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Catalogue No. 20

Slavs and Muslims:

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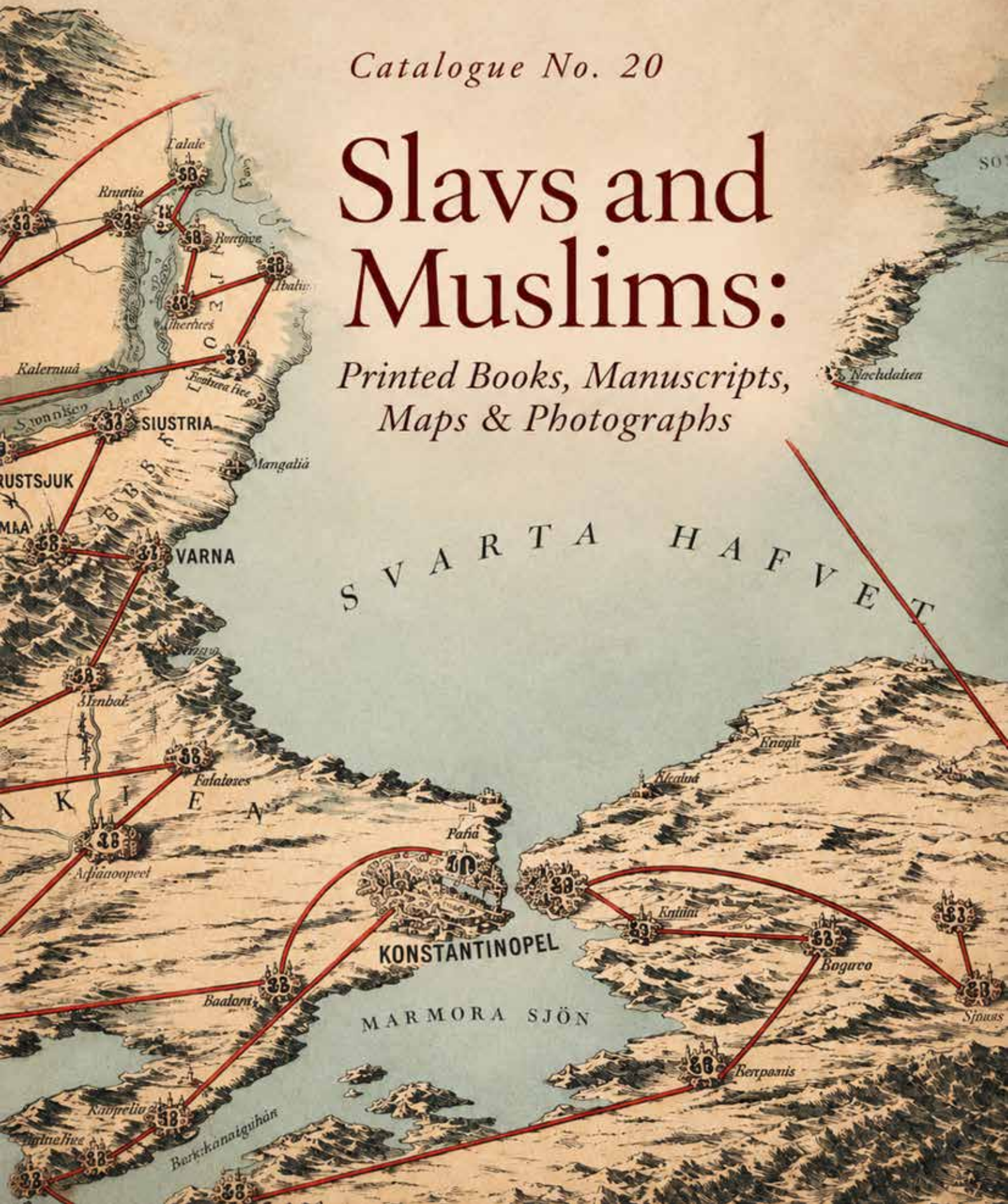

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SLAVS AND MUSLIMS:

Printed Books, Manuscripts, Maps & Photographs

Catalogue No. 20



Dear librarians, customers, and colleagues,

This catalogue brings together a selection of 31 rare printed books, manuscripts, photographs, maps, and historical documents covering the complex relations between Slavic peoples and Muslim communities across Eastern Europe, the Ottoman Empire, Russia, and the wider Islamic world. Geographically, the collection extends from the Balkans to Northern Europe, and from the Black Sea and the Caucasus to Central Asia and the Middle East. Its subjects range from Ottoman-Russian warfare, imperial expansion, shifting frontiers, and the political history of the Balkans to nationalism, religious and cultural exchange, migration, and forced displacement. Particular attention is given to the histories of ethnic and religious minorities, including Circassians, Tatars, Bosnian Muslims, and the Turkic peoples of the Russian Empire and Soviet Union. Publications concerning language and alphabet reforms, Islamic education, political exile, and anti-Soviet movements appear alongside material on diplomacy, trade, archaeology, literature, theatre, and the economic and social transformations of the Soviet period. Together, these printed and manuscript sources, photographic records, and cartographic materials offer a varied account of several centuries of conflict, coexistence, and cultural interaction across a vast and historically interconnected region.

We hope you enjoy exploring this catalogue.

1 THE ALPHABET STRUGGLES IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD OF CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS

حرفلريمزك مدافعه‌سي : باكو تورکيات قنغره‌سنده قازان مرخصي عالمجان شرف بك طرفندن اوقويان راپور /
Harflerimizin müdafaasi: Bakü Türkiyat Kongresi'nde Kazan delegesi Âlimcan Seref tarafından okunan raporun Rusça'dan çevirisidir. Translated by Abdullah Battal [Taymas]. [i.e., The defense of our letters: A translation from Russian of the report read by the Kazan delegate Âlimcan Seref at the Baku Turkology Congress].

ALIMCAN (GALIMCAN) ŞEREF (1896-1937).

Istanbul: Yeni Matbaa, 1926.

Original greenish wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (19,5 x 14 cm). In Ottoman Turkish (Old Turkish with Arabic script). 42 p. A contemporary label affixed to the lower left corner of the front wrapper; slight foxing to the first and last blank pages. Overall, a very good copy.

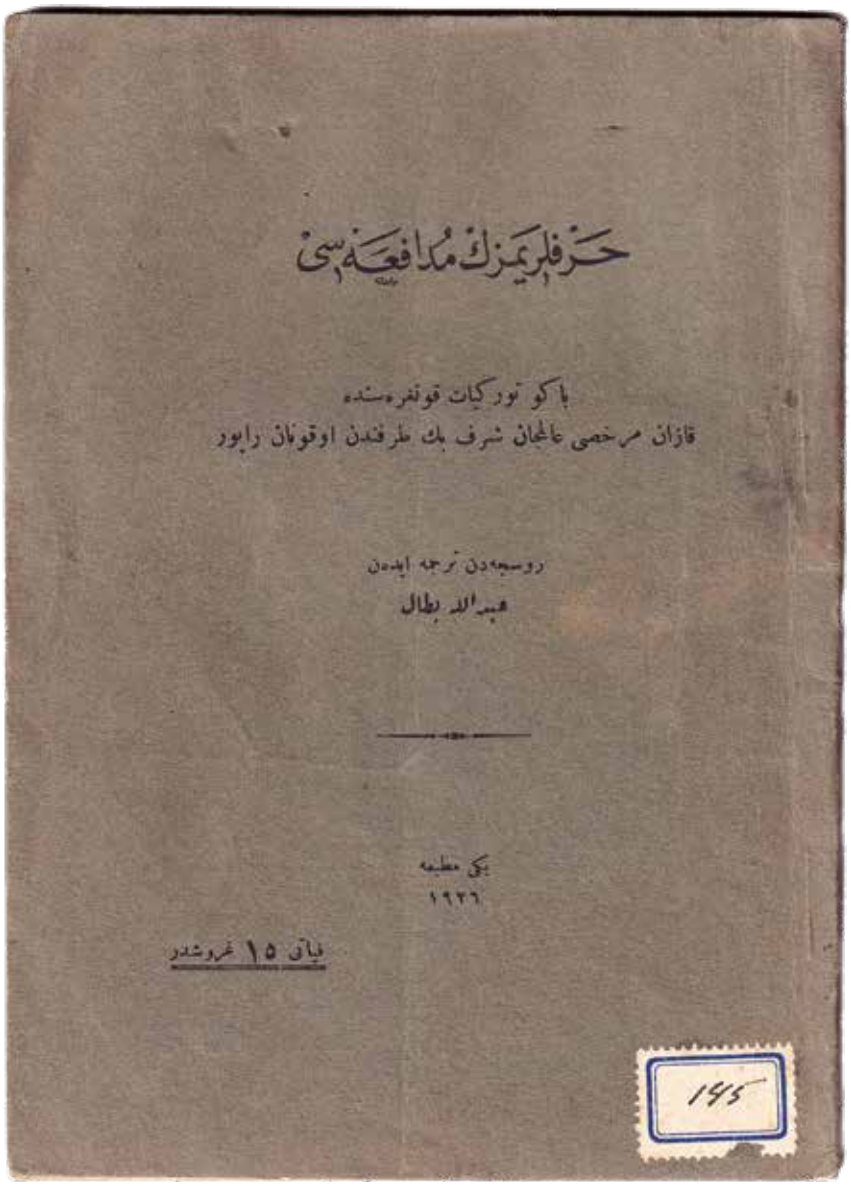
GBP 575 / USD 750

The very rare first and only edition of this report presented at the First Turkology Congress in Baku in 1926 by Şeref, a linguist and delegate from Kazan, advocating the continued use of the Perso-Arabic script in preference to the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets, particularly among the Muslim communities of Central Asia and the Caucasus. The work opens with a preface dated 17 June 1926 by Abdullah Battal Taymas (1883-1969), introducing the First Turkology Congress in Baku, its participants, and the scholars who attended as delegates.

Alimcan Şeref, a Kazan Tatar delegate and linguist, opposed the Soviet-led Latinization of Turkic languages at the 1926 Baku Turkology Congress. Addressing his Turkish colleagues, including Fuat Köprülü and Ali Bey Hüseyinzade, he sought to rally opposition to the abandonment of the Perso-Arabic script, which he regarded as an integral part of the cultural and historical identity of Turkic-speaking communities. Şeref's treatise expresses his concerns about Soviet efforts to introduce Latin letters across the Turkic-speaking republics, including his native Tatarstan. He acknowledged the significance of alphabet reform in shaping a nation's cultural and social life but rejected the notion that a universal transition to the Latin script was necessary for modernisation. Instead, he defended the reformed Arabic script and advocated for each Turkic community's right to choose the writing system best suited to its linguistic and cultural needs.

Şeref grounded his argument in the 1917 revolution, highlighting the different linguistic paths taken by various Turkic communities, such as the Kazan Tatars' rejection of the Russian script in favour of Perso-Arabic and the Yakuts' transition to Latin letters. Recognizing divisions among Turkic intellectuals, he noted three competing factions: those favouring Latinization, those advocating for Arabic script retention, and a minority supporting Cyrillic adoption. To strengthen his defense of the Perso-Arabic script, Şeref strategically rebranded it as "Turco-Arabic," aligning his argument with Soviet indigenization policies, which sought to frame national identity through local languages. By presenting the script as inherently Turkic rather than merely Islamic, he sought to preserve its use within the Soviet framework.

During the congress's tenth session, Şeref engaged with Russian Turkologist Y. Jirkov, who framed alphabet reform as a "technology" for societal progress. While Jirkov celebrated Latinization as a tool for uplifting Soviet Turkic peoples, Şeref countered that the Latin script lacked historical precedent and would disrupt the linguistic and economic cohesion of closely connected Turkic communities. He viewed the Perso-Arabic script as the true international medium for Turkic and Islamic culture within the Soviet Union. Concluding his speech, Şeref warned that Latinization would hinder rather than accelerate cultural and economic progress, urging his fellow delegates to resist unnecessary linguistic uniformity in favour of a path rooted in historical continuity.



The First All-Union Turkological Congress (*Birinci Türkoloji Qurultay*) was a landmark gathering of Turkologists and politicians held in Baku, then part of the Soviet Union, from 26 February to 6 March 1926. The congress focused on the history, literature, language, alphabet, ethnography, and culture of Turkic peoples

within Soviet territory, leading to several key decisions that shaped the near future. One of its central discussions was the scientific and methodological framework for transitioning Turkic languages to the Latin script, a topic that was thoroughly examined and debated.

Recognized as one of the most significant cultural events of the 20th century for Turkic communities, including Azerbaijanis, the congress assembled 131 participants, comprising scholars, linguists, historians, poets, writers, and other intellectuals. It attracted not only Turkic representatives from the Soviet Union but also foreign delegates, fostering a broad exchange of ideas. The congress played a pivotal role in shaping cultural policies and linguistic reforms, marking a crucial step in the cultural integration of Turkic peoples across a vast geographical region.

Beyond linguistic reform, the congress laid the groundwork for addressing key issues concerning Turkic communities. Its significance lies in the formulation and implementation of policies that would impact the future of Turkic cultural and national identity. By bringing together diverse perspectives, it served as a platform for shaping the intellectual and political discourse surrounding Turkic heritage and modernization within the Soviet framework.

Sources: Özege 6908, 24649; TBTK 4132; 1926 *Baku Turkology Congress and its impacts on the Turkish revolution.* Isayeva, Söle; *One Nation, Two Languages: Latinization and Language Reform in Turkey and Azerbaijan, 1905-1938.* Lummus, Wesley Wane; Wikipedia; As of November 2026, OCLC lists holdings in five libraries (24866627) worldwide, three of them are in the US: University of Washington Libraries, University of Chicago Library, Princeton University Library.

“The very rare first and only edition of this report presented at the First Turkology Congress in Baku in 1926 by Şeref, a linguist and delegate from Kazan, advocating the continued use of the Perso-Arabic script in preference to the Latin and Cyrillic alphabets, particularly among the Muslim communities of Central Asia and the Caucasus.”

2 THE VENETIAN-OTTOMAN FRONTIER IN HERZEGOVINA / CORONELLI'S MAP OF GABELA - THE CONTROVERSIAL SITE OF THE SO-CALLED "BOSNIAN TROY"

Ciclut e Gabella [Čitluk and Gabela].

CORONELLI, VINCENZO MARIA (1650-1718).

Čapljina: Štamparija "Sloboda", [probably 1980s].

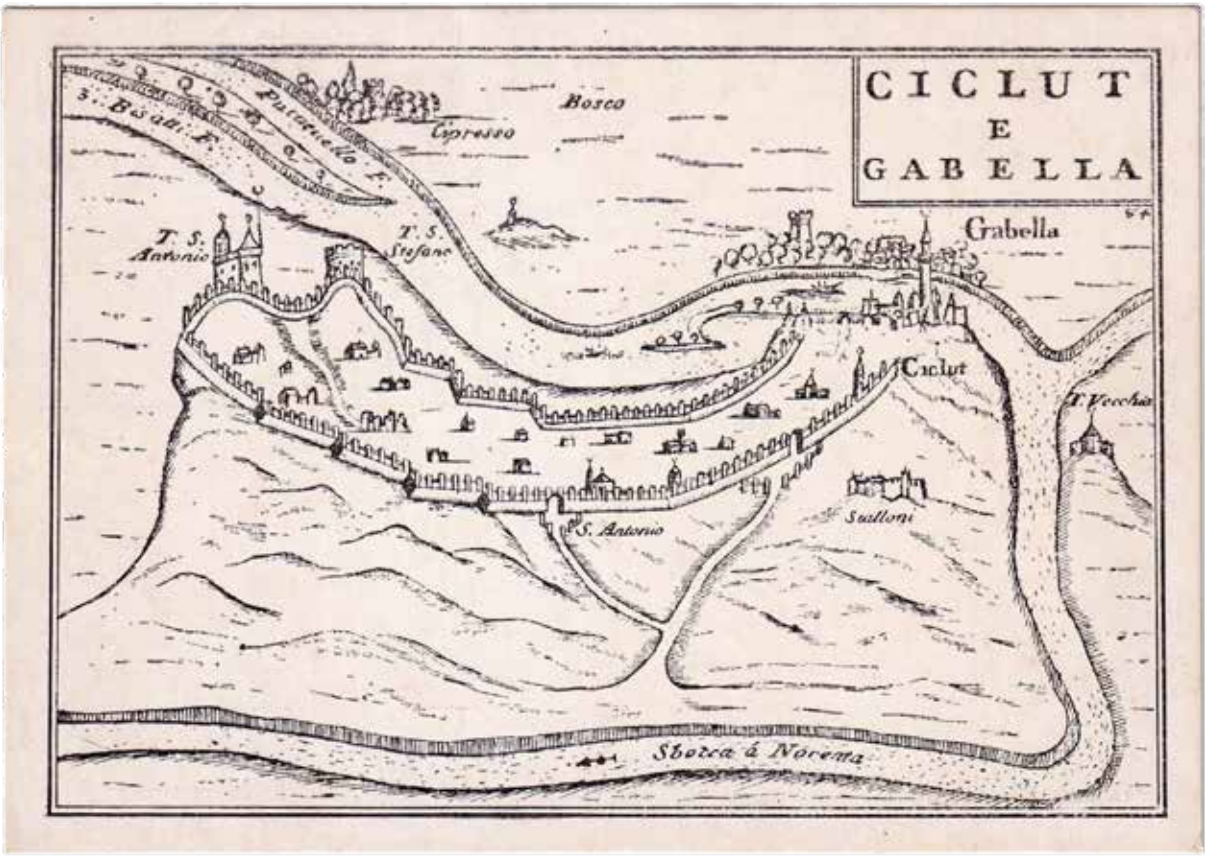
Later postcard-sized reproduction of a late seventeenth-century map by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, originally published in Repubblica di Venezia, Part III, Venice, ca. 1700. Printed in black on white paper.

GBP 190 / USD 250

A reproduction of Coronelli's detailed bird's-eye plan of Čitluk and Gabela, a fortified settlement on the lower Neretva River in present-day Bosnia and Herzegovina, near the Croatian border. The original map was produced during a period of intense conflict between the Ottoman Empire and the Republic of Venice for control of the eastern Adriatic hinterland. It depicts the extensive defensive walls and towers surrounding the settlement, together with its principal buildings, churches, roads, and the course of the Neretva River. Among the locations identified are S. Antonio, S. Stefano, Bosco, Cipresso, and the road towards Narenta.

Gabela was an important Ottoman commercial and military centre in the lower Neretva valley, situated along the trade routes connecting the Adriatic coast with the interior of Herzegovina and Bosnia. The settlement was particularly significant for the trade in salt, grain, livestock, and other commodities passing between the Ottoman territories, the Republic of Ragusa, and Venice. Its strategic position also made it an important frontier stronghold during the Ottoman-Venetian wars of the seventeenth century.

The fortified town, also known as Čitluk, formed part of the Ottoman defensive system protecting the southern approaches to Herzegovina. Its fortifications were strengthened during the Ottoman period, including works traditionally associated with Ali Pasha Čengić. In June 1694, during the Morean War (1684-1699), Gabela fell to Venetian forces. The Venetians subsequently repaired and reinforced its fortifications, including the old stronghold and the Džerzelez fortress, and introduced new architectural elements, among them the lion of St Mark, the emblem of the Venetian Republic.



GABELA, prema crtežu P.V. Coronellija
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Štamparija »SLOBODA« — Caplijina

T.D. TROJA« — GABELA

The Treaty of Karlowitz in 1699 confirmed important Venetian territorial gains along the eastern Adriatic frontier, although the struggle for control of the Neretva valley continued into the eighteenth century. Gabela remained under Venetian control until 1715, when Ottoman forces recaptured the town. Much of its defensive architecture was damaged or destroyed during the successive military campaigns, although sections of the walls, towers, and several Venetian-period monuments survive.

The original map was produced by Vincenzo Maria Coronelli (1650-1718), the celebrated Venetian Franciscan cosmographer, cartographer, and globe maker, who was appointed cosmographer of the Republic of Venice in 1685. His extensive cartographic publications include the Atlante Veneto and Corso geografico universale, as well as numerous detailed plans of cities, fortresses, and territories along the Venetian–Ottoman frontier. The present image is derived from a plate included in the third part of his Repubblica di Venezia, devoted to the fortifications and territories of the eastern Adriatic.

GABELA AND THE CONTROVERSY OVER THE LOCATION OF HOMERIC TROY

Gabela attracted renewed international attention during the 1980s, when the Mexican writer Roberto Salinas Price (1938-2012) proposed that the legendary city of Troy was located in the Neretva valley, rather than at Hisarlık in northwestern Anatolia. His theory, presented in *Homer's Blind Audience* (1985) and subsequently developed in *Atlas of Homeric Geography* (1992), identified Gabela and the surrounding regions of Herzegovina and Dalmatia with numerous locations mentioned in Homer's *Iliad* and *Odyssey*.

Salinas Price interpreted the geographical descriptions in the Homeric epics as referring to the eastern Adriatic, proposing that the territory of ancient Troy extended across much of Herzegovina and Dalmatia, including several Adriatic islands. His arguments attracted considerable public attention in Yugoslavia during the 1980s, particularly around Čapljina and Gabela, where the supposed connection with Troy became a subject of local interest and tourism. The theory was not accepted by mainstream classical scholars or archaeologists, who continue to identify the archaeological site of Troy with Hisarlık in present-day Turkey.

Overall, all editions of this map are very rare on the market.

References: Vincenzo Maria Coronelli, Repubblica di Venezia, Part III (Venice, ca. 1700), original engraving recorded by the Austrian National Library; Ante Blaće, "Eastern Adriatic Forts in Vincenzo Maria Coronelli's Isolario", Annales, Series Historia et Sociologia, vol. 24, no. 2 (2014), pp. 239-252; Anđelko Zelenika, "Spomenici mletačkog razdoblja u Gabeli" [i.e., Monuments from the Venetian Period at Gabela]; Roberto Salinas Price, Homer's Blind Audience (Belgrade, 1985).

3 SARAJEVO UNDER SIEGE / THE ORIGINAL 1996 FAMA SURVIVAL MAP, WITH 57 ILLUSTRATED ENTRIES DOCUMENTING LIFE UNDER THE LONGEST SIEGE OF A CAPITAL CITY IN MODERN HISTORY

Sarajevo 1992 1993 1994 1995
[Sarajevo survival map: The siege of Sarajevo, 1992-1996].

KAPIĆ, SUADA (Concept and production); PAVLOVIĆ, OZREN (Illustrations); KREŠEVLJAKOVIĆ, NIHAD (Text).

Sarajevo & Croatia: FAMA International, Meic Print, 1996.

Original large, double-sided, colour-printed pictorial map, measuring 68 × 98 cm, originally folded to 24 × 11 cm. In English. The reverse contains 57 illustrated entries identifying and explaining the principal buildings, locations, events, and methods of civilian survival depicted on the map. Some creasing and light wear along the original fold lines. Overall, a very good copy.

GBP 345 / USD 450

An extraordinary pictorial map of Sarajevo during the siege of 1992-1996, published by FAMA International in 1996, immediately after the end of the siege. Known as the “Sarajevo Survival Map”, it documents the military encirclement of the Bosnian capital and the extraordinary measures adopted by its inhabitants to survive nearly four years of artillery bombardment, sniper fire, food shortages, and the destruction of essential infrastructure. Combining detailed illustrations of the city’s buildings and streets with military positions, sniper zones, underground passages, improvised facilities, and places of civilian refuge, the map provides an exceptional contemporary visual account of everyday life in a besieged European city.

The map depicts Sarajevo in the Miljacka River valley, surrounded by the mountains and hills from which Bosnian Serb forces maintained their military positions. A continuous red line marks the siege perimeter, beyond which rows of tanks, artillery pieces, mortars, and other military equipment surround the city. Aircraft appear above the mountains, while the densely illustrated urban centre contains hundreds of buildings, streets, bridges, public institutions, religious monuments, and small figures representing the activities of Sarajevo’s inhabitants.

The contrast between the surrounding military machinery and the daily activities taking place inside the city is one of the map’s most distinctive features. Areas ex-

posed to sniper fire are marked with crosshairs and red shading, while explosions and shell impacts appear throughout the streets. Among the locations identified are the notorious Sniper Alley, the damaged City Hall and National Library, hospitals, markets, residential buildings, cemeteries, and United Nations facilities. The map also shows the Dobrinja–Butmir Tunnel, constructed beneath the airport runway in 1993, which became a vital route for transporting people, food, medicine, and other supplies into and out of the besieged city.

The illustrations record the considerable changes made to Sarajevo's urban environment during the siege. Public parks and open spaces were converted into vegetable gardens, while cemeteries expanded into areas previously used for recreation and sport. Residents collected water from designated distribution points, transported fuel and firewood through exposed streets, improvised heating and lighting, and developed alternative routes through buildings and neighbourhoods to avoid sniper fire. Schools, medical facilities, markets, and other institutions continued to operate under exceptionally difficult circumstances. The map also records cultural activities and public gatherings that continued despite the bombardment.

The reverse contains 57 illustrated entries, each accompanied by an explanatory text identifying a particular location, institution, or aspect of daily life during the siege. These include the Sarajevo Tunnel, the Olympic facilities, hospitals, libraries, places of worship, water collection points, improvised gardens, markets, cemeteries, and public buildings damaged or destroyed during the fighting. Together, the two sides provide an unusually detailed account of the physical geography of the city and the civilian arrangements developed in response to its isolation.




1992 1993


rajevo
1994 1995

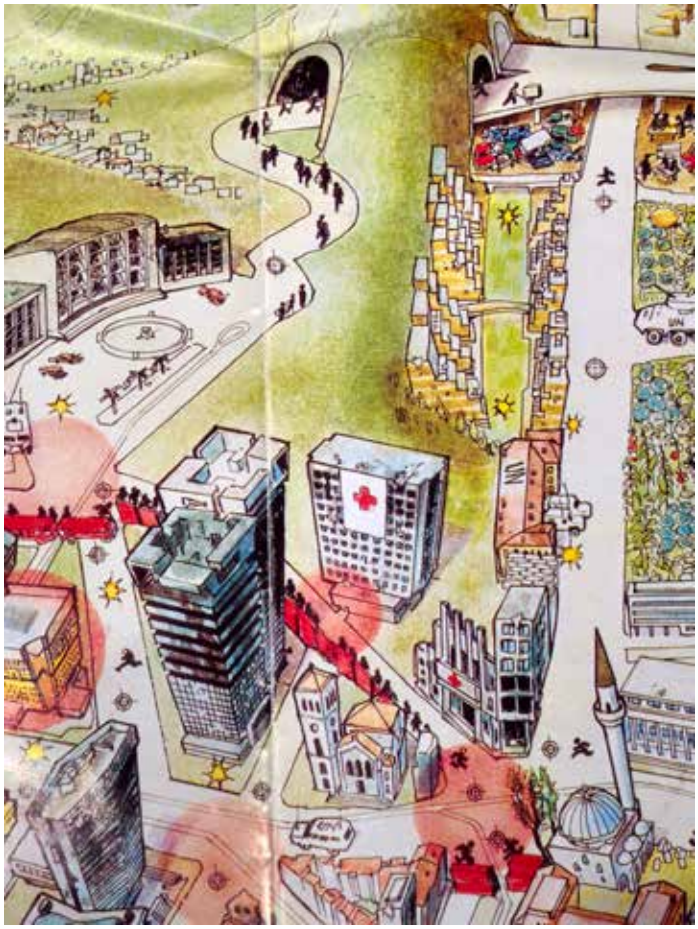
THE FAMA SURVIVAL MAP AND THE DOCUMENTATION OF THE SIEGE

FAMA International was established in Sarajevo in 1990 by Suada Kapić as an independent media and production company. During the breakup of Yugoslavia and the Bosnian War, FAMA developed projects documenting the political, social, and cultural experiences of people living through the conflict. Among its publications was the *Sarajevo Survival Guide* (1993), a remarkable account of everyday survival in the besieged city, presented in the format of a conventional travel guide.

The Sarajevo Survival Map was developed from documentary material collected during the siege, including photographs, military maps, eyewitness accounts, and observations of changes to the city's infrastructure. Its principal purpose was to explain how a modern European capital continued to function after being cut off from normal supplies of water, electricity, heating, food, and communications. Rather than presenting Sarajevo solely as a battlefield, the map documents the streets, buildings, institutions, and improvised systems upon which its inhabitants depended.

Published in 1996, the map was one of FAMA's most distinctive projects documenting the siege. Its combination of cartography, documentary illustration, and explanatory writing allowed the city's wartime experiences to be presented within a single large image. The detailed reverse, with its numerous descriptive entries, adds considerably to its value as a contemporary historical document.

The original explanatory text printed on the reverse recounts the military encirclement of Sarajevo, which began in April 1992, the complete blockade of the city in May, the destruction of infrastructure, and the eventual lifting of the siege in February 1996. It also records the return of Grbavica to Bosnian government control on 19 March 1996. The publishers give the siege's duration as 1,395 days, measured from 2 May 1992 to 26 February 1996, and report 10,615 people killed, including 1,601 children, and more than 50,000 wounded. These figures are part of the original 1996 account and provide an important record of how the events were documented and understood immediately after the war.



The map was produced in the aftermath of the Dayton Peace Agree-

ment, signed in December 1995, which brought an end to the Bosnian War. By the time of its publication, much of Sarajevo's infrastructure had been severely damaged, thousands of its inhabitants had been killed or wounded, and entire neighbourhoods had undergone profound physical and demographic changes. FAMA's map recorded both the destruction and the practical arrangements developed by the civilian population during the siege.

"The Sarajevo Survival Map" is one of the most distinctive pictorial documents of the Bosnian War. Created by people who experienced the siege, it documents both the military geography of Sarajevo and the daily lives of the civilians who remained within its boundaries.

References: As of November 2026, more than twenty institutional holdings are reported in OCLC WorldCat (nos. 36991237 and 431504198); original examples of the large-format map are uncommon in the antiquarian market; FAMA Collection, Survival Map 1992-1996 (The Siege of Sarajevo), project FC-SMAP-96; Saint Louis University, Centre for Bosnian Studies, Map Collection, CBS-PUB-008; IRCICA Map Collection, H-891; David Rumsey Historical Map Collection, no. 8247.000 (related 1995 map); British Library, Maps and the 20th Century: Drawing the Line (London, 2016-2017).



4 A MIMEOGRAPHED KABARDIAN ALPHABET MANUAL FOR THE CIRCASSIAN DIASPORA IN TURKEY

Kabartayca ve Türkçe bilenler için Kabartayca alfabe [i.e., A Kabardian alphabet for speakers of Kabardian and Turkish].

[ANONYMOUS].

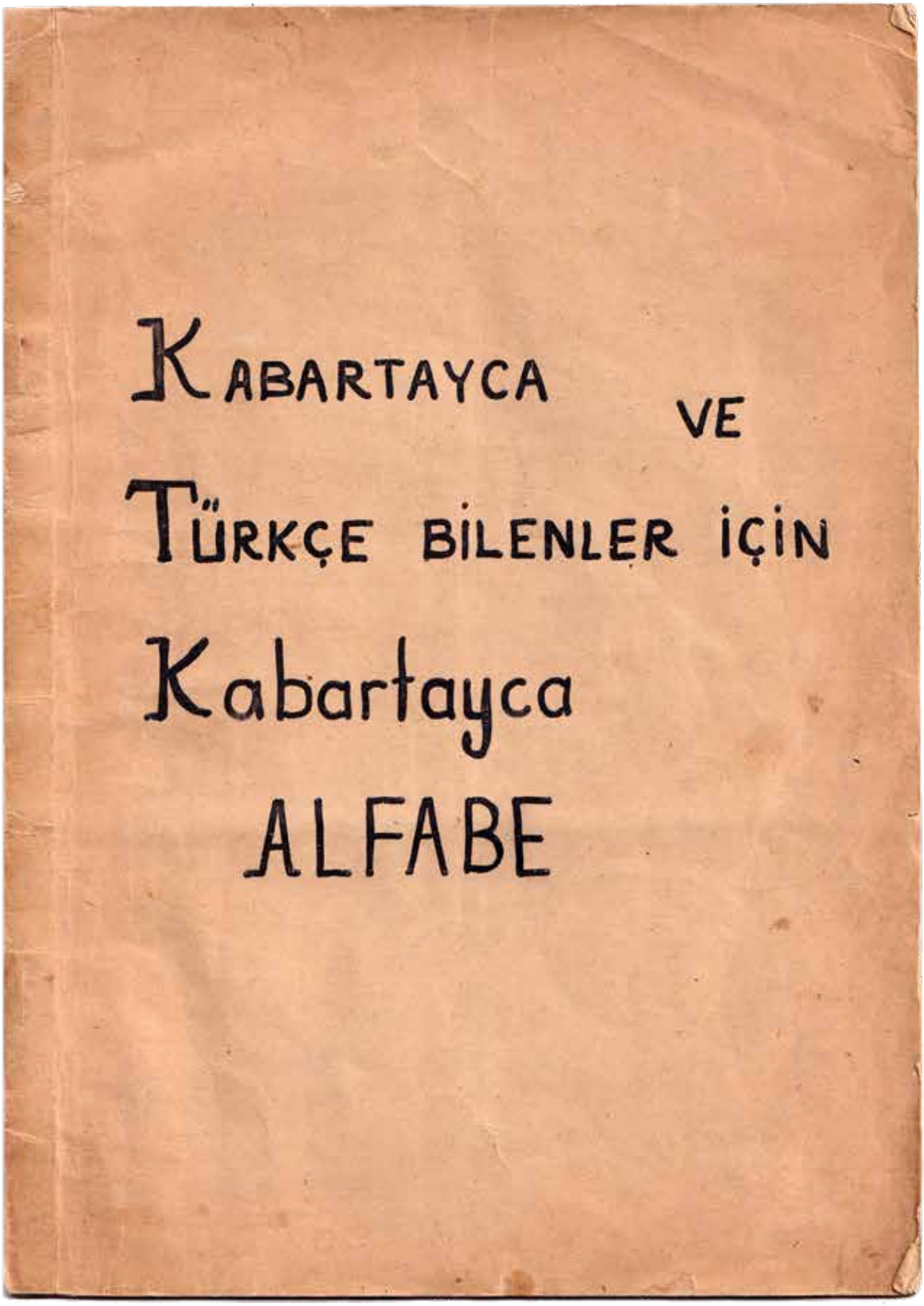
[Turkey, undated], [c. 1970s].

Original brownish paper wrappers with mimeographed lettering on the front cover. 4to. (28.5 × 20.5 cm). In Kabardian and Turkish. 20 p. Mimeographed throughout from handwritten stencils, with Turkish explanations and Kabardian words in Cyrillic characters. Some creasing and minor wear to the wrappers, occasional marginal imperfections. Otherwise, a very good copy.

GBP 265 / USD 350

An unusual mimeographed instructional manual designed to teach the Kabardian (East Circassian) alphabet to people already familiar with the spoken language and Turkish. The twenty-page booklet introduces the characters of the Cyrillic-based Kabardian alphabet through 245 numbered examples, providing Turkish explanations of pronunciation, letter combinations, consonant sounds, and distinctions between practical usage and standard written forms. The manual explains Kabardian sounds absent from Turkish through phonetic comparisons and practical examples, helping Turkish-educated readers understand the language's unfamiliar characters and pronunciation.

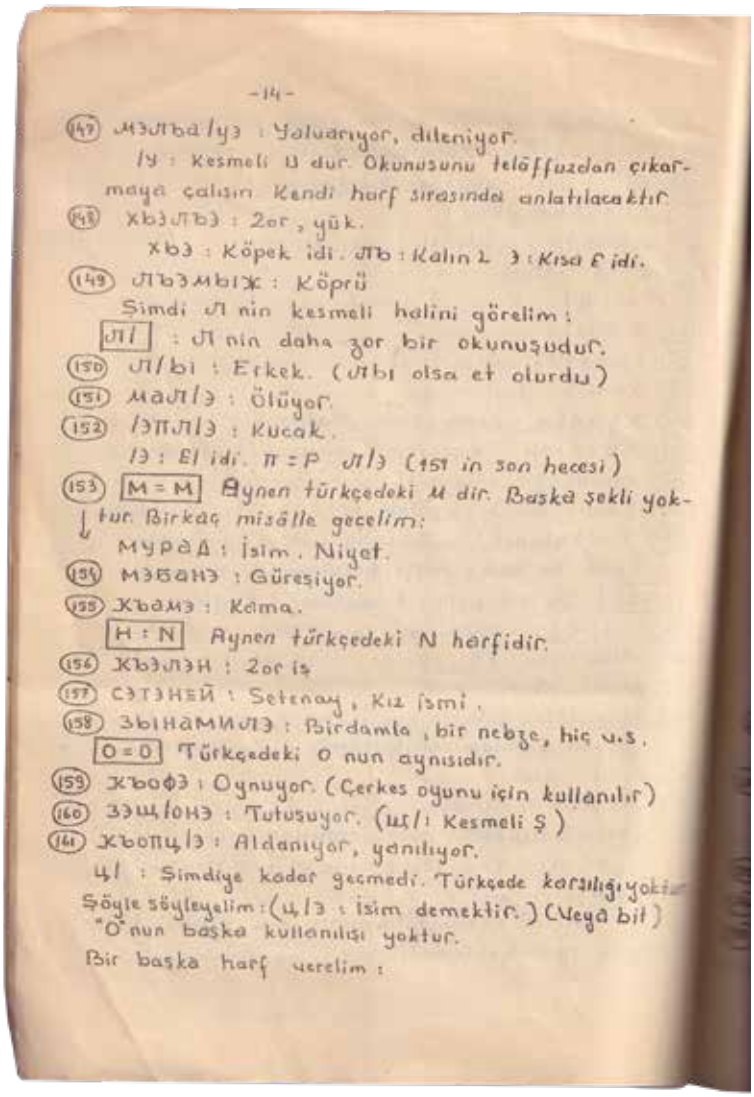
Following the nineteenth-century displacement of Circassian populations from the North Caucasus into the Ottoman Empire, the preservation of Circassian language and culture became an enduring concern among diaspora communities. Although Kabardian continued to be spoken in communities across Anatolia, written proficiency remained limited, particularly as the language underwent successive changes of alphabet in its Caucasian homeland. The adoption of a Cyrillic-based orthography in Soviet Kabardino-Balkaria during the 1930s further complicated literacy among speakers in Turkey, whose education and everyday written communication took place predominantly in Turkish. From the 1970s, renewed contacts between Circassian communities in Turkey and the Caucasus encouraged efforts to teach the written language, circulate educational materials, and reconnect diaspora speakers with Kabardian literature.


KABARTAYCA
VE
TÜRKÇE BİLENLER İÇİN
Kabartayca
ALFABE

The explanations assume that readers already possess some knowledge of spoken Kabardian but require instruction in recognising and writing its characters. The manual is practical and conversational, frequently departing from formal grammatical terminology to explain unfamiliar sounds through Turkish words and everyday examples. The handwritten instructional text and phonetic examples were reproduced by mimeograph, an inexpensive printing method that allowed educational materials to be produced outside conventional commercial publishing. The absence of any publisher, institutional identification, or conventional imprint suggests an independent educational undertaking, possibly associated with a local Circassian community or cultural organisation.

The concluding passage provides particularly valuable evidence of the intentions behind the work. After announcing that the alphabet has been completed, the compiler explains that a knowledge of the rules presented, combined with an existing command of spoken Kabardian, should enable readers to understand more complicated forms. The text then promises further educational publications:

"Until you have learned the alphabet, we shall prepare short stories and poems in Circassian and endeavour to help you learn to read and write as well as possible."


-14-

(147) ЖэЛЪаIуэ : Yaluaniyor, dileniyor.
Iу : Kesmeli ü dur. Okunuşunu telâffuzdan çıkarmaya çalışın. Kendi harf sirasinda anlatılacaktır.
(148) Хъэ ЛЪэ : Zor, yük.
Хъэ : Köpek idi. Лъ : Kalın L ; Kısa £ idi.
(149) ЛЪэмЫж : Köprü
Şimdi Л nin kesmeli halini görelim :
ЛI : Л nin daha zor bir okunuşudur.
(150) ЛIы : Erkek. (ЛЫ olsa et olurdu)
(151) маЛIэ : Ölüyor.
(152) IэпЛIэ : Kucak.
Iэ : El idi. п = P ЛIэ (151 in son hecesi)
(153) M = M Aynen türkçedeki M dir. Başka şekli yoktur. Birkaç misâlle gecelim:
МурэД : İsim. Niyet.
(154) МэБанэ : Güresiyor.
(155) Жъамэ : Kama.
H : N Aynen türkçedeki N harfidir.
(156) Хъэ ЛIэн : Zor iş
(157) СэТэнэЙ : Setenay, Kız ismi.
(158) ЗЫнамИIэ : Birdamla, bir nebze, hiç v.s.
O = O Türkçedeki o nun aynısıdır.
(159) Жъофэ : Oynuyor. (Çerkes oyunu için kullanılır)
(160) ЗэщIонэ : Tutuşuyor. (щI : Kesmeli Ş)
(161) ЖъопцIэ : Aldanıyor, yanılıyor.
цI : Şimdiye kadar geçmedi. Türkçede karşılığı yoktur.
Şöyle söyleyelim : (цIэ : isim demektir.) (Veya bit)
"O" nun başka kullanılışı yoktur.
Bir başka harf görelim :

The manual closes with the Turkish words "Kolaylıklar dileğiyle" [i.e., With best wishes] followed by a Kabardian farewell "Узыншэу" [i.e., Stay well]. No individual author, date, or publishing institution is identified.

References (historical context): Emre Pshigusa, "Language Policies and Minority Language Maintenance: The Case of Circassian in Turkey", Journal of Caucasian Studies, 9/15 (2024); Endangered Languages in Türkiye, Laz Institute (2024); Ranko Matasović, A Grammar of East Circassian (Kabardian) (2006).

5 "FOR MORE THAN FIVE HUNDRED YEARS, [OUR PEOPLE] HAVE SHED THEIR BLOOD FOR THEIR FREEDOM AND THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR BROTHERS!" / WWI / MONTENEGRO / THE BOSNIAN FRONT

Original autograph manuscript letter signed "General Serdar J. Voukotitch", written in French from the battlefield of Čajniče (Bosnia) during World War I in 1915, addressed to an unnamed Allied "Monsieur," referencing the harrowing war in Cetinje and Bosnia, where Voukotitch commanded part of the Montenegrin Army (the Sanjak Corps), expressing sentiments about the struggle for Montenegro's independence and freedom, etc.

VUKOTIC, JANKO (Montenegrin Serdar) (1866-1927).

Tchajnitza [Čajniče, present-day Republika Srpska, Bosnia and Herzegovina], 12 April 1915.

Original autograph letter signed (ALS), "General Serdar J. Voukotitch". Manuscript in black ink on a bifolium of paper watermarked "A & W Superfine Paper", (17,5 x 11 cm). In French. 4 p., central fold, with a strip of contemporary paper affixed lengthwise along the left margin. A well-preserved and entirely legible letter.

GBP 1145 / USD 1500

A highly uncommon and patriotic autograph letter signed "General Serdar J. Voukotitch" in French, one of Montenegro's most prominent military commanders, written from Čajniče in eastern Bosnia on 12 April 1915, while commanding part of the Montenegrin Sandžak Corps against Austro-Hungarian forces, to an unnamed allied "Monsieur", referring to the terrible war in Cetinje and Bosnian land in which he commanded part of the Montenegrin Army (the Sanjak Corps), and expressions for the independence and freedom of the country (Montenegro), etc.

Vukotić acknowledges a letter dated 26 January 1915, which had been addressed to him in Cetinje but had only reached him the previous day at Čajniče, where he was serving on the Bosnian front. Thanking his correspondent for his sincere wishes and expressions of admiration for Montenegro, which he describes as a heroic country suffering the fate of a martyr, Vukotić agrees to contribute a specimen of his handwriting to the recipient's collection. Modestly describing himself as a humble man among so many distinguished figures, he declares himself proud to belong to a people who had struggled for their freedom for more than five centuries.

politique et économique.?!

Nous mettons toutes nos espérances en Dieu et en la Justice immanente!

Veuillez recevoir, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingués,

Général Serdar
J. Vouk Lithy

Tchajnitza ce 12 Avril 1915

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu hier votre lettre datée du 26 Janvier 1915.

Elle était adressée à Cettigné, elle m'est parvenue sur le champ de bataille à Tchajnitza (Bosnie), où je me trouve en qualité de général commandant une partie de l'Armée monténégrinne — (Corps du Sandjak) qui opère, depuis ~~de~~ le début

de la guerre actuelle, dans cette région.

Je Vous remercie beaucoup, Monsieur, pour les voeux sincères que Vous m'adressez, en particulier, pour les sentiments flatteurs que Vous exprimez parlant de ma chère patrie, vraiment héroïque et qui subit le sort d'un martyr.

Je m'empresse, Monsieur, de donner suite à votre demande. Votre collection comptera désormais, parmi les exemplaires d'écriture de tant d'hommes célèbres, celui d'un petit homme, fier d'être le fils dévoué d'un peuple généreux, qui depuis plus de cinq cents ans, verse son sang pour sa liberté et l'indépendance de ses frères.

Et pourtant ! Dieu seul sait, si du moins, dans cette guerre terrible qu'elle a été forcée d'accepter contre son propre gré, ma chère patrie assurera son existence

The letter concludes with an appeal to God and immanent Justice.

TEXT IN ENGLISH (TRANSLATION):

[Sir,

I received your letter yesterday, dated January 26, 1915.

It was addressed to Cetinje, but it reached me on the battlefield at Čajniče (Bosnia), where I am serving as a general commanding a part of (the Sandžak Corps) that has been operating in this region since the beginning of the current war.

I thank you very much, sir, for the sincere wishes you have sent me, and in particular, for the flattering sentiments you express regarding my dear homeland, truly heroic and enduring the fate of a martyr.

I hasten, sir, to fulfil your request. Your collection will henceforth include, among the writings of so many celebrated men, that of a humble man, proud to be the devoted son of a generous people who, for more than five hundred years, have shed their blood for their freedom and the independence of their brothers.

And yet! Who can say whether, at least in this terrible war that it was forced to accept against its will, my dear homeland will secure its political and economic existence?

We place all our hopes in God and in immanent Justice!

Please accept, sir, the expression of my most distinguished sentiments.

General Serdar J. Voukotić

Čajniče, April 12, 1915]

ORIGINAL TEXT IN FRENCH (TRANSCRIPTION):

Monsieur, J'ai reçu hier votre lettre datée du 26 Janvier 1915.

Elle etait adressee a Cettingne elle m'est parvenue sur le champ de bataille a Tchajnitza (Bosnie), ou je me trouve en qualite de general commandant une partie de (Corps du Sandjak) qui pere, depuis la debut de la guerre actuelle, dans cettte region.

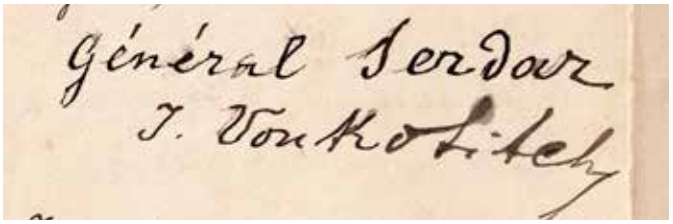
Je voux remercie beaucaup Monsieur, pour les voeux sinceres que vous m'adresses, en particulier, pour le sentiments flautteurs que vous exprimez parlant de ma chere patrie, vraiment herirque et qui subit le sort d'un martyr.

Je m'empresse, Monsieur, de donner suite a votre demande. Votre collection comptera desormais, par mi les exemplaires d'ecriture de tant d'hommes celebres, celui d'un petit homme, fier d'etre le fils devone d'un peuple genereux, qui depuis plus de cinq cents ans, verse son sang pour sa liberte et l'independance de ses freres.

Et pourtant! Bien seul sait, si du monis, dans cette querre terrible qu'elle a ete forcee d'accepter contre son propre gre, ma chere patrie assurera son existence politique et economique?

Nous mettres trites no esperances en Dieu et en la Justice immanente!

Veuillez recevoir, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments les plus distingues, General Serdar J. Voukotitch, Tchajnitza ce 12 Avril 1915.



MONTENEGRO AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR

Montenegro emerged as a distinct political entity from the medieval principality of Zeta, whose territories had come under Serbian rule during the late twelfth century. Over the following centuries, the mountainous region maintained varying degrees of autonomy while frequently engaging in conflicts with the Ottoman Empire. Montenegro's independence received formal international recognition at the Congress of Berlin in 1878, which also considerably enlarged its territory. Disputes over the southern frontier, particularly in regions with substantial Albanian populations, continued until 1880, when Ulcinj (Dulcigno) was transferred to Montenegro. The country also secured access to the Adriatic through the ports of Bar (Antivari) and Ulcinj.

Nikola I Petrović-Njegoš, who ruled Montenegro from 1860 to 1918, proclaimed himself king in 1910. During the Balkan Wars of 1912-1913, Montenegro fought alongside Serbia and other Balkan allies against the Ottoman Empire, acquiring additional territories to the north and east. When the First World War broke out in 1914, Montenegro again supported Serbia, joining the Allied powers against Austria-Hungary.

Despite its relatively small population and limited military resources, Montenegro participated actively in the campaigns along the Austro-Hungarian frontier. Its forces operated in the mountainous borderlands and eastern Bosnia, where the difficult terrain and prolonged fighting placed considerable demands upon the Montenegrin Army. Vukotić's Sandžak Army was among the principal formations engaged in these operations.

The Montenegrin Army was defeated in January 1916, following the Austro-Hungarian offensive and the fall of Mount Lovćen. King Nikola left the country and established a government in exile, while Montenegro remained under Austro-Hungarian occupation until 1918.

Following the withdrawal of Austro-Hungarian forces in November 1918, Serbian troops entered Montenegro. On 26 November, the Podgorica Assembly voted to depose King Nikola and unite Montenegro with Serbia. The legitimacy and representative character of this assembly subsequently became subjects of considerable political controversy. Montenegro was incorporated into the newly established Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes in December 1918, bringing its existence as an independent kingdom to an end.

JANKO VUKOTIĆ (1866-1927)

Janko Vukotić was a Montenegrin general, Serdar, and statesman who served in the armies of the Principality and Kingdom of Montenegro during the Balkan Wars and the First World War. He held the position of Minister of War on three occasions, in 1905-1906, 1911-1912, and 1913-1915, and served as Prime Minister from 1913 until the end of 1915. He was one of the most influential military and political figures in Montenegro during the final years of its independence.

During the First World War, Vukotić served as Chief of Staff of the Montenegrin Army and commanded the Sandžak Army, operating along the northern frontier of Montenegro and in eastern Bosnia. His forces participated in the fighting along the Drina valley and the approaches to Sarajevo, supporting the Serbian war effort and resisting Austro-Hungarian advances.

He is particularly remembered for his command at the Battle of Mojkovac in January 1916, when Montenegrin forces resisted the Austro-Hungarian advance during the retreat of the Serbian Army towards Albania and the Adriatic. The battle subsequently became one of the most celebrated episodes in Montenegrin military history. His daughter, Vasilija Vukotić (1897-1970), accompanied him during the campaign, serving at his headquarters and assisting with military correspondence and communications. She is frequently described as the only woman to have participated in the Battle of Mojkovac.

Following Montenegro's military collapse in January 1916, Vukotić came under Austro-Hungarian control and was subsequently interned. According to accounts attributed to his son, Vukašin Vukotić, he refused to cooperate with the occupation authorities when asked to intervene against Montenegrin guerrillas (komiti) who continued to attack Austro-Hungarian troops. He maintained that the guerrillas were justified in resisting the occupation of their country.

Vukotić was eventually confined in Bjelovar, where he spent part of his internment with his family and began writing his memoirs. His wartime experiences, including the campaigns in Bosnia and the defence of Montenegro, subsequently formed an important part of his recollections.

After the war, Vukotić continued his military career in the army of the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes. He held several senior commands, including those of the Šumadija and Bosnian divisional districts, and was promoted to the rank of army general in 1926. He died in Belgrade on 4 February 1927.

An important wartime autograph letter written by General Janko Vukotić from the Bosnian front in April 1915, expressing his pride in Montenegro's centuries-long struggle for freedom and his concerns about the country's political and economic independence. The letter was written less than a year before Montenegro's defeat and occupation by Austria-Hungary in January 1916 and three years before the country lost its independent statehood in 1918.

"A highly uncommon and patriotic autograph letter signed "General Serdar J. Voukotitch" in French, one of Montenegro's most prominent military commanders, written from Čajniče in eastern Bosnia on 12 April 1915, while commanding part of the Montenegrin Sandžak Corps against Austro-Hungarian forces, to an unnamed allied "Monsieur", referring to the terrible war in Cetinje and Bosnian land in which he commanded part of the Montenegrin Army."

6 BANNED IN TURKEY IN 1935 FOR ITS ANTI-SOVIET CONTENT / TURKESTANI ÉMIGRÉ PUBLISHING IN BERLIN / THE COTTON ECONOMY UNDER RUSSIAN AND SOVIET RULE

تورکستان پاختا خوجالغی / *Turkistan pahta hocaligi. "Yas Türkistan" Nesriyâtindan = Baumwollwirtschaft Turkestans. Herausgegeben von "Yach Turkestan". [i.e., Cotton industry in Turkestan].*

[ÇAGATAY], TAHIR SCHAKIR (1902-1984).

Berlin: Yas Türkistan, Sonnendruckerei, 1934.

Original greenish wrappers. Demy 8vo. (22,5 x 14,5 cm). In Tatar, printed in Arabic script, with parallel Tatar and German titles on the wrappers. 151, [1] p., including statistical tables and one b/w map. Light fading along the margins of the wrappers. Otherwise, a fine, largely uncut copy.

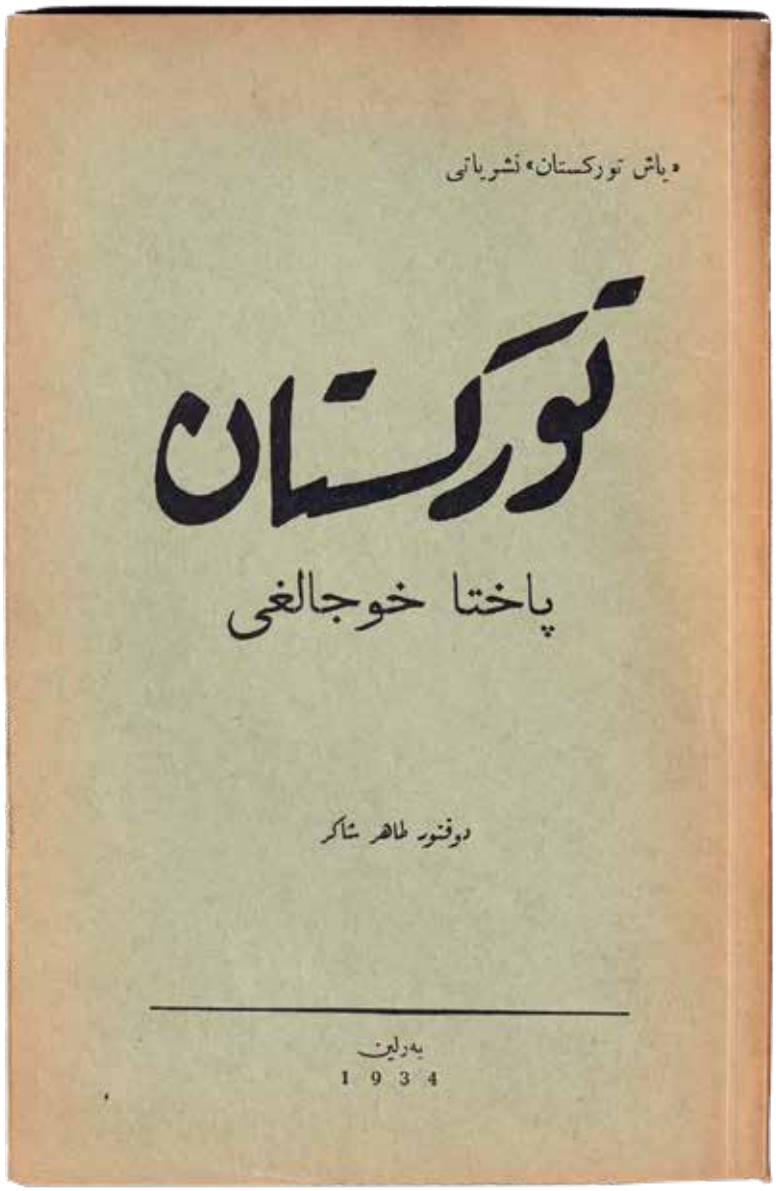
GBP 955 / USD 1250

The first edition of this very rare study of the cotton economy of Turkestan, written by the exiled Turkestani intellectual Tahir Şakir (1902-1984), later known as Tahir Çağatay, and published in Berlin in 1934 by Yaş Türkistan (Young Turkestan), the influential anti-Soviet periodical associated with Mustafa Çokay (1890-1941). Illustrated with a map and numerous statistical tables, the book examines the development of cotton cultivation in Central Asia under Russian and Soviet rule, the region's economic dependence on the Russian textile industry, and the consequences of agricultural policies imposed upon its predominantly Muslim population. Published within the Turkestani émigré movement in Germany, the work combines economic research with criticism of Russian and Soviet policies in Central Asia.

The publication was prohibited from entering Turkey in 1935. According to a Turkish government decision dated 17 February 1935, Pahta Hocalığı was banned from importation because it contained writings directed against Soviet Russia. The prohibition was subsequently reported in the Turkish newspaper Tan on 1 May 1935, which specifically identified the book as a publication of the Berlin-based Yaş Türkistan circle. The decision followed an earlier ban on the entry of the periodical itself into Turkey in October 1934, reflecting the Turkish government's concern that anti-Soviet émigré publications might damage its diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. The prohibition is particularly significant in the history of Turkestani émigré publishing and the circulation of anti-Soviet literature in interwar Turkey.

Turkestan, the historical region encompassing much of present-day Central Asia, became a major cotton-producing territory following the Russian conquest in the nineteenth century. The Russian Empire encouraged the expansion of cotton cultivation to reduce its dependence on imported American cotton and to supply the rapidly developing textile industry in European Russia. Cotton production expanded particularly in the irrigated agricultural regions of the Fergana Valley and other Central Asian oases, where commercial cultivation increasingly displaced other crops and linked local agricultural production to Russian industrial markets.

Following the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917 and the establishment of Soviet rule, cotton remained one of the principal agricultural commodities of Central Asia. Soviet economic policies sought to increase production through state-directed procurement, agricultural reorganisation, the expansion of irrigation, and, eventually, forced collectivisation. Cotton production became closely associated with the Soviet government's industrialisation programme, while the growing concentration on a single commercial crop increased the region's dependence on imported grain and other essential commodities. These policies brought considerable changes to rural society, including disruption of traditional agricultural practices, compulsory procurement, and growing state control over production and distribution.



The present study belongs to the extensive debate over the economic exploitation of Turkestan under Russian and Soviet rule. The expansion of cotton cultivation had transformed the region's agricultural economy long before the Revolution. Under the Russian Empire, the development of commercial cotton farming was encouraged through market incentives, credit, subsidies, and favourable taxation, while irrigation remained dependent to a considerable extent on existing local systems and compulsory communal labour. Imperial policies concerning land ownership and agricultural administration

also varied between the settled agricultural populations of the oases and the nomadic communities of the surrounding steppe.

Russian settlement policies had particularly serious consequences in the Steppe and Semirechye regions, where land allocated to incoming settlers from European Russia often came at the expense of indigenous pastoral communities. Competition over land, water, and other resources contributed to the Central Asian uprising of 1916 and the subsequent cycle of violence and displacement. During the 1920s, Soviet land reforms sought to address some of the inequalities inherited from imperial settlement policies, while simultaneously restoring agricultural production and strengthening mechanisms for cotton procurement. These developments form an important part of the broader historical context of Şakir's study (cf. Penati).

TAHIR ŞAKIR AND THE TURKESTANI ÉMIGRÉ MOVEMENT IN BERLIN

Tahir Şakir, later known as Tahir Çağatay, was born in Tashkent in 1902 into a prominent Uzbek merchant family. He received his early education in Tashkent, Ufa, and Baku before travelling to Germany in 1922 to pursue university studies. After initially studying in Berlin, he continued his education at Heidelberg University, where he studied philosophy, sociology, and economics. His early academic research concentrated on the social and economic organisation of Central Asian pastoral communities, resulting in his German-language study *Grundzüge der Nomadenwirtschaft* (1931).

During his years in Germany, Şakir became closely associated with the Turkestani independence movement led by Mustafa Çokay, one of the principal political representatives of the Central Asian émigré community in Europe. He contributed to Yaş Türkistan, founded in December 1929 and published in Berlin until 1939. The journal became an important platform for Turkestani intellectuals living outside the Soviet Union, publishing political commentary, historical studies, economic analyses, and discussions of national identity, language, education, and Soviet policies in Central Asia.

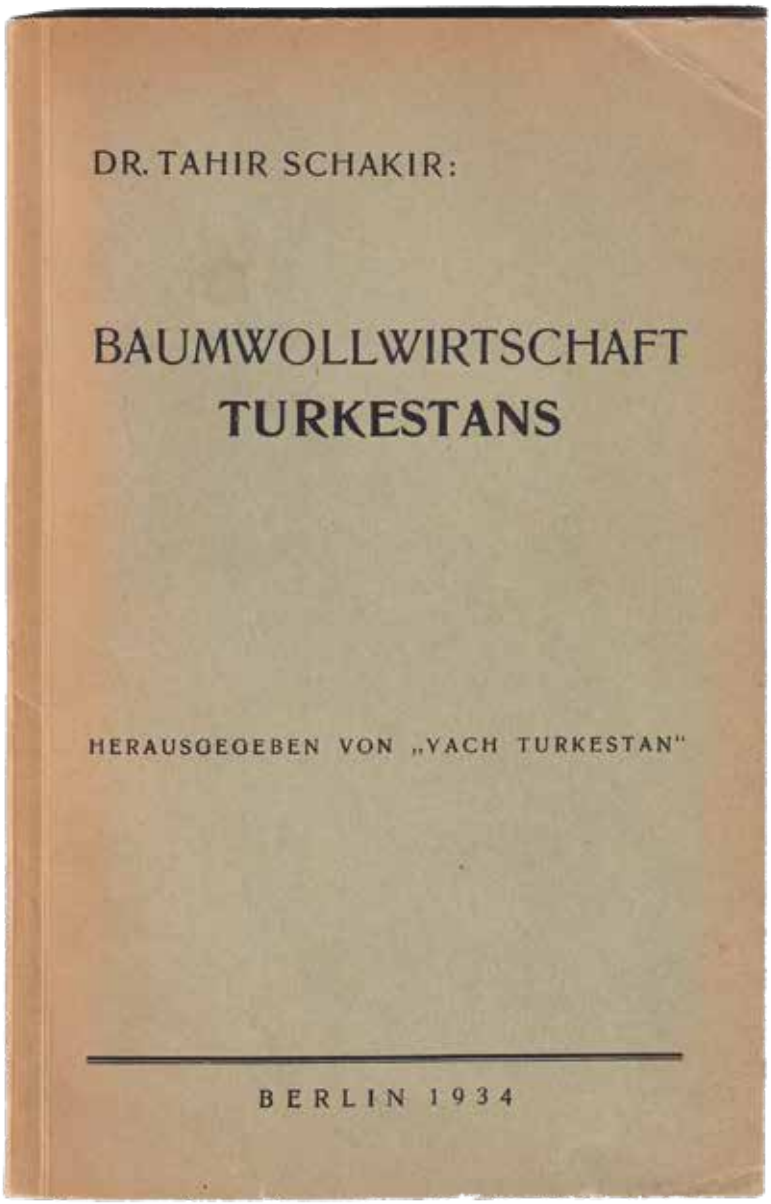
Together with other émigré intellectuals, including Abdülvahab Oktay, Şakir participated in the political and publishing activities of the Turkestan National Union. The organisation-maintained contacts with other anti-Soviet national movements from the former Russian Empire and participated in the wider Promethean movement, which sought to support the independence of non-Russian peoples under Soviet rule. Berlin became one of the principal centres of these activities during the interwar period, providing access to academic institutions, printing facilities, and international political networks.

Şakir's publications formed an important part of this intellectual activity. In addition to the present study of the Turkestani cotton economy, he published works on Turkestani national literature, the persecution of writers under Soviet rule, and the historical and cultural significance of Ali-Shir Nava'i. His writings combined his aca-

demic interests in sociology and economics with his commitment to the political and cultural independence of Turkestan.

The Berlin edition of Turkistan pahta hocalığı appeared during a period of increasing international concern over Soviet economic policies, particularly forced collectivisation and the transformation of agricultural production. Its publication in Arabic script was also significant at a time when Soviet authorities were replacing the traditional Arabic writing systems of Central Asian Turkic languages with Latin-based alphabets. The use of the older script connected the book with the literary traditions of the Turkestani Muslim population and the publications of the émigré movement.

Following the outbreak of the Second World War, Şakir moved to Turkey in 1939, where he adopted the surname Çağatay and pursued an academic career. He became a prominent sociologist and professor at Ankara University's Faculty of Language, History and Geography, contributing to the development of sociology and Turkic studies in Turkey. He continued to publish on Turkestani history, society, and political affairs until he died in 1984.



Sources: As of November 2026, OCLC records only one known copy worldwide, held at Freie Universität Berlin, Universitätsbibliothek (918195933), with no listings in North American libraries; Beatrice Penati, "Land and Water in Tsarist and Early Soviet Central Asia", Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Asian History (2019); Tülay Köseoğlu, Sovyetler'in Türkistan'ı Dönüştürme Politikasına Muhalefet: Yaş Türkistan Dergisi (1929-1939) (Ankara, 2020); Tan, 1 May 1935, p. 3 (notice of the prohibition); Republic of Turkey, Presidential State Archives, BCA 30.18.1.2/53.26.12 (17 February 1935); Warschau gegen Moskau: Prometheistische Aktivitäten zwischen Polen, Frankreich und der Türkei, 1918-1939 (2022).

7 NOGAI LITERATURE / A LATE SOVIET NOVELLA EXAMINING IDENTITY AND ALIENATION

Салам, Михаил Андреевич! Повестьлер эм хабарлар / Salam, Mikhail Andreevich! Povestler em khabarlar [Hello, Mikhail Andreyevich! Novellas and short stories].

KAPAEV, ISA SUYUNOVICH (1949-).

Cherkessk: Stavropol Kniga Baspası [i.e., Stavropol Book Publishing House], Karachay-Cherkess Branch, 1984.

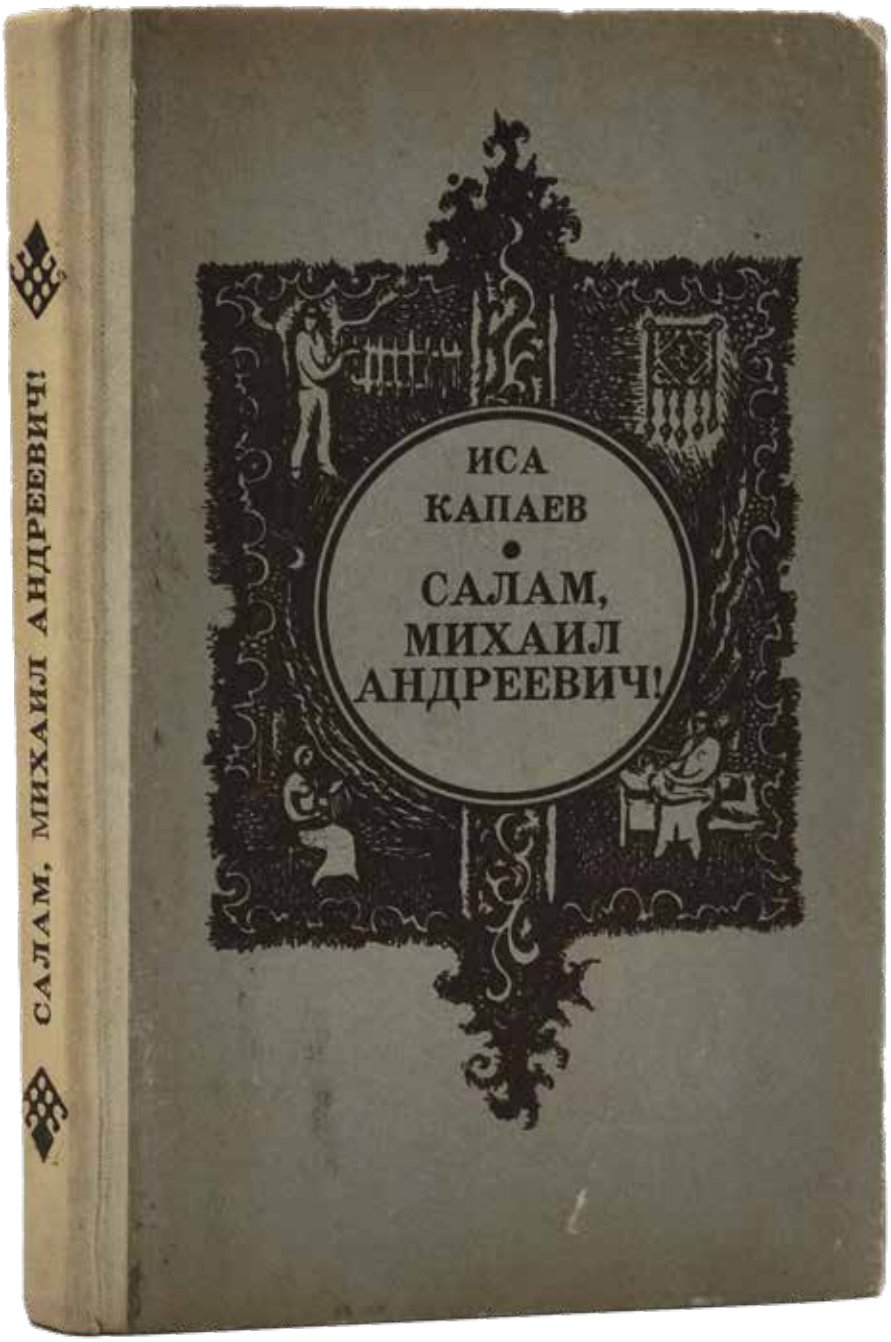
Original publisher's illustrated cloth. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Nogai, printed in Cyrillic script. 276, [4] p. Light soiling to the covers. Overall, a near fine copy. One of 800 copies printed.

GBP 460 / USD 600

A scarce first edition in book form, of a Nogai-language collection of novellas and short stories by Isa Kapaev (1949-), one of the leading contemporary Nogai writers. The title novella, "Salam, Mikhail Andreevich!", examines questions of personal identity, alienation, and the encounter between traditional Nogai society and the wider Soviet world. First published in Russian in the literary journal *Znamya* in 1982, the work in book form appeared in 1984. Its protagonist, Mukhtar Karamov, belongs to a recurring group of characters in Kapaev's fiction through whom the author explores individual identity, cultural belonging, and the changing social conditions of the late Soviet period.

The story follows Mukhtar Karamov, an agricultural machinery operator, who encounters a world unfamiliar to him during his first journey away from home, a holiday in the Black Sea resort of Yalta. The boundless sea and crowded waterfront introduce him to a life very different from that of his native community. This unfamiliar world is also represented by Ivan Kharitonovich Kalyagin, a miner from Donetsk with whom Karamov shares a room. Initially fascinated by his surroundings and impressed by Kalyagin's personal qualities, Karamov attempts to adapt himself to his new environment by adopting the habits and behaviour of those around him. He even begins introducing himself as "Mikhail Andreyevich", believing that the Russian name better suits his new identity.

However, Karamov's attempts to assimilate into this unfamiliar environment gradually give rise to an internal conflict. Upon returning home, he tries to introduce the


САЛАМ, МИХАИЛ АНДРЕЕВИЧ!
ИСА
КАПАЕВ
САЛАМ,
МИХАИЛ
АНДРЕЕВИЧ!

attitudes and habits he has acquired during his travels into his everyday life, only to discover that they do not easily fit his familiar surroundings. Caught between his attachment to home and his fascination with the wider world, he struggles to reconcile his individual aspirations with the expectations and traditions of his community. His growing dissatisfaction arises from his desire to participate in a broader society without abandoning his own identity and values.

Literary scholar Nasipkhan Suyunova examines this conflict in her study, “Home” and “World” in the Consciousness of the Hero of I. Kapaev’s Story “Salam, Mikhail Andreevich!” (2024). She identifies Mukhtar Karamov as one of several related protagonists appearing throughout Kapaev’s fiction, each confronting the relationship between personal identity and the larger world. The novella’s open ending, in which Karamov plays a whistle for a long time in the courtyard of his home, leaves his internal conflict unresolved.


ПОВЕСТЬЛЕР

Салам, Михаил Андреевич!

Биринши басы

Мухтар, таңъ агарып баслаганда, уянды. Сыбырдап явган ямгыр терезе туьбиндеги телетинге согылып, ток тавсыз дуьбирдейди. Терезеден куьлтис-карагошкыл коьк коьринеди эм коьнъилге де куьнъиртлик эндиреди.

«Базар куьнимиздиңъ мадары кетти», — деп ойланды уянганлай Мухтар. — Эм тагы да туьнегуьндей, бирсигуьндей, артлы-артыннан бир неше куьндегиндей болып, оны бир аьлемет мунъшылык бийлеп алды. Коьнъилсиз кештен кайтып босанаягын билмеген Мухтар кайдай ды бир сенимлик пен пишесине карады.

Оьлмесхан, ирегеги кийизге басып тийгистип, уйклай эди. Кыскаяклыдыңъ сагыздай кара шашлары тарсатылып, ястыкты бийлеп куйылганлар, йылысып туьскен коьйлегининен карасымал ийини коьринеди. Мухтар кевдеси мен пишеси бетке бурылып, янасанында, онынъ кевдесин сезди, ога, уйклап турган пишесининъ йылылыгы етти.

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1984

ISA KAPAEV AND NOGAI LITERATURE

Isa Suyunovich Kapaev (born 1949) is a Nogai writer, poet, publicist, translator, and folklorist, recognised as a People’s Writer of the Karachay-Cherkess Republic and an Honoured Worker of Culture of the Russian Federation. Born in the village of Erkin-Yurt in the Stavropol region, he graduated from the Maxim Gorky Literary Institute in Moscow in 1975. He made his literary debut in 1974 with the short story Vernost ochagu [i.e., Faithfulness to the hearth], published in the Soviet literary magazine Yunost. His subsequent works, written in Nogai and Russian, include novellas, novels, short stories, historical studies, and publications devoted to Nogai folklore and cultural history.

Kapaev was among the winners of the All-Union Literary Competition named after Nikolai Ostrovsky in 1978. He subsequently received the International Umar Aliyev Prize in 1998 and the Prize of the President of the Karachay-Cherkess Republic in 2008. His writings have been published and translated in several countries, including Turkey, Kazakhstan, Bulgaria, and Poland.

From 1991 to 1996, Kapaev served as editor-in-chief of the literary and cultural journal Polovetskaya Luna [i.e., Cuman Moon], devoted to the history, literature, and cultural heritage of the Nogai people and other Turkic communities. The journal's first issue included a Russian translation of the celebrated Nogai epic Edigey, which had previously faced restrictions during the Soviet period. Under Kapaev's editorship, the journal published historical documents, literary works, and research on Nogai and other Turkic peoples, including material that had received little attention in Soviet publications.

The present collection belongs to Kapaev's earlier literary career, when his fiction concentrated on the experiences of ordinary people confronting social change, questions of individuality, and the relationship between their native communities and the wider Soviet society. Written in Nogai and published in a relatively small edition, it is a scarce work of late Soviet literary production in one of the minority Turkic languages of the North Caucasus.

References: As of November 2026, no copies of this 1984 Nogai-language edition could be traced in OCLC; Nasipkhan Kh. Suyunova, "«Дом» и «мир» в сознании героя повести И. Капаева «Салам, Михаил Андреевич!»" ["Home" and "World" in the Consciousness of the Hero of I. Kapaev's Story "Salam, Mikhail Andreevich!"], Kavkazologiya [i.e., Caucasology], no. 4 (2024), pp. 289-301; Kapaev, "Salam, Mikhail Andreevich!", Znamya, no. 7 (1982); Nasipkhan Kh. Suyunova, I zhizn prodlitsya. Khudozhestvennyi mir Isy Kapaeva [i.e., The Literary World of Isa Kapaev] (Stavropol, 1999).

"A scarce first edition in book form, of a Nogai-language collection of novellas and short stories by Isa Kapaev (1949-), one of the leading contemporary Nogai writers. The title novella, 'Salam, Mikhail Andreevich!', examines questions of personal identity, alienation, and the encounter between traditional Nogai society and the wider Soviet world."

8 COSSACK ÉMIGRÉS IN POST-WAR GERMANY / AN ANTI-SOVIET JOURNAL ADVOCATING COSSACK NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Казакия: Журнал казачьей национально-освободительной мысли / Kazakiya: Zhurnal kazach'ei natsional'no-osvoboditel'noi mysli [Cossackia: Journal of Cossack National-Liberation Thought]. No. 1, October 1961. Also titled "Cossackia - Kosakenland".

POLYAKOV, PAVEL SERGEYEVICH (1902-1991), ed. Published by the Supreme Cossack Representation in Exile.

Munich: Druckerei ISKRA, October 1961.

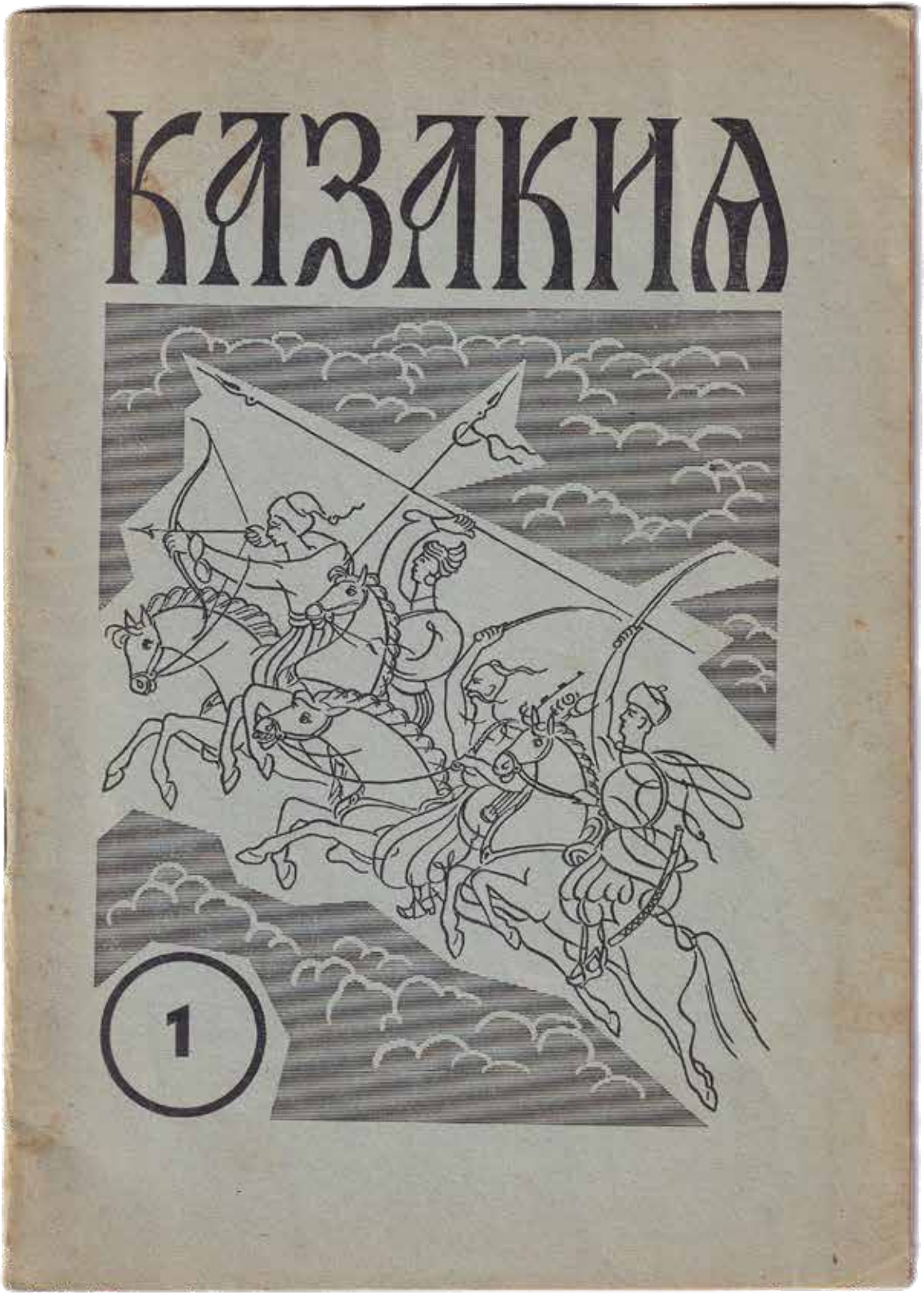
Original green illustrated wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 × 17 cm). In Russian. 24 p., with a b/w illustration on the front wrapper. Occasional light foxing to the leaves and wrappers. Otherwise, a very good copy.

GBP 460 / USD 600

An extremely rare first issue of the Munich-based anti-Soviet journal "Kazakiya", published by the Supreme Cossack Representation in Exile and edited by Polyakov (1902-1991), a Don Cossack writer, poet, translator, and prominent member of the Cossack émigré movement. Published in fourteen issues between 1961 and 1965, the journal advocated the recognition of the Cossacks as a distinct nation and the establishment of an independent Cossack state, separate from Soviet Russia. It provides a contemporary account of the political activities, nationalist aspirations, and cultural life of Cossack émigrés in West Germany during the Cold War.

The journal was published in Munich, one of the principal centres of Russian and East European political emigration after the Second World War. The city was home to numerous anti-Soviet organisations, publications, and broadcasting institutions established by refugees and political exiles from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. Cossack émigré organisations continued their activities in this environment, maintaining contacts with other anti-communist movements and campaigning for political recognition and national independence. The Munich edition of "Kazakiya" was among the publications associated with these efforts.

The first issue opens with an address from the Supreme Cossack Representation in Exile, followed by verses from a traditional Cossack folk song. Its articles examine Cossack national identity, the struggle for independence, Soviet political policies,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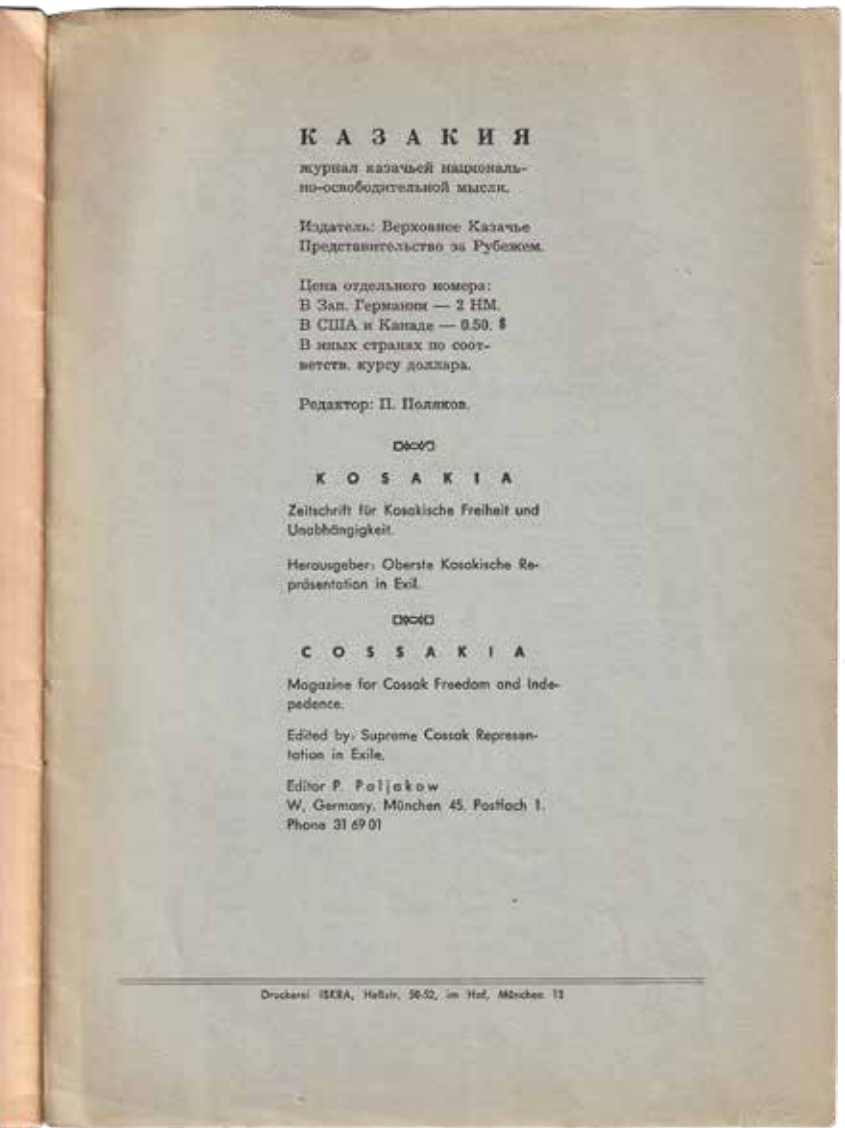
and the position of Cossack communities within the wider anti-Soviet movement. The introductory declaration calls for the liberation of the Cossack territories and the restoration of their political independence.

The issue includes Nikita ante portas, an article examining Soviet policy towards West Germany during the Berlin Crisis of 1961; Po puti kazach'ei svobody i nezavisimosti [i.e., Towards Cossack Freedom and Independence] by V. G. Glazkov; K voprosu nazvaniia Kazakii [i.e., On the Question of the Name Cossackia] by V. Starikov; Vozmozhna li otmena zakona 86-90? [i.e., Is the Repeal of Public Law 86-90 Possible?], discussing the American Captive Nations Week legislation of 1959; and Moskva neizmennaia [i.e., Moscow Unchanged]. Other contributions address Soviet repression, historical accounts of Cossack military activities, and recent publications. The issue also contains Polyakov's poem V razdum'e [i.e., In Reflection] and a chronicle of Cossack émigré activities.

Of particular interest is the discussion of Public Law 86-90, passed by the United States Congress in July 1959, which established the annual observance of Captive Nations Week. The legislation became an important reference for émigré organisations campaigning for the independence of non-Russian peoples under Soviet rule. The article discusses the opposition to the law among Soviet officials and certain Russian émigré circles, while defending its significance for the Cossack national movement.


К А З А К И Я

журнал казачьей национально-освободительной мысли.

Издатель: Верховное Казачье Представительство за Рубежом.

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K O S A K I A

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Herausgeber: Oberste Kosakische Repräsentation in Exil.

C O S S A K I A

Magazine for Cossak Freedom and Independence.

Edited by: Supreme Cossak Representation in Exile.

Editor P. Poljakow
W. Germany. München 45. Postfach 1.
Phone 31 69 01

Druckerei ISKRA, Hofbir. 50-52, im Hof, München 13

The chronicle section contains information on Cossack political and cultural activities in Europe and North America, including public demonstrations, international contacts, and performances by the Don Cossack Choir. It also records the participation of Pavel Polyakov, then deputy chairman of the Supreme Cossack Representation, in a commemorative gathering honouring Fridtjof Nansen in Munich in October 1961. These reports provide useful information about the international networks maintained by Cossack organisations during the post-war period.

An earlier journal bearing the same title, Kazakiya, had been

published in Bratislava and Sofia between 1934 and 1939. That publication concentrated on Cossack history, literature, cultural affairs, and political questions, particularly the development of Cossack national consciousness. Although the Munich journal shared its title and nationalist orientation, it was a separate post-war publication with its own editorial organisation. The Munich edition placed greater emphasis on Cold War politics, Soviet policies, and international support for Cossack independence.

PAVEL SERGEYEVICH POLYAKOV (1902-1991)

Pavel Sergeyevich Polyakov was born into a Don Cossack officer's family in the Don Host Oblast in 1902. During the Russian Civil War, he volunteered for the Don Army in 1918, at the age of sixteen, and served on the Don Front against the Bolsheviks.

In early 1920, while serving with the 13th Don Regiment, Polyakov and his parents left the Novorossiysk region and travelled along the Black Sea coast to Georgia after their unit was unable to evacuate directly to Crimea. His mother died in Poti. Polyakov and his father, Colonel Sergei Polyakov, subsequently reached Crimea, where Pavel joined the military entourage of General Pyotr Wrangel. In November 1920, following the defeat of the White forces, they were evacuated to Constantinople. By the end of 1921, the family had settled in the Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes.

During his years in Yugoslavia, Polyakov continued his education and became actively involved in Cossack literary and political organisations. He contributed poetry, short stories, and political articles to numerous émigré publications, including Vol'noe kazachestvo, Kazachii put', Tikhii Don, Kazach'e delo, and the earlier Kazakiya. He also participated in the activities of the Free Cossack movement and held organisational responsibilities within the Cossack émigré community in Yugoslavia.

His early literary publications included Pesni voli [i.e., Songs of Freedom], published in Yugoslavia, and Poemy [i.e., Poems], issued in Prague in 1939 by the Literary Cossack Family publishing house. His poetry frequently addressed the history of the Don Cossacks, the Russian Civil War, exile, and the loss of the Cossack homeland.

Following the Second World War, Polyakov settled in West Germany, where he continued his literary and political activities. In 1961, he became deputy chairman of the Supreme Cossack Representation in Exile and edited the Munich journals Kazakiya and Kazach'e slovo. His involvement in the Cossack national movement continued throughout the post-war decades. He died in Freising, Bavaria, in 1991.

References: As of November 2026, no copies of this first issue were recorded in WorldCat; Literaturnaia entsiklopediia russkogo zarubezh'ia (1918-1940), vol. 2, part 2 (Moscow, 1997), entry "Kazakiya" (earlier journal, 1934-1939); Olga P. Boldyreva, Izdatel'skaia deiatel'nost' russkoi emigratsii v Chekhoslovakii, 1919-1939 gg.: na materiale kazach'ei periodiki (2012); Alexander Solzhenitsyn House of Russia Abroad, Library Periodicals Catalogue (Munich Kazakiya, nos. 9 and 11, 1964).

9 AN OTTOMAN MUFTI'S VISION OF MUSLIM ALBANIAN NATIONALISM: HIS ORIGINAL 44-LETTER ARABIC-SCRIPT ALPHABET AND THE FIRST EDITION OF HIS MANIFESTO FOR NATIONAL UNITY AND EDUCATION

A-Beja Shqip [i.e., The Albanian alphabet]
[and] Mendime [i.e., Thoughts].

VOKA, Rexhep (Receb Cûdî bin Nûreddin Voka, 1847-1917).

Kostantiniyye (Constantinople): Matbaa-i Ebüzziya,
AH 1327 [CE 1911].

Original greenish stapled wrappers. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 11.5 cm). 22 pp.; 16 pp. In Albanian, printed in a modified Perso-Arabic script (Ottoman characters). Staining to the front wrappers of both volumes, with some chipping along the spines. Occasional study notes and markings, mostly in pencil, by a student named Cemil (school number 310), apparently of Albanian origin, who used these books while studying Albanian alongside French at the Monastir Rüsdiye (Ottoman secondary school). Otherwise, both copies are very clean and well-preserved.

GBP 1500 / USD 1950

First and second editions of these two original publications by Rexhep Voka, the Ottoman scholar and Mufti of Monastir, representing one of the most significant attempts to establish an Arabic-based national alphabet for the Albanian language during the final years of Ottoman rule. The first work introduces Voka's specially devised alphabet of forty-four characters, with explanations partly in Ottoman Turkish, while the second puts the same writing system into practice in a short but forceful appeal for Albanian national unity, education, and cultural advancement. Published at a decisive moment in the Albanian national awakening, the two works illustrate an alternative vision of Albanian nationhood founded upon the preservation of the Albanian language, the Islamic literary tradition, and continued cultural ties with the Ottoman and Islamic world.



ابه یا شکیب

اوڭدی یه اوڭدریت ـ اوڭ ایڭ رزوڭیت ارنالت
لیلی اه تاژندریت ـ سه اه نا ن ڭ ته واه ن ڭ بالت

مرتبی
استر مفتیسی قالقان دلنلی
جودی بن نورالدین وڭوقه

طبع ثانی

قسطنطنیه
مطبعهٔ ابوالضیا
۱۳۲۷
1327

مه ندیمه

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کی مه ندیمه ن تاق ڭ ندوڭنی میره میرتاقویتوڭنی
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مرتبی
مناستر مفتیسی قالقان دلنلی
رجب جودی بن نورالدین وڭوقه

طبع اول

قسطنطنیه
مطبعهٔ ابوالضیا
۱۳۲۷
1327

1. ***A-Beja Shqip [i.e., The Albanian Alphabet].*** Constantinople, 1327. Second edition (Tab‘-ı sânî). 22 pp.

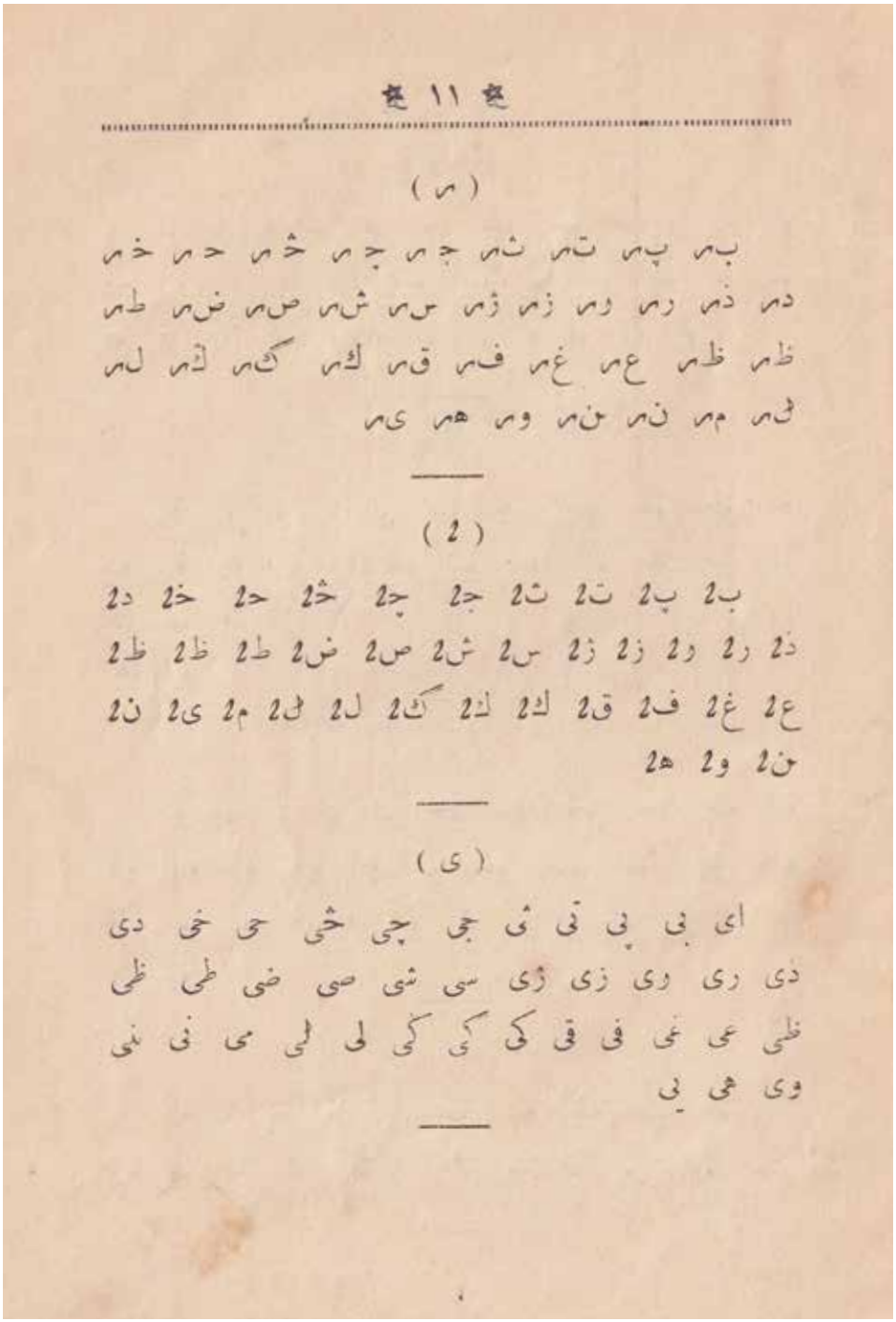
The question of the Albanian alphabet had become one of the most contentious issues in the nationalist movement following the Young Turk Revolution of 1908. At the Congress of Monastir, held in November that year, Albanian intellectuals adopted two Latin-based writing systems, opening the way for the eventual standardisation of the modern Albanian alphabet. The decision encountered strong opposition among sections of the Muslim clergy and Ottoman political circles, who feared that abandoning the Arabic script would weaken the cultural and religious connections between Muslim Albanians and the Ottoman Empire. Voka, who had studied and taught in Istanbul before his appointment as Mufti of Monastir in 1903, emerged as a determined advocate of an Arabic-based alternative. His forty-four-letter alphabet was designed to accommodate Albanian phonetics while retaining the familiar characters of Ottoman-Islamic education. His opposition to the Latin alphabet placed him at odds with influential Albanian nationalists, although his commitment to education in the Albanian mother tongue remained unwavering.

2. ***Mendime [i.e., Thoughts].*** Constantinople: Matbaa-i Ebüzziya, 1327. First edition (Tab‘-ı evvel). 16 pp.

Voka’s Mendime, offered here in its first edition, provides a particularly revealing account of his political and educational ideas. Written in the Gheg dialect of Albanian, using his own Arabic-derived alphabet and drawing on the rhymed prose traditions of Islamic literature, the sixteen-page pamphlet urges Albanians to overcome ignorance, establish schools, cultivate their mother tongue, and unite in the interests of their nation’s future. Voka insists that education is essential to national progress and calls for schools to be established even in the humblest buildings if adequate facilities are unavailable. His conception of Albanian identity extends across religious and regional divisions: he explicitly rejects distinctions between Muslims and Christians, Ghegs and Tosks, declaring that all belong to the same Albanian people. Here, the former Ottoman mufti advances a distinctly Albanian national programme while remaining deeply attached to Islamic learning and the cultural traditions of the empire.

Voka’s position illustrates the complicated relationship between religion and nationalism in the late Ottoman Balkans. He sought to protect Muslim Albanian cultural identity without excluding Christian Albanians from the nation, and to advance Albanian-language education without severing its connections with Ottoman society. His alphabet ultimately failed to displace the Latin script, which became the accepted standard after Albanian independence in 1912. Mendime remained an important testimony to this alternative intellectual tradition and was republished in Tetovë in 1991 under the editorship of Feti Mehdiu, accompanied by a Latin-script transcription.

References: As of November 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in OCLC; Ramazan Vozga, Libri Shqip 1555-1912, Biblioteka Kombëtare e Shqipërisë (Tirana, 2010), nos. 458 and 532; Feti Mehdiu and Muhammed Aruçi, "Voka, Receb", TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, vol. 43 (2013), pp. 122-123; Rexhep Vokë, Mendime, ed. Feti Mehdiu (Tetovë, 1991); Stavro Skendi, The Albanian National Awakening, 1878-1912 (Princeton, 1967).



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(ر)

بر پر تر ثر جر چر څر حر خر
در ذر رر ور زر ژر سر شر صر ضر طر
ظر ظر عر غر فر قر كر گر ڭر لر
ڵر مر نر ںر ور هر ىر

(ٲ)

بٲ پٲ تٲ ثٲ جٲ چٲ څٲ حٲ خٲ دٲ
ذٲ رٲ ور زٲ ژٲ سٲ شٲ صٲ ضٲ طٲ ظٲ ظٲ
عٲ غٲ فٲ قٲ كٲ ڭٲ لٲ ڵٲ مٲ ىٲ نٲ
ںٲ وٲ هٲ

(ى)

اى بى پى تى ثى جى چى څى حى خى دى
ذى رى وى زى ژى سى شى صى ضى طى ظى
ظى عى غى فى قى كى گى لى ڵى مى نى ںى
وى هى يى

10

SOVIETS & AFGHAN TRADE

Торговля СССР с Афганистаном. Бюллетень - Российско-Восточний - торговой палаты = متحدة شوروی اشتراکی با افغانستان. مجلة اطاق تجارتی روسه با ممالك شرق تجارت جماهير / *Torgovlya SSSR s Afganistanom. Byulleten' - Rossiysko-Vostochnyy - torgovoy palaty = Tijarat jamâhîr muttahidât shuruy ishtirakî ba Afghanistan. Majâlat âtâq tijârat Russiah ba Mamâlîk Sharqa. [i.e., Trade of the USSR with Afghanistan. Bulletin - Russian-Eastern - Chamber of Commerce].*

[RUSSIAN EASTERN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE].

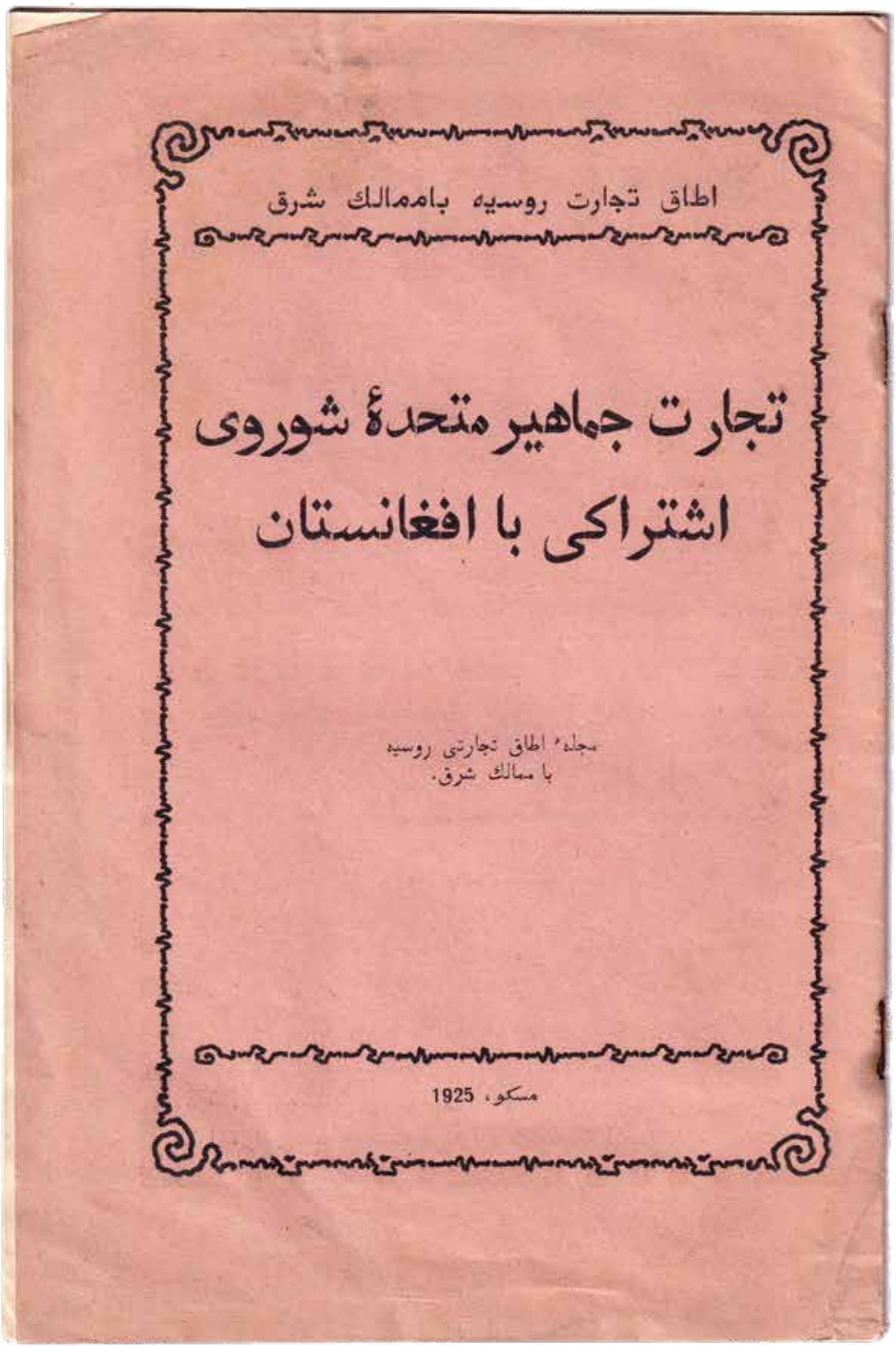
Moskva (Moscow): Rossijsko - Vostochnaya Torgovaya Palata [i.e., The Russian Eastern Chamber of Commerce], Tipografiya Kooperativnogo Izdatelstva "Nashriyyat", 1925.

Original pinkish wrappers. 4to. (28.5 x 29 cm). In Russian and Persian (Dari), the latter printed in Arabic script. 10, 10 p. (10 p. of Russian text and 10 p. of Persian text). Rusty staples; otherwise, a very clean copy.

GBP 960 / USD 1250

An exceedingly rare bilingual bulletin published by the Russian-Eastern Chamber of Commerce in Moscow in 1925, documenting the development of commercial relations between the Soviet Union and Afghanistan during the reign of Emir Amanullah Khan (1919-1929). Printed in an edition of only 1,200 copies, the bulletin contains parallel Russian and Persian texts addressing Soviet-Afghan trade policies, commercial initiatives, and the expansion of economic cooperation between the two countries. Its publication in both languages was intended to make Soviet commercial information accessible to Afghan merchants and officials as well as Russian-speaking readers.

The bulletin contains articles by D. Shmorgoner, A. Kogan, P. Solov'ev, and others, examining the new trade regime with Afghanistan, Soviet assistance in organising Afghan handicraft industries, preparations for an exhibition-bazaar in Kabul, and the activities of the Main Cotton Committee. It also includes official Soviet government orders and commercial announcements. These contributions provide contemporary information on the measures undertaken by Soviet trade organisations to establish commercial contacts with Afghanistan and expand Soviet exports into the Afghan market.


اطاق تجارت روسیه باممالك شرق

تجارت جماهیر متحدهٔ شوروی اشتراکی با افغانستان

مجلهٔ اطاق تجارتی روسیه
با ممالك شرق.

مسکو، 1925


Российско-Восточная Торговая Палата
Торговля СССР
с
Афганистаном
БЮЛЛЕТЕНЬ
= РОССИЙСКО-ВОСТОЧНОЙ =
ТОРГОВОЙ ПАЛАТЫ
МОСКВА, 1925 г.

The Russian-Eastern Chamber of Commerce was established in Moscow in December 1922 to encourage trade between Soviet Russia and the countries of the Middle East and Asia, including Afghanistan, Persia, Turkey, Mongolia, China, and Japan. Its activities included the dissemination of commercial information, the organisation of exhibitions and trade fairs, the establishment of regional offices, and assistance to merchants seeking new markets. The Chamber played a significant role in the Soviet government's efforts to strengthen commercial relations with neighbouring Asian countries during the New Economic Policy (NEP).

Afghanistan was an important partner in these efforts. Following its independence from British control over foreign affairs in 1919, the country established diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, and the two governments signed a Treaty of Friendship on 28 February 1921. Under Amanullah Khan, Afghanistan pursued an ambitious programme of political, administrative, and economic modernisation, seeking to develop its industries, improve communications, and expand its commercial relations with foreign countries. The Soviet Union regarded Afghanistan as an important neighbouring market and a strategic partner in Central Asia, particularly in view of British influence in the region.

Commercial exchanges between the two countries included Afghan agricultural products and raw materials, particularly wool, cotton, livestock products, hides, carpets, and dried fruits, in return for Soviet manufactured goods, textiles, agricultural implements, machinery, and other industrial products. Trade also involved a wider range of commodities, including tea, sugar, and household goods, transported through Central Asian commercial networks. Soviet trade organisations sought to increase these exchanges by facilitating the activities of Afghan merchants, improving transport and distribution arrangements, and encouraging the development of local production.

Of particular interest are the bulletin's references to the organisation of Afghan handicraft industries and the proposed exhibition-bazaar in Kabul. Such initiatives formed part of the Soviet government's efforts to develop commercial contacts beyond the existing trade in agricultural commodities and manufactured goods. The discussion of the Main Cotton Committee also illustrates the importance of cotton and other agricultural raw materials in Soviet economic planning and trade with Central Asian countries.

References: Torgovlya SSSR s Afganistanom. Byulleten' Rossiysko-Vostochnoy Torgovoy Palaty (Moscow, 1925), cited in "Ekonomicheskie otnosheniya SSSR so stranami Azii, Afriki i Latinskoy Ameriki do Vtoroy mirovoy voyny" [i.e., Economic Relations of the USSR with the Countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America before the Second World War], note 16, p. 7; Otchet Rossiysko-Vostochnoy Torgovoy Palaty za 1923 god i plan deyatel'nosti na 1924 god (Moscow, 1924).

11 THE CRIMEAN WAR / BRITISH LAND TRANSPORT CORPS / MILITARY FINANCE / SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL (1854-55) / A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE CRIMEAN WAR ECONOMY

An extensive Crimean War (1854-1855) manuscript archive comprising an illustrated travel journal with original drawings, sketches and plans, offering first-hand accounts of the Ottoman Empire and the siege of Sebastopol; important financial records documenting wartime economics and British military administration; original warrants and appointment documents accompanied by War Office correspondence and personal letters; and two campaign medals awarded by Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire.

DAVIS, OLIVER HENRY (fl. 1855-1857).

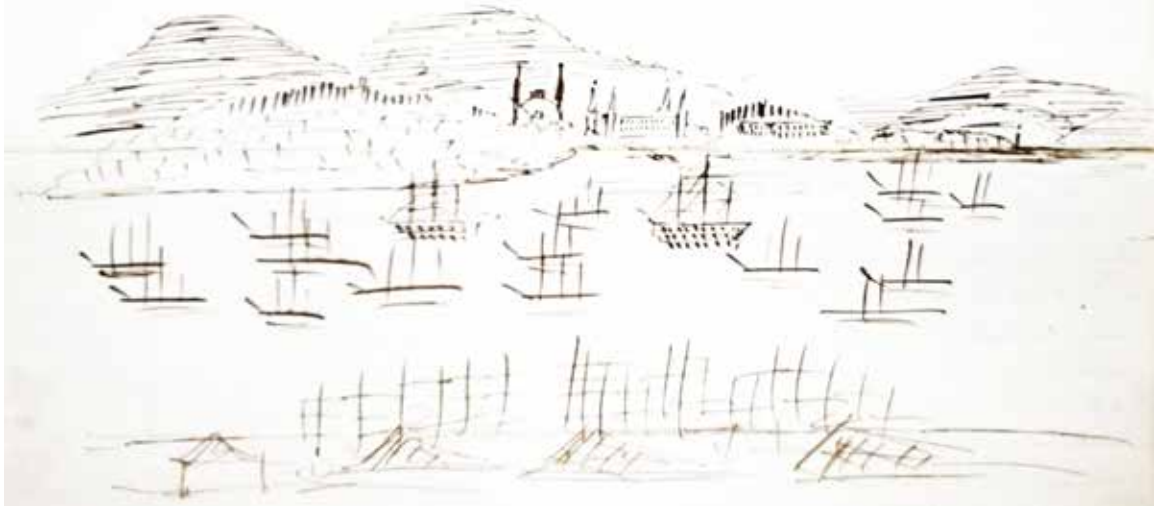
London, Dover, Calais, Paris, Marseille, Malta, Syra, Smyrna, Constantinople, Scutari, Balaklava, Kadikoi, Kamiesch and elsewhere in the Crimea; returning through the Mediterranean and France to England, 5 February-28 July 1855 / 12 August 1857.

An extensive Crimean War (1854-1855) manuscript archive comprising an illustrated travel journal with original drawings, sketches and plans, offering first-hand accounts of the Ottoman Empire and the siege of Sebastopol; important financial records documenting wartime economics and British military administration; original warrants and appointment documents accompanied by War Office correspondence and personal letters; and two campaign medals awarded by Great Britain and the Ottoman Empire.

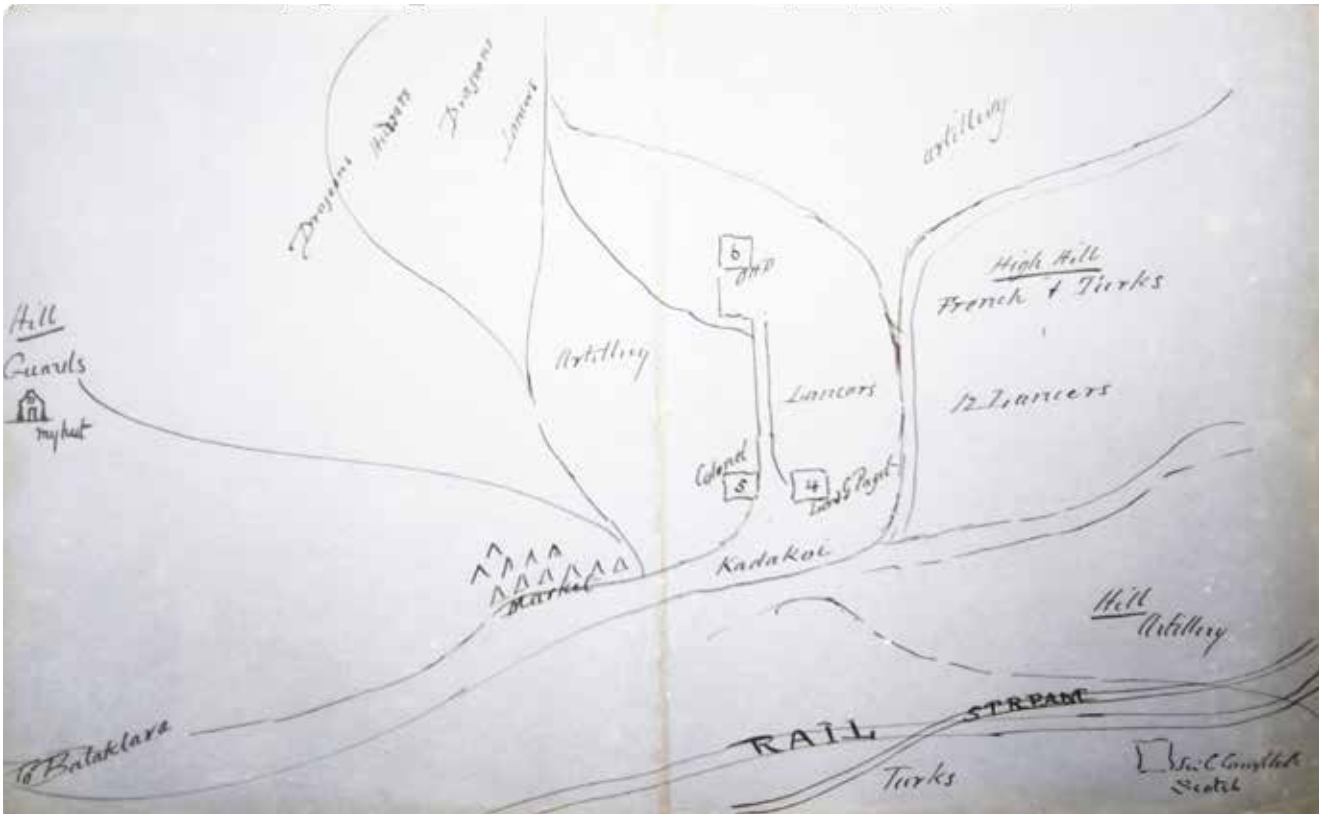
GBP 2675 / USD 3500

6

place I am here on business and duty not on pleasure
and I tell only put down things as they occur
and as I see them. had an interview with the
Major in Command here and took over the money
and the accounts, at 4 saw the Colonel off to
Balaklava he having been called thither by
Lord Raglan, dined went to bed early.
we put up at the Hotel Ct Europe at 12/ a day
including, Bed, Breakfast, dinner, & Servants
every thing else extra the dinner included
wine, Tenedos, so that few extras are necessary
the Hotel is well situated up the street nearly
at the top and from it you have a splendid
view of the Bosphorus & Scutari



the above is from my window a double bedded room
with 4 windows in it.
Tuesday 27 February 1855. Called on Commissariat
and at the Office, crossed the Bridge over the
Harbour or as it is called the golden horn and
went into the Bazars which are narrow dirty
streets full of mud & where all the shops are
each trade being separated that is a Bazar
of shoes, a Bazar of caps &c, here and there they
have one covered over but generally they



An extensive original manuscript archive of approximately 250 pages, comprising Davis's illustrated travel journal, kept between 5 February and 28 July 1855; contemporary financial and accounting records relating to the British Land Transport Corps; original documents of appointment and warrant, with accompanying correspondence; personal and official letters dated 1855-1857; and a separate manuscript plan of administrative and domestic premises, various sizes up to approx. 34x24 cm. The travel journal (46 pp., with original drawings, including approx. 10500 words) contains numerous pen-and-ink illustrations, including panoramic, architectural and topographical views, smaller sketches incorporated into the text, and depictions of the Mediterranean islands, Smyrna, Constantinople, the Atik Valide Mosque in Scutari, a military plan, a Crimean landscape, Mount Etna, and Stromboli. Manuscript in ink on white watermarked laid paper, with occasional pencil annotations. The accompanying papers ([192] pp., including one original drawing) comprise official communications, financial statements, working documents and correspondence bearing contemporary annotations and corrections. Accompanied by four Crimean War medals: a full-size British Crimea Medal with Sebastopol clasp, an Ottoman Crimea Medal of 1855, and a mounted miniature pair comprising British and Ottoman Crimea Medals, housed together in a wooden presentation case lined with green felt.

Historically significant manuscript archive assembled by Oliver Henry Davis, a British Admiralty official appointed to serve as an accountant under Colonel William

McMurdo (1819-1894), Director-General of the Land Transport Corps, during the Crimean War. The archive includes Davis's unpublished, richly illustrated journal, written during his journey from England to the Ottoman Empire and the Crimea in the first half of 1855, following his financial and administrative duties, the movement of military personnel and supplies, the management of money and accounts, and his experiences among British troops during the siege of Sebastopol (1854-55). Alongside these observations are detailed descriptions and original drawings of Malta, the Greek islands, Smyrna, Constantinople and its Asian shore, the military landscape around Balaklava, and the Mediterranean ports visited on his return. Particularly noteworthy are his eyewitness accounts of two earthquakes in Constantinople, dated 28 February and 11 April 1855, corresponding to the devastating earthquake sequence that struck Bursa and the Marmara region. The accompanying appointment documents, accounting papers and official correspondence extend the account beyond his personal experiences, documenting the financial administration of a corps created to address the British army's severe transport difficulties and the subsequent scrutiny of its accounts by the War Department and Admiralty. The archive is further accompanied by British and Ottoman Crimea Medals, including a corresponding miniature pair. Together, these materials provide an unusually detailed first-hand account of the practical and financial demands of the Crimean campaign, from the arrival of funds and requisitioning of supplies to the difficulties of military accounting and the examination of expenditure after the campaign.

A. THE MANUSCRIPT JOURNAL, 5 FEBRUARY-28 JULY 1855

Davis begins his journal on 5 February 1855, recording his appointment to accompany Colonel William McMurdo to the East. An experienced Admiralty official, with more than thirty years' service, he was selected for the financial administration of the newly organised Land Transport Corps, whose establishment followed the serious failures in the British army's transport and supply arrangements during the winter of 1854-1855. The Corps was intended to provide a more effective system for moving provisions, ammunition, equipment and other necessities between the ports and the army before Sebastopol. Davis's responsibilities brought him into regular contact with the Commissariat, military officers, transport authorities and officials responsible for the transfer and expenditure of public funds.

The opening entries describe the preparations for departure, his meetings with officials including Sir Charles Trevelyan (1807-1886), and the arrangements for clerks and other personnel who would assist him. His journey through France and the Mediterranean provides the first of the journal's numerous observations on travel, accommodation, food, local customs and architecture. At Malta he records the buildings and streets he encountered, adding a small architectural drawing. Continuing eastwards, he visits the island of Syra, where he sketches the hillside town rising towards a convent, with shipping in the harbour. His description includes a visit to the British consul and observations on the island's streets and commercial activity.

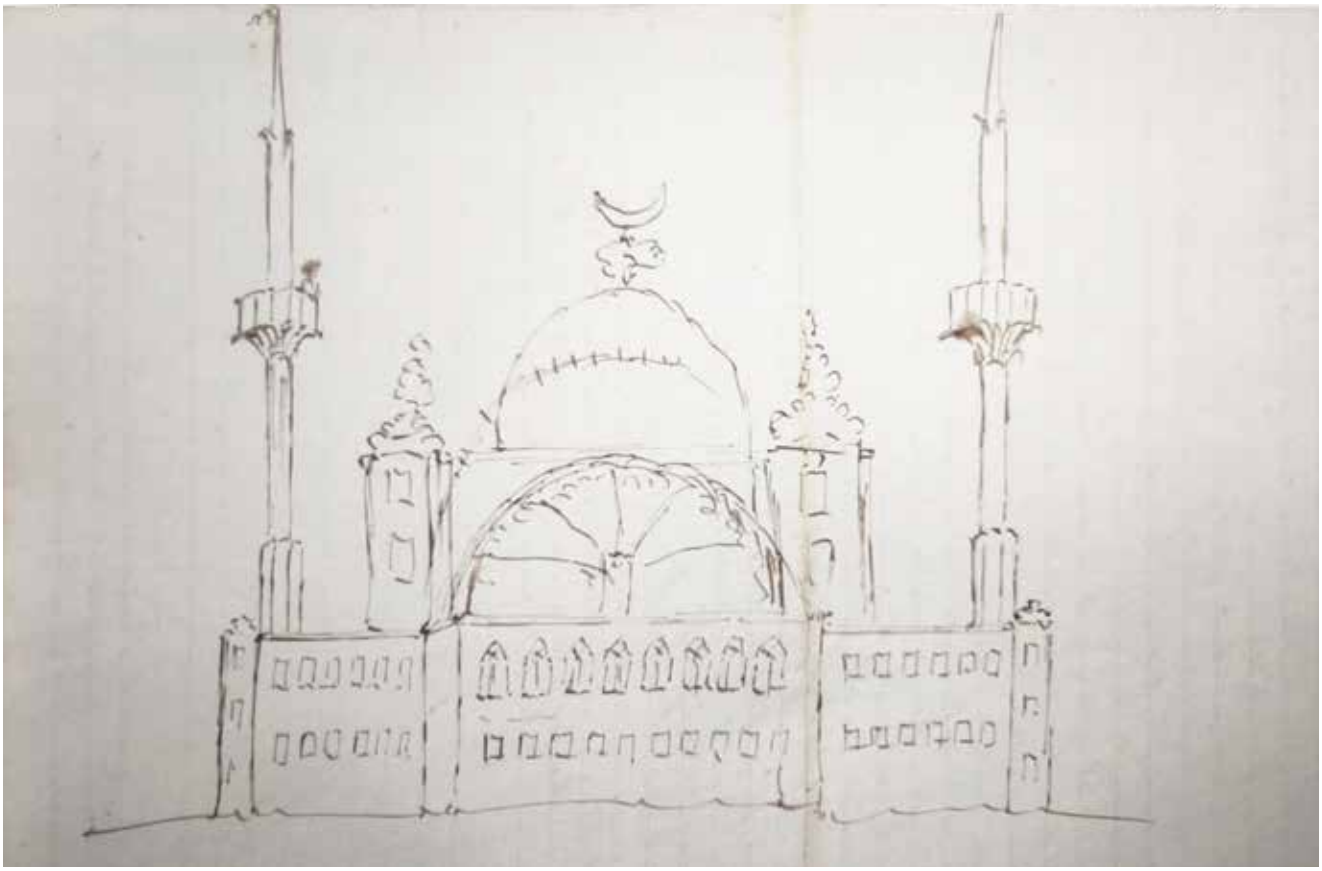
On 23 February, the vessel entered the Gulf of Smyrna. Davis describes the hillsides with almond trees in blossom and his first landing on the Asian mainland:

"...landed in Asia for the first time and saw the Turks in reality."

He visited the consul, walked through the bazaars and observed the movement of merchandise through the narrow streets. His account of the city's porters, whom he calls hamels, is accompanied by an original drawing of a man carrying a substantial load upon a padded support on his back. Another drawing presents a panoramic view of Smyrna taken from behind the hospital. Davis also comments on the Turkish passengers who travelled on deck, their food, clothing and sleeping arrangements, including the presence of servants and enslaved attendants among some passengers. His observations provide a distinctly British traveller's account of the Ottoman port, with the prejudices and social assumptions characteristic of his position and period.

The voyage was interrupted by an accident on the night of 23 February, when the vessel collided with another steamer off Mytilene. Davis records damage to the bowsprit and paddle wheel and the necessity of towing the other vessel back to Smyrna. After resuming the journey, he passed Tenedos (Bozcaada), the plains of Troy and the Dardanelles before reaching Constantinople (Istanbul) on 26 February.

His arrival in the Ottoman capital marks the beginning of the journal's most sustained account of wartime financial administration. Davis immediately met the military of-



ficer in command and took charge of the money and accounts. Colonel McMurdo, summoned by Lord Raglan, departed for Balaklava, leaving Davis to undertake his duties in Constantinople. The accountant was conscious of the purpose of his visit:

“I am here on business and duty not on pleasure and I shall only put down things as they occur and as I see them.”

Davis lodged at the Hôtel d’Europe, from which he enjoyed an extensive view of the Bosphorus and Scutari. He drew a large original panorama of the harbour and surrounding buildings, with shipping and masts in the foreground, identifying the view as that from his own window. His account gives the hotel’s charges and arrangements, and describes the streets, bazaars, horses for hire, boats and daily traffic of the city.

The entries for the following weeks provide a particularly useful account of the movement of money within the British military establishment. On 1 March, Davis records a disagreement with the Commissariat over the release of £2,000, intended to be carried to the Dardanelles. On 9 March, he attended to accounts involving £3,000, while another visit to the Commissariat on 14 March concerned £500. These transactions occur among daily references to writing, preparing documents, visiting the Admiralty Office, dealing with printers, arranging transport and communicating with officers. He also records purchasing a horse for £18, a practical necessity for his work and travel.

Davis visited Scutari to report to Lord William Paulet and made further excursions across the Bosphorus by steamer and caique. On 2 March, he inspected the new marble palace under construction for the Sultan, evidently Dolmabahçe Palace, and described its imposing throne room and numerous marble columns. His account of Constantinople includes the covered bazaars, the Golden Horn, the Sultan’s palace, mosques, the call to prayer, funeral processions, the Greek and Armenian communities, and the social life of British officers and officials. On 19 March, he visited the military hospital at Scutari and walked towards the graves of British soldiers. He also records the burning of a French hospital and, in a separate boxed annotation, the death of the Emperor of Russia, Nicholas I.

Among the journal’s architectural illustrations is a substantial full-page pen-and-ink drawing of an Ottoman Mosque, showing a monumental domed structure, two minarets and adjoining buildings. This is Atik Valide Mosque. Together with the panorama of Constantinople, the Smyrna views and the smaller drawings incorporated into the text, it forms part of Davis’s original visual account of the Ottoman Empire during the Crimean War.

During April, Davis prepared to join the military establishment in the Crimea. On 12 April, he records the grounding of the transport Alster near Therapia, on the Bosphorus, and the assistance rendered by H.M.S. Queen. The incident involved passengers travelling to the military hospitals, including a female superintendent and nurses. His entries during this period describe the movement of ships, personnel, baggage and military stores between Constantinople and the Crimea.

Davis crossed the Black Sea in mid-April. On 15 April, as the vessel approached the Crimean coast, he observed the flashes of artillery firing at Sebastopol in the distance. The following morning, he entered Balaklava harbour, landed in the Crimea and proceeded to the Land Transport depot. Major Evans provided him with a horse to reach McMurdo's headquarters at Kadikoi (Kadıköy).

On meeting the Colonel, Davis asked for work, explaining that he had come to the Crimea for that purpose. McMurdo instead instructed him first to visit the front. Accompanied by Mr Craig, he rode towards Inkerman and across the plains of Balaklava, making a circuit of approximately twenty miles. The entry includes a small original route sketch marking the principal places visited. Davis spent the night at headquarters, where the best available accommodation was an old Russian sofa, partly stuffed, with a coat for covering and an air cushion for a pillow.

The journal's Crimean entries are especially invaluable for their combination of administrative routine and immediate observations of military life. Davis describes the difficulties of obtaining his luggage, transporting it by mule to Kadikoi, finding accommodation and maintaining his work in the conditions of a military camp. His observations are accompanied by an original drawing of the military landscape around Kadikoi, adding a visual record of the ground occupied by the British forces during the siege.

On 18 April, Davis records a skirmish involving Cossacks on the heights facing Kadikoi. Three days later, he notes that Lieutenant Tucker went out in an attempt to engage the Russians. Davis also describes the arrival and loss of horses, the use of makeshift cooking equipment, meals with officers, and journeys between the camp, the harbour and the transport vessels. These entries convey the ordinary conditions of service close to an active battlefield.

In early May, Davis records preparations for an expedition to Kertch and further excursions around the British positions. On 3 May, he rode to a redoubt abandoned by Turkish troops during the fighting of 25 October 1854, brought away a fragment of shell and witnessed a small engagement between Turkish and Russian forces. Elsewhere he mentions the Sardinian troops, the Imperial Guard's camp, Lord Raglan's headquarters and the movement of men and equipment across the surrounding country. The journal also contains observations on the British army's transport arrangements and the continuing practical difficulties of supplying the troops.

An unusual entry dated 21 May refers to Davis's own invention of an ammunition frame, for which he appears to have prepared a model. The entry is a noteworthy instance of an administrative officer attempting to devise a practical improvement to military equipment, although the journal supplies no evidence that the invention was subsequently adopted.

During the latter part of May, Davis's health deteriorated. He suffered from a persistent bowel complaint and fever, and the journal follows his illness, confinement and gradual recovery. He describes being moved on a stretcher carried by four men, the



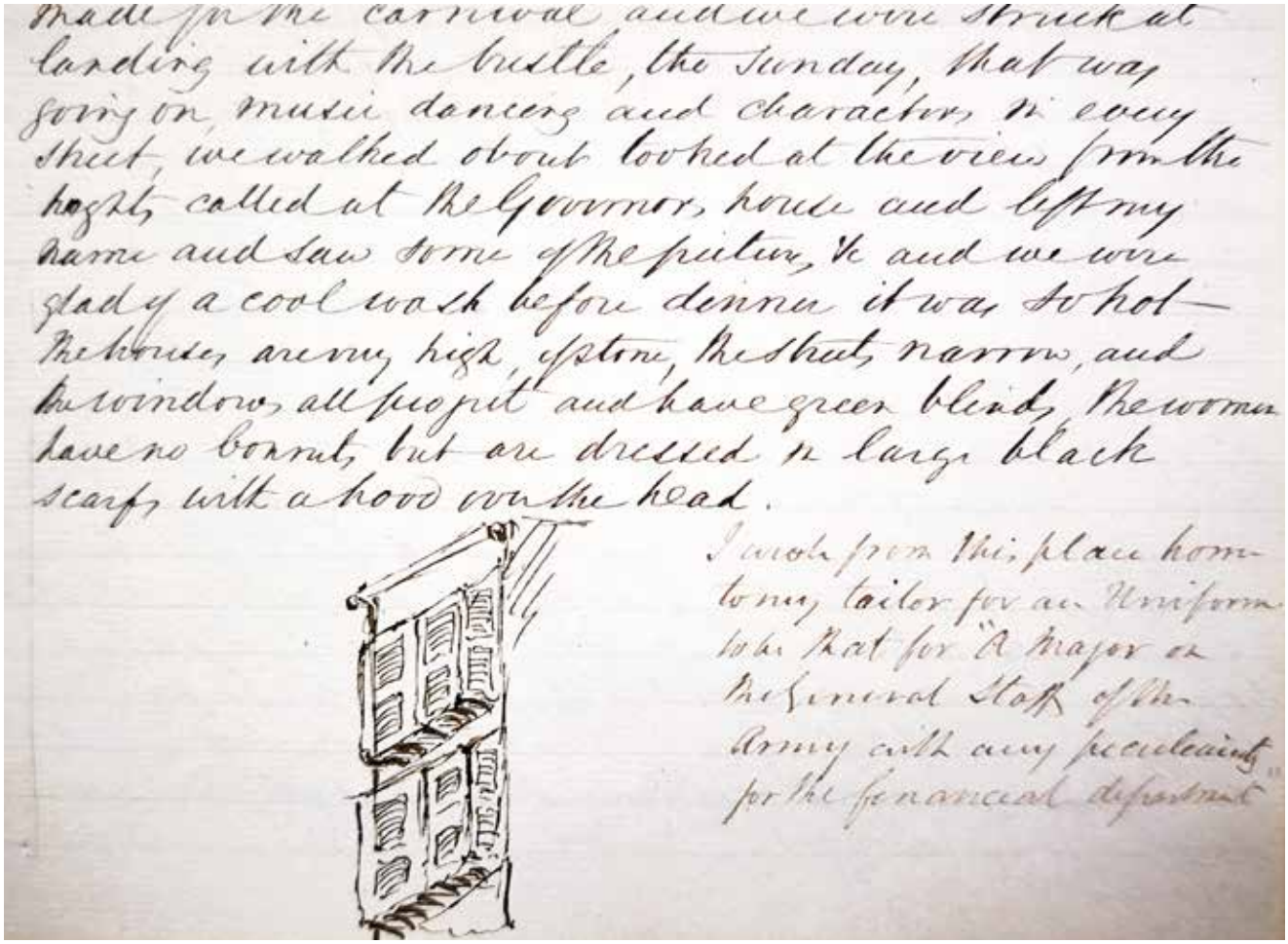
arrangements made for his accommodation and the assistance of fellow officers. His illness eventually required his departure from the Crimea. These entries provide a personal account of the physical difficulties of service during the campaign, including the problems of obtaining care and transport while seriously unwell.

The journal also records events surrounding the death of Lord Raglan on 28 June 1855, including arrangements for transporting horses belonging to Raglan and Lord Ward. Davis's account of his departure is strikingly affectionate towards the people and circumstances of his service, despite his illness and the difficulties he had encountered:

"I declare I never passed so pleasant a 6 months in my life."

On 9 July, Davis embarked on the Indus, described as an English-built screw vessel of approximately 1,800 tons purchased by the French. The return voyage took him through the eastern and central Mediterranean. At Athens, on 11 July, he encountered quarantine restrictions arising from reports of cholera in Constantinople. His observations include references to Greek antiquities and the naval history of the region, including the Battle of Navarino.

The final portion of the journal contains two further original landscape drawings: a view of Mount Etna, associated with his entry for 13 July, and a drawing of Strom-


made for the carnival and we were struck at
landing with the bustle, the Sunday, that was
going on, music dancing and characters in every
street, we walked about looked at the view from the
heights called at the Governors house and left my
name and saw some of the pictures &c and we were
glad of a cool wash before dinner it was so hot —
the houses are very high, of stone, the streets narrow, and
the windows all project and have green blinds, the women
have no bonnets, but are dressed in large black
scarfs with a hood over the head.

I wrote from this place home
to my tailor for an Uniform
to be that for "A Major on
the General Staff of the
Army with any peculiarity
for the financial department"

boli, with smoke rising from its summit, accompanying the entry for 14 July. Davis continued through the Mediterranean and France before returning to England. The journal concludes on 28 July 1855, completing a continuous account of nearly six months' travel and service.

Written in the course of Davis's official duties, the journal is particularly valuable for the precision of its dates, its references to individual financial transactions and military officers, and its descriptions of places and incidents encountered at first hand. Its original drawings supply a further record of the journey, from the Ottoman cities and the Bosphorus to the military ground around Balaklava and the Mediterranean landscapes seen on his return.

The Great Bursa Earthquakes of 1855

Davis's journal records two earthquakes felt in Constantinople on 28 February and 11 April 1855, the dates of the two great earthquakes that devastated Bursa, one of the principal cities of the Ottoman Empire. The first earthquake, on 28 February, is estimated by modern seismologists to have reached a magnitude of approximate-

ly 7.0-7.3. It caused extensive destruction in Bursa and the surrounding districts, damaging houses, commercial buildings, mosques and other historic monuments, including the Great Mosque and the Orhan Gazi and Emir Sultan mosques. Hundreds of inhabitants were killed, and the earthquake was felt across the Marmara region. Davis, then working at the Admiralty Office in Constantinople, recorded the shock at approximately three o'clock in the afternoon:

"An earthquake occurred at 3 o/c. I was in the Admiralty Office and the house rocked till pieces of mortar fell from the ceiling into the table before me."

On 11 April, a second destructive earthquake struck Bursa and the districts towards Gemlik and Mudanya. Considered the largest aftershock of the February earthquake, it destroyed villages already damaged by the earlier disaster and caused further collapses in Bursa, where approximately 140 deaths were reported. Fires broke out following the earthquake, consuming buildings in the centre of the city, including parts of its commercial districts. The damage was so extensive that many surviving public buildings, mosques and churches were declared unsafe. The Ottoman government faced considerable expenditure on relief and reconstruction, while the destruction contributed to the departure of inhabitants from the affected districts. Davis added a pencil annotation to his journal recording another earthquake in Constantinople on the same date, at approximately 4.30 p.m. These two entries constitute contemporary eyewitness evidence of seismic activity in Constantinople during one of the most destructive earthquake sequences in nineteenth-century Ottoman history.

Excerpts From the Diary

5th February 1855. After having been upwards of 30 Years in the Admiralty Office Somerset House, and in what appeared to me a fixed and permanent employment without much prospect of change, I was sent for by the Accountant General at about 2 o'clock this day, and addressed thus "Now Mr Davis I have to offer to you" "an opportunity of displaying your ability and Energy" "are you prepared to go to the Crimea Colonel McMurdo" "the Director General of the Land Transport Corps requires" "an Accountant and I am prepared to recommend you" "if you are prepared to go, go home and think over it" "and give me an answer yes or no tomorrow morning &" "be prepared to start on Monday next." after some more conversation I went home I must confess pleased with the offer tho' the prospect of leaving my home and family for months perhaps years was painful to me, still it was a call which my country called for my services, and I felt that some sacrifice must be made, I was gratified beyond measure to find the same feeling influence my wife, parting we neither of us could like, still my duty to my Country on the one hand and the benefit to my future prospects on the other were sufficient reasons to induce us to agree in accepting the offer.

23-26 February 1855. The town is at the point of the Island of which I have endeavoured to make a sketch. [Drawing: Original pen-and-ink sketch of the hillside town of Syra, buildings rising towards a hilltop convent, with mountains behind and structures

at the waterfront.] The town is built up the side of the hill crowned at the top by a convent there was plenty of shipping in the harbour. We called on the Consul at Syra partly from compliment partly from curiosity, the Streets are paved all over like our foot pavement and I saw no vehicles or animals [.] I was up at 7 and found we were running up the Gulf of Smyrna on our right were high hills with almond trees below in full blossom we anchored at Smyrna at 8½ A.M. and were soon surrounded with Turkish boats we made up a party and went on shore at 10, landed in Asia for the first time and saw the Turks in reality we called on the Consul and then took a walk thro' the town it consists of really narrow dirty stinking Streets, plenty of camels to carry goods and hamels (men) to carry anything required in lieu of vehicles of which there are none. These men carry great weights they have a pad at their back thus [Drawing: Original pen-and-ink figure of a porter with a large rounded load carried on his back.] and on it they will carry almost any weight. I saw here the men carrying his skin full of wine it was fine and hot but there was a cold wind we walked up to the Hospital and through the Bazzars, and returned on board and started at 4½ P.M. Took the following Sketch of Smyrna from the back of the Hospital [Drawing: Original panoramic pen-and-ink view of Smyrna from behind the hospital, with buildings on elevated ground and trees to the right.] We embarked here some Turks who took their places on deck squatting by day and sleeping by night in the same place eating [word unclear] and smoking in the same place some had slaves to attend upon them their food was onions, olives, beans, bread &c. This night was beautiful and moon light yet we were all roused up at about 11½ by running into another Steamer, we lost our bowsprit and smashed the paddle wheel and disabled the other steamer, it occurred off the Island of Mitylene we were compelled to take her in tow and return to Smyrna where we delivered our charge. Saturday 24 Febry 1855 It was 4 before we reached Smyrna with our charge and we started again at 7½ P.M. Sunday 25 February 1855. Passed the Island of Tenedos, on the left the plains of Troy and Achilles Tomb on the right and entered the Dardanelles about 11 o/c am. brought to at Dardanelles to land the mail & passengers and the same at Gallipoli. Monday 26 Febry 1855. at 9 am we anchored at Constantinople I landed in the Boat of Mr [name uncertain] with the Colonel and Captain Blackwood, engaged rooms at the Hotel and then returned for [unclear] the Baggage which I accomplished and sat down to Breakfast at 11 - I shall not attempt to write any description of this far famed. place I am here on business and duty not on pleasure and I shall only put down things as they occur and as I see them. had an interview with the Major in Command here and took over the money and the accounts, at 4 saw the Colonel off to Balaklava he having been called thither by Lord Raglan, dined went to bed early - We put up at the Hotel d'Europe at 72/- a day including Bed, Breakfast dinner, & Servants everything else extra the dinner included wine, [Fenders?], so that few extras are necessary the Hotel is well situated up the Street nearly at the top and from it you have a splendid view of the Bosphorus & Scutari. [Drawing: Large pen-and-ink panorama of Constantinople and the harbour, with sailing ships and masts in the foreground, waterfront buildings and hills beyond. Explicitly identified by Davies as the view from his hotel-room window.] the above is from my window a double-bedded room with 4 windows in it - Tuesday 27 February 1855. Called on Commissariat and at the Office, crossed the Bridge over the Harbour or as it is called the Golden Horn and went into

The town is at the point of the Island of which I have endeavoured to make a sketch



The town is built up the side of the hill crowned at the top by a convent there was plenty of shipping in the harbour. We called on the Consul at Syra partly from complement partly from curiosity, the streets are paved all over like our foot pavement and I saw no vehicle, a Lineman,

Friday 23 Febry 1855 I was up at 7 and found the town running up the Gulph of Smyrna on our right were high hills, with Almond trees below in full blossom we anchored at Smyrna at 8½ A.M and were soon surrounded with Turkish boats we made up a party and went on shore at 10, landed in Asia for the first time and saw the turks, in reality we called on the Consul and then took a walk thro' the town, it consists of many narrow dirty stinking streets, plenty of camels (beast.) to carry goods and horses, (men) to carry any thing required in lieu of vehicles of which there are none. These men carry great weight, they have a pad at their back they,



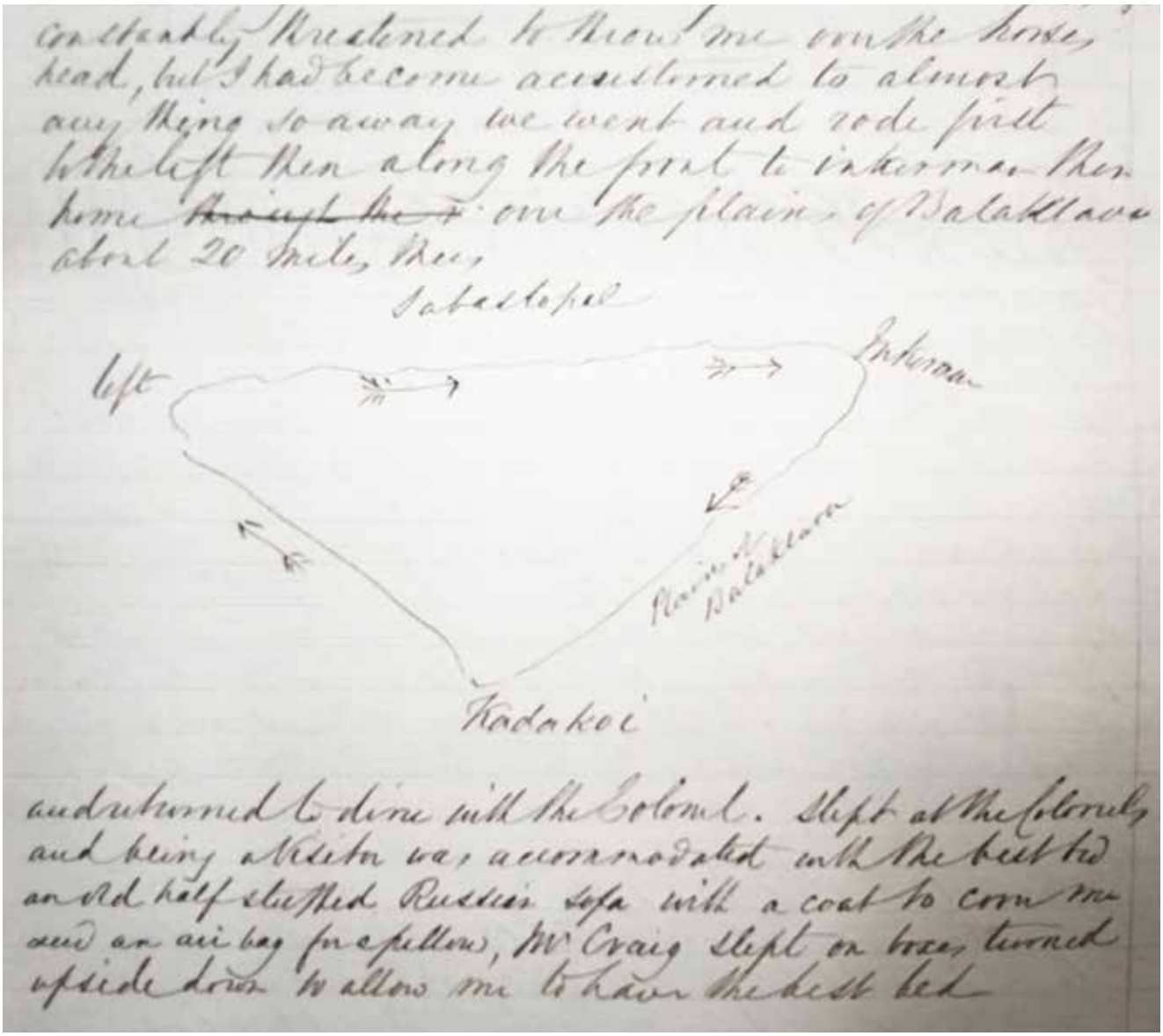
and on it they will carry almost any weight

the Bazaars, which are narrow dirty streets full of [mud?] where all the shops are each trade being separated that is a Bazar of shoes, a Bazar of caps, &c, here and there they have one covered over but generally they are as dirty as the other streets, there are no Cabs here the mode of conveyance being a horse, plenty are for hire at different parts of the town, we took horses home we were so tired. Weather fine & warm. Wednesday 28 February 1855. Went to the Office, to the Commissariat, & to the Admiralty. & [Greek house?] in the Suburb this morning for [private?]. An earthquake occurred at 3 o/c. I was in the Admiralty Office and the house rocked till pieces of mortar fell from the ceiling into the table before me. Fine and warm. Thursday 1 March 1855. Office, then commissariat for £2000 a small row because they made a difficulty in letting me have it it was for Stewart to take to the Dardanelles, went over to Scutari in Steamer to report myself to Lord William Paulet and returned in a caique, cold wind & snow. Friday 2 March 1855. Office and printer walked to look at new Marble Palace now building for the Sultan went into the Throne room supposed to be 58 marble pillars 50 by 30 Yards square & proportionably high here we took a caique rowed about for two hours and returned to dinner - Sunshine and fine I should have say that there are no foot paths in the Streets here they are paved often of a fashion in the roughest possible manner they are very steep and all dirt and rubbish is thrown into them to be eaten by the dogs or washed away in time by the rain and the consequence is that you are obliged to walk about in mud boots on your trousers <…>

Monday 9 April 1855. A grand holiday with the Greeks and Armenians to Fontaine to pay Bill, to Barker & the Store about two Boxes which came by Himalaya but got found - out afternoon to see the assembly to holiday folks. Easter Monday and Tuesday all work ceases, the Shops are closed and all resort to the Greek Graveyard an open space just out of the town, to drink dance & sing, they have a sort of fair a few shows a few swings some drinking booths and some 50 Gambling tables, on the Tomb Stones, the Women dance in circles to the music of a pipe and drum, the day was very wet which rather damped the amusement home dinner, obtained an order to go to Balaklava in the Sydney, accounts all the evg. <…>

Thursday 12 April 1855. Up at 6 on deck we had Steam up and were off about 6½ but a little before 8 we unfortunately ran onto a Sand Bank, this Bank is marked on the charts and I think the Captain was to blame in running too near but it appears that this bank is a [??] to the Greeks, they remove all buoys that are placed to mark it out and are always ready with lighters &c to get the vessels off and for which they take care to be well paid, indeed this is a true specimen of the Greek character. We were abreast of H M Queen on the other shore 2 miles off and we were within one mile of Therapia, the first thing we did was to hoist a signal of distress to the Queen and the Captain went to her to ask for assistance, during his absence I gave a hand to the signals, the mate had said "we are on shore", and was called away, presently the Queen ran up three flags which I found on referring to the Book of signals were 602. which meant "how can I assist you", and as what we wanted was boats and cables I looked and found 1056 was "send Boats and hawsers immediately", this was answered in the affirmative and they came accordingly, we tried a small anchor out a stern then two large ones & then a tug came alongside and tried to tug us off, but it was all of no avail and the

Captain tried a Brig to receive some of the cargo to lighten her, this proceeded all day - It rained several times during the day I remained on board in the hope of her floating every hour. We picked up the [Pounder?] between 6 & 7 as we were going up she was coming down to meet us. The Greek charged £25 for the use of his lighter without any men to work, and seemed so delighted to think we could not do without them. The Officers of the Queen told us there had been 14 Vessels ashore in the same place lately - Our lady nurse told us of a dog that had been poisoned with [??] and appeared dead for 2 hours came to life again by being thrown onto a hot dung hill - Saturday 14 April 1855. Up at 5. Queen's Boats came as usual. man returned from Constantinople with letters at 8. got all the cargo in and started at 3½, we were noticed all the way at the Bosphorus by the Turkish Forts hoisting their Flag whilst we [??] entered the Black Sea at 4½ almost calm. Bed soon. Steaming across the Black Sea all day a little pitched on the rippling of the Sea, when we were 150 miles from the Shore, at 8 P.M. when within about 30 miles of the Crimea we saw the flash of the guns firing at Sebastopol and the



land at 10½ P.M. [??] all night. Monday 16 April 1855. Up at 4½ to see the Coast and entrance to the Harbour of Balaklava entered at 6½ and at 8½ I landed in the Crimea. I first proceeded to the Land Transport depot at Balaklava and saw Major Evans, who lent me a horse to proceed to Kadakoi the Colonel's head Quarters, where I found him and other officers. I asked the Colonel to let me something to do as I had come up to work and he said the first thing he set all his Friends to do was to go and see the Front. Mr Craig was there and he would be guide accordingly, two horses were found such as they were with equipment to correspond my Saddle being an old military one which with its high back constantly threatened to throw me over the horse's head, but I had become accustomed to almost anything so away we went and rode first to the left then along the front to Inkerman then home over the plains of Balaklava about 20 miles then [Drawing: triangular route diagram with labels Left; Inkerman; Plains of Balaklava; Kadakoi. Upper label appears "Sebastopol" - Arrows mark route.] and returned to dine with the Colonel. Slept at the Colonel's

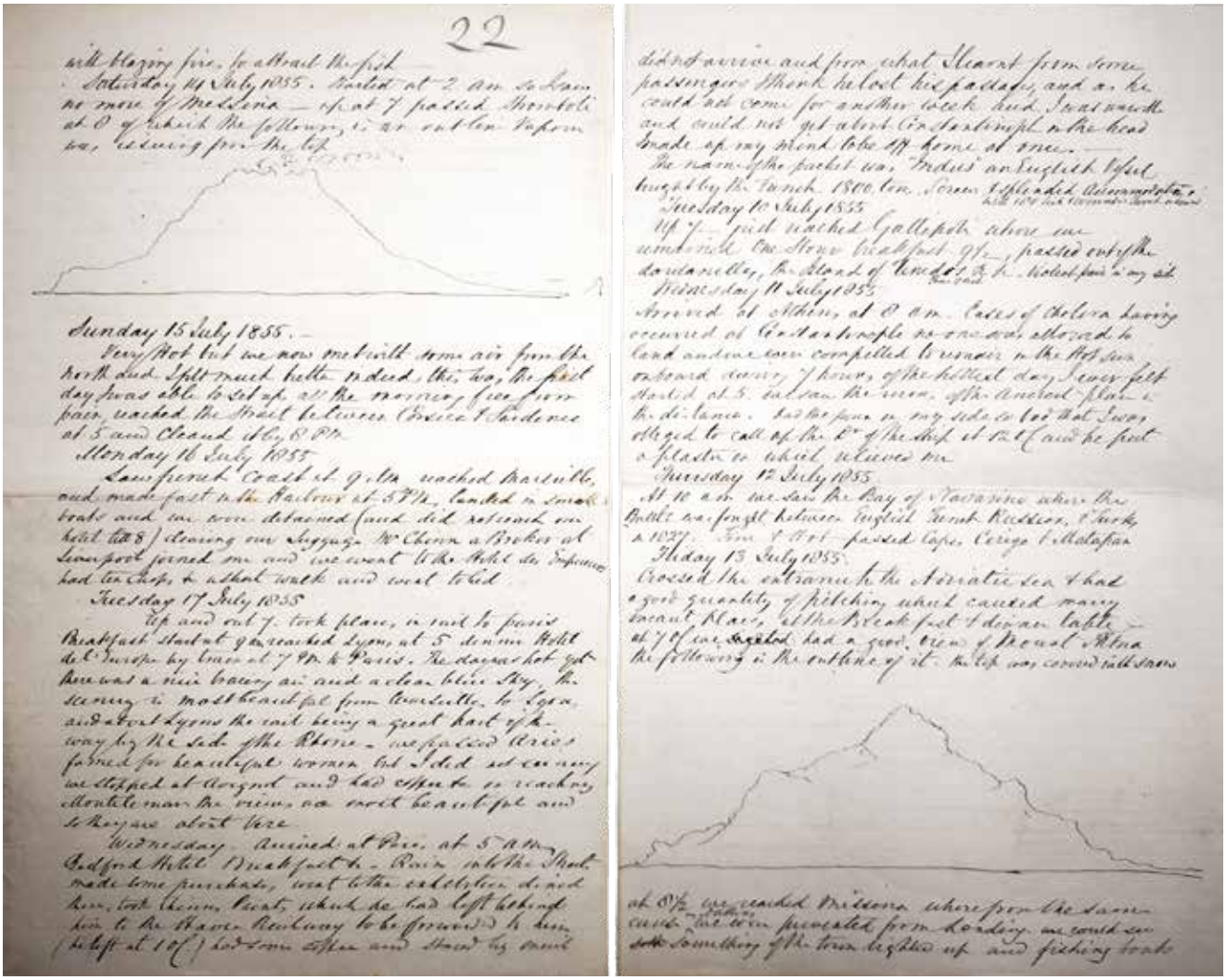
and being a visitor was accommodated with the best bed an old half stuffed Russian sofa with a coat to cover me and an air bag for a pillow, Mr Craig slept on boxes turned upside down to allow me to have the best bed <...>

Monday 16 April 1855. Up at 4½ to see the Coast and entrance to the Harbour of Balaklava entered at 6½ and at 8½ I landed in the Crimea. I first proceeded to the Land Transport depot at Balaklava and saw Major Evans, who lent me a horse to proceed to Kadakoi the Colonel's head Quarters, where I found him and other officers. I asked the Colonel to let me something to do as I had come up to work and he said the first thing he set all his Friends to do was to go and see the Front. Mr Craig was there and he would be guide accordingly, two horses were found such as they were with equipment to correspond my Saddle being an old military one which with its high back constantly threatened to throw me over the horse's head, but I had become accustomed to almost anything so away we went and rode first to the left then along the front to Inkerman then home over the plains of Balaklava about 20 miles then [Drawing: triangular route diagram with labels Left; Inkerman; Plains of Balaklava; Kadakoi. Upper label appears "Sebastopol" - Arrows mark route.] and returned to dine with the Colonel. Slept at the Colonel's and being a visitor was accommodated with the best bed an old half stuffed Russian sofa with a coat to cover me and an air bag for a pillow, Mr Craig slept on boxes turned upside down to allow me to have the best bed <...> Wednesday 18 April 1855. Office work all day. A small fight occurred with some Cossacks, on the heights fronting Kadakoi; I had a headache and took a walk up to the Huzzam camp. No dinner. [.] To Balaclava for my two Horses, which had arrived in a Ship from Constantinople. The Horses escaped from the Stable and ran away in the night; recovered one only in the next morning [.] Saturday 21 April 1855. Lieutenant Aubrey Harvey Tucker went out and tried to have a fight with the Russians. Wednesday 2 May 1855. Expedition off to Kertch ride one hour [Received?]. Major Evans Wife Col said we should be in a pretty mess if we had not got Mr Evans, the best appointment yet [.] Ride to Redoubt, from which the Turks ran in 25 Oct 54 and brought away a piece of shell [with?] Mr Roderick saw small fight between Turks and Russians write with Colonel till 10 Napier & Wood arrived. <...>

References: N. N. Ambraseys and C. F. Finkel, “Long-term Seismicity of Istanbul and of the Marmara Sea Region,” Terra Nova, 3 (1991); N. N. Ambraseys, Earthquakes in the Mediterranean and Middle East: A Multidisciplinary Study of Seismicity up to 1900 (Cambridge, 2009); Besim Özcan, “Bursa Depremleri (2 Mart-12 Nisan 1855),” Güzel Sanatlar Enstitüsü Dergisi, 5 (1999).

B. THE FINANCIAL AND ACCOUNTING RECORDS

The accompanying manuscript financial papers approx. 200 pp. concern Davis’s duties as Chief Accountant of the Land Transport Corps, an organisation responsible for a central part of the British army’s supply and transport arrangements during the Crimean campaign. They include accounting statements, working papers and related administrative material concerning the receipt, expenditure and accounting of funds. These documents belong to the same administrative setting described in the journal, where Davis regularly records dealings with the Commissariat, requests for money, the preparation of accounts and correspondence with military officials.



The Land Transport Corps was created at a time when the inadequacy of British military transport had become a major obstacle to operations before Sebastopol. Its work required expenditure on animals, equipment, personnel and the movement of supplies, together with a system of financial reporting capable of accounting for transactions conducted across several military stations. Davis's papers offer documentary evidence of this administrative process and the difficulties of applying financial controls during an active campaign.

Also included is an original manuscript floor plan, showing the arrangement of offices, clerks' accommodation or working space, kitchens, stables, a barn, balconies and a garden. Individual areas are labelled Barn, Stable, Kitchen, Oven, Fireplace, Clerks, Office, Servant, Balcony, Bed, Table, Official Table and Garden. The plan appears to concern premises combining administrative, residential and service functions, with provision for clerical work and the accommodation of horses.

C. THE DOCUMENTS OF APPOINTMENT AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE, 1855-1857

The archive includes Davis's original documents of appointment and warrant, together with associated official correspondence concerning his selection and service in the Land Transport Corps. A War Office letter dated 6 February 1855 discusses the requirements of the position and the need for "a gentleman of ability and energy conversant with accounts." The correspondence refers to the organisation of the Corps' accounting arrangements and the importance of appointing an experienced official capable of undertaking these duties under the demanding conditions of military service. These documents provide direct contemporary evidence of the circumstances of Davis's appointment and the financial responsibilities associated with the newly established Corps.

A personal letter written from Marseille on 14 February 1855, during Davis's outward journey, adds a more intimate account of his departure. Addressing his family, he describes the emotional difficulty of leaving home his expectations of the appointment and his determination to fulfil his duties. He expresses the hope that the position will prove beneficial to his family and acknowledges the separation imposed by his service. The letter is a useful companion to the opening entries of the journal, supplying personal details that are absent from its more formal account of the journey.

The later official correspondence, extending into 1857, documents the prolonged examination of Davis's accounts as Chief Accountant of the Land Transport Corps. Letters from the War Department and Admiralty concern the preparation and verification of the Corps' financial returns, disputed accounting procedures, outstanding balances and Davis's defence of his conduct. Among them is a War Department letter dated 17 April 1857, referring to a decision arising from the examination of his final accounts and directing that a balance of £10 be paid to Sir John Kirkland. Further correspondence dated 21 April, 22 July and 12 August 1857 concerns the handling

of his accounts, the instructions under which they were prepared and the extent of his responsibility for subsequent difficulties in their examination. Davis maintained that his accounts had been prepared in accordance with the instructions available to him during the campaign and objected to criticisms arising from their later review. The correspondence also refers to instructions issued in July 1855, demonstrating that the questions under examination originated during the final months of his service. These papers document the continuing administrative consequences of the Crimean campaign and the official scrutiny of the Corps' financial operations after Davis's return to England.

The Crimean War and the British Military Transport Establishment

The Crimean War (1853-1856) was fought between the Russian Empire and an alliance comprising the Ottoman Empire, Britain, France and, from 1855, Sardinia. The principal allied campaign was directed against Sebastopol, the principal Russian naval base on the Black Sea. The siege, which lasted from October 1854 until September 1855, placed extraordinary demands upon the British army's supply and transport arrangements. Severe logistical difficulties during the winter of 1854-1855 contributed to administrative reforms, including the establishment of the Land Transport Corps under Colonel William McMurdo. Davis entered this organisation while the British authorities were attempting to improve the movement of personnel, animals, provisions and military equipment. His journal provides contemporary evidence of the financial and administrative operations through which these arrangements were organised.

Taken together, Oliver Henry Davis's unique manuscript archive constitutes a substantial and unusually varied contemporary record of the Crimean War, combining the first-hand experiences of a long-serving Admiralty accountant directly involved in British military transport and financial administration with eyewitness observations of Russian and Allied military activity, the siege of Sebastopol, Ottoman urban life, maritime travel, illness and evacuation, and an extensive series of original architectural and topographical drawings. The accompanying financial records, official appointment documents, warrants and correspondence provide further evidence of the organisation, expenditure and administrative difficulties of the British war effort, extending the archive's documentary scope beyond Davis's personal narrative. Its detailed chronology, named military personnel, financial transactions, original illustrations and associated campaign medals make the collection a valuable primary source for the military, administrative and social history of the Crimean War and the wider Ottoman and Mediterranean world in which it unfolded.

PS: A complete transcription of the journal is available upon request.


RAIL
STEAMER

12 FROM THE CAPITAL OF BYZANTIUM TO THE FIRST CAPITAL OF BULGARIA: AN IMPERIAL RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXPEDITION, 1899-1900 / THE FIRST ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS OF PLISKA / PHOTOGRAPHIC ATLAS FROM THE LIBRARY OF DAVID TALBOT RICE

Абоба-Плиска. Альбомъ къ X тому Извѣстій Русскаго Археологическаго Института въ Константинополѣ. [Aboba-Pliska. Al'bom k X tomu Izvestii Russkago Arkheologicheskago Instituta v Konstantinopole]. [i.e., Aboba-Pliska: Album for Volume X of the Proceedings of the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople].

RUSSIAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Vienna: Christoph Reisser's Sons, 1905.

Original loose plates as issued in the original grey cloth-covered, four-flap folding portfolio case, with gilt lettering and ruled border to the upper cover. Armorial book-plate of David Talbot Rice affixed to the inside of the front cover. Oblong folio. (40 x 28 cm). Title leaf and 118 black-and-white plates numbered I-CXVIII, comprising photographic views, architectural plans, maps, drawings, and archaeological details, reproduced by photomechanical processes on glossy paper. Portfolio lightly soiled, fastening ties broken; title leaf with slight creasing and minor marginal tears. Overall, a very good, complete copy, preserved in its original portfolio case. Rarely found complete and in such good condition.

GBP 1150 / USD 1500

An important photographic account of the first systematic excavations at Pliska, the earliest capital of the First Bulgarian Empire, undertaken in 1899-1900 by the Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople. Directed by the Russian Byzantinist Fyodor Ivanovich Uspensky (1845-1928) and the Czech-born archaeologist Karel Škorpil (1859-1944), the expedition sought to establish the identity of the extensive ruins near the Bulgarian village of Aboba, investigate the origins of the early Bulgarian state, and trace its historical and cultural connections with the Byzantine Empire. The undertaking formed part of the wider archaeological activities of Imperial Russia in the Balkans and the former Byzantine territories, where scholarly interest in early Christianity, Slavic history, and Byzantine civilisation was closely connected with Russian cultural and political ambitions. Published in Vienna in 1905, the present

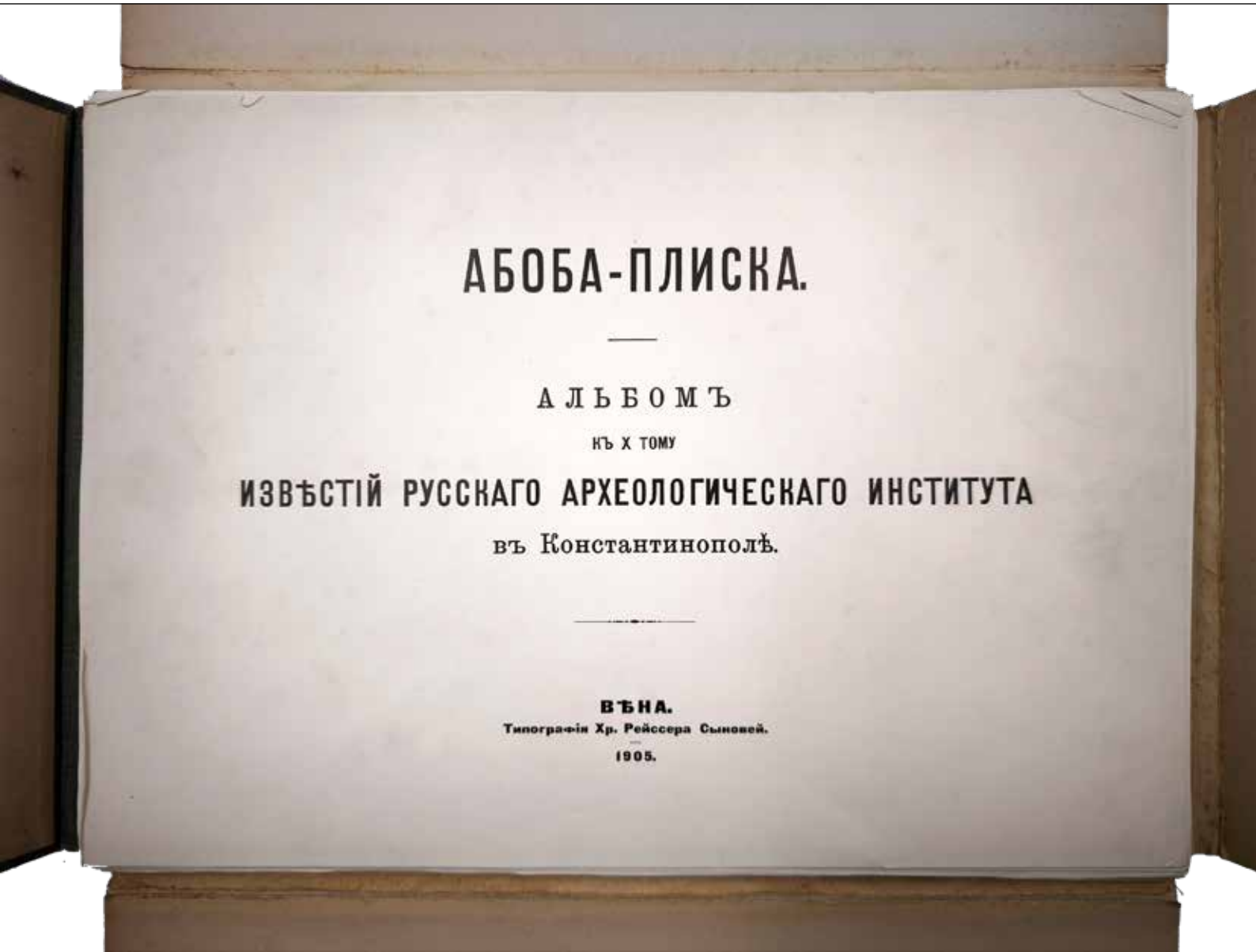


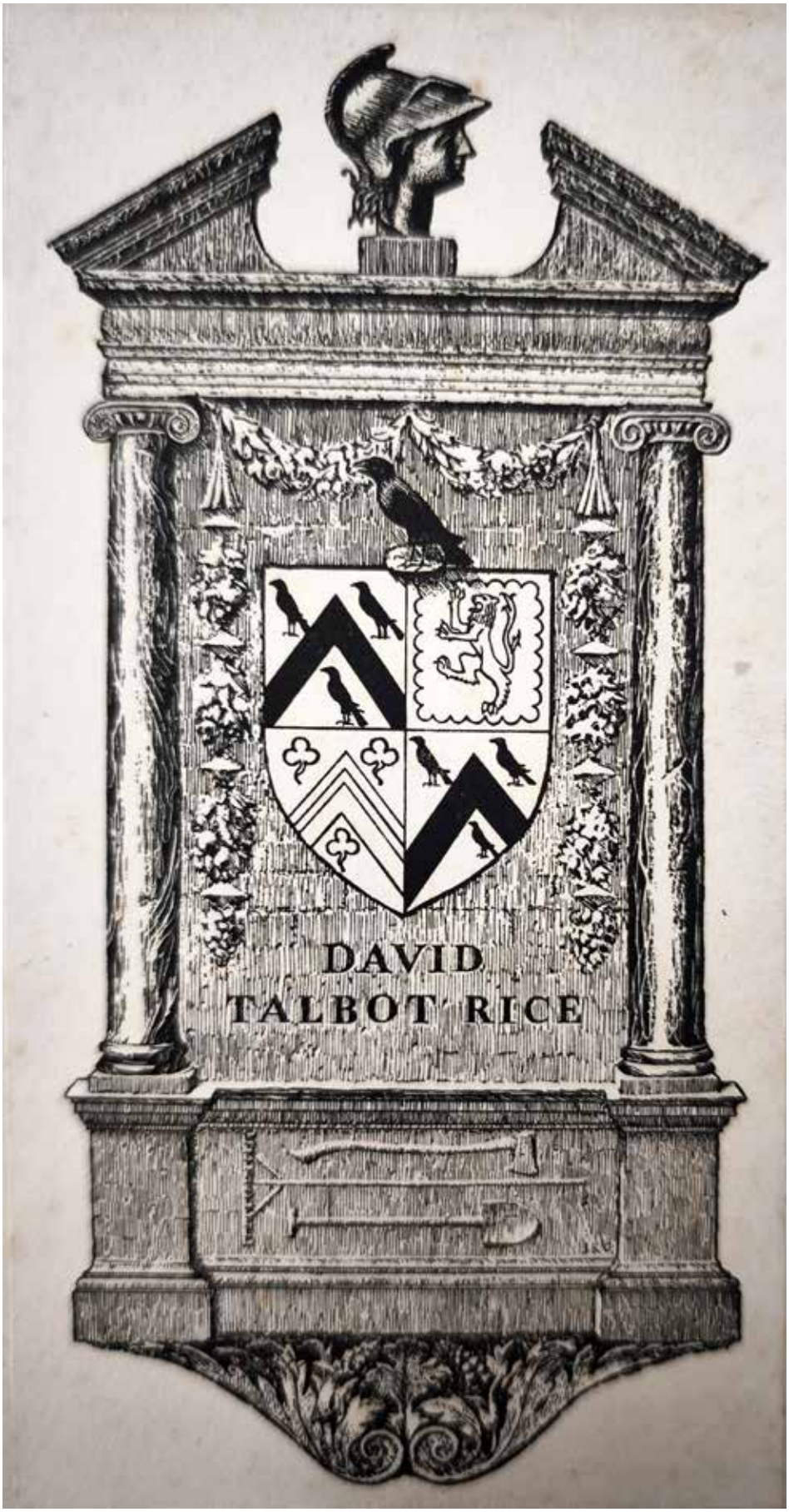
atlas visually documents the archaeological and architectural heritage of these pioneering excavations. From the personal collection of David Talbot Rice (1903-1972), a British archaeologist and art historian specializing in Byzantium.

THE ABOBA-PLISKA EXPEDITION AND ITS HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The ruins of Aboba, situated near Shumen in northeastern Bulgaria, had long been known to local inhabitants, although their historical identity remained uncertain. During the 1890s, the brothers Karel and Hermann Škorpil surveyed the remains and identified them with Pliska, the first capital of the Bulgarian state, which retained that position until 893. The Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople organised a preliminary expedition to northeastern Bulgaria in the spring of 1899, followed by excavations beginning on 6 October of that year. The work initially employed twenty labourers, subsequently increased to thirty-five. Excavations concentrated on the monumental structures concealed beneath the accumulated earth and rubble, revealing substantial stone buildings, defensive works, and the remains of the early Bulgarian rulers' palace. The discoveries helped establish the identification of Aboba with Pliska and provided new material evidence for the history of Bulgaria during the eighth and ninth centuries.

The expedition's connection with Constantinople was central to its purpose. Founded in 1894, the Russian Archaeological Institute was the Russian Empire's principal scholarly establishment in the Ottoman capital, operating under the protection of the Russian Embassy. Constantinople occupied a special place in Russian historical and religious thought as the former capital of Byzantium and the centre of Eastern Orthodox Christianity. The Institute concentrated on Byzantine and Slavic antiquities, investigating monuments and inscriptions across the Ottoman territories and neighbouring Balkan states. Pliska was particularly attractive because its surviving architecture, inscriptions, coins, and Christian monuments offered evidence of the relationship between the early Bulgarian rulers and the Byzantine Empire. The excavations could help explain how a state that had repeatedly fought Constantinople came to adopt Christianity and many elements of Byzantine court culture. The Institute's work also served Russian interests at a time when the great European powers were competing for archaeological discoveries and political influence throughout the eastern Mediterranean.



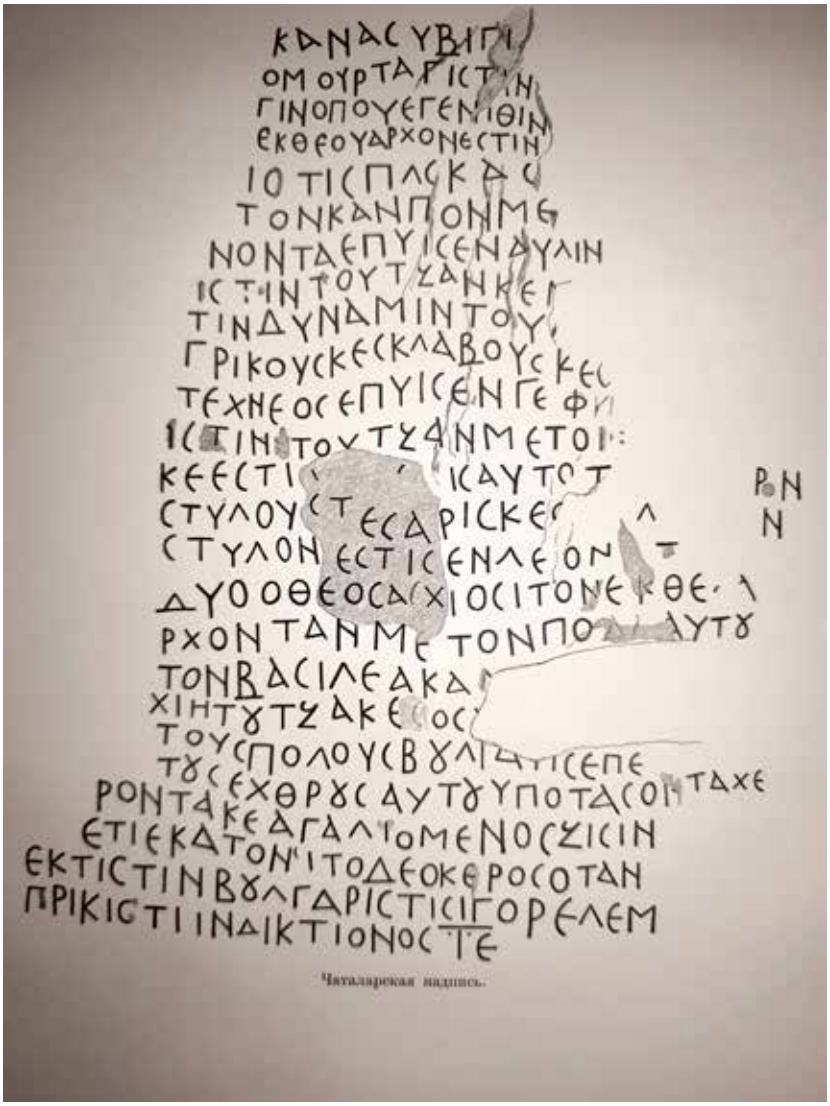

DAVID
TALBOT RICE



The excavations were consequently shaped by the delicate political relationship between Russia and Bulgaria. Bulgaria had emerged from the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 as an autonomous principality but remained formally under Ottoman suzerainty. Russian assistance in securing Bulgarian independence had not prevented subsequent diplomatic tensions, and Bulgarian authorities were increasingly determined to control the investigation and preservation of their own antiquities. Uspensky sought the support of Prince Ferdinand and the Bulgarian royal family, while the Bulgarian government placed conditions on the expedition, limiting its duration and requiring the supervision of discoveries by a Bulgarian commission. Objects of historical or artistic importance were to remain in Bulgaria and be transferred to the National Museum in Sofia. The remains of Pliska thus became important to two overlapping interests: Russia's wish to maintain its cultural and scholarly influence in the Balkans, and Bulgaria's determination to recover and preserve the material history of its earliest rulers. The 118 plates of this atlas are among the earliest extensive visual records produced during that investigation.

Provenance: David Talbot Rice (1903-1972). The armorial bookplate of the distinguished British archaeologist and historian of Byzantine art is preserved on the inside of the portfolio's front cover. Talbot Rice studied archaeology at Oxford and participated in excavations at Kish in Iraq and in Constantinople. In 1932, he joined the newly established Courtauld Institute in London as Lecturer in Byzantine and Near Eastern Art. Two years later, he was appointed Watson Gordon Professor of Fine Art at the University of Edinburgh, a position he held for nearly four decades.

His ownership is especially interesting in view of his archaeological work in Constantinople. Between 1952 and 1954, Talbot Rice directed excavations at the Great Palace of the Byzantine Emperors in Istanbul, where earlier investigations had uncovered the celebrated palace mosaics. He subsequently edited the second report on the excavations, published in 1958. His research also extended to Byzantine monuments in Trebizond and elsewhere in the eastern Mediterranean. The presence of his bookplate establishes the atlas as part of the personal library of a leading British Byzantinist whose own archaeological work took him to the very city in which the Russian Archaeological Institute had operated.



References: As of November 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in WorldCat; Russian State Library, catalogue record no. 01003728421 (1905 atlas, 118 plates); Pınar Üre, Byzantine Heritage, Archaeology, and Politics between Russia and the Ottoman Empire: Russian Archaeological Institute in Constantinople (1894-1914) (PhD dissertation, London School of Economics and Political Science, 2014); Chavdar Vetov, "Images from the Earliest Investigations of Pliska and Preslav," Istoricheski Pregled, vol. 82, no. 1 (2026), pp. 114-154; University of Edinburgh Library Heritage Collections, "Rice, David Talbot, 1903-1972", biographical record and archival collection Coll-85.

13 THE 1964 BAKU PREMIERE OF A TURKISH PLAY IN SOVIET AZERBAIJAN

КӨЧ / Köç / Göç. [i.e., Immigration]. An original, hand-assembled photographic album and a rare theatrical poster documenting the Azerbaijani premiere of Cevat Fehmi Başkut's Göç, staged at the Azerbaijan State Academic Drama Theatre in Baku on 19 September 1964.

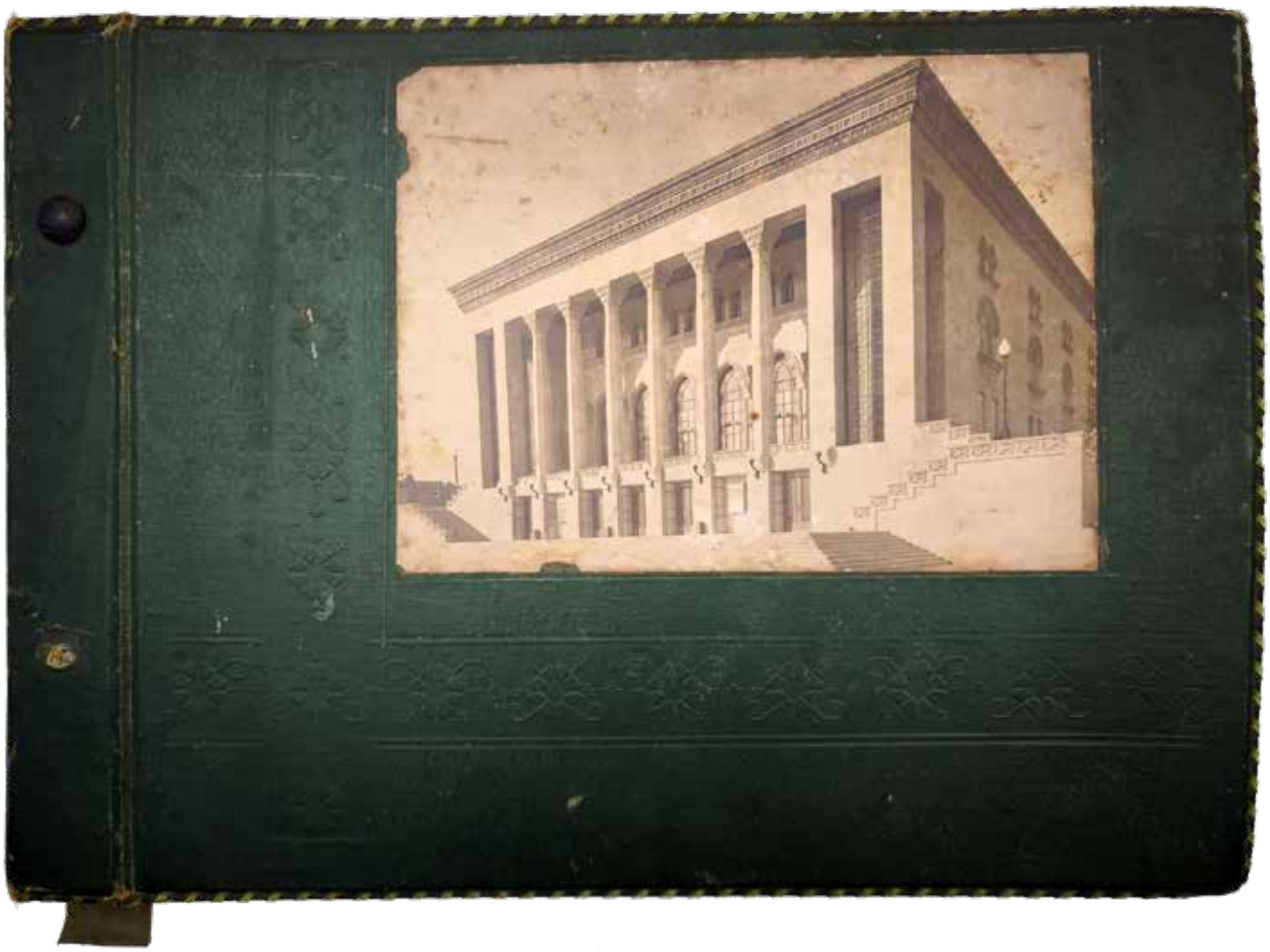
BAŞKUT, Cevat Fehmi (1905-1971).

Baku, Azerbaijan SSR, 1964.

Original large-format theatrical poster, printed in red and dark blue on thin paper, announcing performances on 19 and 20 September 1964. The poster was printed in an edition of only 150 copies (size 102 x 89 cm); together with an apparently unique piece of original paste-up artwork or hand-assembled photographic album (size 29,5 x 41 cm), in black cloth-covered boards, with a contemporary photograph of the theatre building mounted on the upper cover, comprising 28 grey cardstock leaves with 43 vintage b/w photographic gelatine silver prints, of various sizes (ranging from 27x19 cm to 12,5x9 cm), individually mounted and accompanied by handwritten captions in Azerbaijani Cyrillic, original hand-drawn graphic decorations, and a specially designed title page. Album boards show slight rubbing and wear to the edges and corners, with some wear to the mounted cover photograph. The internal leaves show occasional spotting, minor abrasions, and traces of age and handling. The accompanying poster has been folded several times and shows pronounced creasing, general age-toning, a pair stains of ex-tape usage on the top, minor marginal wear, and small defects consistent with use. Overall, a substantially well-preserved theatrical archive in its original form.

GBP 1925 / USD 2500

An original photographic record of the Soviet Azerbaijani production of Göç (1962), a three-act comedy by the Turkish playwright Cevat Fehmi Başkut, which premiered at the Azerbaijan State Academic Drama Theatre named after M. Azizbeyov in Baku on 19 September 1964. The play was translated into Azerbaijani by Mehman Hüseyn, directed by Əşrəf Quliyev, with stage designs by Kamil Nəcəfzadə. Tofiq Kazımov was the theatre's chief director. The album opens with a striking, individually designed title page featuring the silhouette of Istanbul's mosques and minarets (after a photograph of the theatre building on the front board), apparently executed using a stencil and spray paint, with softly diffused edges creating an atmospheric backdrop

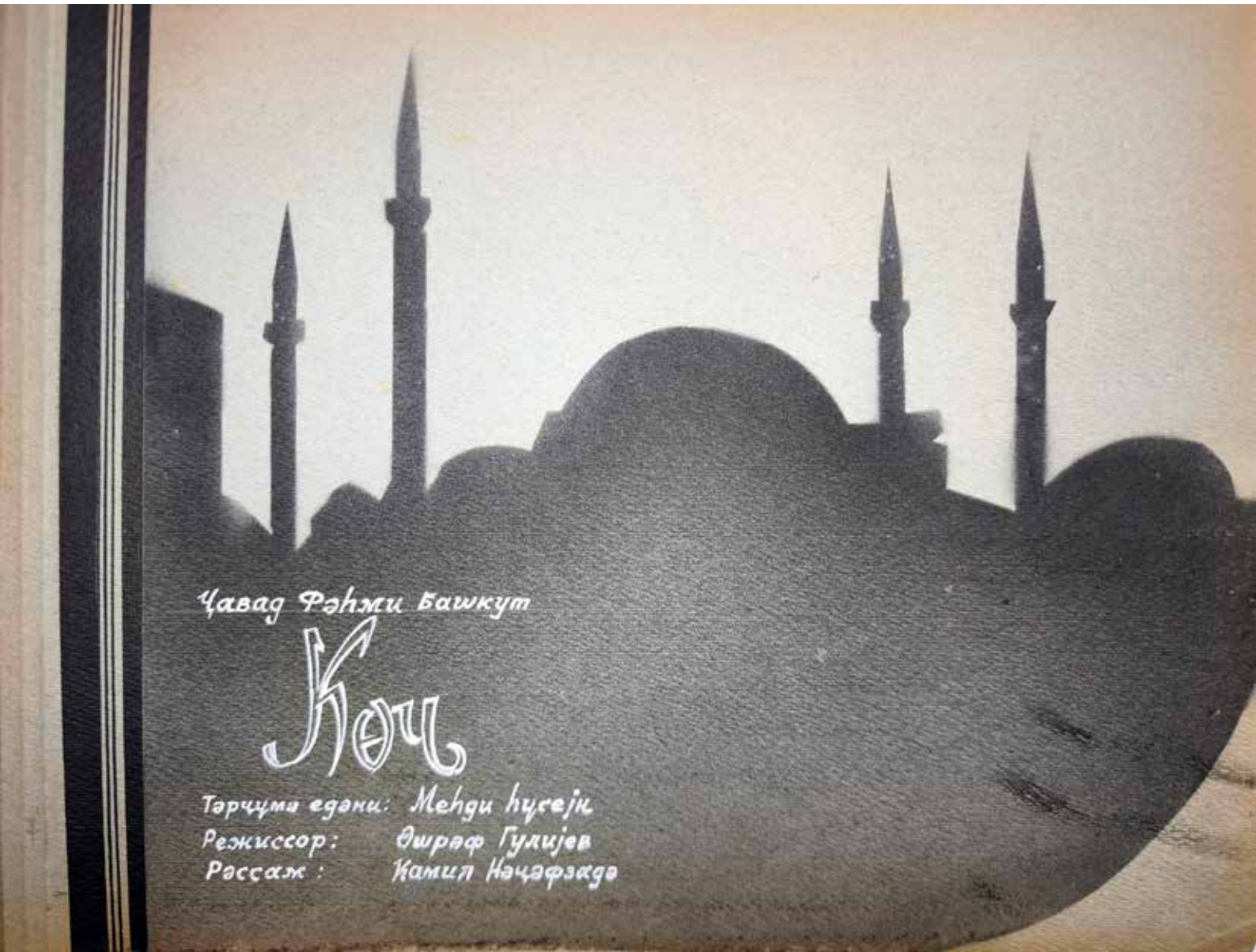


for the boldly lettered title. The remaining pages are equally carefully composed, combining original photographic prints with handwritten captions of the portraits of the performers with their names and roles, and an extensive series of original photographs taken during the production, fine white lines, and geometric decorations. These include individual studies of actors in costume, dramatic exchanges between the principal characters, group scenes, and wider views showing the stage settings and theatrical interiors. A reduced reproduction of the original poster and a separate printed production list are also mounted inside the album.

The album assembled with considerable attention to its graphic presentation, opens with a photograph of the theatre building, followed by a striking, individually designed title page featuring the silhouette of Istanbul's mosques and minarets, apparently executed using a stencil and spray paint, with softly diffused edges creating an atmospheric backdrop for the boldly lettered title. The remaining pages are equally carefully composed, combining original photographic prints of different sizes with handwritten captions, fine white lines, geometric decorations, and deliberately generous areas of empty space. Every page appears to have been prepared individually, giving the album the character of an original theatrical presentation album or pho-

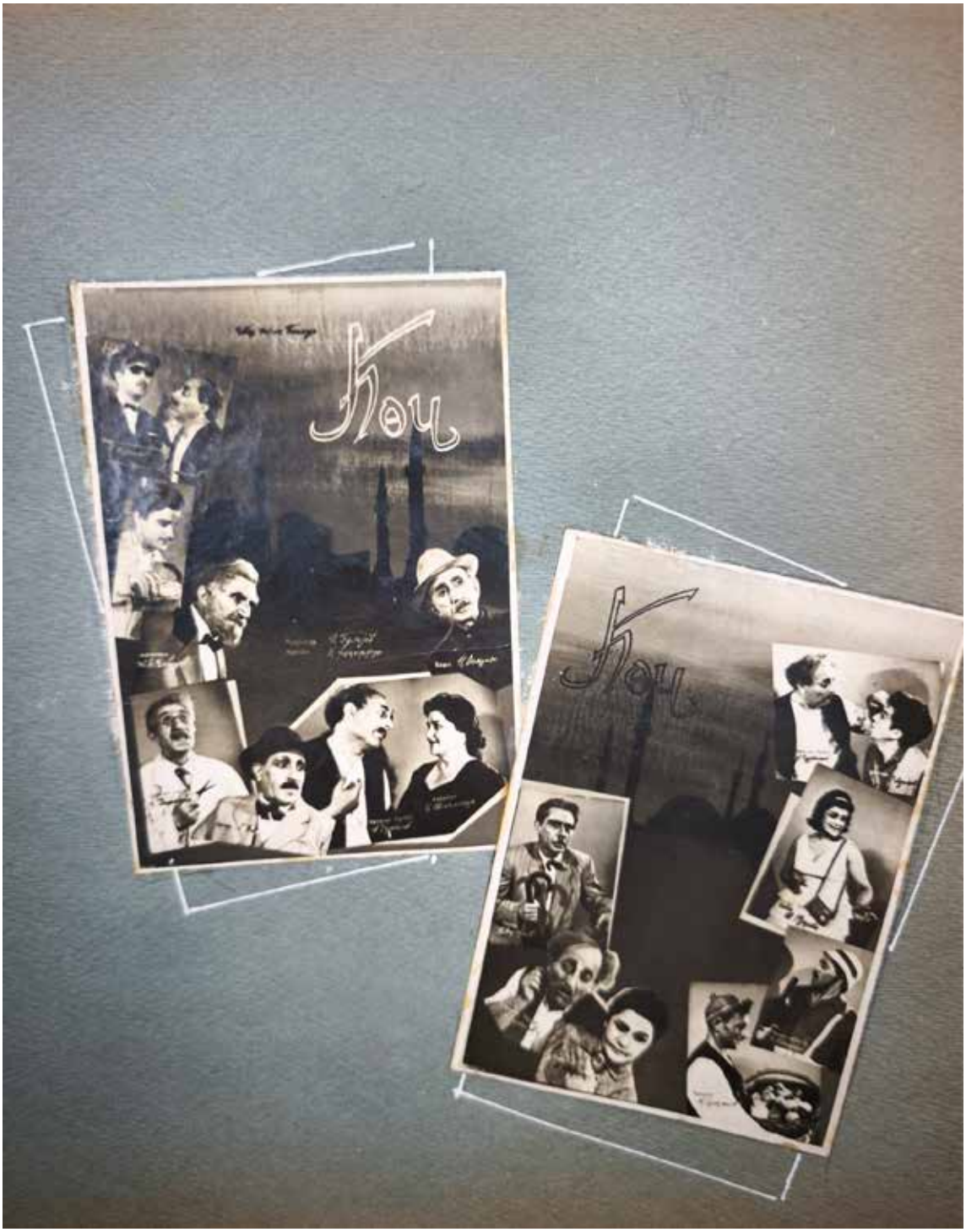
tographic maquette, possibly intended for reproduction. No corresponding published edition has yet been identified, and the album's designer remains unknown. The accompanying original poster, with its large red Cyrillic title КӨЧ, contrasting blue typography, detailed cast list, and exceptionally small stated print run of just 150 copies, provides the contemporary printed announcement of the same production.

Cevat Fehmi Başkut was one of the most frequently performed Turkish playwrights of the mid-twentieth century. His comedies explored the changing social life of Turkey, including the rapid growth of Istanbul, rural migration, class tensions, and the disappearance of older urban customs. Göç achieved considerable success in the Soviet Union, where it was performed in several theatres and remained in the repertoire of the Baku Academic Drama Theatre for an extended period, having been first performed there on 19–20 September 1964. The present album and poster constitute an extensive contemporary visual record of this production, documenting its performers, costumes, stage designs, publicity, and original graphic presentation. Together, they provide valuable documentation of the reception of modern Turkish drama in



Soviet Azerbaijan during the Cold War, despite the political tensions between Turkey and the Soviet Union.

References: Nesrin Tağızade Karaca, “Cevat Fehmi Başkut ve Oyunları”, Türkbilig, 7 (2004), pp. 74-86; Azərbaycan Respublikası Milli Arxiv İdarəsi, Əşrəf Quliyev - 100 (2024), photograph of the creative team of Köç, dated 19 September 1964 (ARDƏİA, fond 266, siyahı 2, saxlama vahidi 88, şəkil 5).





Азәрбајҹан ССР Мәдәнијјәт Назирлији

М. Әзизбәјов адына

АЗӘРБАЈҸАН ДӨВЛӘТ

АКАДЕМИК ДРАМ ТЕАТРЫ

1964-чү ил сентјабрын 19 вә 20-дә

ЈЕНИ ТАМАША

ЧАВАД ФӘҺМИ БАШКУТ (Түрҗијә)

Тәрчүмә едәни Меһди Һүсејн

КӨЧ

3 пәрдәли комедија

Гурулуш вә режиссорлуг - Әшрәф Гулијевиндир

Рәссам - Камил Нәчәфзадә

ИШТИРАК ЕДИРЛӘР

Агададаш Гурбанов

Дәнһүсејн Чавадов

Бәрат Шәкинскәјә

Гәфар Һәгги

Исмајыл Осмалы

Мәрјәгә Сәлгәва

Мустафа Сәјјәнов

Пәнаф Һәсәнлә

Офелија Ахмәдова

Рафиг Әзимов

Садыг Һүсејнов

Хураман Һачыјева

Һачыкәммәд Гафгазлы

Һәсән Мәммәдов

Һамлет Ханызадә

Һәсәнәгә Гәфәров

Шәкәт Рзәјева

Театрын баш режиссору - Тофиг КАЗЫМОВ

Тамаша ахшам саат 7-30-да башланыр

Билетләр театрын кассасында сатылыр

14 THE MOST COMPREHENSIVE GUIDE TO THE CAUCASUS

قفقاس قلاووزی / *Kafkas kilavuzu [i.e., A guide to the Caucasus]. Translated by Binbasi Sadik.*

ANISIMOV, SERGEY SERGEYEVICH (1876-1948).

Erkân-i Harbiye-i Umûmiye Riyâseti Talim ve Terbiye Dairesi Nesriyâti, Askerî Matbaa, Istanbul, 1926.

Original light brown wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 × 16.5 cm). In Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script). [8], 307 p., 96 unnumbered b/w photographic plates on [62] pp., six folding b/w maps, and three large folding colour maps housed in the rear pocket, measuring between 57 x 41 cm and 85 x 62 cm. Very slight wear to the spine, minor dust-soiling and creasing to the wrappers, and some of the plates slightly loose in the binding. Overall, an exceptionally well-preserved copy.

GBP 1350 / USD 1750

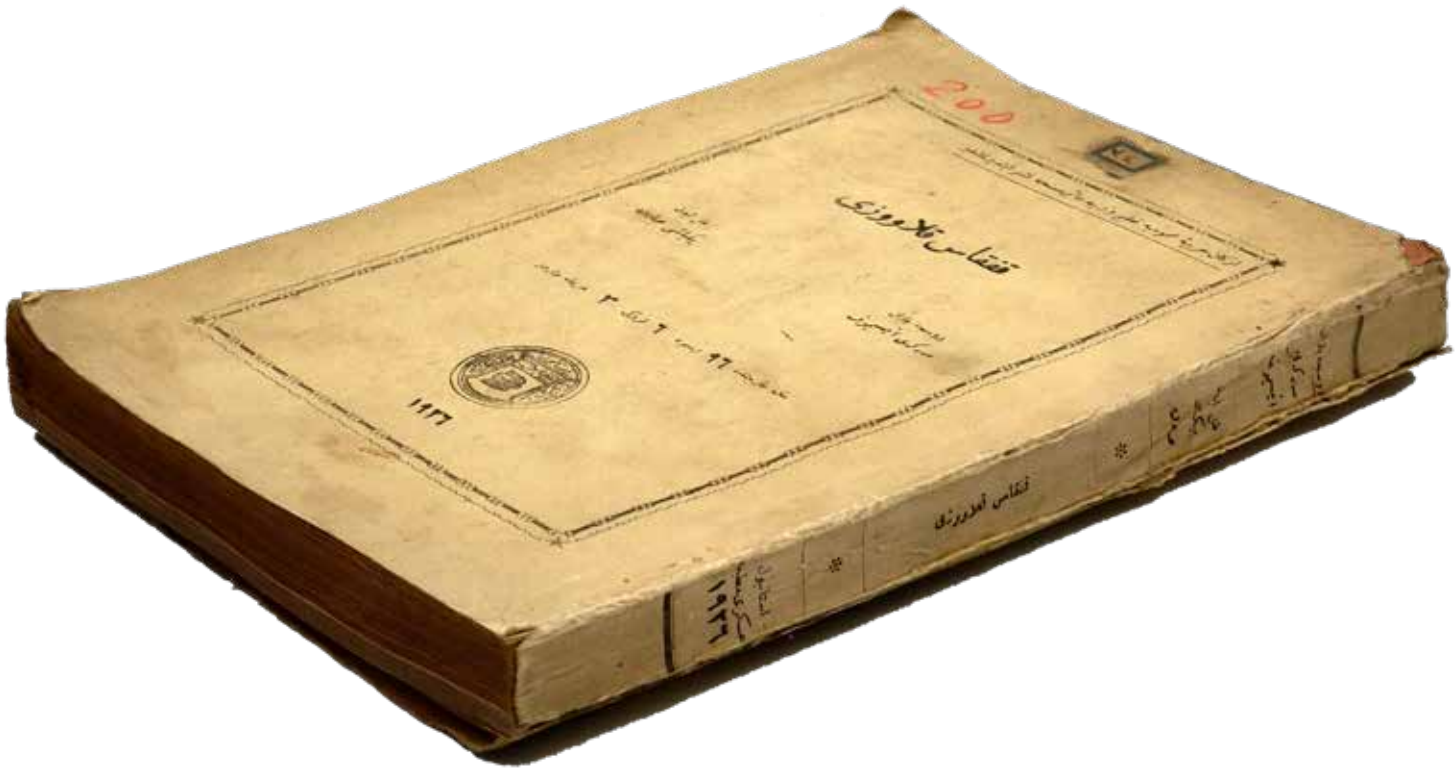
The first and only Ottoman Turkish edition of this extensive guide to the Caucasus, containing detailed descriptions of the region, including accounts of mountaineering, climbing, and hiking. Translated from the original Russian work, Kavkazskiy krai: Kniga dlya turistov, kurortnykh bol'nykh i torgovo-promyshlennykh deyateley, by the Turkish military officer Major Mehmed Sadık. Richly illustrated with photographs and maps, the guide provides extensive information on tourist destinations, military roads, and particularly the railway networks of both the North and South Caucasus. Complete copies, retaining all nine folding maps, are exceedingly rare, especially in this condition.

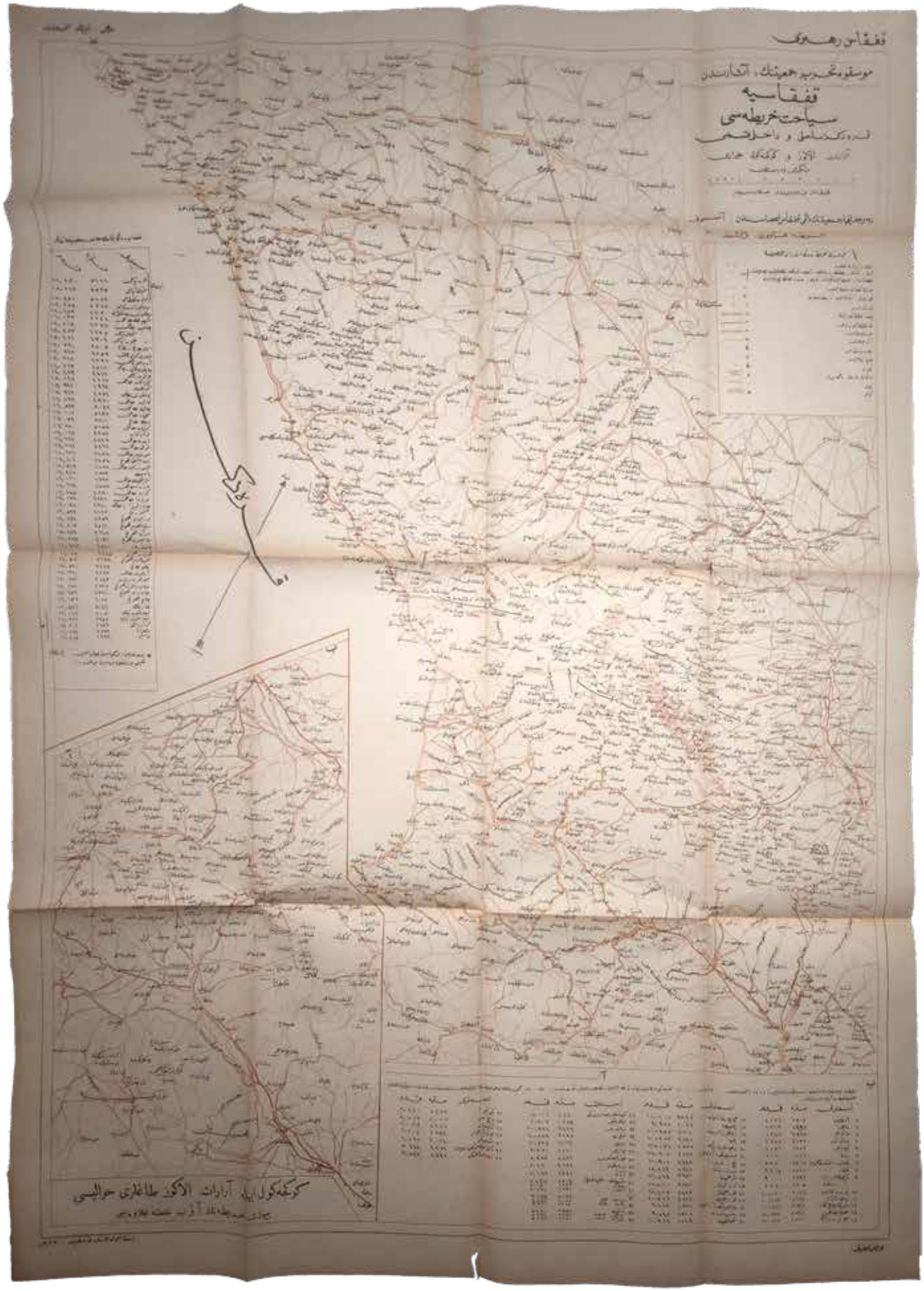
The Treaty of Kars in 1921 and, particularly, the Turkish - Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Neutrality signed in 1925 strengthened relations between Turkey and the Soviet Union and helped secure Turkey's borders with the Caucasus, which was then entirely under Soviet control. These developments encouraged the publication of guidebooks, maps, and other works concerning the region. The First Turkology Congress, held in Baku in 1926, the same year this guide was translated and published from Russian sources, also contributed to growing Turkish interest in the Caucasus. "The principal objective of Turkey and Soviet Russia in this cooperation was to dismantle the Caucasian Barrier, which the British had driven like a wedge between the two countries, and to eliminate the collaborating governments in the region. The two rev-

olutionary leaders, Mustafa Kemal and Lenin, achieved this objective; stability was established in the region, and the Armenian question was also resolved." (Perinçek; translated from Turkish).

Originally published in Moscow in 1924, this comprehensive guide to the Caucasus was compiled for travellers by the Russian author and guidebook compiler Sergey Sergeyevich Anisimov. Only two years after its original publication, it was translated into Ottoman Turkish, with some additions, by Major Mehmed Sadık and published by the Military Printing House of the Republic of Turkey.

The first section, Kafkas Havâlisi (The Caucasus Region), opens with a brief history of the Caucasus, discussing the origins of its name, its peoples, and the influence of Russia in the region. The chapter entitled Kafkas Havâlisinin Tafsîlâtı (A Detailed Account of the Caucasus Region) describes the contemporary political organisation of the Caucasus (pp. 6-11). The section Havâli ve Ahâli (The Region and Its Population) presents the various ethnic groups and nationalities inhabiting the Caucasus, together with their demographic distribution, based on a survey dated 15 May 1923 [sic; the date requires verification, as it postdates publication] (pp. 11-12). Subsequent chapters cover agriculture and the geographical boundaries of the Caucasus (pp. 13-16), animal husbandry (pp. 16-18), horticulture and viticulture (pp. 18-19), sericulture (pp. 19-20), forestry, fishing, and wild vegetation (pp. 20-21), geology and mineral resources (pp. 21-23), manufacturing and industry (pp. 23-24), shoemaking, plant cultivation, policies concerning the settlement of immigrants, the Cossacks, and the conflicts between the Russian government and the mountain peoples (pp. 24-28).





The second section, Aranacak Malûmât (Practical Information), opens with Kafkasya'daki Seyâhat Yolları (Travel Routes in the Caucasus) (pp. 29-37). It continues with practical advice on steamship and railway travel, transport and means of conveyance, travel arrangements, necessary equipment, travelling companions, and the most suitable seasons for visiting the region (pp. 38-46).

The third section, Şimâlî Kafkasya (The North Caucasus), contains the following chapters: The Steppes (pp. 47-54); the basins of the Kuban and Terek Rivers (pp. 54-62); Metrevek [?] and the Taman Peninsula (pp. 63-68); the Nezlobnaya–Prikumskoye gravel road, the Prokhladny-Kizlyar railway line in Dagestan, and the Kotlyarevskaya-Nalchik railway (pp. 67-71). Nezlobnaya is situated in the North Caucasus, while Prikumskoye, originally established as a settlement in 1868, lies on the Kuma River in Stavropol Krai, near the Caucasian Mineral Waters region. Prokhladny is situated on the Malka River in present-day Kabardino-Balkaria.

The fourth section, Karadeniz Sahası (The Black Sea Coast), covers Anapa and Novorossiysk, the Tuapse-Sochi railway, Kabardinka, the route from Gelendzhik to Tuapse, and from Tuapse to Sochi (pp. 73-91); the route from Sochi to Gagra, including Matsesta, Adler, Krasnaya Polyana, and Khosta (pp. 91-100); and the journey from Gagra to Sukhumi, including New Athos (Novy Afon), ancient monuments and sculptures, and Sukhumi Fortress (pp. 100-106).

The fifth section, Maden Tuzları Mıntıkaları (The Mineral Waters Districts), is devoted principally to the mineral springs, spas, and health resorts of the Caucasus. It covers Pyatigorsk [Five Mountains] and Kislovodsk [Sour Waters] (pp. 107-126); an account of the ascent of Mount Elbrus, entitled Elbruz Dağı Üzerine Çıkış (pp. 126-129); further descriptions of Pyatigorsk (pp. 129-137); an explanatory table accompanying a sketch of the snow-covered Caucasus mountain range (p. 138); Nessen Toki [?] (pp. 139-144); and Zheleznovodsk [Iron Waters] (pp. 144-150).

The sixth section, Vladikavkaz Boynu (The Vladikavkaz Pass), covers the route from Vladikavkaz to Baku (pp. 151-158).

The seventh section, Büyük Kafkas Silsile-i Cibâli (The Greater Caucasus Mountain Range), begins with a general description of the mountain range (pp. 159-170), followed by chapters on the mountains and the lives of their inhabitants (pp. 170-174); the Georgian Military Road and Mount Kazbek (pp. 175-190); Mount Kazbek and its ascent (pp. 191-194); the Kobi Plateau in Georgia, Mount Kazbek, and Gudauri (pp. 193-199); Gudauri, Mleti, Pasanauri, Ananuri, and Dusheti (pp. 199-202); Dusheti, Tsilkani, Mtskheta, and Tiflis (pp. 202-205); the Ossetian Military Road (pp. 205-208); trees and vegetation along the Ossetian Military Highway in the Greater Caucasus (pp. 208-211); descriptions of the route, the inhabitants of Arşe Uluji [?], and Abastumani and its attractions (pp. 211-216); the Tsey Valley, Djimiti [?], and the sacred Ossetian sanctuary of Rekom (pp. 217-218); the Sukhumi Military Road, from Navito Miskaya [?] to Sukhumi (pp. 218-224); and the Teberda Sanatorium in Circassia (pp. 224-227).

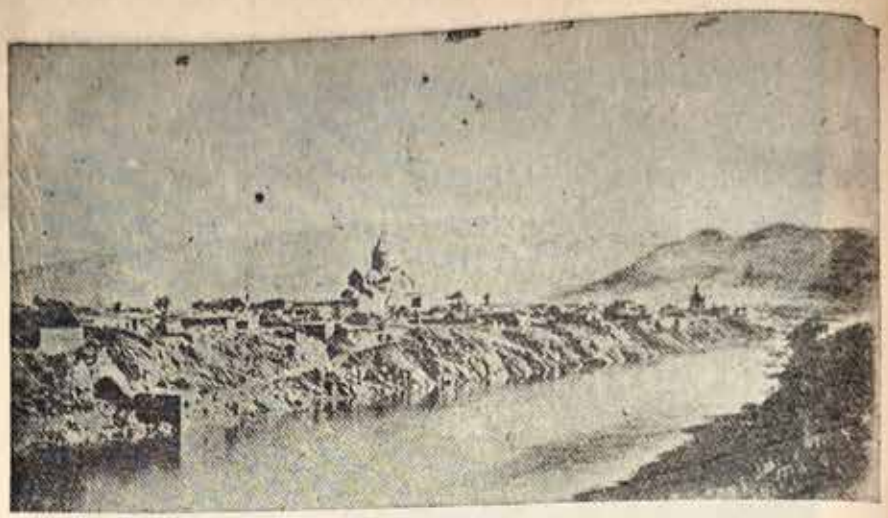
The eighth section, Gürcistan ve Garbî Maverâ-yı Kafkas: Tiflis (Georgia and Western Transcaucasia: Tiflis), describes the Tiflis-Telavi railway and excursions from Telavi, including the Kakheti-Sherab [?] district (pp. 232-238); the Georgians and Georgia (pp. 238-242); Abbas Toman [Abastumani] (pp. 242-246); Kutaisi (pp. 248-253); Mingrelia (pp. 253-256); Batumi (pp. 256-260); and Poti (pp. 260-261).

The ninth section, Şarkî Maverâ-yı Kafkas ve Küçük Kafkas Silsilesinin Dağları: Azerbaycan (Eastern Transcaucasia and the Mountains of the Lesser Caucasus: Azerbaijan), covers Baku (pp. 264-268); the Transcaucasian railway network (pp. 268-270); the Baku-Tiflis railway (pp. 270-274); the route from Hajigabul through Salyan to Bozi Premisl [?] (pp. 274–278); the Tiflis-Alexandropol (present-day Gyumri)-Yerevan railway (pp. 278-283); Lake Gökçe (Lake Sevan) (pp. 283-286); Yerevan (pp. 286-289); Mount Ararat (pp. 289-292); Armenia and the Armenians (pp. 292-293); game animals and hunting in the Caucasus (pp. 293-297); and domestic animals (pp. 297-307).

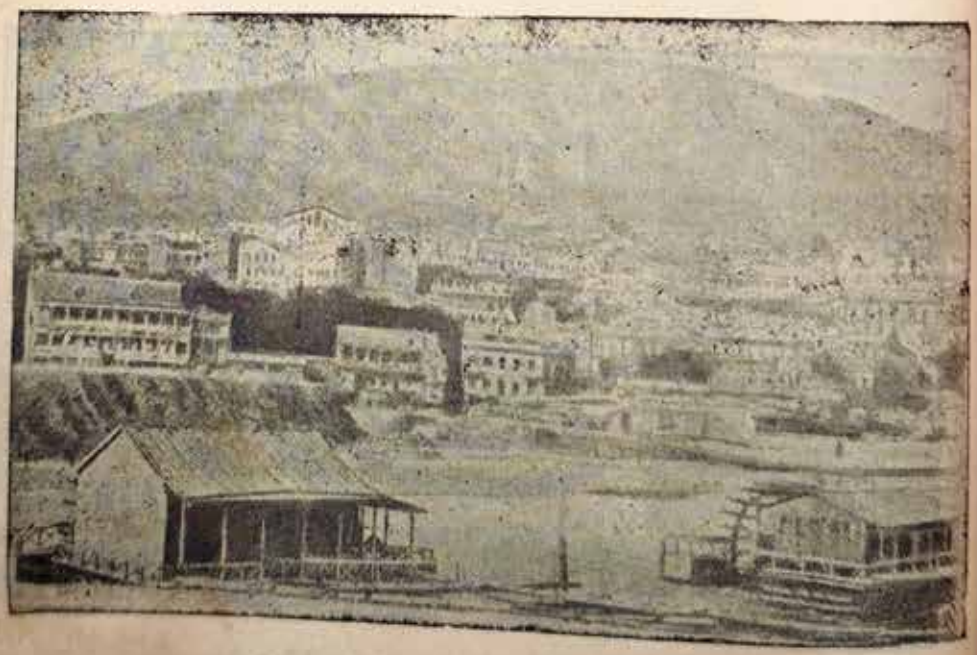
The text is followed by 96 reproduced b/w photographic plates, arranged geographically and providing an extensive visual record of social life, traditional dress, landscapes, topography, and architecture throughout the Caucasus. The photographs are divided into five series: Tiflis (26 plates), Kazbek (14 plates), Baku (10 plates), the Mineral Waters Region (20 plates), and the Black Sea Region (26 plates). The volume also contains nine folding maps, six printed in b/w and bound into the volume, together with three large colour maps housed in the original rear pocket. The maps were translated into Ottoman Turkish and printed by the Military Printing House under the supervision of Mehmed Sadık. Their Russian originals were drawn in Moscow by Anisimov, a permanent member of the Russian Geographical Society, and engraved by Krashov [?] for inclusion in the original Russian edition.

The six folding b/w maps are entitled Soviet Azerbaijan, Soviet Georgia, the Autonomous Dagestan SSR, the Don Region and the Northern and Southern Caucasus, a second map of the Autonomous Dagestan SSR, and Soviet Armenia. The three large folding colour maps in the rear pocket are entitled Kafkasya Yollar Haritası (Map of the Roads of the Caucasus), measuring 56 x 66 cm; Kafkasya Maden Suları Haritası (Map of the Caucasian Mineral Waters), measuring 57 x 41 cm; and Moskova Tahdid Cemiyeti Eş'arından Kafkasya Seyahat Haritası: Karadeniz Sevâhili ve Dahilî Kısmı. Ararat, Alagöz ve Gökçekol Civârı (Travel Map of the Caucasus: The Black Sea Coast and Interior, Including the Regions around Ararat, Alagöz, and Lake Gökçe), measuring 85 x 62 cm.

Sources: Özege 9894. As of November 2026, OCLC records only four copies worldwide, held by the Aga Khan Library in London, the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, the University of Chicago Library, and Boğaziçi University Library in Turkey (OCLC 842836278, 49490863, 949483494); Mehmet Perinçek, Kafkasya'da Türk-Sovyet Askerî İşbirliği.



عسکری کورجی یولی . پتسخه‌ن قصبه‌سی



تفلیس . عمومی منظره

15 THE EARLIEST MONOGRAPH ON "LAKS" / DAGHESTANI PEOPLES / FEMALE ETHNOGRAPHERS

Лакцы (XIX - нач. XX вв.): Историко-этнографические очерки / Lakts' (XIX-nach. XX vv.): Istoriko-etnografichskie ocherki [i.e., Laks (19th - early 20th centuries): Historical and ethnographic essays].

BULATOVA, ANGARA GAMIDOVNA (1937-1999).

Makhachkala: Dagestanskiy Filial AN SSSR Institut Istorii Iazika i Literaturi Im. G. Tasdas, 1971.

Original brownish boards with a blue cloth spine. Demy 8vo. (22 × 15 cm). In Russian. 196 p., with 26 b/w photographic ills., including one folding plate. Slight fading to the boards. Otherwise, a very good copy.

GBP 345 / USD 450

The first edition of the earliest comprehensive ethnographic monograph devoted specifically to the Lak people of Dagestan, written by Bulatova, the first woman professional historian of Lak origin and a leading Soviet ethnographer of the North Caucasus. Published in an edition of only 500 copies, the work examines the history, social organisation, traditional economy, material culture, family life, and religious practices of the Laks during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Based on the author's doctoral research undertaken before her doctorate in historical sciences, extensive ethnographic fieldwork, archival documents, earlier scholarship, and museum collections, the book became an important contribution to the study of one of Dagestan's indigenous peoples.

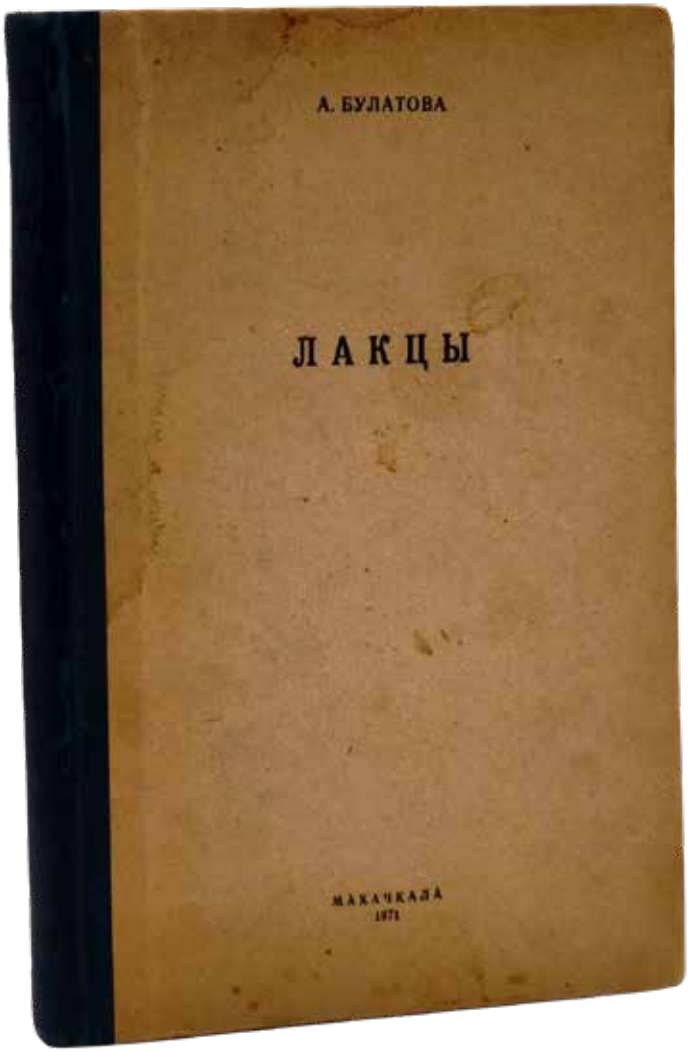
The Laks are a Northeast Caucasian people traditionally inhabiting the mountainous central regions of Dagestan, particularly the areas surrounding Kumukh, the historical capital of the Gazikumukh Khanate. Their language, Lak, belongs to the Northeast Caucasian language family and is distinct from the neighbouring Turkic languages. The history of Lak society was closely associated with the political and economic development of the mountainous communities of Dagestan, the spread of Islam, the rule of the Gazikumukh shamkhals and khans, and the gradual incorporation of the region into the Russian Empire during the nineteenth century.

Bulatova's monograph consists of five principal chapters, beginning with the origins and historical development of the Lak people and the organisation of their tradi-

tional society. Particular attention is given to social relations, landholding, and the distinctions between different social groups, including the uzdens, rayats, and lags. The second chapter examines the traditional economy, agricultural calendar, cultivation of terraced mountain fields, livestock breeding, domestic industries, handicrafts, roads, transportation, and trade. Detailed sections describe the production and working of wool, leather, and metals, together with the manufacture of jewellery, decorated ceramics, and household utensils.

The third chapter deals with settlements, domestic architecture, and traditional clothing. Bulatova describes the principal types of Lak settlements, their arrangement on mountainous terrain, and the construction and internal organisation of houses. Her discussion of dress includes men's, women's, and children's clothing, examining differences in materials, ornamentation, and regional customs, as well as similarities with the traditional dress of neighbouring Avar, Dargin, and Kumyk communities.

The fourth chapter is devoted to family and communal life, including kinship relations, extended households, marriage customs, wedding ceremonies, childbirth, and the upbringing of children. Bulatova also examines the organisation of village communities, traditional forms of self-government, communal obligations, and the role of the tukhum, a kinship-based social group important in Dagestani society. The final chapter discusses religious beliefs, popular customs, traditional ceremonies, superstitions, and folk medicine, including practices that continued alongside Islamic religious traditions.



The monograph was reviewed in Sovetskaya Etnografiya in 1973 by the Soviet ethnographer Ya. R. Vinnikov, who emphasised the importance of Bulatova's original fieldwork and the extensive ethnographic material collected by the author. Vinnikov observed that although individual aspects of Lak history and culture had previously been studied, no earlier work had examined their social and economic relations, material and spiritual culture, and family and communal life with comparable breadth. He regarded the monograph as a substantial contribution

to Dagestani ethnography and an important source for the preparation of a historical and ethnographic atlas of the Caucasus.

ANGARA GAMIDOVNA BULATOVA (1937-1999) / A PIONEERING FEMALE ETHNOGRAPHER OF DAGHESTAN

Angara Gamidovna Bulatova, née Pashaeva, was born in 1937 in Nagolnaya Tarasovka, in present-day Ukraine, into a family of Lak origin. She graduated from the Faculty of History and Philology at Dagestan State University and joined the Institute of History, Language and Literature of the Dagestan Branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences in 1960. She subsequently devoted her academic career to the history and ethnography of the peoples of Dagestan, eventually becoming a leading research fellow of the Institute.

In 1969, Bulatova defended her dissertation on the historical ethnography of the Laks, which formed the basis of the present monograph. Her research was recognised as the first specialised investigation of its kind in Dagestani ethnographic studies, and she became the first woman professional historian from the Lak community. The publication of her book in 1971 was an important event in Lak cultural and academic life. According to an obituary published by her colleagues in Etnograficheskoe Obozrenie in 1999, the work remained so sought after that Lak readers continued to contact Bulatova more than twenty years after its publication in the hope of obtaining a copy.

Her research subsequently extended to the ethnography of other peoples of the North Caucasus, including the Dargins, Aguls, Rutuls, Tsakhurs, Lezgins, Avars, Kumyks, and Nogais. She was particularly interested in traditional clothing, domestic architecture, food, family life, calendar festivals, and religious ceremonies. She contributed to several collective monographs, including Material'naya kul'tura dargintsev [i.e., Material Culture of the Dargins] (1967) and Aguly [i.e., The Aguls] (1975).

Bulatova received the degree of Doctor of Historical Sciences and was appointed professor at Dagestan State Pedagogical University. Among her later major publications was Traditsionnye prazdniki i obryady narodov gornogo Dagestana v XIX - nachale XX veka [i.e., Traditional Festivals and Rituals of the Peoples of Mountainous Dagestan in the 19th and Early 20th Centuries] (1988). Her research contributed substantially to the study of traditional rituals, festivals, material culture, and changing social relations among the peoples of Dagestan.

References: As of November 2026, WorldCat shows nine holdings under records 24931094 and 610626117, associated with major American academic libraries and collections, including Harvard, Princeton, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the University of Chicago, the University of Missouri, Stanford, and the University of California; a copy is also recorded in the Russian State Library, Moscow; Ya. R. Vinnikov, review of A. Bulatova, Laktsy (XIX - nachalo XX v.). Istoriko-etnografich-

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS

ДАГЕСТАНСКИЙ ФИЛИАЛ АН СССР
ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ, ЯЗЫКА И ЛИТЕРАТУРЫ
им. Г. ЦАДАСЫ

А. БУЛАТОВА

ЛАКЦЫ

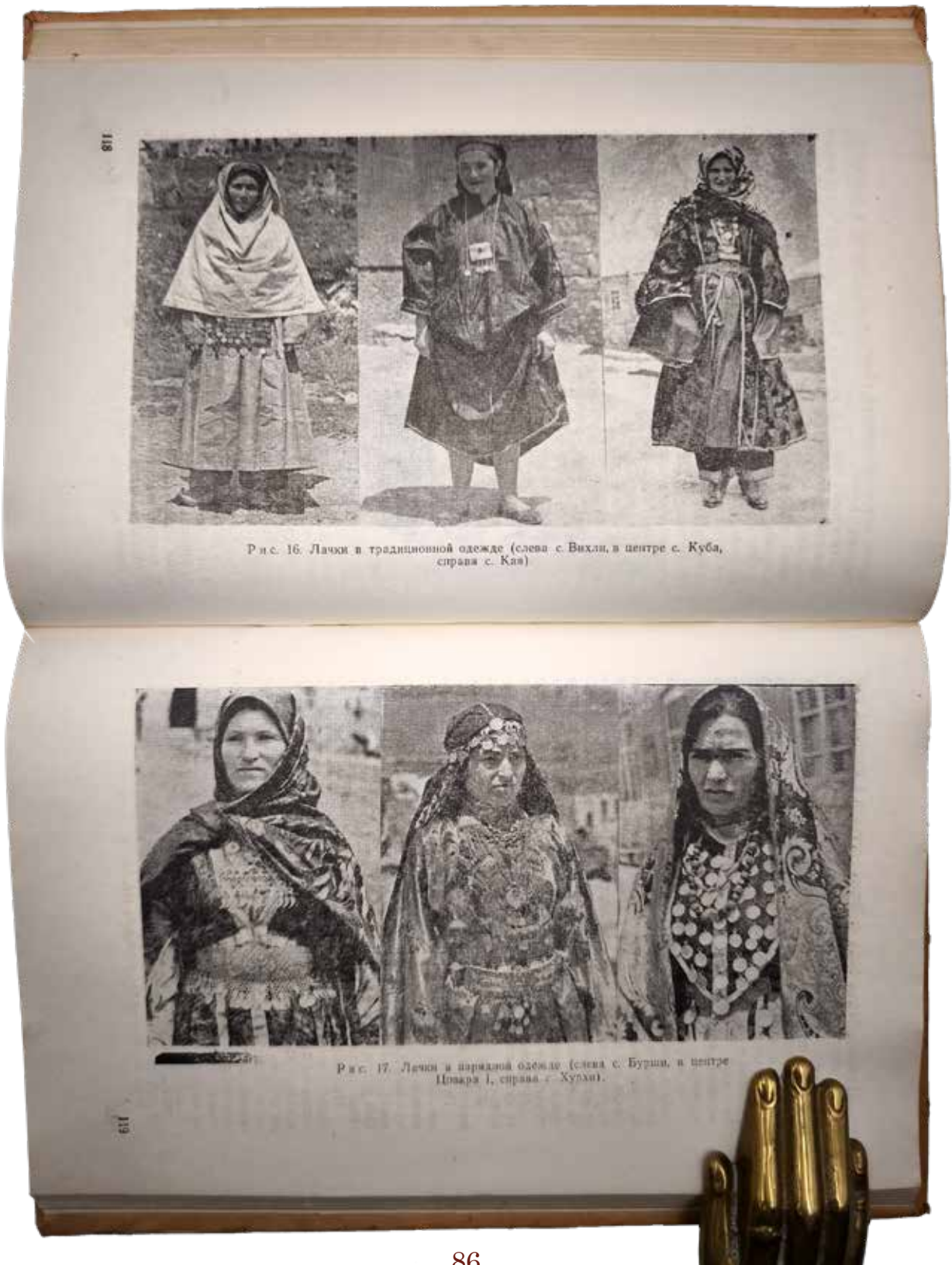
(XIX—нач. XX вв.)

ИСТОРИКО-ЭТНОГРАФИЧЕСКИЕ
ОЧЕРКИ



Махачкала 1971

eskie ocherki, Sovetskaya Etnografiya, no. 5 (1973), pp. 163-164; G. A. Sergeeva and Yu. D. Anchabadze, “Angara Gamidovna Bulatova”, Etnograficheskoe Obozrenie, no. 6 (1999), pp. 148-152; Russian State Library, bibliographic record no. 01007234451; Institute of History, Archaeology and Ethnography, Dagestan Federal Research Centre, Russian Academy of Sciences, digital library.



16 MAP / WW1 / THE CAUCASUS THEATRE OF OPERATIONS

مفصل قفقاسیه مصر دارالحرکاتی: بحر سیاه حوضه‌سی، قفقاسیه، ایران و آناطولی دارالحرکاتی خریطه‌سی /
Mufassal Kafkasya Misir Darülharekâti: Bahr-i Siyâh Havzasi, Kafkasya, Iran ve Anadolu Darülharekâti haritasi [i.e., Detailed Caucasus Egypt Theatres of operations: Map of the Black Sea Basin, the Caucasus, Iran, and Anatolia Theatres of operations].

[ÇIGIRAÇAN], TÜCCARZÂDE IBRAHIM HILMI (1876-1963).

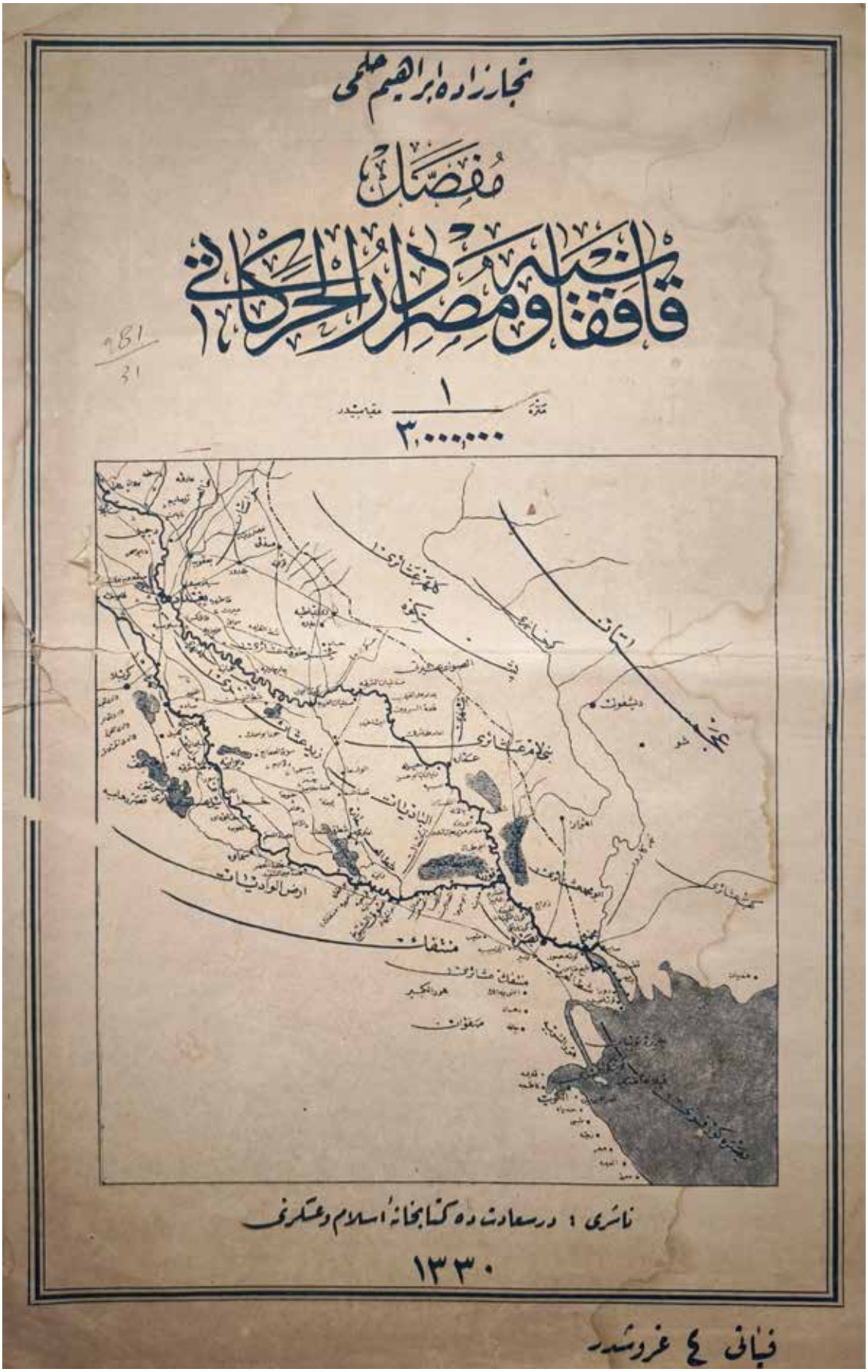
Istanbul: Kitâbhâne-i İslâm ve Askerî, J. A. Fratelli Haim Matbaası, 1330 [CE 1914-1915, Rumi calendar]. Scale: 1:1,500,000.

Original colour lithographed map, measuring 94 x 68 cm, loosely inserted and folded into the publisher's original printed wrappers as issued (56 x 40.5 cm). In Ottoman Turkish with Arabic letters. The wrappers are illustrated with maps in blue monochrome lithography, including a panoramic view of the Egyptian pyramids. Chipping to the extremities of the wrappers and a tear to the verso (without loss); slight foxing and light water staining. The map itself is clean, with a tear along one-fold (without loss) and light marginal staining. Overall, a very good copy, well preserved in its original publisher's wrappers.

GBP 2675 / USD 3500

An exceedingly rare and attractive large-format Ottoman military map of the Caucasus and the Egyptian theatre of operations, published by Tüccarzâde İbrahim Hilmi (1880-1963), one of the pioneers of Turkish publishing, during the opening period of the First World War. The map illustrates the strategically important Caucasus region, the Black Sea basin, eastern Anatolia, and northern Iran, accompanied by five inset maps depicting Port Said, the Suez Canal, the town of Suez, Cairo, and Egypt. Issued under the designation Dârü'l-harekât [i.e., Theatre of Operations], it belongs to the geographical and military publications produced for Ottoman readers during a period of increasing interest in the empire's eastern frontiers and its confrontation with Russia and Britain.

The principal map extends from the Black Sea in the northwest to the Caspian Sea in the east, encompassing the Caucasus, including Georgia and Azerbaijan, as well as eastern Anatolia and northern Iran. It includes the strategically important regions surrounding Lakes Van and Urmia, together with numerous towns, roads, geograph-


تجارزاده ابراهیم حلمی
مفصل
قافقانیه و مصر دار الحرکاتی
١
٣,٠٠٠,٠٠٠
ناشری : درسعادت ده کتابخانهٔ اسلام وعسکری
١٣٣٠
فیاتی ٤ غروشدر

ical features, and political boundaries. The geographical nomenclature is given in Ottoman Turkish, while the boundaries of the principal territories are distinguished in yellow, green, and red. The map provides a detailed geographical representation of the region where the Ottoman Empire, the Russian Empire, and Persia met, an area of considerable military importance during the First World War.

The five inset maps devoted to Egypt and the Suez Canal are bringing together two geographically distant but strategically connected theatres of Ottoman operations. Port Said, the Suez Canal, Suez, and Cairo were central to the military geography of Egypt, which had been under British occupation since 1882. The Suez Canal was one of Britain's most important imperial communications routes, linking the Mediterranean with the Red Sea and providing a vital passage to India and the British possessions in Asia. The inclusion of these Egyptian maps alongside the Caucasus demonstrates the contemporary Ottoman interest in both regions during the early stages of the war.

The original publisher's wrappers are an especially attractive feature of the present copy. Printed in blue monochrome lithography, they contain additional cartographic illustrations on both sides. The front wrapper depicts the Caucasus theatre of operations, while the rear presents a bird's-eye geographical view of Egypt, extending northwards from Sudan along the Nile Valley and the Red Sea coast to the Nile Delta, Port Said, the Suez Canal, and Alexandria on the Mediterranean. Above the Egyptian map is a decorative panoramic view of the Great Pyramids. The survival of these illustrated wrappers adds considerably to the completeness and visual appeal of the present example.



The map reportedly retailed in Istanbul for approximately four kuruş, a considerable price for a popular cartographic publication at the time. Although its designation as a theatre-of-operations map indicates a military subject, its large format, coloured geographical divisions, explanatory inset maps, and illustrated wrappers suggest that it was intended for a wider readership interested in contemporary military affairs. It may also have

been suitable for educational use, particularly in geography and history instruction, fields in which its publisher was extensively involved.

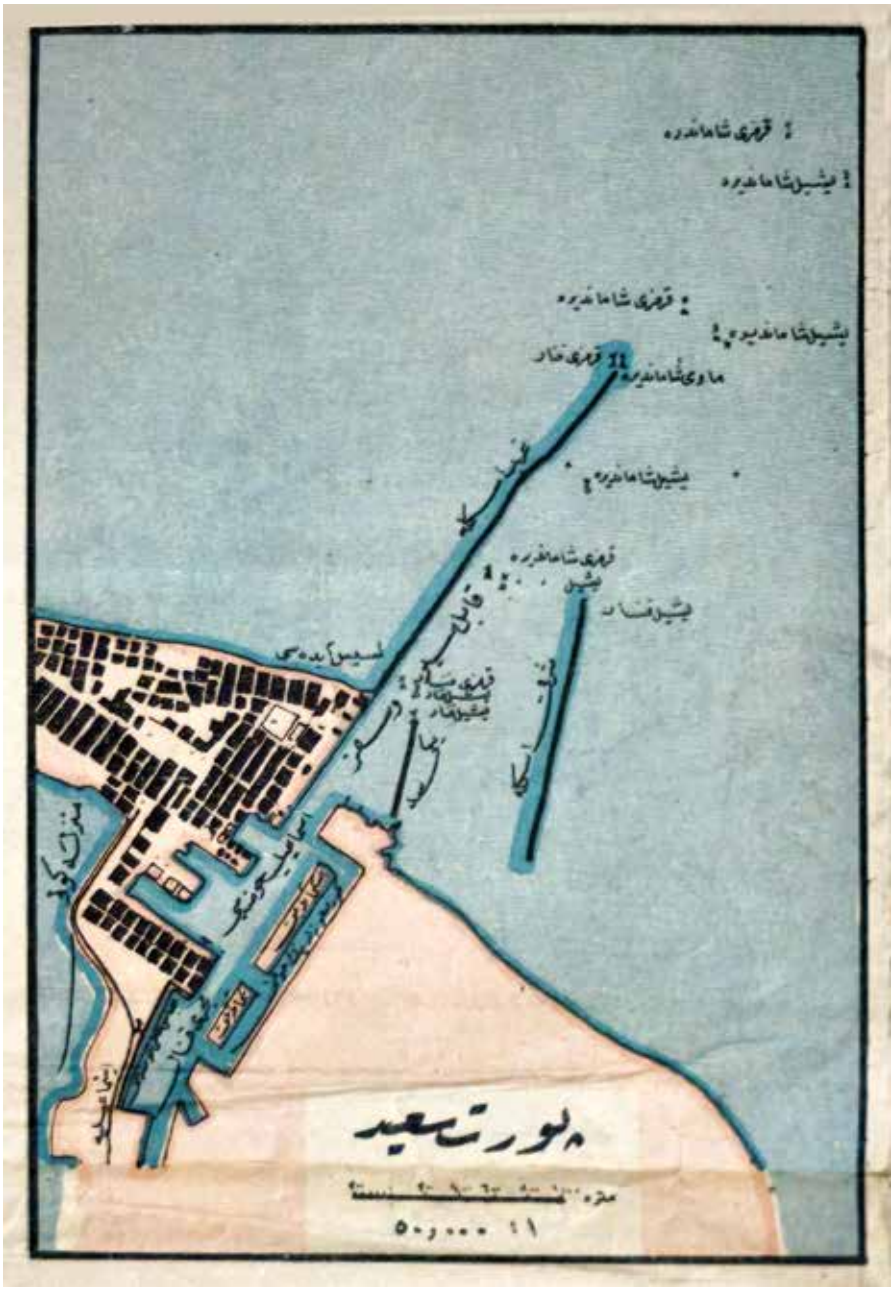
TÜCCARZÂDE İBRAHİM HİLMİ AND OTTOMAN MILITARY CARTOGRAPHY

Tüccarzâde İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan (1880-1963) was one of the earliest Turkish publishers and booksellers in Istanbul. Born in Tulcea, Romania, in 1880, he moved with his family to Istanbul in 1883. He entered the publishing trade at an early age and established the Kitâbhâne-i İslâm in 1896, subsequently renaming it Kitâbhâne-i İslâm ve Askerî as he expanded his activities into military literature.

His military publications included books on strategy, military history, geography, and the organisation of the Ottoman armed forces. To develop this branch of publishing, Hilmi travelled through the military districts of Thrace, Macedonia, and Thessaly, collecting subscriptions for a projected series of military books. Over approximately fifteen years, he published around 200 works on military subjects, including publications by several prominent Ottoman officers and military writers.



Following the Young Turk Revolution of 1908 and the restoration of the Ottoman constitution, Hilmi continued to publish works on contemporary political and military affairs, particularly during the Balkan Wars and the First World War. His geographical publications included pocket atlases, wall maps, and educational maps intended for Ottoman schools and the general public. Among his notable earlier productions was the Memâlik-i Osmâniyye Cep Atlası (1905), illustrating the political and administrative divisions of the Ottoman Empire.



The present map belongs to this extensive publishing activity. Its combination of the Caucasus and Egyptian theatres of operations was particularly appropriate to the Ottoman Empire's military situation in 1914-1915, when campaigns against Russia in the Caucasus and Britain in Egypt became central elements of Ottoman wartime strategy. Hilmi's use of colour lithography and illustrated printed wrappers also demonstrates the commercial presentation of military cartography to a broader Ottoman readership.

The adoption of the Latin alphabet in 1928 subsequently caused serious financial difficulties for Hilmi, leaving him with large quantities of unsold books printed in

Ottoman script. Later legislation centralising the publication of official schoolbooks under the Ministry of Education brought further losses. Nevertheless, he continued his publishing activities throughout the Republican period. Over the course of his career, he published more than 1,000 works covering history, literature, politics, religion, geography, and education.

THE CAUCASUS AND CANAL FRONTS DURING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

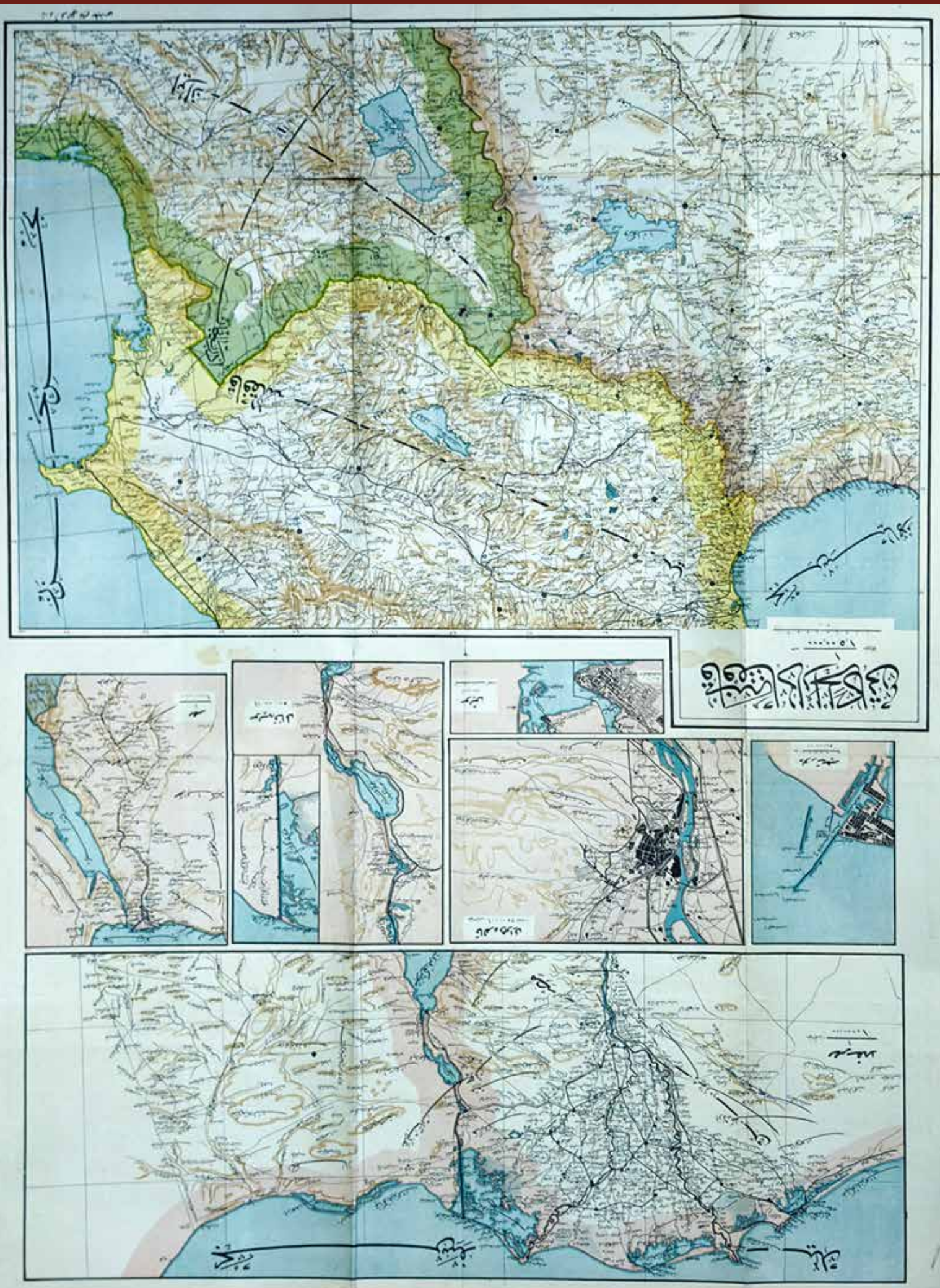
The Caucasus and the Suez Canal were two of the principal theatres of Ottoman military operations during the First World War. Following the Ottoman Empire's entry into the conflict in late October 1914, the Ottoman Third Army confronted Russian forces in the Caucasus, while preparations were made for an offensive against British-controlled Egypt.

The Caucasus campaign was shaped by the Ottoman government's ambitions to recover territories lost to Russia, defend the empire's northeastern provinces, and extend its influence towards the Muslim and Turkic populations of the Caucasus and Central Asia. The campaign culminated in the disastrous Battle of Sarıkamış, fought between December 1914 and January 1915, when the Ottoman Third Army suffered exceptionally heavy losses in severe winter conditions. Despite the defeat, the Caucasus remained an important theatre of operations throughout the war, involving major campaigns in eastern Anatolia and the Russian-controlled territories beyond the Ottoman frontier.

The Egyptian campaign pursued a different strategic objective. Under the command of Cemal Pasha, with German military assistance, Ottoman forces advanced across the Sinai Peninsula in an attempt to attack the Suez Canal and threaten British communications with India. The first offensive against the canal took place in February 1915 but failed to dislodge the British defenders. A subsequent offensive in 1916 was also unsuccessful, and the Ottoman forces were eventually pushed back into Palestine.

Although geographically distant, the Caucasus and the Suez Canal were closely connected to the Ottoman Empire's wartime strategy and its relations with Germany. Both campaigns also involved territories of considerable political and economic importance beyond the empire's existing frontiers.

References: As of November 2026, no copies of this map could be traced in OCLC; Nurettin Albayrak, "Çığıraçan, İbrahim Hilmi", TüDVIA, vol. 8 (Istanbul, 1993), pp. 299-300; Büşra Gürbüz, "İbrahim Hilmi Çığıraçan", Türk Edebiyatı İsimler Sözlüğü (2019); Mesut Uyar, "Ottoman Strategy and War Aims during the First World War", in Holger Afflerbach (ed.), The Purpose of the First World War (Berlin: De Gruyter Oldenbourg, 2015), pp. 163-186.



17 THE RUSSIAN MARCH TO TSARIGRAD / GAME MAPS / SWEDISH BOARD GAMES IN THE 19TH CENTURY

Nytt sällskapsspel: Ryssarnes marsch till Konstantinopel
[i.e., New parlour game: The Russians' march to Constantinople].

[ANONYMOUS].

Stockholm: C. A. Lindqvist, 1877.

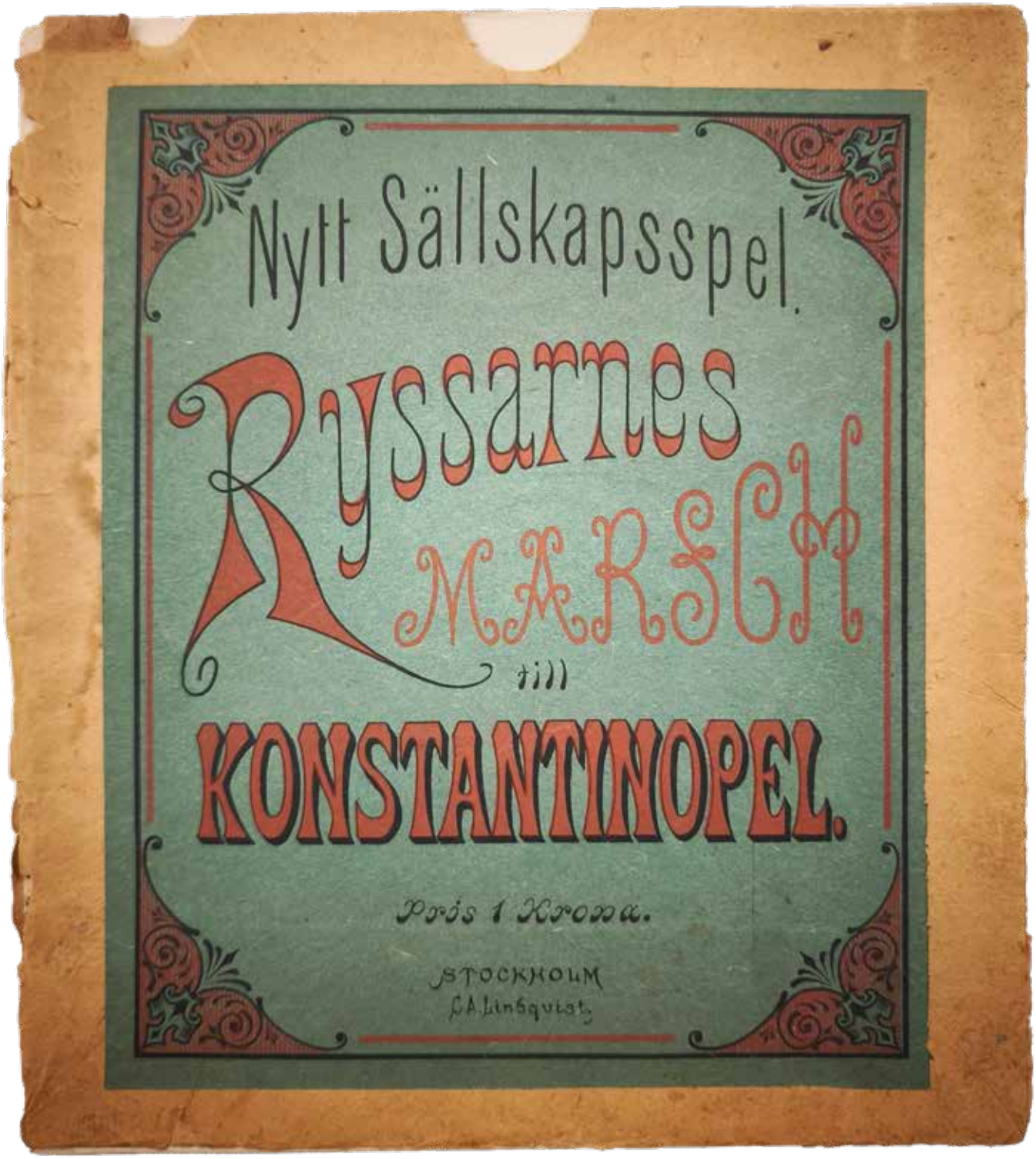
Original chromolithographed folding map - game board (53 × 69 cm), housed in the original envelope with the printed game rules (4 pp.). In Swedish. The spine of the envelope is worn; the edges show fading and toning. The folding lines of the map-game board are fragile, with a fold split from top to bottom; otherwise, the map remains clean. The rules are in very good condition. In its present state, the piece would benefit from restoration. Overall, a fair example.

GBP 1150 / USD 1500

An exceedingly rare and attractive Swedish chromolithographed board game in the form of a large folding map, published in Stockholm in 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Entitled The Russians' March to Constantinople, the game follows the advance of Russian forces towards the Ottoman capital, with the ultimate objective of capturing the imperial treasury. Its map covers an extensive geographical area, from the Caucasus and Georgia to the Transylvanian Alps (Southern Carpathians), and from Lake Van to the northern archipelagos. The game contains 51 numbered locations, accompanied by a separate booklet of rules and historical descriptions.

According to the printed instructions, up to twelve participants may take part, all assuming the roles of Russian officers advancing towards Constantinople. One player is selected as the Tsar, while the others become his generals, adopting Russian-style names such as Potopoff, Wutkisoff, Gurko, Mirski, Gobeleff, and Schuwaloff. The game transforms the contemporary military campaign into a geographical competition, in which the players follow the Russian advance across the territories of the Ottoman Empire towards its capital.

The accompanying four-page booklet contains the instructions for playing the game, together with a descriptive list of 51 locations appearing on the board, including cities, fortresses, ships, and railway stations. Each entry is accompanied by brief his-


Nytt Sällskapsspel.
Ryssarnes
MARSCH
till
KONSTANTINOPEL.
Pris 1 Krona.
STOCKHOLM
C.A. Lindqvist


Transylvaniska alperna
Rysska Akjerman
gränsen
Galatz
Braila
Prut
Plojeschti
Matsjin
Kilia
Sulina
S:t Georg
Tultsja
RUMÄNIEN
Bukarest
Hirsova
Kalafat
Kalarasch
Giurgevo
Trajans Vall
Köstendsche
Donau
SILISTRIA
Turn Magurelli
Simnitza
Nikopolis
Mangalia
RUSTSJUK
SJUMLA
BULGARIEN
Tirnova
Plevna
VARNA
SVARTA
Lovatz
SJIPKA
Bergas
Jamboli
Eski Zagra
Kirkilisse
Rumeli
PERA
Filippopel
Adrianopel
KONSTANTINOPEL
Enos
Rodosto
MARMORA SJ
ÄGÄISKA HAFVET


Kosaker
Kaukasus
ASOFSKA
SJÖN
KRIM
Eupatoria
Sebastapol
Anapa
Smidjak Kale
Gelendjik
Pilmuda
Balaklava
SuchumKaleh
FortNikolaus
Rysska gränsen
Sinope
Kitros
Trapezunt
Ardahan
MINDRE
ASIEN
Eregli
Anadoli
KARS
10
Tokat
51
Ismid
48
47
Angoro
50
Sivas
11
ERZERUM
Erivan
8
49
46
Brussa

torical or geographical information. The combination of a map, military movements, and explanatory descriptions gives the game an educational dimension, introducing Swedish players to the geography of the Black Sea, the Balkans, and the Caucasus during an international conflict that attracted considerable public attention.

The Russo-Turkish War began in April 1877, when Russia declared war on the Ottoman Empire following a period of increasing unrest in the Balkans. Russian military operations were conducted on two principal fronts, in the Balkans and the Caucasus. The Russian government presented its intervention partly in terms of defending the Christian and Slavic populations of the Ottoman Empire, in accordance with the Pan-Slavist sentiments that had gained increasing influence in Russian political circles during the nineteenth century. These national and religious arguments accompanied Russia's strategic ambitions in the Black Sea region and its longstanding interest in Constantinople and the Turkish Straits.

The game's presentation of the campaign from the Russian perspective is particularly interesting. Although published in neutral Sweden, it invites all participants to adopt Russian military identities and march upon the Ottoman capital. The choice of Constantinople as the final objective was especially significant, as Russian access to the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles had been a recurring question in European diplomacy throughout the nineteenth century. By turning this military ambition into a parlour game, the publication brought one of the most important political conflicts of the period into the domestic entertainment of Swedish households.

Sweden remained neutral during the Russo-Turkish War, although the conflict attracted considerable public attention. Swedish humanitarian organisations also participated in international relief efforts for Ottoman wounded and sick soldiers through Red Cross networks. The appearance of a board game devoted to the Russian advance towards Constantinople demonstrates how the war entered Swedish popular culture, alongside newspaper reporting, geographical publications, and contemporary political commentary.

The war ended in 1878 with a Russian victory, although Russian forces never occupied Constantinople. The preliminary Treaty of San Stefano, signed in March 1878, proposed major territorial changes in the Balkans, including the creation of a large autonomous Bulgarian principality. These provisions were subsequently revised at the Congress of Berlin in July 1878, which recognised the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania, established a smaller autonomous Bulgarian principality under nominal Ottoman sovereignty, and confirmed substantial territorial losses for the Ottoman Empire. Many of the regions represented on the game board consequently underwent major political changes within a year of its publication.

References: As of November 2026, no institutional copies could be traced in OCLC; Foreign Relations of the United States, 1877, correspondence concerning Swedish neutrality during the Russo-Turkish War; The Congress of Berlin, 1878 (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919).


SVARTA
SILISTRIA
VARNA
RUSTSJUK
SJUMLA
SJIPKA
Bukarest
Kalarasch
Giurgevo
Donau
Tirnova
Grabova
Kasanlik
Eski Zagra
Jamboli
Osma
Lovatz
Bergas
Mangalia
Kostendscha
Tultsja
Hirsova
Braila
Galatz
Pleven
Sistovo
Lom
Jantra
Tundsja
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18 RUSSIAN WALL MAP OF EUROPEAN TURKEY / UNRECORDED IN WORLDCAT AND THE RUSSIAN NATIONAL LIBRARY

Карта Европейской Турции / Karta Evropeyskoy Turtsii [i.e., Map of European Turkey].

SHEVELEV, ANDREY PETROVICH (1825-1893).

St. Petersburg, Voennogo Geograficheskogo Instituta, [c. 1875].

Original lithographed wall map with delicately hand-coloured administrative and political borders, composed of sixteen dissected panels, backed on linen, and retaining the original fold lines. 111 x 96 cm. Scale: 1:1,554,000 (32 versts to the English inch). In Russian. Light staining to the lower left margin; a pair of holes at the upper margin, evidently for wall mounting, with their inner edges reinforced, apparently with small metal tabs to prevent tearing while suspended. A pair of small black tulip motifs appears on the linen backing as alignment marks to guide the correct folding of the map. Overall, a near fine copy.

GBP 1925 / USD 2500

An extremely rare and highly detailed lithographed Russian wall map of the Ottoman Balkans, of considerable institutional as well as market scarcity, with delicately hand-coloured administrative borders. It extends from the Adriatic to the Black Sea, and from the Danubian regions to Greece and the Aegean. The political delineations indicate a date before the Treaty of Berlin (1878), showing the contemporary provincial divisions and the boundaries of the Ottoman Empire and its neighbouring states, while an extensive network of roads, rivers, mountains, and settlements is carefully rendered in lithography. The map offers a significant visual and cartographic record of one of the most turbulent periods in the history of the Slavic world.

The map bears the explicit inscription “Составлена полковникомъ Шевелевымъ” [Compiled by Colonel Shevelev] beneath its title. A further note identifies the cartographic materials employed in its preparation, including maps by Heinrich Kiepert and Russian military-topographical sources. It therefore belongs to the extensive Russian military-cartographic investigations of European Turkey undertaken during the decades preceding the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. Relief is expressed through the fine hachuring characteristic of nineteenth-century Russian military cartography, while the principal political and administrative boundaries are distinguished by delicate colouring in pink, green, yellow, and other shades.

The geographical detail is particularly impressive. The map illustrates the Balkan Peninsula and its surrounding territories, including Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia, Montenegro, Bulgaria, Albania, Macedonia, Thrace, Greece, and the Danubian principalities. The mountainous interior is densely covered with topographical information, with particular attention to the Balkan ranges, the Southern Carpathians, the Dinaric Alps, and the principal river systems. Numerous towns, villages, roads, river crossings, and other geographical features are identified in Russian, providing a detailed account of the region's settlement patterns and communications network before the political transformation of 1878.

Three additional inset maps occupy the lower portion of the sheet, providing information of considerable strategic and geographical interest. The largest, entitled Карта береговъ Чернаго моря [i.e., Map of the Shores of the Black Sea], illustrates the Black Sea coastline, including the Crimean Peninsula, the Sea of Azov, the Caucasian coast, and the northern Anatolian shores. The two smaller maps depict the Dardanelles (Планъ Дарданельскаго пролива, identified as the Hellespont) and the Bosporus (Планъ Константинопольскаго пролива), including Constantinople and its immediate surroundings.

These inset maps are particularly noteworthy in the context of Russian strategic interests in the Ottoman Empire. The Bosporus and Dardanelles controlled the maritime passage between the Black Sea and the Mediterranean, a question of longstanding importance in Russo-Ottoman relations and European diplomacy. Their inclusion alongside the main map of European Turkey, together with a detailed representation of the Black Sea coast, adds considerably to the map's usefulness as a geographical document of the Ottoman Empire's northern and European territories.

The map's preparation can be associated with the systematic investigation of the Ottoman Balkans undertaken by the Russian General Staff from the 1860s onwards. According to the history of the Russian military-topographical service, a decision of the Advisory Committee dated 27 February 1867 placed the general supervision of a new map of Turkey under Major General Forsh, assisted by Major General Nikolay Obruchev, Colonel Andrey Shevelev, and Lieutenant Colonel Shtubendorf. The undertaking was subsequently continued under Nikolay Artamonov, who became responsible for the map's editorial direction at the end of 1869.

These investigations involved the collection and comparison of existing European maps, astronomical observations, reconnaissance surveys, and geographical information obtained by Russian military officers travelling through Ottoman territory. Expeditions undertaken in 1867 and 1869 established the geographical positions of numerous towns and other points in the Balkans, allowing Russian cartographers to correct significant inaccuracies in earlier representations of the region. By the eve of the Russo-Turkish War, the Russian General Staff had assembled an extensive collection of topographical and specialised maps of European Turkey for military planning and operations.


КАРТА
ЕВРОПЕЙСКОЙ ТУРЦІИ
ПОЛКОВНИКОМЪ ШЕВЕЛЁВЫМЪ
СОСТАВЛЕНА
С. ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.


КАРТА
БЕРЕГОВЪ
ЧЕРНАГО МОРЯ

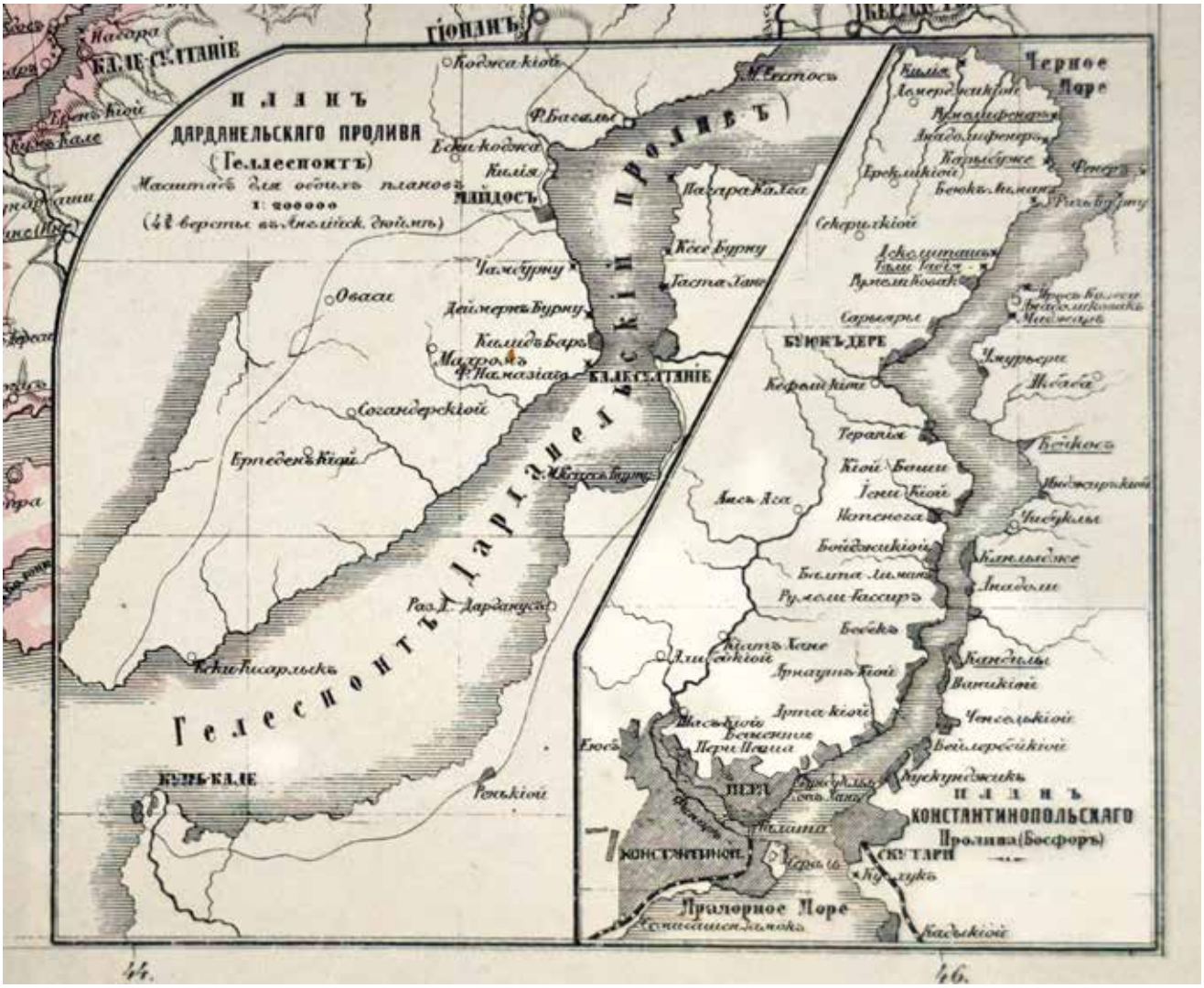
Recording the political landscape shaped by Russia's Pan-Slavist expansionist policies in the Balkans and the Caucasus on the eve of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 and preceding the territorial changes later formalised by the Treaty of Berlin, this map was compiled by a senior Russian General Staff cartographer and was particularly suited to military and administrative use. Although Montenegro and Serbia already enjoyed varying degrees of independence and autonomy, their sovereignty had not yet received formal international recognition. Bosnia and Bulgaria are shown within Ottoman frontiers, marked in red, while Romania, although effectively self-governing, remained formally under Ottoman suzerainty. It thus illustrates the political geography of the Balkans before the territorial settlements of 1878.

This was a period in which Ottoman dominance in the Balkans had markedly weakened, the Austro-Hungarian Empire was positioning itself to extend its influence into the region, and Russia was actively pursuing a broader Pan-Slavic agenda. In this charged geopolitical context, the map serves not merely as a geographical document but as a visual record of competing imperial ambitions and shifting sovereignties. The persistence of Ottoman boundaries alongside emerging national entities underscores the uncertainty of the moment, when borders were not yet fixed but contested and in flux.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 fundamentally altered the political geography represented on the map. Russia's military victory brought about the Treaty of San Stefano in March 1878, which proposed substantial territorial changes and the establishment of a large autonomous Bulgaria. The subsequent Congress of Berlin revised these provisions, recognising the independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Romania, establishing a smaller Bulgarian principality, and authorising the Austro-Hungarian occupation and administration of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The political boundaries recorded by Shevelev therefore belong to a geographical order that was transformed within a few years of the map's presumed publication.

As such, the map holds considerable historical significance, illustrating the fragile balance between empire and nation in the late nineteenth century and offering insight into the diplomatic and military tensions that reshaped Southeastern Europe. It is also a cartographic record of the region shortly before the new political order imposed by the Treaty of Berlin began to take definitive form.

Cartographer: Andrey Petrovich Shevelev (1825-1893) was a Russian military cartographer and officer of the General Staff who eventually attained the rank of lieutenant general. He received his early military education at the Tula Alexander Cadet Corps, from which he graduated on 2 August 1843 as an ensign in the Noble Regiment. Advancing steadily through the ranks, he was promoted to second lieutenant in 1848 and to lieutenant the following year. While serving as a lieutenant in the 2nd Siege Artillery Regiment, he was admitted to the Imperial Military Academy (later known as the Nikolaev Academy of the General Staff), where he completed the scientific course with first-class honours in 1852.



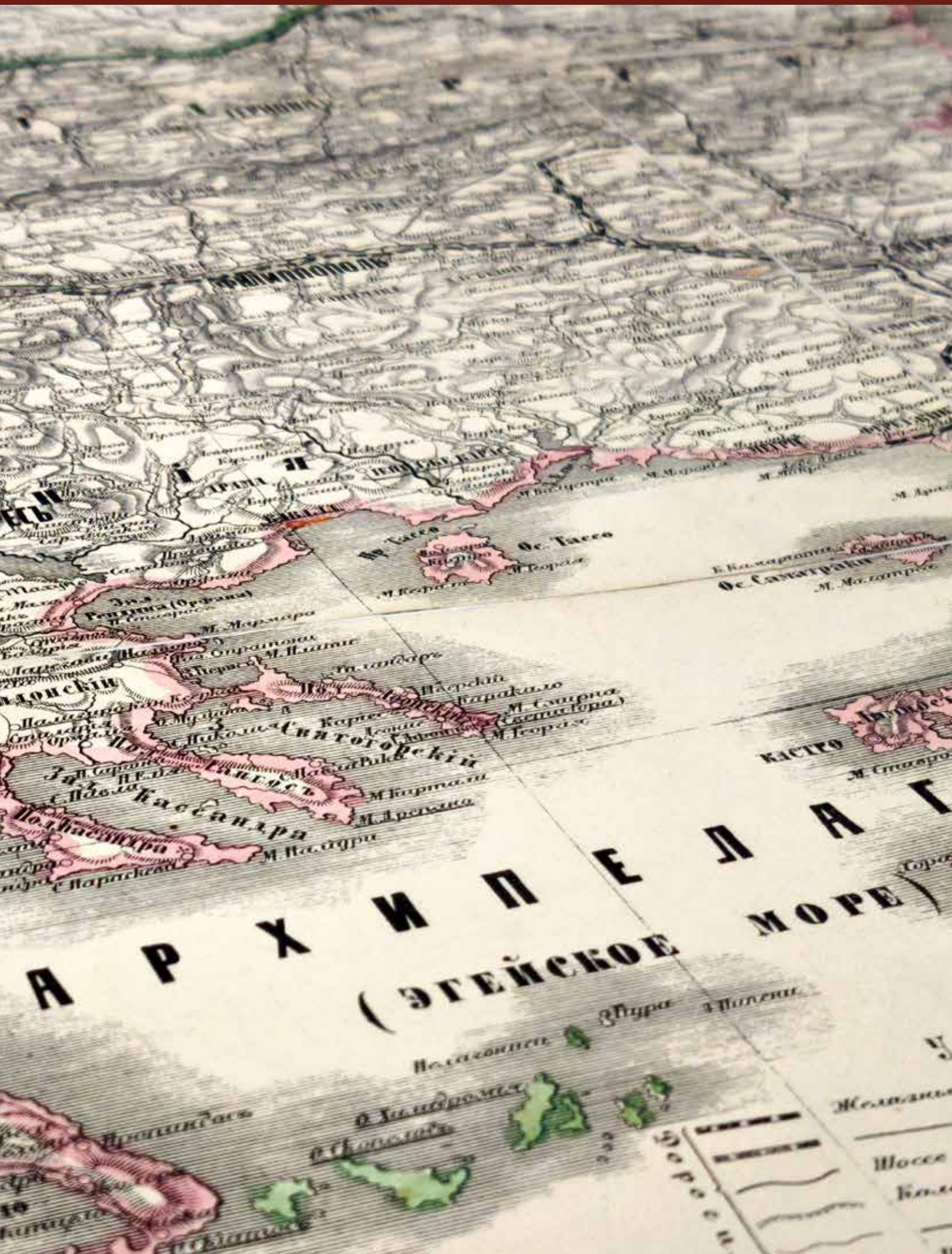
Soon after graduating, he was appointed instructor of drawing and surveying at the Academy, a position he held for nearly a decade (1852-1861). During this period, he continued to rise in rank, becoming staff captain in 1853, captain in 1857, and lieutenant colonel in 1861. He subsequently served under the authority of the Minister of War and the Quartermaster General of the General Staff, before being assigned to the Main Directorate of the General Staff for special duties and scholarly work between 1863 and 1866.

Promoted to colonel in 1864, he remained engaged in both administrative and academic roles, undertaking special assignments for the General Staff and returning in 1867 to the Nikolaev Academy as a lecturer in surveying and drawing. That same year, he was appointed to assist in the preparation of a new map of European Turkey, an important undertaking of Russian military cartography intended to improve geographical knowledge of the Balkan territories of the Ottoman Empire. His long association with the Academy continued with his appointment as librarian in 1874, followed by a renewed teaching role in 1881. That same year, he was promoted to

major general and appointed a member of the Military-Scientific Committee of the General Staff. A decade later, in 1891, he attained the rank of lieutenant general.

References & Rarity: As of November 2026, no copies have been traced in OCLC or in the holdings of the Russian National Library. The map also appears to be unrecorded in the antiquarian market, apart from a partial example comprising only its left half, offered approximately a decade ago; V. V. Glushkov, Istoriya voennoy kartografii v Rossii [i.e., History of Military Cartography in Russia], section 3.6, "The Military-Topographical Service of the Russian Army during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878", published by the Russian Geographical Society's Geoportal; Ya. F. Golovatsky, Geograficheskiy slovar' zapadnoslavyanskikh i yugoslavyanskikh zemel' i prilezhashchikh stran [i.e., Geographical Dictionary of the West Slavic and South Slavic Lands and Neighbouring Countries] (Vilna, 1884); Vysshie chiny Rossiyskoy imperii (1721-1917) [i.e., Senior Officers of the Russian Empire], vol. 4 (Moscow, 2019), entry "Shevelev, Andrey Petrovich".




АРХИПЕЛАГ
(ЭГЕЙСКОЕ МОРЕ)

19 ASTRAKHAN FUR TRADE / 1927 SOVIET EXPEDITION TO KARAKALPAKSTAN / KARAKUL BREEDING / KAZAKH PASTORAL SOCIETY BEFORE COLLECTIVIZATION

Материалы экспедиции Средне-Азиатского Государственного Университета по обследованию животноводства в Джетысуйской губернии и каракулеводства в Кара-Калпакской Автономной области в 1927 году / Materialy Ekspedicii Sredne-aziatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteta po obsledovaniju zivotnovodstva v Džetysujskoj Gubernii i karakulevodstva v Kara-Kalpakskoj Avtonomnoj Oblasti v 1927 godu = Materialien der Expedition zur Erforschung der Tierzucht in Dschetessu und der Karakulzucht in Kara-Kalpakien. Zusammenfassung [i.e., Central Asian State University Expedition Materials on the Survey of Animal Husbandry in the Jetysu Province and Karakul Sheep Breeding in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region in 1927]. (Acta Universitatis Asiæ Mediæ Series X. Agricultura Fasc. 2).

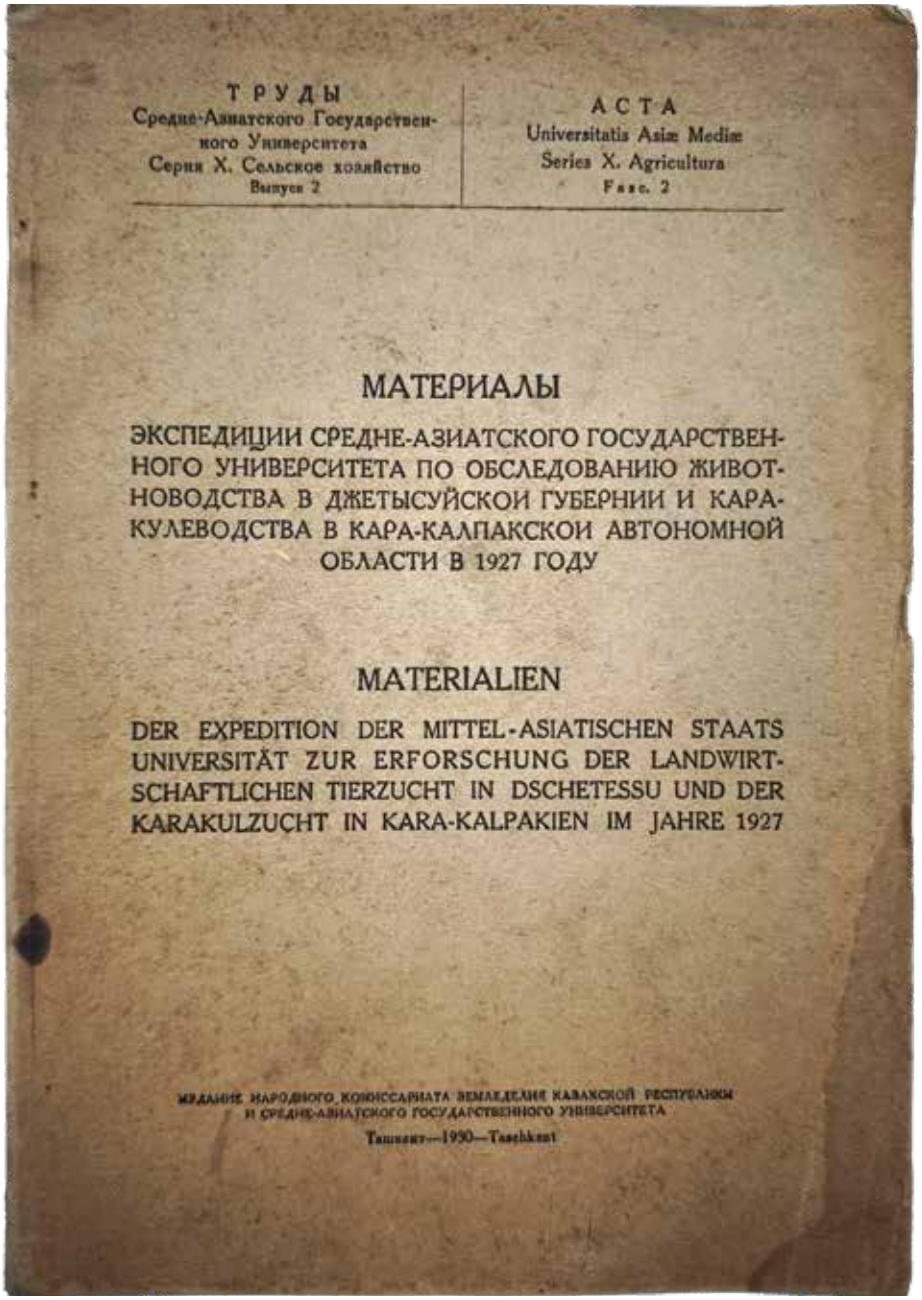
SAKOVSKY, K[ARL] K[ARLOVICH] (1879-1968).

Tashkent / Taschkent: Izdanie Narodnogo Komissariata Zemledeliya Kazakskoy Respubliki i Sredneaziatskogo Gosudarstvennogo Universiteteta, 1930.

Original greenish printed wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm). In Russian, with a two-page summary in German. [4], 203, [1] p., illustrated with 21 numbered b/w photographic plts., numerous statistical tables, and charts throughout. Occasional light foxing and minor staining to the lower margins of a few leaves. Overall, a very good and well-preserved copy. One of 2,053 copies printed.

GBP 960 / USD 1250

First and only edition of this uncommon Soviet Central Asian expedition report documenting the 1927 scientific survey conducted by the Central Asian State University in Dzhetysu (Semirechye), present-day southeastern Kazakhstan and parts of Kyrgyzstan, with particular attention to livestock farming and karakul sheep breeding in the Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region. The latter was an important centre to produce karakul pelts, internationally marketed as astrakhan or Persian lamb, among the most desirable and commercially valuable luxury furs in the global market. Issued during the formative years of Soviet economic planning in Central Asia, the expe-



dition combined veterinary, agricultural, and economic observation in an effort to assess and improve pastoral production across the region. Significantly, the survey provides one of the last substantial documentary records of the Kazakh steppe economy before the catastrophic transformations brought about by forced collectivisation and the Great Famine of the early 1930s.

The expedition investigated two geographically distinct areas of Soviet Central Asia. Dzhetysu, historically known as Semirechye or the Land of Seven Rivers, was one of the principal pastoral regions of southeastern Kazakhstan, where animal husbandry had long occupied a central position in the economy of Kazakh nomadic and

semi-nomadic communities. The Kara-Kalpak Autonomous Region, established in 1925 within the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic, encompassed territories around the lower Amu Darya and the southern Aral Sea. Sheep breeding, including the production of karakul pelts, was an important component of the region's agricultural economy.

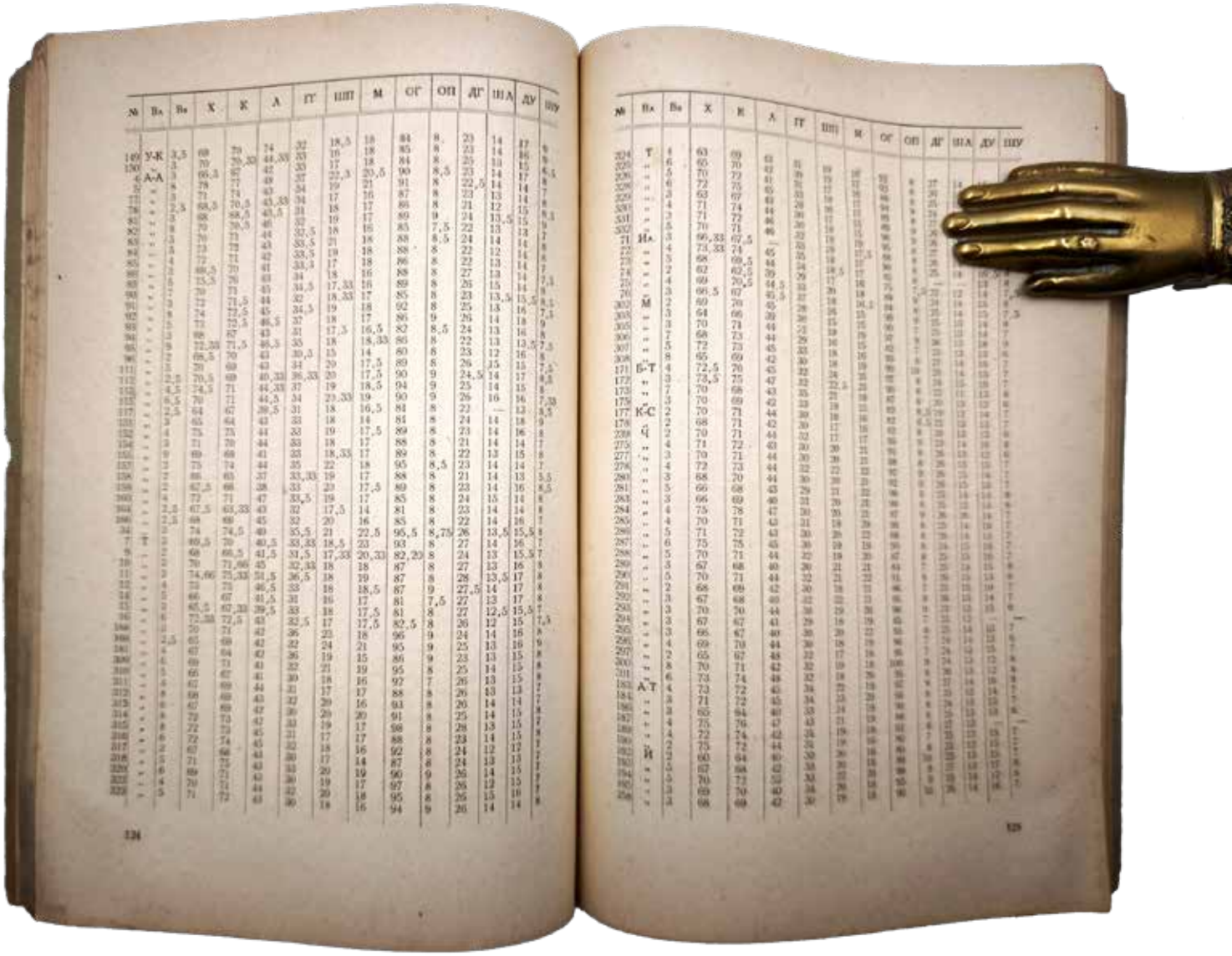
The report includes extensive statistical and photographic documentation of animal husbandry in both regions. Its numerous tables, charts, and photographic plates provide contemporary material on livestock production and the economic conditions of pastoral communities in the years immediately preceding the radical reorganisation of Soviet agriculture. The investigations were conducted at a time when Soviet authorities were seeking to expand agricultural productivity, introduce scientific breeding methods, and increase state supervision of livestock production, while traditional pastoral practices continued across much of Central Asia.

The expedition's emphasis on karakul breeding was by no means accidental but closely connected to the considerable economic importance of the astrakhan fur trade within the Soviet export economy of the 1920s. Pelts obtained from young karakul lambs were among the most commercially valuable animal products produced in Central Asia and had long circulated through the trade networks linking Bukhara, Khiva, Persia, Russia, the Ottoman Empire, and European fashion markets. Following the Revolution and Civil War, Soviet authorities regarded karakul production as a potentially lucrative source of foreign currency at a time when the state was seeking exportable commodities to finance industrialisation and economic reconstruction.

The term astrakhan derives from the Russian city of Astrakhan, an important commercial centre at the mouth of the Volga River through which Central Asian furs entered Russian and European markets. The fur was also widely known as Persian lamb, although its principal historical centres of production were in Central Asia, particularly the territories surrounding Bukhara. By the nineteenth century, karakul pelts had become an important article of international commerce, transported by caravan and subsequently by railway to Russian trading centres and the major European fur markets. Leipzig, one of the leading centres of the international fur trade, became particularly important in the distribution of these pelts to European and American buyers.

The commercial value of astrakhan fur encouraged attempts to improve the breeding of karakul sheep and to standardise the quality of their pelts. Particular attention was paid to the characteristics of the animals, the quality and appearance of the fleece, the suitability of pastures, and the conditions under which flocks were raised. Scientific investigations such as the present expedition were consequently important to the Soviet authorities' efforts to assess livestock resources, improve breeding practices, and increase the commercial output of pastoral regions.

These investigations were also closely connected to the wider economic transformation of Central Asia under Soviet rule. The Soviet government sought to bring animal



husbandry and other forms of agricultural production under increasing administrative supervision, introducing new systems of procurement, agricultural planning, and specialised livestock breeding. By the end of the 1920s, these policies were increasingly subordinated to the objectives of the First Five-Year Plan and the forced collectivisation of agriculture.

The expedition was carried out in 1927, shortly before the introduction of the most coercive measures against nomadic and semi-nomadic pastoral communities. Beginning in 1928-1929, Soviet policies in Kazakhstan included the confiscation of livestock and property, the forced settlement of nomadic populations, and the reorganisation of pastoral production into collective and state farms. These measures, together with compulsory procurements and administrative failures, contributed to the catastrophic decline in livestock numbers and the Kazakh famine of 1931-1933,

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS

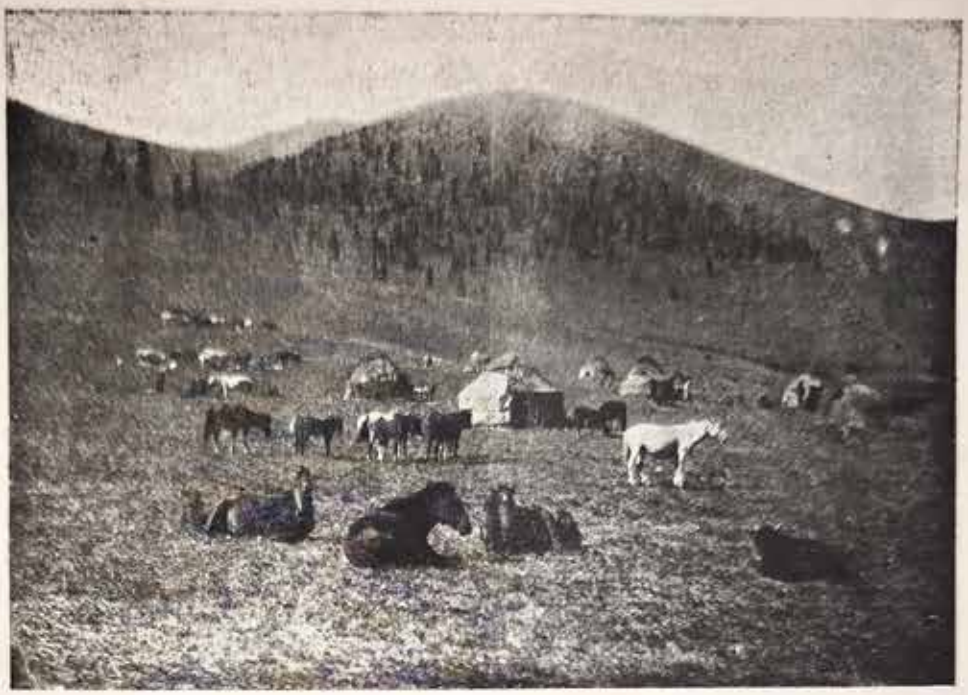


Фото 1. Джайляу Чукур, левый отрог ущелья р. Каскелен.
Аул № 9 Узун-каргалинской волости.

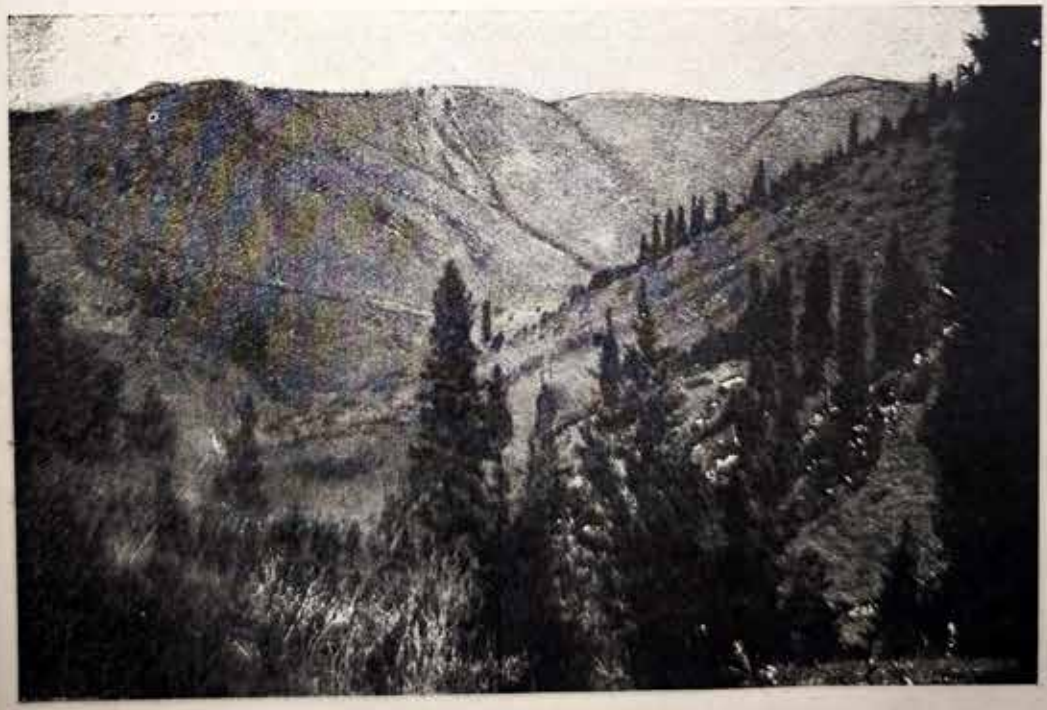


Фото 2. Джайляу фермы Аксай (Колокольцовка) Алма-атинского уезда.

which caused mass mortality and the displacement of large sections of the population.

The report stands at the intersection of veterinary science, agricultural economics, Soviet economic planning, and the global luxury fur trade. Its photographic documentation and statistical records are particularly important for understanding the economic resources and pastoral practices of Dzhetysu and Karakalpakstan during the transition from the New Economic Policy to the increasingly coercive agricultural policies of the Stalinist period.

SAKOVSKY

Karl Karlovich Sakovsky was a Russian zoologist, veterinary scholar, and specialist in animal husbandry. He pursued higher studies at the universities of Yuryev (Tartu), Zurich, and Bern, where he received his doctorate in veterinary medicine. In 1906, he was retained by the University of Bern as a member of the Department of Animal Science and Animal Hygiene.

Sakovsky contributed to the celebrated Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary and published extensively in specialist periodicals, including Archive of Veterinary Sciences, Dairy Farming, Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Tierzucht, and Jahrbuch für wissenschaftliche und praktische Tierzucht. His early independent works include A Brief Essay on the Contemporary State of Cattle Breeding and Measures for its Development and Improvement in Various Countries (St. Petersburg, 1905) and Cattle Breeding in Russia on the Eve of the Twentieth Century under the Influence of Economic and Zootechnical Factors (Bern, 1906), the latter issued as his doctoral dissertation.

His subsequent research concerned animal husbandry and the application of scientific methods to livestock production. The present expedition report, edited by Sakovsky, belongs to the extensive agricultural investigations undertaken by Soviet scientific institutions during the 1920s, when Central Asia's livestock resources became an important subject of economic planning and scientific research.

References: As of November 2026, no copies were recorded in United States libraries, while five holdings were identified in Germany, one in Switzerland, and one in the British Library (OCLC 602441278, 504507155, 829712959, and 250487634); Robert Kindler, Stalin's Nomads: Power and Famine in Kazakhstan (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 2018), originally published as Stalins Nomaden: Herrschaft und Hunger in Kasachstan (Hamburg, 2014); Magnus Marsden, The Afterlife of the Silk Road: Central Asian Travellers beyond the Nation State (Cambridge, 2024), for the historical karakul fur trade; "Sakovsky, Karl Karlovich", Brockhaus and Efron Encyclopedic Dictionary; Knijkaya Letopis Samarqand, Janvar - Dekabr, p. 373.

20 EARLY SOVIET GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS OF THE SOUTHERN URALS / BASHKORTOSTAN / MINERAL EXPLORATION AND MAPPING IN THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLANS

Геологическое описание Белорецкого района Южного Урала / Geologicheskoe opisanie Beloretskogo raiona Yuzhnogo Urala [Geological Description of the Beloretsk Region of the Southern Urals]. With a large folding geological map.

KVYATKOVSKY, R. E. [КВЯТКОВСКИЙ, Р. Э.].

Leningrad-Moscow: Gosudarstvennoe nauchno-tekhnicheskoe geologorazvedochnoe izdatelstvo [i.e., State Scientific and Technical Geological Prospecting Publishing House], 1933. (Trudy Vsesoiuznogo geologo-razvedochnogo obedineniia NKTP SSSR [i.e., Transactions of the All-Union Geological Prospecting Association of the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry of the USSR], Issue 297).

Original stapled printed wrappers. Large roy. 8vo. (25 x 17 cm). In Russian, with an English summary (pp. 44-48). 47, [1] p., complete with a large folding chromolithographed geological map (52 x 42 cm unfolded). Minor staining to the upper margins throughout; the rear wrapper, forming the final page, shows light dust-soiling. Most leaves unopened. The folding map is preserved loose, as issued. Overall, a good copy, largely unopened.

GBP 960 / USD 1250

An extremely rare early Soviet geological survey of the Beloretsk region in the Southern Ural Mountains, in present-day Bashkortostan, accompanied by a large folding geological map. Published in 1933, the work presents the results of geological investigations and field surveys conducted during the early years of Soviet industrialisation, when the systematic exploration and mapping of the Urals became increasingly important to the country's mining and metallurgical industries.

The study was published as issue 297 of the Transactions of the All-Union Geological Prospecting Association, under the People's Commissariat of Heavy Industry (NKTP) of the USSR. The series documented geological surveys, mineral exploration, and research undertaken across the Soviet Union, providing scientific information for the development of the country's mineral resources.

ТРУДЫ
Всесоюзного Геолого-Разведочного
Объединения НКТП СССР

Выпуск 297

TRANSACTIONS
of the United Geological and Prospecting Service of USSR

Fascicle 297

Р. Э. КВЯТКОВСКИЙ

ГЕОЛОГИЧЕСКОЕ ОПИСАНИЕ БЕЛОРЕЦКОГО РАЙОНА ЮЖНОГО УРАЛА

С 1 картой

R. E. KVIATKOVSKI

GEOLOGICAL DESCRIPTION OF THE BELORETSK REGION, SOUTH URAL

With 1 map

НКТП
ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ НАУЧНО-ТЕХНИЧЕСКОЕ
ГЕОЛОГО-РАЗВЕДОЧНОЕ ИЗДАТЕЛЬСТВО
ЛЕНИНГРАД • 1933 • МОСКВА

Kvyatkovsky examines the geological structure and stratigraphy of the Beloretsk district, concentrating on its ancient metamorphic formations, their relationships with overlying sedimentary rocks, and the boundaries between different geological units. Attention is given to metamorphic schists, quartzites, and the unconformities separating older formations from younger sedimentary deposits. These investigations contributed to the early understanding of the geological formations subsequently grouped within the Beloretsk Metamorphic Complex, an important geological unit of the Southern Urals.

One of the significant results of these early investigations concerned the stratigraphic relationship between metamorphic rocks and the overlying fossil-bearing sandstones. In 1933, Kvyatkovsky and N. N. Dingelshtedt identified a metamorphic sequence overlain unconformably by quartz sandstones containing fossils then assigned to the Lower Silurian but now understood to be Ordovician in age. Their observations helped establish the relative ages of the geological formations and contributed to subsequent interpretations of the region's geological history. The metamorphic formations were later formally distinguished as the Beloretsk Metamorphic Complex by D. G. Ozhiganov in 1940 and continued to be investigated by Soviet and Russian geologists throughout the twentieth century.

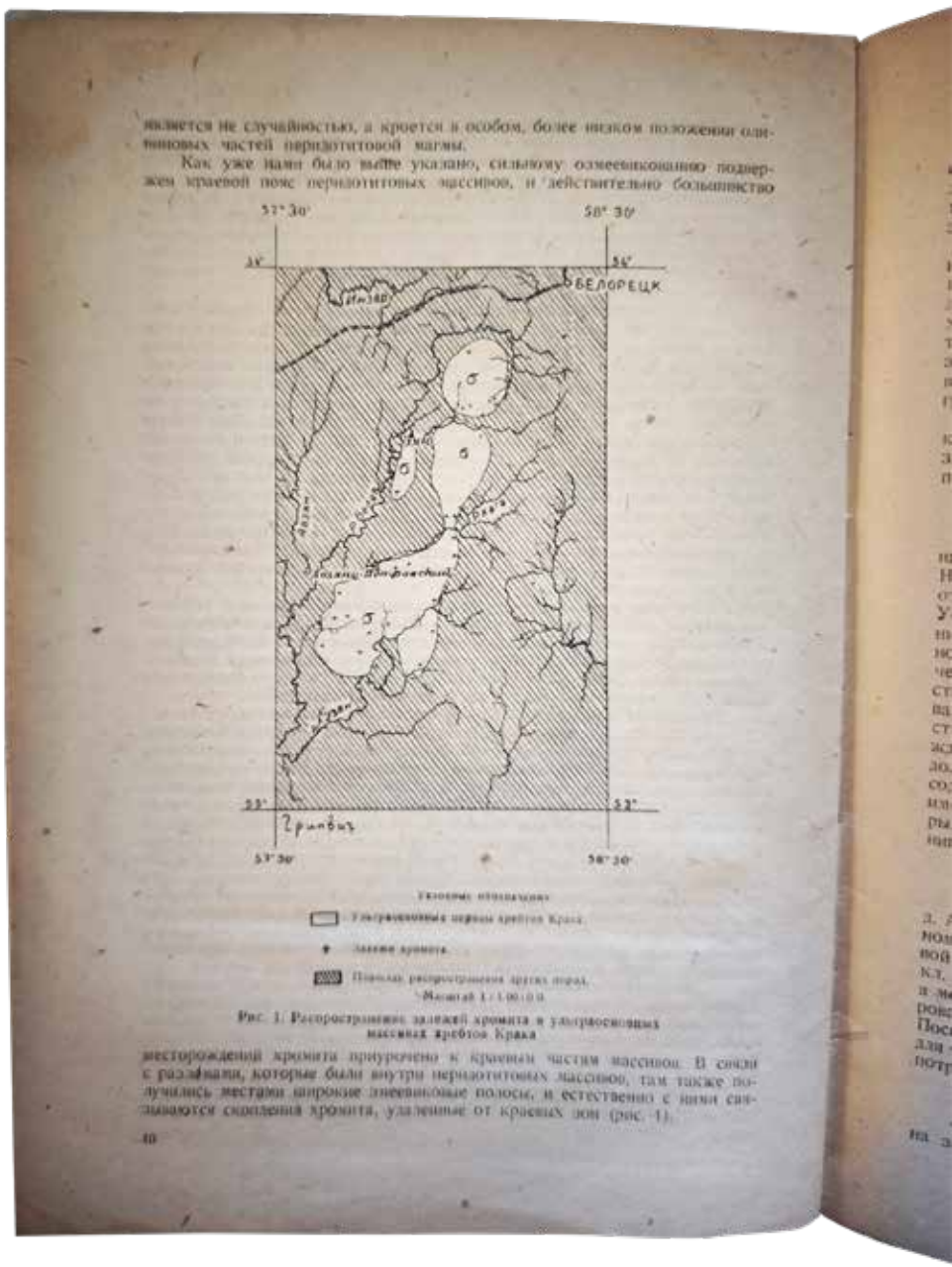
Beloretsk had been an important centre of iron production and metallurgy since the eighteenth century. Its ironworks, established in the 1760s, developed into one of the principal industrial enterprises of the Southern Urals. Nevertheless, much of the surrounding mountainous and densely forested country remained insufficiently mapped in the early twentieth century. Geological investigations of the region were therefore of considerable importance, both for understanding its complicated geological structure and for locating potentially valuable mineral deposits.

The surrounding region includes several important mineral-bearing formations, notably the ultramafic rocks of the Kraka massifs, associated with chromite mineralisation. Iron ores, manganese deposits, siderite-bearing formations, and industrial minerals were also subjects of geological investigation in the wider Southern Urals. The mapping of metamorphic rocks, sedimentary sequences, and igneous intrusions provided essential information for evaluating the distribution and geological setting of these resources.

Kvyatkovsky had already undertaken geological investigations in the Beloretsk area before the publication of the present work. In 1929, he prepared a geological survey of the southern part of the Beloretsk ironworks district, accompanied by a geological map of the Urals at a scale of 1:200,000 (sheet N-40-XI, plate 144), published in Ufa. This was followed by his Geologicheskii ocherk Beloretskogo raiona [Geological Outline of the Beloretsk Region], also published in Ufa in 1931. The present study continued these investigations, providing a systematic account of the district's geology together with a folding geological map showing the distribution and relationships of its principal rock formations.

The late 1920s and early 1930s saw a considerable expansion of geological exploration throughout the Urals. During the First Five-Year Plan (1928-1932) and the opening years of the Second (1933-1937), the Soviet government invested heavily in the development of iron and steel production, mineral extraction, and industrial infrastructure. Geological mapping and prospecting were essential to these programmes, particularly in the Southern Urals, where industrial enterprises depended upon increasingly detailed knowledge of local mineral resources.

Sources: As of November 2026, only two institutional holdings are reported in OCLC WorldCat, including one at the University of Wisconsin (OCLC nos. 417553492 and 1423804844); R. E. Kvyatkovsky, Geologicheskaia karta Urala, masshtab 1:200,000. List N-40-XI (planshet 144). Geologicheskoe opisanie iuzhnoi chasti raiona Beloretskogo zavoda (Ufa, 1929); R. E. Kvyatkovsky, Geologicheskii ocherk Beloretskogo raiona (Ufa, 1931); Z. M. Starostina, Sideritonosnaia formatsiia rifeia zapadnogo sklona Iuzhnogo Urala (Moscow: Academy of Sciences of the USSR, 1962); A. A. Alekseev et al., Beloretskii metamorficheskii kompleks (Ufa, 2009); S. S. Gorokhov, Rifei khrebta Ural-Tau; Jurnalnaia letopis, 1935, no. 3, entry 5313.



KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS

Геологическая карта
района Белорецкого и Авзяно-Петровских заводов
Составил Р. Э. Квятковский в 1928—1929 г. г.
Масштаб

Geological Map
of the region of the Beloretski and Avziano-Petrovski Works
Composed by R. E. Kviatkovsky in 1928—1929
Scale 1 : 200 000



21 AN EXTRAORDINARY PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF MASS HANGINGS ON THE CAUCASUS FRONT DURING THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR OF 1877-1878

Six albumen prints documenting the mass executions of Ottoman prisoners during the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 on the Caucasus Front.

N. A.

Eastern Anatolia, probably the Kars-Erzurum region (Kars, Bayazid, Igdir, or Erzurum), [ca. 1877-1878].

Six original albumen print photographs, each measuring 12 × 9 cm. Uncaptioned, with blank versos. Accompanied by a later photographic paper envelope printed "Gevaert Blaustern-Papier Matt", L. Gevaert & Cie., Berlin and Vienna, bearing the stamp of Michael Vogel, Zemen, dealer in military equipment, photographic articles and apparatus. The photographs are in very good condition.

GBP 960 / USD 1250

Unique, remarkable and disturbing collection of six original albumen photographs documenting mass executions during the Caucasian campaign of the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878, known in Ottoman history as the '93 Harbi. The photographs show numerous men hanging from large wooden gallows, surrounded by soldiers and crowds of spectators, scenes of violence and persecution that would later trigger a massive exodus of the Muslim population from the region. Taken from different angles, the six images provide an unusually extensive photographic record of the same event.

The executions took place in a snow-covered Ottoman settlement, probably in the Kars-Erzurum region of eastern Anatolia. Several architectural features are clearly visible, including a mosque with its minaret, substantial two-storey buildings, military barracks or administrative structures, and the surrounding streets and open spaces. Russian soldiers, military personnel and groups of spectators appear throughout the series. The photographs also show the construction of the gallows, the arrangement of the hanging bodies and the gathering of the crowd around the execution ground.

The Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878 was fought on two principal fronts, in the Balkans and the Caucasus. On the eastern front, the Russian Caucasus Corps, under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GEVAERT
„BLAUSTERN" PAPIER
MATT
L. GEVAERT & Cie. AKT. GES.
BERLIN W. 35 · GEVAERT-WERKE
WIEN VI/1 · CARL HACKL
9×12













the overall command of Grand Duke Michael Nikolaevich, advanced into Ottoman territory against the forces commanded by Ahmed Muhtar Pasha. Russian troops occupied Bayazid in April 1877 and Ardahan in May, while the fighting around Kars continued throughout the summer and autumn. Following a renewed offensive under General Ivan Lazarev, Kars fell to Russian forces on 18 November 1877. The Russian advance subsequently extended towards Erzurum, which was occupied following the armistice in early 1878.

The campaign brought extensive destruction and suffering to the eastern Ottoman provinces. Military operations were accompanied by violence against local communities, reprisals, the destruction of settlements and the displacement of civilians. Muslim inhabitants, including Turks, Kurds and other communities of the region, faced growing insecurity as Russian forces advanced and Ottoman authority collapsed in occupied districts. The treatment of prisoners and suspected irregular combatants became particularly contentious in a conflict marked by fierce local resistance and accusations of atrocities on both sides.

The present photographs belong to this violent historical setting. Their subject is particularly striking: a large-scale public hanging carried out before an assembled crowd in an Ottoman town under Russian military control. The number of bodies, the elaborate arrangement of the gallows and the presence of soldiers and spectators suggest an organised execution of considerable scale. Although the precise location and identities of the condemned have not yet been established, the series constitutes an important visual document of the punitive violence associated with the Russian campaign in eastern Anatolia.

The Russian conquest also initiated a major demographic transformation in the region. Under the Treaty of Berlin, signed on 13 July 1878, Kars, Ardahan and Batum passed to Russian rule, while Bayazid and Erzurum remained Ottoman. The new political frontier divided communities disrupted established economic and social networks and accelerated the departure of Muslim inhabitants. Russian authorities encouraged the permanent emigration of Muslims from the annexed territories, while Christian populations, including Armenians, Greeks and Russians, settled in parts of the newly acquired provinces. In January 1878, the Russian administration in Kars reportedly required departing Muslim families to sign declarations undertaking never to return.

The scale of this migration was considerable. Between 1878 and 1882, 111,202 Muslims, including Turks, Kurds, Karapapakhs and Turkmens, received permission to leave the Russian-occupied territories of Batum, Kars and Ardahan for the Ottoman Empire. Many abandoned their homes, agricultural lands and possessions, moving towards Erzurum and other parts of Anatolia. The migration continued in subsequent decades and permanently altered the population of the eastern frontier. The Ottoman authorities were compelled to accommodate large numbers of refugees, adding to the wider displacement caused by the war in both the Balkans and the Caucasus.

Seen against this background, the six photographs are of exceptional historical interest. Their direct depiction of mass executions provides rare visual evidence of the coercive military practices associated with the Russian advance, while the surrounding architecture, soldiers and spectators offer valuable information about the setting and public character of the event.



22 HINDÎ VS PFAENDER / RARE EARLY BOSNIAN "VILAYETSKA" SARAJEVO IMPRINT

ترجمه اظهار الحق / *Tercüme-i izhârü'l-hak*
[i.e., Translation of the demonstration of the truth] +
ابراز الحق ترجمه اظهار الحق / *Ibrâzü'l-hak [i.e., The manifestation of truth: Translation of the demonstration of the truth]. 3 volumes set.*

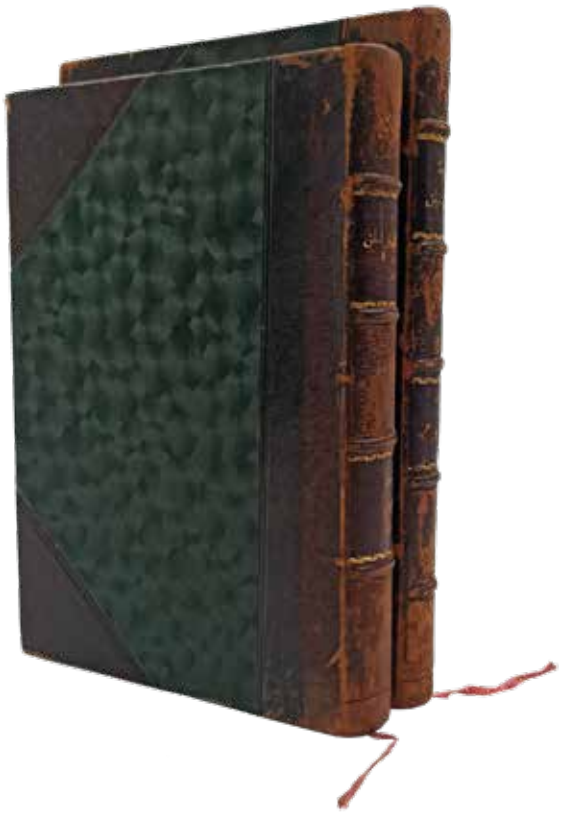
AL-HINDÎ, RAHMETULLAH KAIRANÂWÎ (1818-1891)

Istanbul [first part]; Bosna Vilâyet Matbaası [i.e., Bosnian Provincial Printing House], Sarajevo, second part], AH 1293 = [CE 1876].

Contemporary brown half morocco, raised bands and gilt lettering to spines. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 17 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish in Arabic letters). Three textual volumes bound in two: the first two volumes bound together, [2], 641 p.; the third volume, [8], 379 p. Occasional foxing and light staining to some leaves. Overall, a very good set.

GBP 1150 / USD 1500

A rare early Ottoman Turkish translation of Izhâr al-haqq (The Demonstration of the Truth), one of the most influential nineteenth-century Muslim responses to Christian missionary literature. Written by the Indian Muslim scholar Rahmatullah Kairanawi (1818-1891), the work was directed particularly against Mîzân al-haqq [i.e., The Balance of Truth] by the German Protestant missionary Karl Gottlieb Pfander (1803-1865). It is especially notable for its extensive use of European biblical criticism, Christian theological writings, and Western scholarly works to challenge the authenticity of the Bible and defend Islamic beliefs against Christian missionary arguments. Originally completed in Arabic in Istanbul in 1864, the work was subsequently translated into several languages, including Ottoman Turkish, Urdu, English, and French.





"'The Demonstration of the Truth' served as a summary of all possible charges against Christianity and was therefore used after al-Kairânawî's death as a sort of encyclopedia since al-Kairânawî extended the material of former polemicists like 'Ali Tabarî, Ibn Hazm or Ibn Taymiyya to a great extent". (Schirrmacher).

The origins of Izhâr al-haqq can be traced to the celebrated public debate between Kairanawi and Pfander, held in Agra, northern India, on 10-11 April 1854. The debate attracted considerable attention among Muslim scholars, Christian missionaries, and British colonial officials. Kairanawi, assisted by the Muslim physician and scholar Muhammad Wazir Khan, challenged Pfander on the textual integrity of the Bible, the doctrine of the Trinity, and the Christian objections to the prophethood of Muhammad. Drawing upon contemporary European biblical scholarship, particularly studies questioning the authorship and historical reliability of biblical texts, Kairanawi confronted Pfander with arguments that differed considerably from those employed in earlier Islamic polemical literature.

The debate became one of the best-known encounters between Muslim scholars and Protestant missionaries in nineteenth-century British India. Although neither side accepted the other's conclusions, it established Kairanawi as a prominent defender of Islam and had a lasting influence on subsequent Muslim-Christian theological controversies. His principal opponent, Pfander, had previously worked as a missionary in Persia and the Caucasus before joining the Church Missionary Society in India. His Mîzân al-haqq, first published in Persian in 1835, became an important text in Protestant missionary activities among Muslim populations across Asia.

Following the Indian Rebellion of 1857, in which Kairanawi participated in armed resistance against British rule, he was pursued by the colonial authorities and eventually left India for Mecca. His property was subsequently confiscated. In Mecca, he continued his scholarly and educational activities and established close relations with religious authorities and members of the Ottoman administration. At the invitation of Sultan Abdülaziz, he travelled to Istanbul, where he completed Izhâr al-haqq in 1864. The original Arabic edition was first published in Istanbul shortly afterwards.

The work comprises six principal sections examining the authenticity and textual history of the Old and New Testaments, alleged alterations and contradictions in the biblical scriptures, the abrogation of earlier religious laws, the doctrine of the Trinity, the divine origin of the Qur'an, and the prophethood of Muhammad. Kairanawi makes extensive use of biblical passages, Christian commentaries, and the writings of European scholars, particularly those associated with the development of modern biblical criticism. He also draws upon earlier Islamic polemicists, including Ibn Hazm and Ibn Taymiyya, while introducing new arguments derived from nineteenth-century Western scholarship.

The work subsequently became an important reference for Muslim scholars engaged in debates with Christian missionaries. Its arguments were reproduced, discussed, and developed in later Islamic apologetic literature, and the book itself attracted responses from Christian writers. As Christine Schirrmacher has demonstrated in her study of the controversy between Pfander and Kairanawi, Izhâr al-haqq greatly expanded the range of arguments available to Muslim polemicists by incorporating contemporary European critical scholarship into an established Islamic tradition of theological debate.


ترجمهٔ اظهار
الحق
(جلد اول)
(بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم)
حمد وثنای بی انتها جناب خدایه الیق واحرادر که وجود محیط
کل موجودی والـد ومولود دن وادارهٔ ملك وملکوتنده
شریك ونظیردن منزه ومبراد ر * وصلوات وتحیات لاتحصی
نبی محترم صلی الله تعالی علیه وسلم افندمز حضرتلرینه
مزادر که آفتاب معجزات نبوتی منور عیون عالم وعالمیان
وآهنك طوب شعائر شریعتی غلغله نمای عوالم معالم شرایع
وادیان اولهرق احکام سابقه اوزره اظهار علوشان ایجون
دین حق وهدایت طریق مستقیم ورسورهٔ صفیره سنك
مثلنی اتیاندن بلغای وقتی اعجاز ایدن قرآن کریم ایله مؤید
ومرسل وظهورلرنور تشریفی بینات تورات وانجیل ایله ثابت
ومدلل اولمشدر * وآل واصحاب واتباع واحباب کرامنه دخی
اثنیهٔ مخصوصه اهدا اولنور که ذات قدسیت آیات
رسالتپناهیلرینك شریعت شریفه وطریقت منیفه لرینه اتباع

the circulation of a work that had originated in the religious and political conflicts of British India.

THE BOSNIAN VILAYET PRINTING HOUSE

The Sarajevo portion of the present set was printed at the Bosnian Vilayet Printing House (Bosna Vilâyet Matbaası), one of the earliest modern printing establishments in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Founded in Sarajevo in 1866 by Ignjat Sopron (1821-1894), a printer and publisher from Zemun, the establishment was subsequently acquired by the Ottoman provincial government and became its official printing house. Its foundation formed part of the administrative and educational reforms introduced in Bosnia during the Tanzimat period, particularly under the governorship of Topal Şerif Osman Pasha (1804-1874).

The printing house produced official gazettes, government regulations, school textbooks, literary works, and religious publications in several languages and scripts, including Ottoman Turkish, Bosnian in Cyrillic and Latin characters, and Hebrew. Among its most important publications were Bosna, the official bilingual newspaper of the province, and Sarajevski cvjetnik, which defended Ottoman policies and frequently engaged in political disputes with Serbian and Austrian newspapers. The establishment also published textbooks intended for the province's newly organised schools, as well as a variety of works serving its diverse religious communities.

The Bosnian Vilayet Printing House continued its activities until the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878, after which it was reorganised under the new administration. The printing of Kairanawi's theological work in Sarajevo in 1876 is an interesting example of the provincial press's activities beyond official government publications and schoolbooks. The publication brought a major work of Islamic apologetics, originally written by an Indian scholar in response to Protestant missionary activities, to Ottoman Turkish readers through a provincial printing establishment in the western Balkans.

References: Özege 8894; TBTK 674/6745; As of November 2026, no OCLC record for the set has been independently verified; Gazi Husrev-beg Library, Sarajevo, Bibliografija štampanih djela arapskim pismom bosanskohercegovačkih autora, no. 26 (Sarajevo edition); Mehmet Aydın, "İzhârü'l-hak", TDV İslâm Ansiklopedisi, vol. 23 (2001), pp. 507-509; A. A. Powell, "Maulānā Rahmat Allāh Kairānawī and Muslim-Christian Controversy in India in the Mid-19th Century", Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, vol. 108, no. 1 (1976), pp. 42-63; Christine Schirrmacher, Mit den Waffen des Gegners (Berlin: Klaus Schwarz Verlag, 1992).

23

TATAR ÉMIGRÉS FROM RUSSIA / THE MUSLIM COMMUNITY IN FINLAND

Finlandiya Türkleri [i.e., The Turks of Finland].

TAHIR, ZUHUR (1900-1961).

[N.p., but Finlandiya Cemaati Islamiyesi
[i.e., The Finnish-Islamic Congregation], Helsinki, 1956.

Original greenish wrappers. Demy 8vo. (21 x 15 cm). In Turkish. 30, [2] p., illustrated with 24 b/w photographic reproductions. A fine copy.

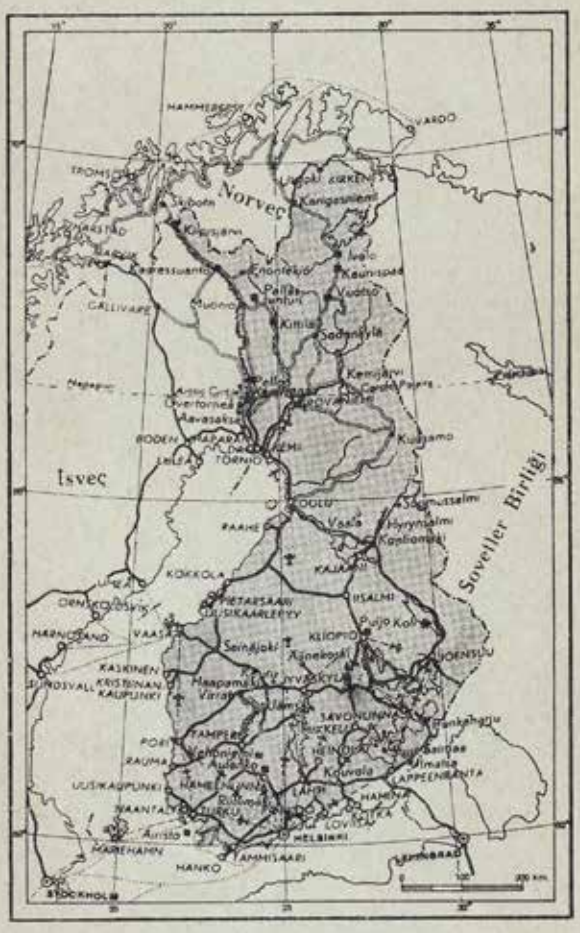
GBP 190 / USD 250

Second, expanded edition of this very rare pamphlet on the history and social life of the Tatar Muslim community in Finland, written by Zuhur Tahir (1900-1961), the fourth chairman of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation *(Suomen Islam-seurakunta),* who held the position from 1929 until he died in 1961. The first edition appeared in Helsinki in 1955.

Following a brief account of the historical relations between Finland and Russia, Tahir outlines the origins and development of the Muslim community in Finland, whose members were predominantly Tatars who had migrated from the Volga-Ural region of the Russian Empire during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. He discusses their earlier religious connections with Muslim institutions in Russia, particularly those in Ufa, and the establishment of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation, officially registered in 1925. Tahir identifies the community as Northern Turks and estimates its population at approximately 900 at the time of writing.

The author describes the Tatar communities of Helsinki and Tampere, their relations with Finnish society and the government, and the activities of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation. He also discusses the Finnish Turkish Association, the Yolduz Sports Club, the education of Tatar children, and the Turkish Folk School, together with the community's cemetery, residential and prayer facilities, and social activities, including religious gatherings, meetings, and weddings. The publication is illustrated with 24 black-and-white photographs documenting the institutions and everyday life of the community.

Finlandiya Türkleri



Helsinki 1956
2 nci baskı

The first Tatars settled permanently in Finland during the late nineteenth century, having arrived principally as merchants from the Nizhny Novgorod region of the Russian Empire. Most belonged to the Mishar Tatar community, although other Muslim Turkic groups were also represented. Their common language, religion, and regional origins helped maintain close relations among families who settled in various Finnish towns. During the early years, the community generally identified itself through its Muslim faith, while the designation Turks later became widely used in its cultural and institutional activities.

In 1915, the Muslim community in Helsinki established the *Helsingin musulmaanien hyväntekeväisyysseura* [i.e., Helsinki Muslim Charity Society], which organised religious gatherings and charitable activities. Its meetings were initially held in private homes, including that of Weli-Ahmed Hakim, who subsequently became the first chairman and long-serving imam of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation. Following the Finnish Freedom of Religion Act of 1922, the community was able to establish a formally recognised religious congregation, registered on 24 April 1925 under the name *Suomen muhamettilainen seurakunta* [i.e., Finnish Mohammedan Congregation]. It adopted its present name, Suomen Islam-seurakunta, in 1963.

The congregation's activities extended beyond religious worship to the preservation of Tatar language and culture. The Finnish Turkish Association, founded in Helsinki in 1935, organised cultural gatherings, theatrical performances, and other communal events, while the Yolduz Sports Club, established in 1945, became another important institution. The Turkish Folk School, opened in Helsinki in 1948, provided education in the community's language and cultural traditions. These institutions helped the Tatar population maintain its distinct identity while becoming established within Finnish society.

Zuhur Tahir was closely involved in the development of these institutions during his long presidency of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation. His pamphlet provides a contemporary account of a small Muslim community that had established its own religious, educational, and cultural organisations in Finland. Published by one of its principal leaders, Finlandiya Türkleri is particularly valuable for its descriptions and photographic documentation of Tatar communal life during the 1950s.



1953 senesinde Helsinkiye gelen Türk güreşçileri şerefine Finlandiya Türkleri Birliği tarafından verilen ziyafetten bir görünüş.

Rarity: As of November 2026, only three institutional holdings are reported in OCLC (no. 1030932649), including one American copy at Harvard University Library.

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS



Helsinki İslam ziyaretinde 1954 senesinde yapılan harp şehitlerini anma merasiminde çekilen bir resim.

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS



1953 senesinde Helsinkiye gelen Türk güreşçileri şerefine Finlandiya Türkleri Birliği tarafından verilen ziyafetten bir görünüş.

24 A CIRCASSIAN GENERAL'S HISTORY OF THE CAUCASUS / FIRST EDITION, PUBLISHED IN SUPPORT OF A CIRCASSIAN SCHOOL IN ISTANBUL

قافقاس تاریخی / *Kafkas tarihi: Kafkasya'nın ehemmiyet-i siyasiyye ve askeriyyesiyle yerli akvâmın menşelerinden ve ahvâl-i umûmiyyesinden ve Kafkasya'nın binlerce senelik vekâyi' harbiyye ve tarihçesinden bahsdir. [i.e., History of the Caucasus: On the political and military importance of the Caucasus, the origins and general conditions of its indigenous peoples, and the military events and history of the Caucasus spanning thousands of years]. Vol. 1.*

İZZET PASHA, YUSUF (MET ÇUNATUKA, 1876-1922).

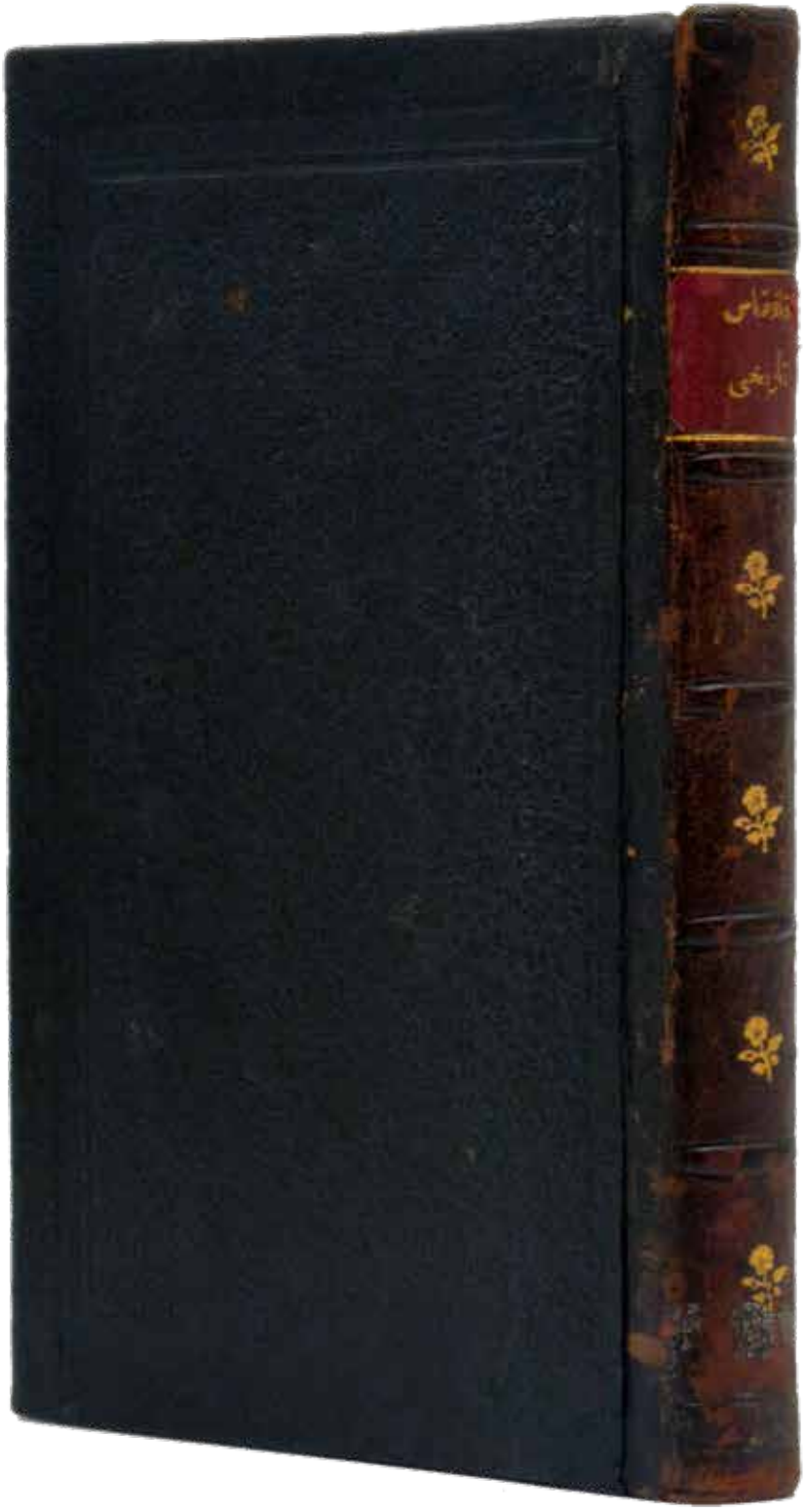
Istanbul: Hürriyet Matbaası, AH 1330 [CE 1914].

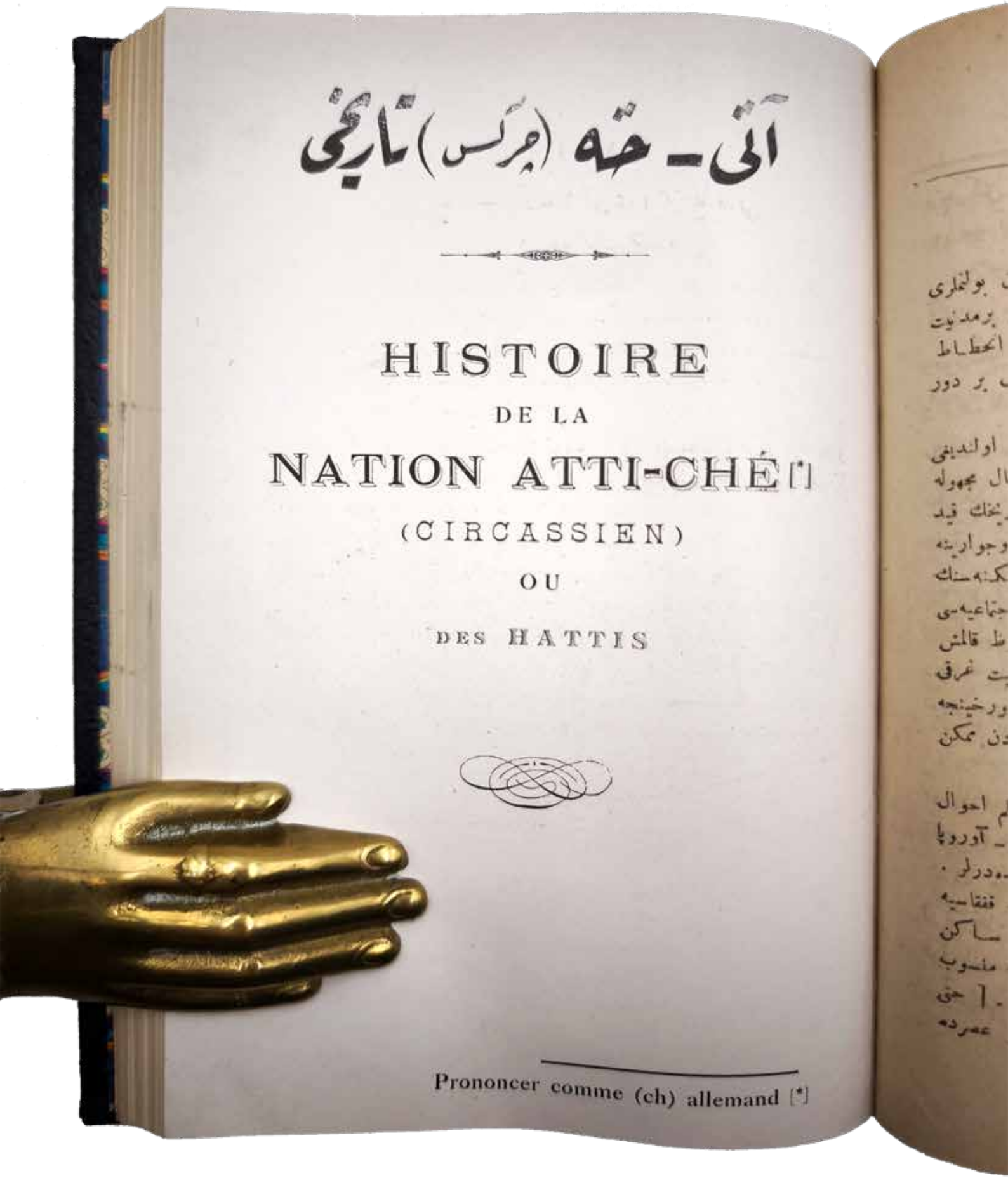
Contemporary quarter brown calf over cloth boards, gilt-decorated spine with a red title-label lettered in Ottoman Turkish, and contemporary patterned endpapers. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish in Arabic letters). 400, [8] p., [40] unnumbered b/w photographic plates, and two folding maps of the North and East Caucasus at the end. Some rubbing and wear to the leather spine and extremities; spine skilfully restored. Three Ottoman postage stamps affixed to the title page and its verso, with traces of removed stamps along the edges. Overall, a very good copy.

GBP 960 / USD 1250

Extremely rare first edition of this richly illustrated and important early history of the Caucasus, published in 1914, half a century after the mass expulsion of Circassians from their ancestral homeland in 1864, written by the Circassian-born Ottoman intellectual and military officer Yusuf İzzet Paşa (1876-1922), also known by his Circassian family name Met Çunatuka.

The book was published during a period of growing Circassian cultural and national consciousness in the Ottoman Empire, when the diaspora was establishing its own associations, schools, and publications in Istanbul. Yusuf İzzet Paşa sought to document the history and ancient origins of the Circassians, whose homeland had been conquered by Russia and whose population had suffered mass expulsion in 1864. All proceeds from the first edition were donated to the Circassian Mutual Aid School in Istanbul, which provided education for the Circassian community.





آتی ـ حه (چرکس) تاریخی

HISTOIRE

DE LA

NATION ATTI-CHÉ [*]

(CIRCASSIEN)

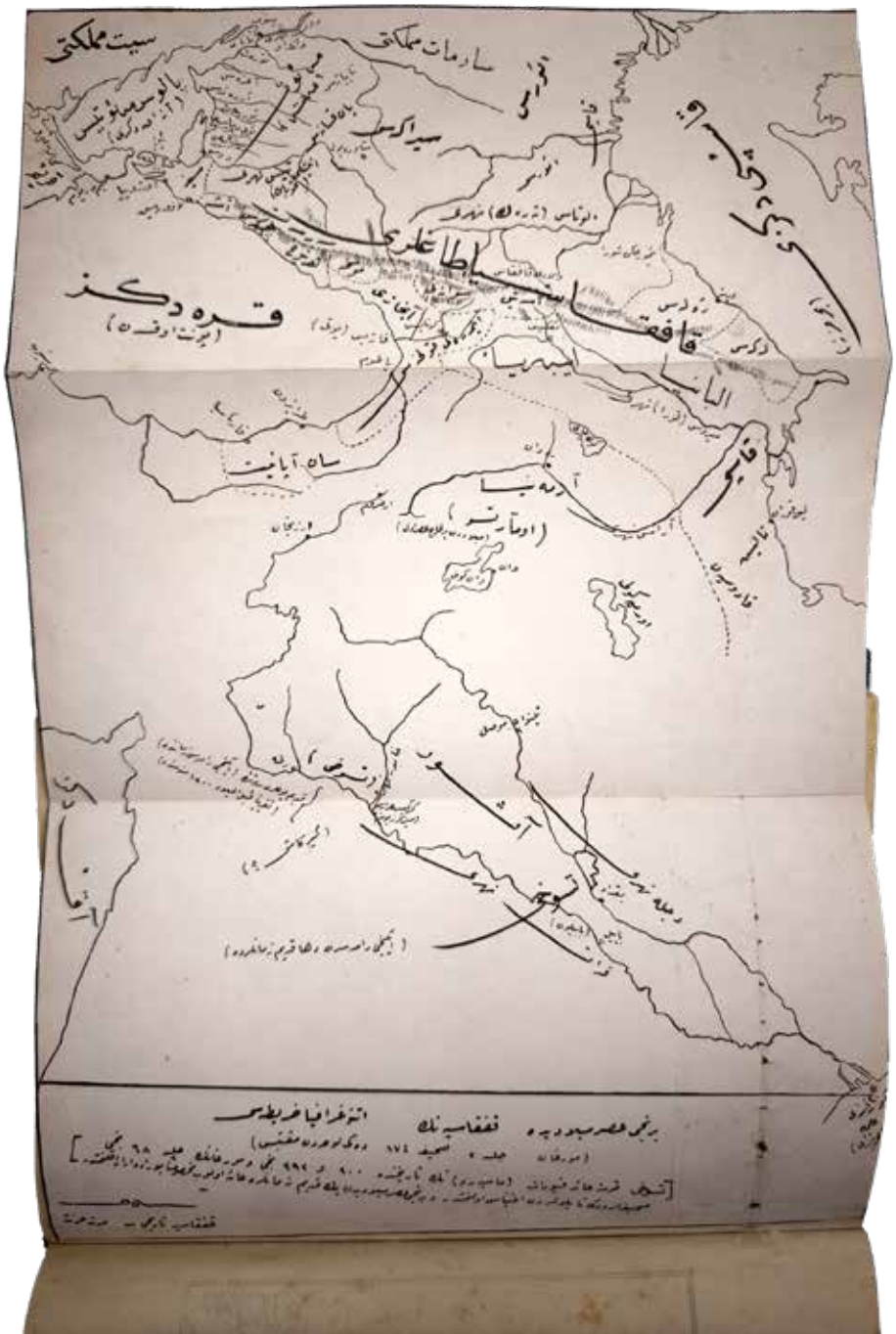
OU

DES HATTIS

[*] Prononcer comme (ch) allemand

One of the more unusual sections investigates the supposed ancient origins of the Circassians and their connections with the Hattians of Anatolia. A section entitled Histoire de la Nation Atti-Ché (Circassien) ou des Hattis is accompanied by extensive tables of symbols and signs, including traditional Circassian family marks (tamgas). These historical and linguistic theories, characteristic of early twentieth-century ethnographic scholarship, have not been conclusively established, but constitute an important part of the development of Circassian historical writing.

Yusuf İzzet Paşa was born in Yozgat to a Circassian family displaced from the Caucasus following the Russian conquest and mass expulsions of 1864. He was closely involved in the Circassian cultural revival in the Ottoman Empire, participating in the foundation of the Circassian Union and Mutual Aid Society in 1908 and its historical and linguistic activities. He subsequently commanded Ottoman forces in the North Caucasus in 1918 and participated in the Turkish War of Independence. The title page explicitly states that the entire proceeds from the book were intended for the benefit of the Circassian Mutual Aid School in Constantinople. Published half a century after the Circassian exodus, the book belongs to the early efforts of the Ottoman Circassian diaspora to document its history and maintain its language and cultural traditions.



Sources: Özege 9895; TBTK 7983; As of November 2026, only one copy is recorded in OCLC, held by the National Library of Israel (1452610272); Turkish Historical Society Library (TTK), Rare Books Collection, A.II/1646; Met Çünatıkho Yusuf İzzet Paşa, Kafkas Tarihi I (Ankara: Kafkas Araştırma Kültür ve Dayanışma Vakfı, 2002), modern Turkish edition.

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS



چركس نسوانك قيافت مليه‌سى

25 TATAR ÉMIGRÉS / RUSSIA / ISLAMIC TEXTBOOK IN EXILE / PAN-TURKIST & ISLAMIST IDEALS IN FINLAND

حقیقی بر مسلمان هر زمان تام بر انساندر. تورك بالالارنین دین درسلری:۱-۲ نچی بولوك. ایمان، نماز، زکات، روزه، حج، طهارت، اخلاق بحثلرینی بلدرور / *Hakîkî bir Müslüman her zaman tam bir insandır! Türk balâlarinin din dersleri: 1-2nçi bölük. Imân, namaz, zekât, rûze, hac, tahâret, ahlâk bahislerini bildirür [i.e., A true Muslim is always a complete human being! Religious lessons for Turkish children: Parts 1-2. Covering faith, prayer, almsgiving, fasting, pilgrimage, ritual purification, and morality].*

WELI-AHMED HAKIM (1882-1970).

Helsinki: Finlandiya Türk Nesriyât Sirketi Basmanevi, 1939.

Original pink wrappers with green borders surrounded the title and other details. Demy 8vo. (22 x 14 cm). In Tatar with Arabic letters. 64, [1] p. A near fine copy.

GBP 960 / USD 1250

First and only edition of this extremely rare religious textbook for children, published in Helsinki by the Tatar émigré Hakim. Written for the children of Finland's Muslim community, the book introduces the fundamental principles and the five pillars of Islam.

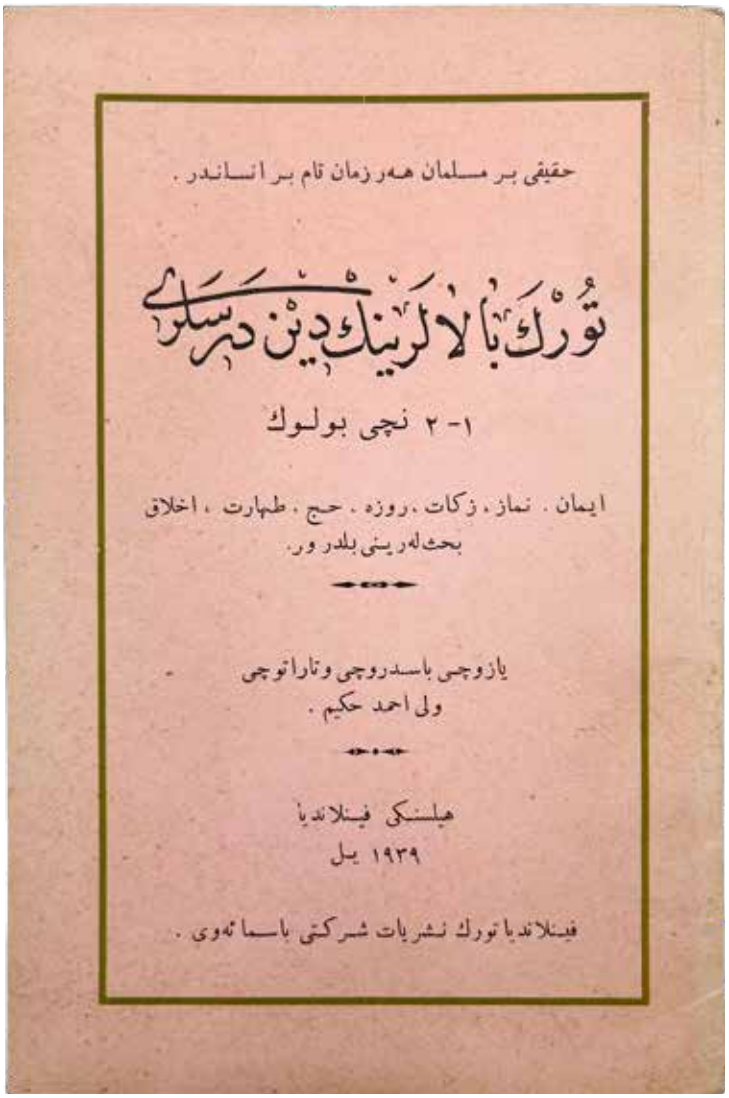
Hakim was a prominent religious and community leader among the Tatar émigrés in Finland, a founding member and long-serving imam of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation. Born in the Tatar village of Oli Rbishcha (present-day Bolshoye Rybushkino) in the Nizhny Novgorod Governorate, he received his religious training in Ufa and studied in Mecca and Medina. Before settling in Finland, he served as an imam in Kasimov and worked as a teacher in Moscow. He moved to Finland in 1914 and obtained Finnish citizenship in 1926.

Invited by the local Tatar community following the departure of the previous imam, Semiulla Sadretdinoff, to Turku, Hakim became one of the principal organisers of Muslim religious and cultural life in Finland. He served as imam in both Helsinki and Tampere and played an important role in establishing the community's first institutions. The Finnish Mohammedan Charity Club (Suomen musulmaanien

hyvänteke väisyysseura), founded in 1915 and the predecessor of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation, initially held its meetings at his home in Helsinki.

Hakim was also active in assisting Islamic scholars, refugees associated with the Idel-Ural State, and fellow Mishar Tatars arriving from Russia. He maintained close relations with visiting Jadidist reformers and contributed to the establishment of the Tatar community in Narva, Estonia. A supporter of Pan-Turkism, he preferred to identify his community as Turks (turkkilaiset) instead of Tatars. Remembered as a gifted orator and Quran reciter, he was made an honorary member of the Finnish-Islamic Congregation in recognition of his contributions to the community.

As of November 2026, we couldn't trace any copies in OCLC.


حقیقی بر مسلمان هەر زمان تام بر انساندر .

تورك بالالرینك دین درسلری

۱-۲ نجی بولوك

ایمان . نماز . زکات . روزه . حج . طهارت . اخلاق
بحث له رینی بلدر ور .

یازوچی باسدروچی وتاراتوچی
ولی احمد حکیم .

هیلسنکی فینلاندیا
۱۹۳۹ یل

فینلاندیا تورك نشریات شرکتی باسماثه وی .

26 THE FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF NUŠIĆ'S PATRIOTIC TRAGEDY ON THE BOSNIAN RESISTANCE TO THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN OCCUPATION OF 1878

Hadji Loya: Fragment de la tragedie du Peuple Serbe. Traduit du Serbe par Almart. [i.e., Hadji Loya: Fragment of the tragedy of the Serbian people].

NUSIC, BRANISLAV (1864-1938).

Constantinople: [N.p., Seemingly privately published by translator], 1909.

Original green wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (19.5 × 13.5 cm). In French. 46, [1] p. Some chipping to the upper and lower corners of the wrappers, with an old amateur glue repair to the spine. Occasional fading to the front wrapper and an ownership inscription on the title page. Overall, a very good copy.

GBP 345 / USD 450

A rare first French edition of Hadži Lojo, a one-act historical tragedy by the renowned Serbian playwright Branislav Nušić (1864-1938), one of the leading figures of Serbian theatre and a pioneer of modern rhetoric in Serbia. The play centres on Salih Vilajetović, better known as Hadži Lojo, a prominent figure in the resistance to the Austro-Hungarian occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in 1878. Originally published in Serbian in 1908, the play was written during the political crisis following Austria-Hungary's formal annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in October of that year. This French edition, published in Constantinople in 1909, brought Nušić's patriotic drama to a wider international readership.

Published in French, then widely used among the educated and diplomatic circles of cosmopolitan Constantinople, this rare pamphlet bears the notice "Au profit de certaines œuvres de bienfaisance - 1 franc" [i.e., For the benefit of certain charities - 1 franc] on its cover. The text is preceded by two prefaces, the first by the translator, whose identity has not been established, and the second by M. Sretenovitch. These are followed by a section entitled Une mère serbe (trait caractéristique de Voïvodine en Autriche-Hongrie) [i.e., A Serbian mother (a characteristic feature of Vojvodina in Austria-Hungary)].

Salih Vilajetović (1834-1887), known as Hadži Lojo, was a Bosnian Muslim religious teacher and political agitator who had worked as a quarryman, carrier, madrasa teacher, and irregular soldier. He gained prominence in Sarajevo through his opposition to Ottoman reforms, notably in 1872, when he led protests the construction of a new Orthodox church. In subsequent years, he became increasingly hostile to the Ottoman administration and was involved in violent disturbances and brigandage, prompting the Ottoman authorities to pursue him and his followers.

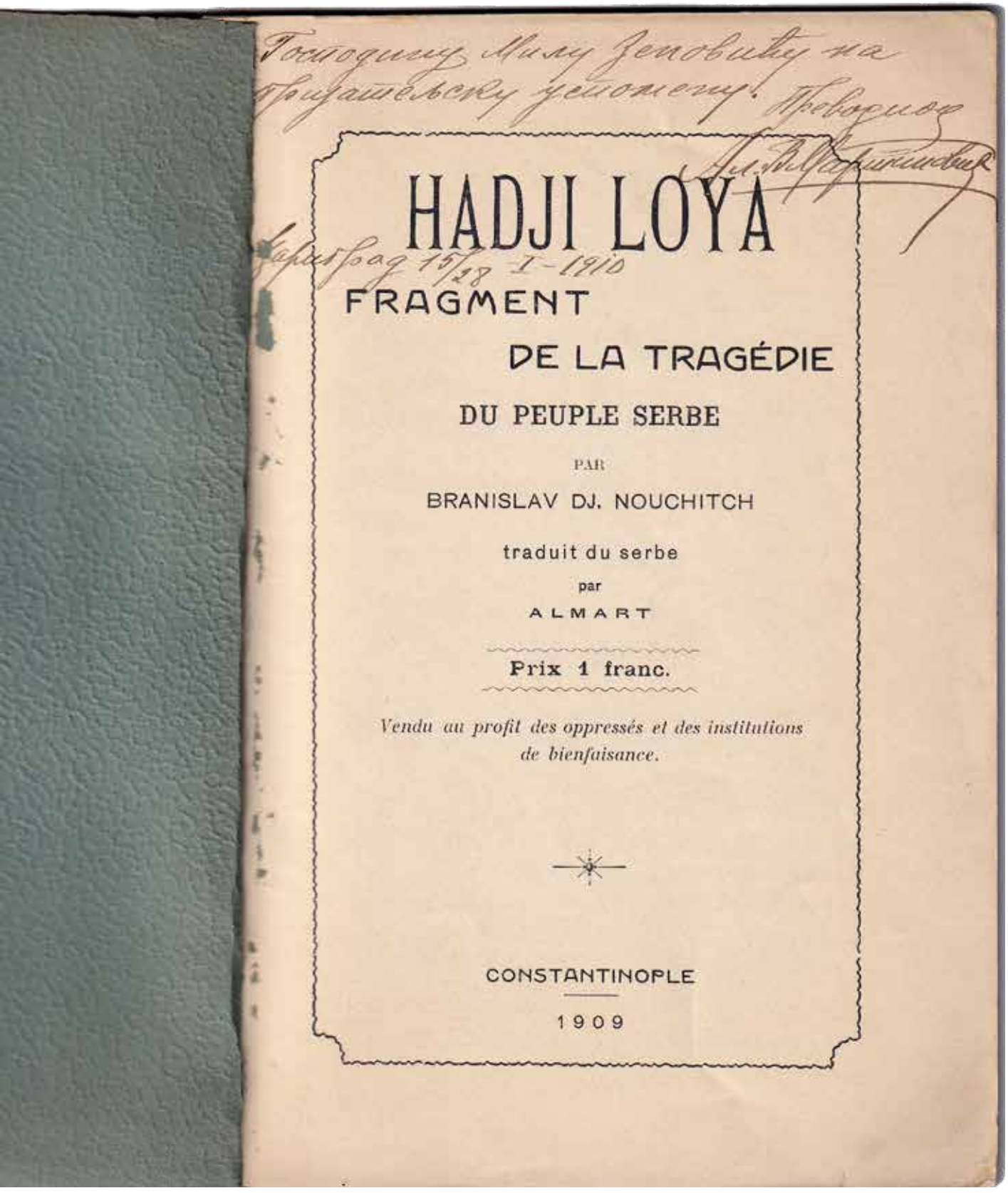
In 1878, as Austria-Hungary prepared to occupy Bosnia and Herzegovina under the terms of the Congress of Berlin, Hadži Lojo emerged as one of the leading figures of the resistance in Sarajevo. The opposition brought together Bosnian Muslims, Orthodox Christians, Jews, and some Catholics in a common struggle against the occupation. Among its other prominent leaders were Mehmed Šemsikadić, Hafiz Kaukčija, and Hadži Jamaković. On 28 July 1878, the insurgents established a provisional government in Sarajevo and ordered the mobilisation of all citizens capable of military service. Although Hadži Lojo played an influential role in mobilising opposition, his relations with other resistance leaders were frequently strained. Wounded in August 1878, he fled Sarajevo shortly before its occupation by Austro-Hungarian forces and took refuge in eastern Bosnia, where he was captured on 2 September.

Initially sentenced to death by the Austro-Hungarian authorities, Hadži Lojo had his sentence commuted to five years' imprisonment, which he served in Terezín, Bohemia. Following his release, he was forbidden to return to Bosnia and eventually settled in Ottoman territory. He died in Mecca in 1887.

A BIOGRAPHY OF THE WRITER:

Branislav Nušić (1864-1938), born Alkibijad Nuša in Belgrade, was a Serbian playwright, satirist, journalist, diplomat, and one of the most influential figures in modern Serbian literature. His father belonged to an Aromanian merchant family originating from Magarevo, a village in Ottoman Macedonia. Between 1889 and 1900, Nušić served in Serbian consulates throughout the Ottoman Empire, including Bitola, Serres, Thessaloniki, Skopje, and Pristina. In 1900, he entered the Ministry of Education and subsequently became dramaturge at the National Theatre in Belgrade. He was appointed director of the Serbian National Theatre in Novi Sad in 1904, before returning to Belgrade in 1905 to pursue journalism. He contributed to numerous periodicals and wrote humorous feuilletons for Politika under the pseudonym Ben Akiba.

Following Austria-Hungary's annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina in October 1908, Nušić became actively involved in the anti-Habsburg demonstrations in Belgrade. Addressing demonstrators from the balcony of the National Theatre, he condemned the annexation and called for military action. In the same year, he wrote Hadži Lojo, drawing upon the events of the Bosnian resistance of 1878. The play received its premiere at the National Theatre in Belgrade on 9 December 1908. Written thirty



HADJI LOYA

FRAGMENT

DE LA TRAGÉDIE

DU PEUPLE SERBE

PAR

BRANISLAV DJ. NOUCHITCH

traduit du serbe

par

ALMART

Prix 1 franc.

Vendu au profit des oppressés et des institutions de bienfaisance.

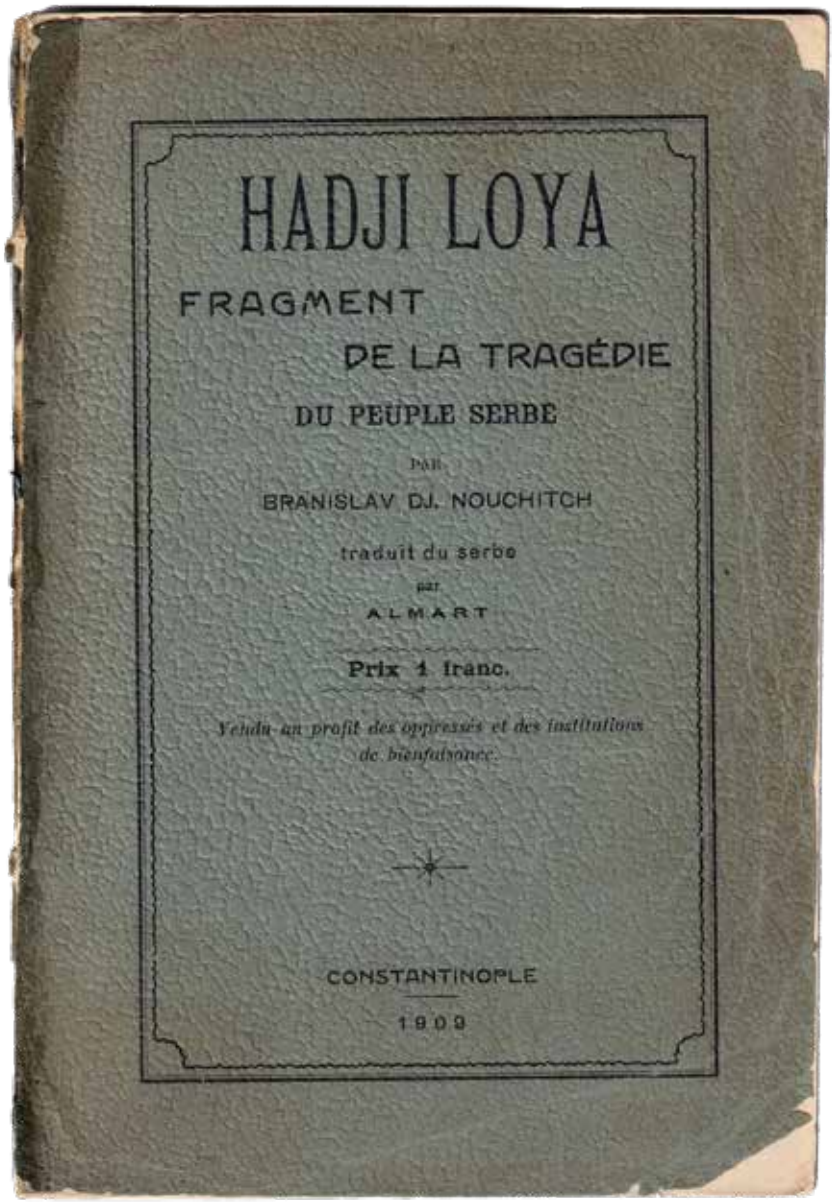
CONSTANTINOPLE

1909

years after the events it depicts, the tragedy was closely associated with the Serbian nationalist response to the annexation crisis.

Although best known for his comedies and satires, Nušić also wrote historical and patriotic dramas. His comedies portrayed the everyday life, ambitions, pretensions, and hypocrisies of Serbian provincial and middle-class society, with characters ranging from shopkeepers and minor officials to politicians, their families, failed students, and social climbers. His historical dramas, including Hadži Lojo, addressed episodes of national struggle and the political conflicts of the Balkans.

As of November 2026, only two copies are recorded in WorldCat, held by the Bibliothèque nationale de France and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin (458932150 and 251873779). No copies are recorded in North American libraries.


HADJI LOYA

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PAR

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ALMART

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Vendu au profit des opprimés et des institutions de bienfaisance.

CONSTANTINOPLE

1909

27 THE CAUCASUS / RUSSIA & THE KARABAKH KHANATE / THE TREATY OF KUREKCHAY (1805)

Трактат между Карабахским ханом и Российской империей о переходе ханства под власть России от 14 мая 1805 года / Traktat mezhdu Karabakhskim khanom i Rossiiskoi imperiei o perekhode khanstva pod vlast' Rossii ot 14 maia 1805 goda [i.e., Treaty between the Khan of Karabakh and the Russian Empire on the Transfer of the Khanate to Russian Rule, 14 May 1805].

HASANOV, HASAN AZIZ OGLU (1940–). (Introduction).

Neshr-Garb [Şərq-Qərb], Baku, 1992.

Original wrappers. 4to. (30 x 21 cm). In Russian and English, with a facsimile of the original Russian treaty and a bilingual introduction. [24] p. A very good copy.

GBP 190 / USD 250

A Baku reprint of the Treaty of Kurekchay, signed on 14 May 1805 between Ibrahim Khalil Khan of Karabakh and General Pavel Tsitsianov, representing Emperor Alexander I of Russia. The treaty, consisting of eleven articles, placed the Karabakh Khanate under Russian sovereignty while guaranteeing the continuation of the khan's hereditary rule and internal administration. The original Russian text was first published in the second volume of Akty, sobrannye Kavkazskoi arkheograficheskoi komissiei (Tiflis, 1868), p. 705. This 1992 edition reproduces the historical document with translations and an introduction by Hasan Aziz oghlu Hasanov (1940-), then Prime Minister of the newly independent Republic of Azerbaijan.

The introduction includes Hasanov's address to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and Security of the European Parliament in Brussels on 18 February 1992. Hasanov served as Prime Minister of Azerbaijan from 1990 to 1992, holding office during the final years of Soviet rule and the country's transition to independence. He subsequently served as Azerbaijan's Permanent Representative to the United Nations (1992-1993) and Minister of Foreign Affairs (1993-1998).

The Karabakh Khanate was established in the mid-eighteenth century by Panah Ali Khan of the Javanshir dynasty, following the collapse of Nader Shah's empire in 1747. Centred on Shusha, it governed Karabakh and surrounding territories under varying degrees of Iranian suzerainty. During the Russo-Persian War of 1804-1813,

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS



АКТЫ

СОБРАННЫЕ

КАВКАЗСКОЮ АРХЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЮ КОММИССІЕЮ.

АРХИВЪ ГЛАВНАГО УПРАВЛЕНІЯ НАМѢСТНИКА КАВКАЗСКАГО.

ТОМЪ II.

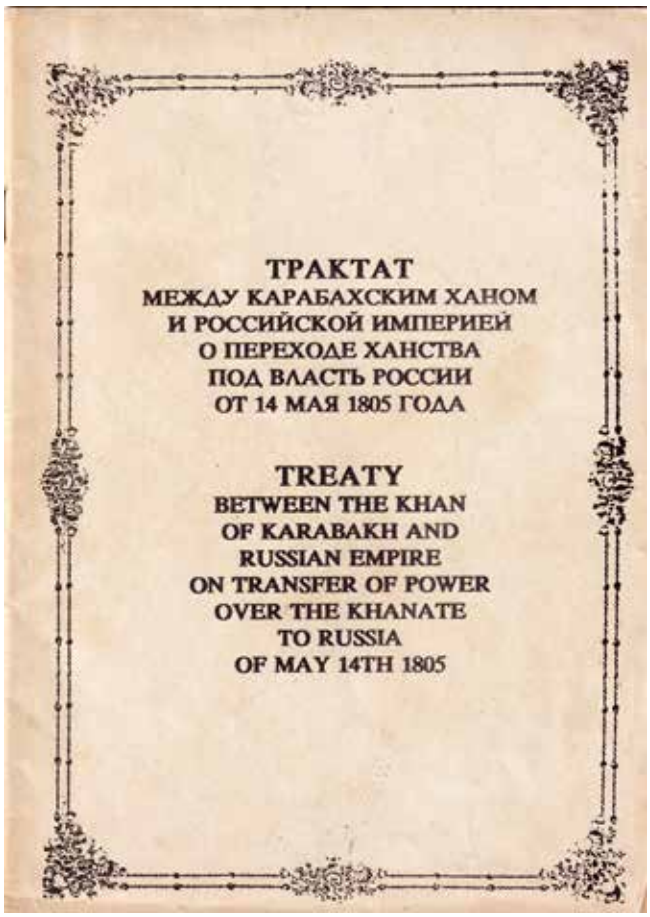
ИЗДАНЪ ПОДЪ РЕДАКЦІЕЮ ПРЕДСѢДАТЕЛЯ КОММИССІИ
АД. БЕРЖЕ.

ТИФЛИСЪ.
ВЪ ТИПОГРАФІИ ГЛАВНАГО УПРАВЛЕНІЯ НАМѢСТНИКА КАВКАЗСКАГО.
1868.

Ibrahim Khalil Khan entered negotiations with the Russian commander Pavel Tsitsianov, culminating in the Treaty of Kurekchay on 14 May 1805. Under its terms, the khan renounced allegiance to Persia and acknowledged the authority of the Russian emperor. In return, Russia guaranteed the hereditary rights of his family, recognised his authority over internal administration and judicial affairs, and undertook to provide military protection. The agreement also required the khan to pay an annual tribute, restrict diplomatic relations with neighbouring rulers, and accommodate a Russian garrison.

In 1806, Ibrahim Khalil Khan and several members of his family were killed by Russian troops. His son, Mehdi Quli Khan, succeeded him and continued to govern under Russian authority. The Treaty of Gulistan, concluded between Russia and Qajar Iran in 1813, formally recognised Russian possession of Karabakh and other territories acquired during the war. In 1822, the Russian administration abolished the Karabakh Khanate and established direct imperial rule. The subsequent Treaty of Turkmenchay in 1828 further consolidated Russia's territorial gains in the South Caucasus.

The republication of the 1805 treaty in Baku in 1992 was particularly significant in the political circumstances of the time. Azerbaijan had declared independence from the Soviet Union in October 1991, while the conflict over Nagorno-Karabakh had escalated into full-scale war. The historical agreement was republished as documentary evidence in support of Azerbaijan's territorial claims, with the introduction by the country's Prime Minister connecting the nineteenth-century treaty to the contemporary dispute. The volume is therefore of interest both as a reproduction of an important document in the Russian conquest of the Caucasus and as an example of the use of historical treaties in the political and diplomatic arguments of the early post-Soviet period.



As of November 2026, four copies are reported in OCLC, in American institutional collections: the Library of Congress, Harvard University, Columbia University, and the University of California Southern Regional Library Facility. OCLC nos. 164787135, 1141019242, and 31688317.

28 AN EARLY TURKISH EDITION OF TROTSKY'S ANTI-STALINIST WRITINGS PRINTED IN BERLIN IN ARABIC SCRIPT

روسیا ده حقیقی وضعیت / *Rusya'da hakikî vaziyet [i.e., The real situation in Russia]. Translated from the German edition of Die wirkliche Lage in Russland.*

TROTSKY, LEON (1879-1940).

Berlin: Sonne Matbaası, 1929.

Original greenish wrappers, with the title in Arabic script on one cover and Latin script on the other, enclosed within double-line borders. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Ottoman Turkish, printed entirely in Arabic script. 54 p. Some rubbing, creasing and chipping to the wrappers, particularly along the upper edges and corners; old reinforcement to the spine, with occasional light spotting and discolouration. Overall, a good copy.

GBP 1150 / USD 1500

A scarce first and only Turkish edition of Leon Trotsky's writings against Stalin and the Soviet leadership, translated from the German *Die wirkliche Lage in Russland* (Hellerau: Avalun-Verlag, 1928), and published in Berlin in 1929, the year Trotsky was expelled from the Soviet Union and sent into exile in Turkey. Printed in the Arabic alphabet only months after its official replacement by the Latin alphabet in Turkey, the pamphlet contains selected passages from Trotsky's analysis of the Soviet state, the policies of Stalin and the Communist Party leadership, and the growing conflict between the Left Opposition and the ruling Soviet bureaucracy.

Expelled from the Communist Party in 1927 and banished to Alma-Ata in 1928, he was deported from the Soviet Union in February 1929 and took up residence in Istanbul, where he remained until 1933. The Berlin edition was thus issued during the first year of his Turkish exile, as the international Left Opposition was developing its own publishing networks outside Soviet control.

The German edition, translated from Russian by Wilhelm Cremer, appeared in 1928 and comprised three principal sections: Die Furcht vor unserm Programm [i.e., The Fear of Our Programme], Die wirkliche Lage in Russland [i.e., The Real Situation in Russia], and Stalin fälscht Geschichte [i.e., Stalin Falsifies History]. The present

Turkish publication is an abridged selection, arranged in twelve sections covering Trotsky's expulsion, Stalin's policies, capitalism and class relations in Soviet Russia, the condition of workers and peasants, unemployment, bureaucracy, the Communist Party apparatus, international affairs and the danger of war, the Georgian question, and the final words of Adolf Joffe, the Soviet diplomat and prominent supporter of the Left Opposition who died in 1927.

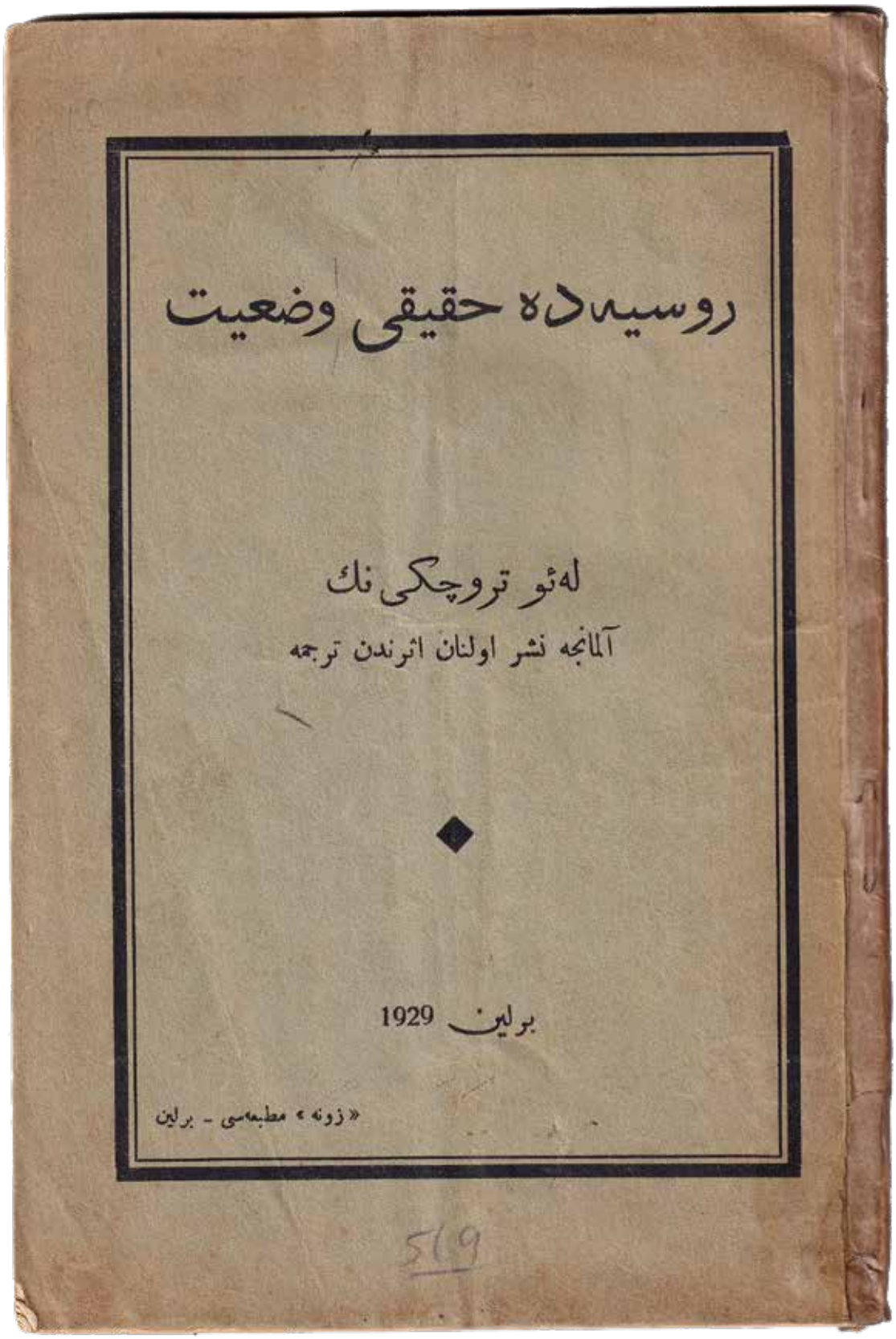
The anonymous preface explains the circumstances of the translation and its intended readership. According to the publishers, the original work had circulated clandestinely in Russia before being suppressed by the Soviet authorities, while a surviving copy reached Germany, where it was translated and published by Avalun-Verlag. The publishers explicitly state that their purpose in translating selected passages was to inform political circles and public opinion in the East, particularly Turkish-speaking readers, about developments within Soviet Russia. They also declare that they neither endorse Trotsky's arguments nor take a position on his dispute with Stalin, leaving readers to form their own conclusions.

The pamphlet also occupies an interesting place in the history of the Turkish communist movement. Historian Mete Tunçay specifically identifies the Berlin publication of Trotsky's writings in Turkish and Arabic characters in 1929 as evidence of sympathy for Trotsky among sections of the Turkish left. He discusses it alongside articles concerning Turkey and correspondence from Turkish communists published in Fahne des Kommunismus, the organ of the German Leninbund, which opposed the official Communist Party leadership. Although these publications do not establish the existence of an organised Turkish Trotskyist movement, they document the circulation of oppositionist communist literature among Turkish-speaking political circles during the late 1920s.

References: Özege 17174; As of November 2026, only three institutional holdings are recorded in OCLC WorldCat in the United States: The University of California Southern Regional Library Facility, UCLA, and Stanford University (OCLC nos. 62463497 and 1354315534); Mete Tunçay, Communist Movement in Turkey, p. 17; TÜSTAV, Mete Tunçay Archive, file 34/18 (transcription of the preface and contents); Hoover Institution Archives, Trotsky Collection, 1917-1980, Collection 92032, Box 16, Folder 20; Turkish Historical Society Library, A/8705; Die wirkliche Lage in Russland, Hellerau: Avalun-Verlag, 1928.

“A scarce first and only Turkish edition of Leon Trotsky's writings against Stalin and the Soviet leadership, translated from the German *Die wirkliche Lage in Russland.*”

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS



روسیه ده حقیقی وضعیت

لەئو تروچکی نك

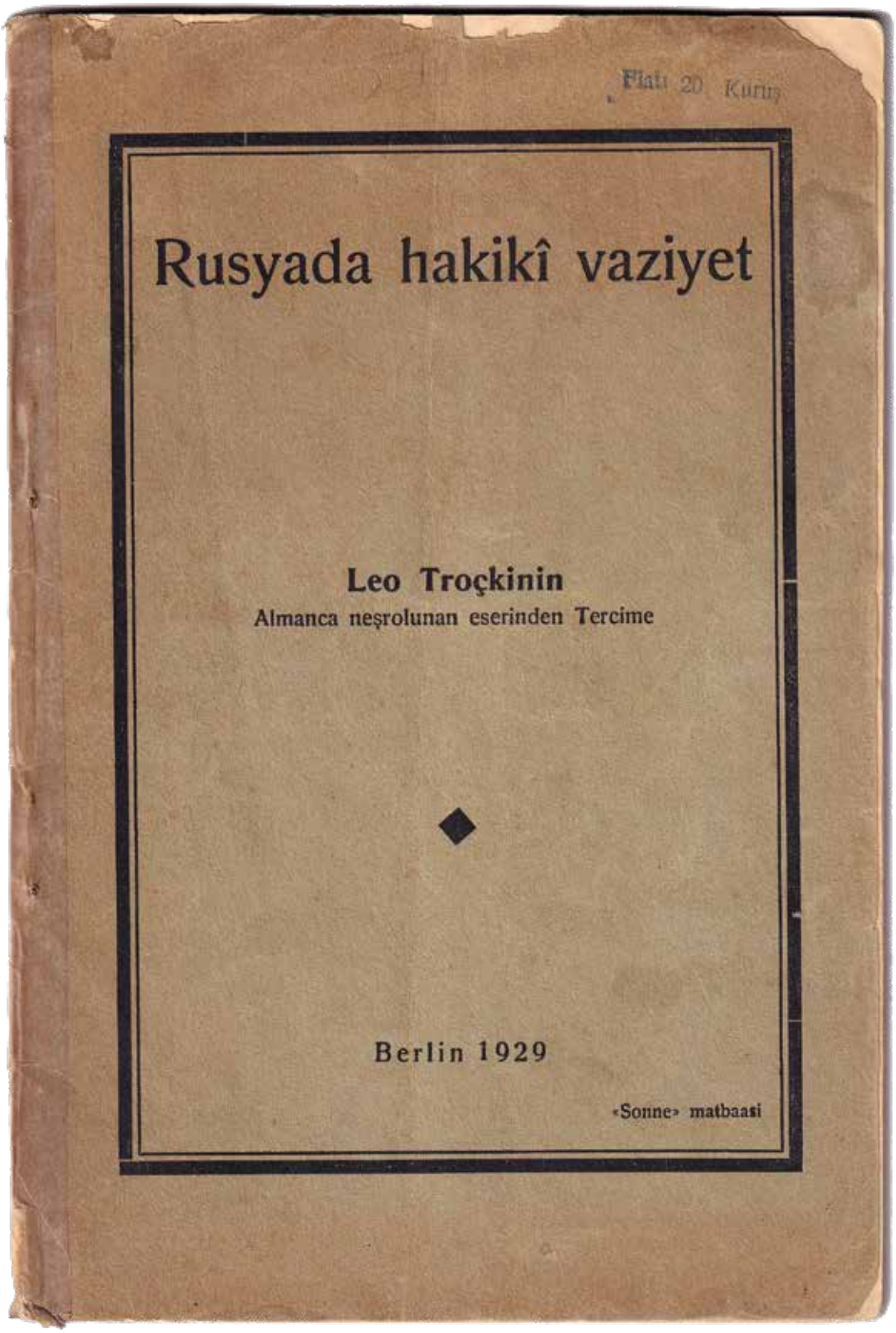
آلمانجه نشر اولنان اثرندن ترجمه

◆

برلین 1929

«زونه» مطبعه‌سی - برلین

519


Fiatı 20 Kuruş
Rusyada hakikî vaziyet
Leo Troçkinin
Almanca neşrolunan eserinden Tercime
Berlin 1929
«Sonne» matbaası

29 THE BANNED & CONFISCATED FIRST PUBLIC PETITION AGAINST THE 1923 CIRCASSIAN DEPORTATIONS IN TURKEY

چرکس مسئله سی حقنده تورك وجدان عموميسنه و تورکيا بويوك ملت مجلسنه عريضه / *Çerkes meselesi hakkında Türk vicdan-ı umûmîsine ve Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisine arîza [i.e., A petition to the Turkish public conscience and the Grand National Assembly of Turkey concerning the Circassian question].*

ŞOENU, MEHMED FETGEREY (1890-1931).

Istanbul: Karabet Matbaası, AH 1339 [CE 1923].

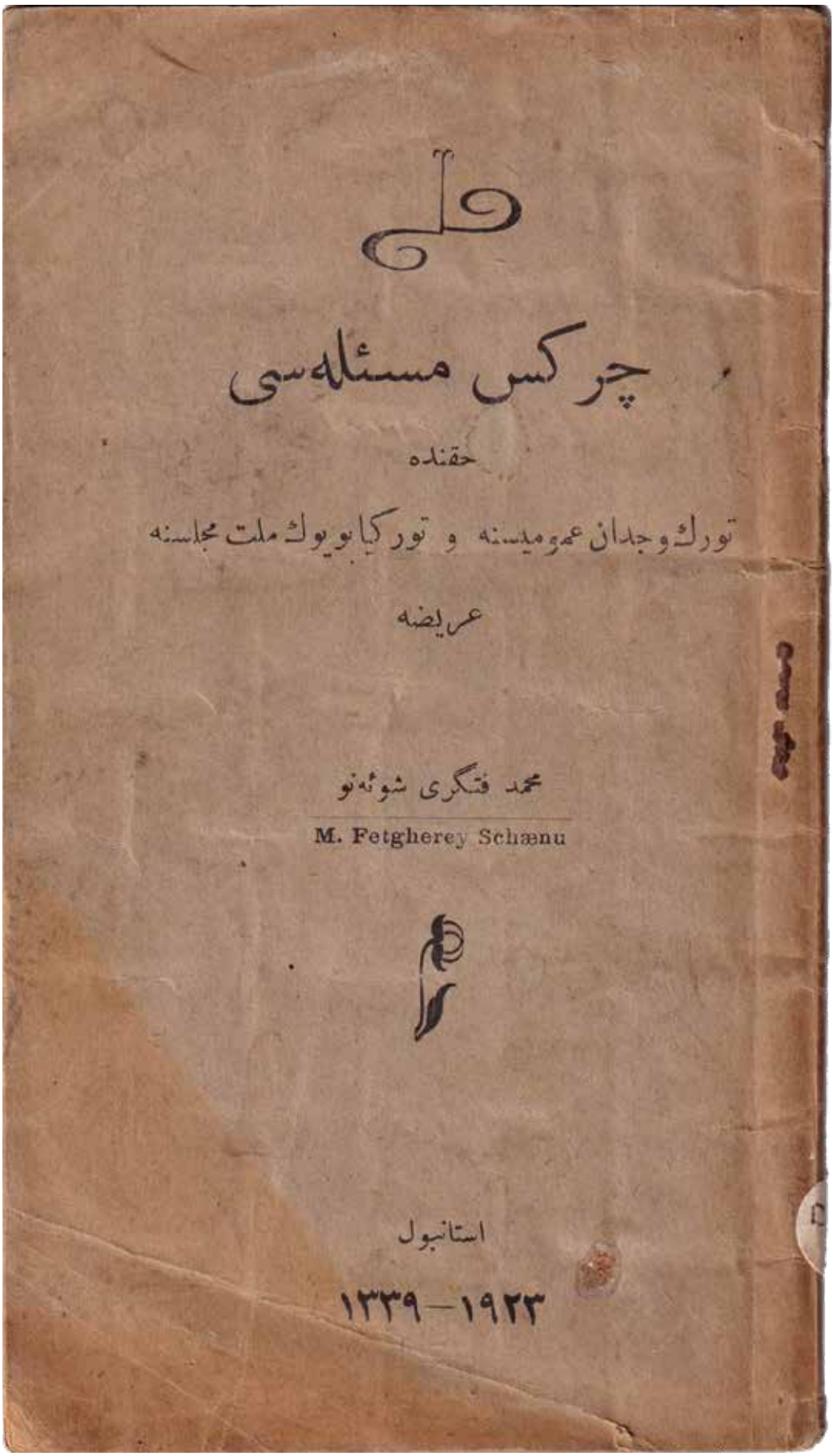
Original staple-stitched greyish-green printed wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 11.5 cm). In Ottoman Turkish (Arabic script). 37, [8] p. Minor chipping and creasing to the wrapper edges and corners, with some fading and discolouration. Overall, a very good copy.

GBP 575 / USD 750

An extremely rare first edition of the first of two petitions written by the Circassian intellectual Şoenu in protest the forced deportation of Circassian communities from the Gönen and Manyas districts of western Anatolia in 1923. Addressed to the Turkish public and the Grand National Assembly, the pamphlet denounces the collective punishment of the Circassians, challenges accusations of treason against the entire community, and demands an end to the deportations. Written in August 1923, shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Lausanne and before the proclamation of the Turkish Republic, it is an important contemporary account of how Circassians were treated during the final months of Turkey's transition from empire to republic.

The deportations followed the Turkish War of Independence, during which certain Circassian individuals and armed groups had opposed the Ankara government, most notably the forces associated with Çerkes Ethem and other insurgents in western Anatolia. These events, along with the activities of Circassian organisations supported by Greece, fueled widespread suspicion of the Circassian population. Beginning in late 1922 and continuing through 1923, the Ankara government ordered the displacement of residents of several Circassian villages in the Gönen and Manyas regions, sending families to settlements in central and eastern Anatolia. The measures affected communities whose members had not necessarily participated in the armed opposition, while their abandonment of homes, farms, and livestock caused considerable hardship.

KHALKEDON
RARE BOOKS



چركس مسئله‌سی

حقنده

تورك وجدان عمومیسنه و تورکیا بویوك ملت مجلسنه

عریضه

محمد فتگری شوئه‌نو

M. Fetgherey Schænu

استانبول

۱۳۳۹—۱۹۲۳

The deportations followed the Turkish War of Independence, during which certain Circassian individuals and armed groups had opposed the Ankara government, most notably the forces associated with Çerkes Ethem and other insurgents in western Anatolia. These events, along with the activities of Circassian organisations supported by Greece, fueled widespread suspicion of the Circassian population. Beginning in late 1922 and continuing through 1923, the Ankara government ordered the displacement of residents of several Circassian villages in the Gönen and Manyas regions, sending families to settlements in central and eastern Anatolia. The measures affected communities whose members had not necessarily participated in the armed opposition, while their abandonment of homes, farms, and livestock caused considerable hardship.

Şoenu opens his petition with disturbing reports of Circassian families being expelled from their villages, their properties confiscated or treated as abandoned, and women and children separated from their homes. He acknowledges the difficulty of distinguishing rumours from verified events but warns that the consequences of these reports are already damaging relations between Turks and Circassians. He particularly objects to the portrayal of the Circassians as a disloyal people on account of the actions of a minority during the War of Independence.

The pamphlet includes the political circumstances behind the anti-Ankara rebellions, including the activities of the Ottoman government, competing nationalist movements, the fears of Circassian communities, and the propaganda employed during the conflict. Şoenu argues that the opposition of certain Circassian groups to the Nationalist forces arose from fear, insecurity, and manipulation, not from any general hostility towards the Turkish people or their independence. He also criticises the application of nationalist ideas that identified the Circassians with the former Ottoman regime and treated their separate ethnic identity as evidence of political disloyalty.

An especially revealing section addresses the question of assimilation. Şoenu accepts the possibility of the Circassians eventually becoming integrated into the wider Turkish national community but rejects deportation, intimidation, and violence as means of achieving this. He advocates education, economic security, and peaceful relations between communities, arguing that coercion would deepen hostility and undermine the social stability of the country. His arguments provide an important contemporary account of the tensions between ethnic identity, citizenship, and Turkish nationalism during the establishment of the new state.

The work contains a remarkable dedication to the female novelist and nationalist intellectual Halide Edib Adıvar, dated 22 August 1923. Şoenu invokes her sympathetic portrayal of Circassians in Ateşten Gömlek [i.e., The Shirt of Flame], particularly the passages expressing solidarity with the Circassian people and their aspirations for a homeland in the North Caucasus. By addressing one of the best-known literary figures of the Turkish National Movement, he sought to draw attention to the suffering of Circassian civilians and appeal to the moral responsibilities of the emerging Turkish political establishment.

The pamphlet was followed in November 1923 by a second petition, Çerkes Meselesi Hakkında Türk Vicdan-ı Umûmisine ve Türkiye Büyük Millet Meclisine İkinci Arîza. In this subsequent publication, Şoenu complained that neither the press nor the deputies of the Grand National Assembly had responded to his first appeal. He continued to document the conditions of displaced families and the hardships experienced by Circassian villages threatened with deportation.

The publications subsequently attracted official censorship. According to a government decision dated 3 November 1926, reported in the Resmî Gazete of 20 November, the sale of four works by Şoenu, including both petitions concerning the Circassian question, was prohibited and their confiscation ordered because their contents were considered harmful. The decision gives the pamphlet additional importance in the history of political censorship and minority publishing in early Republican Turkey.

Mehmed Fetgerey Şoenu was born in the village of Yanık near Sapanca into an Abkhaz family that had migrated to the Ottoman Empire following the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-1878. An active figure in the Circassian cultural and intellectual movement, he was associated with the Circassian Union and Mutual Aid Society and the North Caucasian independence movement. He was also involved in the early history of the Beşiktaş Gymnastics Club and published works on physical education, women's participation in sport, Circassian history, and the political and economic conditions of the Caucasus. His publications include Osmanlı İçtimai Âleminde Çerkes Kadınları (1913), Çerkesler (1922), and Kafkasya ve Servet Menbaları (1924). He died in Istanbul in 1931 following a fire at his workplace.

Published at a time when criticism of the government's treatment of Circassian communities was limited, this first petition is an important primary source for the Gönen–Manyas deportations, the political consequences of the Turkish War of Independence, and the position of Circassian intellectuals during the emergence of the Turkish Republic.

References: Özege 3300; Özbek, p. 213; Şoenu, Çerkes Meselesi (Istanbul: Bedir Yayınevi, 1993), containing both petitions in Latin transcription; E. Akdeniz Göker, "Erken Cumhuriyet Döneminde Demografik Mühendislik ve Devlet İnşa Pratikleri: Gönen Manyas Çerkes Sürgünü", Mülkiye Dergisi, vol. 43, no. 4 (2019), pp. 681-706; Resmî Gazete, 20 November 1926 (reported confiscation decision).

"An extremely rare first edition written by the Circassian intellectual Şoenu in protest the forced deportation of Circassian communities from the Gönen and Manyas districts of western Anatolia in 1923."

30 THE FIRST BOSNIAN ADAPTATION OF SÜLEYMAN ÇELEBI'S MEVLID / PRINTED IN REFORMED AREBICA SCRIPT IN SARAJEVO

مولود / *Mevlud [i.e., The Birth of the Prophet Muhammad; the first Bosnian adaptation of Süleyman Çelebi's Vesîletü'n-Necât].*

GAŠEVIĆ, HAFIZ SALIH EFENDI (ca. 1850-1898/99). Adapted from Süleyman Çelebi (d. 1422). Published by Mehmed Džemaluddin Čaušević (1870-1938).

Islamska dionička štamparija [i.e., Islamic Joint-Stock Printing House], Sarajevo, AH 1354 [CE 1935].

Original pale green printed wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 × 17 cm). In Bosnian, printed in Arebica (Bosnian in Arabic script). 16 p. Decorative ornament at the beginning of the text. Some chipping and short tears to the wrapper edges and corners, with light creasing, browning and occasional staining. Overall, a very good copy.

GBP 725 / USD 950

A late edition (ninth) of the first Bosnian adaptation of Süleyman Çelebi's celebrated *Mevlid,* prepared by Hafiz Salih Gašević and first published in Skopje in 1879. This Sarajevo edition was issued by Mehmed Džemaluddin Čaušević (1870-1938), the former Grand Mufti of Bosnia and Herzegovina and one of the leading Islamic reformers in the Balkans, using the reformed Arebica script. Gašević's *Mevlud* was the first known poetic celebration of the Prophet Muhammad's birth composed in Bosnian and became one of the most widely recited works of Bosnian Muslim devotional literature.

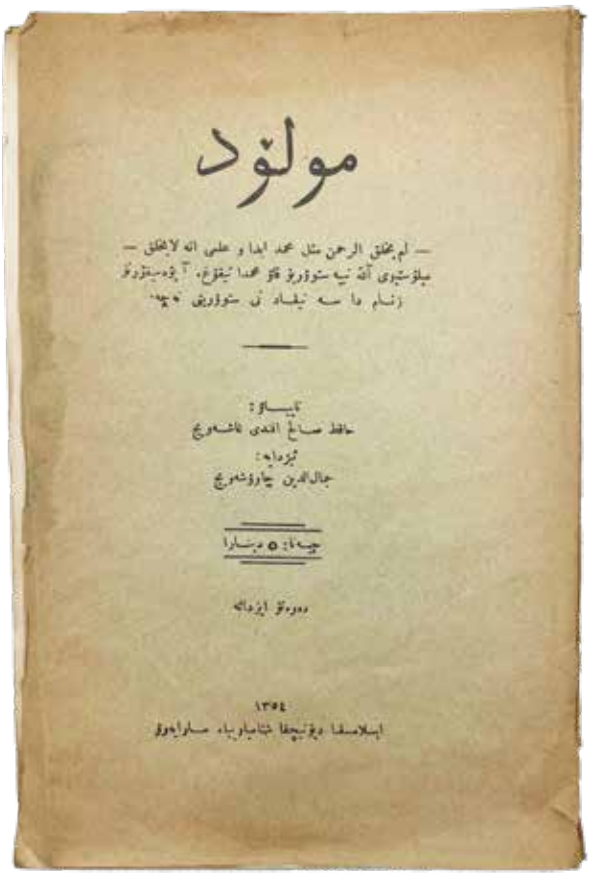
Based on Süleyman Çelebi's *Vesîletü'n-Necât,* composed in Ottoman Turkish in 1409, Gašević's work is a poetic adaptation, not a literal translation. He selected and rearranged passages from the original, omitted certain sections, and introduced verses of his own, adapting the language and metre to Bosnian. Written in eleven-syllable rhyming lines and comprising approximately 398 verses, the poem concentrates principally on the birth of the Prophet Muhammad and his spiritual ascent (*Mi'râj*). Gašević also added an autobiographical introduction describing the circumstances in which he undertook the work.

Hafiz Salih Gašević was born in Nikšić, then part of the Ottoman Empire, and received his early religious education there. Following the Ottoman loss of Nikšić to

Montenegro in the late 1870s, he left his native town and subsequently served as a district governor (kaymakam) in the Lower Kolašin region. His displacement is mentioned in the introductory verses of his Mevlud, in which he identifies himself as an emigrant and recalls Nikšić as his homeland. According to the poem, local Muslim notables requested that he render the celebrated Ottoman Turkish Mevlid into Bosnian so that ordinary worshippers could understand the verses recited during religious ceremonies. The first edition appeared in Skopje in 1879, followed by a second edition in 1893-1894, both published at Gašević's expense.

The work achieved considerable popularity among Bosnian-speaking Muslims in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Montenegro, and the Sandžak. Its accessible language and familiar poetic form encouraged its use in mosques, private homes, and communal religious gatherings. It was repeatedly reprinted, copied, and recited, becoming an important part of the Bosnian Muslim literary and religious tradition. Gašević's adaptation also encouraged later Bosnian authors to compose their own Mevlud poems, establishing a vernacular tradition that continued throughout the twentieth century.

Mehmed Džemaluddin Čaušević (1870-1938) played an important role in the subsequent publication and preservation of Gašević's work. Educated in Istanbul, where he studied Islamic theology and law, Čaušević returned to Bosnia in 1903 and became Reis-ul-Ulema in 1914, holding the highest religious office in the Bosnian Muslim community until his retirement in 1930. He advocated the modernisation of Islamic education, wider access to religious literature in the vernacular, and reforms intended to improve literacy among Bosnian Muslims. He published religious textbooks and periodicals, supported the education of Muslim women, and promoted the use of Bosnian in religious instruction. Together with Hafiz Muhamed Pandža, he subsequently prepared a translation of the Qur'an with commentary, published in Sarajevo in 1937.


مولود

One of Čaušević's principal contributions was his reform of Arebica, the Arabic writing system traditionally employed for the Bosnian language. His modified alphabet, commonly known as Matufovica or Mektebica, provided a more consistent representation of Bosnian sounds and was adopted in numerous religious and educational publications. In the early twentieth century, Čaušević also became involved in the republication of Gašević's Mevlud, making the poem available to readers familiar with the reformed Arabic alphabet.

Čaušević's involvement in the republication of Gašević's text was particularly significant because many earlier copies had become difficult to obtain, while handwritten versions circulated with textual variations. In his introductory discussion, Dvije-tri o Mevludu [i.e., A Few Words about the Mevlud], Čaušević explained the importance of making the poem available in a reliable, printed form and preserving the tradition of Bosnian religious literature written in Arabic characters. The ninth edition appeared in Sarajevo in 1935, five years after his retirement as Reis-ul-Ulema.

AREBICA AND BOSNIAN ALJAMIADO LITERATURE

Arebica is a modified form of the Arabic alphabet historically used by Bosnian Muslims to write their South Slavic vernacular. It developed within the broader tradition of Aljamiado literature, in which languages other than Arabic were written using Arabic characters. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, this tradition produced religious poetry, devotional manuals, educational works, and other literary texts over several centuries. Among its most important authors were Muhamed Hevaji Uskufi, Abdulvehab Ilhamija, and later figures associated with the Bosnian Muslim cultural revival.

During the Austro-Hungarian period (1878–1918), Bosnian Muslim intellectuals debated the future of Arabic-script literacy in a society increasingly dominated by Latin and Cyrillic writing. Čaušević's reforms were intended to make Arebica more suitable for modern education and the publication of accessible religious literature. His modified script continued to be used during the interwar years, particularly in textbooks and devotional publications intended for the Muslim population.



By 1935, when the present edition appeared, Arebica was declining in everyday use as Latin and Cyrillic became increasingly dominant in Yugoslav education and publishing. Nevertheless, the script remained in use for Islamic publications into the 1940s. This ninth edition of Gašević's Mevlud is an important surviving example of the later phase of Bosnian Aljamiado printing, combining the earliest Bosnian adaptation of Süleyman Çelebi's celebrated poem with the orthographic reforms of one of the country's most influential Muslim intellectuals.

The Mevlud continues to occupy an important place in Bosnian Muslim religious and cultural life. Traditionally recited to commemorate the birth of the Prophet Muhammad, it also forms part of ceremonies marking births, weddings, circumcisions, memorials, and other communal occasions. Gašević's version, repeatedly reprinted and transmitted through generations, remains one of the best-known examples of Bosnian-language Islamic devotional poetry.

References: Fatima Omerdić, "Bibliografija štampanih djela arapskim pismom bosanskohercegovačkih autora u Gazi Husrev-begovoj biblioteci", Anali Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke, p. 322, no. 29 (the ninth edition of 1935, shelfmark O-17161); Fuad Baćićanin, "A Historical Review of Mevlud, the Most Popular Poem of Alhamiado Literature", Glasnik Etnografskog instituta SANU, vol. 68, no. 3 (2020), pp. 573-588; Elvir Duranović, "Kasida hafiza Saliha Gaševića", Anali Gazi Husrev-begove biblioteke; Okić, p. 41; Kemura, Glasnik VIS, nos. 5-6 (1969), pp. 120-123.

Rarity: The 1935 ninth edition is recorded in the Gazi Husrev-beg Library, Sarajevo (O-17161). As of November 2026, no copies of this edition could be traced in OCLC WorldCat or KVK.

"Gašević's Mevlud was the first known poetic celebration of the Prophet Muhammad's birth composed in Bosnian and became one of the most widely recited works of Bosnian Muslim devotional literature."

31 THE WHITE RUSSIANS IN ISTANBUL / THE FIRST CONSTANTINOPLE EDITION OF A RUSSIAN CATHOLIC DEFENCE OF THE PAPACY / REPUBLISHED IN THE AFTERMATH OF THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION

Православіе и католичество / Pravoslavie i katolichestvo [i.e., Orthodoxy and Catholicism].

ZABUZHNYI, I. A. [ЗАБУЖНЫЙ, И. А.]. [Pseudonym attributed to the Polish Jesuit Jan Urban (1874-1940)].

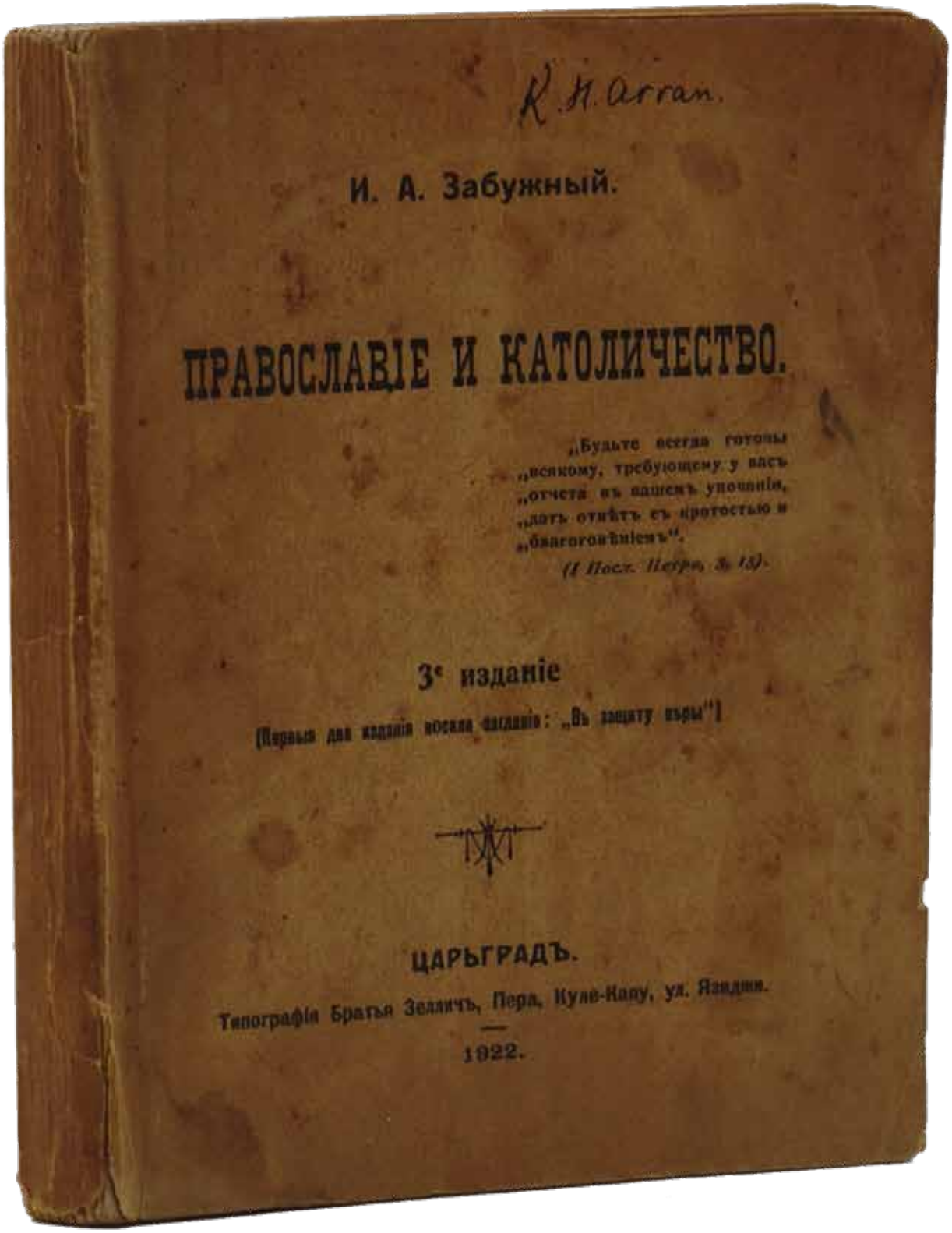
Pera, Kule-Kapu, Yazidji Street, Tsargrad [Constantinople]: Tipografiya Brat'ya Zellich [Zellich Brothers Printing House], 1922.

Original light brown printed wrappers. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Russian, printed in pre-revolutionary Cyrillic orthography. 322 p. French publisher's advertisement on the rear wrapper. An early ink ownership inscription on the upper wrapper. Some rubbing and wear to the spine and extremities, with occasional creasing, spotting, and fading to the wrappers. Otherwise, a good copy.

GBP 460 / USD 600

Uncommon first Istanbul edition of a Russian-language Catholic defence of the papacy, published in 1922, when the Ottoman capital was sheltering thousands of Russian refugees following the Bolshevik Revolution and Civil War. Originally published in St. Petersburg in 1908 under the title *Въ защиту вѣры* (In Defence of the Faith), with a second edition in 1914, the work appeared in a revised and slightly abridged third edition with a new title and a preface addressing the religious and political consequences of the Russian Revolution.

The author defends Catholic doctrine against the objections of Russian Orthodox theologians, concentrating particularly on the authority of the Pope and the historical relationship between the Eastern and Western churches. Drawing upon Scripture, the writings of the Church Fathers, and early ecclesiastical history, he argues that papal primacy had been acknowledged throughout Christianity before the division between Rome and Constantinople. He examines the development of the ecclesiastical hierarchy, the authority of Ecumenical Councils, and differences in doctrine and religious practice. A substantial discussion concerns the Russian Orthodox Church


К. Н. Arran.
И. А. Забужный.
ПРАВОСЛАВІЕ И КАТОЛИЧЕСТВО.
„Будьте всегда готовы
„всякому, требующему у васъ
„отчета въ вашемъ упованіи,
„дать отвѣтъ съ кротостью и
„благоговѣніемъ".
(I Посл. Петра, Гл. 15).
3е изданіе
(Первыя два изданія носили заглавіе: „Въ защиту вѣры")
ЦАРЬГРАДЪ.
Типографія Братья Зелличъ, Пера, Куле-Капу, ул. Язиджи.
1922.

and its relationship with the imperial government, particularly after Peter the Great abolished the patriarchate and placed church administration under the Holy Synod.

The book provoked a theological controversy in Russia. In 1915, the Orthodox theologian Sergei Viktorovich Troitsky published *Въ защиту православной вѣры* [i.e., In Defence of the Orthodox Faith], a lengthy reply challenging Zabuzhnyi's arguments in favour of the papacy. The debate was particularly significant in the years following the Russian government's 1905 decree on religious toleration, which had granted greater freedom to non-Orthodox Christian communities.

The edition bears the ecclesiastical permission to print of Mihail Mirov (Michel Miroff, 1860-1923), titular Archbishop of Theodosiopolis and head of the Bulgarian Byzantine Catholic community in Constantinople, dated 30 July 1922. This authorisation establishes a direct connection between the publication and the city's Eastern Catholic hierarchy.

The Constantinople edition contains a new preface addressing the situation of the Russian Church under Bolshevik rule. The publishers defend Pope Pius XI against accusations of cooperation with the Bolshevik authorities and praise his concern for persecuted Christians in Russia. They also retain the original discussion of the relationship between the Russian monarchy and the Orthodox Church, arguing that the former subordination of ecclesiastical authority to the state had contributed to the country's religious and political crisis.

The book was issued during the Russian refugee crisis in Constantinople. Following the evacuation of the White armies from Crimea in November 1920, the city became a major centre of Russian émigré life, with numerous Russian-language newspapers, schools, churches, charities, and publishing activities. Catholic institutions were active in aiding with refugees and pursuing religious dialogue with Orthodox Christians. The publication of this defence of Catholicism in Russian, with its new discussion of Bolshevik persecution, was particularly relevant to the circumstances of the refugee community.

THE ZELLICH BROTHERS: A DALMATIAN PRINTING FAMILY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

The book was printed by the Zellich Brothers, whose printing establishment was founded in 1869 by Antonio Zellich (1820–1890), a native of Brela in Dalmatia who had settled in Constantinople in 1840. Originally trained in lithography, Zellich established a successful printing business in Pera, producing books, periodicals, official publications, commercial material, and religious works in several languages. His sons continued and expanded the business after his death.

The family maintained close relations with the Catholic institutions of Constantinople. In 1888, Pope Leo XIII awarded Antonio Zellich the honorary title of Printer of the

Holy See. The firm's French advertisement on the rear wrapper of the present volume retains this designation: Zellitch Frères, Imprimeurs du Saint-Siège, with its address on Rue Yazidji in Pera.

References: N. N. Glubokovsky, Russkaia bogoslovskaia nauka, p. 172 (identification of Zabuzhnyi's pseudonym); S. V. Troitsky, V zashchitu pravoslavnoi very (Petrograd, 1915); Vjeran Kursar, "A Dalmatian Levantine Success Story: The Printhouse 'Zellich' in Istanbul"; Ekaterina Aygün, "What Russian-Language Publications Tell Us about Refugee Life in Occupied Istanbul", YILLIK: Annual of Istanbul Studies, 4 (2022), pp. 99-105; OCLC 15985219.

