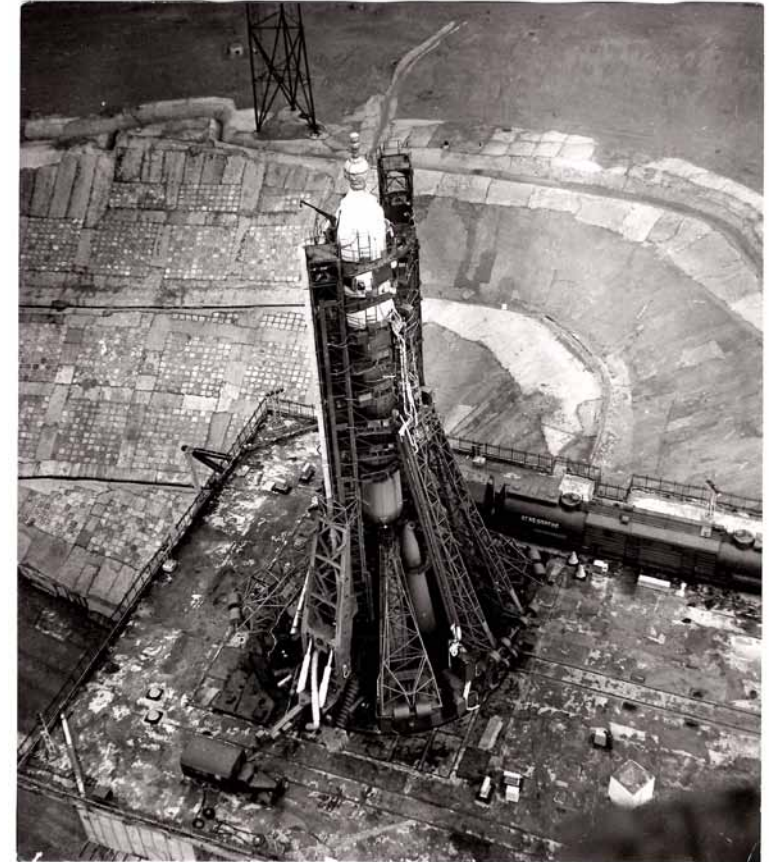
This space flight (1–19 June 1970) was intended to be a test run for the first crews to occupy the Salyut 1 space station. Soyuz 9 set a new space endurance record of almost 18 days in orbit (till now the longest manned flight by a solo spacecraft). The mission continued exploring the effects of long-term weightlessness on crew, and the work that the cosmonauts could do in orbit. The crew returned to Earth in awful condition that they couldn't stand or walk. It was seriously mistake about the effects of zero-G on human beings.

Other photos were taken later, when Nikolayev served as deputy director of the Yuri Gagarin Cosmonaut Training Center.

The collection also includes three photos from celebration of Soyuz 6-7-8- mission (three Soyuz spacecraft in orbit together at the same time; the first welding in space).



## [The World's First Mission to the World's First Space Station]



### 20 Mokletsov Al. Soyuz 10 on Launch Pad. Original photograph.

N.P., N.P., 1971.

21,1x18,3 CM. BLACK AND WHITE PHOTO.

Near very good condition, label with brief description on the back side.

The Soyuz 10 was the world's first mission to the world's first space station, the Soviet Salyut 1 (launched on April 19). It was the first upgraded spacecraft with new docking mechanism, which allowed space station visits and internal crew transfer.

The Soyuz 10 was launched to dock with Salyut 1 on April 22, 1971.

Unfortunately, during docking the crew (Vladimir Shatalov, Aleksei Yeliseyev and Nikolai Rukavishnikov) faced with problems. The spacecraft failed to make a hard dock with the station and the undocking took more than a day. During the landing, the Soyuz air supply became toxic, and Nikolai Rukavishnikov was overcome and lost consciousness.

The Soyuz 10 landed near Karaganda on April 24. It was the first night landing in the history of human spaceflights.

**\$ 180**

## Wartime playbill

**21 Programma Kontserta, Posvyashchennogo  
Sorokaletiu so Dnya Smerti Antona Pavlovicha Chekhova.  
[The 40th Anniversary of Anton Chekhov's Death Concert  
Program].**

[MOSKVA], N.P., 1944.

8vo, [4] pp.

In original wrappers.

In good condition, small losses to edges of the cover, tears, cracks to the upper cover, slightly worn to the cover and spine.

Limited to 2 000 copies.

Signed for print on July 14, 1944.

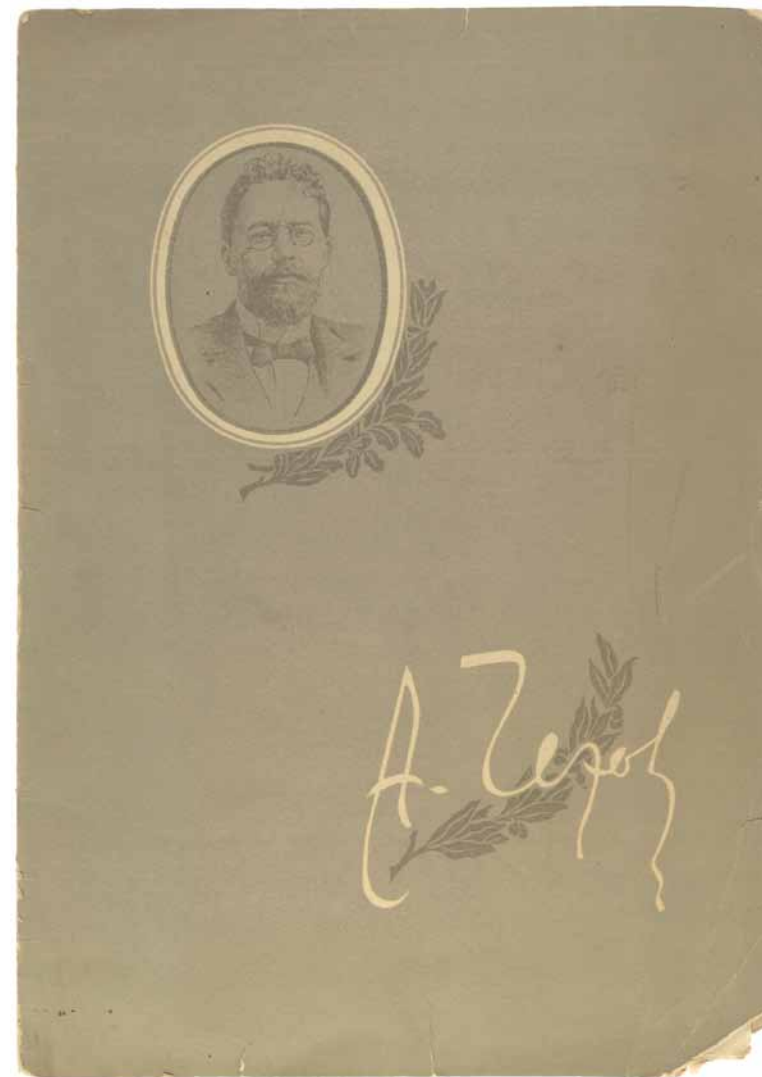
This rare playbill was prepared for the concert in commemoration of Anton Chekhov (1860–1904), one of the greatest short-story writers. It took place on 15th July 1944 in the Bolshoi Theatre. Yalta was liberated only one month before (The Chekhov house-museum is located there).

The performance consisted three parts: extract from *Three Sisters*, classical music (Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakov, Glinka and Kalinnikov) mixed with Chekhov's stories (*The Steppe*, *The Diplomat*, Trofimov's monologue from *the Cherry Orchard*) and one-act play *The Wedding*.

Actors from the Moscow Art Theatre and Alexandrinsky Theatre participated in the concert. *The Wedding* was directed by Donat Mechik (1909–1995) — the father of Sergei Dovlatov, the Soviet dissident writer who forced to emigrate to the US in 1979.

This playbill was printed on good paper with illustrated wrappers if we compare it with common wartime playbills, .

**\$ 180**



22 Kreytan, G. Budet Gitleru Kryshka. [Hitler Doomed to Die].

Series Knizhka-malyshka.

Illustrations by I. Gurro.

Tbilisi, Zarya Vostoka, 1942.

48MO, 31, [1] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

Near very good condition.

Limited to 25 000 copies.

Rare first and only wartime edition.

Signed for print on April 20, 1942.

This collection of satirical verses was issued just before the Battle of the Caucasus (July 1942–October 1943).

The main German plan was to gain control over the Caucasus and capture the oil fields of Azerbaijan (even more several oil firms had been established in Germany). Furthermore, the German Army Group A tasked to reach Tbilisi, the Soviet Georgian capital, Kutaisi and Sukhumi, which hosted several bases of the Soviet Black Sea Fleet. It was supposed to fix the direct connection with the Turkish Army. On 21 August 1942 German troops planted the flag of Nazi Germany on the summit of Mount Elbrus, the highest peak in the Caucasus and Europe. However, German units were especially bogged down by fighting Georgian alpine and mountain troops, who greatly contributed to stalling their advance. After the Soviet successful attacks in the region around Stalingrad, the German forces in the Caucasus were put on the defensive.

The author of verses is Georgiy Kreytan (1900–1951), a poet and newspaper editor. He was the head of the poetry writing group at Georgian Writers' Union.

Illustrations were prepared by Georgian political caricaturist Oganés Kasparyan (pseudonym Ivan Gurro; 1907– after 1976).

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

\$ 285





## First Russian book about baseball

**23 Volkov, M. Raketbol. Pushbol. Bezbol. Tri igry v myach. [Diabolo. Pushball. Baseball. Three Ball Games]. With images.**

PETROGRAD, MOSKVA, IZDANIE T-VA M.O. VOL'F, 1916.

12MO, 20 PP., ILL.

In publisher's illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, wears and small losses on the spine, small stains on the front cover, owner's mark on the title page.

This game guide includes brief gameplay of diabolo and pushball. But especially interesting is the third part devoted to baseball rules, positions and players.

Russian modification of baseball is lapta, a folk game, first known to be played in the XIVth century.

The word 'baseball' was translated into Russian as 'bezbol', which could be read like 'without ball'.

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

**\$ 1850**



**24 Eliseevnĭn, A. Buryaty. [The Buryats].  
Series Bibliotĕchka zhurnalā Druzhnye rebyata  
Illustrations by A. Eliseevnĭn.**

MOSKVA, KREST'YANSKAYA GAZETA, 1930.

12MO, [12] PP., ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, foxing to the covers, small crack on the spine, minor losses to the edges, traces of owner's mark on the front cover.

Limited to 100 000 copies.

**First and only edition.**

Lithographed book.

This children's book devoted to the Buryats tsarist past and socialist present (even in contrasting colors). The story begins with the cruelty and injustice of the Tsar's regime — difficulty of farming, daily life problems and greedy lamas. Everything changes when the Buryat-Mongol Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was created in 1923. The most important was collectivization as part of the five-year plan. The Buryat ASSR was involved to the Socialist construction in that way.

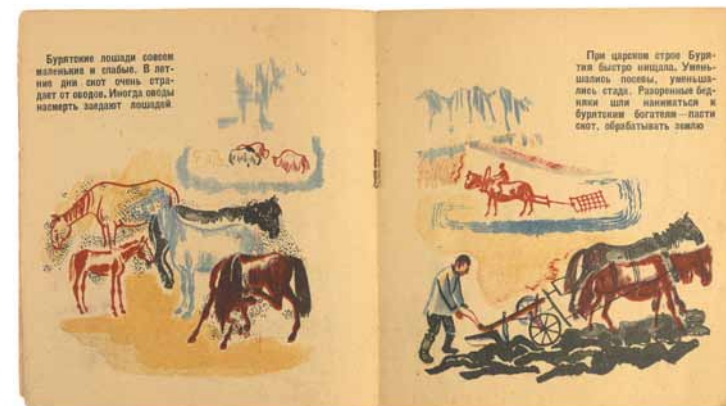
In 1930 the Buryats, the largest indigenous group in Siberia, rebelled against the communist rule and collectivization of the pastoral economy. The Soviets, alarmed by the Japanese seizure of neighboring Manchuria, quickly crushed the uprising. It also gave a pretext for suppressing the Buddhists in Buryat.

A number of such propaganda books were issued in 1930s to demonstrate the improvement of the living standards of the people of Siberia during the Soviet regime. It was considered that nations needed special help to reach the stage of development of their Great Russian brothers. However almost all of these ethnic groups rebelled against the Bolsheviks many times.

The book was created by the graphic artist Andrey Eliseevnĭn (1896–1986), who studied at VKhUTEMAS under Vladimir Favorsky and Dmitry Moor.

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

**\$ 550**



## Mavrina before Mavrina



### 25 Repka. [The Turnip]. Illustrations by T. Lebedeva [Mavrina]. Second edition.

MOSKVA, GOSUDARSTVENNOE IZDATEL'STVO, 1930.  
16MO LANDSCAPE, 12 PP. INCLUDING WRAPPER, ILL.  
In original illustrated wrappers.  
In good condition, slightly wear to edges, carefully repaired.  
Limited to 75 000 copies.

**Rare early colorful illustrations of Tatyana Mavrina.**

Lithographed book.

Tatyana Lebedeva (1900/1902–1996), better known by her mother's surname, which she used as a pseudonym — Mavrina.

Mavrina studied at VKhUTEMAS under Robert Falk. She was a member of 'Group 13', an association of graphic artists created in 1929. In the same year first children's book with her illustrations was issued (first edition of our book). As well as some others Russian avant-garde artists she illustrated children books since 1930s because it was the only way to stay away from repressions during the Stalin era.

After the WWII Mavrina created her own unique and easily recognizable style — 'method, combining the traditions of Russian primitivism with the painterly quests of the first decades of the early XXth century'. Her illustrations to Russian folktales have become classics. Repka was one of the first steps to this success.

Mavrina is the first Russian artist who won Hans Christian Andersen Awards for her illustrations of children's books (1976).

OCLC LOCATES ONE COPY OF THIS EDITION ONLY: IN THE PRINCETON UNIVERSITY LIBRARY (COTSEN CHILDREN'S LIBRARY).

**\$ 950**



## How the brave new world works

### 26 Abramov, A. Konveyer. [The Conveyor].

Illustrations by A. Laptev.

MOSKVA, OGIZ, MOLODAYA GWARDIYA, 1931.

8VO, 16 PP. INCLUDING WRAPPER, ILL.

In original illustrated wrappers.

In good condition, worn and cracks to the cover, carefully repaired, owner's mark on the front cover.

Limited to 200 000 copies.

First edition.

This rare Soviet activity book describes how to make origami balloons in team, where everyone has their own role. However, it isn't just an activity book, it's the uncommon 'guide for the new mind for people of the future', which briefly explains the principles of using conveyor belt.

In 1928 Stalin introduced an economic policy based on a cycle of Five-Year Plans. That's why, for many years one of the key tasks of the Soviet ideology was to raise new generation of workers ready to fight for a socialist future.

Lenin's wife and the Soviet Union's Deputy Minister of Education, Nadezhda Krupskaya wrote about the importance of work skills and habits for younger generation: 'Polytechnical education must inspire the younger generation with the romantic character of socialist economic development and enable them to participate in building socialism... Lenin particularly noted Marx's statement in the first volume of *Das Kapital* concerning combining the instruction of children and adolescents with productive labour... labour should be made obligatory for all adolescents and should be closely associated with instruction' (Inside the Rainbow: Russian Children's Literature 1920-1935: beautiful books, terrible times. London, Redstone Press, 2013.).

Illustrations were created by graphic artist Aleksey Laptev (1905-1965). He studied at the School-studio under F. Rerberg and later at VKhUTEMAS under N. Kupriyanov. This is his early work. Laptev is best known for his after WWII illustrations.

WE COULDN'T TRACE ANY COPY OF THIS EDITION IN USA.

\$ 550



## Alice's recognition in the Soviet Union

This totally new version of Alice's translation was published firstly in 1940 at Rostov-on-Don, far away from the Russian book center, since Moscow publishers were afraid about Carroll's absurdism. Alice's translation has been made to be as literal and closer to the original text as possible and was reissued four times until Demurova's classical version appeared in 1967.

27 Carroll, Lewis Alisa v Strane Chudes. [Alice in Wonderland].

Translation by A. Olenich-Gnenenko.

Preface by V. Vazhdaev.

Illustrations by V. Alfeyevsky.

MOSKVA, DETGIZ, 1958.

8VO, 142, [2] PP., ILL.

In publisher's illustrated hardback.

In good condition, worn to edges, small losses of paper on the back cover.

Limited to 30 000 copies.

Signed and inscribed by translator: "Dorogomu drugu — / Pavlu Khrisandovichu Maksimovu, / odnomu iz zachinateley sovetskogo / ocherka, Nestoru rostovskoy pisa- / telskoy organizatsii / Ot vsey dushi / na dobryu pamyat' / A. Olenich-Gnenenko / 27|I 1959 g. / Rostov-Don" [To my dear friend Pavel Khrisandovich Maksimov, who is one of the pioneers of the Soviet sketches and Nestor of Rostov Writers Organization. With all my heart for good memories. January 27, 1959 Rostov-on-Don].

First and only edition of these illustrations.

The first and only edition of this translation published in Moscow at State Children's Publishing House (Detgiz). In contrast of Rostov's editions, it was printed on good paper. Furthermore, this edition has special preface by Viktor Vazhdaev (1908–1978), a folk tales collector and writer. It contains a short biography of Lewis Carroll, including some information about his adventures in Russia, and the story of Alice. According to Vazhdaev, Carroll created a new style of fairy tales — the absurd world of British society, where everything is relative. It was very important message to the Soviet people, who grew up hearing the slogan 'what is good and what is bad'.

The first and only edition of this illustrations made by prominent artist Valery Alfeyevsky (1906–1989). He attended the studio of Ilya Mashkov, and later studied at VKhUTEMAS. Alfeyevsky is famous for the illustrations to the fairytales of Hans Christian Andersen.

The translator, Aleksandr Olenich-Gnenenko (1893–1963), a journalist and poet. He signed this copy to Pavel Maksimov (1892–1977), a writer and founder of the Writer's Union of Don.

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\$ 750



28 Carroll, Lewis *Alisa v Strane Chudes*. [*Alice in Wonderland*].

Translation by A. Olenich-Gnenenko.

Illustrations by A. Mošin.

[ROSTOV-ON-DON], ROSTOVSKOE KNIZHNOE IZDATEL'STVO, 1960.

8VO, 113, [3] PP., ILL.

In publisher's illustrated hardback. Illustrated endpapers.

In good condition, worn to edges, stains on some pages, bookseller's stamp on the back cover.

Limited to 90 000 copies.

**The first and only edition of these illustrations in a Russian edition. Rare provincial edition.**

The translator, Aleksandr Olenich-Gnenenko (1893–1963), a journalist and poet, lived in Omsk and then in Rostov-on-Don. His translations of Edgar Allan Poe's verses are still highly valued.

Cover design and illustrations were prepared by Anatoliy Mosin (1924–1979), a Rostov artist, caricaturist and poster artist.

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## The Aborted Flight'

Alice has been translated into Japanese more than 400 times since the first Japanese translation was published in 1899. There are more editions of Alice in Japanese than in any other language worldwide. Amanda Kennell, a scholar of modern Japanese literature, wrote that 'Alice was first published in Japanese at a critical moment in the formation of the modern Japanese identity'.

29 [Carroll, Lewis] アリス物語. [Arisu Monogatari / Alice in Wonderland]

Series 小学生全集 [Shōgakusei zenshū].

Translation by 芥川 龍之介, 菊池寛 [Akutagawa Ryūnosuke, Kikuchi Kan].

Preface and afterword by 菊池寛 [Kikuchi Kan].

Illustrations, cover and endpapers by 平沢文吉 [Hirasawa Bunkiichi].

Frontispiece by 海野精光 [Seikō Unno].

東京 [TOKYO], 興文社・文藝春秋社 [KŌBUN SHA, BUNGEI SHUNJŪ SHA], 昭和2 [1927].

8VO, [1], FRONTISPIECE, 254, [3] PP., ILL.

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**First edition of the translation.**

This translation is rare coauthored work by two prominent Japanese authors.

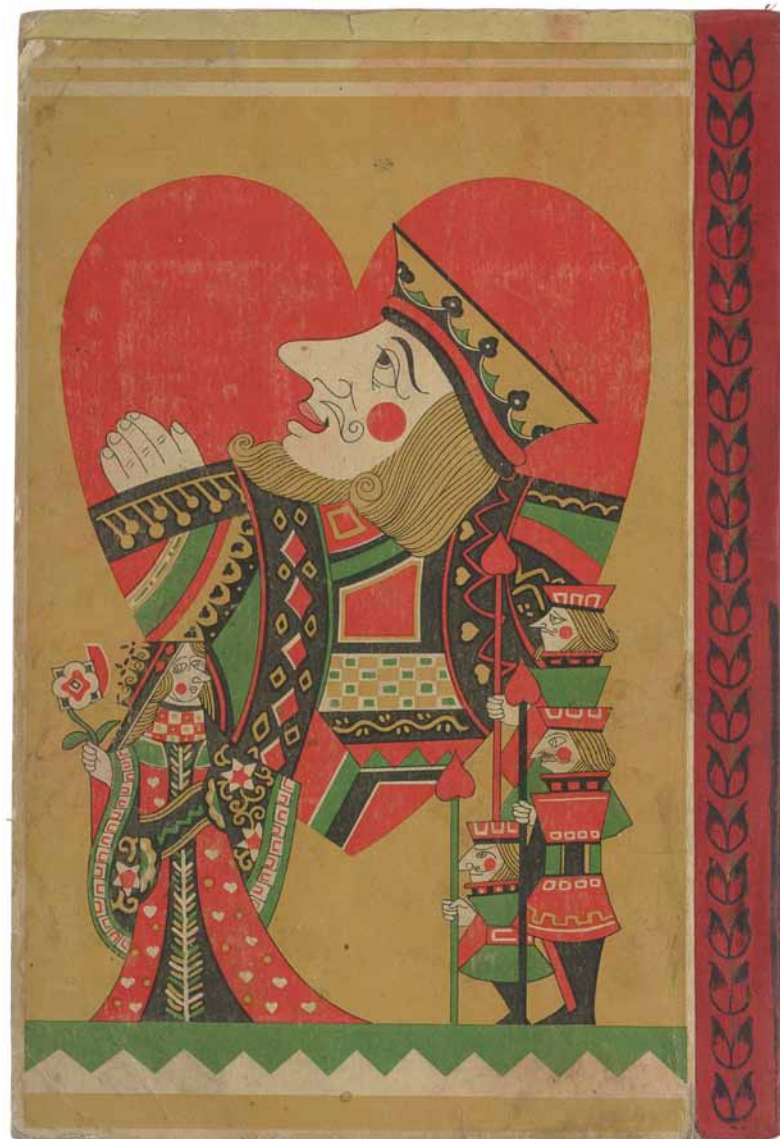
Akutagawa Ryūnosuke (芥川 龍之介; 1892–1927), 'the father of the Japanese short story', considered as one of the most important literature figures in Japan. He and Kikuchi Kan (菊池; 1888–1948) were old schoolmates, though they didn't become close friends until later in life. In 1923 Kikuchi founded the monthly literary magazine *Bungeishunjū* (文藝春秋), which remains one of Japan's most respected magazines today. Furthermore, in 1935 he established The Akutagawa Prize — one of Japan's most prestigious literary prizes.

In 1927, Kikuchi was editing a series of books for children called Complete Works for Elementary Schoolers (小学生全集). He attempted to distract Akutagawa from his deepening depression and asked him to translate Alice's Adventures and Peter Pan for the series. Akutagawa committed suicide midway through his translation, on the 24th of July. Kikuchi finished the translation himself and wrote about these unique circumstances in the afterword.

On March of 1927 Akutagawa published a loose adaptation of Alice's Adventures under title *Kappa* (河童), where the main character spies a strange animal — *the kappa* — and gives chase, ultimately falling down a seemingly-endless hole into Kappaland.

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\$ 600



30 四訂 國語漢文參考圖錄. [Yontei Kokugo Kanbun  
Sankō Zuroku / Japanese Language Reference Book.  
Fourth revise].

Eightieth edition.

Prepared by 藤村 作 [Fujimura Tsukuru], 小野 教孝 [Ono  
Noritaka ].

Preface by 藤村 作 [Fujimura Tsukuru].

東京 [TOKYO], 右文書院 [YŪBUNSHOIN], 昭和16年 [1942].

8VO, [4], 83, 15 PP., ILL.

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Near good condition, tears, stains to the cover and pages, owner's marks on the  
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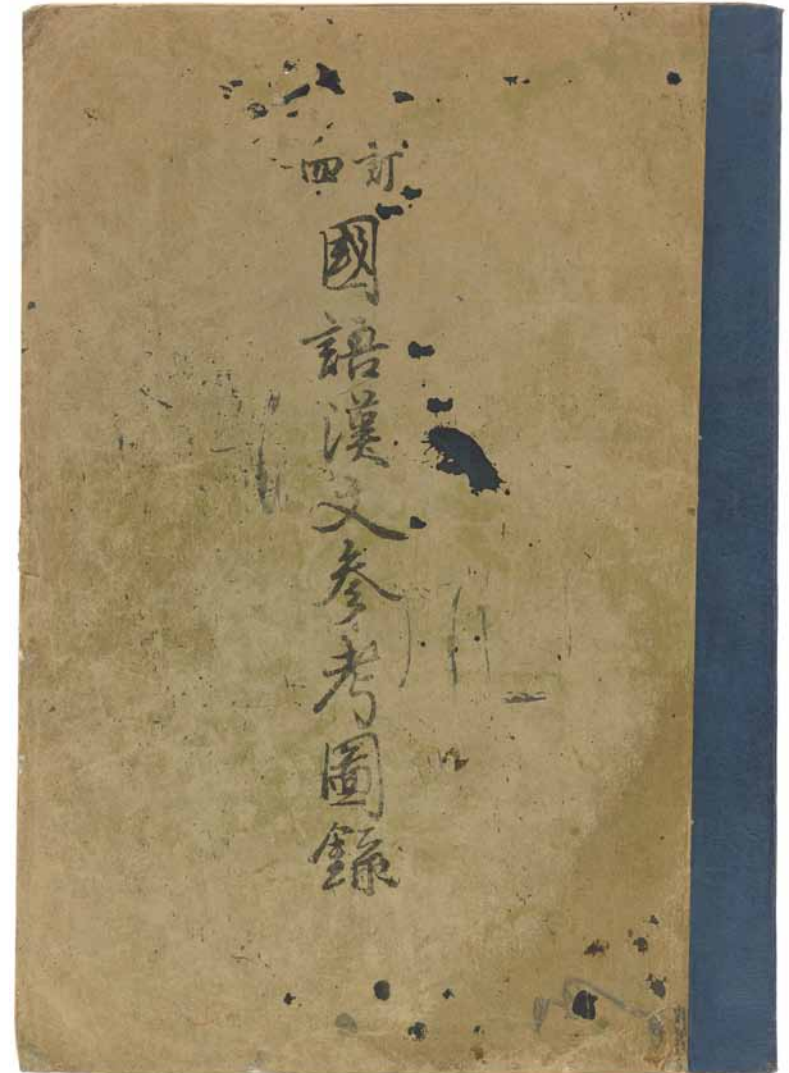
This illustrated 'book of everything' includes different information about Japanese history, nature, art, architecture and many other things. For example, there are images of: men's and women's clothing types and styles (including Western fashion), hairstyles, accessories, samurai armor (how to put on step by step), weapons, gods and goddesses (among them the Statue of Liberty), Japanese toys, painting, musical instruments and dances, means of transport, events, furniture and décor, animals and birds (and mythological animals), insects and fishes, plants, etc. Only images of uniform and Japanese battleships reminds us of the time. There are photos of battleship Ise, cruiser Kako (struck in 1942), submarine I-1 and ocean liner Asama Maru (damaged in 1944).

All items are signed with kanji and furigana, Japanese reading aid (syllabic characters, printed next to a kanji). It is common to use furigana on all kanji characters in works for young children till nowadays.

The book also contains several maps: Heijō-kyō, Nara, Kyoto (folded leave), Kyoto prefecture and other regions, map of Japan.

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