Recent acquisitions:
Russian books and Rossica
XVIII – XX centuries
КУРГАНОВ, Николай Гаврилович [KURGANOV, Nikolay Gavrilovich].

[Книга о науке военной, содержащая в себе умозрение и деяние о укреплении всяких полевых и приморских мест; о нападении и обороне крепостей и гаваней; с описанием бывших знаменитых атак; и с присоединением науки о перспективе и словаря инженерного]. [Book on Military Science, including the construction of fortifications, attack and defence of fortresses and harbours; together with a description of the most prominent attacks; with an engineering dictionary].

[Second title:] Книга Морской Инженер, То есть теория и практика о укреплении напольных и приморских мест: о защищении флотов во укрепленных гаванях, и о бывших знаменитейших атаках многих портов с присоединением науки о перспективе, о напасти и обороне разных крепостей и словаря инженерного.

Publication: Sukhoputniy Kadetskiy korpus, Skt. Peterburg, 1777.

Exceptionally fresh copy of this rare work on military science.

Kurganov's book is an early example of a work on military strategies and concepts, and fortifications compiled by a Russian scientist. It took the Russian Empire a long time to develop its own school of military science. Works on the topic were either available in original languages, mostly English, Dutch or Latin, or were Russian translations of a single source. The ascension to the throne of Catherine II in 1762 and her support of scientific development brought the Russian scientific research to a distinct new level.

In his work Kurganov brought together various foreign sources in order to cover each topic in the most complete way. He didn't only translate the material but also adapted it for the Russian readers. Of particular value is a dictionary of engineering terms at the end of the book – the first of its kind to be available in the Russian language.

Nikolay Kurganov (1725 - 1796) was teaching Mathematics and Navigation at the Naval Academy. Among his pupils were explorer F.F. Bellingshausen and Fedor Ushakov, who was to become the most illustrious Russian naval commander and admiral of the 18th century. In 1750-1753 Kurganov himself took part in expeditions aiming to improve maps of the Gulf of Finland and the Baltic Sea.

Very rare: no copies at auctions in the past 50 years; not in the Russian State library. WorldCat locates a copy in Harvard only.

Provenance: Библиотека для чтения А. Смирдина [A. Smirdin's library for reading] (paper label to upper pastedown).

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (19.7 x 12.6 cm). Title, III - XXXIV, 350 pp., with frontispiece and 9 plates; first title never bound in. Contemporary calf over marbled boards, spine with raised bands, red morocco label to second compartment.

Smirdin 4295; Martynov, Russkaya bibliografiya morskogo dela 1070; Obolianinov 1415; Svodniy Katalog 3365; Sopikov 4449; Gennadi Slovar vol 2, p. 203.

Price: £3,250 [ref: 92959]
2. [SEALLY, JOHN AND IVAN SEMIONOVICH ZAKHAROV (TRANSLATOR)]. Любимец фортуны...
Перевод с французского. [The Favourite of Fortune ... Translated from the French].

Publication: Universitet. tip. u N. Novikova, Moskva, 1782.

Very rare first edition in Russian of the satirical novel The Irishman; or the Favourite of Fortune (1772), translated from Jean-Baptiste Robinet's French version (Le favori de la fortune, 1779; later reissued as Le beau garçon, ou le favori de la fortune, 1784) by Ivan Zakharov. Rochecieu (p. 291) attributes the novel to John Seally (1741/2–1795), author of The Loves of Calisto and Emira (1776) and the opera The Marriage of Sir Gawaine (1782).

This rags-to-riches story came under attack from the critics ('This novel will neither instruct nor entertain', Critical Review; 'Unnatural, frivolous, and indelicate', Monthly Review), but evidently found a readership, with a second edition the same year, and at least three contemporary translations. It was presumably read to pieces, as the English original is extremely rare.

WorldCat locates only a microform copy of the Russian edition (at Harvard).

Description and Bibliographical references: Two parts in one vol., small 8vo (15.8 x 9.5 cm), pp. 144; 155, [1]; some light staining in places throughout; contemporary half calf, some neat restoration to the joints, endpapers renewed.

Sopikov 6085; Svodnyi katalog 3843; Smirdin 8964. See Garside, Raven & Schöwerling 1772: 14, who also list a German translation (Der Günstling des Glücks, 1780), but not the Russian.

Price: £3,750 [ref: 93898]

3. [RUSSIAN ALMANAC] - Придворный месяцослов на лето от рождества Христова 1791 которое есть простое содержащее в себе 365 дней [Court calendar for the year 1791].

Publication: Imper. akademiya nauk, Skt. Peterburg, [1790].

Fresh copy in contemporary wrappers of this almanac issued during the reign of Catherine II.

The Imperial Academy of Sciences had been charged with producing these calendars from 1726 and guarded the privilege jealously. In 1780, the Senate issued a law re-emphasing the Academy's monopoly, after Kh. F. Kleen, the owner of the Artillery and Engineering Department's press, had issued calendars for that year. Kleen was forbidden to sell his calendars and forced to surrender them to the Academy. Almanacs were printed annually, normally in the beginning of December of the antecedent year. In the years 1775 – 1800 they were compiled under the supervision of Stepan Rumovskiy (1734 - 1812), an internationally renowned Russian astronomer and mathematician.

Though the titles of almanacs varied slightly in different years, their content structure largely remained the same. The calendars usually comprised a list of the members of the Imperial court, including foreign nationals, and Russian diplomats abroad, a table of important religious dates, tables of relative distances within the Russian Empire and a section on noteworthy events for the year.

Description and Bibliographical references: 12mo (11.2 x 7.4 cm). Frontispiece, engraved title page signed "I.C. Mayr. sc.", 213 pp.; title page and pp. 57-60 disbound. Paperbound, year “1791” hand written to upper cover.

SK XVIII, vol 4, 512, Rovinskiy, Slovar grav. II, 611.

Price: £1,750 [ref: 93075]
4. МОНТЕСКЬЕ, Шарль Луи де [MONTESQUIEU, CHARLES LOUIS].
Письма персидские. С французского языка перевел кол. сов. Ефим Розновский. [Lettres persanes].

Publication: Shnor, Sankt Peterburg, 1792.

A masterpiece of the French XVIII century literature in an early Russian translation.

Completed in 1721, this Montesquieu work recounts in 161 letters the experiences of two Persian noblemen, Usbek and Rica, who are travelling through France. Having left his seraglio in Isfahan in 1711, Usbek takes on a long journey, accompanied by his young friend Rica. During the trip and their stay in Paris during 1712–1720, they comment, in letters exchanged with friends and mullahs, on numerous aspects of Western, Christian society, particularly French politics and Moors, ending with a biting satire of the System of John Law.

The Lettres persanes was an immediate success and often imitated. In Russia the text widely circulated among upper classes, however, it was available only in original French or other Western European languages, until the first Russian translation by Fiodor Pospelov was published in 1789. It was followed closely by the present edition with the text newly translated by retired collegiate councillor Efim Roznotovskiy (1737-1792).

Very rare. WorldCat locates two copies only - in Harvard and Cambridge University library.

Description and Bibliographical references: Small octavo, two parts in one vol. (19 x 11.5 cm). Title with portrait of Montesquieu engraved by I.K. Nabgolts, 563 pp.; some small marginal repairs, small loss of text (1-2 letters) partly restored in contemporary writing on pp. 131-132, 134, 511-514 corners of pp. 497-498 and 563-564 torn off not affecting text, occasional contemporary inscriptions, one in different hand from 1935 to upper fly leaf. Contemporary calf, black and red morocco label to spine lettered in blind; rubbed, block shaken but holding.

Sopikov 6303; Rodossky 632; Svodnyi Katalog XVIII 4334.

Price: £3,750 [ref: 93899]

5. Громов, Глеб [GROMOV, GLEB]. Позорище странных и смешных обрядов при бракосочетаниях разных чужеземных и в России обитающих народов; и при том нечто для холостых и женатых. [Description of Strange and Laughable Marriage Customs Observed among Foreign and Russian Peoples; And Also Something for the Single and Married].

Publication: Gleb Gromov, Skt. Peterburg, 1797.

An uncommon publication describing curious marriage customs of 43 foreign peoples (French, Icelanders, Armenian, Chinese, Brazilians, Romans etc.) and 18 peoples of Russia, including Chuvash, Cossacks, Tatars, Ukrainians and others.

The author Gromov (1762 or 1763 – 1830) was employed as a collegiate Councillor but his true passion was the writing of entertaining and, at the same time, edifying works on the subject of marriage and family. All the seven works published in his lifetime, with titles like Любовь, книжка золотая [Love, the Golden Book] (1798) and «Любовники и супруги, или Мужчины и женщины (некоторые) [Lovers and Spouses, or Men and Women (Some of Them)] (1798) were aimed at the masses rather than high sophisticated society. Gromov exploited a growing interest in ethnographic studies and adopted it to his purpose of showing the importance of family and marriage in society. Gromov's descriptions of marriage customs were borrowed from scientific works and exploration accounts by authors like S.P. Krashennikov, I.I. Lepokhin and J.G. Georgi.

"Бавилоняне и ассириане покупали себе жен с аукциона, что ныне в обыкновении у Арапов и Сарацян" [“The Babylonians and Assyrians were buying their wives in auctions, which is a common customs among some African peoples and Saratsyns”].

"У Мингрельцов муж нашел жену в прелюбодеянии, берет с любовника ея свинью, которую съедают все трои на месте" ["Among the Mingrelians, if a husband finds his wife in adultery, he demands a pig from her lover, which all three of them eat together on site"]

6. **[BRUCE’S CALENDAR] - Книга, именуемая Брюсовской календарь.**

**Publication:** [Tip. V. Kipriyanova, Moskva, 1810s].

**Complete example of the early edition of this famous civil calendar; very rare as such.**

The calendar was originally edited and published during the reign of Peter the Great by Count Jacob Bruce (1669 - 1735), a Russian statesman, military leader and scientist of Scottish descent. Besides astronomic information, the civil calendar included an astrological forecast for 1710 through 1821, which stirred up strong public interest and prompted numerous imitations.

The popularity of the calendar led to publication of several editions and numerous reissues during the XVII – XVIII centuries. As none of the earlier editions was dated, there is still a significant confusion in bibliographies, as well as auction catalogues, concerning different editions, publication dates and completeness of copies.

A research by Sokrat Klepikov (1895 - 1978), a senior bibliographer of the Russian State Library, is one of the few sources offering a coherent commentary on the calendar’s publication history, on which we rely in the description below.

Simultaneously with the ‘Large Bruce’s calendar’ published in 1709-1715 on six broadsheets (a great rarity with only three complete examples known in Russian libraries) a ‘small’ version was being prepared in a quarto format. However, for unclear reasons the publication encountered delays and presumably was completed 30 years later – in the 1740s (after 1742). The edition was engraved from 47 plates that were used for seven further issues. In the 1780s new plates were engraved with larger font, which brought the number of leaves in the edition up to 49. The third edition, a copy of which is offered here, was prepared in the 1810s. More than half of the plates were specially re-engraved for the publication, including a new title page. Editors also added a new chapter titled “Ведомость, коликое число во время крестных ходов... святых икон допускается”, which further expanded the edition to 51 leaves.

**All the editions described above are rare, especially when complete, as offered here.**

**Description and Bibliographical references:** Small oblong folio (20.8 x 32 cm). Title, 50 engraved leaves, including 9 folding, two leaves with watermarks “МФОМ”, contemporary inscription over the lower margin of several pages: “Иоким Васильева Спиридонова, куплен в 1838 году” [Of Iokim Vasiliev Spiridonov, bought in 1838]; several leaves with restorations, mostly marginal, some with small loss of text. Contemporary calf spine over modern marbled boards; spine rubbed. Kept in modern slipcase.


Price: £7,950 [ref: 93732]
7. НАХИМОВ, АКИМ НИКОЛАЕВИЧ [NAKHIMOV, AKIM NIKOLAEVICH].

Сочинения в стихах и прозе [Works in Verse and Prose].

Publication: Universitet. tip., Kharkiv, 1815.

Very rare first edition of the only book by the “Ukrainian Krylov”. Not in WorldCat or Copac; no other copies of the first edition on the market either in Russia or in the West.

Akim Nakhimov (1782-1814) was born near the city of Kharkov (modern Ukraine). After serving as an official in Saint Petersburg for a short time he returned back to his native city. Well educated and fluent in French, German, English and Latin, he taught Poetry, Grammar and Rhetoric at the Kharkov University before retiring to his family estate in 1811 to dedicate himself to literature. His popular poems and fables satirised bureaucracy, bribery and obsession of the Russian society with the French “high culture”.

Nakhimov published very little during his lifetime, and even those few pieces appeared only in periodicals. His first book came out a year after his premature death at the age of 33, published through the efforts of another Kharkov satirist and fabulist Vasily Maslovich (1792 - 1841). The book was very well received and was followed by 5 further editions (1816, 1822, 1841, 1842 and 1852).

Celebrated Russian critic Vissarion Belinskiy (1811 - 1848) wrote the following: “Nakhimov made his name in literature through his constant inspired fight against the [state] justice system” (“Нахимов составил себе громкое имя в литературе своего времени постоянным вдохновением против правосудия”).

Provenance: K.A. Shenaevich (stamp on rear pastedown); bookseller’s small stamp on rear pastedown.

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (21 x 13 cm). 136 pp., including title; scattered spotting. Contemporary Russian sprinkled half calf, flat blind-tooled spine, red morocco label; extremities rubbed.

Sm. Sok. 887; Belinskiy, Complete Works (Moscow, 1954), vol. V, p. 130.

Price: £3,250 [ref: 93240]

8. ТОЛСТОЙ, ФЕДОР ПЕТРОВИЧ (ХУДОЖНИК) И А.С. ШИШКОВ (РЕДАКТОР) - TOLSTOY, FEDOR PETEROVICH (ARTIST) AND A.S. SHISHKOV (EDITOR).

Собрание резных изображений с медалей, представляющих знаменитейшие воинские действия, происходившие в 1812, 1813 и 1814 годах [Collection of Carved Images Of Medals Representing Famous Military Events of 1812, 1813, and 1814].

Publication: Sankt Peterburg, Plavilshchikov, 1818.

Exceptionally fresh example of this rare edition celebrating the major battles during the Napoleonic Wars.

In 1816 renowned artist Count Fedor Tolstoy (1783-1873) submitted a project to the Imperial Academy of Sciences proposing to make 19 medals that would celebrate in a pure neo-classical style the progress of the allied forces against Napoleon, once the Russian army - and winter- had mortally struck the Grande Armée in 1812. The designs were to follow his earlier medal that proved to be a real success - Родомысл девятого на десять века, showing Alexander I as Rodomysl, a god of the ancient Slavs.

The Academy of Sciences’ board unanimously approved the presented proposal. It also agreed to fund the publication of engraved designs meanwhile Count Tolstoy was preparing wax casts for the medals. Two years later the present book was published in three variants: with text in Russian, French and German. The plates were engraved by one of the best graphic artists and engravers of the time – Nikolay Utkin (1780 - 1863).

Tolstoy’s wax casts were finished only by 1836 (now in the Russian Museum), and became quickly popular: they can be admired nowadays in the Winter Palace as large stucco decorations on the walls of a special room dedicated to them; they are also used on some prestigious vases, one of which is in the Hermitage Museum, another one in the Literature Museum of Pushkin House in St. Petersburg.
Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (26 x 21 cm). 46 pp., 20 engraved plates by N. Utkin after F. Tolstoy, uncut. Publisher's blue printed wrappers.

Obolyaninov 2551; Vereshchagin 865 ("Rare"); Mezhdunarodnaya kniga 909; Rovinskiy, Slovar' russkikh graverov II, 1064.

Price: £4,750 [ref: 93704]


Publication: Skt. Peterburg, Morskaya tip., 1820.

An incredibly rare illustrated Russian translation of the famous French version of the Bible, which modified and interpreted text, making the sacred content more accessible for the masses. This edition is absent from the library holdings outside Russia and standard bibliographies.

Crisp copy with Imperial provenance.

This Russian translation was completed by Vasilii Krylov and based on the “latest revised edition” of L'Histoire du Vieux et du Nouveau Testament, représentée avec des figures et des explications édifiantes [...] written by De Royaumont (Nicolas Fontaine, 1625-1709), a Jansenite, of the Port-Royal movement that strove to purify Catholicism. He completed this work during his captivity at the Bastille (1666-68), supposedly with much help from the French theologian, priest of Port-Royal and humanist Lemaistre de Sacy (1613-84), who was his companion during the imprisonment.

Works that offered interpretations of the Old and New Testament grew increasingly popular in the Russian Empire in the 1780s – 1830s, with most of the publications being translated from original Greek or French works. Before 1822, when the New Testament was first published in modern Russian, the Bible was available only in the Church-Slavonic language. As a vast majority of the population could not read it fluently or at all, they referred to priests for interpretation and to texts like the one offered. The clergy strove to retain control over the interpretations of the Bible, which resulted in many texts being censored and banned in the XVII – early XVIII centuries.

The offered edition of the “History of the Old and New Testament” is exceptionally rare. It is absent from the holdings of the Russian State Library and appears neither in WorldCat nor Copac. A copy at the Russian National Library is defective, lacking a title.

This edition is absent from the standard bibliographies, which instead include later and more widely known Russian translation of the same French work done by Dmitriy Maksheev. It was published in 1828 under a slightly shortened title and with 172 plates. The name of the original French author here is stated as de Sacy as opposed to Royaumont in our earlier version by Krylov.

Maksheev's translation is an independent work with most parts of the text differing from the 1820 edition. Some differences are purely stylistic, other perhaps ideological. For instance, a chapter titled "The Fall of Adam and Eve" in the 1820 edition becomes “The Fall of Adam” in the later version. Though Maksheev does not mention the existence of an earlier Russian translation in his introduction, it is worth noting that some passages in his version are identical to the Krylov's translation, with only occasional changes in the order of words. One can be almost certain that Maksheev had a copy of the 1820 edition and used it extensively.

The rarity of our edition may perhaps be explained by the flaws in the censorship procedure. At that time all the spiritual literature
was legally required to go through the Church Censorship (Духовная Цензура) that would make sure that the work was not breaching the existing dogma. While Maksheev's translation went through this standard procedure, the censorship approval for the 1820 edition bears only the name of Ivan Timkovskiy. He was a Saint Petersburg censor, generally not entitled to review spiritual literature, which was within the responsibility of the church. It is quite possible that the mistake was soon uncovered and the already printed edition was banned.

This copy comes from the library of Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolaevich of Russia (1831 – 1891), a son of Tsar Nicholas I of Russia and Alexandra Feodorovna. Trained for the military, as a Field Marshal he commanded the Russian army of the Danube in the Russo-Turkish War, 1877–1878.

Provenance: Grand Duke Nikolay Nikolaevich (1831-1891; bookplate), contemporary inscription to upper fly leaf “Книга сия Иеромонаха Тарасия” [This book belongs to priest Tarasiy].

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (20.2 x 12.8 cm), 3 parts bound in 1. Frontispiece, title, [12], vi, [2], 198 pp., with 53 engraved plates; title, 234 pp., with 18 plates; title, [2], 221 pp., with 39 plates; small hole with loss of a few letters to pp. 53-54, part 1; small light waterstain to several ll. in part 3; part 3. Contemporary full calf, blind tooling to spine, red morocco label to spine with lettering in blind; upper joint partly split.

SK 1801-1825, No 4490; Smirdin 808 (priced at 18 rub); not in Obolyaninov, Sopikov, Ulianinskiy.

Price: £9,250 [ref: 93202]

10. **[CHOPIN, J. -M.]. Coup-d’oeil sur Pétersbourg.**

Publication: Ponthieu, Paris, 1821.

Fresh example, uncut, of these uncommon notes on Russian culture, people, politics, history and geography.

Jean-Marie Chopin (1796-1871) was a French-Russian writer and traveller. Born in St Petersburg, he became secretary and librarian to Prince Kurakin, former Russian ambassador to France. Inspired by his experiences in the Russian Tsarist empire, he wrote several books on the matter. He is also known for his translations of several works by Pushkin and Dickens.

This work is a compilation of Chopin's notes from his time in Saint Petersburg. Initially intending to write a history book, as he explains in the preface, Chopin then decided to publish a work with a more personal view. Chopin describes the city, social and political climate during Alexander I's reign, Russian army, religion, music, food, superstitions, aristocratic families and the Russian language. Each description is subjective, infused with Chopins' personal impressions and opinions, which makes it a fascinating and easy read.

In the chapter dedicated to the Russian literature, Chopin says “La litterature russe a des richesses que l’Europe ignore” before giving a literary criticism of Russian writers such as Ozeroff and Schikawskoy.

The second part of the work includes a Russian translation of 'Callisthene', a short story by Fon-Wisen, which according to the author was very popular in Russia at the time, followed by a compilation of poems and plays, written in the style of various authors.
Uncommon: WorldCat locates only six copies in public holdings in the West.

**Description and Bibliographical references:** Octavo (22 x 13.5 cm). [4], 239 pp.; waterstain to last 5 leaves. Uncut in contemporary pink wrappers with beige paper spine, hand written title to spine.

Quérard II, 374.

Price: £750 [ref: 92857]

11. **[ABC] - Российская азбука. Rysk ABC-bok.**

**Publication:** J. Erenckell, Helsingfors, 1831.

**Exceptionally rare ABC used to teach the Russian language in the country recently incorporated into the Russian Empire.**

The transferring of Finland from Sweden to Russia in 1809 meant the introduction of a new imperial language to the population of the country, whose main native languages were Swedish and Finnish. Although knowledge of Russian became a formal requirement for Finnish government and clerical officials as early as 1818, a practical problem was created by the lack of teachers and teaching tools.

An important difference between Russian and the other languages was that Russian had not been taught in the country at all during the Swedish period. Teaching tools for the language - textbooks, grammars and dictionaries - had to be created rapidly and out of nothing. In fact, the textbooks used for teaching French and German in Finland during the early XIX century were all produced in Sweden, and occasionally reprinted by the local printing houses in Finland.

Initially, local printing houses did not possess Russian types. Although the problem was resolved relatively rapidly, types for special needs, such as for accented vowels letters (like in the offered edition), continued to be scarce until the 1830s.

**Very rare:** Not in the Russian State or Public libraries, WorldCat locates a copy at the National Library of Sweden only.

**Description and Bibliographical references:** Twelvemo (18.7 x 11.2 cm). 44 pp., text in Russian and Swedish. Contemporary marbled boards; rebacked. Inscriptions in two hands dated 1839 and 1916.

Juha Janhunen (University of Helsinki), Introducing the Imperial Language: Early Russian Language Tools for Use in Finland (in Slavica Helsingiensia 35, Helsinki, 2008).

Price: £1,950 [ref: 93901]

Publication: Ernest Bourdin, Paris, 1842.

This beautiful volume is one of the rarest works on the natural history of Russia.

Anatoliy Demidov (1812-1870) or, as his name was westernised, Anatole de Demidoff, was the son of Paul Grigoryevich Demidov (1738-1821), a distinguished traveller and benefactor of Russian scientific education.

This scientific expedition through southern Russia and the Crimea was sponsored by Anatoliy to the tune of half a million francs. He gathered a team of experts under the leadership of Frédéric Le Play, including Raffet as official artist, and the critic Jean Janin to compile the official account, hoping that this publication would put him back in favour with the Tsar, who was unhappy with his decision to settle in France. However, the almost entirely French composition of the expedition team inevitably militated against this outcome.

The results of the expedition appeared in two sections. The first part is Demidoff’s account of his voyage and mission in Russia and Crimea published in 1840. This atlas volume of fine natural history plates is part of the second section and was published in 1842 together with three volumes of scientific observations by Huot, Leveille, Rousseau and Nordmann (Demidoff’s travelling companions). The well-executed plates include, among others, 32 plates of fish and mammals (4), birds (3), snakes (11), mushrooms (7) and shells (12).

Description and Bibliographical references: Atlas volume only, large folio (43.5 x 30 cm). Half-title, title, 95 lithographed plates, including 84 hand-coloured and 4 folding maps at the rear, all with tissue guards; some light spotting throughout. Contemporary brown calf, blind tooled decorations to covers, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering to three compartments, gilt edges; rebacked, boards rubbed.

Atabey 337 (for 8vo edition of 1840), Brunet II, 583; Carteret III, 197; Nissen 1072; Vicaire III, 167. not in Blackmer. Nissen ZBI 1072 (13 mentions phrenology boards); Brunet II, 583.

Price: £6,750 [ref: 90387]


Publication: Simon Raçon, Auguste Bry and others for Ernest Bourdin, Paris, 1848.

First edition of this atlas volume illustrating this famous voyage around the Black Sea.

The superb suite of plates, each accompanied by an explanatory text, show scenes sketched on the trip along the territories of modern Romania, Moldova, Hungary, Ukraine, the Crimean Peninsula and Turkey. They were lithographed from his own drawings by Raffet, and brilliantly printed by Auguste de Bry; “When Raffet returned to Paris with many sketches, he told the Gihaut brothers that he was ‘burning to execute them’ as lithographs … but his pursuit of perfection delayed the appearance of Prince Demidoff’s book for ten years. The aspect of the countries and people visited by Demidoff, not to mention the nature of their manners and customs, was largely unfamiliar to the Europeans of that day. Raffet placed these things before them [so] … as to capture the interest of ‘the military expert and the engineer, the captain and the simply curious like ourselves.’ The wild scenery and exotic architectures of the region are displayed; cities and villages alternate with rivers, plains, and mountains. Hungarian, Tartar, and gypsy life is shown with a vivid command of ‘local colour.’ The grandiose military colony of Czar Nicholas at Vosnessensk appears in all its glory, even as the vast Russian army is passed in review. And there are many portraits, the most striking of which is that of the Czar, the most engaging that of Raffet himself in the uniform of the expedition with his sketchbooks under his arm” (Ray).
Description and Bibliographical references: Folio (53.3 × 34 cm). With lithographic additional pictorial title by Raffet printed on India paper, mounted, and 99 similar plates, bound without the map, 64 pp. explanatory text, no text accompanying plates 88-100, which, being the portraits, are self-explanatory. Modern red calf over marbled boards, slip-case to style.

Atabey 337 (for 8vo edition of 1840), Nissen 1072. not in Blackmer, Brunet II, 583.

Price: £5,950 [ref: 94049]

14. [Saint Petersburg] - Адресная книга Санкт-Петербургского биржевого купечества, биржевых маклеров и браковщиков при Санкт-Петербургском порте. [Address Book of Saint Petersburg Exchange Merchants, Brokers and Inspectors at the Saint Petersburg Port].


The first commodities exchange in Russia was organised in 1703 on the order of Peter the Great, who was inspired by an exchange he saw in Amsterdam. The new organisation was aimed at facilitating negotiations between merchants, creating business opportunities and making information on prices, supply and demand more transparent. The exchange was open to all the Russian and foreign merchants.

For almost a century the St. Petersburg exchange remained the only such market officially recognised by the Russian state (only in 1796 an exchange was open in Odessa, and in 1837 – in Moscow). Since its establishment the exchange was largely inefficient due to the lack of regulations, until the Minister of Finance von Cancrin introduced the Exchange Charter and set up the Exchange Council. Around the same time the deals at the exchange started to also involve shares and bonds in addition to commodities.

From 1844 the St. Petersburg Exchange Council started to publish an address book listing all the Russian and foreign merchants and brokers dealing at the exchange, as well as inspectors controlling the quality of commodities at the St Peters burg port. The address book was issued irregularly until 1881.

Rare. We could not trace any other copies on the market in the past several decades. Not in WorldCat or Copac.

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (21 x 14 cm). Title, 78 pp. Original cardboard; slightly rubbed; minor foxing, some single notes and underlinings with pencil.

Dmitriy Kondratiev, Kak v Rossii birzha stroilas (Moskva, 2001).

Price: £1,500 [ref: 91378]
WITH THE BIRD-EYE VIEW OF THE CAPITAL

15. МИХНЕВИЧ, Владимир Осипович [MIKHNEVICH, VLADIMIR OSIPOVICH]. Петербург весь на ладони [Guide to Saint Petersburg].

Publication: Plotnikov, Skt. Peterburg, 1874.

FRESH EXAMPLE OF ONE OF THE BEST AND MOST COMPREHENSIVE GUIDES TO THE XIX CENTURY IMPERIAL CAPITAL; COMPLETE WITH THE LARGE FOLDING PLAN.

The guide was compiled by Vladimir Mikhnevich (1841-1899, St Petersburg), a journalist, writer, historian of everyday life and expert of regional ethnography. It comprises two parts and an annex, including a historical overview of the city, description of the geography, climate, administrative division, landmarks, social statistics, official institutions, major industries and transport system.

As opposed to the earlier exhaustive topographical descriptions, this genuinely portable reference work liberated the reader-tourist to wander the city, empowered to consult the text at hand about any monument, square, or institution. Mikhnevich suggests several spots from which tourists can obtain the best "panoramic" views of Saint Petersburg, but also provides passionately detailed information that includes 1874 calendars for religious faiths practised in the Russian capital, seating plans and pricing for the major theatres, fire signals, and train schedules.

This copy comes from the Orlino – one of the oldest estates in the environs of Saint Petersburg, which was burnt down during the Second World War. In different times it housed such prominent families as the Naryshkiny, Buturliny and Frederiksy. The book is likely to have belonged to the library of Count Nikolay Sergeevich Stroganov (1866-1907), who inherited the Orlino estate from his prematurely deceased wife Princess Sofia Illarionovna Vasilchikova in 1871. Stroganov had a remarkable library of XVIII-XIX century books in Russian and French, part of which was moved to the Gatchinsky Palace in 1926.

RARE EDITION, ESPECIALLY WHEN COMPLETE.

Provenance: The Orlino estate, Gatchinsky District (paper shelf mark “III.O. Орлино №239” to spine), probably from the library of Count Nikolay Sergeevich Stroganov (gilt lettering “Н.С.” to lower spine).

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (21.7 x 15.5 cm). Title, [2], 251, [2] pp., a folding view of St. Petersburg, 254-554, IV pp., a large folding plan, [2], LXXX, VI pp.; marginal tears to folding plate and plan, some repaired. Contemporary quarter calf over cloth boards, spine with raised bands, gilt ruled, with gilt lettering to two compartments; slightly rubbed, corners bumped.


Price: £2,950 [ref: 93927]
16. МАЦКЕВИЧ, Николай Иванович [MATSKEVICH, Nikolay Ivanovich]. Гвардейский отряд почетного конвоя Его Величества в Турецкую войну 1877-1878 гг. [The Guard's Detachment of His Majesty's honorary Escort during the Turkish War 1877-1878].

Publication: [Varshavskiy uchebn. okrug], Varshava, 1880.

A first-hand account of the service of the detachment charged with the protection of the Emperor during the Russo-Turkish war.

The Guard's Detachment of His Majesty's honorary Escort was formed on May 11, 1877, at the beginning of the Russo-Turkish War, with the purpose of providing security for the main headquarters of the front-line forces during Alexander II's stay there. After the Emperor left the headquarters in December same year, the detachment that consisted of two companies of infantry, half-squadron of cavalry, half-company of sappers and of infantry artillery, was in service to the Commander in Chief of the front-line army. The detachment was disbanded on November 29, 1878.

Nikolay Matskevich (1843 - 1885) served in the Guard's Detachment of His Majesty's honorary Escort, and was engaged in the crossing of the Danube river by the Russian army in June 1877.

Rare. WorldCat locates only one copy outside Russia – in NYPL. We could not trace any other copies available on the market either in Russia or in the West.

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (23.6 x 17 cm), XII incl. title, 288, 68 pp., 6 plates; spotting to pp.92-93. XX century brown cloth with original printed upper wrapper laid on upper cover.

Price: £1,250 [ref: 93229]

17. ГЛИНОЕЦКИЙ, Николай Павлович [GLINOETSKIY, Nikolay Pavlovich]. Исторический очерк Николаевской Академии Генерального Штаба [Historical Study of the Nicholas Academy of the General Headquarters].


Detailed historical overview of the prestigious military academy, where Russian Imperial Army officers with higher military education were trained. It was established in 1832 in Saint Petersburg and named initially the Imperial Military Academy (Императорская военная академия). In 1855 it was renamed into Nicholas General Staff Academy to commemorate deceased Emperor Nicholas I, who actively facilitated establishment of the school.

From 1832 to 1918, the Academy trained 4,532 General Staff officers and significantly contributed to the development of military theory in Russia. Many celebrated military commanders were among its alumni, including Mikhail Skobelev, Nikolai Stoletov, Aleksandr Kolchak and Pyotr Wrangel.

The work was written by the Academy professor Nikolay Glinoetskiy (1830—1892), a Russian general and respected military writer.

This copy comes from the library of Boris Voynarskiy (1895-1957), who participated in the Civil war in the rank of Captain and served in Alekseevskiy artillery division. He later emigrated to France, where he assembled a unique military library.

Provenance: Boris Pavlovich Voynarskiy (stamp to upper flyleaf and title, signed binding).

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (25.4 x 16 cm). Title, VIII, 385, 205, 101 pp, with 14 pl. Original dark blue morocco-backed cloth, spine stamped in gilt and blind, all edges gilt; slightly rubbed.

I.M. Kaufman, Russkie biograficheskie i bibliograficheskie slovari, (Moscow, 1955), No467.

Price: £1,250 [ref: 93394]
18. ПОТОЦКИЙ, Павел Платонович [POTOTSKYI, Pavel Platonovich]. Гвардия русского царя под Нарвою в 1700 и 1704 году [The Guard of the Russian Tsar at Narva in 1700 and 1704].

Publication: Sankt Peterburg, Skorokkhodov, 1890.

**Very rare work published in the edition of 200 copies only glorifying the exploit of the Russian troops in the Great Northern War and military reforms of Peter the Great.**

The book was published on the occasion of manoeuvres conducted in 1890 in the environs of Narva by the Preobrazhenskiy and Semiovskiy regiments - the elite Guards regiments created by Peter the Great. One hundred and ninety years earlier the same place played witness to a bitter defeat of the Russian forces that signified an important turn in the military history of the Empire.

The Battle of Narva on 19 November 1700 was an early battle in the Great Northern War. A Swedish relief army under Charles XII of Sweden defeated a Russian siege force three to four times its size. Afterwards Peter the Great maintained that this overwhelming defeat had been a blessing because it forced him to take vigorous action to create a modern army. Four years later, Peter returned with 45,000 men, far better trained and equipped than before and took the town.

The book was published at personal expense by Pavel Pototskiy (1857 —1938), a historian and Russian military commander, distinguished in the combat of the First World War. It includes multiple plans, diagrams and drawings made by the Army of Peter the Great, and illustrations of the battle.

**Very rare:** not in the collections of Russian State or Public libraries; WorldCat locates only one copy - in the National Library of Poland (with 13 plates only).

Provenance: From the library of Leningrad based historian Oleg Vasilievich Kharitonov, research fellow at the Historical Artillery Museum (ex-libris to upper pastedown).

*Description and Bibliographical references:* Quarto (26.6 x 20.7 cm). 48 pp., including title, with 14 engraved plates. Modern brown cloth.

Price: £2,500 [ref: 93705]

19. ВАСНЕЦОВ, Василий (художник) [VASNETSOV, Vasily (artist)].

Меню ужина 20 мая 1896 [Menu for the dinner on 20 May 1896].

Publication: A.A. Levenson, Moscow, 1896.

Attractive menu for the celebratory dinner that followed the coronation of the last Russian tsar Nicholas II and his spouse held at the Cathedral of the Assumption in Moscow on 14 May.

*Description and Bibliographical references:* Broadside (41 x 25 cm), chromolithograph after V.Vasnetsov, printed in gold and various colours; light wear to two corners.

Price: £1,750 [ref: 92618]
20. **[HERZL, THEODOR] - Р.М. БРАЙНИН [R.M. BRAININ]**. Доктор Теодор Герцль: биографический этюд. Перевод с древне-еврейского языка; с приложением речи Герцля, произнесенной им на Всемирном конгрессе сионистов в Базеле, и портрета его. [Doctor Theodor Herzl: A Biography].

*Publication*: Satanovskiy, Ekaterinoslav, 1898.

**RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE BIOGRAPHY OF THEODOR HERZL IN RUSSIAN PUBLISHED IN HIS LIFETIME AND ONLY A YEAR AFTER THE FIRST ZIONIST CONGRESS.**

From the note on page 3 we known that the work was compiled by Reuben Brainin (1862, near Vitebsk, Belarus – 1939, New York), a Russian Jewish publicist, biographer and literary critic. At different times Brainin contributed to the periodicals Ha-Meliz, Ha-Zefirah, Ha-Maggid, and Ha-Shiloah, making his name as an intermediary between Western and Jewish literature and culture. He also wrote about one hundred biographical sketches of modern Jewish scholars and writers.

In this publication Brainin included a text of the Herzl's speech given at the First Zionist Congress in Basel in 1897, which laid the foundations for the political process culminating in the creation of the state of Israel. The biography was translated into English and published under the title *The Life of Herzl* in New York in 1919.

**VERY RARE.** WorldCat locates only two copies in public libraries: in the Yeshiva University, New York and the National Library of Israel; NYPL holds only a microform.

*Description and Bibliographical references*: Small octavo (20 x 13 cm). 23 pp., with a portrait of Herzl; some light spotting. Publisher's wrappers.

*Price*: £650 [ref: 93432]


*Publication*: Izd. Devriena, Sankt Peterburg, [c. 1910].

**EXCEPTIONALLY FRESH EXAMPLE IN ORIGINAL WRAPPERS OF THIS ATTRACTIVELY ILLUSTRATED COLLECTION OF CHILDREN’S SONGS.**

The book comprises 26 Russian folk songs accompanied by music, including the famous “Чижик” [Siskin]. Its peculiar lyrics “-Chizhik Pyzhik, where've you been? On Fontanka, drinking vodka” - is said to have referred to the students of the Imperial Legal Academy in Saint Petersburg. The Academy’s official green and yellow uniforms apparently made the students look like siskins. One of their habitual and clandestine places of gathering was a well-known local Petersburg hostelry near by. In commemoration of the song an 11-centimeter statue of a siskin was installed near the Summer Garden in 1994, on the site of the former Imperial Legal Academy.

**VERY RARE**: no copies in the Russian National or State libraries; WorldCat locates a copy only in Staatsbibliothek in Berlin.

*Description and Bibliographical references*: Oblong folio (25 x 33 cm). 32 pp., including title, with multiple colour illustrations. Publisher’s pink cloth with lettering and decorations stamped in gilt and white to upper cover, publisher’s wrappers; wrappers worn, with tears.

*Price*: £1,350 [ref: 93959]
22. ДАЛЬ, Владимир Иванович [DAHL, Vladimir Ivanovich]. Толковый словарь живого великорусского языка [Dictionary of the Great Russian language].

**Publication:** Volf, Skt. Peterburg - Moskva, 1912.

**Fresh copy of the most comprehensive dictionary of the Russian language at the time of publication.** It includes 200,000 words and 30,000 proverbs and sayings that are used to illustrate the meaning of the words explained. Vladimir Dahl (1801-1872) has dedicated 53 years of his life to this monumental work. He started collecting words for a future dictionary from the age of eighteen and passed away working on the second edition of this work. After the first issues of the dictionary came out Dahl was awarded the Konstantinivskaya medal. In 1868 he was elected an honorary member of the Academy of Sciences and awarded the Lomonosov Prize.

The third and fourth editions were edited by Jan de Courtenay (1845 – 1929), one of the most influential linguists in Russia in the late 19th - early 20th century, and are famous for having included Russian swearing words.

**Description and Bibliographical references:** Four vols, fourth edition. Octavo (27.2 x 19 cm). Half-title, frontispiece, title, III, [1], XVI, XIV, 1744, VIII pp.; Half-title, title, 2030 pp.; Half-title, title, 1782 pp.; Half-title, title, 1619, text in two columns per page, pagination according to columns. Original publisher's black morocco spine over green cloth boards, spine richly gilt; covers slightly chipped in a few places.

**Price:** £3,750 [ref: 93954]

23. КОГУТ, Адольф и А.А. Фрем (переводчик) [KOHUT, Adolph and A.A. Frem (translator)]. Знаменитые евреи, мужчины и женщины в истории культуры человечества: Биографии и характеристики великих людей настоящего и прошлого [Famous Jews, Men and Women in the History of Human Culture: Biographies and Characteristics of Great Persons of the Present and Future].

**Publication:** Kozman, Odessa, 1902 - 1903.

Impressive and substantial work, which demonstrates through biographies of prominent personalities the important contribution made by Jewish people to cultural, social and scientific development of the world.

The two volumes comprise stories of lives and achievements of composers and musicians Georges Bizet and Anton Rubinstein, sculptor Mark Antokolsky, writers Max Nordau and Theodor Herzl, historians Heinrich Grätz and Flavius Josephus, doctor Cesare Lombroso and many others. The work is of particular interest because of the great number of photographs and other illustrative matter, brought together for the first time, from sources either unknown or not readily accessible.

Adolph Kohut (1848 - 1917) was a German writer, journalist and a member of the Academy of Sciences in Budapest. Besides publishing more than 200 books and monographs, Kohut was a frequent contributor to the literary periodicals of Germany, Hungary, and America.

**Provenance:** Ya.D. Yagunov (stamp dated 25 February 1938 to titles).

**Description and Bibliographical references:** Two vols, octavo (25 x 17.5 cm). Title, VI, 552 pp, with 2 ll. facsimile and multiple ill. in text, incl. 17 full page; Title, IX, 424 c., with multiple ill. in text, incl. 6 full page; spotting throughout, one leaf in vol 2 loose. Publisher's cloth with decorative spines and uppers boards stamped in gilt; slightly rubbed, gilt darkened.

**Price:** £1,250 [ref: 92989]
24. SAMOKISH, Nikolay and Sergey SOLOMKO (artists). Сводно-Гвардейский батальон, а ныне Собственный Его Императорского Величества Сводный Пехотный полк на страже у Царского трона [The Free Guards Battalion now His Majesty's Own Free Mounted Regiment in service to the Tsar].

Publication: Montvid, Skt Peterburg, 1909.

His Majesty's Own Free Mounted Regiment was created from the guards infantry unit of the Russian Imperial Army for the “immediate protection of the Emperor” in 1881.

The present work, luxuriously produced and illustrated by the two best artists of the time, was not only providing an extensive historical overview of the regiment but also serving an ideological purpose. Its content was to emphasise the importance of the service of the regiment and instill a sense of pride and honour in the officers.

The edition briefly explains the duties of the guards considering, respectively, all the ranks in a strict order. The historical overview covers an accession to the throne of Emperor Alexander III, formation of The Free Guards Battalion, their service at the Tsarskoe Selo to the Emperor Nikolay Alexandrovich, the revolutionary events of 1905, formation of The His Majesty's Own Free Mounted Regiment and the awarding of the banner to the regiment by His Majesty etc. Beyond this, it focuses mostly on Nikolay II and his family, which is very much conveyed in the surprisingly rich iconography (almost every page is illustrated, including many reproductions of photographs). The supplement comprises texts of important documents related to the service of the regiment and ceremonial events in which it participated, such as the coronation of Nikolay II.

Description and Bibliographical references: Octavo (24 x 16.5 cm.). XVI incl. title, 495, [3] pp., with 16 plates (mostly portraits) and many illustrations in text, some full page; small spotting to a few pages. Publisher's decorated upper wrapper bound in 20th-century brown half calf, red silk moire endpapers.

Price: £1,500 [ref: 93406]

25. STARK, Eduard (Zigfrid) [STARK, Eduard (Zigfrid)]. Шаляпин [Chaliapin].

Publication: Golike i Vilborg, Skt. Peterburg, 1915.

First monograph on Fedor Chaliapin (1873-1938), celebrated opera singer and the favourite actor of Russian audience. Lavishly illustrated with etchings and chromolithographs mostly after Miron Sherling, Karl Fischer and a pioneer of Russian colour photography, Sergey Proskudin-Gorskiy, featuring Chaliapin in different stage disguises. Among other, the monograph features Chaliapin's celebrated acts as Mephistopheles in Gounod's Faust, Ivan the Terrible in the Rimsky-Korsakov's Maid of Pskov and his signature role of Boris Godounov in the Musorgsky's opera of the same name.

The title page and headings were designed by Evgeniy Narbut. Stark's text is written in light and captivating style. The author concentrates on Chaliapin's main theatrical roles and his being an actor rather than a singer.

A very informative and beautiful book.

Description and Bibliographical references: Folio (32 x 24 cm). [6], v, 211 pp., [4], with 16 engraved plates, 9 tipped-in chromolithographed plates, all with tissue guards, numerous tipped-in illustrations in text. Contemporary publisher's cloth, calf label with gilt lettering, patterned endpapers; very light spotting and dampstaining to boards, good copy overall.

Price: £750 [ref: 85491]
26. ЛЕБЕДЕВ, Иван (иллюстратор) и Илья ЭРЕНБУРГ (переводчик) [LEBEDEV, IVAN (ILLUSTRATOR) AND ILYA ERENBURG (TRANSLATOR)]. О трех рыцарях и о рубахе [The Three Knights and the Shirt].

Publication: Zerna, Moskva, 1916.

EXCEPTIONALLY FINE EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST EDITION. ONE OF ONLY 25 COPIES ON JAPAN PAPER, SIGNED BY LEBEDEV; THIS COPY NUMBER 3.

This impressive production was a collaboration between the two famous Russian émigré based in Paris at that time – artist and illustrator Ivan Lebedev (1884 - 1972) and writer Ilya Erenburg (1891 - 1967), for whom it was one of his earliest published translations.

The Three Knights and the Shirt was originally written by Jacques de Baisieux, a French-language poet and troubadour of the late thirteenth century, in the style of the then popular fabliau genre. Short narratives in verse, between 300 and 400 lines long, fabliaux were written by jongleurs in Northeast France between c. 1150 and 1400. The genre has been quite influential; passages in longer medieval poems such as Le Roman de Renart as well as tales found in collections like Giovanni Boccaccio’s Decamerone and Geoffrey Chaucer’s Canterbury Tales have their origin in one or several fabliaux.

This edition, produced following the style of medieval manuscripts, comprised only 685 copies in total and all the woodblocks were destroyed immediately after printing.

**Rare:** Not in the Russian State Library; WorldCat locates two copies only: at the Harvard and Yale University libraries.

Description and Bibliographical references: Folio (29 x 28 cm). 4 ll., initials filled in red throughout, illustrated throughout. Stitched in the original self-wrappers.

Price: £1,750 [ref: 93965]

27. СМИРНОВ, Б. (художник) [SMIRNOV, B. (ARTIST)]. Гуси [Geese].

Publication: Izd. Devriena, Petrograd, [1916].

First and only edition of this beautifully produced children’s book, with unusually large dimensions and hard covers.

**Rare:** apparently no copies held in the Russian State Library; WorldCat locates only one copy in the West (NYPL).

Description and Bibliographical references: Folio (35 x 27). 12 pp. chromolith. pp. Publisher’s illustrated covers; very slightly rubbed.

Price: £1,450 [ref: 93344]
PROKOPOVICH, Сергей Николаевич (редактор) [PROKOPOVICH, SERGEY NIKOLAEVICH (EDITOR)]. Русский экономический сборник [The Russian Economic Review].

Publication: Plamya, Prague, 1925-1928.

**COMPLETE SET IN EXCEPTIONALLY FRESH CONDITION OF THIS RARE ÉMIGRÉ PERIODICAL REVEALING THE ECONOMIC REALITY BEHIND THE WELL POLISHED PROPAGATED DATA OF THE EARLY SOVIET UNION.**

Its editor Sergey Prokopovich (1871, Tsarskoe Selo – 1955, Geneva) was a Russian economist, sociologist and liberal politician. With the same enthusiasm that he welcomed the February Revolution of 1917, he subsequently opposed the October Revolution, which overthrew the provisional government where he held several ministerial portfolios. In 1922 he was expelled from the Soviet Union for his anti-revolutionary activities and work with American and Western European aid agencies.

In emigration to Berlin Prokopovich initiated establishment of the Economics Cabinet [Экономический кабинет], a research institute based in Czechoslovakia that united Russian émigré economic and social scientists. Among them were economists P. Struve, M. Bernatskiy, A. Chuprov and B. Brutskus; historians A. Kizevetter, E. Shmurlo and B. Nikolskiy; jurists N. Timashev and L. Petrazhitskiy.

With financial support from the Czechoslovakian government, the Economic Cabinet was publishing several periodicals, including the Russkii ekonomicheskii sbornik (Russian Economic Review) offered here.

Its articles contain analysis of the levels of harvests and production in the Soviet Union, legal aspects of the nationalisation policy, a role of private capital, national and international trade, emigration, and Russian Diaspora in France and South America. In this periodical great minds combined the official Soviet data with their own firsthand knowledge of the Russian economic system to analyse the real state of the economy and impact of the so-called New Economic Policy [НЭП].

This capitalism-oriented economic policy was introduced by Lenin in 1922 after the Russian Civil War, and was aimed at fostering the economy of the country, which was in ruins. This system of mixed economy, which permitted private individuals to own small enterprises and encouraged foreign investments while keeping banks, foreign trade, and large industries under the state control was abolished by Josef Stalin in 1928.

Conclusions made on the pages of the Russkii ekonomicheskii sbornik were in many ways different from the picture painted by the official Soviet Union, and their accuracy became obvious only after the collapse of the Soviet state many decades later.

**VERY RARE, ESPECIALLY WHEN COMPLETE.** Not in the holdings of the Russian National or State Libraries. No complete sets on the market; no auction records in the recent decades.

*Description and Bibliographical references: Issues No1 - 12, all published, octavo (24 x 17 cm), with portrait of Alexander Chuprov and tables. Publishers wrappers, unopened.*

*Not in Savin.*

Price: £4,500 [ref: 93238]
29. **Козлянинов, Владимир Федорович [KOZLIANINOV, VLADIMIR FEDOROVICH]. Юбилейная памятка конногвардейца 1706 - 1931 [Russian Horse Guard Commemoration 1706-1931].**


**A RARE PUBLICATION ISSUED IN A LIMITED EDITION OF FIVE HUNDRED COPIES ONLY, PRESENTING HISTORY OF ONE OF THE MOST PRESTIGIOUS IMPERIAL REGIMENTS.**

Published by H.I.H Grand Duke Dmitriy of Russia (1891 - 1942), this book contains a synopsis of the history of over two hundred years of loyal service rendered by the gallant regiment of the Horse Guards to Emperor and country. The illustrations contained in the present volume have been reproduced from paintings and engravings belonging to the Horse Guards’ Museum in St. Petersburg; what their fate may have been since the revolution is not known.

Our copy is number 122, one of the 250 copies (numbered 1 to 250) that were presented by Grand Duke Dmitriy to Members of the Russian Imperial Family, to all members of the Association of Former Officers of the Horse Guards and to some National Libraries.

This copy was printed for Countess Maria Sergeevna Benckendorff (Born Princess Dolgorukova, 1846 - 1936).

*Provenance:* Countess Maria Sergeevna Benckendorff (own copy).

*Description and Bibliographical references:* Tall 8vo (27 x 18.5 cm). 87 pp., with 3 plates with tipped-in illustrations. Original wrappers.

*Price:* £1,250 [ref: 93703]

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30. **Ахматова, Анна Андреевна [AKHMATOVA, ANNA]. Реквием [Requiem].**


**FINE EXAMPLE OF THE FIRST EDITION OF ONE OF AKHMATOVA’S MOST FAMOUS WORKS.** Uncommon, especially in such fresh condition: one of 500 copies only.

Written between 1935 and 1940, ‘Requiem’ was not published in Russia until 1987. Two personal dramas in particular - the arrest and imprisonment of her son for 18 years and of her husband, who would finally die in a camp - inspired the specific content of the work, a sequence of poetry and prose portraying some of the full-fledged horrors endured by Soviet citizens who were wrongly imprisoned, as well as the anguish of their relatives, especially the mothers and wives, those women with whom Akhmatova stood in line outside the prison walls.

While Isaiah Berlin had predicted in 1946 that ‘Requiem’ would never be published in the Soviet Union, it was memorised by the author and a few close friends for fear that writing them down would jeopardise their lives. As stipulated by the publisher, the present edition was received “from Russia and published without the consent of the author”, three years before her death. An emblematic denunciation of Stalinist repression and consecutive sufferings, ‘Requiem’ is considered by many to be Akhmatova’s finest work.

*Description and Bibliographical references:* Small octavo (19.2 x 14.2 cm). 23 pp., including title and a portrait of Akhmatova. Publisher’s wrappers.

*Seslavinsky, Tamizdat 9.*

*Price:* £1,750 [ref: 93902]