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Cover and pages design with details from our books in this list #6, 7, 9, 13, 18, 21.
TWO EARLIEST LENIN’S BOOKS UNIFORMLY BOUND AND COMPLETE WITH THE ORIGINAL COVERS


*St. Petersburg, N.p. [M.I. Vodovozova], 1899, 8vo, [4], 290 pp., in quarter-leather contemporary binding, original paper wrappers preserved. Small loss of leather on the spine, slightly water-stained to margins of all pages otherwise in near very good condition. Limited to 1 200 copies. First legally published Lenin’s book. First appearing of Lenin’s works in book-format. Printed in October 1898, appeared in bookstores in November 18, 1898. The book was published under another Lenin’s pseudonym – VI. Il’in. Publisher Maria Vodovozova, undisclosed in the edition, specialized on Marxist books. In 1897 Vodovozova edited the collection of articles of her late husband Russian economists Nikolai Vodovozov Ekonimicheskie Etyudy [Economic Studies]. This edition made Lenin decide to publish his own book. Later he even choose nearly same title for it. Economic Etyudy... contains four unpublished and one previously published articles in serials works. He analyses the economic development of Russia from the Marxist point of view. All these articles Lenin wrote in prison or in exile in the Siberia.

The article *K Khronologicheskii Ekonomicheskogo Romantizma* was previously published in the magazine *Novoe Slovo* (under pseudonym Tuulin). To write it Lenin used funds of the one of the finest personal libraries in the Russia – Yudin’s library, located in Krasnoyarsk. The Library of Congress bought this library in 1906. Lenin wrote to his sister whether it is good idea to put this article in the book because *Novoe Slovo* had been closed at that time. He tried to avoid problem with censorship. For this reason he also made the book thick, it wasn’t need to provide such small book to censor preliminary.

*Khronologicheskiy Uzakateli’ Proizvedenii V.I. Lenina, #134. Bernstein, Souvarine #740.

Very rare. Couldn’t be found with original wrappers preserved.

OCLC locates two copies in USA only: in NYPL and Houghton Library.

1b. Il’in Vladimir [Lenin V.] Razvitie Kapitalizma v Rossii [The Development of Capitalism in Russia]


*St. Petersburg, M.I. Vodovozova, 1899, [2], IX, IV, 480, II-VIII, [1]. 3 pl., 8vo, in quarter-leather contemporary binding, original wrappers preserved. In very good condition. Limited to 2 400 copies. Original legal edition of the most important Lenin’s work on economics. This variant of text was never republished. Second edition (1908) was revised and appeared without diagrams. The book was completed in August 1898 and published in March 1899 by Maria Vodovozova. She was expelled from St. Petersburg in 1900, her publishing house was closed by authorities.*

Similar to first book Lenin wrote this work in prison and in exile and used funds of the Yudin’s library.

*Khronologicheskiy Uzakateli’ Proizvedenii V.I. Lenina, #269.

Very rare with originals wrappers preserved.

OCLC locates five copies in USA: in Houghton Library, in Yale University Library, in Columbia University, in University of Wisconsin and in NYPL. Indiana University is keeping imperfect copy.

[Economics. Russia]

(5683-5684) $40 000

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**THE MAN WHO CHANGED THE WORLD**

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BIBLIIONNE - Precious & Rare Books – List for New York 2016 - www.bibliionne.ru
At that time Lenin was 25 years old.
This edition was banned by Russian censorship.

A copy from Marcel Bekus’ library. Marcel Bekus (1888-1939) – revolutionary, who emigrated from Russia and live in Paris (as Leon Bernstein and Boris Souvarine). He had the important book collection. It included very rare copies of Russian revolutionary pamphlets.

Khroronicheskii Ukzatel' Proizvedenii V.I. Lenina #53. Svoznyi Katalog Russkoi Nelegal'noi i Zapreshchennoi Pechati XIX veka # 908, Bernstein-Souvarine # 736.


(4054) $ 3 500


First edition of this ‘important direct appeal to poor peasants’. The other significant part of the book is the draft of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) Program. RSDLP haven’t own program and party rules till 1903, though it formed in 1898. The draft program was published originally in the newspaper Iskra in June 1902. It was prepared by Lenin and Plekhanov despite there were a lot of contradictions between them. Finally this program was adopted at The II Congress of the RSDLP in July-August 1903 and was in force until 1919.

Published in May 1903.
The publisher, The League of Russian Social-Democracy Abroad is organization founded by Lenin in his first exile in October 1901. After October 1903 League was controlled by mensheviks, Lenin’s opposition in RSDLP.

A copy from library of collector Marcel Bekus. He emigrated from Russia in 1919. In his collection there were many books from the library of the RSDLP Central Committee in Geneva. The stamp of the Central Committee and Working RSDLP library in Paris.

The pamphlet published under another V. Lenin’s pseudonym, N. Lenin.
The edition was banned by Russian censorship

Khroronicheskii Ukzatel' Proizvedenii V.I. Lenina, #756. Bernstein, Souvarine #745.

[Politics. Party Program. Russia. Banned]

(5685) $ 1 800

THE FIRST LENIN'S ARTICLE SEPARATELY PUBLISHED TYPOGRAPHICALLY


Geneva, Soluz Bor'by za Osvobozhdenie Rabochego Klussa, 1897, 48 pp., 16mo, in original wrappers. In good condition, ticket on the front cover, owner's stamps.
The first Lenin’s article separately published typographically. All his previous works, pamphlets and leaflets were published lithographically. Anonymous edition.
The second edition. The first edition was false imprint and unobtainable now. Even in catalogue of the Bernstein-Souvarine’s collection our edition noticed as first edition (#736).

Labour legislation was first introduced in Russia in 1882. In 1886 minister of finance Witte initiated the Reform of inspectorate: factory inspection experienced staff was increased and amount of possible penalties for workers were strictly limited. The next phase of the reform started in 1894 in several Russian regions. Lenin addressed his article to workers with the propaganda purposes.
The publisher, League of Struggle for the Emancipation of the Working Class was the first organization was founded by Lenin and his associates in 1895. The article was written shortly before his first arrest ever.

ORIGINAL VERSION OF RUSSIAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC LABOUR PARTY PROGRAM

3. Lenin N. K Derevenskoi Bednote. Obiasnenie dla Krest'ian, Chego Khotiat Sotsial-Demokraty [To the Rural poor: An Explanation for the Peasants of What the Social-Democrats Want]

With the supplement of the draft of Russian Social Democratic Labour Party Program.
4. Spinoza Etika, Dokazannaia v Geometricheskom Poriadke i Razdelennaya na Piat’ Chastei... [Ethics, Demonstrated in Geometrical Order]

Proceedings of the Moscow Psychological Society. Issue V.


Moskva, Tip. A. Gattus, 1892, [2], IV, 385, [2] pp., portrait, 8vo, in half-leather contemporary binding. In good condition, small losses of leather to the spine and corners.

First edition of the best Russian translation of Spinoza’s Etika.

Nikolai Ivantsov (1863-1927) - philosopher and biologist, a member of Moscow Psychological Society (first Russian professional association of psychologists). He prepared this translation in 1884, when he was 21, but didn’t publish it at that time. His translation often reissued in Russia an USSR.

The Spinoza Collection of The Hebrew Union College Library does not have copy of this edition.

OCLC locates one copy of this edition in US only: in University of Pennsylvania Libraries.

[Judaica. Philosophy] $900

5. Bulgakov Mikhail Master i Margarita [The Master and Margarita].

Novel. Foreword by John of Shanghai and San Francisco.


First edition in book form of this most popular Russian novel of XXth. The novel about Devil who visited soviet Moscow was written between 1928 and 1940 but it never published before 1966.

Mikhail Bulgakov (1891-1940) saw only three books published in Soviet Russia during his lifetime, that years he was mostly known as playwright. His main novels, as some plays, stories and short stories, were printed either outside Soviet Russia as The White Guard or after his death only as The Master and Margarita.

The novel appeared for the first time in November 1966 and January 1967 in the Soviet magazine Moskva. It was the only possibility to print it in Russia, in periodicals, not in book format.

The YMCA press that functioned as émigré print-house in Paris published texts of Soviet literature rarely. The preface for the edition was written by a prominent hierarch of the Russian Orthodox Church Outside of Russia John of Shanghai and San Francisco (1896-1966). He noticed that it is the first time Christ appeared as a serious and basic reality in Soviet literature.

This edition didn’t printed on thin paper for Soviet readers.

Master i Margarita published in book format in Soviet Russia for the first time in 1973 only.

[Russian literature] $6500
WITHOUT TCHAIKOVSKY’S MUSIC IS IMPOSSIBLE TO IMAGINE CHRISTMAS


Moscow, chez P. Jurgenson, [1892], [2], 171 pp. notes, plate # 16669, 8vo, in modern cloth binding, original wrappers bound in. In good condition, owner’s marks, bookstore stamp to the first cover and title page, first cover restored.

Title in Russian and French.

Lithographic original edition of this reduction.

Tchaikovsky started to work on the score before his only trip to the US in May 1891. He held Opening Night concert at Carnegie Hall in New York, his appearance make Hall an important musical venue in the United States. After his return home he continued to work to the ballet with Marius Petipa on the libretto adapted from E.T.A. Hoffmann’s story The Nutcracker and the Mouse King.

The first performance of The Nutcracker was held at the Mariinsky Theatre in St. Petersburg on the 18th December 1892. The Nutcracker became a Christmas tradition for many Americans since George Balanchine staged it in 1955.

This reduction for piano prepared by Tchaikovsky’s close friend Sergei Taneyev (1856-1915). Tchaikovsky dedicated to him Francesca da Rimini, Op. 32. The reduction of The Nutcracker is one of the most important works by Taneyev.

Publisher Pavel Jurgenson had exclusive rights for printing Tchaikovsky’s works.

We couldn’t trace any copy of this reduction in US libraries via OCLC.

[Ballet. Piano Score. Russian]

<table>
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<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<tr>
<td>(5064)</td>
<td>$3300</td>
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GALINA ULANOVA

7. Russian ballet. Photoalbum

c. 1977, 19 leaves., hardcover, 32mo landscape. In good condition. Homemade album with photos from 1940-1970s. Sixteen rare photos: five photos 64mo, eleven photos 32mo. Some photos are later impressions.

Seven photos with images of Galina Ulanova (1910-1998), one of the greatest ballerinas of the 20th century. Five her photos came possibly from souvenir photobook.

#1 Galina Ulanova as Giselle in the ballet A. Adana Giselle at the Mariinsky Theatre. She danced this role twice before WWII, in 1932 and in 1934.

#2 Galina Ulanova as Odile in Tchaikovsky’s Swan Lake at the Bolshoi Theatre, choreography by A. Messerer and E. Dolinskaia, for the first time in 1944. Very rare photo in this costume.

#3 Galina Ulanova as Aurora in Tchaikovsky’s The Sleeping Beauty at the Mariinsky Theatre, for the first time in 1929.

#4 Galina Ulanova as Masha in Tchaikovsky’s The Nutcracker staged at the Mariinsky Theatre Choreography by Vasili Vainonen, for the first time in 1934.

#5 Galina Ulanova as Odette in Tchaikovsky’s Swan Lake at the Bolshoi Theatre, choreography by A. Messerer and E. Dolinskaia, for the first time in 1944.

#6, 9 Alla Osipenko, pupil of A. Vaganova, as Odette at the former Mariinsky Theatre, choreography by M. Petipa edited by K. Sergeev, for the first time in 1954.

#7, 10 Galina Mezentseva as Odile at the former Mariinsky Theatre, for the first time in 1973.

#8 Alla Shelest, pupil of A. Vaganova, as Odile at the former Mariinsky Theatre. She danced this role twice in 1938 and in 1942.

# 11 Possibly Inna Zubkovskaya.

#12 Galina Ulanova and Boris Khokhlov in The Fountain of Bakhchisarai at the Bolshoi Theatre, for the first time in 1944.

#13 Galina Ulanova in the dressing room as Juliet at the Bolshoi Theatre, first time in 1946, photo of 1960.

#15, 16 Alexander Bogatyrev as Siegfried in Swan Lake at the Bolshoi Theatre, for the first time in 1972.

[Photoalbum. Russian ballet]

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<th>Title</th>
<th>Price</th>
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<td>(5688)</td>
<td>$750</td>
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"ЩЕЛКУНЧИКЪ" Балет П. Чайковского.

"CASSE-NOISETTE" Ballet de P. Tschaïkowsky.

УБЕРТЮРА. OUVERTURE.

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Переложение для Ф. И. И. Танэва.

PIANO.
COLOURED KODIAK, WOODY AND PRIBILOF ISLANDS


The Russian-American Company established in 1799. It was the Russia's first joint-stock company and came under the direct authority of the Russian Ministry of Commerce. The annual reports of the Company were issued from 1842 to 1871.

Report contains general information about the trading activities of the Company, the Decree to open the Consulate-General of Russia in San Francisco and a table of population in the Russian colonies in America to January 1, 1853.

In 1853 Nikolay Muravyov-Amursky, governor-general of Irkutsk and Yeniseysk (Eastern Siberia) started speaking about selling Alaskan territory for the first time.

The map of the Kodiak Island shows the area of the modern city Kodiak, small part of the Near Island and the Woody Island. The second map with Pribilof Islands was issued in another, unidentified issue of Otchet..., but bound in our copy.

Both maps printed on paper with watermarks J. Whatman 1852 and coloured. The Russian State Library owns uncoloured copies.

In 1784 one of the earliest Russian permanent settlements in America established exactly on the Kodiak Island, Three Saints Bay. Nowadays there are Kodiak Launch Complex.

Stamp of the Tiflis Public Library.


Jubilee volume 1711-1941.

Sedykh M.D. - editor.

[San Francisco], Russian Historical Society in America, [ca 1941], 128 pp., ill., map, 8vo, in original illustrated wrappers. In good condition, crack to front cover.

Limited to 500 copies.

Collection of articles on the history of the discovery and development Alaska by Russians issued by Russian Historical Society in America. The idea of the collection to show the importance of the discovery of Alaska and the beginning of the Russian Orthodox Mission in Alaska and America. However, it is more scientific research, rather than the research on the history of the church.

Contains the work by Clarence Leroy Andrews Russian expeditions in the Pacific Bering and Chirikof published in English and text of Treaty with Russia for the sale of Alaska (1867) in Russian and English languages.

There are an article by Alexandra Sedykh about the history of Fort Ross, an article about the ascending the peak of the Mount Saint Helena in 1841 by Russians and the commandant of Fort Ross A. Rotchev with the original photograph of copper plate with the name of Princess Helena de Gagarin.

The edition contains the map of the sea route of Vitus Bering and A. Chirikov (on June 4-8 October 1741).

Second chairman of the Society Michael Sedykh was the editor of the collection. He was one of the founders of the Museum of Russian Culture in San Francisco. In 1945 he participated in the search and return to the chapel of Fort Ross the old Russian bell.

[Russian America]
#9. Bicentenary of the Discovery of Alaska


#11. Sketch of a Journey from Hang-Tchoo-Foo to Quang-Tchoo-Foo or Canton in China.
response of the Russian Academy of Sciences for the publication of Joseph Delisle and Philippe Buache's map *Carte Général Des Découvertes De L'Amiral de Fonte Et autres Navigateurs Espagnols, Anglais, et Russes, pour la recherche du Passage à la Mer du Sud* (1752). It was drafted by Delisle on the basis of stolen information and contained facts about mythical voyage of Admiral De Fonte.

Here is the Alaska Peninsula takes its form. There is some of the Aleutian Islands and the Commander Islands (Isle de Bering) marked. The expedition proved the existence of water between the continents.

The map shows also the route of Dezhnev's expedition (1648), Bering's (1728) and the Bering-Chirikov expeditions (separate from each other).

The map was engraved by Leonard Schenk Jansz in 1765. [Americana.Map]


Engraved map from the first French edition of G. Mueller *Voyages et découvertes, faites par les Russes...* (Amsterdam, 1766).

A map of Russian researches in the Pacific Ocean. It was compiled on the basis of the *Great Northern Expedition* to Kamchatka and the Northwest coast of America (1733-43) under the command of Vitus Bering together with Aleksei Chirikov. Map prepared under the direction of Mueller, the head of Geography Department of Academy of Sciences. First published in 1754 (republished in 1758). It was the


Engraved map from the fourth part of first Russian edition of Sir George Leonard Staunton's *An Authentic Account of an Embassy from the King of Great Britain to the Emperor of China* (Moskva, 1804-1805).
12. **Twain Mark** Prikliuchenia Toma Soiera [The Adventures of Tom Sawyer].


Nikolaeva M. – translation

Sankt-Peterburg–Moskva, M.O. Wolf, [1909], [4], 404 pp., [4], 8vo, in original publisher’s binding. In good condition, corners slightly bumped, small losses to the spine, small ink spot to edges.

Lifetime editions of Mark Twain. The second and last edition of this translation.

Illustrations by French engraver, lithographer and painter Achille-Louis-Joseph Sirouy were reprinted from the French edition.

Levidova #366.

We couldn’t trace any copy of this edition in US libraries. OCLC locates one copy only of the first edition of this translation in the Miami University Libraries.

[American literature. Juvenile literature]

(5693) $1200

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13. **Dreiser Theodore** N`iu-lork [The Color of a Great City].

Okhrimenko P. – translation.


Moskva-Leningrad, GIZ, 1927, 127 pp., 8vo, in original wrappers with dust-jacket. In good condition, corners slightly bumped, dust-jacket restored, stained to top of the block, owner’s pencil notes.

Limited to 7 000 copies.

One of two editions of this Dreiser’s book published in 1927 in Russia. These two remained the only Russian separate book edition of this stories.

When Theodore Dreiser came to Soviet Russia this edition already appeared. He had a special meeting with one of the executives of the State Publishing House, GIZ, where he heard an explanation about reasons of publishing abridge versions of his books in USSR (to make it cheaper for readers). There he was asked did he want a compensation for his rights, 750 roubles (price for our edition was 65 kopeek, 750 roubles was equivalent of $375). Dreiser rejected this sum and get one thousand US dollars for two books already published by GIZ. He also made an arrangement for future fee for Russian translations, from six hundred to one thousand US dollars per book plus ten percent of amount of sale.

Petr Okhrimenko – lived in USA in 1908-1911. He translated works of Ambrose Bierce, Jack London, Sinclair Lewis, Ernest Hemingway (he translated *A Farewell to Arms* for the first time) etc. His most known work was the translations of novel *Mendel Marantz* by David Fridman. This novel was very popular in the 20s in Russia.

Ivan Pavlov, professor of VKhUTEMAS, prepared wood engravings for this edition using original illustrations by C.B. Falls.

Aleksei Levin was an artist for posters and books, contributor of ROSTA Windows. He illustrated covers for this book.

Rare in the original dust-jacket.

Libman #2358

OCLC locates four copies in US libraries: Indiana University, NYPL, in Princeton University and in University of Pennsylvania.

[American literature]

(5694) $1400
First Stephen Crane’s Magazine Story

in First Crane’s Book in Russian


Series Biblioteka Ogoniok #460.


Moskva, Ogoniok, 1929, 40 pp., 16mo, in original wrappers. In good condition.

The first appearance of any Crane’s fiction in Russian. Limited to 17 000 copies.

The book contains several pretty rare short stories: The Pace of Youth, The Snake, Four men in a Cave and A Tent in Agony - first Crane’s magazine story (1892)

The Pace of Youth appeared in The Open Boat and Other Stories (1898). The Snake is based on an incident when Crane killed a snake in Pile County, Pennsylvania. Men, Women and Boats (1921) included this short story. Four Men in a Cave (1892) is a first story from Sullivan County Tales. 


The cartoon on cover prepared by Konstantin Rotov (1902-1959) otherwise he is unnamed in the edition. This prominent Russian caricaturist was arrested in 1940 and was being held in prison until 1948 and in exile until 1954.

Libman #3100

We couldn’t trace any copy in US via OCLC. The British library has a copy.

[American literature] (5695) $ 800

30,000 Volunteers Wanted


Titov B. - covers.

Moskva - Leningrad, Zemlia i Fabrika, 1930, 232 pp., portrait, 8vo, in original wrappers. Rebacked, wrappers are in near good condition, the text-block in good condition, a few stains.

The first Russian edition of the novel and some short stories.

Limited to 5 000 copies.

This is the second Crane’s book in Russian.

Crane wrote that he was influenced by Leo Tolstoy’s The Sevastopol Sketches, that he read as a child.

The edition contains also some short stories from collection The Little regiment, and other episodes of the American civil war: The Little Regiment (Malen’kii Polk), Three miraculous soldiers (Tri Udivitel’nux Soldata), A mystery of heroism (Taina Geroisma), An Indiana campaign (Pokhod v Shtate Indiana), A grey sleeve (Seryi Rukav) and The veteran (Veteran).


Translation prepared by poet and writer Eugene Lann and his wife, Alexandra Krivtsova. Together they translated works of Charles Dickens. Lann wrote several novels uncluding Dickens (1946). Krivtsova translated works of Sinclair Lewis, Joseph Conrad and Thomas Hardy. They followed the movement of technologically-accurate translation.

The couple ended their days tragically. When Alexandra found out she had a cancer, the couple decided to commit suicide. However, Eugene survived and was accused of murdering his wife. Soon he died before being arrested.

Boris Titov used unusual for Soviet illustrated covers decision with Latin alphabet.

OCLC locates one copy in US libraries only: in the University of Illinois.

[American literature. Civil war. Covers] (5696) $ 700

BIBLIONNE - Precious & Rare Books – List for New York 2016 - www.biblionne.ru
16. Hemingway Ernest Imet’ i ne Imet’ [To Have and Have Not].
Moskva, Khudozhestvennia Literatura, 1938, 240 pp., 8vo, in publisher’s hardback. In good condition, illustrated endpapers and an illustration on the title page.
Limited to 10 000 copies.
Evgenia Kalashnikova was the first who translated into Russian Fitzgerald’s Great Gatsby (1965). She also translated works of Jack London, Bernard Shaw, William Thackeray, Charles Dickens, Theodore Dreiser, John Steinbeck and Sinclair Lewis. However, the translations of Hemingway’s books showed her as a great translator of English prose: she prepared first full translation of A Farewell to Arms.
All Hemingway’s life-time Russian editions printed before WWII are rare.
Libman #6707.
OCLC locates three copies of this edition in US: in the Princeton University, the University of Virginia and the University of South Carolina.
[American literature. Nobel prize for literature]
(5697) $1 300

Kashkin I. - editor of translation and afterword.
Moskva: Khudozhestvennia Literatura, 1939, 626 pp., 12mo, in publisher’s hardback, without dj as issued. In good condition, loss of one of flyleaves.
Limited to 10 000 copies.
The partial translation of author’s collection of short stories (1938) and also the translation of On the American Dead in Spain (New Masses, XXX, February 14, 1939) and War Is Reflected Vividly In Madrid (New York Times, April 25, 1937).
The main translator Ivan Kashkin was a pioneer in the study of Hemingway in Soviet Union. He and his colleagues specialized on translation of American authors of XXth century.
Hemingway wrote about this Russian publication: ‘So long, Kashkin, and good luck. I appreciate your care and integrity in the translation very much. Give my best regards to all the comrades who work on the staff. Comrade is a word I now know quite a lot more than when I first wrote to you’ (Gilenson B. Hemingway in the Soviet Union, 1974). Hemingway called Kashkin ‘the best critic and translator I ever had’. Hemingway gave his surname to one of the heroes of For Whom the Bell Tolls.
This edition was the last Hemingway’s separate book published in USSR until 1956. It was the end of the love of the Soviet authorities for his prose. The reason was the original publication of the novel For Whom the Bell Tolls printed in 1940. Communists in Spain, France and USSR never liked this book and the publications of the Hemingway’s fiction almost completely stopped in Russia.
All Hemingway’s life-time Russian editions printed before WWII are rare.
Libman #6720.
OCLC locates one copy of this edition only, in University at Albany.
[American literature. Nobel prize for literature]
(5698) $2 200
in the book. Their appeared in next edition in 1982 only: M. Bogoslovskaja-Bobrova (The Sisters and The Little Cloud), I. Romanovich (An Encounter and Grace), E. Kalashnikova (Araby, Counterparts and Clay), N. Volzhina (Eveline and The Boarding House), V. Toper (After the Race and Two Gallants), N. Daruzes (A Painful Case, Ivy Day in the Committee Room and A Mother), O. Kholmskaia (The Dead). Most of them were contributors in the translation of Ulysses to Russian in 1935-1936.

This books was the last attempt to introduce Joyce’s fiction to Russian readers for years. The next Joyce’s book edition in Russia appeared in 1982 only to commemorate the centenary of the birth of Joyce. It was the reedition of this translation. The Russian A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man issued in periodical in 1976.

The translator Igor Romanovich was arrested in Moscow on 2th November 1937 (later died in prison), in twelve days other Joyce’s translator Valentin Stenich was arrested in Leningrad (shut next year).

Cover and title page designed by Evgenii Kogan. He was the pupil of Vladimir Favorsky.

The preface was written by Soviet literary critic Ivan Anisimov under pen name N. Garin.

Rare.

OCLC locates two copies of the edition in US only: in Yale University and in Houghton Library in Harvard.

[Irish literature. Misprinted copy]

(5702) $1,800

RUSSIAN JAMES JOYCE MISPRINT

18. Joyce James Dublintsy [Dubliners].

Moskva, Khudozhestvennaya Literatura, 1937, 328 pp., 12mo, in publisher’s hardcover. In good condition, without dj as issued, tear to front endpaper, owner’s inscription on front endpaper.


Limited to 10 000 copies.

The copy has a printing mistake, pages 225-240 printed two times instead of 209-224.

The novel was translated by ’Ivan Kashkin’s workshop school’. Kashkin was the founder of his own school of literary translation. There is no any name of translators
UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS

UKRAINIAN DESIGN FOR HEMINGWAY

19. Hemingway Ernest Vesnyani Potoky [The Torrents of Spring].
Romantichna Povist' Pam'iat Velikoi Natsii [A Romantic Novel in Honor of the Passing of a Great Race].
Series Bibliotechka opovidan'. Na dobrii vechir.
Mitrofanov V. - translation.
Katrushenko I. - covers.
Lviv, Kameniar, 1970, 111 pp., 18mo, in illustrated original wrappers. In very good condition.
Rare edition of first Hemingway's novel The Torrents of Spring (1926) in Ukrainian. The translation made by Volodymyr Mitrofanov. He translated into Ukrainian books by Beecher Stowe, Ray Bradbury and Mark Twain.
This translation wasn't connected with Hemingway's editions in Russian language. First Russian-language edition of this novel published in 1975 in periodical and in 1978 in book format.
The artist Ivan Katrushenko designed covers in folk Ukranian style.
We couldn't trace any copy in OCLC.
(5699) $950

FIRST APPEARANCE OF SALINGER IN UKRAINIAN IN BOOK FORMAT

Logvinenko O., Terekh O., Seniuk O., Pokal'chuk Iu. - translation.
Kiev, Molod', 1984, 272 pp., 8vo, in publisher's hardcover. In very good condition.
The first edition in Ukrainian language. First appearance of Salinger in Ukrainian in book format.
The edition contains also novel Raise High the Roof Beam, Carpenters (translator Oleksandr Terekh) and stories Uncle Wiggily in Connecticut (translator Ol'ga Seniuk) and Franny (Iurii Pokal'chuk).
The Catcher in the Rye was translated by Oleksii Logvinenko.
Though the book was translated from English, translators choose the titles of the main novel and story Uncle Wiggily in Connecticut as loan-translation from Russian-language editions.
OCLC locates one copy only: in Harvard University.
[American literature]
(5700) $650

UKRAINIAN TRANSLATIONS
THE BEST COLLECTOR’S GUIDE TO RUSSIAN CHILDREN’S AVANT-GARDE BOOKS

21. 100 Knig Tvoemu Rebenku [100 Books to Your Child].

Suvorov P. - covers.


Limited to 30 000 copies.

The edition was published as a bibliography for the Soviet mothers as well as the advertising booklet of the State Publishing House (Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'ство). These books should have been educated the new Soviet man.

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