

Hidden Cultures

The Tony Fekete Language and Culture Library



Introduction to the Language and Culture Library Catalogue

Welcome to the Language and Culture Library Catalogue, a labour of love that has evolved over nine transformative years. This catalogue represents not just a collection of books and texts, but a journey into the heart of language, culture, and the stories that connect us all. It all began in November 2014, when the sale of my erotica collection at Christie's gave me the freedom to travel extensively and set forth on the mission of curating a new collection—one that reflects my profound appreciation for the diverse languages of the world and the cultures they embody. As someone who speaks multiple languages, I have traversed the globe, lived in various countries, and cultivated a network of friends and dealers that have enriched this undertaking.

The pages that follow encapsulate the evolution of modern languages, the movement of ideas through translation, and the dynamic role religion and nationalism play in shaping linguistic identity. The importance of language as a vehicle for ideology cannot be overstated; it serves as both a standard bearer for national aspirations and a bridge to shared human experience. This collection emphasizes the lesser-known languages and dialects, aiming to take you on a journey of discovery, shedding light on the unfamiliar and the intriguing.

My travels were particularly rich in Eastern Europe, where I sought out rare and significant texts to include in this catalogue, simultaneously making new friends and revisiting familiar faces. The allure of train travel captivates me; there's something enchanting about watching the landscapes change from the window, a perfect metaphor for the shifting boundaries of culture and language that my collection reflects.

Within this catalogue, you will find a treasure trove of works, each one a testimony to the intricacies of language and its ability to express the inexpressible. The collection covers significant movements, such as the early influences of religious texts in the formation of vernacular languages—the Bible being a pivotal force across cultures. It encompasses the art of translation as a means of sharing literature, philosophy, and ideas that contribute to the rich tapestry of our shared heritage.

We delve into the narratives of nationalism that have forged and fragmented nations, explore the linguistic landscapes of the British Isles beyond English, and uncover the fascinating histories of languages from Polish to Hungarian and the diversity of Slavic tongues. Additionally, we spotlight the interactions between cultures throughout history, from the forgotten corners of Bessarabia to the colonially influenced dialects of lesser-known European languages.

The catalogue also highlights personal anecdotes of my exploration—each item on these shelves has its own story, tied to my encounters, discoveries, and the sleepless nights spent cataloguing, learning, and dreaming of the languages yet to be encountered.

As you journey through this catalogue, I hope you find inspiration, curiosity, and a deeper appreciation for the power of language and culture. Together, let us immerse ourselves in the wonders of communication, identity, and the shared human experience that transcends borders. Welcome to a world of words waiting to be explored.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to thank those who have made this journey of discovery possible.

To my wife, Juliane, and my daughter, Carla—thank you for your patience and for tolerating my ever-growing piles of books and frequent book-hunting expeditions.

This project began with the encouragement of my old friend, Károly Szabó.

The design of this catalogue was a collaborative effort by my son, David Konzok, and Enikő Gábor, with Enikő responsible for the final layout and production. Marina MacLaren helped with the difficult bits of editing.

The Hidden Cultures collection is the result of much travel and the generosity of many individuals across the world who have supported me with books, ideas, and inspiring conversations.

In Hungary

- Károly Szabó
- István Greguss
- Károly Antal
- György Márffy
- Miklós Bene
- Vera Révai
- János Cseresznyés
- Gábor Eplényi
- Zsuzsa Szvath
- Eszter Damásdi
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- Thuróczy Gergely
- Sára Sánta

In Romania

- My mentor on Romanian books, Florin Dudas
- Marin and the team at Anticariat Unu
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- Historic Auction House
- Radu Chichita
- Crina Ene
- Ion Florescu

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- Philipp Penka

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  and the Team at Bookvica.

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- Julian MacKenzie
- Lucinda Boyle
- Eleanor Moore
- Simon Finch
- Pierre-Yves Guillemet
- Hazel Tubman and the Team at Maggs Bros.

Special Mentions

- My friend and mentor on Bessarabian and Russian books, Mihai Ciocanu (Chisinau and St. Petersburg)
- Angela Branas-Iglesias, who not only taught me Spanish but became a friend
- Rosa Lydia Wati (Indonesia)
- Cris (Croatia)
- Bledar Keneta (Albania)
- Richard Simcott, who introduced me to the Polyglot Community

And to the many others I have met along the way—thank you for joining me in the exploration of the lesser-known cultures of Europe and beyond.

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Johann Christoph Adelung (1732–1806)

Great Linguists

This section is devoted to often-forgotten individuals who made significant contributions to the study of language and were great polyglots themselves. They were often colourful personalities. Anna Schurman, who lived in the 17th century, was renowned for her piety and learning; she was a polyglot who wrote in Dutch, French, German, Hebrew, and Latin and was also an accomplished musician and artist. Johann Christoph Adelung is known as the father of High German. He also co-authored, along with Johann Severin Vater, Mithridates, a collection of versions of the Lord's Prayer in over 500 languages and dialects, some of which are now extinct. A particularly interesting character was Sir John Bowring, a Governor of Hong Kong, who claimed to speak 100 languages and understand another 100.

Highlights

- Mithridates, Johann Christoph Adelung
- Specimens of Russian Poets, Sir John Bowring
- Anna Maria Schurman – polyglot verses and letters of the first female student in the Netherlands, 1652

1. Anna Maria Schurman, polyglot and first female student in the Netherlands, 1652

Prose and verse in Latin, Greek, French and Hebrew, Opuscula. Anna Maria Schurman. Third edition. Utrecht, Johann Weisberghe, 1652. (10) pp + 364 pp + engraved frontispiece self-portrait of Anna Maria Schurman, 16.2 x 9.3 cm.

Anna Maria Schurman is considered to be the first Dutch feminist. She was a respected scholar and linguist and admired for her religious piety. Schurman mastered at least 14 languages, including the classics and Arabic and Syriac, and was the first woman to publish her correspondence. This included letters written to prominent intellectuals throughout Europe such as Rene Descartes. She was even known as ' most learned woman not only of the Netherlands but the whole of Europe.' Her other notable feat was to become the first woman to be able to study at the University of Utrecht, albeit she had to sit behind a curtain in the lecture theatre so as not to distract the men. This book contains over 70 letters in Latin, Greek, French and Hebrew and also an essay on why women should be admitted to universities. As a frontispiece, the book has an engraving of Schurman that she executed herself. She was indeed extremely talented and studied engraving under the artist, Magdalena van der Passe. The book was for unclear reasons put on the Vatican's list of prohibited books, Index Librorum Prohibitorum.

Original full vellum binding. Internally and externally very fine.



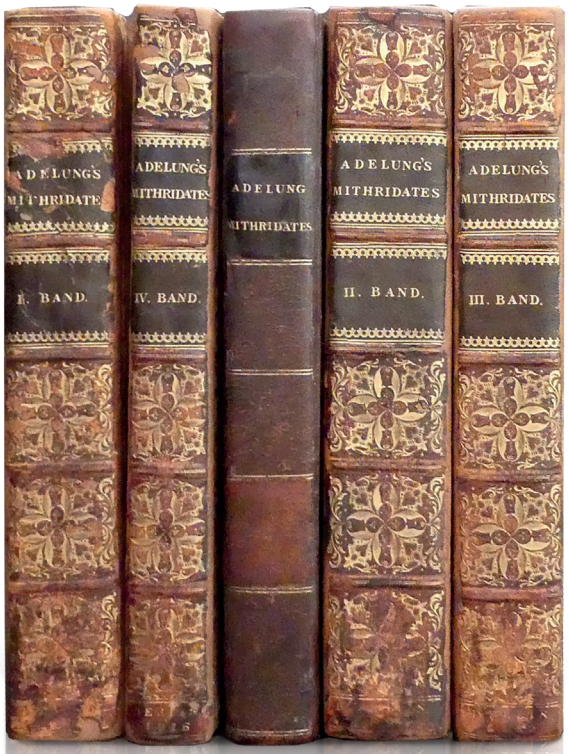
The book is rare with the engraved portrait frontispiece.

2. The Lord's Prayer in nearly 500 languages and dialects edited by the great linguist Johann Christoph Adelung and polyglot Johannes Severin Vater

Mithridates or General Study of Languages with the Lord's Prayer used as an example in nearly 500 languages and dialects, Mithridates oder Allgemeine Sprachkunde mit dem Vater Unser als Sprachprobe in bey nahe 500 Sprachen und Mundarten. Vol 1: Johann Christoph Adelung. Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung, 1806. XXII pp + 686 pp. Vol 2: Johann Christoph Adelung (posthumous), mainly continued by Johann Severin Vater on the basis of the notes of the former. Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung, 1809. XXVII pp + 808 pp. Vol 3 (Part 1): Johann Christoph Adelung, continued by Johann Severin Vater using some notes of the latter and additional little-known or original material. Berlin, Vossische Buchhandlung, 1812. X pp + (1) editor's note concerning the publication of Vol 3 in two parts + 703 pp + (1) f contents. Vol 3 (Part 2): No separate title page with date and publication details, just a page indicating continuation of the work. VI pp + 474 pp. Vol 4: Johann Christian Adelung with important contributions from two great linguists (Friedrich Adelung and Wilhelm von Humbolt), continued by Johann Severin Vater. Berlin, Vossischen Buchhandlung, 1817. XII pp + 530 pp. Vols 1-3: 21.3 x 13.6 cm, Vol 4: 21.5 x 13.1 cm.

Mithridates is a great forgotten book which gives unparalleled insight into about 500 languages and dialects, some of which have dramatically changed or have become extinct since the book was written. It is effectively an encyclopaedia of world languages which used the Lord's Prayer in translation as an example of a text in each featured dialect or language. The work was started by Johann Christian Adelung (1732-1806), an important 18th century grammarian, whose work was used as a model for presenting the grammars of various languages. He was also the father of modern Hochdeutsch (Standard High German), writing the first dictionary of Hochdeutsch in which he also highlighted regional dialectic variants. Adelung died in 1806 and this work, Mithridates, which appeared between 1806 and 1817 was continued by Johann Severin Vater (1771-1826), a polyglot who wrote several books about language and comparative linguistics and is well-known for his catalogue of grammars of all languages of the world, Literatur der Grammatiken, Lexica und Wörtersammlungen aller Sprachen der Welt (A list of Grammars, Lexica, and Wordlists of all world languages). This book was completed after Vater's death in 1826 and published in Berlin in 1847. The title for Mithridates is taken from a 1555 book of the same name by Conrad Gessner where the Lord's Prayer was also used to illustrate 'De differentiis linguarum...in toto orbe terrarum in usu sunt' (all languages in use in the world). Gessner presented, however, a much more narrow range of languages. Adelung and Vater's work appeared in four volumes between 1806 and 1817. It is rare to find a complete copy, as in fact the set comprises five books, Volume 3, appearing in two separate parts and Volume 4 appearing five years after volume 3. The contents of the work is divided into geographical areas. The first volume deals with Asia from the Middle East, through India, Central and Northern Asia to Philippines and Java and the South Pacific. New Zealand had still not been settled by Europeans and only odd words and a phrase are quoted as representing the local language (not identified as Maori). Volume 2 is a fascinating exploration of European languages. Welsh and Cornish translations of the Lord's Prayer are presented, and Cornish in two variants. The Romanian Lord's Prayer is in four different dialects. The first book of Volume 3 covers Africa and South America and the second book the Native languages of North America, where we find the Lord's Prayer in Huron and Mohawk, amongst other probably now extinct languages. The last volume, Volume 4, contains supplements to the earlier volumes with additional languages, for example, Jakut, and a lengthy study of Basque grammar by Wilhelm von Humbolt. The four volumes also contain a very rich bibliography of source works. This is a sadly forgotten but major contribution to language study.

Volumes 1, 2, 3/1, 3/2 are in uniform contemporary light brown full calf binding with ornamental spines. The titles and volume numbers are embossed in gilt on green labels. Volume 4 is in a contemporary dark brown, more simple binding, with title on spine. All bindings have been very professionally restored with spines strengthened with minimal loss of the original. Interiors are very clean with very little, light foxing.



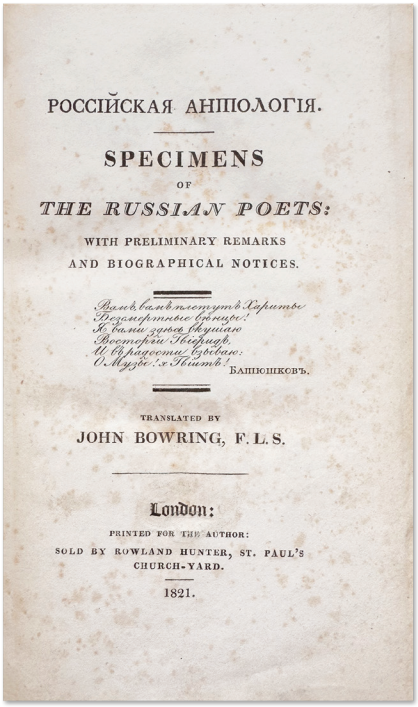
The first four books have the 'Withdrawn stamp' of the Heythrop Library. A complete set of all five books unusual to find.

3. Sir John Bowring who claimed to speak 100 languages, 1821/3

Specimens of Russian Poets. Translated by Sir John Bowring. Two volumes, 18.5x11 cm. Vol 1: Printed for the author, sold by Rowland Hunter, 1821. 8 pp + XXII pp + 1 pp + 240 pp. Vol 2: G and W. B. Whittaker, 1823. Blank + XXI pp + 1 pp + 271 pp + 3 pp + 1 pp.

First translation into English of major Russian poets, by one of the most notable polyglots of the 19th century. Bowring was an unsuccessful entrepreneur, traveller and became the fourth colonial Governor of Hong Kong. The two volumes contain verse by Lomonosov, Zhukovsky, Derzhavin and other early modern Russian poets. Bowring was a very colourful character. He claimed to speak 100 languages and understand 100 more. In addition to this volume, he published verse translations from Hungarian, Czech, Serbian and Dutch. Despite his obvious ability, his claims of the extent of his linguistic prowess were exaggerated. He greatly valued himself and was known to apply the truth creatively.

Two volumes in uniform modern half-leather bindings. Volume 1 with light foxing throughout, Volume 2 with foxing on title page, otherwise very clean.


РОССІЙСКАЯ АНѲОЛОГІЯ.

SPECIMENS
OF
THE RUSSIAN POETS:
WITH PRELIMINARY REMARKS
AND BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.

Башюшковъ.

TRANSLATED BY
JOHN BOWRING, F. L. S.

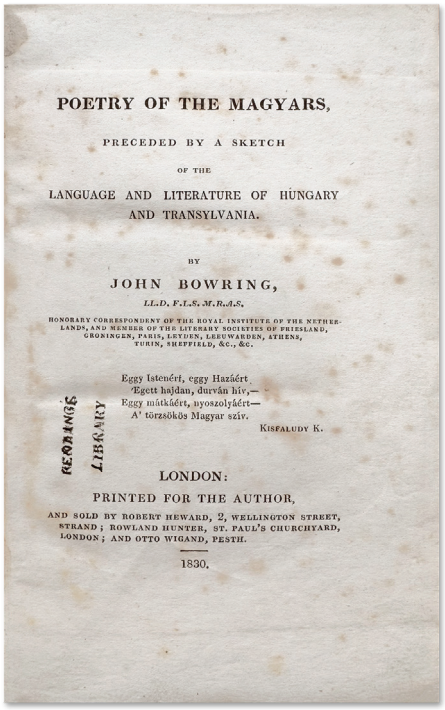
London:
PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR:
SOLD BY ROWLAND HUNTER, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.
1821.

4. Sir John Bowring Poetry of the Magyars, preceded by a sketch of the language and literature of Hungary and Transylvania by John Bowring, 1830

London, printed for the author and sold by Robert Howard, Rowland Hunter. Pest, Otto Wigand, 1830. LXXXIV pp + 312 pp + (4) ff errata and advertisements, 20.5 x 12.5 cm.

As well as presenting the great Hungarian poets, Kazinczy, Kisfaludy, Verseghi; Bowring also wrote in this book the first grammar and analysis of the Hungarian language in English. He covers the Finno-Ugric connections of the language, and demonstrates the association with Estonian, Lappish, Vojtak and Cheremis.

Green cloth with wear to spine and fading. Original title label on spine. Inside mostly clean with occasional foxing.



POETRY OF THE MAGYARS,

PRECEDED BY A SKETCH

OF THE

LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE OF HUNGARY AND TRANSYLVANIA.

BY

JOHN BOWRING,

LL.D. F.L.S. M.R.A.S.

HONORARY CORRESPONDENT OF THE ROYAL INSTITUTE OF THE NETHERLANDS, AND MEMBER OF THE LITERARY SOCIETIES OF FRIESLAND, GRONINGEN, PARIS, LEYDEN, LEEUWARDEN, ATHENS, TURIN, SHEFFIELD, &c., &c.

Eggy Istenért, eggy Hazáért
Égett hajdan, durván hív,—
Eggy mátkáért, nyoszolyáért—
A' törzsökös Magyar szív.

KISFALUDY K.

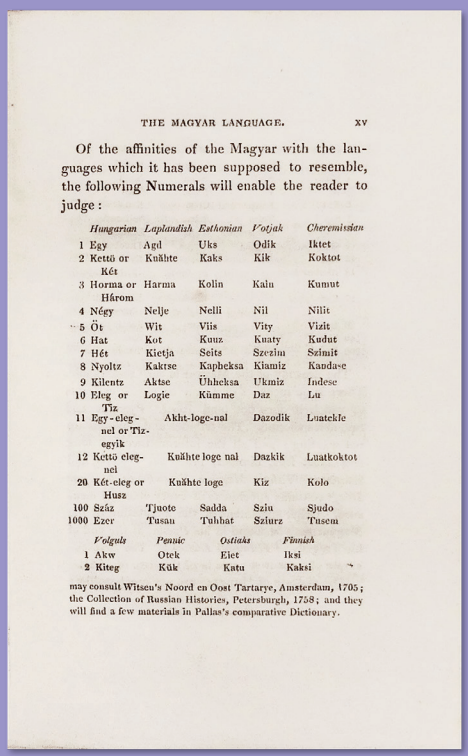
BODLEIAN LIBRARY

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

AND SOLD BY ROBERT HEWARD, 2, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND; ROWLAND HUNTER, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON; AND OTTO WIGAND, PESTH.

1830.

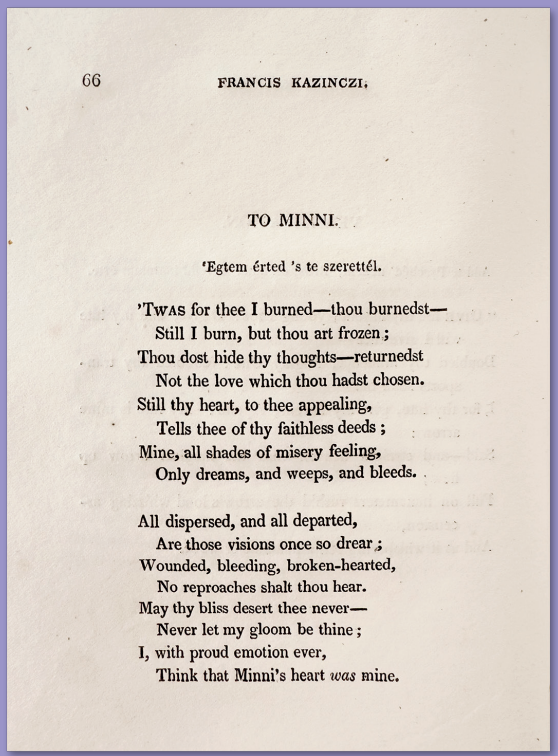


Of the affinities of the Magyar with the languages which it has been supposed to resemble, the following Numerals will enable the reader to judge:

	Hungarian	*Laplandish*	*Esthonian*	*Votjak*	*Cheremisian*
1	Egy	Agd	Uks	Odik	Iktet
2	Kettö or Két	Kuähte	Kaks	Kik	Koktot
3	Horma or Három	Harma	Kolin	Kalu	Kumut
4	Négy	Nelje	Nelli	Nil	Nilit
5	Öt	Wit	Viis	Vity	Vizit
6	Hat	Kot	Kuuz	Kuaty	Kudut
7	Hét	Kietja	Seits	Szezim	Szimit
8	Nyoltz	Kakrse	Kaphcksa	Kiamiz	Kandase
9	Kilentz	Aktse	Ühheksa	Ukmiz	Indese
10	Eleg or Tiz	Logie	Kümme	Daz	Lu
11	Egy-eleg-nel or Tiz-egyik	Akht-loge-nal		Dazodik	Luatekte
12	Kettö eleg-nei	Kuähte loge nal		Dazkik	Luatkoktot
20	Két-eleg or Husz	Kuähte loge		Kiz	Kolo
100	Száz	Tjuote	Sadda	Sziu	Sjudo
1000	Ezer	Tusau	Tuhhat	Szlurz	Tusem

	Volguls	*Permic*	*Ostiaks*	*Finnish*
1	Akw	Otek	Eiet	Iksi
2	Kiteg	Kük	Katu	Kaksi

may consult Witsen's Noord en Oost Tartarye, Amsterdam, 1705; the Collection of Russian Histories, Petersburgh, 1758; and they will find a few materials in Pallas's comparative Dictionary.



TO MINNI.

'Egtem érted 's te szerettél.

'Twas for thee I burned—thou burnedst—
Still I burn, but thou art frozen;
Thou dost hide thy thoughts—returnedst
Not the love which thou hadst chosen.
Still thy heart, to thee appealing,
Tells thee of thy faithless deeds;
Mine, all shades of misery feeling,
Only dreams, and weeps, and bleeds.

All dispersed, and all departed,
Are those visions once so drear;
Wounded, bleeding, broken-hearted,
No reproaches shalt thou hear.
May thy bliss desert thee never—
Never let my gloom be thine;
I, with proud emotion ever,
Think that Minni's heart *was* mine.


ТРЕБНИКЪ
ИЗДАНІЕ
М. О. КОЛЬФА.

Russian: The Long Struggle to Modernise the Language

The modern Russian language began to develop a written form around 1700, driven by the modernising reforms of Peter the Great. Despite this, the Church resisted the publication of works from the French Enlightenment, such as Fontanelle's Plurality of the Worlds. The first translation of a part of the Bible into Russian, as opposed to Church Slavonic, appeared in 1815 under Tsar Alexander I, who established the Russian Bible Society in 1806 to promote the translation of the entire Bible into Russian.

Highlights

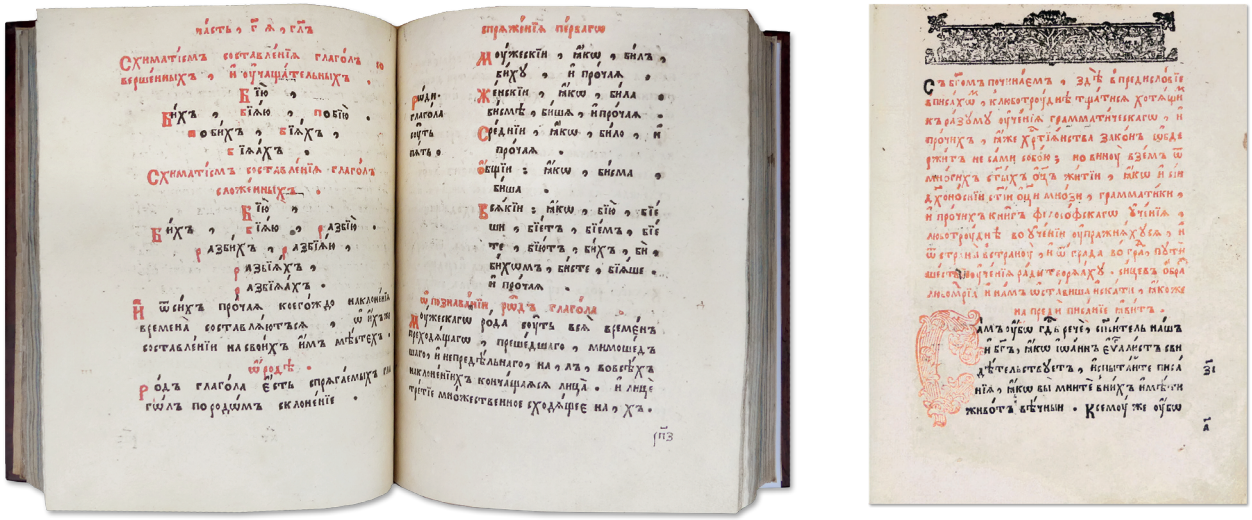
- Slavonic Grammar, Meletius Smotritsky, Moscow, 1648
- Trilingual Lexicon, Polikarpov, Moscow, 1704
- Fontenelle, Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds, translated by Antioch Cantimir, 1740
- Russian ABC in Swedish for Finns.
- One of earliest texts in Modern Russian, published in Stockholm, 1637.

5. First grammar printed in Moscow, 1648

Slavonic Grammar, Grammatika Slavanskaya. Meletius Smotritsky. Moscow, Petchatnyi Dvor, 1648. (388) ff, 21 x 15.5 cm.

A scarce complete copy of the first grammar printed in Moscow. The book is considered to be the 'mother' of all Slavic grammars as it was the first attempt to present Church Slavonic in a structured grammatical format. It was also an attempt to present Slavonic closer to the spoken language, laying the foundations for later Russian studies. The first edition of this rare work appeared in Vilnius in 1619 and the author, Smotritsky came from the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. The original edition therefore had a slant towards Western Slavic, particularly Belarus and Ukraine. This Moscow 1648 edition, was completely revised to reflect the spoken language of the Moscow region. For this reason, the book continued to act as the basis for all studies of Russian language for the next 100 years until the arrival of Lomonosov's seminal work in 1755. Meletius Smotritsky (1577-1633) was the son of Gerasim Smotritsky, who was Head of the Ostrog School during the 1570s-90s when the Ostrog Bible was being prepared.

Modern full leather in style of the time. Good clean copy with occasional light stains. A few pages are re-enforced with Japanese paper.



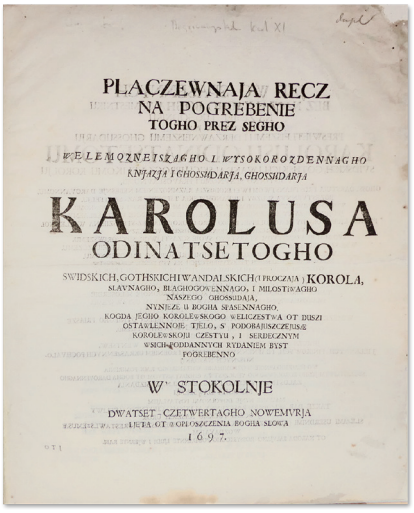
Extremely rare complete copy. Very few copies known in this condition.

6. One of the earliest publications in the Russian language, 1697

Oration in Russian on the occasion of the death of Charles XI of Sweden, Placzewnaja recz na pogrebenie… ghossud arja Karolusa odinatsetogo. Johan Gabriel Sparwenfeld. Stockholm, 1697. (8) pp, 37 x 30 cm.

The poem in honour of the late King Charles XI was written by Johan Sparwenfeld, a great Swedish scholar and linguist. In 1684, he was sent to the Swedish Embassy in Moscow where he began his study of Slavic languages and, after 20 years, produced his famous opus, Lexicon Slavonicum. Linguistically, this poem is important as it is written in Russian and not Church Slavonic, making it one of the earliest texts in Russian. Until about 1700, Russian was just a spoken dialect of Church Slavonic. Peter the Great began the process of modernisation, promoting a secular written language and incorporating French and German words. The first book in Peter's reformed Cyrillic script appeared in 1708.

Untrimmed in modern boards. Small tears to margin not affecting text.


PLACZEWNAJA RECZ
NA POGREBENIE
TOGHO PREZ SEGHO
WELEMOZNEISZAGHO I WYSOKOROZDENNAGHO
KNIAZJA I GHOSSUDARJA, GHOSSUDARJA
KAROLUSA
ODINATSETOGHO
W STOKOLNJE
1697.

Only three copies of this work are known: in Moscow, Upsalla and this copy.

7. Trilingual Moscow dictionary, signed by Antim Ivreanul, 1704



The written ex libris are identified as Antim Ivreanul by the Romanian expert Florin Dudas. Afterwards, this copy was used by Hieromonk Senughin in the Monastery of the St. Arch. Mihail, probably in the area of Bessarabia or Ukraine. Also bears the stamp of the library of St. Sava.

Trilingual lexicon in Church Slavonic, Latin and Greek, Lexikon treyazychnyi sirich rechenii slavenski, ellinogrecheski i latinski sokrovishche iz razlichnikh drevnikh i novykh knig sobranoe i po slavenskomy alphavity v chin razpolozhenoe. Moscow, 1704. 8 pp + 206 pp + (189) ff, 22 x 17 cm.

A unique copy of this rare dictionary which belonged to the Georgian saint and scholar, St. Antim Ivireanul. The book is an important milestone in the Russian Enlightenment as it was the first trilingual dictionary to be printed in Moscow. It also recognises the importance of the Latin language. This was a reflection of Peter the Great's policy of opening to the West. The editor of the dictionary was Feodor Polikarpov who was born around 1670 and died in Moscow in 1730. He studied at the Academy in Moscow where he also taught grammar, rhetoric and the theory of poetry. Between 1698 and 1722, he was a corrector at the Moscow Printing House, and finally from 1728-31 he was director of the Moscow Synodal Press.

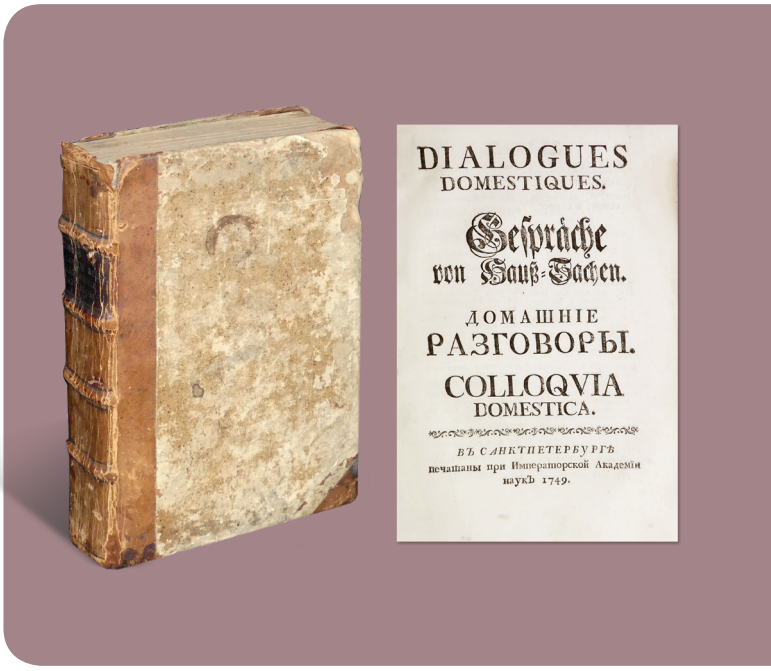
Later decorative binding with metal ornamentation on front cover. Restored. Very clean with very light staining.

8. Early Russian Conversation Book: French, Latin, German, 1749, bound with the 1768 French translation of Lomonosov's Grammar

Domestic conversation book (French, German, Russian, Latin), Dialogues Domestiques, Gespräche von Haussachen, Domashnie Razgovory, Colloquia Doomestica. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1749. 230 pp. Bound with: Eléments de la Langue Russe ou méthode facile pour apprendre cette langue conformément a l'usage. Mikhail Lomonosov, translated by Jean-Baptiste Charpentier. St. Petersburg, Academie Imperiale des Sciences, 1768. (8) ff + 368 pp, 20.5 x 12 cm.

One of the first conversation books that appeared using the Russian language. It contains practical conversations in French, German, Russian and Latin and covers topics such as dialogues with servants, a visit to a bookbinder, dinner table conversation, having tea. Based on Lomonosov's Grammar of 1755, Charpentier's work was the first comprehensive introduction to Russian in a foreign language. Earlier books (like the one attached) had the characteristics of a phrase book.

Worn half-leather binding. Last quarter with darker stain at top right not affecting text.



9. Antioch Cantimir's translation of Fontenelle, 1740

Conversations on the Plurality of Worlds, Razgovory o mnozhsestv mirov (translation of Enretiens sur la Pluralite des Mondes). Bernard Le Bouvier Fontenelle, translated by Antioch Cantemir. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Science, 1740. (9) ff + 200 pp, 23.5 x 18.5 cm.

This translation by Antioch Cantemir is fascinating from several perspectives. It was one of the first translations into Russian from French and the translator was the son of the great Moldavian Prince and scholar, Dimitrie Cantemir. Antioch was himself a great linguist, writer and diplomat. He was appointed Ambassador to France at the age of 36 and wrote one of the first collections of poems in the modern Russian language. Antioch (1670-1725) was one of the founders of the Russian Enlightenment shown clearly in this translation of Fontenelle. Cantemir finished his translation in 1730, but its publication was blocked for 10 years by the Orthodox Church which found the idea of beings on other planets quite frightening! After its eventual publication in 1740, it did not cease to come under attack and was banned in 1756. Another aspect of the book was only just recognised by researchers of linguistics in the previous century. Cantemir's translation was not written in simplified Church Slavonic but in New Style Literary Russian, which had been promoted by Peter the Great. The book is a radical departure from Slavonic and establishes many Russian words and forms for the first time in written form.



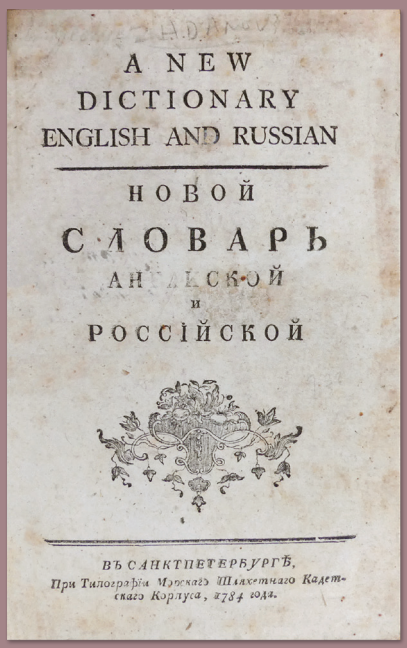
ВЕЧЕРЪ ШЕСТЫЙ
НОВЫЯ РАЗСУЖДЕНІЯ
которыми утверждаются
РАЗСУЖДЕНІЯ ПРЕШЕДШИХЪ РАЗГОВОРОВЪ.

НОВЫЯ ВЪ НЕБЕСАХЪ
ИЗОБРѢТЕНІЯ.

Давно уже мы съ Госпожею Маркизою Д... Г... не говаривали о мірахъ, и уже начинали забывать, что коли ни есть о томъ говорили, какъ въ нѣкои день случилось мнѣ къ ней прійти, при самомъ выходѣ отъ нея двухъ умныхъ и гораздо въ свѣтѣ извѣстныхъ Особъ. Лишь она меня увидѣла, сказала мнѣ: видишь шы какіе у меня го-

ф 2

Contemporary half sheep binding with slight defects, decorated spine and title in German 'Russische Gespräche'. Few marks and light foxing. Occasional worm holes not affecting text.



A NEW
DICTIONARY
ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

НОВОЙ
СЛОВАРЬ
АНГЛІЙСКОЙ
И
РОССІЙСКОЙ

ВЪ САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГѢ,
При Типографіи Морскаго Шляхетнаго Кадетскаго Корпуса, 1784 года.

10. First English–Russian Dictionary, 1784

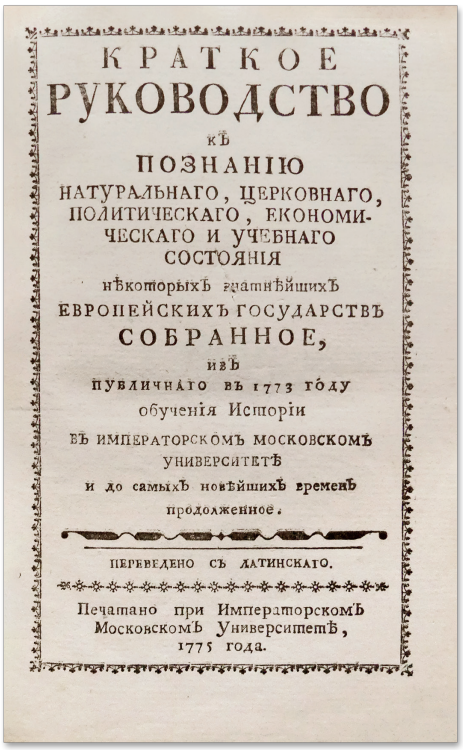
A New Dictionary, English and Russian. P. I. Zhdanov. St. Petersburg, Marine Cadet Publishing House, 1784. 20.5 x 12.5 cm.

The first dictionary of English and Russian. The first Russian-English dictionary appeared more than 50 years later.

Re-bound in modern half-leather in the style of the time. A small number of pages were damaged by heat during the process of printing with a slight loss of text.

11. The Russian Enlightenment presented in a series of lectures at Moscow University by a German in 1773

Kratkoe rukovodstvo k poznaniyu naturalnago, tserkovnago, politicheskago, ekonomicheskago, i uchebnago sostoyaniya nekotoric znatneishih Evropeiskih gosudarstv sobrannoe, iz publichnago v 1773 godu obucheniya istorii v imperatorskom moskovskom universitete... perevedeno s latinskago (A short guide to the natural sciences, theological, political, economic and educational knowledge in a selection of notable European states presented in 1773 at the History Department of the University of Moscow... and translated from Latin). Johann Gottlieb Reichel. Moscow, Moscow University Press, 1775. (4) ff + 316 pp + (2) ff, 19.6 x 12.9 cm.


КРАТКОЕ
РУКОВОДСТВО
КЪ
ПОЗНАНІЮ
НАТУРАЛЬНАГО, ЦЕРКОВНАГО,
ПОЛИТИЧЕСКАГО, ЕКОНОМИ-
ЧЕСКАГО И УЧЕБНАГО
СОСТОЯНІЯ
НѢКОТОРЫХЪ ЗНАТНѢЙШИХЪ
ЕВРОПЕЙСКИХЪ ГОСУДАРСТВЪ
СОБРАННОЕ,
ИЗЪ
ПУБЛИЧНАГО ВЪ 1773 ГОДУ
обученія Исторіи
ВЪ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ МОСКОВСКОМЪ
УНИВЕРСИТЕТѢ
и до самыхъ новѣйшихъ временъ
продолженное.
ПЕРЕВЕДЕНО СЪ ЛАТИНСКАГО.
Печатано при Императорскомъ
Московскомъ Университетѣ,
1775 года.

This short guide to Western European thinking and knowledge is an important milestone in the Russian Enlightenment. It is a 1775 Russian translation of a series of lectures delivered in Latin some two years earlier at Moscow University by Johann Gottlieb Reichel. Reichel, from Leipzig was employed at the University as its first professor of History and Philosophy. I believe the original manuscripts of his lectures in Latin can be found bound together in the library of the University of Karelia.
What is fascinating is that Reichel deals also with religious themes and speaks quite openly of the churches of Western Europe. Other subjects covered include history, geography, politics and pedagogy. It reflects the real effort to modernise Russia, by attracting Western Europeans to live in Russia, that was started by Peter the Great.

Contemporary full light brown sheep binding, title on spine. Edges and spine worn. Interior very fine. First few pages have a very small cut which looks as though a sharp instrument had been lightly taken to the text. No loss or impact on text, hardly noticeable.

12. Russian for Swedish-speaking Finns, 1814

Swedish: Russian for Beginners, Rysk språklära för begynnare. Explained by E. Gust Ehrstrom, Carl Ottelin. St. Petersburg, M.C. Iversen, 1814. (3) ff + VIII pp + 296 pp + (3) ff, 21.5 x 13.2 cm.

In 1809, the Grand Duchy of Finland was incorporated into the Russian Empire as an autonomous region. Although the population spoke Finnish, the main language of administration was Swedish and that was also the language of the ruling classes. Russia made great efforts to increase the numbers of Russian speakers and this book was an example of a textbook to improve integration within the Empire.

Fine Russian-style Morocco binding with minor scuffing. Gold edging. Printed on heavy, blue paper, no staining or marks. Appears to be a special copy on superior paper.

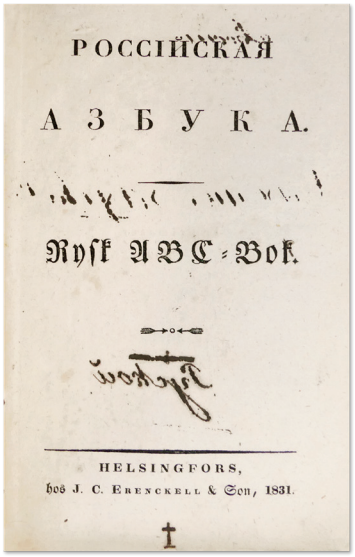

RYSK SPRÅKLÄRA
FÖR
BEGYNNARE,
Utarbetad
af
E. Gust. Ehrström och Carl G. Ottelin.
ST. PETERSBURG,
TRYCKT HOS M. C. IVERSEN,
1814.

13. Russian ABC in Swedish for Finns, 1831

Rossiyskaya Azbuka/Rysk ABC-Bok. Helsingfors, J.C. Ereneckell + Son, 1831. 44 pp, 19 x 11 cm.

Introduction to the Russian alphabet and spelling. The purpose was the same as the language book for Swedish-speakers above, to create a greater awareness of Russian in newly-acquired Finland.

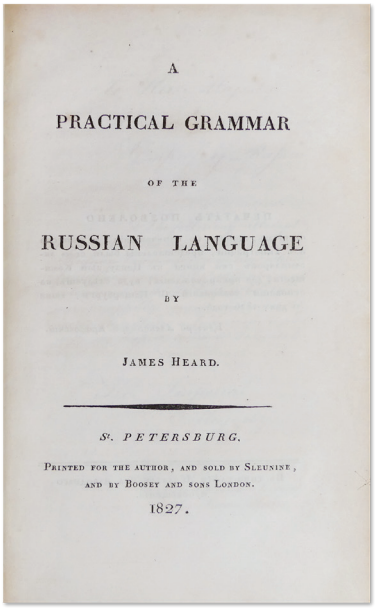
Contemporary quarter-cloth with marbled boards. Ink notes on flyleaf with marks on title page. Otherwise very fresh.


РОССІЙСКАЯ

А З Б У К А.

Ryſk A B C-Bok.

HELSINGFORS,
hos J. C. Ereneckell & Son, 1831.


A

PRACTICAL GRAMMAR

OF THE

RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

BY

JAMES HEARD.

St. PETERSBURG.

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY SLEUNINE, AND BY BOOSEY AND SONS LONDON.

1827.

Copies almost never have the second volume, Key to the Exercises.

14. Popular Grammar of Russian in English, bound with a rare key, 1827

Practical Grammar of the Russian Language, James Heard. St. Petersburg, printed for the author, and sold by Sleunine and by Boosey and Sons London, 1827. (1) ff + XIV pp + 323 pp + (1) p errata, 21 x 12 cm. Bound together with: Key to the Themes contained in Heard's Russian Grammar. St. Petersburg, Sleunine and Boosey and Sons London.

The first grammar of Russian in English. Heard, of Scottish origin, came to Russia at the age of 18 and spent many years there. He wrote a guide to English for Russians (below).

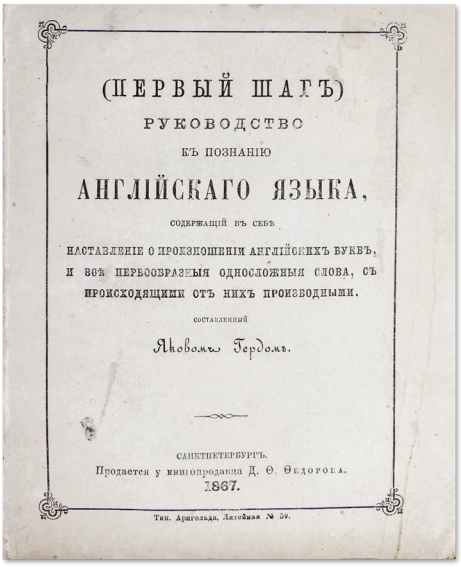
Elegant modern pastiche binding. Inside very clean.

15. English for Russians

Introduction to the English language, Pervyi shag rukovodstvo k poznaniyu Angliiskago Yazyka. James Heard. St. Petersburg, D.F. Fedorov, 1867. 104 pp + (1) ff, 15 x 12.5 cm.

An extensive list of English words arranged according to ending, (either rhyming or non-rhyming e.g. rough/tough, slough/dough), prefix, or composite (e.g. ploughman, handful).

Original grey printed boards. Some staining. Generally, a well-preserved copy of a fragile book.


(ПЕРВЫЙ ШАГЪ)

РУКОВОДСТВО

КЪ ПОЗНАНІЮ

АНГЛІЙСКАГО ЯЗЫКА,

СОДЕРЖАЩІЙ ВЪ СЕБѢ

НАСТАВЛЕНІЕ О ПРОИЗНОШЕНІИ АНГЛІЙСКИХЪ БУКВЪ,
И ВСѢ ПЕРВООБРАЗНЫЯ ОДНОСЛОЖНЫЯ СЛОВА, СЪ
ПРОИСХОДЯЩИМИ ОТЪ НИХЪ ПРОИЗВОДНЫМИ.

СОСТАВЛЕННЫЙ

Яковомъ Гердомъ.

САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Продается у книгопродавца Д. Ѳ. Ѳедорова.
1867.

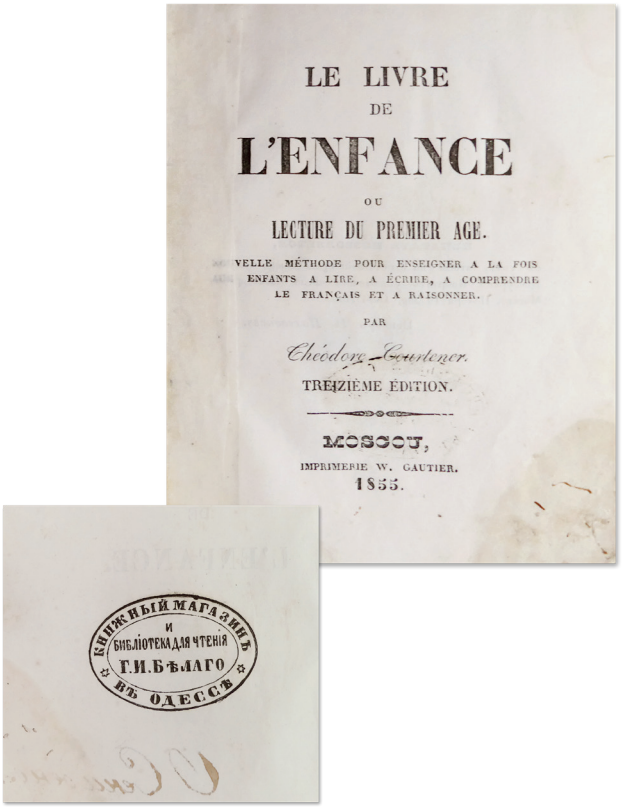
Тип. Арнгольди, Литейная № 59.

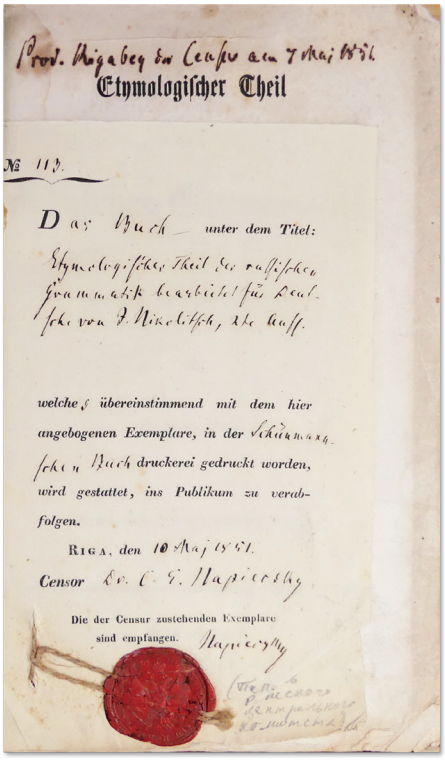
16. Education in Russia in the French language

Reading book for very young children. New methos to teach children to read, write, understand and express themselves in French, Le Livre de l'Enfance ou Lecture du Premier Age. Nouvelle méthode pour enseigner a la fois enfants a lire, a écrire, a comprendre le Français et a raisonner. Theodore Courtener. Moscow, W. Gautier, 1855. XIX pp + 138 pp, 16.5 x 11.5 cm.

The book reflects the importance of the French language in the education of the Russian higher classes in the 19th century. It contains reading pieces of increasing difficulty in French, with questions of comprehension in French. Grammar and vocabulary are explained in Russian. The typography of the French alphabet at the beginning of the book is of particularly fine quality. The publisher of the book, Gautier, was from a French family that established a bookselling and publishing business in Moscow in the 18th century.

Covers very simple 20th century board covered by plain black adhesive film. Title page strengthened by paper tape covering two words of text. Minimal worm marks and small water stain to bottom right first few pages. Rest of the interior fine.


LE LIVRE
DE
L'ENFANCE
OU
LECTURE DU PREMIER AGE.
NOUVELLE MÉTHODE POUR ENSEIGNER A LA FOIS
ENFANTS A LIRE, A ÉCRIRE, A COMPRENDRE
LE FRANÇAIS ET A RAISONNER.
PAR
Théodore Courtener.
TREIZIÈME ÉDITION.
MOSCOU,
IMPRIMERIE W. GAUTIER.
1855.
КНИЖНЫЙ МАГАЗИНЪ
И
БИБЛІОТЕКА ДЛЯ ЧТЕНІЯ
Г.И.БѢЛАГО
ВЪ ОДЕССѢ


Prov. Riga bei der Censur am 7 Mai 1851
Etymologischer Theil
№ 119.
Das Buch unter dem Titel:
Etymologisches Theil der russischen Grammatik bearbeitet für Deutsche von J. Nikolitsch, 2te Aufl.
welches übereinstimmend mit dem hier angebogenen Exemplare, in der Schünmann'schen Buchdruckerei gedruckt worden, wird gestattet, ins Publikum zu verabfolgen.
Riga, den 10 Mai 1851.
Censor Kv. C. G. Napiersky
Die der Censur zustehenden Exemplare sind empfangen. Napiersky

Extremely rare with Censor's seal.

17. Imperial Censor's copy, Riga, with seal indicating approval, 1851

The Etymological aspect of the Russian language for Germans, Etymologischer Theil der russischen Grammatik bearbeitet für Deutsche. J. Nikolitsch. 2nd Edition. Mitau and Leipzig, G. A. Reybers Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1851. (4) ff + 190 pp + (1) ff, 21.9 x 13.9 cm.

A textbook of Russian language for Germans living in the Baltics, published in Mitau, Latvia and Leipzig. German was the main language of administration and commerce in Latvia. An extremely unusual feature of this book is that it was the copy used by the Imperial Censor. On the title page is an inscription: 'Prov. Riga bei der Cenzur am 7 Mai 1851' (Source: Censor's office Riga). There is a thread of string going through each page of the book which is tied and sealed, indicating exactly the pages approved for printing. Before the title is a loose inserted sheet confirming the censor's approval. It states: 'I approve the book in the attached form for printing'. Note, all the Censor's documentation was in German.

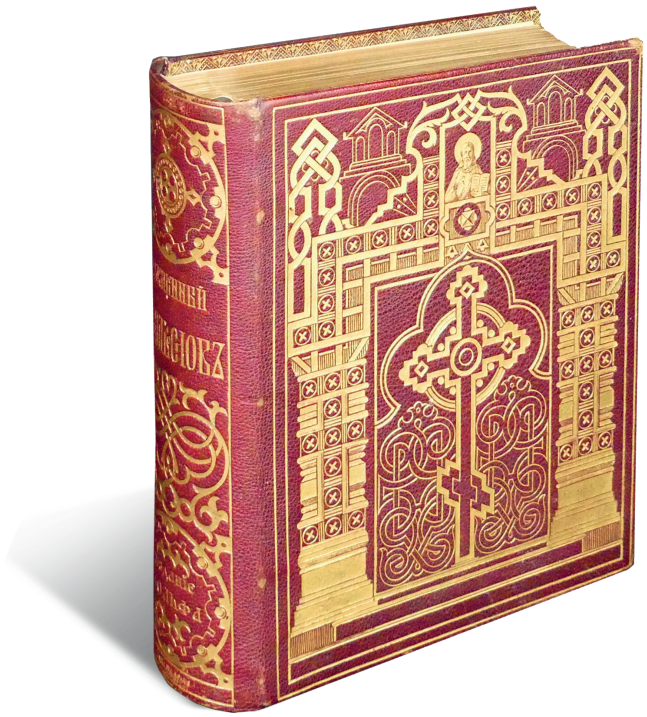
Original paper covers. Very fine example of the Imperial Censor's copy.

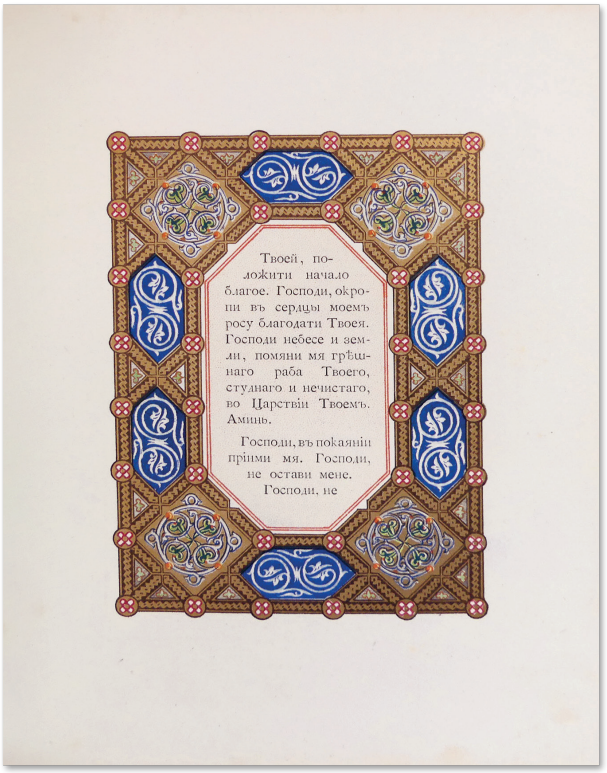
18. Psalter beautifully illustrated by Vikor Vasnetsov, circa 1880

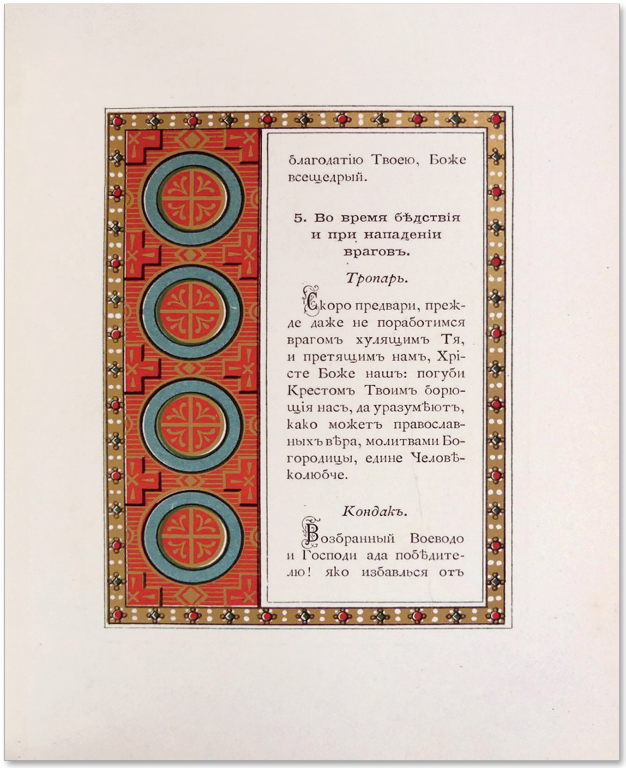
Abridged Book of the Psalms, Sokrashennyi Molitvoslov. Illustrated by Viktor Vasnetsov. St. Petersburg, Volf, circa 1880.

This Book of Psalms is written in Russian not Church Slavonic and illustrated by the great Russian Revivalist artist, Viktor Vasnetsov. The fine chromolithographed illustrations make this a highly sought-after work.

The binding was finely executed by Engel of Paris, who provided decorative full leather bindings for several copies of this work.







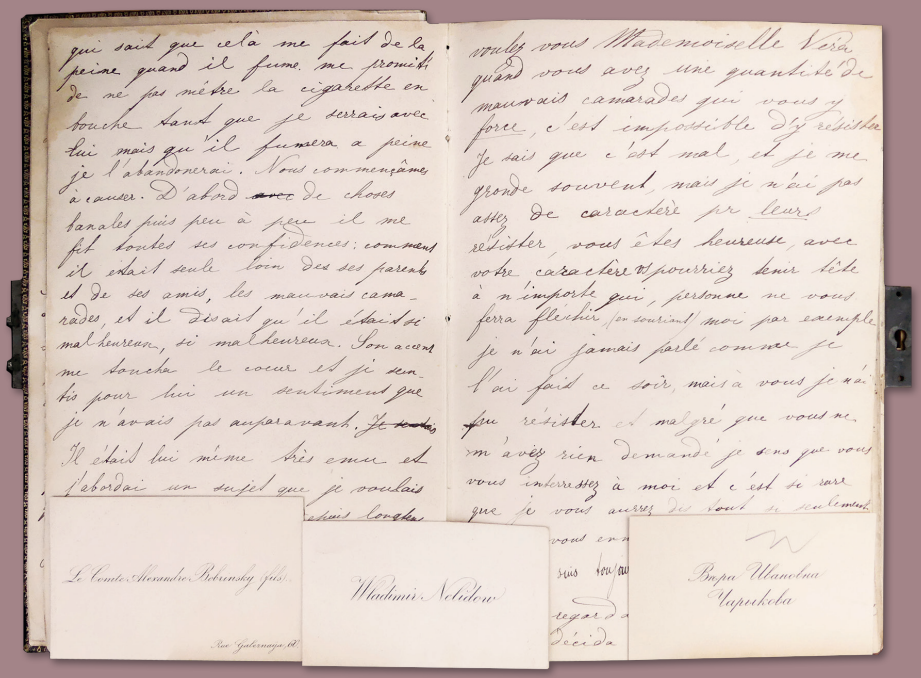
19. Diary of a 14 year old girl from the Russian Embassy, Constantinople, 1888

The Diary of Vera Charykov (manuscript written in French). Starts in January 1888. (71) ff, 22 x 14.5 cm.

Vera was 14 years old when she started this diary in December, 1888 and it continues, with interruptions, until 1893. Her father was a counsellor at the Russian Embassy in Constantinople and I believe in 1909 he returned as Ambassador. The diary gives a fascinating glimpse of embassy life and describes the visitors, social life and also mentions the young men who attracted Vera's attention. Vera describes excursions to the Russian Embassy summer residence in Bukudere, just outside modern Istanbul, which is now the Russian consulate. She had some interesting visiting cards inserted loose in the diary: Count Alexander Bobinsky (the Younger), great-grandson of Catherine the Great; Wladimir Nedilow, son of the Ambassador; his brother, Dimitry, who was the last imperial envoy in 1917, who signed the last page of the diary; Alexei Alexandrovitch Smirnov (1857-1924) who was a counsellor at the Embassy and later became Consul-General in Cairo. Written in French, the language of culture among the upper classes in Tsarist Russia.



Brown leather-bound notebook with metal lock. Pages are ruled, some loose, but the manuscript is complete.



Found in an antiquarian bookshop in Budapest in 1988.



Russia and the Orient

The modern Russian language began to develop a written form around 1700, driven by the modernising reforms of Peter the Great. Despite this, the Church resisted the publication of works from the French Enlightenment, such as Fontanelle's Plurality of the Worlds. The first translation of a part of the Bible into Russian, as opposed to Church Slavonic, appeared in 1815 under Tsar Alexander I, who established the Russian Bible Society in 1806 to promote the translation of the entire Bible into Russian.

Highlight

- Collection of Mongolian Manuscripts from the Collection General A. Baranov
- Pioneering Work on the Yakut Language, 1851
- First Grammar of Kalmyk
- Tibetan Grammar, published in St. Petersburg, 1839

Mongolian

20. Grammar of Mongolian published in St.Petersburg, 1831

Grammar of the Mongolian Language, Grammatik der Mongolischen Sprache. Isaac Jacob Schmidt. St. Petersburg, Buchdruckerei der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1831. XII pp + 179 pp + 1 plate, 26 x 20.5 cm.



GRAMMATIK

DER

MONGOLISCHEN SPRACHE;

VERFASST

VON

I. J. SCHMIDT,

DOCTOR DER PHILOSOPHIE, MITGLIEDE DER KAISERLICHEN ACADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN, AUSWÄRTIGEM MITGLIEDE DER ASIATISCHEN GESELLSCHAFTEN IN PARIS UND LONDON U. S. W.

MIT EINER TAFEL IN STEINDRUCK.

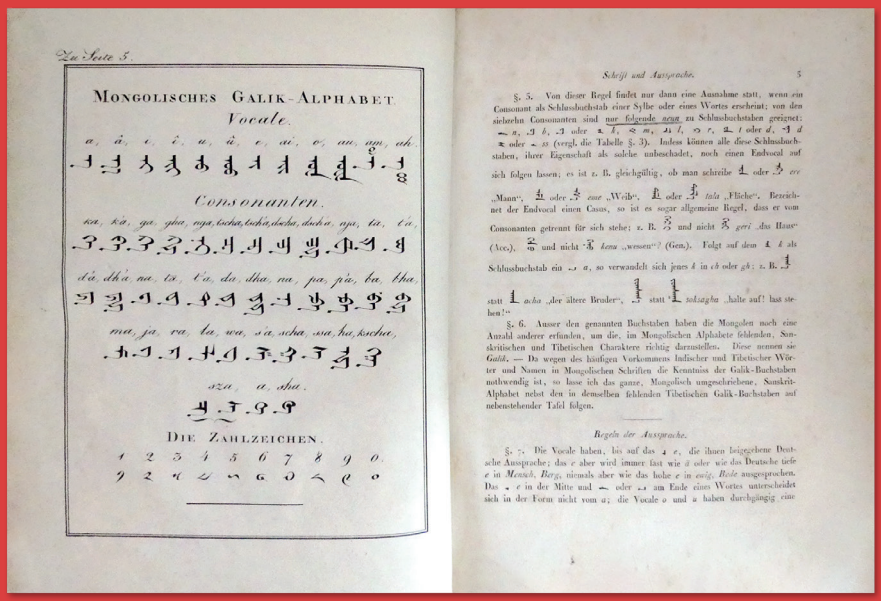
ST.-PETERSBURG, 1831.

GEDRUCKT IN DER BUCHDRUCKEREI DER KAISERLICHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN.

ZU HABEN BEI W. GRAEFF, COMMISSAIR DER KAISERL. ACAD. DER WISSENSCH. ADMIRALITÄTS-PLATZ N. 91 UND IN LEIPZIG BEI C. CNOBLOCH.

Isaac Schmidt (1799-1847) was a missionary who moved to a Kalmuck settlement along the Volga where he started to learn the Mongolian language. His Grammar, published in 1831, is considered the first major work on this subject and the book is still used as a reference source. Schmidt dedicated his work to Tsar Nicholas I who was promoting a programme of recording the various national languages of the Empire through projects of the Academy of Sciences. This particular copy belonged to a Belgian missionary, Van Egyen, who worked in Mongolia in the early part of the last century. More importantly, it also bears the written ex libris of the great Russian-German linguist Otto Böhtlingk, who used the book in writing his definitive work on the Jakut language (below). At this time, Mongolian was still written in calligraphic form.

Later cloth binding with title on paper on spine. Quite heavily annotated by Van Egyen who used it intensively for his studies of the language. The lithographed table of the Mongolian alphabet is detached and pared. A good copy.



Zu Seite 5.

MONGOLISCHES GALIK-ALPHABET.

Vocale.

Consonanten.

DIE ZAHLZEICHEN.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0.

Schrift und Aussprache. 5

§. 5. Von dieser Regel findet nur dann eine Ausnahme statt, wenn ein Consonant als Schlussbuchstab einer Sylbe oder eines Wortes erscheint; von den siebzehn Consonanten sind nur folgende neun zu Schlussbuchstaben geeignet: n, b, oder k, m, l, r, t oder d, d oder ss (vergl. die Tabelle §. 3). Indess können alle diese Schlussbuchstaben, ihrer Eigenschaft als solche unbeschadet, noch einen Endvocal auf sich folgen lassen; es ist z. B. gleichgültig, ob man schreibe oder ere „Mann", oder eme „Weib", oder tala „Fläche". Bezeichnet der Endvocal einen Casus, so ist es sogar allgemeine Regel, dass er vom Consonanten getrennt für sich stehe; z. B. und nicht geri „das Haus" (Acc.), und nicht kenu „wessen"? (Gen.). Folgt auf dem k als Schlussbuchstab ein a, so verwandelt sich jenes k in ch oder gh; z. B. statt acha „der ältere Bruder", statt soksagha „halte auf! lass stehen!"

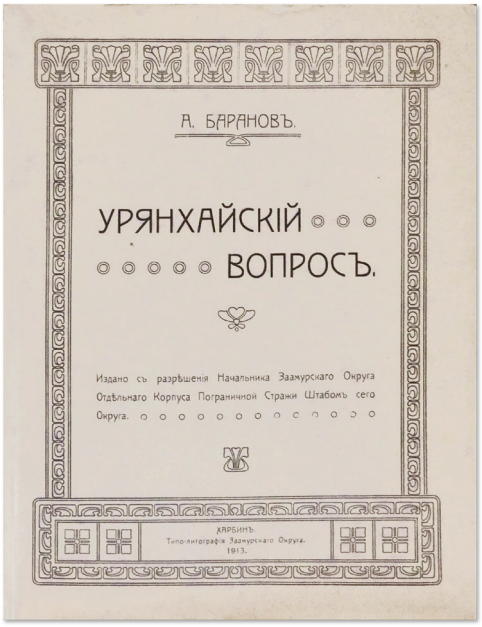
§. 6. Ausser den genannten Buchstaben haben die Mongolen noch eine Anzahl anderer erfunden, um die, im Mongolischen Alphabete fehlenden, Sanskritischen und Tibetischen Charaktere richtig darzustellen. Diese nennen sie Galik. — Da wegen des häufigen Vorkommens Indischer und Tibetischer Wörter und Namen in Mongolischen Schriften die Kenntniss der Galik-Buchstaben nothwendig ist, so lasse ich das ganze, Mongolisch umgeschriebene, Sanskrit-Alphabet nebst den in demselben fehlenden Tibetischen Galik-Buchstaben auf nebenstehender Tafel folgen.

Regeln der Aussprache.

§. 7. Die Vocale haben, bis auf das e, die ihnen beigegebene Deutsche Aussprache; das e aber wird immer fast wie ä oder wie das Deutsche tiefe e in Mensch, Berg, niemals aber wie das hohe e in ewig, Rede ausgesprochen. Das e in der Mitte und oder am Ende eines Wortes unterscheidet sich in der Form nicht vom a; die Vocale o und u haben durchgängig eine

21. An important collection of late 19th/earlier 20th century manuscripts from the library of a Russian General and Mongolian language specialist, 1913

Collection of Mongolian manuscripts collected by A.A. Baranov during an expedition to Tuva containing 15 documents dating from around the beginning of the 20th century. Accompanying this collection is a short book written by Baranov, Uryankhaiskii Vopros (Tuvan Questions). Harbin, 1913.


А. БАРАНОВЪ.

УРЯНХАЙСКІЙ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ВОПРОСЪ.

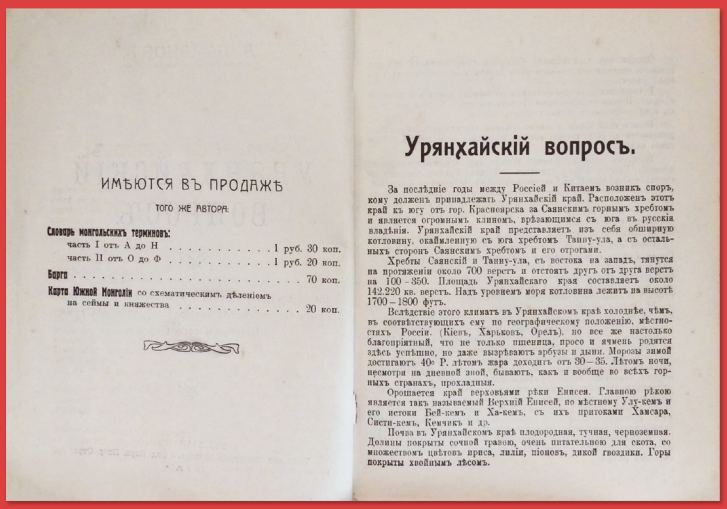
Издано съ разрѣшенія Начальника Заамурскаго Округа Отдѣльнаго Корпуса Пограничной Стражи Штабомъ сего Округа. ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○ ○

ХАРБИНЪ. Типо-литографія Заамурскаго Округа. 1913.

The area known today as Tuva was transferred to the Russian Empire from China in 1911. It is a Mongolian speaking area and General A. Baranov was sent there on an expedition by the Government in 1912. Baranov was a soldier and linguist and had already written a Mongol-Russian dictionary. During the course of the expedition he collected examples of Mongolian texts, mostly manuscripts, and some printed items. Mongolia is predominantly Buddhist and most of the collection are religious texts or amulets. They are written in Mongolian and in some cases in Tibetan, which was the Buddhist liturgical language. The collection contains one manuscript which is written in Tibetan but with Mongolian script. This was to help priests chant the texts by reading them in their own alphabet without understanding the contents. The collection contains Sutras, Mongolian local religious and other amulets, Buddhist texts translated into Mongolian, notes on the Mongolian alphabet (probably written by a Russian learning the language) and also a text in Tibetan written in Mongolian script. The paper is from Russia and China. Chinese paper is thinner and Russian paper is thicker and often watermarked by the manufacturer.

Most of the items are in very good condition. Some of the longer texts are incomplete.




ИМѢЮТСЯ ВЪ ПРОДАЖѢ

ТОГО ЖЕ АВТОРА

Словарь монгольскихъ терминовъ:
часть I отъ А до Н . . . . . 1 руб. 30 коп.
часть II отъ О до Ф . . . . . 1 руб. 20 коп.
Берга . . . . . 70 коп.
Карта Южной Монголіи со схематическимъ дѣленіемъ на сеймы и княжества . . . . . 20 коп.

Урянхайскій вопросъ.

За послѣдніе годы между Россіей и Китаемъ возникъ споръ, кому долженъ принадлежать Урянхайскій край. Расположенъ этотъ край къ югу отъ гор. Красноярска за Саянскимъ горнымъ хребтомъ и является огромнымъ клиномъ, врѣзающимся съ юга въ русскія владѣнія. Урянхайскій край представляетъ изъ себя обширную котловину, обвѣянную съ юга хребтомъ Танну-ула, а съ остальныхъ сторонъ Саянскимъ хребтомъ и его отрогами.

Хребты Саянскій и Танну-ула, съ востока на западъ, тянутся на протяженіи около 700 верстъ и отстоятъ другъ отъ друга верстъ на 100—850. Площадь Урянхайскаго края составляетъ около 142.220 кв. верстъ. Надъ уровнемъ моря котловина лежитъ на высотѣ 1700—1800 футъ.

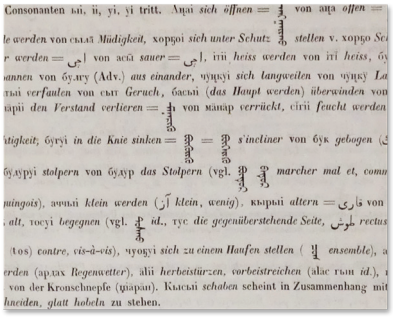
Вслѣдствіе этого климатъ въ Урянхайскомъ краѣ холоднѣе, чѣмъ, въ соотвѣтствующихъ ему по географическому положенію, мѣстностяхъ Россіи. (Кіевъ, Харьковъ, Орелъ), но все же настолько благопріятный, что не только пшеница, просо и ячмень родятся здѣсь успѣшно, но даже вызрѣваютъ арбузы и дыни. Морозы зимой достигаютъ 40° Р. лѣтомъ жара доходитъ отъ 30—35. Лѣтомъ ночи, несмотря на дневной зной, бываютъ, какъ и вообще во всѣхъ горныхъ странахъ, прохладныя.

Орошается край верховьями рѣки Енисея. Главною рѣкою является такъ называемый Верхній Енисей, по мѣстному Улу-кемъ и его истоки Бей-кемъ и Ха-кемъ, съ ихъ притоками Хамсара, Систи-кемъ, Кемчикъ и др.

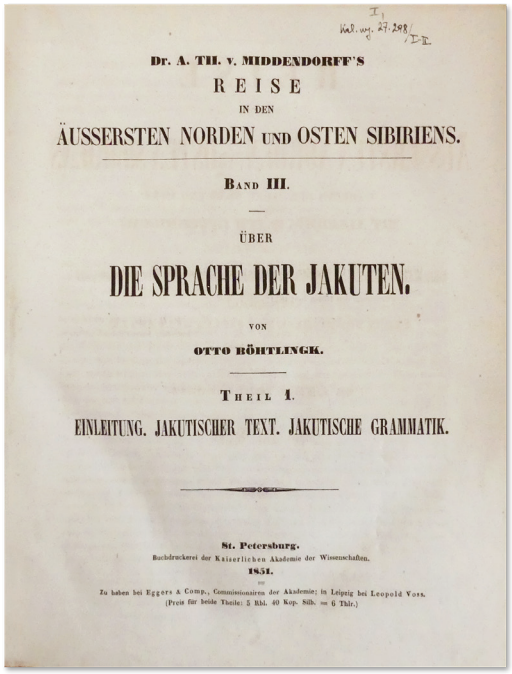
Почва въ Урянхайскомъ краѣ плодородная, тучная, черноземная. Долины покрыты сочной травою, очень питательною для скота, со множествомъ цвѣтовъ ириса, лиліи, шиповъ, дикой гвоздики. Горы покрыты хвойнымъ лѣсомъ.

Provenance from the family of Baranov through a private collector.

Yakut



Consonanten ыі, іі, уі, ўі tritt. Аңаі *sich öffnen* = [illegible] von аңа *offen* =
le werden von сылā *Müdigkeit*, хорҕоі *sich unter Schutz* [illegible] *stellen* v. хорҕо *Sei*
r werden = اچی von асы *sauer* = اچی, іті *heiss werden* von іті *heiss*, бу
annen von булгу (Adv.) *aus einander*, чўңкўі *sich langweilen* von чўңкў *La*
тыі *verfaulen* von сыт *Geruch*, басыі (*das Haupt werden*) *überwinden* von
ӓрії *den Verstand verlieren* = [illegible] von мӓнӓр *verrückt*, сіті *feucht werden*
tigkeit; бўгўі *in die Knie sinken* = [illegible] = [illegible] *s'incliner* von бўк *gebogen* (
бўлўрўі *stolpern* von бўлўр *das Stolpern* (vgl. [illegible] *marcher mal et, comm*
uingois), аччыі *klein werden* (آز *klein, wenig*), кырыі *altern* = قاری von
alt, тосуі *begegnen* (vgl. [illegible] *id.*, тус *die gegenüberstehende Seite*, طوش *rectus*
(tos) *contre, vis-à-vis*), чуоҕуі *sich zu einem Haufen stellen* ([illegible] *ensemble*), a
erden (ардах *Regenwetter*), ӓlіі *herbeistürzen, vorbeistreichen* (ӓlӓс гын *id.*),
von der Kronschnepfe (цӓрӓн). Кысыі *schaben* scheint in Zusammenhang mit
hneiden, glatt hobeln zu stehen.



Dr. A. TH. v. MIDDENDORFF'S
REISE
IN DEN
ÄUSSERSTEN NORDEN UND OSTEN SIBIRIENS.
BAND III.
ÜBER
DIE SPRACHE DER JAKUTEN.
VON
OTTO BÖHTLINGK.
THEIL 1.
EINLEITUNG. JAKUTISCHER TEXT. JAKUTISCHE GRAMMATIK.
St. Petersburg.
Buchdruckerei der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften.
1851.
Zu haben bei Eggers & Comp., Commissionairen der Akademie; in Leipzig bei Leopold Voss.
(Preis für beide Theile: 5 Rbl. 40 Kop. Silb. = 6 Thlr.)

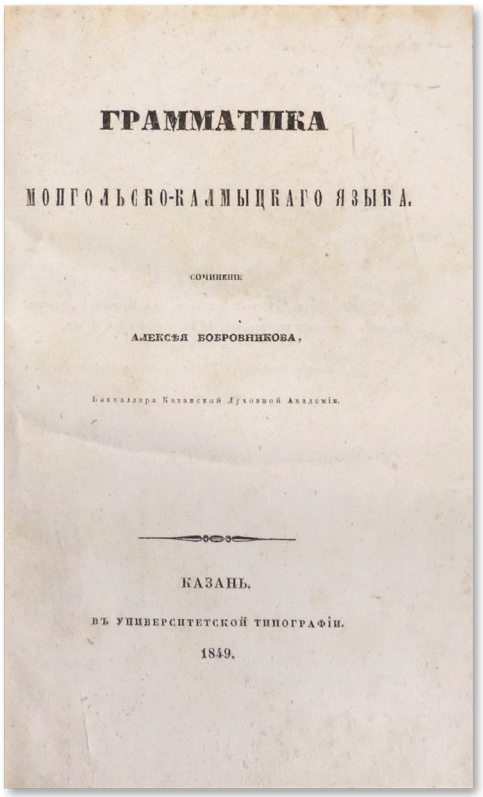
22. Pioneering work on Yakut, 1851

The Yakut Language, Die Sprache der Jakuten. Otto Böhtlingk. St. Petersburg, Buchdruckerie der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1851. In two parts, Part 1: Introduction, Yakut texts and Grammar: LIV pp + (3) ff + 397 pp + 2 pp; Part 2: Jakutisch-Deutsches Wörterbuch (Yakut-German Dictionary): (3) ff + 184 pp, 26 x 21.5 cm.

Otto von Böhtlingk was born in St. Petersburg in 1815 into a family of German origin that emigrated from Lübeck, Germany in 1713. He pursued his academic career in both Germany and Russia, being one of the pioneers of Sanskrit Studies in the former. This book on the Yakut language was based on the manuscript collection of the traveller Alexander Theodor von Middendorff. The book is in fact part of a series about Middendorff's travels to Northern Russia. Böhtlingk had to learn Yakut to write this work which he did with help from Yakuts living in his home city. He also used Schmidt's work (above) to research Yakut's Mongol roots. The result was so successful that Böhtlingk is more remembered in Russia for his work on Yakut and Turkic languages than for his contribution to Sanskrit.

Contemporary black half-leather, edges worn and spine expertly restored fully retaining the original. Some old stamps.

Kalmyk



ГРАММАТИКА
МОНГОЛЬСКО-КАЛМЫЦКАГО ЯЗЫКА.
СОЧИНЕНІЕ
АЛЕКСѢЯ БОБРОВНИКОВА,
Баккалавра Казанской Духовной Академіи.
КАЗАНЬ.
ВЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТСКОЙ ТИПОГРАФІИ.
1849.

23. First grammar of Kalmyk, Kazan, 1849

Grammar of Kalmyk Mongol, Grammatika Mongolsko-Kalmytskago Yazyka. Alexei Bobrovnikov. Kazan Universitetskoi Tipografii (Kazan University Press), 1849. VII pp + 400 pp + (3) ff, 23 x 14 cm.

The first grammar of the Kalmyk language, which is closely related to Mongolian. The old style of writing uses the same calligraphic forms of classical Mongolian called Clear Script, which is still used in the Mongolian spoken regions in China. The present-day Republic of Kalmykia is part of the Russian Federation. Today there are about half a million speakers of this language in Kalmykia and Astrakhan provinces, Mongolia and China. Alexei Bobrovnikov was a priest, born in Irkusk in 1822, who died in 1865 in Orenburg. He graduated from the Kazan Ecclesiastical Academy in 1847, where he taught Mathematics and the Mongolian language.

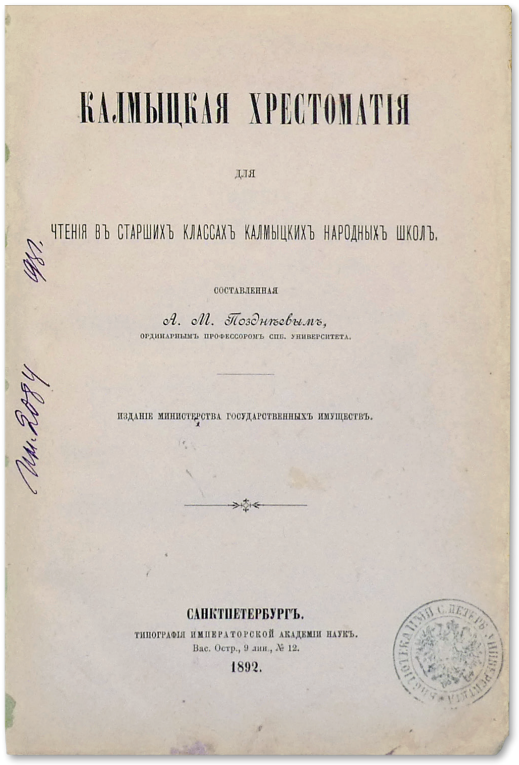
Original half-leather binding with marbled boards. Chipping on spine and inside light foxing. Overall a very fine copy.

24. Teaching Kalmyk in Russian schools.

Kalmykskaja Kresomatija (Kalmyk Chrestomathy), A.M. Pozdneev. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Science, 1892. (2) ff +172 pp, 24.2 x 16.5 cm

This chrestomathy, compiled by Russian orientalist Alexei Matveyevich Pozdneev (1851–1920), is intended for use in senior classes of Kalmyk national schools. Pozdneev was a prominent scholar specializing in Mongolic and Buddhist studies, particularly in the Kalmyk and Buryat regions. His works significantly contributed to the understanding of the languages, cultures, and educational systems of Mongolic peoples in Russia. The book served as an important reader for Kalmyk students and was sponsored by the Russian State to promote an understanding of minorities within the Empire in line wioth Imperial policy on minorities and their languages.

Original covers preserved. Faded stamp, Library Imperial University of St.Peterburg.



КАЛМЫЦКАЯ ХРЕСТОМАТІЯ

ДЛЯ

ЧТЕНІЯ ВЪ СТАРШИХЪ КЛАССАХЪ КАЛМЫЦКИХЪ НАРОДНЫХЪ ШКОЛЪ.

СОСТАВЛЕННАЯ

А. М. Поздневымъ,

ОРДИНАРНЫМЪ ПРОФЕССОРОМЪ СПБ. УНИВЕРСИТЕТА.

ИЗДАНІЕ МИНИСТЕРСТВА ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫХЪ ИМУЩЕСТВЪ.

САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.

ТИПОГРАФІЯ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ АКАДЕМІИ НАУКЪ.

Вас. Остр., 9 лин., № 12.

1892.

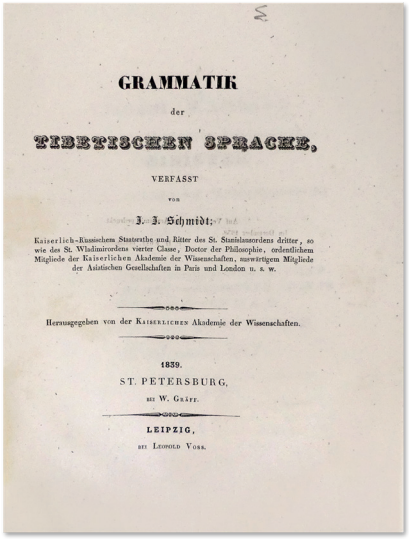
Tibetan

25. First Tibetan Grammar in German published St. Petersburg, 1839

Grammar of Tibetan language, Grammatik der tibetischen Sprache. Isaac Jacob Schmidt. St. Petersburg, Herausgegeben der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, W. Gräff, Leipzig Leopold Voss, 1839. XV pp + 318 pp + (1) ff, 28 x 21 cm.

The first grammar of Tibetan in German, this work also appeared in Russian. Schmidt recognises in his introduction the contribution of Csoma de Koros. Schmidt was born in Amsterdam, 1779, but came from a German family that settled in Neuweid. With the arrival of French troops during the Napoleonic Wars they left the country for Russia. There he worked as a missionary and was closely associated with the Russian Bible Society where he translated the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. John into Kalmyk and the Acts of the Apostles into Kalmyk and Mongolian. He was widely recognised in Russia as an important Orientalist.

Modern half-leather, blind binding. Inside very clean with no markings.



GRAMMATIK

der

TIBETISCHEN SPRACHE,

VERFASST

von

I. J. Schmidt;

Kaiserlich-Russischem Staatsrathe und Ritter des St. Stanislausordens dritter, so wie des St. Wladimirordens vierter Classe, Doctor der Philosophie, ordentlichem Mitgliede der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, auswärtigem Mitgliede der Asiatischen Gesellschaften in Paris und London u. s. w.

Herausgegeben von der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften.

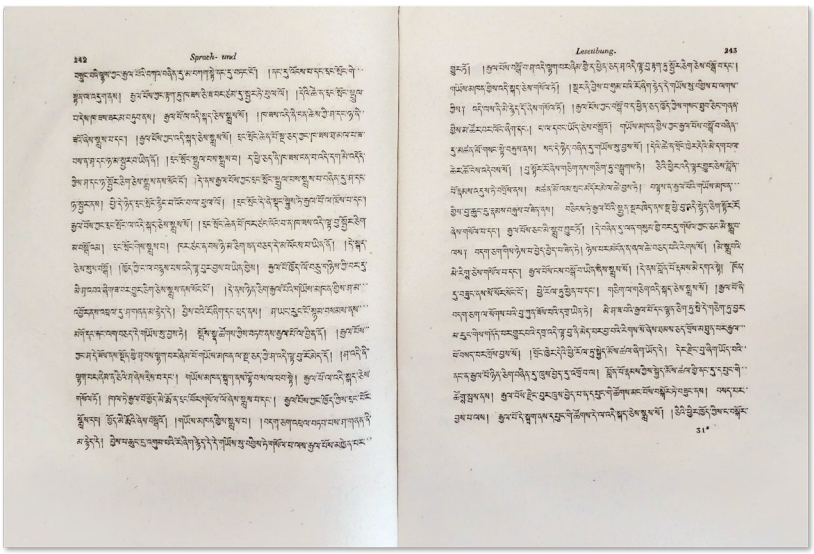
1839.

ST. PETERSBURG,

bei W. Gräff.

LEIPZIG,

bei Leopold Voss.

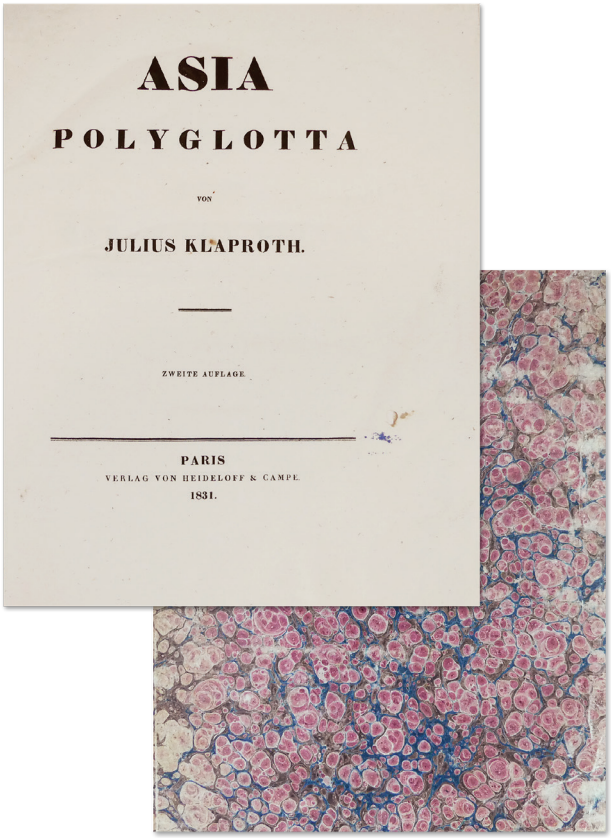


26. Russian Oriental Linguistics Studies, 1831

Asia Polyglotta. Julius Klaproth. Paris, Verlag von Heidelhoff + Campe, 1831. XV pp + (1) p errata + 384 pp + (extract from Leben des Buddhas, 123-144 pp from another book).

An important work of comparative linguistics, where Klaproth presents the Asiatic and minor languages, like Somojedian (Finno-Ugric) or Ossetian, which were either within the Russian Empire or neighbouring areas of influence. Klaproth's Asia Polyglotta is similar to the work conducted by Peter Simon Pallas, who undertook a tour of the Russian Empire on the command of Catherine the Great, describing its lands and languages in the 1780s and 90s. This is the second edition of Klaproth's work.

Contemporary marble boards with signs of wear. Inside very fine.


ASIA

POLYGLOTTA

VON

JULIUS KLAPROTH.

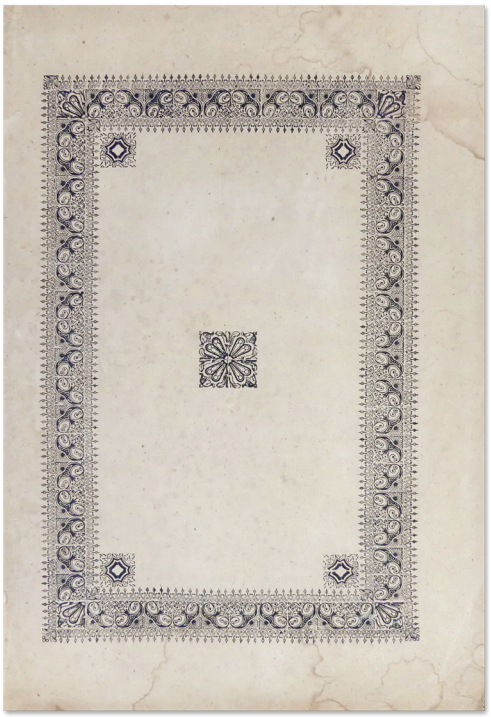
ZWEITE AUFLAGE.

PARIS

VERLAG VON HEIDELOFF & CAMPE.

1831.

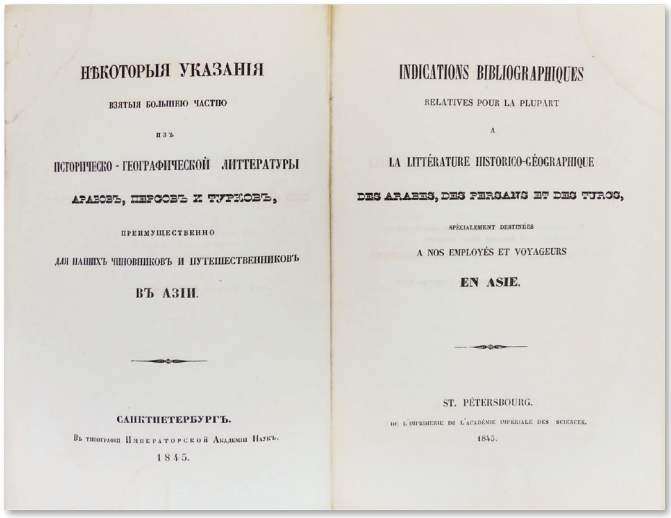
27. A bibliography of Oriental materials for researchers of the Russian Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1848



Indications Bibliographiques …pour la littérature historico-géographique des arabes, des persans et des turcs spécialement destinées a nos employés et voyageurs en Asie (Title also in Russian. Book has bilingual Russian and French parallel text). Christian Frähn. St. Petersburg, Imprimerie de l'Academie Imperiale des Sciences, 1848. LV pp + 87 pp, 23.5 x 15.4 cm.

A bibliographic source book for studying Oriental languages, covering Arabic, Persian and Turkish. Christian Martin Frähn was born in Rostock in 1782 and moved to Russia in 1807, where he became a professor of Oriental languages and where he remained until his death in St. Petersburg in 1851. Frähn was best known as a numismatist and published several works on Oriental numismatics.

The work is preserved in its original paper covers. Light water stain on top edge, tears on spine, edges worn. Otherwise a very fine, attractive copy.



НѢКОТОРЫЯ УКАЗАНІЯ

ВЗЯТЫЯ БОЛЬШЕЮ ЧАСТІЮ

ИЗЪ

ИСТОРИЧЕСКО - ГЕОГРАФИЧЕСКОЙ ЛИТТЕРАТУРЫ

АРАБОВЪ, ПЕРСОВЪ И ТУРКОВЪ,

ПРЕИМУЩЕСТВЕННО

ДЛЯ НАШИХЪ ЧИНОВНИКОВЪ И ПУТЕШЕСТВЕННИКОВЪ

ВЪ АЗІИ.

САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.

Въ типографіи Императорской Академіи Наукъ.

1845.

INDICATIONS BIBLIOGRAPHIQUES

RELATIVES POUR LA PLUPART

A

LA LITTÉRATURE HISTORICO-GÉOGRAPHIQUE

DES ARABES, DES PERSANS ET DES TURCS,

SPÉCIALEMENT DESTINÉES

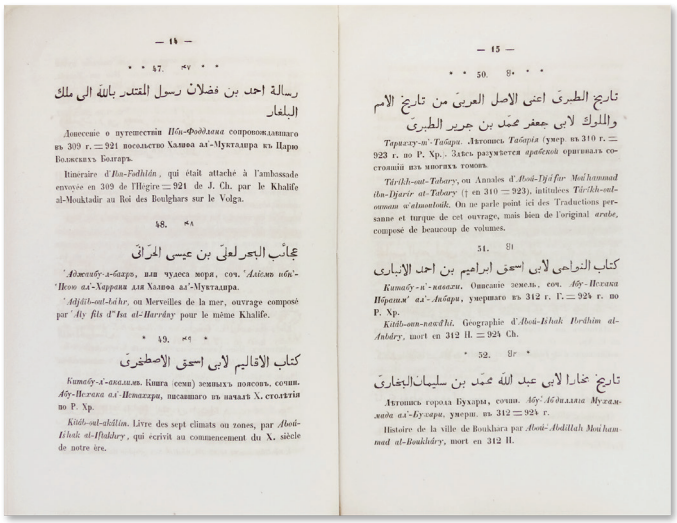
A NOS EMPLOYÉS ET VOYAGEURS

EN ASIE.

ST. PÉTERSBOURG.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE L'ACADÉMIE IMPÉRIALE DES SCIENCES.

1845.



— 14 —

47.

رسالة احمد بن فضلان رسول المقتدر بالله الى ملك البلغار

Донесеніе о путешествіи Ибн-Фодлана сопровождавшаго въ 309 г. = 921 посольство Халифа ал-Муктадира къ Царю Болгарскихъ Болгаръ.

Itinéraire d'Ibn-Fadhlân, qui était attaché à l'ambassade envoyée en 309 de l'Hégire = 921 de J. Ch. par le Khalife al-Moukt'adir au Roi des Boulghars sur le Volga.

48.

عجائب البحر لعلي بن عيسى الحرّاني

'Аджаибу-л-бахри, или чудеса моря, соч. *'Алѣмъ ибн'-Исою ал-Харрани* для Халифа ал-Муктадира.

'Adjâib-oul-bahr, ou Merveilles de la mer, ouvrage composé par *'Aly fils d'Isa al-Harrâny* pour le même Khalife.

49.

كتاب الاقاليم لابي اسحق الاصطخرى

Китабу-л-акалимъ. Книга (семи) земныхъ поясовъ, сочин. *Абу-Исхака ал-Истахри*, писавшаго въ началѣ X. столѣтія по Р. Хр.

Kitâb-oul-aklâm. Livre des sept climats ou zones, par *Aboû-Ishak al-Iftakhry*, qui écrivit au commencement du X. siècle de notre ère.

— 15 —

50.

تاريخ الطبرى اعنى الاصل العربى من تاريخ الامم والملوك لابى جعفر محمد بن جرير الطبرى

Тарихху-т'-Табари. Лѣтопись *Табари* (умер. въ 310 г. = 923 г. по Р. Хр.). Здѣсь разумѣется *арабскій* оригиналъ состоящій изъ многихъ томовъ.

Târikh-out-Tabary, ou Annales d'*Aboû-Djâfar Mouhammad ibn-Djarir at-Tabary* († en 310 = 923), intitulées *Târikh-oul-oumam w'almoulouk*. On ne parle point ici des Traductions persane et turque de cet ouvrage, mais bien de l'original *arabe*, composé de beaucoup de volumes.

51.

كتاب النواحى لابى اسحق ابراهيم بن احمد الانبارى

Китабу-н'-навахи. Описаніе земель, соч. *Абу-Исхака Ибрагима ал'-Анбари*, умершаго въ 312 г. Г. = 924 г. по Р. Хр.

Kitâb-oun-nawâhi. Géographie d'*Aboû-Ishak Ibrâhim al-Anbâry*, mort en 312 H. = 924 Ch.

52.

تاريخ بخارا لابى عبد الله محمد بن سليمان البخارى

Лѣтопись города Бухары, сочин. *Абу'-Абдиллахи Мухаммада ал'-Бухари*, умерш. въ 312 = 924 г.

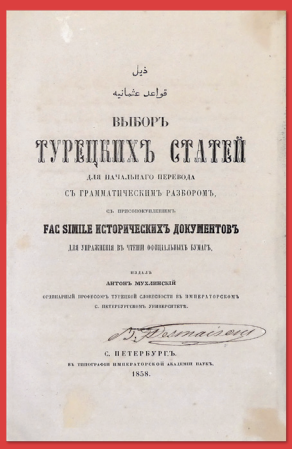
Histoire de la ville de Boukhara par *Aboû-Abdillah Mouhammad al-Boukhâry*, mort en 312 H.

Ottoman Turkish

28. Ottoman Turkish Reader and Grammar for Russians, 1858

Vibor Turetskich Statei dla Natchalno Perevoda c Grammatitcheskim Razborom (A selection of Turkish articles for initial translation with grammatical notes), Anton Osipovich Mukhlinsky. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences Press, 1858. (1) ff + 53 pp + 7 plates (facsimile historical documents in Turkish), 23.7 x 15.3 cm.

The author was a leading scholar of Turkish and Arabic languages. He was born in Valveka, present-day Belarus in 1808. His studies covered Law at Vilnius and Oriental languages at Dorpat in Estonia, after which he started his career as an orientalist, spending two years in Constantinople from 1832-34 learning Turkish. Then, after a journey to Syria and Egypt he spent nine months studying Arabic in Cairo. From 1839, he spent has time teaching Oriental languages at the University of St.Petersburg. In between he worked at the Rzadowa Library in Warsaw, and was a school inspector for Jewish schools in the Kaunas region of Lithuania.



ذيل

قواعد عثمانيه

ВЫБОРЪ

ТУРЕЦКИХЪ СТАТЕЙ

ДЛЯ НАЧАЛЬНАГО ПЕРЕВОДА

СЪ ГРАММАТИЧЕСКИМЪ РАЗБОРОМЪ,

СЪ ПРИСОВОКУПЛЕНІЕМЪ

FAC SIMILE ИСТОРИЧЕСКИХЪ ДОКУМЕНТОВЪ

ДЛЯ УПРАЖНЕНІЯ ВЪ ЧТЕНІИ ФОНЕТИЧЕСКИХЪ БУКВЪ,

СОСТАВЛЕННЫЙ

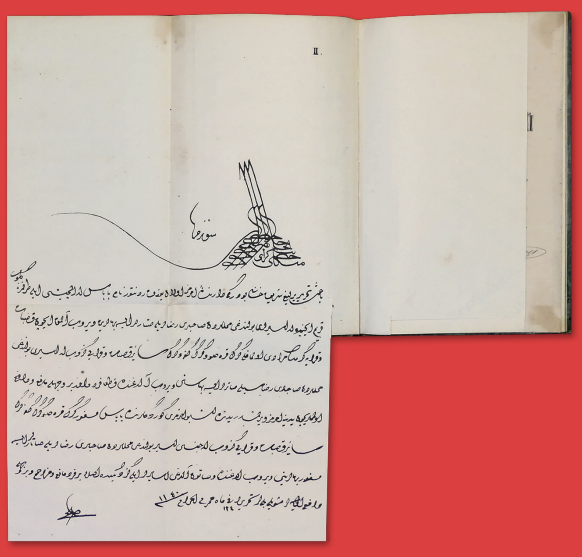
АНТОНЪ МУХЛИНСКІЙ

ОРДИНАРНЫЙ ПРОФЕССОРЪ ТУРЕЦКОЙ СЛОВЕСНОСТИ ВЪ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОМЪ С. ПЕТЕРБУРГСКОМЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕТѢ.

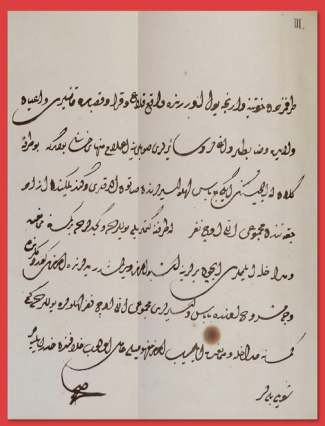
С. ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.

ВЪ ТИПОГРАФІИ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ АКАДЕМІИ НАУКЪ.

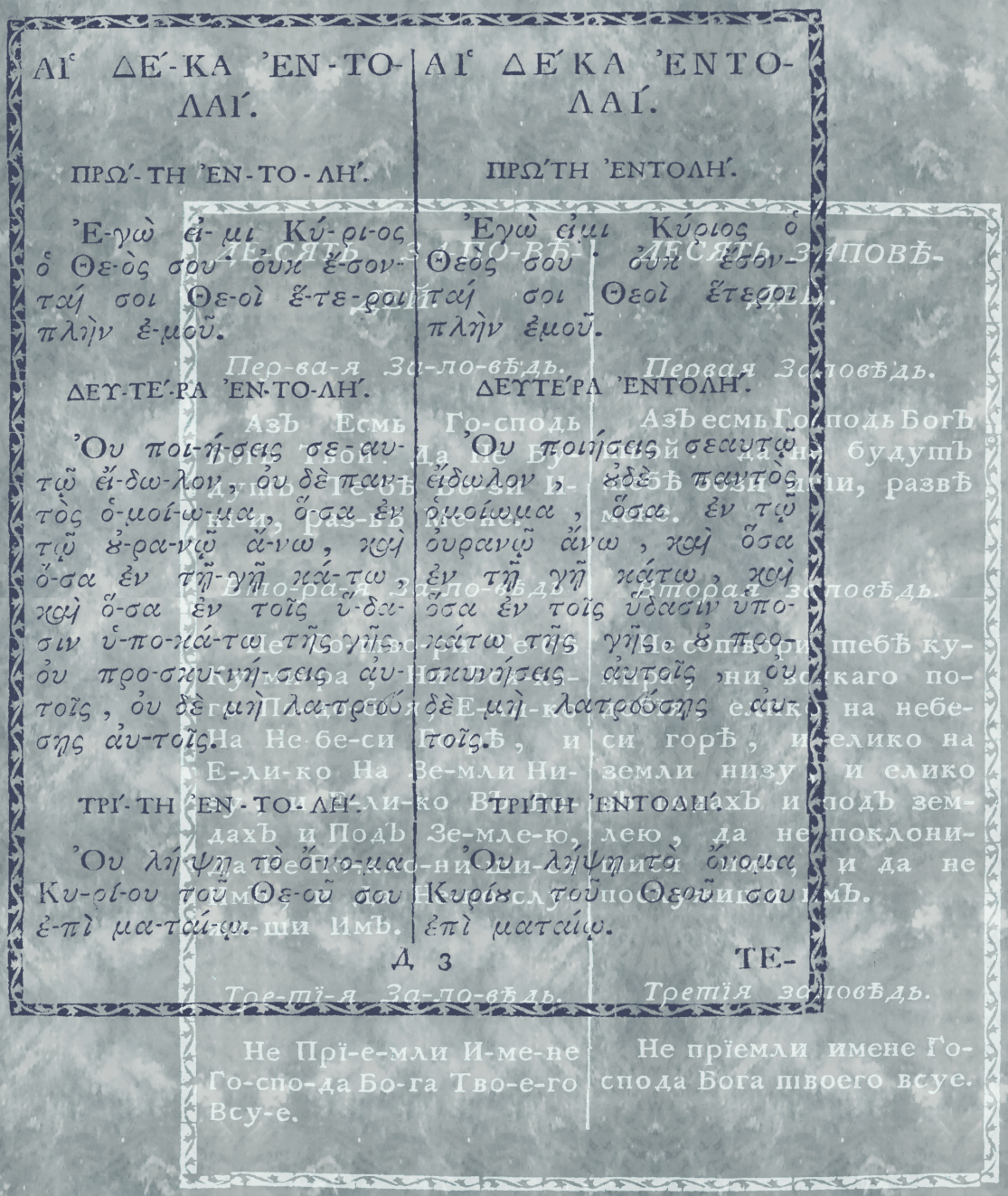
1858.



II.



III.



ΑΙ᾽ ΔΕ΄-ΚΑ ᾿ΕΝ-ΤΟ-ΛΑΙ΄.	ΑΙ᾽ ΔΕ΄ΚΑ ᾿ΕΝΤΟ-ΛΑΙ΄.
ΠΡΩ΄-ΤΗ ᾿ΕΝ-ΤΟ-ΛΗ΄.	ΠΡΩ΄ΤΗ ᾿ΕΝΤΟΛΗ΄.
Ἐ-γὼ εἰ-μι Κύ-ρι-ος ὁ Θε-ὸς σου· οὐκ ἔ-σον-ταί σοι Θε-οὶ ἕ-τε-ροι πλὴν ἐ-μοῦ.	Ἐγὼ εἰμι Κύριος ὁ Θεὸς σου· οὐκ ἔσον-ταί σοι Θεοὶ ἕτεροι πλὴν ἐμοῦ.
ΔΕΥ-ΤΕ΄-ΡΑ ᾿ΕΝ-ΤΟ-ΛΗ΄.	ΔΕΥΤΕ΄ΡΑ ᾿ΕΝΤΟΛΗ΄.
Ὀυ ποι-ή-σεις σε-αυ-τῷ εἴ-δω-λον, οὐ δὲ παν-τὸς ὁ-μοί-ω-μα, ὅ-σα ἐν τῷ οὐ-ρα-νῷ ἄ-νω, καὶ ὅ-σα ἐν τῇ-γῇ κά-τω, καὶ ὅ-σα ἐν τοῖς ὕ-δα-σιν ὑ-πο-κά-τω τῆς γῆς, οὐ προ-σκυ-νή-σεις αὐ-τοῖς, οὐ δὲ μὴ λα-τρεύ-σῃς αὐ-τοῖς.	Ὀυ ποιήσεις σεαυτῷ εἴδωλον, οὐδὲ παντὸς ὁμοίωμα, ὅσα ἐν τῷ οὐρανῷ ἄνω, καὶ ὅσα ἐν τῇ γῇ κάτω, καὶ ὅσα ἐν τοῖς ὕδασιν ὑπο-κάτω τῆς γῆς, οὐ προ-σκυνήσεις αὐτοῖς, οὐ δὲ μὴ λατρεύσῃς αὐ-τοῖς.
ΤΡΙ΄-ΤΗ ᾿ΕΝ-ΤΟ-ΛΗ΄.	ΤΡΙΤΗ ᾿ΕΝΤΟΛΗ΄.
Ὀυ λή-ψῃ τὸ ὄ-νο-μα Κυ-ρί-ου τοῦ Θε-οῦ σου ἐ-πὶ μα-ταί-ῳ.	Ὀυ λήψῃ τὸ ὄνομα Κυρίου τοῦ Θεοῦ σου ἐπὶ ματαίῳ.

Д 3

ТЕ-

ДЕСЯТЬ ЗАПОВѢДЕЙ.

Пер-ва-я За-ло-вѣдь.

Азъ Есмь Го-сподь Бог Твой: Да не Бу-дутъ Те-бѣ Бо-зи И-ни-и, раз-вѣ Ме-не.

Вто-ра-я За-ло-вѣдь.

Не сотвори тебѣ ку-мира, ни зо-лкаго по-ги Пла-тробя, Е-ли-ко На Не-бе-си Е-ли-ко На Зе-мли Ни-зу, и Е-ли-ко Въ Во-ди-дахъ и Подъ Зе-мле-ю, да не Поклони-ши Имъ.

Тре-тї-я За-ло-вѣдь.

Не Прї-е-мли И-ме-не Го-спо-да Бо-га Тво-е-го Всу-е.

ДЕСЯТЬ ЗАПОВѢДЕЙ.

Первая Заповѣдь.

Азъ есмь Господь Богъ твой: да не будутъ тебѣ бози ини, развѣ мене.

Вторая заповѣдь.

Не сотвори тебѣ ку-мира, ни зо-лкаго по-ги Пла-тробя, Е-ли-ко На небе-си горѣ, и елико на земли низу, и елико въ водахъ и подъ зем-лею, да не поклони-ши Имъ.

Третїя заповѣдь.

Не прїемли имене Го-спода Бога твоего всуе.

Russia and Greek Nationalism

Catherine the Great promoted the aspirations of Greek independence, envisioning a new Orthodox world led by the Russian Empire. She strongly supported the Greek language, even writing a study book herself. Russia supported Greek freedom fighters, but enthusiasm waned after the 1821 independence movement took an undesired direction.

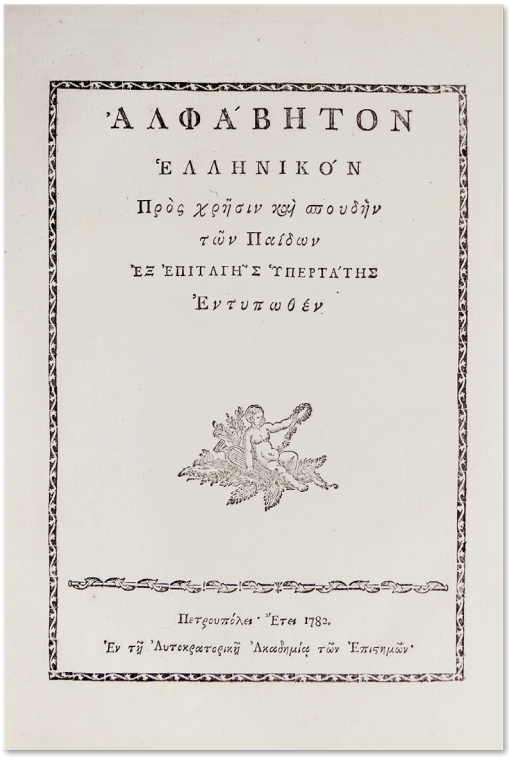
Highlights

- Greek Grammar by Catherine the Great, 1782
- Greek description of Catherine the Great's visit to Crimea, 1787

29. Two works including a Greek Grammar, by Catherine the Great, 1782

a) Russian Alphabet for Youths, Rossiiskaya Azbuka dlya obucheniya yunoshestva chteniyu. b) Greek Alphabet, Alphabeton Hellenikon. c) Beginners' textbook of Greek Written by Catherine the Great according to the entry in the catalogue of the Russian State Library, Ellenikon sprazanskoe nachalnoe uchenie. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1782.

Catherine the Great continued the modernising tradition of Peter the Great and was a keen supporter of Greek nationalism. She had a vision of a New Byzantium, a revived Orthodox Byzantine Empire under Russian influence. The book was created to help Greek minority communities in New Russia (Southern Russia and Crimea) learn Russian.


ΑΛΦΑΒΗΤΟΝ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ

Πρὸς χρῆσιν καὶ σπουδὴν

τῶν Παίδων

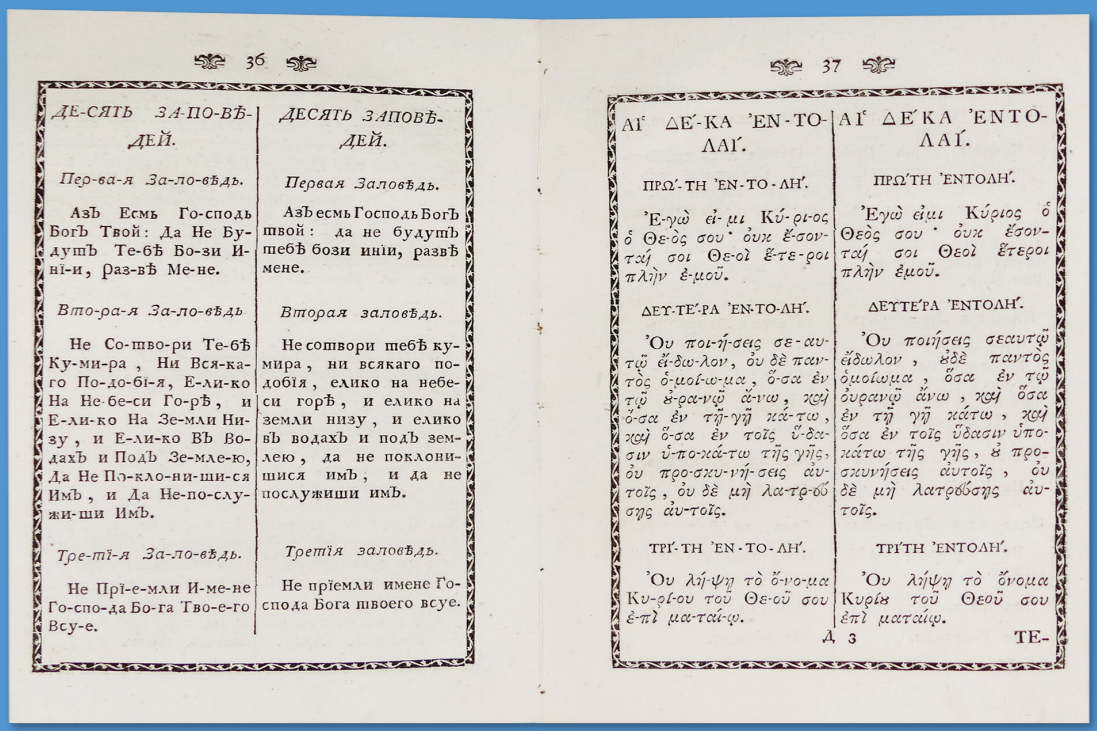
ΕΞ ΕΠΙΤΑΓΗΣ ΥΠΕΡΤΑΤΗΣ

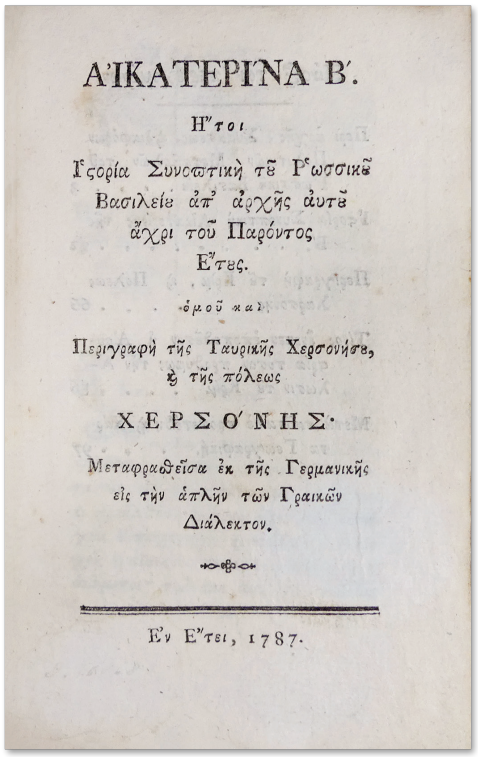
Ἐντυπωθέν

Πετρουπόλει · Ἔτει 1782.

Ἐν τῇ Αὐτοκρατορικῇ Ἀκαδημίᾳ τῶν Ἐπιστημῶν.

Practical Soviet-style library boards with the title written on a paper label on the front cover in a modern hand. The title page has numerous cancelled Soviet era library stamps. Apart from the stamps on the title page, the book is extremely clean.




Α'ΙΚΑΤΕΡΙΝΑ Β'.

Η'τοι

Ἱστορία Συνοπτικὴ τῆς Ῥωσσικῆς
Βασιλείας ἀπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτῆς
ἄχρι τοῦ Παρόντος
Ἐτους.

ὁμοῦ καὶ

Περιγραφὴ τῆς Ταυρικῆς Χερσονήσου,
ἤ τῆς πόλεως

ΧΕΡΣΟΝΗΣΟΣ·

Μεταφρασθεῖσα ἐκ τῆς Γερμανικῆς
εἰς τὴν ἁπλῆν τῶν Ἑλλήνων
Διάλεκτον.

Ἐν Ἐτει, 1787.

One other copy found
at the Austrian National Library.

30. Greek description of Catherine's visit to Crimea, 1787

A description of Catherine the Great's Journey to Crimea and a description of Kherson, Aikaterina B. Istoria synoptike tou Rosikou Basileiou . Johann Michael Schweighofer (based on the same title in German).Vienna, 1787. 96 (recte 97) pp, 17 x 10.5 cm.

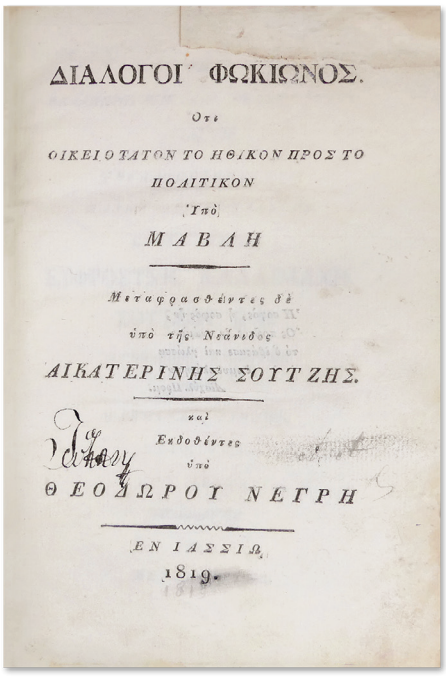
1787 was the year in which Russia acquired Crimea and Catherine visited her new lands with an itinerary prepared by Potemkin. It was the event that gave rise to the expression 'Potemkin Village', as it was alleged that he presented a completely false positive image of the area to the Empress just to please her. She was joined on her visit by the Austrian Emperor Joseph II with the aim of forging an alliance against the Ottoman Turks. The idea was for Joseph to obtain present day Romania, while Catherine promoted her plan of the New Byzantium. The book was produced for propaganda purposes, first in German to gain support of the enlightened classes of Austria for Joseph's alliance with Catherine, and then in Greek to get the Greeks to believe in the vision of Russian hegemony in the New Byzantium.

Contemporary full calf binding with chipped spine. Interior very clean. The German edition has a map of Crimea attached which is not included here, although it is mentioned in the contents. The only other copy found of this book in Greek also lacks the map.

31. Translation of French Enlightment into Greek, 1819

Dialogoi Phokionos: Oti oikeiotaton to ethikon pros to politikon. Hypo Mable. Translated by Aikaterine Soutzou. 1819. (3) ff + 27 pp + 216 pp + (1) p errata, 21 x 15 cm.

This translation of Gabriel Bonnot de Malby's Dialogues of Phocion is based on an earlier edition of the translation from French which was published in St. Petersburg in 1813. At the time of this edition, 1819, Iasi in Moldavia was under Russian influence. Malby's philosophy, expressed in the Dialogues, was that a ruler should be constrained by principles of morality. This corresponded to the Russian view of Enlightened Monarchy, which was offered here in Greek as an alternative model to Ottoman Absolutism. This way the Russians believed they could win over Greek Nationalists to the vision of New Byzantium under Russian influence. Iasi had special significance for Greek nationalism as it was seized by the Greek revolutionary Ypsilantis in 1821 after starting the struggle that year in Odessa. Ypsilantis was crushed by the Russian army as his vision of the future of Greece was far-removed from the ideas propagated by Russia.


ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΙ ΦΩΚΙΩΝΟΣ.

Οτι

ΟΙΚΕΙΟΤΑΤΟΝ ΤΟ ΗΘΙΚΟΝ ΠΡΟΣ ΤΟ
ΠΟΛΙΤΙΚΟΝ

Ὑπὸ

ΜΑΒΛΗ

Μεταφρασθέντες δὲ
ὑπὸ τῆς Νεάνιδος
ΑΙΚΑΤΕΡΙΝΗΣ ΣΟΥΤΖΗΣ.

καὶ
Ἐκδοθέντες
ὑπὸ
ΘΕΟΔΩΡΟΥ ΝΕΓΡΗ

ΕΝ ΙΑΣΣΙΩ,
1819.

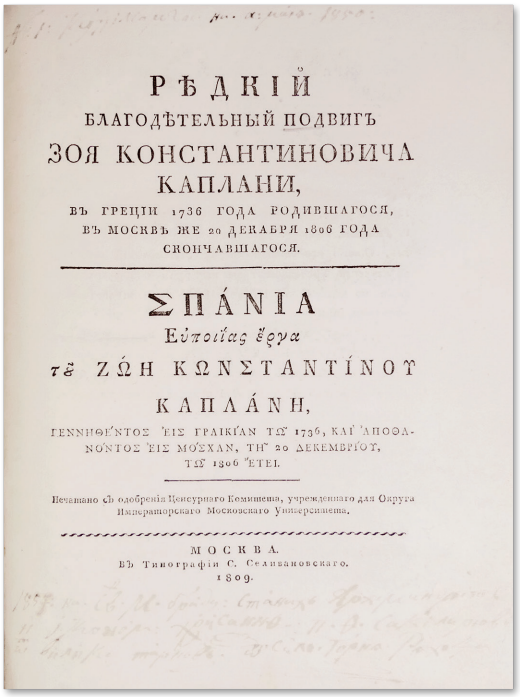
Interior very clean. Damaged half-leather covers. Front loose flyleaf lacking. Some staining and rare ink notes in Romanian. Book printed on very fine, thick paper.

32. Tribute to a Greek/Russian supporter of Greek independence, 1809

The rare and generous feats of Zoy Konstantinovich Kaplan, Ridkii blagoditelnii podvig Zoya Konstantinovicha Kaplani. Bilingual Russian/Greek parallel text. Moscow, S. Selivanovskii, 1809. XXIII pp + 110 pp, 25.5 x 21 cm.

Zoy Konstantinovich Kaplan (born in Greece in 1736 and died in Moscow on December 20, 1806) was a Moscow merchant of Greek origin, who was engaged in educational and charitable activities. He was also a Greek patriot and a member of the Greek liberation movement. His views were supported in Russia and the book was a gesture to demonstrate the closeness of Greeks and Russians, and Russian sympathy for their cause.

Worn contemporary half-leather binding. This copy does not have the engraved portrait of Kaplan.



РѢДКІЙ
БЛАГОДѢТЕЛЬНЫЙ ПОДВИГЪ
ЗОЯ КОНСТАНТИНОВИЧА
КАПЛАНИ,
ВЪ ГРЕЦІИ 1736 ГОДА РОДИВШАГОСЯ,
ВЪ МОСКВѢ ЖЕ 20 ДЕКАБРЯ 1806 ГОДА
СКОНЧАВШАГОСЯ.

ΣΠΆΝΙΑ
Εὐποιΐας ἔργα
τȣ̃ ΖΏΗ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΊΝΟΥ
ΚΑΠΛΆΝΗ,
ΓΕΝΝΗΘΈΝΤΟΣ Ἐ̓ΙΣ ΓΡΑΙΚΊΑΝ ΤΩ̃ 1736, ΚΑῚ Ἀ̓ΠΟΘΑΝΌΝΤΟΣ Ἐ̓ΙΣ ΜΌΣΧΑΝ, ΤΗ̃ 20 ΔΕΚΕΜΒΡΊΟΥ, ΤΩ̃ 1806 Ἔ̓ΤΕΙ.

Печатано съ одобренія Цензурнаго Комитета, учрежденнаго для Округа Императорскаго Московскаго Университета.

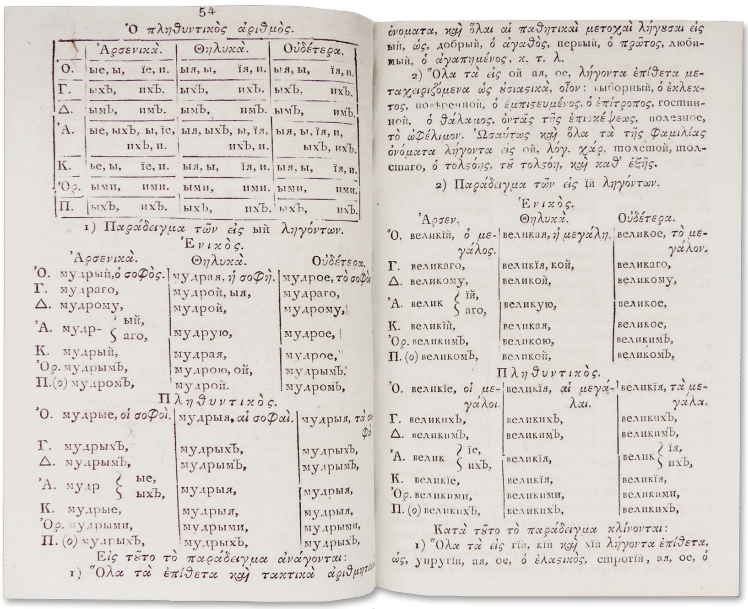
МОСКВА.
ВЪ Типографіи С. Селивановскаго.
1809.

33. Grammar of Russian in Greek, Moscow, 1810

Grammar of Russian in Greek, Grammatike Rossiko-Graikike. Translated by Panagiotes Nitsoulos, of Bucharest. Moscow, S. Selivanovskii, 1810. XII pp + 228 pp, 20.5 x 13.5 cm.

Russia was expanding its sphere of influence and its empire, acquiring Bessarabia in 1810. This also brought Wallachia and Moldavia into their sphere of influence, into direct conflict with the Ottoman Empire. The Greek Grammar, translated from an earlier Russian work by a monk of Bucharest, was part of the Russian cultural strategy to win over the sympathies of Greek Nationalists against the Ottomans.

20th century simple cloth spine with marble boards. Title written on spine in ink. Old monastic library stamps. White stain on title page.



54

Ὁ πληθυντικὸς ἀριθμὸς.

	Ἀρσενικὰ.	Θηλυκὰ.	Οὐδέτερα.
Ὁ.	ые, ы, їе, и.	ыя, ы, їя, и.	ыя, ы, їя, и.
Γ.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.
Δ.	ымъ, имъ.	ымъ, имъ.	ымъ, имъ.
Ἀ.	ые, ыхъ, ы, їе, ихъ, и.	ыя, ыхъ, ы, їя, ихъ, и.	ыя, ы, їя, и, ыхъ, ихъ.
Κ.	ье, ы, їе, и.	ыя, ы, їя, и.	ыя, ы, їя, и.
Ὀρ.	ыми, ими.	ыми, ими.	ыми, ими.
Π.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.	ыхъ, ихъ.

1) Παράδειγμα τῶν εἰς ый ληγόντων.

Ἑνικὸς.

	Ἀρσενικὰ.	Θηλυκὰ.	Οὐδέτερα.
Ὁ.	мудрый, ὁ σοφὸς.	мудрая, ἡ σοφὴ.	мудрое, τὸ σοφὸ
Γ.	мудраго,	мудрой, ыя,	мудраго,
Δ.	мудрому,	мудрой,	мудрому,
Ἀ.	мудр- { ый, аго,	мудрую,	мудрое,
Κ.	мудрый,	мудрая,	мудрое,
Ὀρ.	мудрымъ,	мудрою, ой,	мудрымъ,
Π.	(о) мудромъ,	мудрой.	мудромъ,

Πληθυντικὸς.

Ὁ.	мудрые, οἱ σοφοὶ.	мудрыя, αἱ σοφαὶ.	мудрыя, τὰ σοφὰ
Γ.	мудрыхъ,	мудрыхъ,	мудрыхъ,
Δ.	мудрымъ,	мудрымъ,	мудрымъ,
Ἀ.	мудр { ые, ыхъ,	мудрыя,	мудрыя,
Κ.	мудрые,	мудрыя,	мудрыя,
Ὀρ.	мудрыми,	мудрыми,	мудрыми,
Π.	(о) мудрыхъ,	мудрыхъ,	мудрыхъ,

Εἰς τȣ̃το τὸ παράδειγμα ἀνάγονται:

1) Ὅλα τὰ ἐπίθετα καὶ τακτικὰ ἀριθμητικὰ ὀνόματα, καὶ ὅλαι αἱ παθητικαὶ μετοχαὶ λήγȣσαι εἰς ый, ὡς, добрый, ὁ ἀγαθὸς, первый, ὁ πρῶτος, любимый, ὁ ἀγαπημένος, κ. τ. λ.

2) Ὅλα τὰ εἰς ой ая, ое, λήγοντα ἐπίθετα μεταχειριζόμενα ὡς ȣ̀σιαστικὰ, οἷον: выборный, ὁ ἐκλεκτος, повѣренной, ὁ ἐμπιστευμένος, ὁ ἐπίτροπος, гостинной, ὁ θάλαμος, ὀντᾶς τῆς ἐπισκέψεως, полезное, τὸ ὠφέλιμον. Ὡσαύτως καὶ ὅλα τὰ τῆς φαμιλίας ὀνόματα λήγοντα εἰς ой, λόγ. χάρ. толстой, толстаго, ὁ τολστόης, τȣ̃ τολστόη, καὶ καθ' ἑξῆς.

2) Παράδειγμα τῶν εἰς їй ληγόντων.

Ἑνικὸς.

	Ἀρσεν.	Θηλυκὰ.	Οὐδέτερα.
Ὁ.	великїй, ὁ μεγάλος.	великая, ἡ μεγάλη.	великое, τὸ μεγάλον.
Γ.	великаго,	великїя, кой,	великаго,
Δ.	великому,	великой,	великому,
Ἀ.	велик { їй, аго,	великую,	великое,
Κ.	великїй,	великая,	великое,
Ὀρ.	великимъ,	великою,	великимъ,
Π.	(о) великомъ,	великой,	великомъ,

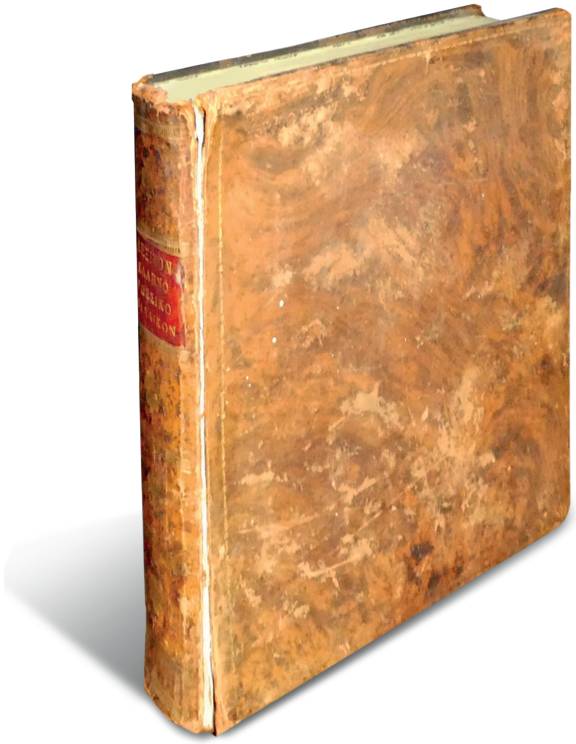
Πληθυντικὸς.

Ὁ.	великїе, οἱ μεγάλοι.	великїя, αἱ μεγάλαι.	великїя, τὰ μεγάλα.
Γ.	великихъ,	великихъ,	великихъ,
Δ.	великимъ,	великимъ,	великимъ,
Ἀ.	велик { їе, ихъ,	великїя,	велик { їя, ихъ,
Κ.	великїе,	великїя,	великїя,
Ὀρ.	великими,	великими,	великими,
Π.	(о) великихъ,	великихъ,	великихъ,

Κατὰ τȣ̃το τὸ παράδειγμα κλίνονται:

1) Ὅλα τὰ εἰς гїй, кїй καὶ хїй λήγοντα ἐπίθετα, ὡς, упругїй, ая, ое, ὁ ἐλαστικὸς, строгїй, ая, ое, ὁ

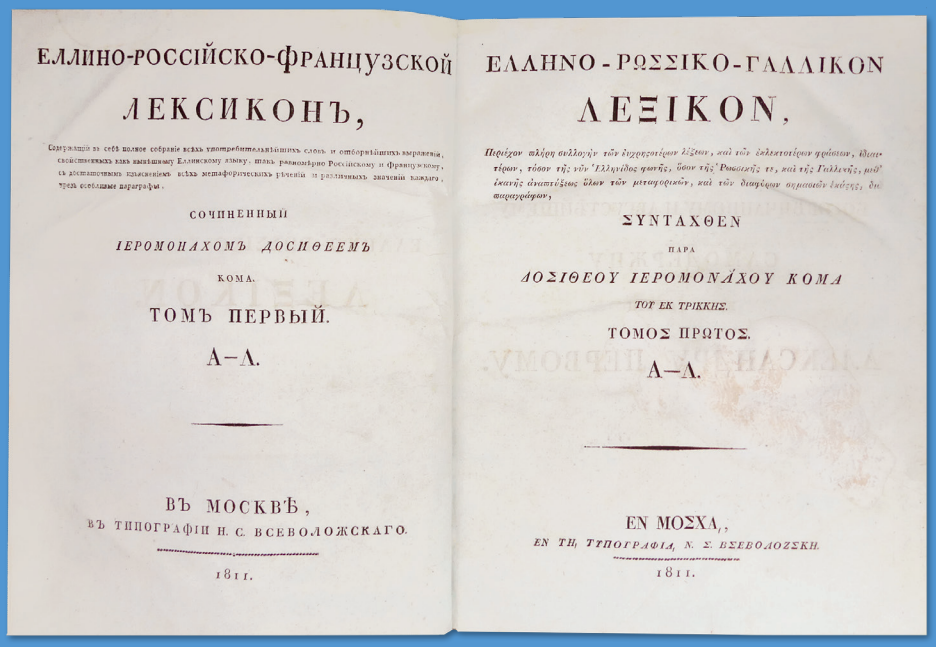
34. Greek–French–Russian Dictionary, Moscow 1811



Trilingual Greek-French-Russian Dictionary, Lexikon Elleniko-Galliko-Russkii. Edited by Ieromonach Dosifei Koma. Moscow, Tipografia Bsevolozsskov, 1811. (6) ff + 382 pp + (2) ff + 266 pp + 1 pp, 27 x 22 cm.

In two parts. A-L and M-Omega. Greek words first, then Russian and lastly French. Shows both the Russian influence in the development of Modern Greek and also the importance of French, both as an influence on Greece and as the language of the Russian upper classes.

Contemporary full calf binding with decorative spine in Russian style. Very good condition, bluish paper, some rare staining, some ink marks, otherwise pages very clean. One side of spine split but not detached.



ЕЛЛИНО-РОССІЙСКО-ФРАНЦУЗСКОЙ
ЛЕКСИКОНЪ,

Содержащій въ себѣ полное собраніе всѣхъ употребительнѣйшихъ словъ и отборнѣйшихъ выраженій, свойственныхъ какъ нынѣшнему Еллинскому языку, такъ равномѣрно Россійскому и Французскому, съ достаточнымъ изъясненіемъ всѣхъ метафорическихъ рѣченій и различныхъ значеній каждаго, чрезъ особливые параграфы.

СОЧИНЕННЫЙ
ІЕРОМОНАХОМЪ ДОСИѲЕЕМЪ
КОМА.
ТОМЪ ПЕРВЫЙ.
А–Л.

ВЪ МОСКВѢ,
ВЪ ТИПОГРАФІИ Н. С. ВСЕВОЛОЖСКАГО.
1811.

ΕΛΛΗΝΟ-ΡΩΣΣΙΚΟ-ΓΑΛΛΙΚΟΝ
ΛΕΞΙΚΟΝ,

Περιέχον πλήρη συλλογὴν τῶν εὐχρηστοτέρων λέξεων, καὶ τῶν ἐκλεκτοτέρων φράσεων, ἰδιαιτέρων, τόσον τῆς νῦν Ἑλληνίδος φωνῆς, ὅσον τῆς Ῥωσσικῆς τε, καὶ τῆς Γαλλικῆς, μεθ' ἱκανῆς ἀναπτύξεως ὅλων τῶν μεταφορικῶν, καὶ τῶν διαφόρων σημασιῶν ἑκάστης, διὰ παραγράφων,

ΣΥΝΤΑΧΘΕΝ
ΠΑΡΑ
ΔΟΣΙΘΕΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΜΟΝΑΧΟΥ ΚΟΜΑ
ΤΟΥ ΕΚ ΤΡΙΚΚΗΣ.
ΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ.
Α–Λ.

ΕΝ ΜΟΣΧΑ,
ΕΝ ΤΗ, ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ, Ν. Σ. ΒΣΕΒΟΛΟΖΣΚΗ.
1811.

ЎЗБЕК ТИЛИНИНГ ИЗОХЛИ ЛУҒАТИ

ЯКУТСКО-РУССКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ



РУССКО-КИРГИЗСКИЙ СЛОВАРЬ



ГРАММАТИКА СОВРЕМЕННОГО БАШКИРСКОГО ЛИТЕРАТУРНОГО ЯЗЫКА

МОЛДОВЕНЯСКЭ ЛИМБА

К. К. КУРДОВЕ

ГРАММАТИКА КУРДСКОГО ЯЗЫКА НА МАТЕРИАЛЕ ДИАЛЕКТОВ КУРМАНДЖИ И СОРАНИ

Б. С. ТАСЫМОВ

АРАБ ТІЛІ

Soviet Linguistics

Continuing the tradition of the Russian Empire, the Soviet Union continued the process of documenting and modernising all the languages of the country. The works ranged from specialised academic books with very low editions, sometimes under 1,000 copies, to dictionaries that ensured that the newest institutions and policies were reflected in the vocabulary of national languages. This was important as the dictionaries served as guidelines for the translation of official documents. Languages represented in the library include Yakut, Adyghe, Ossetian, Chuvash, Kyrgyz, and Bashkir.

Highlights

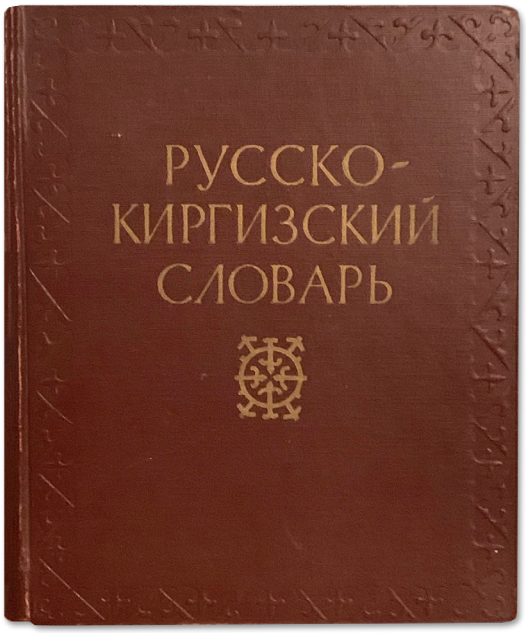
- A selection of post-war dictionaries and grammars of Kirgiz, Ossetian, Yakut, Uzbek, Moldavian, Bashkir, Kurdish
- Important signed work on Belorussian linguistics, 1972
- A grammar of Arabic in Kazakh, 1972, with unusual pronouncements

35. Tadjik–Russian Dictionary, 1954

Tadzhiksko-Russkii Slovar. Edited by M. B. Radimi and L. V. Uspenskoi. Moscow, Gosydarstvennoe Izdatelstvo Innostrannich i Natsionalnich Slovarei (Publishing House for International and National Dictionaries), 1954. 790 pp, 26.5 x 21 cm. Print run 12,000.

The dictionary is accompanied by a short grammar, an explanation of geographical names and a key to understanding words in Arabic script. Until xxx Tadjik was written in Arabic letters.

Publisher's dark blue boards with blind ornamentation. Very fine.



36 Russian–Kirgiz Dictionary, 1957

Russko-Kirgizskii Slovar. Edited by Prof K. K. Udachina. Moscow, Izdatelstvo Innostrannich i Natsionalnich Slovarei (Publishing House for International and National Dictionaries), 1957. 990 pp, 26.5 x 20.7 cm. Print run 11,000.

The most comprehensive Russian-Kirgiz dictionary that had been written up to that time. A shorter one appeared in 1944. It was written for Kirgiz students and workers who read Russian for their studies and occupations and needed a detailed aid to understanding the language.

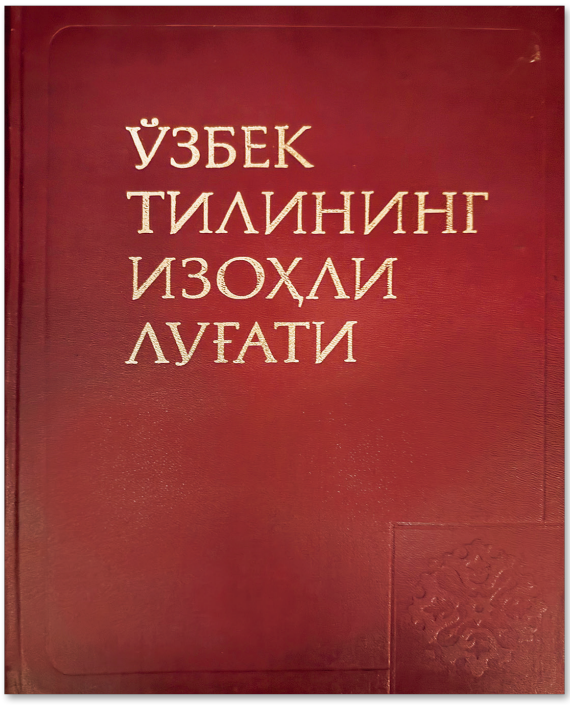
Publisher's brown cloth boards with gilt lettering and blind oriental ornamentation. Slight signs of use, pages toned. Fine copy.

37. Uzbek Explanatory Dictionary, 1981

Translation dictionary of the Uzbek language, Tolkovyi Slovar Uzbekskogo Yazyka. Edited by Z. M. Mabrufov. Moscow, Izdanestvo 'Russkii Jazik' (Russian Language Publishing House), 1981. Two volumes. Vol 1: 631 pp, Vol 2: 715 pp. Print run 43,000.

Uzbek-Russian dictionaries already appeared in the 1920's but a need was perceived for a comprehensive monolingual dictionary of Uzbek. It was prepared under the supervision of the Uzbek Academy of Sciences and published for the first time in 1981.

Light brown publisher's cloth with gilt lettering on front and spine. Very fine.



38. Ossetian–Russian Dictionary and Short Grammar, 1952

Osetinsko-Russkii Slovar. Edited by A. M. Kaseva. Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdatelstvo Inostrannich i Natsionalnich Slovarei, 1952. Includes a short grammar. 539 pp (Grammar 441-539 pp), 21.2 x 13 cm. Print run 3,000.
The dictionary is a short presentation of the modern Ossetian language, including political and artistic terms that reflected Soviet life. The introduction refers to the great three-volume Ossetian-Russian-German dictionary of V. F. Miller published between 1927-34 in Leningrad, but states that many words have since fallen out of use and the expressions used for illustration purposes, outdated. Miller's work was prepared before/during? the Revolution and published after his death based on notes.

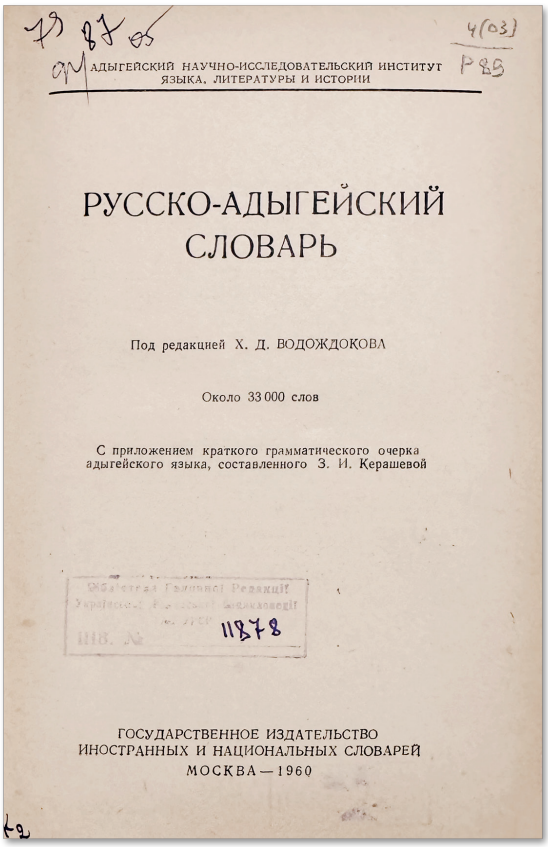
Original blue publisher's covers. Gilt-lettering faded. Interior very fine. Very small print run.

39. Russian–Adyghe Dictionary and Short Grammar, 1960

Russko-Adygeiskii Slovar. Edited by Ch. D. Vododzdokova. Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdatelstvo Inostrannich i Natsionalnich Slovarei (Publishing House for International and National Dictionaries), 1960. 1098 pp + (2) pp. Short grammar by Z. I. Kepasheva: 1061-1098 pp. 21.5 x 13 cm. Print run 7,000.

Adyghe, along with Russian, is an official language of the Republic of Adygea, a part of the Russian Federation located in the Caucasus. In Russia there are about 128,000 speakers of this language and there are 300,000 worldwide. A large part of the Adyghe diaspora settled in Turkey after the Circassian genocide of 1864-70. Adyghe, also known as West Circassian, is related to Circassian in the North Caucasian language group. This is the first modern dictionary of the language. Before Soviet times Adyghe was scarcely a written language.

Publisher's red cloth. Old Soviet library stamp. Faded lettering on binding, otherwise fine copy.



40. Russian–Chuvash Dictionary, 1960

Russko-Chuvashskii Slovar. Edited by V. G. Egorov. Cheboksari, Chubashskoe Gosudarstvennoe Izdatelstvo (Chubash State Publishing House), 1960. 497 pp + 2 pp, 22.8 x 14.5 cm. Print run 6,000.

The Chuvash Republic is situated in the centre of European Russia. The population is about 1.8 million. The Chuvash language is Turkic. This dictionary is a shortened and corrected version of the first comprehensive Chuvash dictionary, published in 1951. The purpose of this linguistic work was to bring Chuvash-speaking people closer to Russian and Soviet culture.

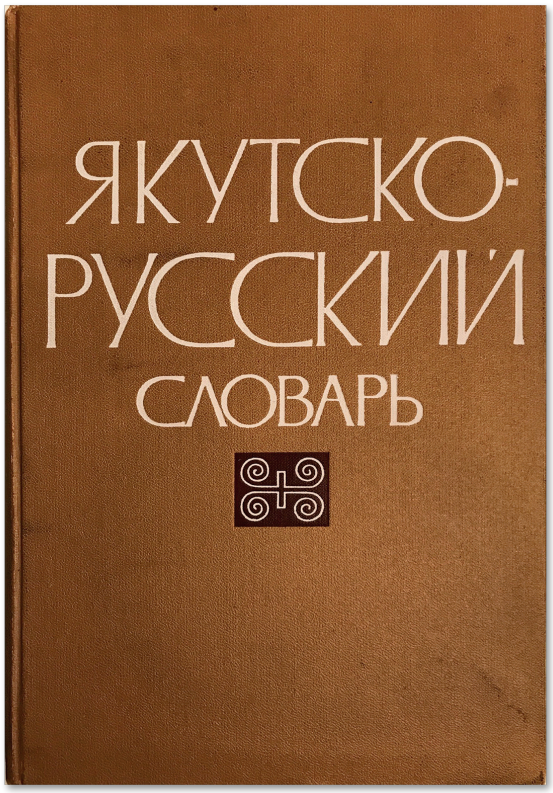
Brown publisher's boards, title fading. Fine copy.

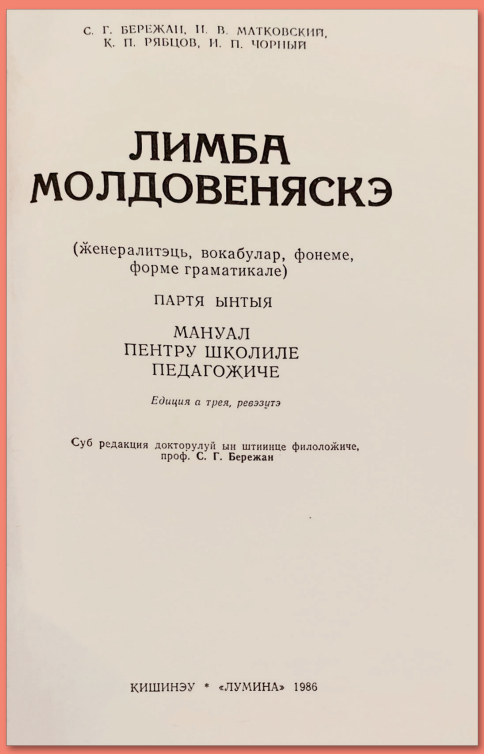
41. Yakut–Russian Dictionary and Short Grammar, 1972

Yakutsko-Russkii Slovar. Edited by P. A. Sleptsova. Moscow, Izdatelstvo 'Sovietskaja Entsklopedija' (Soviet Encyclopaedia Press), 1972. 605 pp + (3) pp. Short

Yakut is, along with Russian, an official language of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia), the largest republic in the Russian Federation located in the northern Siberian part of the Russian Far East. There are about 500,000 native speakers of Yakut. The language is Turkic and related to the languages of Mongolia and Tuva. The first dictionary of Yakut was written by the German O. Böttninck in 1851 (copy in the library), this was followed by a work published in parts between 1907 and 1930. This particular dictionary is the first modern dictionary of the language.

Light brown binding with small Yakut motif. Fine copy.




С. Г. БЕРЕЖАН, П. В. МАТКОВСКИЙ,
К. П. РЯБЦОВ, И. П. ЧОРНЫЙ

ЛИМБА
МОЛДОВЕНЯСКЭ

(женералитэць, вокабулар, фонеме,
форме граматикале)

ПАРТЯ ЫНТЫЯ

МАНУАЛ
ПЕНТРУ ШКОЛИЛЕ
ПЕДАГОЖИЧЕ

Едиция а трея, ревэзутэ

Суб редакция докторулуй ын штиинце филоложиче,
проф. С. Г. Бережан

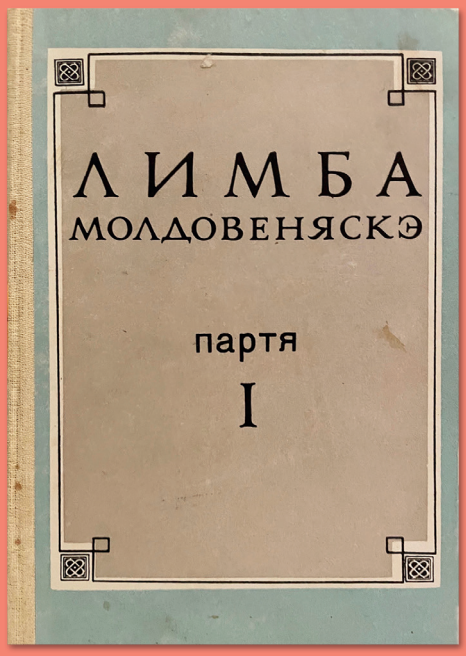
КИШИНЭУ * «ЛУМИНА» 1986

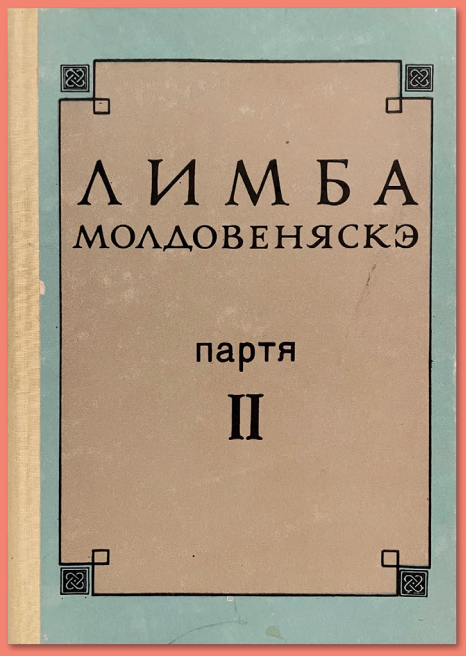
42. Modern Soviet Schoolbook of the Moldavian Language, 1986

Moldavian Language Part 1, Limba Moldovenească Partea 1. C. G. Beregian, I. V. Matcovschi et al. 301 pp. Partea 2 (Part 2). I. P. Ciorni, I. V. Matcovschi et al. 248 pp. Chisinau, Lumina, 1986. 22 x 14.5 cm. Print run of both parts 7,000.

During the whole Soviet period 'Moldavian' was written in Cyrillic letters to differentiate it from Romanian and therefore to establish a cultural and political distance between the Moldavian SSR and Romania. One of the last Soviet textbooks of Moldavian.

Very attractive pastel coloured boards. Never been used.



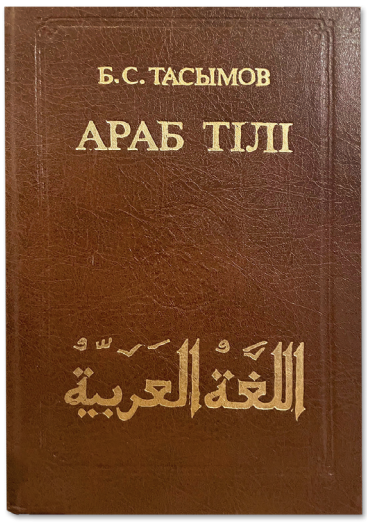


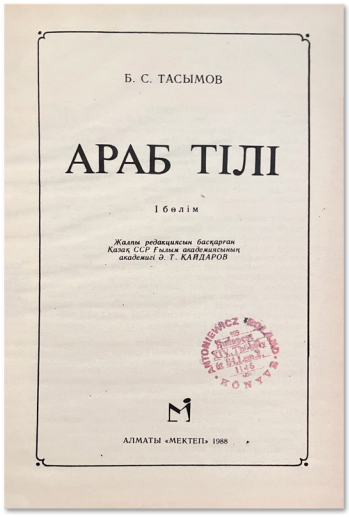
43. A Soviet-era textbook of Arabic written in Kazakh from the library of Roland Antoniewicz, aka 'Grand Prince Roland of Armenia', 1988

Arabic Language Part 1, Arab Tili 1. B. S. Tasimov. Almaty, Mektep (School) Press, 1988. 294 pp, 20.5 x 13.4 cm. Moscow, Izdatelstvo 'Sovietskaja Entsklopedija' (Soviet Encyclopaedia Press), 1972. 605 pp + (3) pp. Short Grammar: 569-605 pp, by E.I. Ubrjatova. 26.5 x 17.5 cm. Print run 20,000.

An unusual textbook with an interesting provenance.

Brown publisher's synthetic covers with title in gold lettering in Kazakh and Arabic. Book appears to be unused.





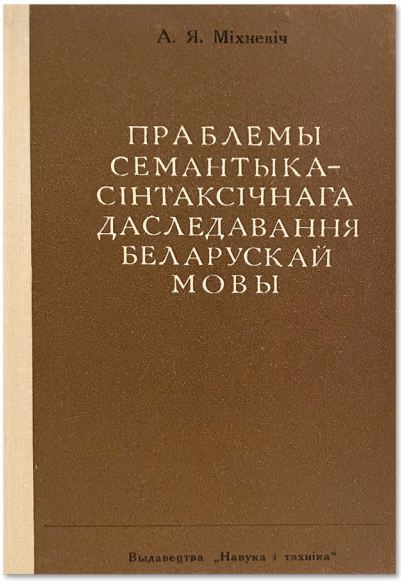
From the library of fraudster and con-man Roland Antoniewicz who was of Polish origin but moved to Hungary in the 1980's. He was a convinced Communist and it was rumoured in Budapest that he worked for the KGB.
After the collapse of the Soviet Union, Antoniewicz went to Armenia, claiming to be the descendent of the Grand Princes of West Armenia. He convinced many people, even those in Government of his identity and was well received. I have other books from his library which show that he had a special interest in the now-dissolved Armenian enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh.

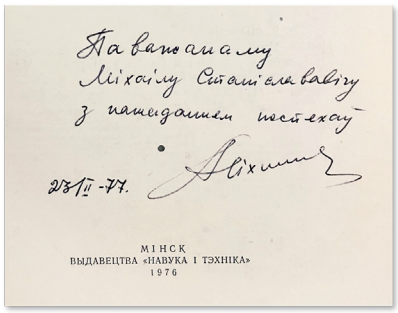
44. Important book on Belorussian linguistics signed by the author, 1976

Problems of Semantic-Syntactic Study of the Belorussian

A very specialised book on the Belorussian language, with a dedication from the author A. J. Michnevich, who is still recognised as an important figure in Belorussian linguistics. He was born in Minsk in 1936 and died in Cologne, Germany in 2020. This is an example of a Soviet academic publication with a very small print run, in this case only 735. They are interesting as often the books are important in their field and are of course hard to find.

Quarter cloth with brown boards. Condition as new.



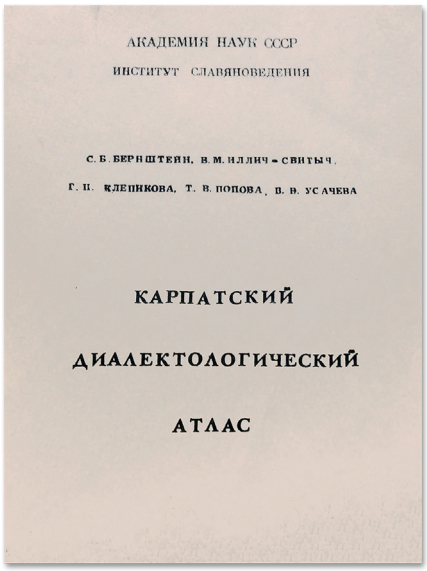


45. Modern description and atlas of the influence of foreign words on the Ukrainian language spoken in the Subcarpathian region of modern Ukraine

Karpatskii Dialektologicheskii Atlas (Carpathian Dialectological Atlas). Bernstein, Illich-Svitich, Klepikova, Popova, Usacheva. Moscow, Akademija Nauk SSSR (Soviet Academy of Sciences) Institut Slavjanovdennja (Institute of Slavonic Studies), 1967. Edition 400 copies.

A two-volume study, which includes an atlas, deals with the dialectic variations of the Ukrainian language in the Subcarpathian region. It is a multi-ethnic area that has been Austro-Hungarian, Czech, Hungarian, Soviet and Ukrainian over the last 110 years. Languages spoken there are Ukrainian, Russian, Hungarian, Rusyn and Romanian. This work just focuses on the Ukrainian language and the influence that foreign words, notably Hungarian, Romanian and Serbo-Croat, had on the Ukrainian language spoken in this region. The atlas, with 212 maps, shows the geographical distribution of these word variants and their usage, not only in the Subcarpathian region but also beyond.

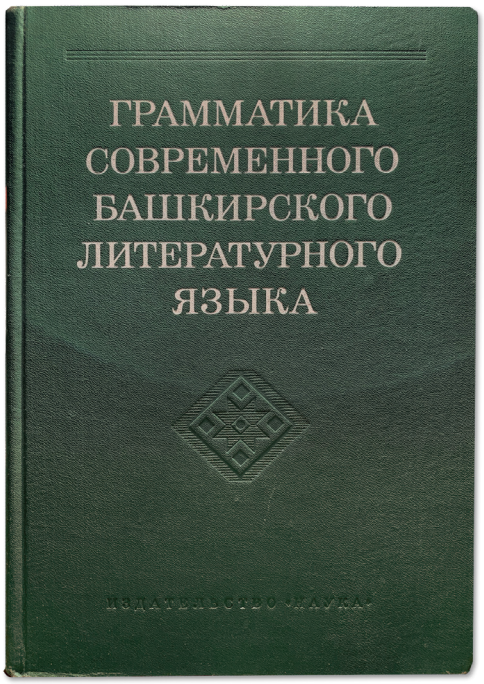
Modern ochre paper covers. Light browning and mild signs of wear to the spine and edges. A fine copy.



46. Grammar of the Bashkir language, 1981

Grammar of the Contemporary Bashkir Literary Language, Grammatika Sovremennogo Bashkirskogo Literaturnogo Yazyka. Edited by A. A. Yuldashev. Moscow, Nauka (Sciences) Publishing House, 1981. 495 pp, 26.7 x 17.8 cm. Print run 1700.

The work was produced by the Bashkir Branch of the Soviet Academy of Science. Bashkir is a Turkic language spoken by 1.2 million people mainly in Bashkorostan, a Republic within the Russian Federation in the Volga Ural region. The Republic has a population of 4.2 million and its capital is Ufa, a city centred on oil and related manufacturing. The language was written in a modified Arabic script until 1930 when it was replaced by the Unified Turkic Latin Alphabet. Like all the Turkic languages in the Soviet Union it then was transferred into a Cyrillic script in the 1930s and a modified Bashir Cyrillic spelling was introduced in 1939. This form of Bashkir orthography is still used today. It is a rare book with a print run of only 1700 copies.

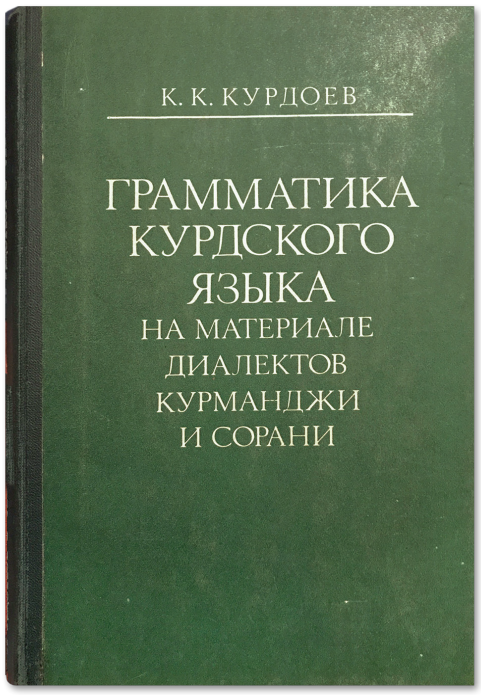


Original publisher's green cloth with title in white lettering on the front cover and spine. Fine condition.

47. Grammar of the Kurdish Language, 1978

A grammar of the Kurdish Language with Material on the Kurmanji and Sorani dialects, Grammatika Kurdskogo Yazyka na Materiale Dialektov Kurmandzhi i Sorani. K. K. Kurdoev. Moscow, Nauka (Sciences) Publishing House, 1978. 294 pp, 22 x 14.8 cm. Print run 1100.

The first grammar of Kurdish was written in 1787 by M. Garzoni, an Italian priest who lived among the Kurds and studied their language. He highlighted the similarities between Kurdish and Persian and although the book had faults, it succeeded in bringing the language to the attention of scholars. A serious interest in Kurdish began in Russia around 1850 and the present book is an attempt to describe the modern language in its two main dialectic forms Kurmanji and Sorani. Kurmanji is spoken in the Northern Kurdiish region, in Turkey, Syria and Northern Iraq and Sorani in the central region straddling the Iraqi and Iranian borders. Kurmanji is written in a variant Latin script called Hawar and Sorani is a modified form of Persian writing. There are 25 million Kurdish speakers, including the diaspora. This book had a small print run of 1100 copies.



Emerald green boards with cloth spine. Title on front board and spine. The book has been used for study with occasional pencil notes, but generally very good condition.

К



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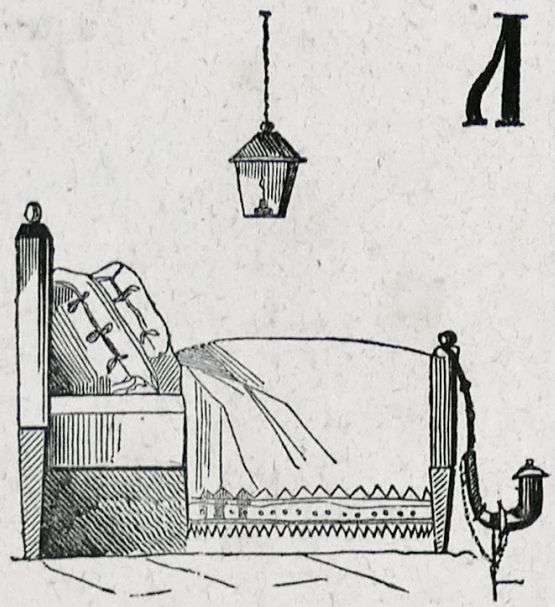

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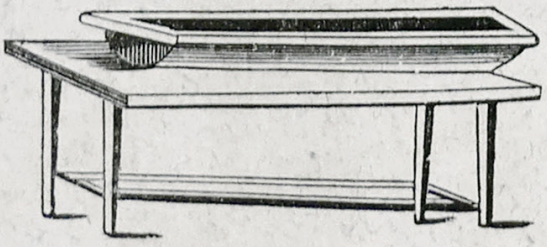


Но чви.

Ночви.

Ukrainian

Kyiv's importance as a centre for book production began in the early 17th century, and Pamwo Berynda's 1623 work present in the library was one of the first books printed at the Monastery of the Caves. The current political situation has highlighted Ukraine's long struggle for national identity. Ukrainian national consciousness in a linguistic and literary sense began in the 19th century and is reflected in the works of Shevchenko, the national poet, and Kulish, a champion of the codification of the Ukrainian language. Ukrainian existed in several dialect forms, with the western variant around Lviv being close to Polish and Eastern Ukrainian around Kharkiv influenced by Russian. At that time, Ukraine was divided between the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires. By the beginning of the last century, a standardised form of Ukrainian was being accepted, as reflected in the work of the patriotic writer Lesya Ukrainka. The library also contains a collection of postcards and books representing attempts, starting during World War I, to establish a distinct Ukrainian political identity independent of Russia and subsequently the Soviet Union.

Highlights

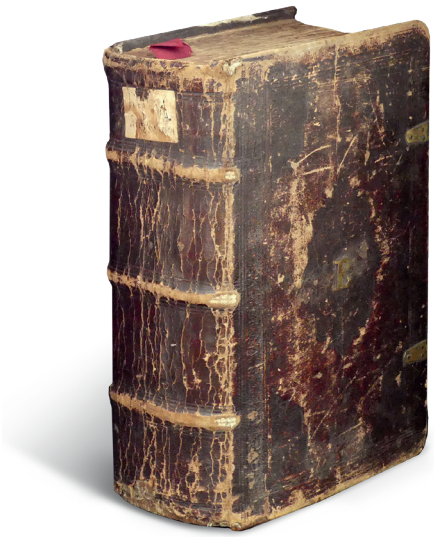
- One of the first books printed in Kyiv,1623
- Gramatka, Panteleimon Kulish, 1857
- Ukrainska Abetka, Mikula Guzluk, 1840
- Anti-Soviet Propaganda Postcards by Okrim Sudomera, 1946

48. One of the first books printed in Kyiv, 1623

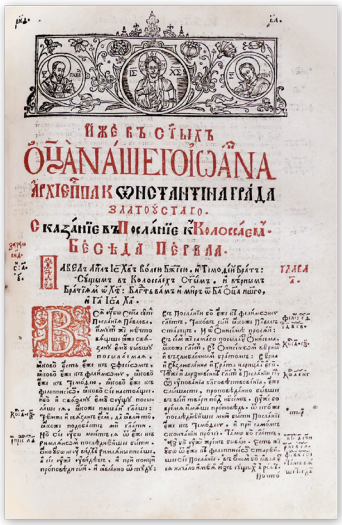
Homilies of St. John Chrysostom Archbishop of Constantinople. Translated by Pamwo Berynda and others. Kyiv Monastery of the Caves, 1623. (16) ff + 1605 pp, 33.5 x 21.5 cm.

One of the first productions of the Kyivan Brotherhood who printed books at the press of the Monastery of the Caves. The printing press started work in 1615. The Homilies of St. John Chrysostom is an enormous work of scholarship which took over two years to complete. The text, which is in double columns, is over 1600 pages long (3200 columns). It is also the most important work of indexing to be found in a 17th century Kyiv book printing, having a 39 page index. Berynda is one of the most important figures in the history of Ukrainian language development and book production. This book, being written for church use, was translated from Greek into Church Slavonic, however Berynda is best known for his Ukrainian-Slavonic dictionary (1627), which was the first of its kind. These Homilies were not solely the work of Berynda. He was a leading member of the editorial committee and also responsible for the indexing. As for St. John Chrysostom, (which means mouth of gold, so called because of eloquence), he was born in Antioch in 347 and died in 407. He was Archbishop of Constantinople and famous for the fine rhetoric of his popular sermons, which were very practical and only lightly theological in content. He is a saint of the Orthodox and Catholic Churches and venerated by Anglicans and Lutherans. In the Romanian Church he is known as Ioan Gura de Aur (mouth of gold).

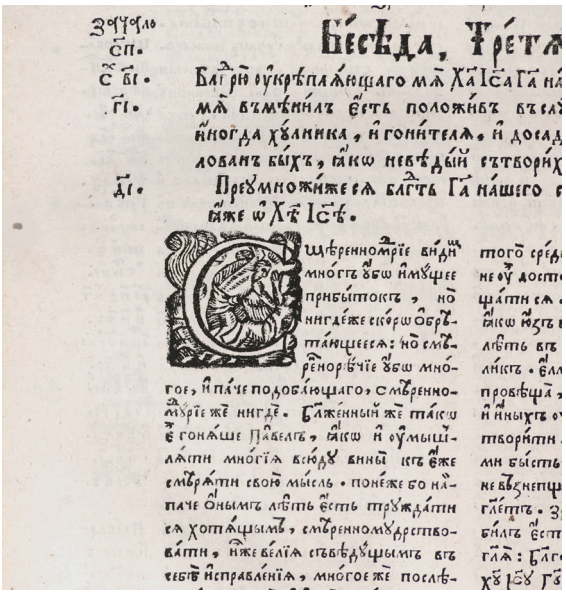
Later 19th century full leather binding with the letter 'E' in metal on the front cover. The book is complete and very clean, with occasional staining, an unusual condition for a book used in church services. The title page lacks the bottom quarter.

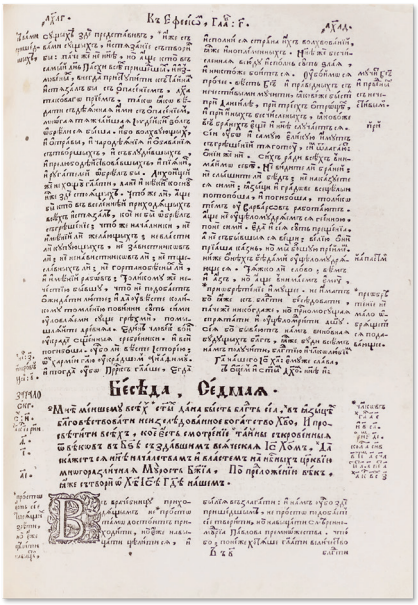










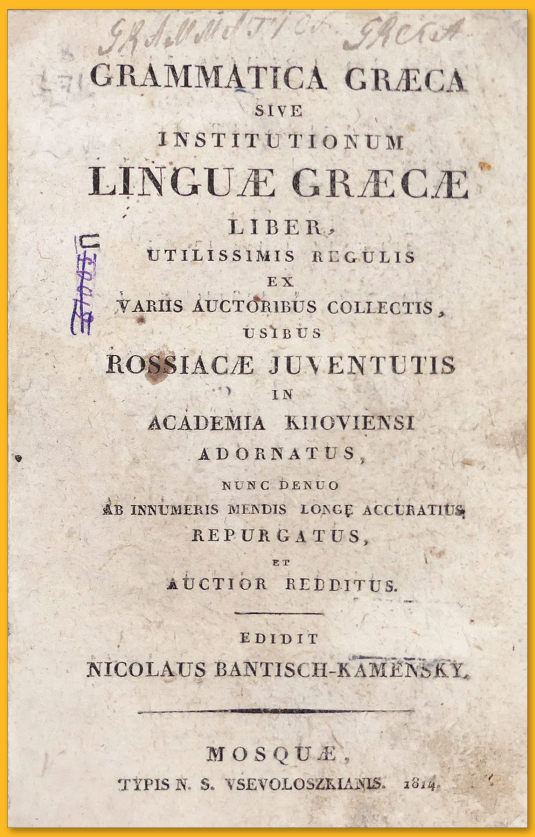


49. A Greek grammar in Latin for the use of the young students of the Kyiv Academy, 1814

Greek Grammar for the use of Russian youth at the Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Grammatica Graeca sive Institutionum Lingae Graecae... usibus Rossiacae Juventutis in Academia Kiioviensi Adornatus. Nikolai Bantisch-Kamensky. Moscow, S. Vsevoloskianis, 1814. XVI pp + 418 pp + (2) ff contents, 20.3 x 12.3 cm.

This was a standard Greek grammar for the Greek Catholic Church, originally written by Varlaam Leszczewski and first published in Wroclaw in 1746. It was subsequently adapted for use in the Kyiv Academy by Nikolai Bantisch-Kamensky, a great Bessarabian traveller and contributor to the culture of the region. The Kyiv-Mohyla Academy was the primary Greek-Catholic Institute of higher learning and was well-known for the quality of its language teaching. Bantisch-Kamensky first adapted the book in 1779, and this is a later revised edition of 1814. To this day, the Kyiv Academy University is recognised internationally one of the leading academic institutions in Ukraine.

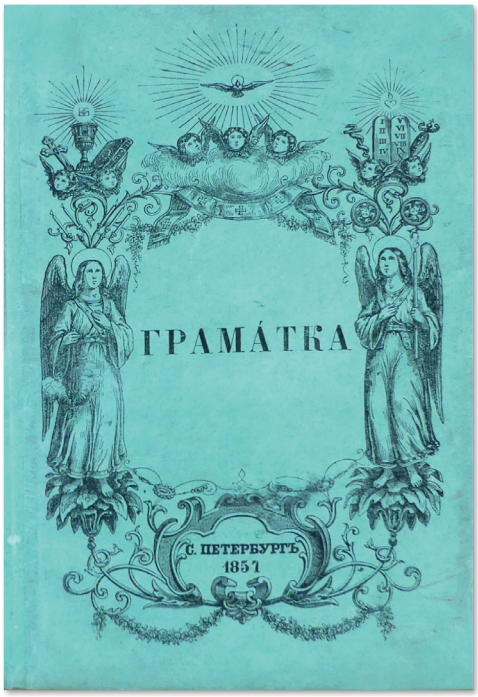
Modern quarter brown leather with mottled boards, professionally done in the style of the time. Fly leaves replaced. Interior, apart from rare marks and writing in, very fine.


GRAMMATICA GRÆCA
SIVE
INSTITUTIONUM
LINGUÆ GRÆCÆ
LIBER,
UTILISSIMIS REGULIS
EX
VARIIS AUCTORIBUS COLLECTIS,
USIBUS
ROSSIACÆ JUVENTUTIS
IN
ACADEMIA KIIOVIENSI
ADORNATUS,
NUNC DENUO
AB INNUMERIS MENDIS LONGE ACCURATIUS
REPURGATUS,
ET
AUCTIOR REDDITUS.
EDIDIT
NICOLAUS BANTISCH-KAMENSKY.
MOSQUÆ,
TYPIS N. S. VSEVOLOSZKIANIS. 1814.

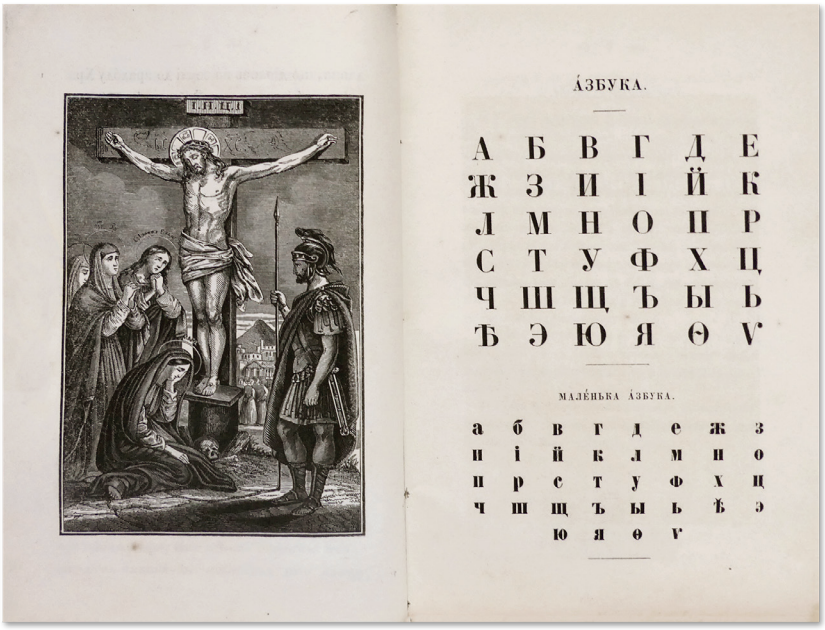
50. The first book to propose a spelling system of the modern Ukrainian language, 1857

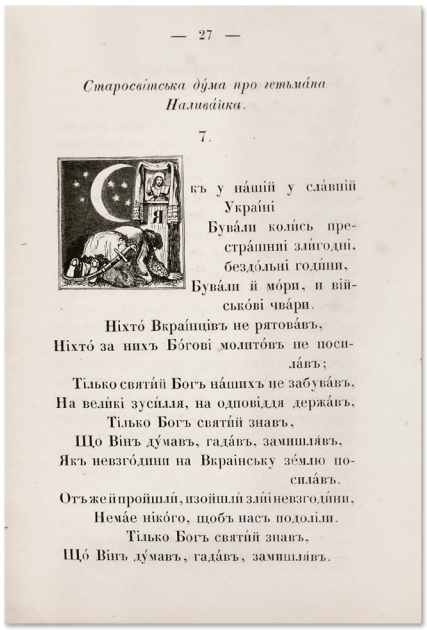
Grammar, Gramatka. Panteleimon Kulish. St. Petersburg, 1857.

To avoid the restrictions placed on the production of Ukrainian language books in Ukraine, Kulish published his classic work in St. Petersburg, where it could pass as a study of linguistics rather than a statement of national identity. Gramatka, establishes an orthography of the Ukrainian language which is mostly retained in the modern spelling system. Panteleimon Kulish was born in Voronizh, Ukraine in 1819 and died in 1897 in Motrovnivka in the same Chernigov region of Ukraine. He was a poet, novelist and patriot and was a friend of Taras Shevchenko, considered to be the father of the modern Ukrainian State. The Ukrainian alphabet that he developed was called the Kulishivka and is still relevant today. His other main works were the epic poem Ucraina (1843) and the Chorna Rada (The Black Council), a novel set in Cossack times. Along with his contribution to the development of the Ukrainian language, Kulish is remembered for the first complete translation of the Bible into modern Ukrainian, published posthumously by the British and Foreign Bible Society in 1903.



Original green paper decorative covers. Very fine condition. Light professional repairs to the delicate paper covers.





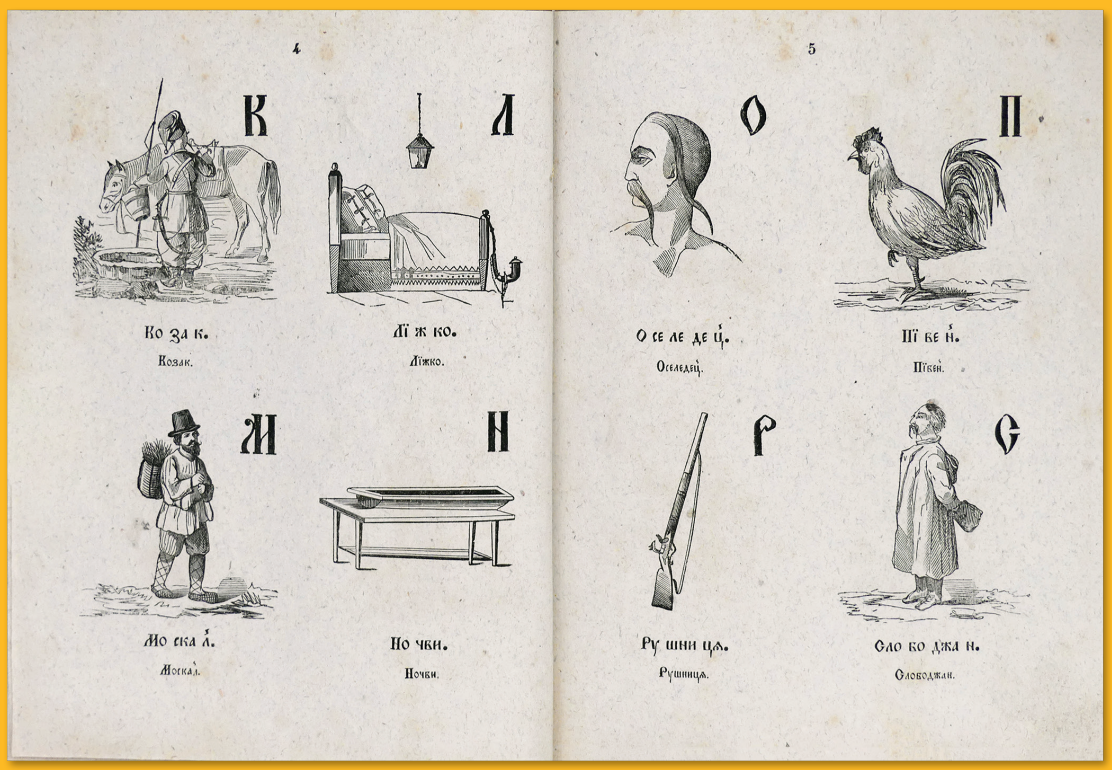
51. A finely illustrated reading book of Ukrainian language based on Church Slavonic letters, 1860

Ukrainian ABC, Ukrainska Abetka. Mikula Gaztuk. Moscow, University Press, 1860. VI pp + 117 pp, 19.8 x 15 cm.

This is a simple reading book directed at children learning Ukrainian. The book has attractive illustrations but its focus on the Church Slavonic version of the Cyrillic alphabet was not popular. However, it did succeed in introducing some new spelling features which remain in modern Ukrainian.

Ex libris label Stepana Danilenka.



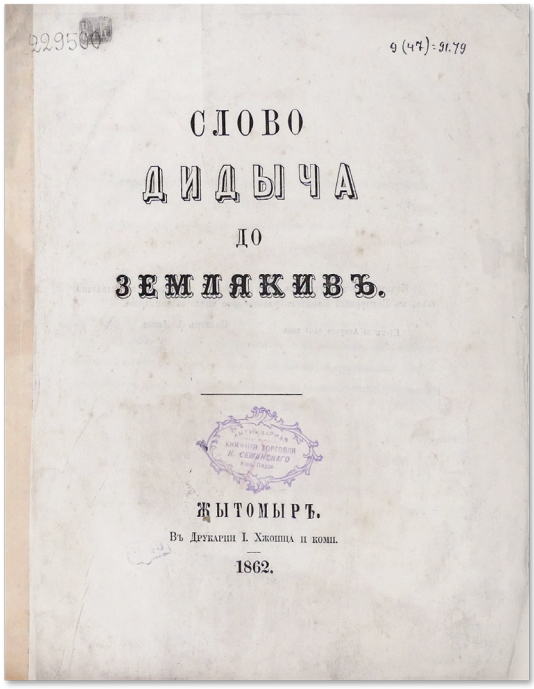


52. Advice from a landowner to peasants on bettering their lives and preserving Ukrainian culture and language, written in the variant of Ukrainian spoken in the central region near Kyiv, 1862

Words of a landowner to his countrymen, Slovo dydytcha do zemliakyv. Anonymous. Zhitomir, Khzhonshcha and Company, 1862. 26 pp, 23.2 x 17.6 cm.

A record of two conversations written by a landowner and addressed to his tenants. The first was on the importance of preserving the Ukrainian language and folklore and the necessity of sending children to school and of the peasants themselves to acquire literacy. The second part is dedicated to the manifesto of Alexander II on the liberation of serfs. It is written in the variant of Ukrainian spoken in and around Kyiv. The author writes: 'I am writing in the language of an illiterate people'. It shows how far the Ukrainian language was from general acceptance as a general medium in higher social circles.

Short unbound pamphlet without any covers. Staining on the front and last pages and some light water-staining. The title page bears the stamp of the antiquarian bookshop of K. Seminsky, Kyiv.



53. Ukrainian youth celebrating the Golden Jubilee of Kaiser Franz Joseph I, 1898

Emperor Franz Joseph I 1848-1898 a tribute from Ruthenian youth, Tsisar Frants Yosifi I 1848-1898 yuviliena pamiatka dlia ruskoi molodizhi. Omeljan Popovich. Czernowitz, Ruska Rada (Ruthenian Council), 1898. 19 pp, 21 x 13.5 cm.

A tribute from the Ruthenian (Ukrainian) youth of Bukovina. The name Ruthenian was frequently used to describe Ukrainians and their language until the end of WWI. This loyal tribute to the Austrian Emperor shows that Ukrainian nationalism was not entirely directed at an independent state but that there was a strong movement that strove for political and cultural rights within the existing structure of the Austrian Empire. This pamphlet was published in Czernowitz (Cernovitzi/Cernauti), a German, Ukrainian and Romanian-speaking city in Austrian Bukovina.

Bound in black synthetic cover with original wrappers preserved and affixed to the front and back.



Ex libris Opanas Shevtchkevich.

54. A collection of Ukrainian folksongs for young people, 1874

Ukrainian folksongs for youth, Narodnyy Rysskiy Pesny Dlia Molodezhy. A. N. Sh. Sobral. Lviv, Mihail Goleik and Alexey Shcherban, 1874. (2) pp + 208 pp + (2) ff, 15 x 11.7 cm.

This is an important rare collection of 129 popular folksongs for young people, which tell of their everyday life, joys and misfortunes and military campaigns. The collection reflects the variant of Ukrainian spoken in Western Galicia and interestingly the language of the song is similar to Rusyn as apparently Ukrainians of that region and Rusyns shared the same folksongs.

Modern elegant half-leather binding. Minor staining and ink notes on loose flyleaf and last blank page.


НАРОДНЫЙ РУССКІЙ

ПѢСНИ

для

МОЛОДЕЖИ

собралъ

А. Н. Щ.

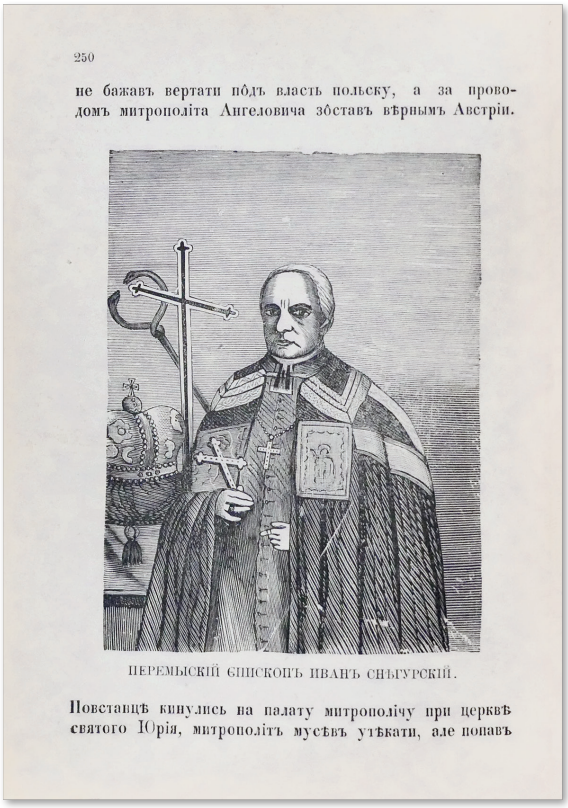
ЛЬВОВЪ, 1874.

Накладомъ Михаила Голейка и Алексея Щербана.

Изъ типографіи Института Ставропигійского

подъ управит. Ст. Гуковского.

Ex libris in ink 'Huczkowski'.


250

не бажавъ вертати подъ власть польску, а за проводомъ митрополіта Ангеловича зостав вѣрнымъ Австріи.

ПЕРЕМЫСКІЙ СПИСКОПЪ ИВАНЪ СНѢГУРСКІЙ.

Повстанцѣ кинулись на палату митрополичу при церквѣ святого Юрія, митрополитъ мусѣвъ утѣкати, але попавъ

55. An important history of Ukraine by a famous patriot, 1890

Illustrated History of Rus from the earliest times to the present day, Iliustrovana Istoriya Rusi. Alexander Grigorievich Barvinsky. Lviv, Shevhenko, 1890. VI pp + 282 pp, 19 x 13 cm. The book contains 40 illustrations in the text.

The author was a famous Ukrainian cultural and literary figure who promoted the Ukrainian national conscience through studies of history and language. This book traces the history of Rus, the original seed of the Russian Empire, with its centre in Kyiv. It covers the period of the rule of the Princes, as part of Lithuania and Poland, and finally the hegemony of Austria and Russia. Barvinsky lived in Austrian Galicia, where expression of Ukrainian national identity was free and wrote in the West Ukrainian variant of the language. He was very active in politics, being a member of the Austrian Parliament from 1891 to 1907, founder of the Christian Social Party and in 1918, Secretary for Education and Religion in the government of the West Ukrainian People's Republic.

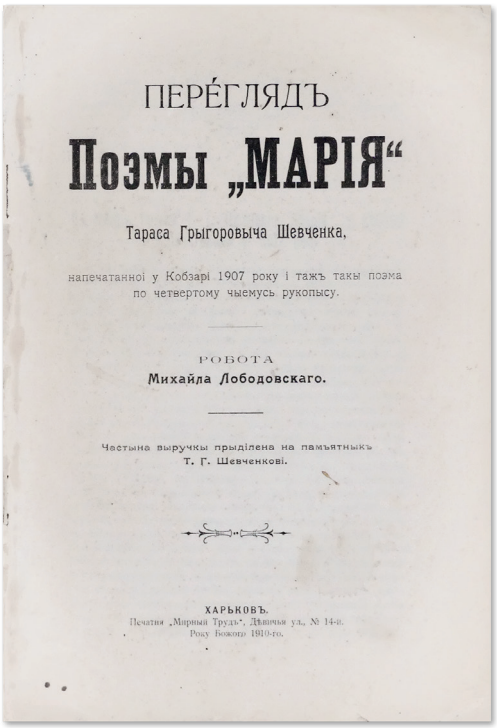
Very finely restored in a blue half-leather binding with marbled boards in the style of the period. Title on gilt decorated spine. Light browning. Very fine copy.

56. The revision of Shevchenko's poem 'Maria' published in Kharkiv, 1910

Study of Taras Shevtchenko's Poem 'Maria', Pereglyad Poemy 'Maria' Tarasa Grygorovycha Shevchenka. Mihail Lobodovskyi. Kharkiv, Mirnii Tryd, 1910. (1) f + 72 pp, 23.8 x 16 cm.

A rare and important little work by Mykhallo Lobodovskyi in which he adds a falsified additional chapter to the national writer Taras Shevchenko's poem about the Virgin Mary. The purpose of the chapter was to harmonise the poem with the Orthodox church dogma, particularly the belief in the immaculate conception of Christ. Lobodovskyi was a teacher, translator of Gogol and the publisher of a literary magazine. The text is also interesting as it is written in the Eastern variant of Ukrainian (Kharkiv) which shows strong Russian influence.

Paper covers, front wrapper missing. Stains on the title page. Otherwise clean, very good copy.


ПЕРЕ́ГЛЯДЪ
Поэмы „МАРІЯ“
Тараса Грыгоровыча Шевченка,
напечатанноі у Кобзарі 1907 року і тажъ такы поэма по четвертому чыемусь рукопысу.
РОБОТА
Михайла Лободовскаго.
Частына выручкы прыділена на памъятныкъ Т. Г. Шевченкові.
ХАРЬКОВЪ.
Печатня „Мирный Трудъ“, Дѣвичья ул., № 14-й.
Року Божого 1910-го.

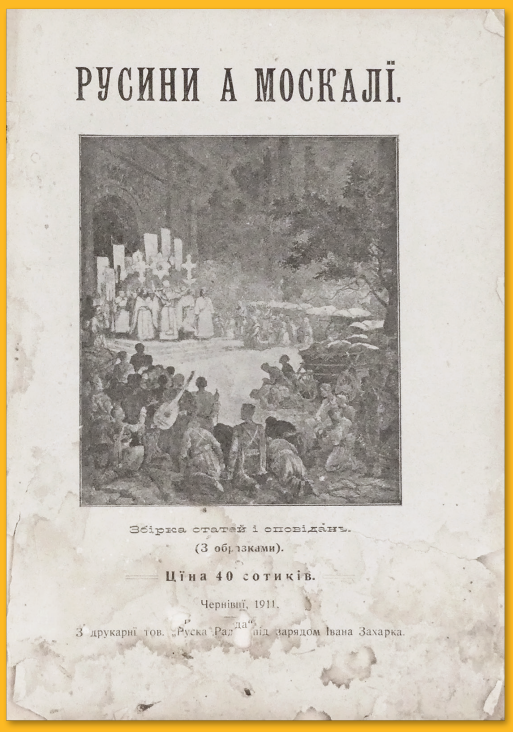
A copy of this text is held in the rare books department of the Mochnikov University of Odessa.

57. Vicious anti-Russian description of relations between Russians and Ukrainians, 1911

Ukrainians and Muscovites, Rusini a Moskali. Ivan Zakarko. Political Society of the Ruthenian (Ukrainian) Council. Chernivitsi, Ruthenian Council, 1911. 114 pp, 20.2 x 14 cm. Illustrated.

A very strong attack by Ukrainian nationalists on Russians, who in Ukrainian slang are called Moskali. It is a propaganda piece that describes in their words the history of conflict and suppression between Russia and the Ukrainian regions. A Ukrainian state was then a dream as the area of Ukrainian speakers was split between Austria (Galicia and Bukovina) and the eastern part under Russian rule. The map at the end shows Ukrainian lands are different from today's Ukrainian borders. It extends to the north and also to the Don region but excludes the Crimea, which is designated Tartar territory. Political nationalism was beginning to become strong in this period and WWI saw Ukrainian units fighting with the Austrians against the Russians, notably in the USS, the Ukrainian Rifles Brigade. A rare and still controversial anti-Russian propaganda document.

Original paper covers, torn and stained. Interior fine.


РУСИНИ А МОСКАЛЇ.
Збірка статей і оповіданъ.
(З образками).
Цїна 40 сотиків.
Чернівцї, 1911.
З друкарнї тов. „Руска Рада“ під зарядом Івана Захарка.

58. An Austrian guide to learning Ukrainian from the end of WWI, 1918



Illustrated study book of Ukrainian writing and language, Illustriertes-Praktisches Lehrbuch der ukrainischen Schrift und Sprache. Includes 115 pictures. D. Soltys. Lemberg (Lviv), A. Okpesch, 1918. 96 pp, 20.2 x 15.2 cm.

As WWI was drawing to a close in 1918 and Austria-Hungary was sensing possible defeat, an attempt was made to bring Ukrainians spiritually closer to the Empire through cultural integration. This guide to the Ukrainian language was written in Spring 1918 and it is designed for German-speakers living in Galicia to overcome the difficulties of learning Ukrainian, particularly the script. The introduction emphasises that now is the time for Officials, Military Officers and others to learn Ukrainian in the spirit of 'Bruderschaft' to defend the 'Vaterland' against the common enemy. Interestingly, the book was printed at the 'Dilo' press, which was the name of the newspaper that represented the movement for an independent West Ukrainian State, independent from Austria or Poland. Poland was re-established by the Germans in 1917, after it disappeared after the partition between Prussia, Austria and Russia in 1795. After WWI Lemberg/Lviv became part of the new Polish state. This is virtually unknown book.

Original brown paper covers. Signs of wear and internal browning but overall fine. Looks like a label has been removed from the top left of the cover, but leaving only light traces.



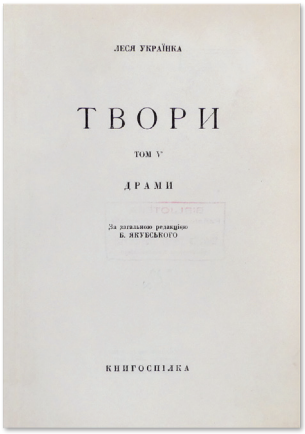


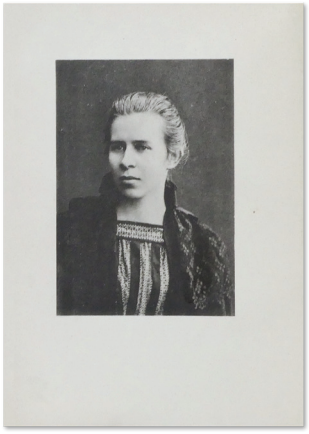
One reference to this book was found in academic literature.
A documentary witness to the disintegration of the Austrian Empire.

59. A little-known edition of the plays of the great Ukrainian writer, Lesya Ukrainka

Works Volume 5, Tvori tom V Drami. Lesya Ukrainka, edited by B. Jakubskov. Kyiv, Knigospilka, (1925). 176 pp + (2) ff + XLIV pp notes + (2) pp, 20.5 x 14 cm. Photogravure frontispiece portrait.

Lesya Ukrainka is the embodiment of the Ukrainian national spirit. Her portrait serves as a frontispiece to this virtually unknown edition of her collected works which appeared in seven volumes. This is Volume 5, containing her plays, which was printed in only 5000 copies. Lesya was born Larysa Kosach in 1871 and, despite dying at the age of 42 in 1913, she is considered one of the most important literary figures of Ukraine. She wrote about national identity and social justice and was positively viewed in early Soviet times when national aspirations were seen as a conduit for modern communist values and a contrast to the old Russian imperialism.



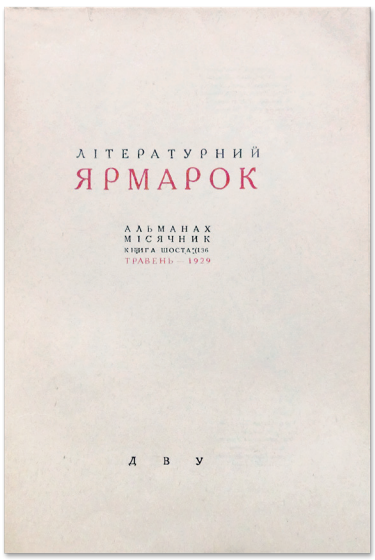


This edition is unknown in the book trade in Kyiv.

60. Ukrainian literary journal of the 1920s Jarmarok

Seven issues from 1929. Monthly literary journal.

The Literaturnii Jarmarok (Literary Fairs) was the last attempt at a free satirical and artistic journal in the Ukrainian SSR. It was published in Kharkiv and appeared in 12 issues between December 1928 and February 1930. The magazine is extremely rare as it was suppressed and half of the active contributors died in the NKVD labour camps of Soloviki and Kolyma.
The publication was known for the very high quality of the contributions, both artistic and literary. It contained, for example, plays by Mykola Kulish and prose by Mykola Khvylovy and Yuri Yankovski. The dust jacket was designed by A. Petritsky and it was criticised for both its modernism and its traditional Ukrainian cultural elements.
We have seven of the 12 issues in the library, unfortunately most of the covers are damaged but the interiors are fine.









61. United States Ukrainian Workers' Association Calendar, 1942

Ukrainskii Robitnichii Soyuz Kalendar 1942 richnik trit-syat-pershii. Scranton, Pa., Narodnoi Voli Press, 1941. 136 pp + advertisements, 23 x 15.5 cm.

The Ukrainians in the US developed a very strong sense of community, which was centred on Pennsylvania where this Calendar was printed. In 1941 the Germans invaded Ukraine and the US entered the war in the same year after Pearl Harbour. The recent events in Ukrainian and Roosevelt's full declaration of war speech (in English) are included in the calendar. Fascinating are the advertisements at the end which offer local services in Pennsylvania written in Ukrainian. They cover bars, funeral homes, bakeries, banks, magazines and insurance.

Decorative covers with some wear and tears at the edges but without any loss of text. Inside appears unread.

62. WWII Ukrainian–German technical dictionary for Ukrainian forced labourers in Germany

Ukrainian-German and German-Ukrainian Dictionary for Workers from the East, Ukrainsko-Nimetskii ta Nimetsko-Ukrainskii Promislovo-Tehnichnii Slovnik dlya Robitnikiv zi Shodu / Ukrainisch-deutsches und deutsch-ukrainisches Industrie-Wörterbuch für Ostarbeiter. Das Deutsche Volksbildungswerk in der Deutschen Arbeitsfront. Berlin, Fremdsprechendienst-Verlagsgesellschaft, (1942?). 104 pp, 19.7 x 13.5.

During WWII, forced labour from the whole of occupied Europe was brought to Germany to work in the factories and agriculture. Communication with workers was, of course, essential, therefore numerous publications were prepared to ensure effective understanding of required tasks. This dictionary with its unusual and interesting cover design was for Ukrainian Ostarbeiter in industry. The introduction states that another booklet had been prepared for agriculture. On the back cover there is a list of newspaper titles that were produced for the various nationalities of labourers. For example, 'Rodina' the newspaper for Bulgarians, 'Broen' for Danes, 'Trud' for Russians. There were also workers in Germany from Italy and Spain, which were not occupied but which provided voluntary labour, motivated by the pay and the poor economic conditions at home.

Decorative brown paper covers with light signs of wear. Interior very fine.



No copies known in German institutions.

63. A complete set of anti–Soviet propaganda postcards from Ukraine in 1944/45, after the defeat of the Nazi occupation

Seven anti-Soviet propaganda postcards by Okhrim Sudomora.

A very rare collection of seven anti-Soviet Ukrainian postcards by Okhrim Sudomora and based on illustrations from his 1944 children's book, 'Fun, Work, Play'. After the defeat of the Nazi occupiers of Ukraine, a guerrilla war continued to be waged against Soviet rule until about 1951. This series, probably printed after the War, is unusual to be found complete, and is perhaps the most forceful artistic expression of anti-Soviet sentiment in the period, with the Soviets being compared directly to Nazis. They were described in detail in an article by the leading expert of Ukrainian literature, Emil Allakhverdov.













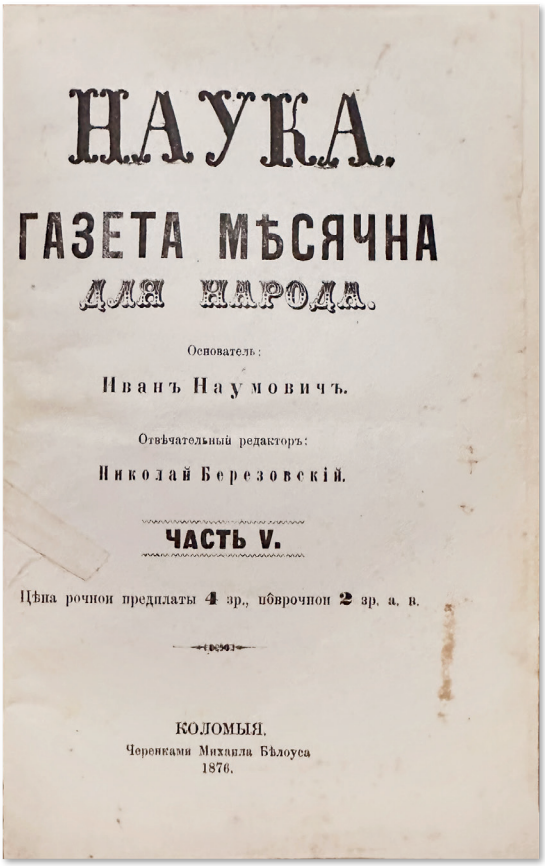


64. Nauka Gazeta

Science Monthly Journal for the People, Part 5, Nauka Gazeta Misyachna dlya naroda, Chast 5. Ivan Naumovitch, General Editor Nikolai Berezovskii. Kolomiya, Mihail Belous, 1876. 576 pp, 22.5 x 15 cm.

A yearbook for the Carpathian Rusines who lived in the regions of Poland and Eastern Slo First edition of Obradovic's vakia known as Lemko Rusyns. It was edited by Ivan Naumovitch, one of the earliest promoters of the Lemko Rusyn identity. Many of the articles in this publication refer to religious matters. Written in Rusyn.

Worn half-cloth binding. Front cover slightly loose but not detached. Very light staining. Interior very good.


НАУКА.

ГАЗЕТА МѢСЯЧНА

ДЛЯ НАРОДА.

Основатель:

Иванъ Наумовичъ.

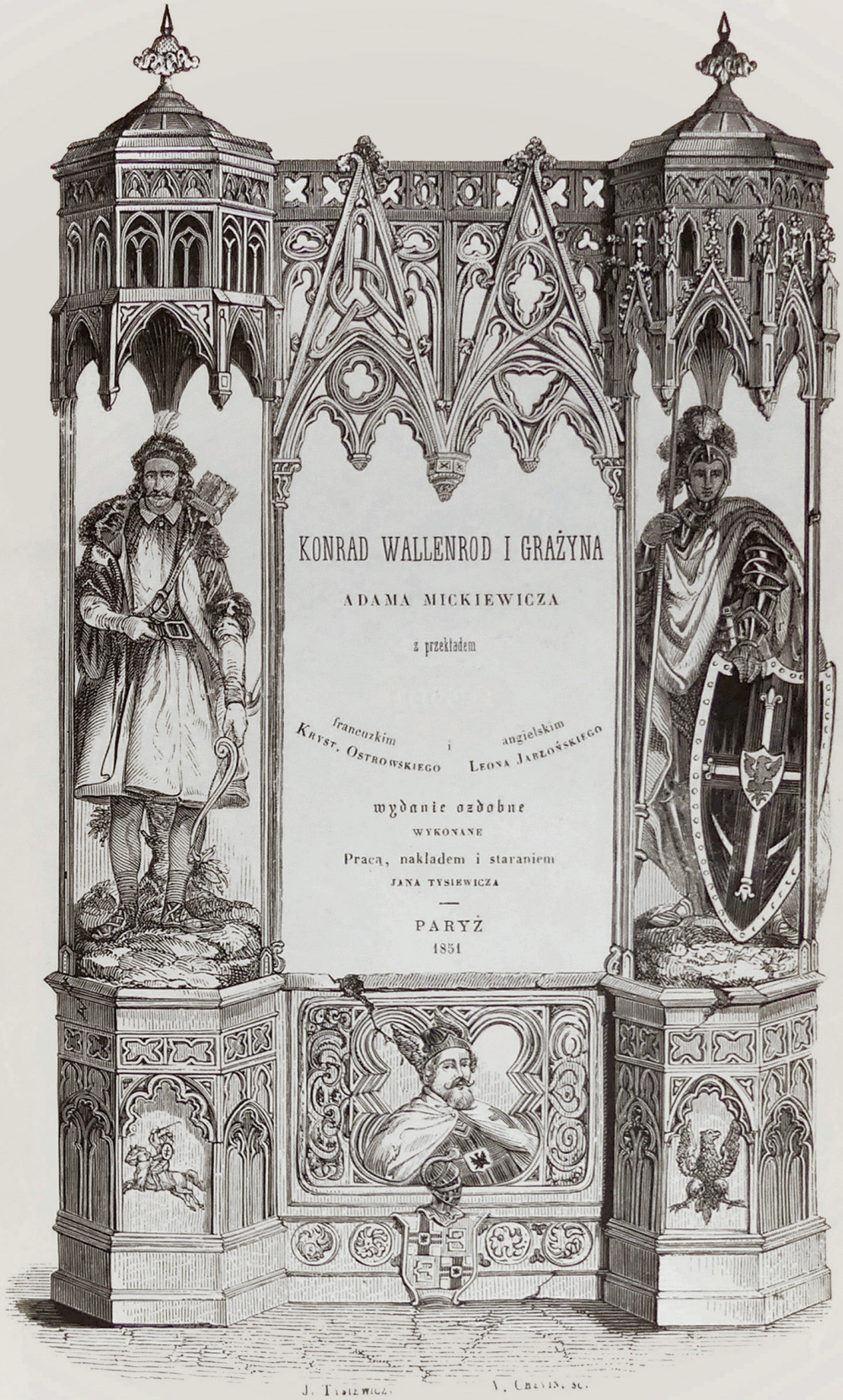
Отвѣчательный редакторъ:

Николай Березовскій.

ЧАСТЬ V.

Цѣна рочной предплаты 4 зр., пѣврочной 2 зр. а. в.

КОЛОМЫЯ.
Черенками Михаила Бѣлоуса
1876.


KONRAD WALLENROD I GRAŻYNA
ADAMA MICKIEWICZA
z przekładem
francuzkim
Kryst. Ostrowskiego
i
angielskim
Leona Jabłońskiego
wydanie ozdobne
WYKONANE
Pracą, nakładem i staraniem
JANA TYSIEWICZA
PARYŻ
1851

Polish and West Slavic Languages

Around Poland, there are several minority languages, such as Sorbian in the southeast of Germany and Rusyn in southern Poland, Ukraine, and eastern Hungary.

Highlights

- Russian Grammar of the Polish Language, Kyiv, 1831
- First Significant Grammar of Latvian, 1685
- Carpatian Rusyn ABC, 1930

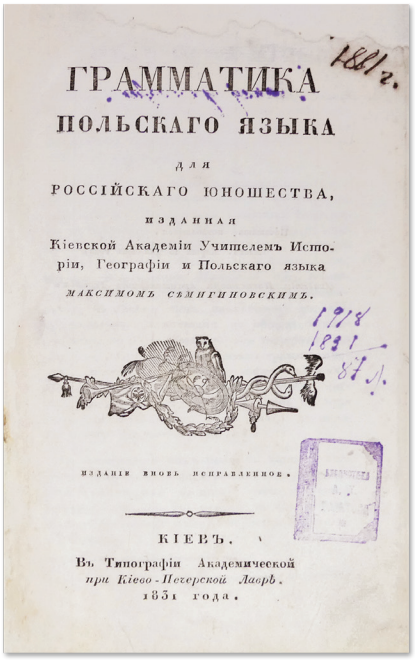
Polish

65. Little-known Russian-language grammar of Polish published in Kyiv,

Grammar of Polish language for Russian youth, Grammatika Polskago Yazyka dlya rossiiskago yunoshestva. Maxim Semiginovsk. Kyiv, Academy Press, 1831. (4) ff + 162 pp + (1) pp, 20.5 x 12.5 cm.

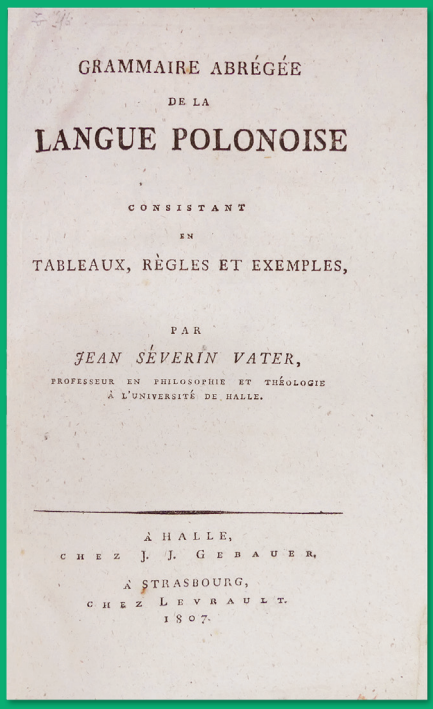
This is a little-known grammar of Polish written in Russian, published in Kyiv in 1831. Poland was part of the Russian Empire and use of the Polish language at the time was suppressed.

Contemporary boards, illegible private stamp and some ink notes on the title page. Inside very clean. Front and rear loose flyleaves missing.



ГРАММАТИКА
ПОЛЬСКАГО ЯЗЫКА
ДЛЯ
РОССІЙСКАГО ЮНОШЕСТВА,
ИЗДАННАЯ
Кіевской Академіи Учителемъ Исторіи, Географіи и Польскаго языка
МАКСИМОМЪ СЕМИГИНОВСКИМЪ.
ИЗДАНІЕ ВНОВЬ ИСПРАВЛЕННОЕ.
КІЕВЪ.
Въ Типографіи Академической при Кіево-Печерской Лаврѣ.
1831 года.

Book was found in Israel. Extremely rare. Very few copies known.



GRAMMAIRE ABRÉGÉE
DE LA
LANGUE POLONOISE
CONSISTANT
EN
TABLEAUX, RÈGLES ET EXEMPLES,
PAR
JEAN SÉVERIN VATER,
PROFESSEUR EN PHILOSOPHIE ET THÉOLOGIE
À L'UNIVERSITÉ DE HALLE.
À HALLE,
CHEZ J. J. GEBAUER,
À STRASBOURG,
CHEZ LEVRAULT.
1807.

From the library of the great bibliophile, Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872). Bookseller's notes on inside loose flyleaf.

66 French language Grammar of Polish by the great German linguist, Johann Severin Vater, 1807

Short grammar of the Polish language, Grammaire abrégée de la langue polonaise consistant en tableaux, règles et exemples. Jean Severin Vater. Halle, Gebauer and Strasbourg Levrault, 1807. VI pp + (1) ff + 8-46 pp + (2) ff, 22.6 x 13.7 cm.

Vater (1771-1826) was one of the greatest German linguists of the early 19th century, known particularly for his recording of a wide range of languages. He completed Adelung's Mithriades which recorded examples of the Lord's Prayer in over 500 languages and dialects in four volumes published between 1807 and 1817. This short grammar of Polish contains four tables of grammar and vocabulary.

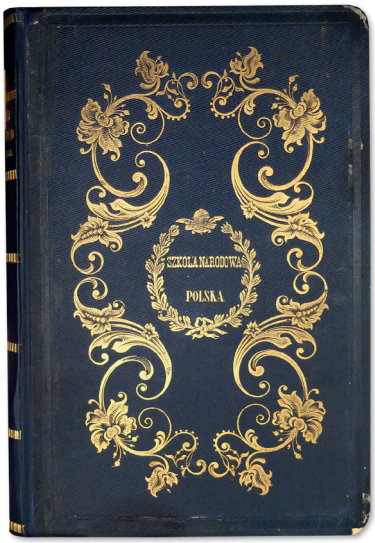
Decorated cloth boards, earlier tan Morocco title on spine. Minor wear and light toning of leaves. Near fine copy.

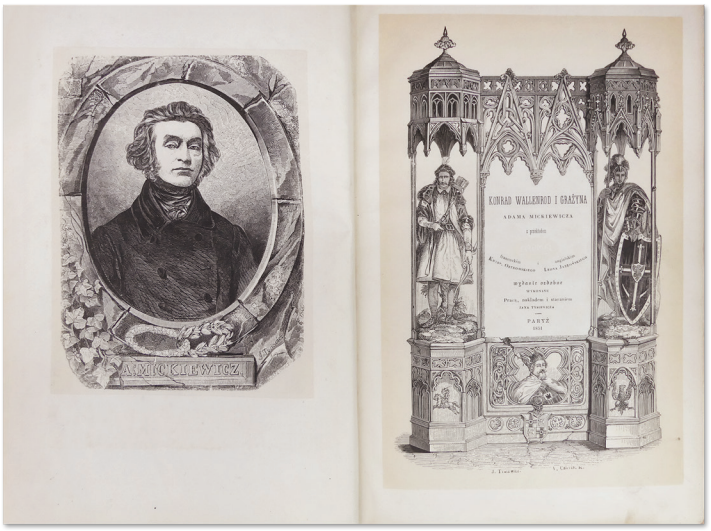
67. Mickiewicz's Konrad Wallenrod, 1851

Konrad Wallenrod I Grażyna. Adam Mickiewicz. Paris, 1851.

Adam Mickiewicz (1798-1855), Poland's national poet, was born in today's Belarus and died in Istanbul. This book contains two of his epic poems, Konrad Wallenrod, set in Polish-Lithuania in the Middle Ages, and Grazyna. The text is presented bilingually in Polish and French and the front cover bears the stamp of the Szkola Narodnowa Polska in Paris. There was a very large Polish exile community in Paris and this edition could either have been prepared especially for the school or presented by the school as a prize.

Embossed highly decorative blue cloth binding typical of mid-, late 19th century France.





Sorbisch/Sorbian

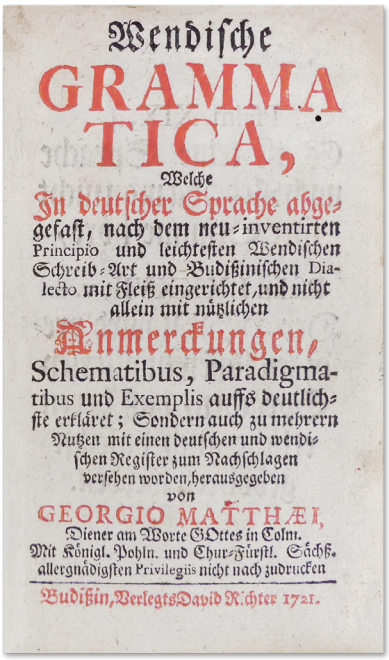
A West Slavic language spoken in the Lausitz area of South-Eastern Germany within Lower Silesia – the only part of Silesia that remains in Germany

68. First grammar of Sorbian, 1721

Wendish Grammar, Wendische Grammatica. Georg Mattei. Bautzen, David Richter, 1721. (8) ff + 194 pp + Deutsch und Wendisch Register (33) ff + (4) ff, 16.3 x 9.3 cm.

First grammar of the Sorbian language, also known as Wendish.

Contemporary half-leather, worn with slight damage to top and bottom of spine and front cover. Inside very clean, very occasional loss of letters due to worm holes. Very good condition.

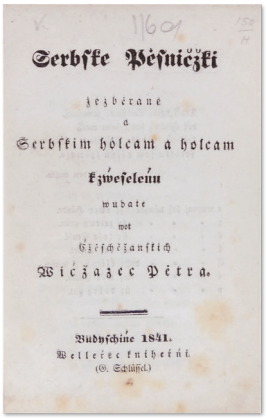

Wendiſche
GRAMMA
TICA,
Welche
In deutſcher Sprache abgefaſt, nach dem neu-inventirten Principio und leichteſten Wendiſchen Schreib-Art und Budiſſiniſchen Dialecto mit Fleiß eingerichtet, und nicht allein mit nützlichen
Anmerckungen,
Schematibus, Paradigmatibus und Exemplis auffs deutlichſte erkläret; Sondern auch zu mehrern Nutzen mit einen deutſchen und wendiſchen Regiſter zum Nachſchlagen verſehen worden, herausgegeben
von
GEORGIO MATTHÆI,
Diener am Worte GOttes in Coln.
Mit Königl. Pohln. und Chur-Fürſtl. Sächſ. allergnädigſten Privilegiis nicht nachzudrucken
Budiſſin, Verlegts David Richter 1721.

69. Sorbian folk songs, 1853

Sorbian Songs, Srbske pesnicky. Bautzen, Peter Wiczazec Wellerec (G. Schüssel), 1853. 30 pp + (1) ff, 15 x 10.5 cm.

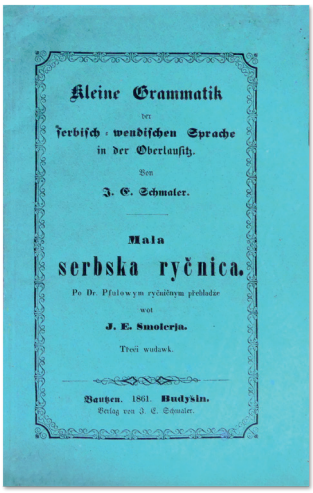
A collection of Sorbian folk songs.

Late 19th century cloth binding.
Title on leather spine label.





Ex libris Biblioteca Lindesiana, the family library of the Earls of Crawford and Balcarres. This is the bookplate of James Lindsey, 26th Earl of Crawford. The library was one of the most important in Britain but was dispersed, with items added to the British Library, National Library of Scotland and Cambridge University Library.



70. Short grammar of Sorbian, 1861

Short grammar of the Serb-Wendish language, Kleine Grammatik der serbisch-wendischen Sprache. Jan Smoler. Third edition. Bautzen, privately printed, 1861.
48 pp, 20 x 13 cm.

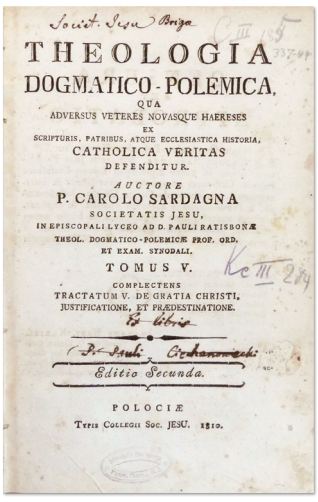
The second grammar of Sorbian. Confusingly, the language is sometimes referred to as Serbian, but it is a very distinct West Slavic language. Dedication from the author.

Very fine copy in original green paper wrappers. Slight water stain.

71. Jesuit book printed in Belarus when the Order was banned in Europe

Theologia Dogmatico-Polemico qua adversus veteresnovasque haereses…catholica veritas defenditur, P. Carolo Sardagna Tomus V. Polock, Press of the Society of Jesus. 1810. (6) ff + 479 pp + (13) ff, 22.4 x 14.2 cm.

A scarce Jesuit production from the monastery of Polock, then in Russia and now in Belarus. The book, which is a defence of the Catholic faith against heresies, is much more important for its place of publication and its subsequent history than its contents. The first edition of this work appeared in Cologne. The Jesuits were banned in 1773 by Clement XIV and remained so until 1814. Catherine the Great did not apply the ban in Russia and so the Order moved its General Curia to Polock, where it remained until they were banned from Russia by Alexander I in 1820. The ownership of the book shows that after the dissolution of the Order in Russia, a member of the Order with a Polish name moved to Brig in Switzerland where there was a Jesuit college from 1663-1773 and again from 1814-47.



Manuscript ex libris Paul Ciechanowiecki and in the same hand 'Societ. Jesu Briga'. Also bears the stamp of the Bibliotheca Theologorum Prov. Germ. The College in Brig was integrated into the German organisation after 1847. Late 19th century library binding. Inside very clean.

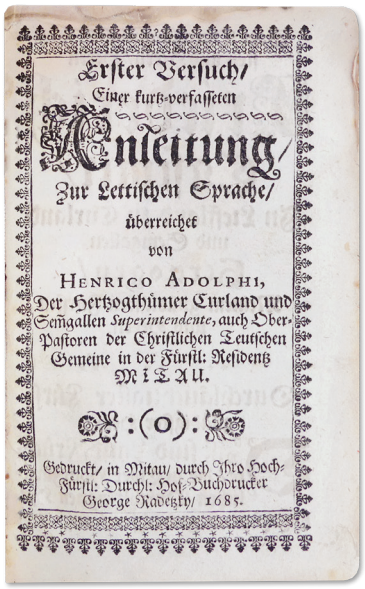
Latvian

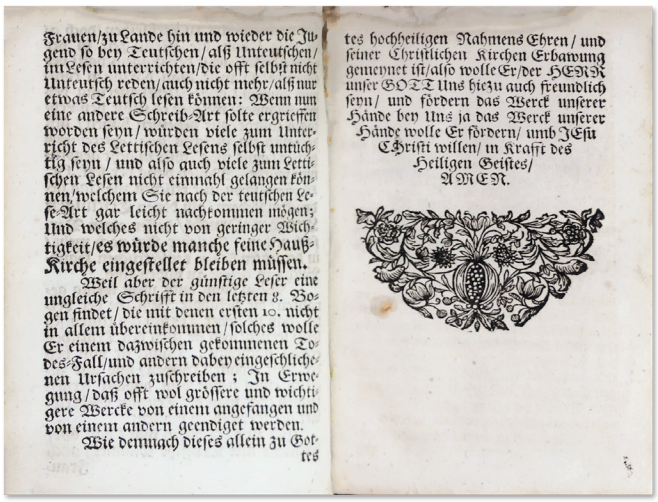
72. First significant grammar of Latvian, 1685

First attempt at a short introduction to the Latvian language, Erster Versuch einer kurzverfassten Anleitung zu Lettischen Sprache. Heinrich Adolph. Mitau, George Radesky, 1685. (15) ff + 264 pp, 15.4 x 9.4 cm.

Considered to be the first serious grammar of the Latvian language.

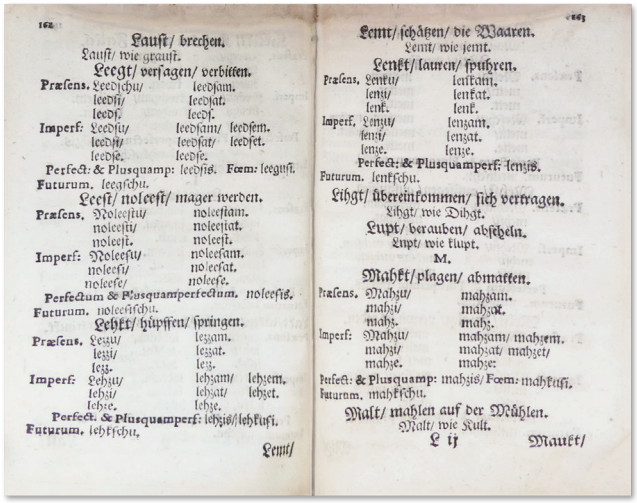
Original full leather binding. Well-preserved. Top edge of pages shows some water damage with no loss of text.


Erſter Verſuch/
Einer kurtz-verfaſſeten
Anleitung/
Zur Lettiſchen Sprache/
überreichet
von
HENRICO ADOLPHI,
Der Hertzogthümer Curland und Señgallen *Superintendente*, auch Ober-Paſtoren der Chriſtlichen Teutſchen Gemeine in der Fürſtl: Reſidentz MITAU.
Gedruckt/ in Mitau/ durch Ihro Hoch-Fürſtl: Durchl: Hof-Buchdrucker George Radetzky/ 1685.


Frauen/zu Lande hin und wieder die Jugend ſo bey Teutſchen/alß Unteutſchen/ im Leſen unterrichten/die offt ſelbſt nicht Unteutſch reden/auch nicht mehr/alß nur etwas Teutſch leſen können: Wenn nun eine andere Schreib-Art ſolte ergrieffen worden ſeyn/würden viele zum Unterricht des Lettiſchen Leſens ſelbſt untüchtig ſeyn / und alſo auch viele zum Lettiſchen Leſen nicht einmahl gelangen können/welchem Sie nach der teutſchen Leſe-Art gar leicht nachkommen mögen; Und welches nicht von geringer Wichtigkeit/es würde manche feine Hauß-Kirche eingeſtellet bleiben müſſen.

Weil aber der günſtige Leſer eine ungleiche Schrifft in den letzten 8. Bogen findet/ die mit denen erſten 10. nicht in allem übereinkommen/ſolches wolle Er einem dazwiſchen gekommenen Todes-Fall/und andern dabey eingeſchlichenen Urſachen zuſchreiben ; In Erwegung/daß offt wol gröſſere und wichtigere Wercke von einem angefangen und von einem andern geendiget werden.

Wie demnach dieſes allein zu Gottes hochheiligen Nahmens Ehren/ und ſeiner Chriſtlichen Kirchen Erbawung gemeynet iſt/alſo wolle Er/der HERR unſer GOTT Uns hiezu auch freundlich ſeyn/ und fördern das Werck unſerer Hände bey Uns ja das Werck unſerer Hände wolle Er fördern/ umb JEſu Chriſti willen/ in Krafft des Heiligen Geiſtes/
AMEN.


Lauſt/ brechen.
Lauſt/ wie grauſt.
Leegt/ verſagen/ verbitten.
Præſens. Leedſchu/ leedſam.
leedſi/ leedſat.
leedſ. leedſ.
Imperf: Leedſiu/ leedſam/ leedſem.
leedſi/ leedſat/ leedſet.
leedſe. leedſe.
Perfect: & Plusquamp: leedſis. Fœm: leeguſi.
Futurum. leegſchu.
Leeſt/ noleeſt/ mager werden.
Præſens. Noleeſtu/ noleeſtam.
noleeſti/ noleeſtat.
noleeſt. noleeſt.
Imperf: Noleeſtu/ noleeſtam.
noleeſti/ noleeſtat.
noleeſe/ noleeſe.
Perfectum & Plusquamperfectum. noleeſis.
Futurum. noleeſchu.
Lehkt/ hüpffen/ ſpringen.
Præſens. Lezu/ lezam.
lezi/ lezat.
lez. lez.
Imperf: Lehzu/ lehzam/ lehzem.
lehzi/ lehzat/ lehzet.
lehze. lehze.
Perfect. & Plusquamperf: lehzis/lehkuſi.
Futurum. lehkſchu.
Lemt/

Lemt/ ſchätzen/ die Waaren.
Lemt/ wie jemt.
Lenkt/ lauren/ ſpühren.
Præſens. Lenku/ lenkam.
lenki/ lenkat.
lenk. lenk.
Imperf. Lenku/ lenkam.
lenki/ lenkat.
lenke. lenke.
Perfect: & Plusquamperf: lenkis.
Futurum. lenkſchu.
Lihgt/ übereinkommen/ ſich vertragen.
Lihgt/ wie Dihgt.
Lupt/ berauben/ abſehen.
Lupt/ wie klupt.
M.
Mahkt/ plagen/ abmatten.
Præſens. Mahku/ mahkam.
mahki/ mahkat.
mahk. mahk.
Imperf: Mahku/ mahkam/ mahkem.
mahki/ mahkat/ mahket/
mahke. mahke.
Perfect: & Plusquamp: mahkis/ Fœm: mahkuſi.
Futurum. mahkſchu.
Malt/ mahlen auf der Mühlen.
Malt/ wie Kult.
L ij Maukt/

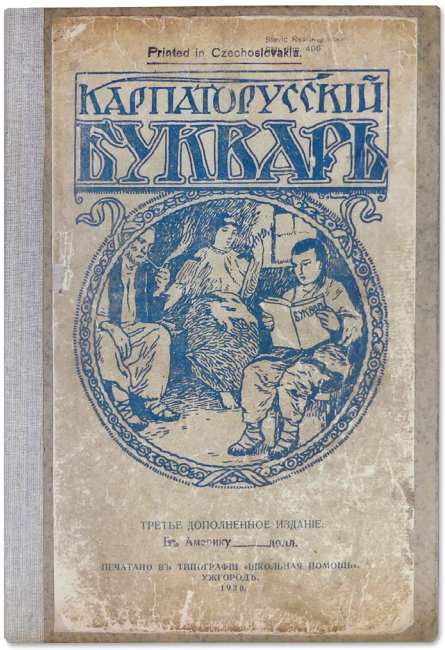
Rusyn (Subcarpathian and Lemko)

73. Carpathian Rusyn ABC, 1930

Carpatho-Russian reading book, Karpatorusskii Bukvar. I. Pobosh and P. Fedor. Third Edition. Uzsgorod, Tipografia Shkolnaya Pomosht, 1930. 94 pp + (1) pp, 22.5 x 15 cm.

Written for school children by the Russophile, Pavel Fedor. He propagated a version of Carpatho-Rusyn that was close to Russian. This variant of Rusyn was a type of old-fashioned literary Russian. It also uses the old form of orthography that was abolished by the Soviets in the early 1920s.

Half-cloth binding with original paper cover affixed. Some neat repairs at end with tape. Bears the stamp on the front cover 'Printed in Czechoslovakia' as the Subcarpathian region was part of that country for most of the inter-war period up until 1938.

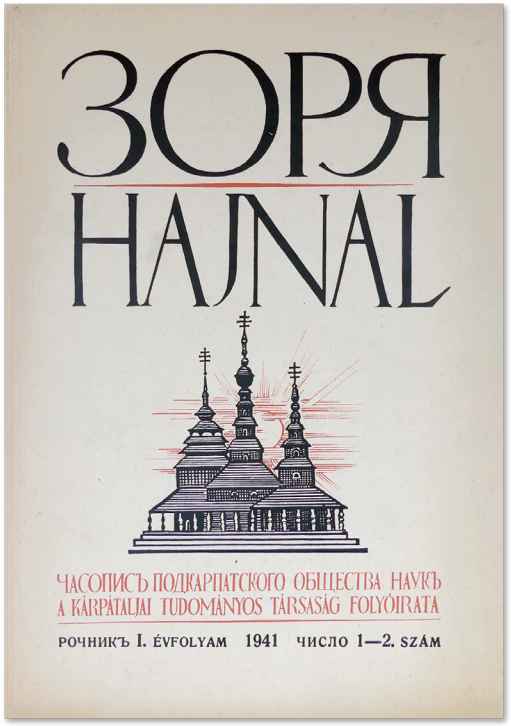

Printed in Czechoslovakia.
КАРПАТОРУССКІЙ БУКВАРЬ
ТРЕТЬЕ ДОПОЛНЕННОЕ ИЗДАНІЕ.
Въ Америку ____ долл.
ПЕЧАТАНО ВЪ ТИПОГРАФІИ „ШКОЛЬНАЯ ПОМОЩЬ".
УЖГОРОДЪ.
1930.

74. Bilingual Hungarian–Rusyn Journal from period of WWII, 1940

Dawn, Zorjá/Hajnal. A Kárpátaljai Tudományos Társaság Folyóirata. First year numbers 1/2. Uzsgorod, 1940. (Further issues of this journal are also included). 196 pp, 24.5 x 17.5 cm.

Bilingual Hungarian and Rusyn cultural journal which promotes Rusyn culture within the context of political control by Hungary. The journal continued publication until 1944. It was published by the Subcarpathian Scientific Association which was the main organ for Hungarian-Rusyn cultural relations during this period. Separately in the library there is an extract from issues of Zorja from 1943. They are unbound and covering issues 15-38 of that year. They are interesting from a textual perspective giving further insight into the culture of the region during the renewed period of Hungarian rule in the time of Admiral Horthy.

Original covers in very fine condition. Additional copies of this journal which are also in the library lack covers but are of interest for their contents.





75. Ukrainian poetry from the Subcarpathian region, 1936

Almanac of Subcarpathian Ukrainian Poetry, Almanakh pidkarpatskikh ukrainskikh pismennikiv. A. Vorona and M. Chrapka. Sevlush, Drukarija Ignata Rota, 1936. 182 pp + (2) pp, 21.2 x 17.6 cm.

An anthology of poems written in Ukrainian language by poets from the Subcarpathian region. The language of the poetry contains some local dialectic variants. The place of publication, Sevlush is known today as Vynogradiv, a town with a population of 25,000. Books printed there are unusual.

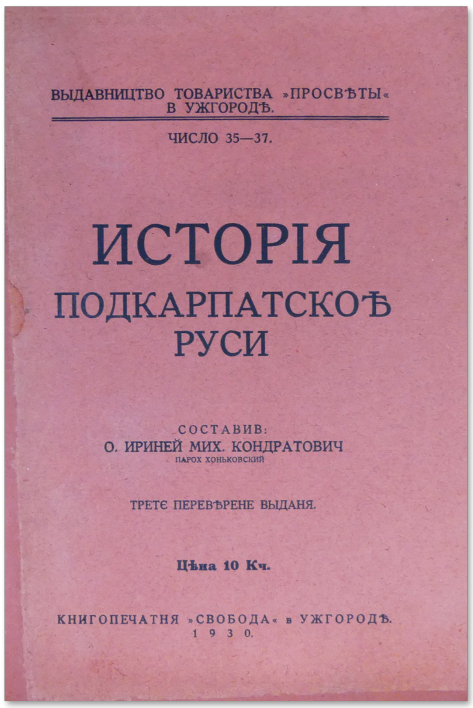
Original yellow and black paper covers. In very good condition. No staining.

76. An important history of the Sub-carpathian Rusyns, 1930

History of the Subcarpathian Rusyns, Istoriya podkarpatskoi rusi. Mihail Kondratovitch. Third revised edition. Uzsgorod, Knigopetchatnya 'Svoboda', 1930. 108 pp + (4) pp, 23 x 15 cm.

Important illustrated history of the Subcarpathian region written in the Rusyn language. It deals with the history of the Rusyns, explaining their fate after WW1 when the region was transferred from Austro-Hungary to Czechoslovakia. This book has been recently reprinted.

Original orange soft covers. Spine professionally strengthened. Excellent condition.





77. Religious text in Rusyn, 1940

Seven Words of Jesus Christ, Sedm Slova Iisusa Hrista na Krest. Ungvar (Uzsgorod), Szekely es Illes, no date (1940?). 32 pp, 19 x 13 cm.

Short religious pamphlet in Subcarpathian Rusyn language with illustrations in text.

Illustrated paper covers. Spine worn off and rear detached. Front cover in fine condition. Attractive. Small loss of paper at bottom edge without affecting text.


Сербїа.
Болгарїа.
Рагуза
Мѵсїа.
Яподїа
Славонїа нынѣш.
Кроацїа
Славонїа Дунавская
Силнїи Стефанъ
Далмацїа.
Сирмїа.
Дарданїа.
Тривалїа.
Рама.
Македонїа.
Херцеговїна
Ѳессалїа
Дакїа.
Греческая
Рассїа.
Епѵръ.
Босна.
Албанїя.
Іллѵрїческа.
Царство от Немани уставленное
Вѣмъ твоя дѣла и труди
и за имя мое трудился еси
Апок. глав. 7.

Bulgarian, Czech, Slovak, Slovincian

Books in the Czech literary language were regularly printed in the 16th century. Modern Bulgarian and Slovak only developed a codified form in the 18th and 19th centuries. Old Bulgarian was the language of the Orthodox Church, which hindered its modernisation in written form. The first grammar of modern Bulgarian appeared in 1835. Before that, Bulgarian had various spoken dialects from Macedonia in the west to Bessarabia in the east. The first book about the Slovak language appeared in the 1790s. Slovincian, a Slavic language spoken on the Baltic coast of Pomerania, became extinct around 1900.

Highlights

- Venelin on the Revival of Modern Bulgarian Literature, 1842
- Unique Copy of Poems in several Languages in honour of Prince Alexander I of Bulgaria
- Bernolak's first Grammar of Slovak, 1790
- The most Important Book on the Slovincian Language, 1903

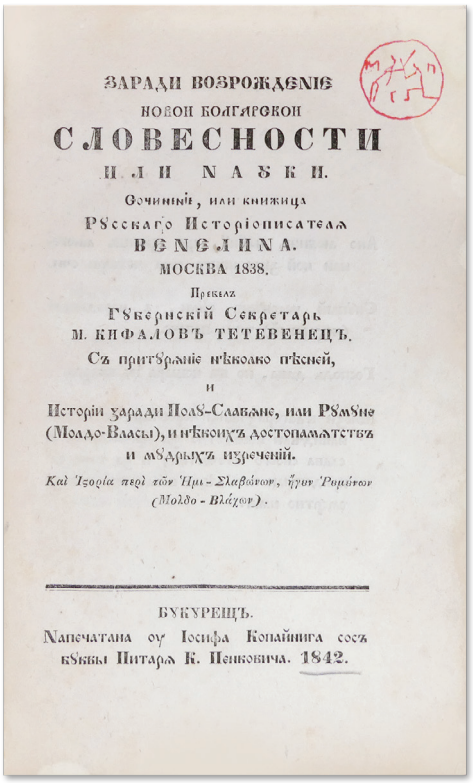
Bulgarian

78. A pioneer of modern Bulgarian, Yuri Venelin, including a Bulgarian translation of Jovan Rajic's History of the Serbs, Croats and Bulgarians, 1842

The revival of new Bulgarian Literature, Zaradi vozrozhdenie novoi Bolgarskoi slovesnosti. Yuri Ivanovich Venelin. Bucharest, I. Kopainig and Pitar Penkovitch, 1842. (4) ff + VI pp +190 pp, 19 x 12 cm.

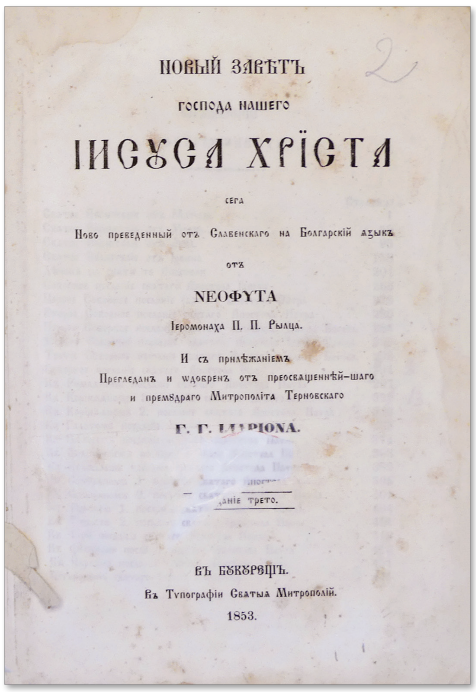
A description of the literature of modern Bulgaria translated from the original Russian, which appeared in Moscow in 1838. Bulgarian, in its modern form, developed quite late, with the first grammar by Neofit Riliski appearing in 1835.The author of this work, Yuri Venelin (1802-1839) was born in Tybava, near Munkacs/Munkacevo, in the Subcarpathian region of the Kingdom of Hungary. He studied at the University of Lviv and later moved to Chisinau where his interest in the Bulgarians of Bessarabia began. A very interesting feature of the book is that it includes a Bulgarian translation of a section of Jovan Rajc's great work on Slavic identity, the History of the Serbs, Croats and Bulgarians, based on the St. Petersburg edition of 1794.

Original blue thick paper covers. Front cover loose, inside light staining and foxing. Fine condition.



ЗАРАДИ ВОЗРОЖДЕНІЄ
НОВОЙ БОЛГАРСКОЙ
СЛОВЕСНОСТИ
ИЛИ НАБКИ.
Сочиненїе, или книжица
Рѕсскаго Историописателя
ВОГОЛИНА.
МОСКВА 1838.
Прекелъ
Рѕкерскій Секретарь
М. КНФАЛОВЪ ТЕТЕВЕНЕЦЪ.
Съ притѕрамїе нѣколко пѣсней,
и
Исторіи ѕаради Волѕ-Славѧнє, или Рѕмѕне
(Молдо-Власы), и нѣкоихъ достопамятствъ
и мѕдрыхъ изреченій.
Καὶ Ἱστορία περὶ τῶν Ἰλλι-Σλαβόιων, ἤγουν Ῥωμαίων
(Μολδο-Βλάχων).

БУКУРЕЩЪ.
Напечатана оу Іосифа Копайнига сосъ
кѕѣты Питарѧ К. Пенковича. 1842.



НОВЫЙ ЗАВѢТЪ
ГОСПОДА НАШЕГО
ІИСУСА ХРЇСТА
СЕРД
Ново преведенный отъ Славенскаго на Болгарскій азыкъ
отъ
НЕОФУТА
Іеромонаха П. П. Рылца.
И съ приложеніемъ
Прегледанъ и одобренъ отъ преосвященнѣйшаго
и премудраго Митрополіта Терновскаго
Г. Г. ІІАІѴСІЮА.
...ніе трето.
ВЪ БУКУРЕЩЪ.
Въ Типографіи Святыя Митрополіи.
1853.

79. First Translation of the New Testament into Bulgarian by Neofit Rilski, 1853

Novii Zavet Gospoda Nashego Iesus Christa (New Testament). Neofit Rilski. Third Edition. Bucharest, Printing House of the Holy Metropol, 1853. 2 ff + 468 pp, 22 x 15 cm.

This is the 1853 edition of the first modern Bulgarian translation of the New Testament by Neofit Rilski, who is considered the father of the modern Bulgarian language. He wrote the first grammar of the modern Bulgarian language which was published in 1835. Bulgarian was very late in establishing a standardised modern form.
Rilski was a monk who lived from 1793 to 1881. His New Testament, which was written in a fusion of Western and Eastern Bulgarian dialects, was first published in Smyrna in 1840. A second edition appeared in 1850, also in Smyrna, and the third

edition (this copy) in Bucharest in 1853. Rilski's New Testament was edited and distributed by the American Presbyterian missionary and linguist Elias Riggs, who also translated the Scriptures into Armenian.
This copy is very clean and in good condition. The owner's name has been cut out of the title page and repaired with tape but there are no other traces of library stamps.

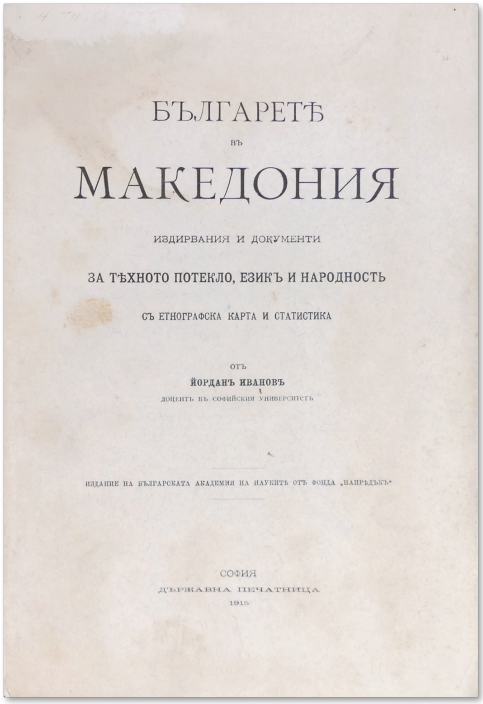
An exciting find. An important book by the father of the modern Bulgarian language.

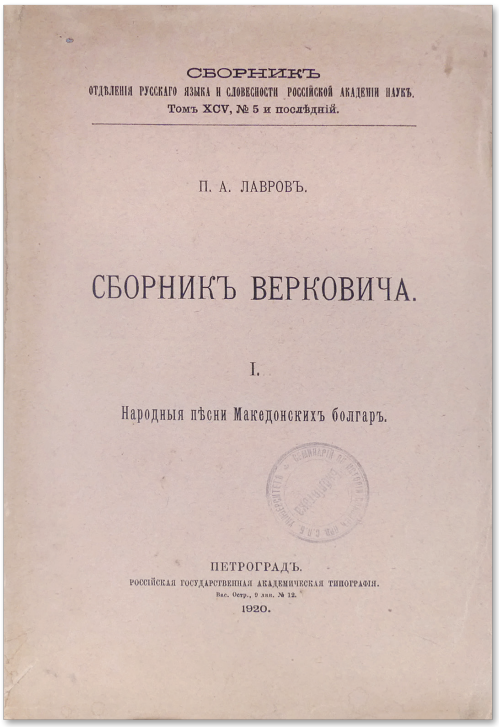
80. Bulgarians in Macedonia, 1915

Bulgarians in Macedonia: research and documents on their origins language and people with ethnographic map and statistics, Bălgaritě v Makedonija : izdirvanija i dokumenti za těchnoto poteklo, ezik i narodnost' s etnografska karta i statistika. Iordan Ivanov. Sofia, State Printing Office, 1915. CVII pp + 238 pp, 24 x 16 cm.

An historical and ethnographic study of Bulgarians and other nationalities in Macedonia. It traces the origins of Bulgarians in the region back to the Middle Ages. It covers the usage of the Bulgarian language in Macedonia, the history of the Bulgarian church, including the schism, and also the position of Bulgarian schools. It contains 240 historical documents covering the period from 681-1878. This is an important contribution to the understanding of the background of the Bulgarians, in Bulgarian, and was reprinted twice, in 1917 and 1986.

Original cream paper covers, with light staining and rubbing at the edges and small tear on one side of the bottom of the spine.


БЪЛГАРЕТѢ
ВЪ
МАКЕДОНИЯ
ИЗДИРВАНИЯ И ДОКУМЕНТИ
ЗА ТѢХНОТО ПОТЕКЛО, ЕЗИКЪ И НАРОДНОСТЬ
СЪ ЕТНОГРАФСКА КАРТА И СТАТИСТИКА
ОТЪ
ЙОРДАНЪ ИВАНОВЪ
ДОЦЕНТЪ ВЪ СОФИЙСКИЯ УНИВЕРСИТЕТЪ
ИЗДАНИЕ НА БЪЛГАРСКАТА АКАДЕМИЯ НА НАУКИТЪ ОТЪ ФОНДА „НАПРЕДЪКЪ"
СОФИЯ
ДЪРЖАВНА ПЕЧАТНИЦА
1915


СБОРНИКЪ
ОТДѢЛЕНІЯ РУССКАГО ЯЗЫКА И СЛОВЕСНОСТИ РОССІЙСКОЙ АКАДЕМІИ НАУКЪ.
Томъ XCV, № 5 и послѣдній.
П. А. ЛАВРОВЪ.
СБОРНИКЪ ВЕРКОВИЧА.
I.
Народныя пѣсни Македонскихъ болгаръ.
ПЕТРОГРАДЪ.
РОССІЙСКАЯ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННАЯ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКАЯ ТИПОГРАФІЯ.
1920.

Gift of the author, P. A. Lavrov.

81. A collection of Macedonian Bulgarian songs, 1920

The Verkovich Collection. 1. Macedonian Bulgarian Folk Songs, Sbornik Verkovicha 1. Narodyya pisni Makedonskikh Bolgar. P. A. Lavrov. Petrograd, Russian State Academic Printing House, 1920. IV pp + 352 pp + (2) ff, 25 x 17 cm.

This collection of Macedonian Bulgarian folk songs was gathered by Stefan Verkovich in the mid 19th century. During his lifetime, a first selection was published and this second book, containing previously unpublished material, was edited by P. A. Lavrov on the basis of the notes written by Verkovich. Verkovich is considered a major figure in the shaping of the modern Bulgarian language. This copy has a dedication from Lavrov written in ink on the title page.

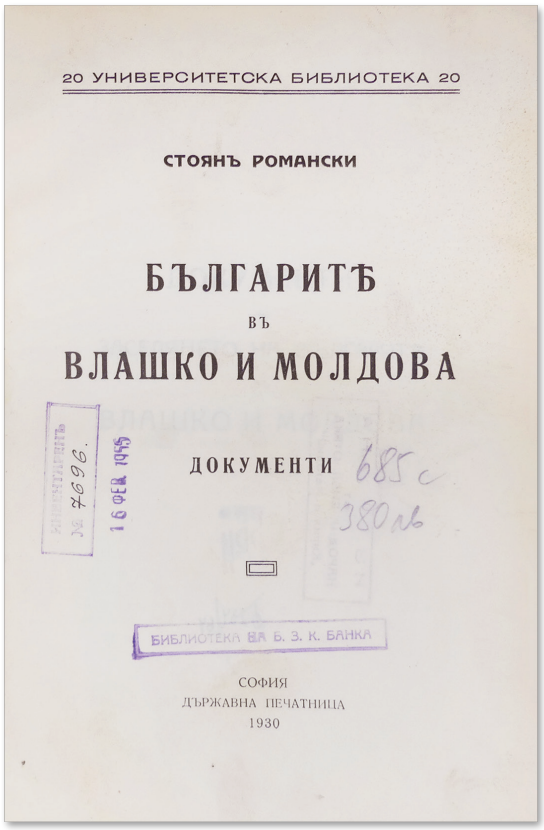
Original ochre paper covers. Front cover detached. Interior very clean and uncut.

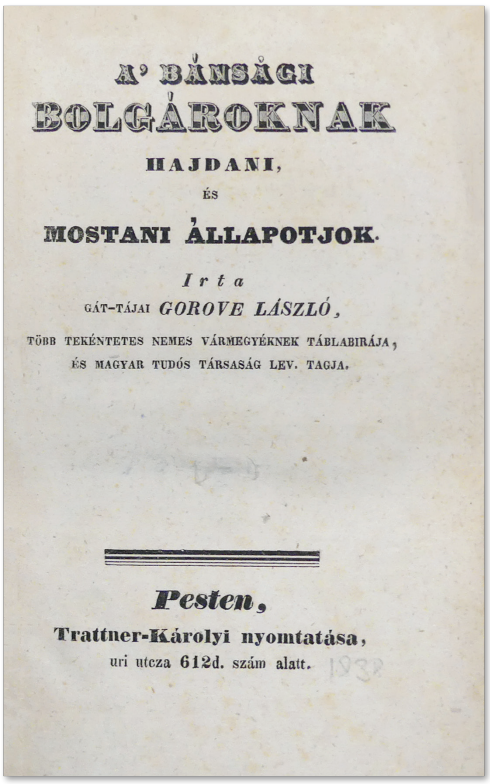
82. Documents on the Bulgarians in Wallachia and Moldavia, 1930

Bulgarians in Wallachia and Moldova (documents), Blgarit v Vlashko i Moldova (dokumenti). Stojan Romanski. Sofia, Drzsavna Press, 1930. VII pp + 685 pp, 23 x 15.4 cm.

Statistics and historical documents relating to the Bulgarians living in the regions of Wallachia and Bessarabia. The book covers the period after 1810 and contains documents in Bulgarian, Romanian, Greek, Russian and French. Today there remains a significant Bulgarian population in Romania and the Republic of Moldova.

Half-cloth library binding with original printed wrappers preserved. Library stamp Biblioteka B. Z. K. Banka with withdrawal stamp.





83. A description of the Bulgarians of the Banat on the Serbian border

A Bansagi Bolgarok hajdani es mostani allapotjok (The present and past condition of the Bulgarians of the Banat). László Gorove. Pest, Karoly Trattner Printing House, (1838). 125 pp, 21 x 13.3 cm.

The author (1780-1839) was born in Samosujvar (Gherla), Transylvania and later moved to southern Hungary, where he became interested in and promoted the Hungarian language in a region where Serbian and Croatian were predominantly spoken. He made contributions to questions of the development of the Hungarian language and language revival and became a Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Many of his articles were published in the Tudomanyos Gyutemeny (Scientific Collection) journal. His son, Istvan, was a minister in the Andrassy government from 1867-70. This particular book an important work on the little-known Bulgarian population of the Banat, today in Romania.

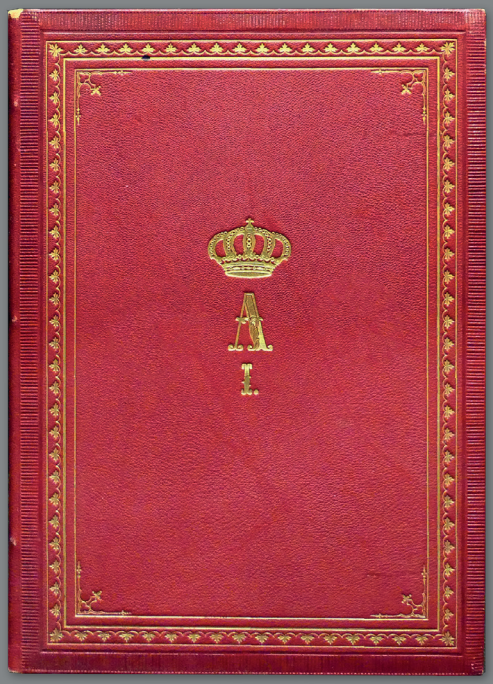
Contemporary blue decorative boards. Very fine.

84. A magnificently-bound, unique book of poems given to Prince Alexander I of Bulgaria on the occasion of the establishment of the Bulgarian State

Voix de la Bulgarie (Voice of Bulgaria). Probably a unique copy of poems by Petar Dimitrov Protic. No date and place of publication given. No title page. 76 pp, 30 x 21 cm.

It is probable that the poems in this magnificently-bound book were written by the poet Petar Protic, who I believe presented it as a gift to the first Prince of Bulgaria, Alexander I, in 1878, when the Principality of Bulgaria was created. Although Protic is relatively unkown, his life reflects the status of the Bulgarian intellectual diaspora before statehood. He was born in Tarnovo in 1822, went to Athens at the age of 17 and then moved to Paris where he studied and practised medicine. He moved again in 1852 to Bucharest where he remained until 1878, feeling at that point it was his patriotic duty to return to the new state of Bulgaria. It was at that date that he wrote some of the patriotic poems in the book and had it printed and bound in Bucharest. One of the lithographs in the book bears name of the printer (in Cyrillic), 'Markwart, Bucharest'. The verses in this book reflect Protic's restless life, containing poems in French, Greek, Romanian and Bulgarian. He considered Romania, along with Russia, a great friend of his country. I make the assumption that the poems here are by Protic as some were published in a privately printed collection of his poems, published in the year of his death 1881. There are two engravings in the book, one of King Simeon, a medieval king, and another of Tsar Alexander II of Russia, who was a very strong backer of Alexander to become Prince of Bulgaria. Prince Alexander was born into the Battemberg family.

Red morocco binding with gold embossed symbols of Alexander I of Bulgaria on the front and rear covers. Slight rubbing at the top and bottom of the spine. Pages are gilt-edged.





Unique copy.

85. Silk worm cultivation in Transnistria in Bulgarian dialect, 1908

How to raise silkworms, Kak sa hranyat ftishti (bubi) ili kak sa poluchava Kuprina. Regional Council Publishing House, A. Th. Gagauz. Bender, Printing House of Z. Gilenko and D. Natenson, 1908. 8 pp, 22 x 14.5 cm.

In the region of Bender, today in Transnistria, around 1900 there was a community of Bulgarian mulberry silkworm cultivators. This pamphlet is extraordinary as it is written in the dialect spoken by Bulgarians in Bessarabia. This dialect is still spoken in Eastern Bulgaria. It is extremely unusual to see this language in printed form. Recently, on a visit to the Ethnographic Museum in Chisinau I saw a copy of this pamphlet written in Russian. It was published in the same year by the same printing house.

Orange printed paper covers. In new condition.


ИЗДАНІЕ БЕНДЕРСКОЙ УѢЗДНОЙ ЗЕМСКОЙ УПРАВЫ.

КАКЪ СА ХРАНЯТ ФТИЩТИ (БУБИ)

ИЛИ

какъ са получава

КУПРИНА.

Составилъ учитель А. Ѳ. Гагаузъ.

БЕНДЕРЫ.
Типографія З. Гиленко и Д. Натензона.
1908.

Copy in the Moldavian National Library.

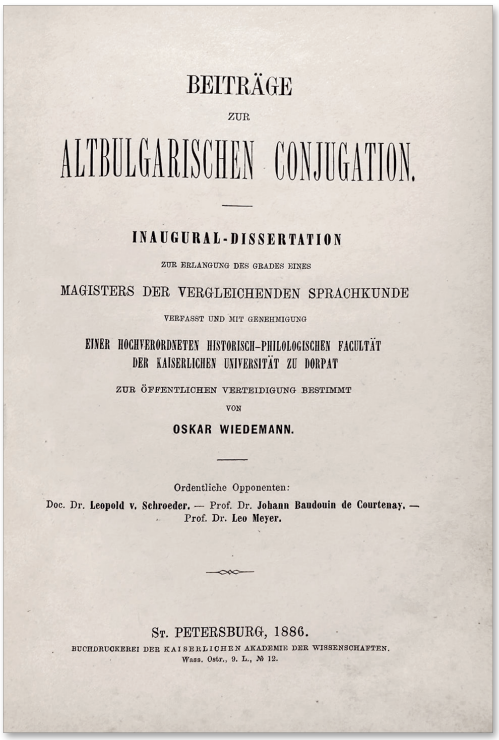
Old Bulgarian and Paleoslavonic studies

86. A study of the Old Bulgarian verb system, 1886

Contributions to the conjugation of Old Bulgarian, Beiträge zur Altbulgarischen Conjugation. Oskar Weideman. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1886. (3) ff + 154 pp + (1) ff, 23 x 15.5 cm.

The study of Old Bulgarian and Paleoslavonic involves the examination of old documents and writings on monuments to research the early forms of the Slavic languages. Oskar Weidemann, the son of Ferdinand Johann Weidemann, the great Finno-Ugric scholar, was born in 1860 in the Kaunas area of modern Lithuania, then part of the Russian Empire. He died in 1918 in Leipzig. This work was Weidemann's dissertation for his Master's degree in Comparative Linguistics. One of his dissertation opponents in his presentation was the great Polish linguist, Jan (Johann) Baudoin de Courtenay. It is considered a very important contribution to the study of early Slavic languages and is based on a study of old manuscripts. It also provides important insights into the evolution of the Bulgarian and Church Slavonic languages.

Worn quarter leather binding with speckled boards. Old library stamps. Spine has small split and very slight loss at the top. Interior is fine.


BEITRÄGE

ZUR

ALTBULGARISCHEN CONJUGATION.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

ZUR ERLANGUNG DES GRADES EINES

MAGISTERS DER VERGLEICHENDEN SPRACHKUNDE

VERFASST UND MIT GENEHMIGUNG

EINER HOCHVERORDNETEN HISTORISCH-PHILOLOGISCHEN FACULTÄT
DER KAISERLICHEN UNIVERSITÄT ZU DORPAT

ZUR ÖFFENTLICHEN VERTEIDIGUNG BESTIMMT

VON

OSKAR WIEDEMANN.

Ordentliche Opponenten:
Doc. Dr. Leopold v. Schroeder. — Prof. Dr. Johann Baudouin de Courtenay. —
Prof. Dr. Leo Meyer.

St. PETERSBURG, 1886.
BUCHDRUCKEREI DER KAISERLICHEN AKADEMIE DER WISSENSCHAFTEN.
Wass. Ostr., 9. L., № 12.

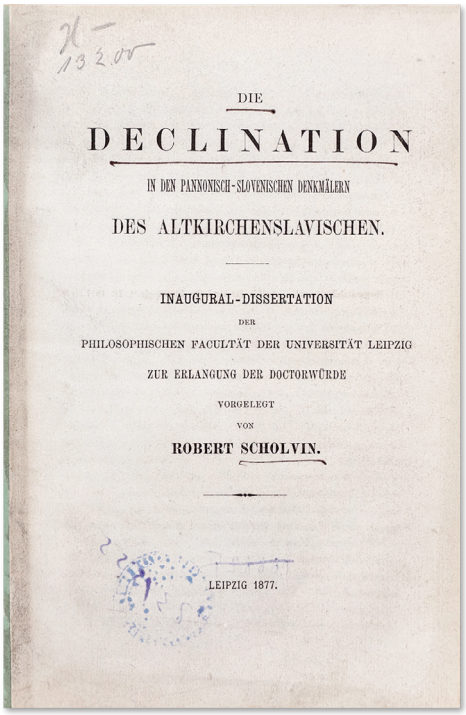
Part of the dispersed Russian Library of the Philological Seminary. Old library stamp and traces of library loan ticket holder.

87. A classic study of grammar in Old Church Slavonic monuments, 1877

Conjugation of verbs as witnessed in Old Church Slavonic monuments in the area of Pannonia and Slovenia, Die Declination in den Pannonisch-Slowenisch Denkmälern des Altkirchenslavischen. Robert Scholvin. Leipzig, Extract from 'Archiv für Slavische Philologie', 1877. 88 pp, 22.5 x 14.5 cm.

Scholvin's classic doctoral thesis on Old Slavonic or Old Bulgarian (the terms are interchangeable) verb forms. He was born in 1850 in Hamburg and died in 1929 in Leipzig. Scholvin is considered one of the leading figures of Slavonic studies in the late 19th century, along with Jagic and Miklosich.

Half-cloth binding with speckled boards. Interior fine. Old library stamps and loan ticket tab.



DIE

DECLINATION

IN DEN PANNONISCH-SLOVENISCHEN DENKMÄLERN

DES ALTKIRCHENSLAVISCHEN.

INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

DER

PHILOSOPHISCHEN FACULTÄT DER UNIVERSITÄT LEIPZIG

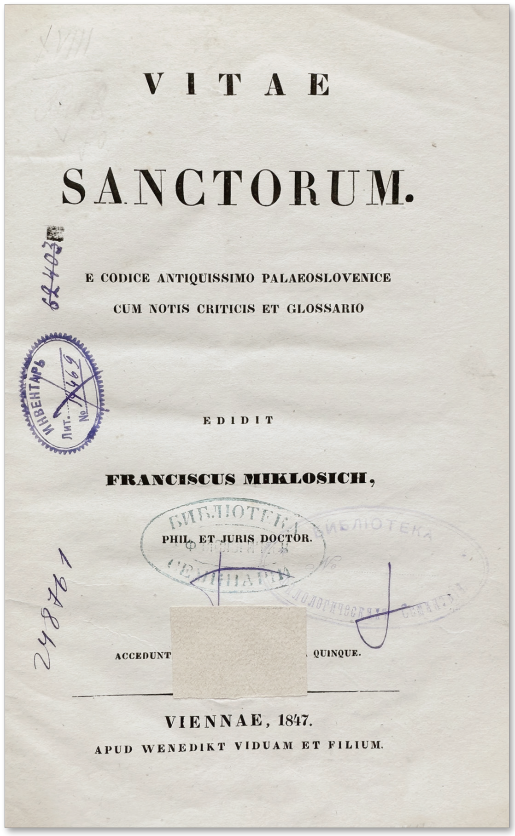
ZUR ERLANGUNG DER DOCTORWÜRDE

VORGELEGT

VON

ROBERT SCHOLVIN.

LEIPZIG 1877.



VITAE

SANCTORUM.

E CODICE ANTIQUISSIMO PALAEOSLOVENICE

CUM NOTIS CRITICIS ET GLOSSARIO

EDIDIT

FRANCISCUS MIKLOSICH,

PHIL. ET JURIS DOCTOR.

ACCEDUNT QUINQUE.

VIENNAE, 1847.

APUD WENEDIKT VIDUAM ET FILIUM.

Old stamps from the former Russian Philological Seminary Library.

88. Franz Miklosich's study of an 11th century Slavonic Codex in Ljubliana, 1847

Lives of Saints in an ancient Paleoslavonic codex with notes and a glossary, Vitae Sanctorum e codice antiquissimo paleoslovenice cum notis criticis et glossario. Franciscus Miklosich. Vienna, Apud Benedikt Viduam, 1847.

A study of a codex held in Vienna by one of the founders of Slavic studies. He was born in 1813 in Pichelberg, today part of Slovenia, and he identified himself as being ethnically Slovenian. Miklosich was very gifted and in addition to his linguistic achievements, he was also a Professor of Law. It was during his period of work at the Vienna Hofbibliothek that he first suggested the necessity of including Slavic languages in the study of comparative linguistics. He wrote about the Slavic influences on Hungarian, Romanian and Turkish, and made several studies of Albanian and Roma languages. This work is a linguistic study of one of the oldest known Slavic documents, the Lives of the Saints, dating from the 11th century, held in the Seminary Library in Ljubiliana.

Worn half-leather binding. Interior very fine. Title page with old library stamps.

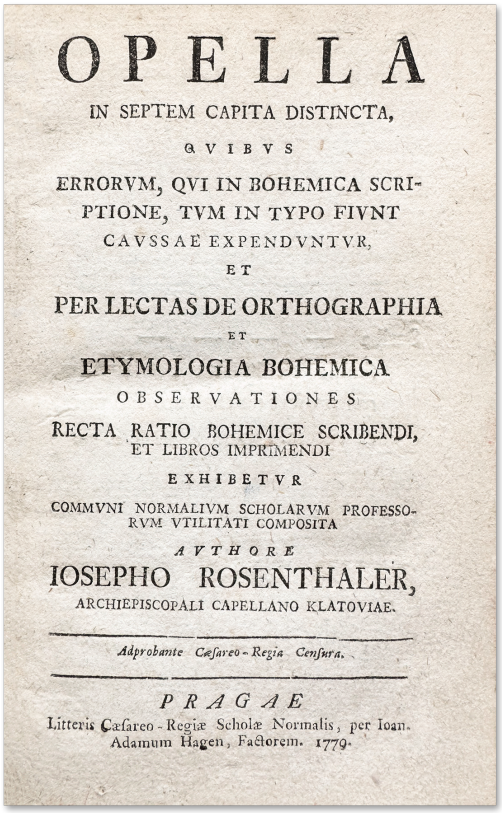
Czech (Bohemian)

89. A little-known contribution to the debate on the modern spelling of Czech, 1779

Opella in seven chapters in which the errors in the writing of Bohemian are explained and through the study of Bohemian orthography and etymology observations on the correct method of writing and printing books in Bohemian, Opella in septem capita distincta quibus errorum, qui in Bohemica scriptione, tum in typo fiunt caussae expenditur et per lectas de Orthographia et Etymologia observationes recta ratio Bohemice scribendi et libros imprimendi. Joseph Rosenthaler. Prague, Johan Adam Hagen, 1779. 110 pp + (1) ff errata, 17.3 x 10.6 cm.

Joseph Rosenthaler's work is a contribution to the debate on the correct spelling of the Czech language, which was not finally settled until Joseph Dobrovsky published his definitive grammar of Bohemian (Czech) in 1809. Dobrowsky criticises the work of Rosenthaler as he says it presents no new ideas. It is, however, an interesting example of the debate and makes important observations on the key areas of dispute with reference to other contributors, such as Pohl, Rosa and Jandyt.

Contemporary half brown leather binding with plain boards. Signs of wear, small split to lower spine and minimal loss at the top. Slightly browned. Very fine copy.


OPELLA

IN SEPTEM CAPITA DISTINCTA,

QVIBVS

ERRORVM, QVI IN BOHEMICA SCRIPTIONE, TVM IN TYPO FIVNT CAVSSAE EXPENDVNTVR,

ET

PER LECTAS DE ORTHOGRAPHIA

ET

ETYMOLOGIA BOHEMICA

OBSERVATIONES

RECTA RATIO BOHEMICE SCRIBENDI, ET LIBROS IMPRIMENDI

EXHIBETVR

COMMVNI NORMALIVM SCHOLARVM PROFESSORVM VTILITATI COMPOSITA

AVTHORE

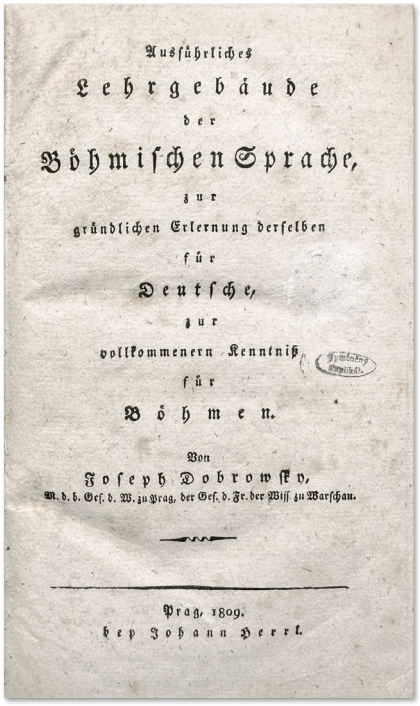
IOSEPHO ROSENTHALER,

ARCHIEPISCOPALI CAPELLANO KLATOVIAE.

Adprobante Cæsareo-Regia Censura.

PRAGAE

Litteris Cæsareo-Regiæ Scholæ Normalis, per Ioan. Adamum Hagen, Factorem. 1779.


Ausführliches

Lehrgebäude

der

Böhmischen Sprache,

zur

gründlichen Erlernung derselben

für

Deutsche,

zur

vollkommenern Kenntniß

für

Böhmen.

Von

Joseph Dobrowsky,

M. d. k. Ges. d. W. zu Prag, der Ges. d. Fr. der Wiss. zu Warschau.

Prag, 1809.

bey Johann Herrl.

90. The first grammar of the modern Czech language, 1809

Comprehensive course of the Bohemian language for Germans and Bohemians who wish to complete their knowledge, Ausführliches Lehrgebäude der Böhmischen Sprache für Deutsche, zur vollkomenern Kenntniß für Böhmen. Joseph Dobrovsky. Prague, Johann Herrl, 1809. XVIII pp + 399 pp + (1) p errata, 20.9 x 12.8 cm.

This book is considered one of Dobrovsky's most notable works and the ground stone for the study of the modern Czech language. It attempted to establish rules for the standardisation of spelling and grammar. His work is still highly regarded today. He was born in 1753 and died in 1829.

Original brown boards with title label on the spine. Edges scuffed. Interior light foxing. Fine copy.

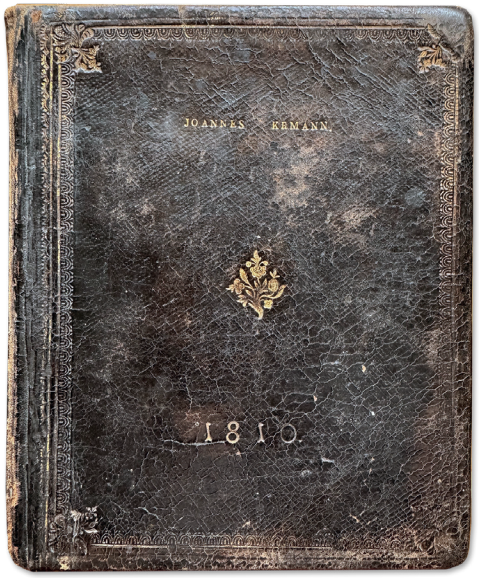
Withdrawn from the Biblitheca Shoviensis (Sumperk).

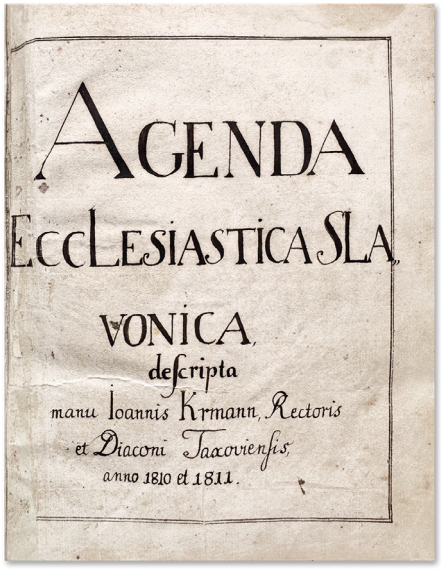
91. Manuscript in Czech language about rules of priestly life in the Catholic Church in Slovakia. Unpublished new edition, 1810/11

The routine of the Slavonic Church, Agenda Ecclesisstica Slavonica descripta Ioannis Krmann Rectoris et Diaconi Taxoviensis anno 1810 et 1811. Johannes Krmann. Taxoviensis (Tisovec, Slovakia), 1810/11. (3) ff + 372 pp + (3) ff, 22.9 x 18.5 cm.

An important, unknown and never published manuscript by Johannes Krmann which appears to be a revision and update of a printed work by most likely his grandfather, Daniel Krmann, which had the same title and was printed in Prague in 1734. Daniel was a Bishop of the Lutheran Church and the book describes the daily routine and obligations of Lutheran priests in the area of today's Slovakia, then part of the Kingdom of Hungary. It is important to note that both Johannes and Daniel wrote the main body of text of their book in Czech, which was the language of the Slovak Lutheran Church. The text of the book outlines the order of service and rules for special events, such as baptisms, even describing the service in case the baptised child has physical deficiencies. A very important document of the history of the Slovak Lutheran Church.

Original full leather binding with ecclesiastical ornamentation. On the front cover is embossed the name of the author and the date, 1810. The manuscript is complete with few stains.





92. Colourful manuscript Czech Prayer Book, circa 1860

Daily Prayers, Obiet Dohu. Circa 1860. 105 pp, 15 x 10 cm.

A colourfully decorated small book of daily prayers written in Czech. Although such works are not uncommon, the quality and number of illustrations here are exceptional.

Brown leather binding with metal decoration and clasp. The first 26 pages have light staining at the top of the page, however without affecting the text.



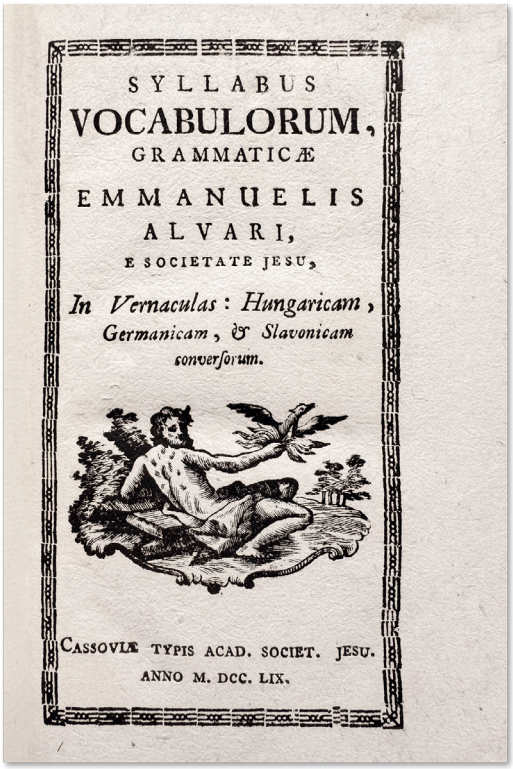
Slovak

93. Very early example of modern Slovak, 1759

Emmanuel Alvarus' Latin Grammar in Hungarian, German, and Slovak, Syllabus Vocabulorum Grammaticae Emmanuelis Alvari, In Vernaculas: Hungaricam, Germanicam, & Slavonicam conversorum. Cassovia (Kosice), Printing House of the Society of Jesus, 1759. 113pp, 18.5 x 13 cm.

Emmanuel Alvarus was born in Madeira in 1522 and his Latin Grammar became the standard textbook in Jesuit schools for many centuries. It ran to over 400 editions and was adapted to numerous languages including Japanese (1598) and Chinese. This particular edition is trilingual: German, Hungarian and Slovak. It is interesting as an early printing of the Slovak language, which saw its first grammar (below) in 1790.

Very clean, uncut copy. Modern boards.

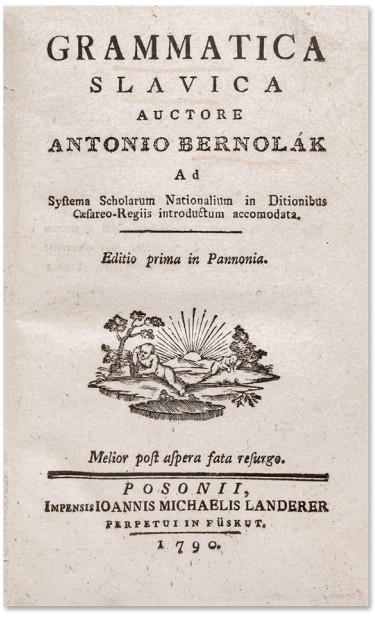

SYLLABUS
VOCABULORUM,
GRAMMATICÆ
EMMANUELIS
ALVARI,
E SOCIETATE JESU,
In Vernaculas: Hungaricam, Germanicam, & Slavonicam conversorum.
CASSOVIÆ TYPIS ACAD. SOCIET. JESU.
ANNO M. DCC. LIX.

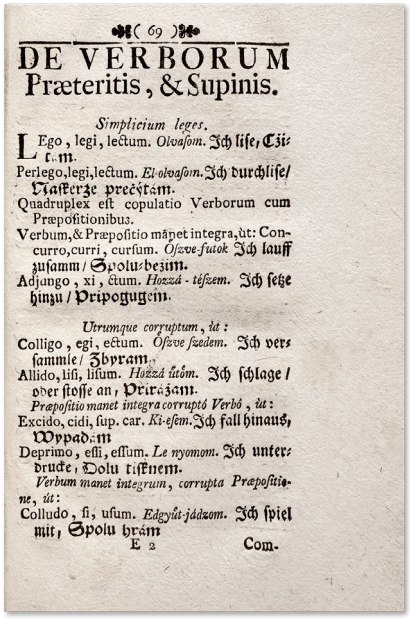
94. First grammar of Slovak by Bernolak, 1790

Slovak Grammar, Grammatica Slavica. Anton Bernolak. Posonii (Bratislava), Johann Michael Landerer, 1790. (2) ff + XVI pp + 312 pp + (4) ff, 17.5 x 10.5 cm.

First printed grammar of the Slovak language. This remained the standard form of Slovak until about the 1850s, when the reformed variant propagated by Ludovit Stur became widely accepted as the form of Modern Slovak.

Excellent condition. Very clean. Early 19th century binding.


GRAMMATICA
SLAVICA
AUCTORE
ANTONIO BERNOLÁK
Ad
Systema Scholarum Nationalium in Ditionibus Cæsareo-Regiis introductum accomodata.
Editio prima in Pannonia.
Melior post aspera fata resurgo.
POSONII,
IMPENSIS IOANNIS MICHAELIS LANDERER
PERPETUI IN FÜSKUT.
1790.

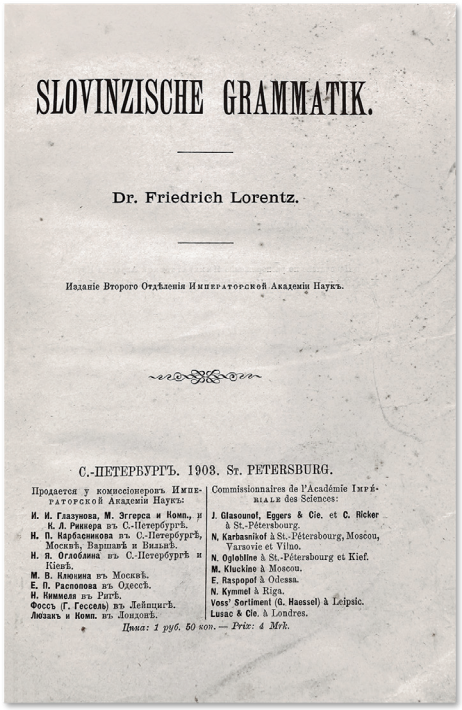

(69)
DE VERBORUM
Præteritis, & Supinis.
Simplicium leges.
Lego, legi, lectum. *Olvasom.* Ich lise, Czi: tam.
Perlego, legi, lectum. *El-olvasom.* Ich durchlise/ Nasserze precztam.
Quadruplex est copulatio Verborum cum Præpositionibus.
Verbum, & Præpositio manet integra, ùt: Concurro, curri, cursum. *Oszve-futok* Ich lauff zusamm / Spolu-bezim.
Adjungo, xi, ctum. *Hozzá-tészem.* Ich setze hinzu / Pripogugem.
Utrumque corruptum, ùt:
Colligo, egi, ectum. *Oszve szedem.* Ich versammle / Zbyram.
Allido, lisi, lisum. *Hozzá ütöm.* Ich schlage / oder stosse an, Prirážam.
Præpositio manet integra corruptó Verbó, ùt:
Excido, cidi, sup. car. *Ki-esem.* Ich fall hinaus, Wypadam.
Deprimo, essi, essum. *Le nyomom.* Ich unterdrucke, Dolu tisknem.
Verbum manet integrum, corrupta Præpositione, ùt:
Colludo, si, usum. *Edgyût-jádzom.* Ich spiel mit, Spolu hrám
E 2 Com-

95. First Hungarian and Slovak dictionary, 1848

New Hungarian-Slovak and Slovak-Hungarian Dictionary, Uj Magyar-Szláv és Szláv-Magyar Szótár. István Jancsovics. Part 1, Hungarian-Slovak: XLVII pp + 448 pp + (1) ff; Part 2, Slovak-Hungarian: XLVI pp + 417 pp, 17 x 12 cm. Szarvas, published by the author, printed by Lipot Rethy, 1848.

The first Slovak dictionary in the Hungarian language. Each volume also starts with a short grammar, in the Hungarian-Slovak part, a grammar of Slovak written in Hungarian, and in the second volume, a short grammar of Hungarian for Slovaks. The two-volume work was financed by subscriptions and a list of subscribers is included at the back of Part 1. There were 558 copies sold to subscribers and 60 complimentary copies. The first part also has a page at the end with the price for the two volumes together, which was 3 Florins and 12 Kreuzer. The dictionary is based on Bernolak's large dictionary of the Slovak language.

The two volumes were acquired separately and are bound differently. Part 1 is in half leather with worn spine and boards. Previous owner's name on title page in pen and occasional underlining with red pencil. Condition is good. Part 2 is also in good condition. Half-cloth with some wear to spine and boards and some heavier staining in parts of the introductory grammar, overall the dictionary is very clean, with very occasional pencil underlining.


SLOVINZISCHE GRAMMATIK.

Dr. Friedrich Lorentz.

Изданіе Втораго Отдѣленія Императорской Академіи Наукъ.

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ. 1903. St. PETERSBURG.

Продается у комиссіонеровъ Императорской Академіи Наукъ:
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Люзакъ и Комп. въ Лондонѣ.

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N. Oglobline à St.-Pétersbourg et Kief.
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Voss' Sortiment (G. Haessel) à Leipsic.
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NOVÍ MAĎARSKO SLOVENSKÍ
A
SLOVENSKO MAĎARSKÍ
SLOVŇÍK.

SLOŽIU
NÁVODOM SLAVNEJ MAĎARSKEJ AKADEMII
ŠTEFAN JANČOVIČ.

(V DVOCH ZVÄSKOCH.)

I. ODDJEL
MAĎARSKO SLOVENSKÍ SLOVŇÍK.

Na Sarvaši,
Literámi Leopolda Réthyho. Nákladkom Vidavatela.
1848.

96. Slovincian (Kashubian or Slovinzisch), 1903

Slovincian Grammar, Slovinzische Grammatik. Dr Friedrich Lorenz. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1903. XX pp + 392 pp + Linguistic Map of Slovincian, 23.7 x 16.8 cm.

Slovincian is a Kasubian language that used to be spoken on the Baltic coast in former German Pommerania. It died out at the beginning of the 20th century. This region is now part of Poland. Friedrich Lorentz's work is very important as it is the only comprehensive record we have of the language and particularly the grammar. Slovincian was first reported by Alexander Hilferding, a Russian Slavist. Thereafter Lorenz, aware that Slavincian was moving towards extinction, spent time writing it up based on his encounters with the spoken language. Slavincian had never existed before in a written form. The present work, published at the Imperial Academy of Sciences in St. Petersburg, is scarce and the only record we have of this language. It completely died out after 1945. Its related language, Kasubian, is still spoken by about 300,000 people in the area south of Gdansk.

Library binding with title on a handwritten label on the front cover. Some pencil notes in the text. Generally internally fine.

Арсе́нїй чꙋдотворецъ в҆то́рый А҆рхї е҆пⷭ҇ко́пъ Се́рбскїй.



ты наста́вныка, тѧ̀ цⷭ҇рко́въ сⷭ҇та́ѧ,
И҆чꙋдотво́рца сла́вна, при́сно воспѣва́ѧ.
бе́зна Бг҃ꙋ сꙋ́ща, И҆ лю́демъ преди́вна,
Ѿ А҆рсе́нїе сⷭ҇те; врагѡ́мъ же противна.

Serbian, Croatian, Slovenian and Albanian

While Croatian and Slovenian written languages developed in the 17th and 18th centuries, the Serbian literary language was held back by the dominance of Church Slavonic, the liturgical language of the Orthodox Church. In the mid-18th century, under the influence of the Serbian Enlightenment, a Serbo-Slavonic literary language developed, strongly influenced by Russian. This was not a spoken vernacular, and both Serbian and Croatian had to wait until the 19th century for a spoken form of their languages to evolve. The lands of the South Slavs (modern Yugoslavia) had several dialects, with the Stokavian dialect being common to both Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats. In Croatia, there was a debate over whether the national language should be based on the Stokavian or Kajkavian dialect. In Serbia, Vuk Karadžić developed a spoken vernacular based on Stokavian. When the latter dialect won out in Croatia in the 1840s, both Serbia and Croatia shared a common spoken language known as Serbo-Croatian from the 1860s. Thus, Serbs and Croats differentiated themselves more on the basis of religion than language. Slovenian developed separately and is quite distinct from Serbian and Croatian. The library includes other interesting South Slavic dialects, notably the Resian dialect of Slovenian spoken in a valley in Italy and Ragusan spoken in Dalmatia.

Highlights

- Gospels, Monastery of Mrksina, 1562
  Vukovic, Liturgy, Venice, 1554
- Book of Prayers to Serbian Saints, 1761
- Trilingual Catechism, Jovan Rajic
- History of the Bulgarians, Croats and Serbs, Jovan Rajic, Buda, 1823 (4 volumes)
- Fausto Vrancic first Dictionary of Croatian, 1595
- Resian Dialect by great Polish linguist, J. Baudouin de Courtney
- Grammar of Albanian,1835

Serbian

97. Extremely rare Gospels printed in a Mrksina monastery, 1562



Four Gospels. Crvka (Serbia), Monastery of Mrksina, 1562. 202 printed leaves, six MS leaves, 26 x 19 cm.

One of the earliest works printed in Serbia - an example of a Srbulja, the generic name for Serbian incunabula. The first Serbian book appeared in 1493, soon after production was interrupted, in 1500, and moved to Romania and Venice. Montenegro saw book production between 1520 and 1560, but in Serbia itself Ottoman rule made printing very difficult. In 1552, the Four Gospels were printed in Belgrade but after the destruction of that press, book production moved to more remote monasteries like Mrksina Crvka, 60 km from Belgrade, where the present work was printed. This edition of the Four Gospels was supervised by Hieromonk Mardarie, who was also responsible for the Belgrade edition. The decorative motifs used here are very similar to those used in early Romanian and Belgrade productions. It shows the cultural flows between different parts of the Balkan region. The Mrksina Crvka Monastery operated its printing press for four years from 1562-66 until its destruction by the Ottomans. During this period, only two books were produced there. This book is a very important and rare monument to early Serbian book production.

Near contemporary full leather decorative binding with gold-embossed motifs. The book is in remarkably fine and clean condition and the text is complete, with eight printed leaves replaced by six leaves of almost contemporary manuscript text. The colophon is preserved. Very few copies of this book are known to exist as the stock of printed paper was also destroyed when the Monastery was sacked by the Ottomans.





Comes from a major Romanian private collection. A maximum of 10 of copies are known.

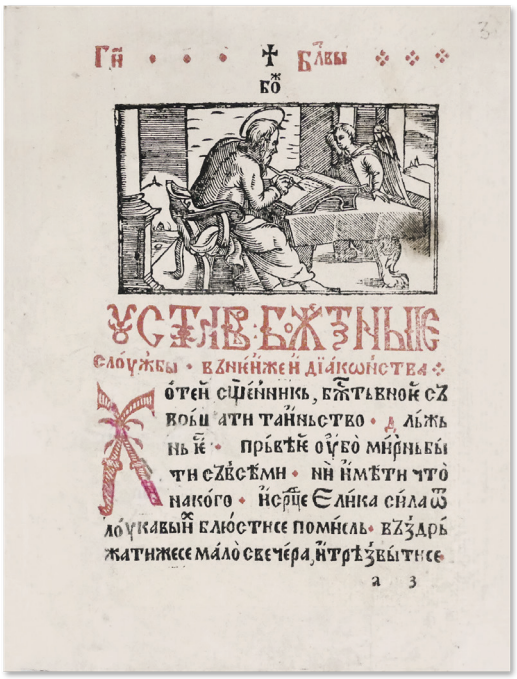
98. Liturgy printed by Vukovic in Venice, with exceptional engraving, 1554



Liturgy in Church Slavonic. Venice, Vukovic printing house, 1554. The book has 238 of 240 leaves, 18 x 13.5 cm.

An important and rare early Serbian printing by the house of Vukovic, which was established in 1519 by Bodizar Vukovic, and continued after his death by his son Vicentii. Vukovic was the most important and consistent publisher of early Serbian books (Srbuljas) in the 16th century. The Liturgy in the collection is a new edition of a work that had previously appeared in Bodizar's lifetime in 1537. This 1554 edition is improved and was produced under the management of Vicentii. The work appeared in five different versions, all bearing the date 1554. It is probable that some were issued later but still retained that date. This version is particularly interesting as it is one of the few known copies that have an engraving, otherwise not present. The decorative motifs are similar to those found in early Slavonic texts in Wallachia and Serbia. The book contains two handwritten notes by a person who identifies himself as the Pilgrim Adam Dragoslavlevic. They are both dated 1554, testifying to the date of printing of this text. The book was discovered in a a private collection in the region of Munkacevo in the Subcarpathian region of Ukraine.

The binding is near contemporary dating from the 16th or early 17th century. The book has been restored with the two missing leaves replaced by facsimiles. Two other leaves have partial facsimile elements. Overall, given its age and rarity, the book is in very good condition.





The book is an early representative of early Serbian printing. Copies of this book are in Church and public collections in Italy, Serbia, Ukraine, Russia and Bulgaria. In Romania, three copies are known. This variant with the engraving is particularly rare.

99. Magnificently illustrated book of prayers to Serbian saints, signed by the author, Bishop of Arad, and printed in Ramnic (Romania), 1761



Codex of Prayers of Leading Saints, Pravila de Rugaciune a Sfintilor Luminatori. Bishop Sinesie of Arad. Ramnic, Printing House of the Bishop of Ramnic, 1761. (2) ff + (261) ff + 13 engravings.

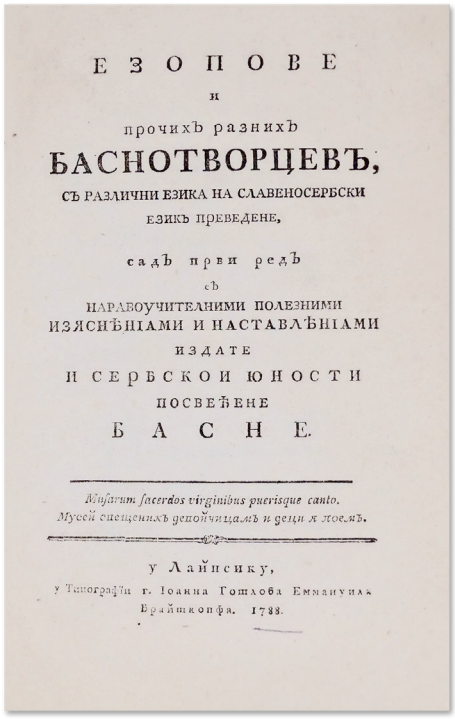
An important Serbian book of Saints printed in Romania.

Restored with four engravings and two leaves in facsimile.



100. First edition of Obradovic's translation of Aesop's Fables into Serbian, 1788

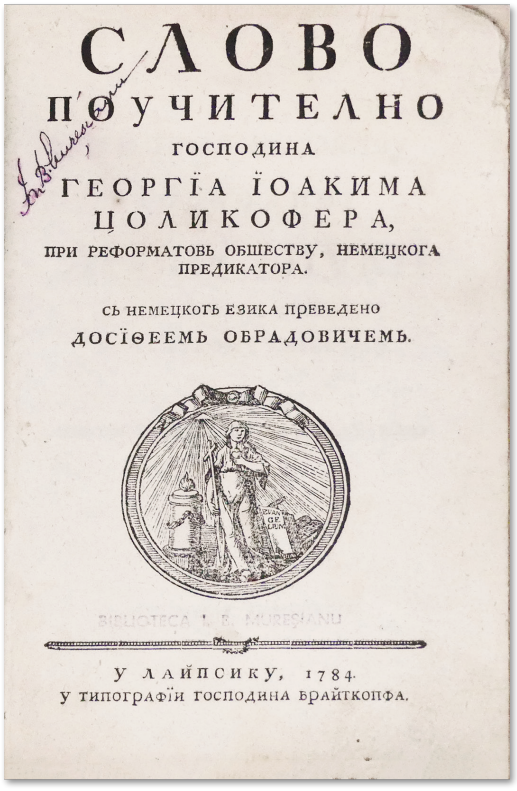
Aesop's Fables translated into the Serbo-Slavonic language and for the first time with comments dedicated to Serbian youth, Ezopove i prochih raznih basnotvortsev, s razlichni ezika na slavenoserbski ezik prevedene, sad prvi red s naravouchitelnimi poleznimi izyasniniami i nasatavliniami izdate i serbskoi yunosti posveiene basne. Dositej Obradovic. Leipzig, Breitkopf, 1788. 451 pp, 21 x 12 cm.


ЕЗОПОВЕ
и
прочихъ разныхъ
БАСНОТВОРЦЕВЪ,
СЪ РАЗЛИЧНИ ЕЗИКА НА СЛАВЕНОСЕРБСКИ
ЕЗИКЪ ПРЕВЕДЕНЕ,
садъ први редъ
съ
НАРАВОУЧИТЕЛНИМИ ПОЛЕЗНИМИ
ИЗЯСНѢНІАМИ И НАСТАВЛѢНІАМИ
ИЗДАТЕ
И СЕРБСКОИ ЮНОСТИ
ПОСВЕѢЕНЕ
БАСНЕ.
Musarum sacerdos virginibus puerisque canto.
Мусей свещенникъ девойчицамъ и децы я поемъ.
У Лайпсику,
У Типографіи г. Іоанна Готлоба Еммануила
Брайткопфа. 1788.

Bears the ex libris of Hermann Berthold, owner of the Berlin type foundry, H. Berthold AG.

Obradovic (1739-1811) was a Serbian writer, philosopher, polyglot and linguist, and a major historical figure of the movement for the creation of Serbian national identity. He was born in Ciacova in Romanian-speaking Banat, then part of Hungary. Later he moved to Serbia and in 1807, until his death, he served as its First Minister of Education. Before then, he was a Serb Orthodox monk and also spent time at Mount Athos. Later, he studied philosophy at Halle and Leipzig, where he published his first works. This translation and commentary on Aesop's Fables is perhaps his most important book. It reflects his criticism of the Orthodox Church, which he felt did too little to encourage the moral education of young people. He used commentaries on Aesop as a basis to provide that moral guidance which he considered lacking in the teachings of the church. Later, the book was translated twice, in an adapted form, into Romanian. Obradovic is still remembered in modern times and was celebrated in former Yugoslavia and today's Serbia. There is a statue in his honour in Belgrade and his image appeared on Yugoslav banknotes and Yugoslav and Serbian postage stamps.

Bound in marbled boards, around 1900. Interior very lightly stained, a very fine copy.


СЛОВО
ПОУЧИТЕЛНО
ГОСПОДИНА
ГЕОРГІА ЇОАКИМА
ЦОЛИКОФЕРА,
ПРИ РЕФОРМАТОВЬ ОБЩЕСТВУ, НЕМЕЦКОГА
ПРЕДИКАТОРА.
СЪ НЕМЕЦКОГЬ ЕЗИКА ПРЕВЕДЕНО
ДОСІѲЕЕМЬ ОБРАДОВИЧЕМЬ.
У ЛАЙПСИКУ, 1784.
У ТИПОГРАФІИ ГОСПОДИНА БРАЙТКОПФА.

Stamp of the library of Ion. B. Mureseanu.

101. Obradovic's first work, Leipzig, 1784

Words of Instruction of Joachim Zollikofer, Slovo Pouchitelno Gospodina Georgia Ioakima Tsolikofera. Dositej Obradovic. Leipzig, Breitkopf, 1784. 31 pp, 19 x 12 cm.

This was the first printed work by Obradovic, and although only 31 pages long, it tells us a lot about his life and the development of his philosophical thinking. He wrote this short work after spending time in Halle and Leipzig which were important centres of the German Enlightenment. Christian Wolff, from Halle, who died in 1754, is considered as one of the most significant contributors to German philosophy before Kant. During his time in Leipzig, Obradovici met the Swiss-German philosopher-theologian Zollikofer, who was then a Protestant priest in Leipzig. It shows the flexibility of Obradovic's intellect that, although he was a Serbian Orthodox theologian, he could appreciate the values of the Protestant Enlightenment.

Simple 20th century flexible, plain rust binding. Edges of pages show some wear with no loss of text. Very good copy.

102. Rare Reading Primer for Serbian Youth in Schools in the Kingdom of Hungary


БУКВАРЬ
РАДИ
СЕРБОКАГО ЮНОШЕ-
СТВА ВЪ ХУНГАРСКОМЪ КРАЛЕВ-
СТВѢ, И ПРИСОВОКУПЛЕННЫХЪ
ЕМУ ПРЕДѢЛЕХЪ.

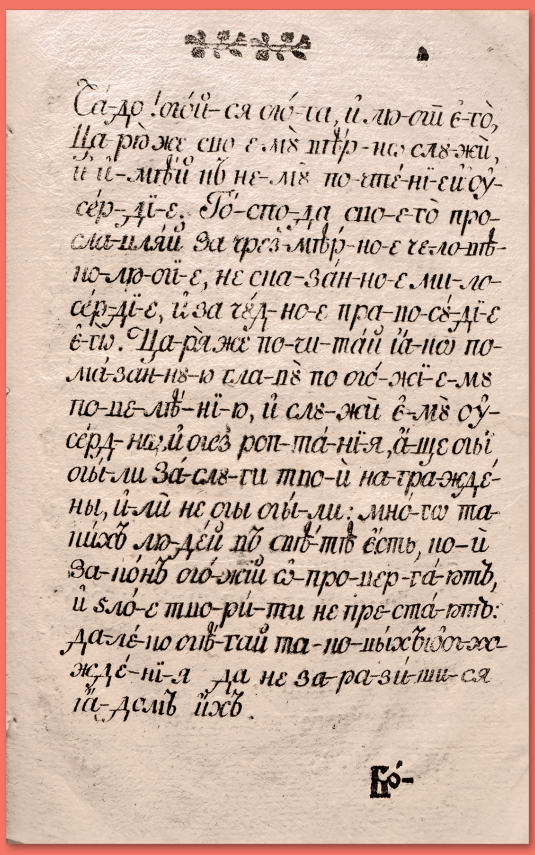
СЪ ДОЗВОЛЕНІЕМЪ ПРАВИТЕЛ-
СТВУЮЩИХЪ.

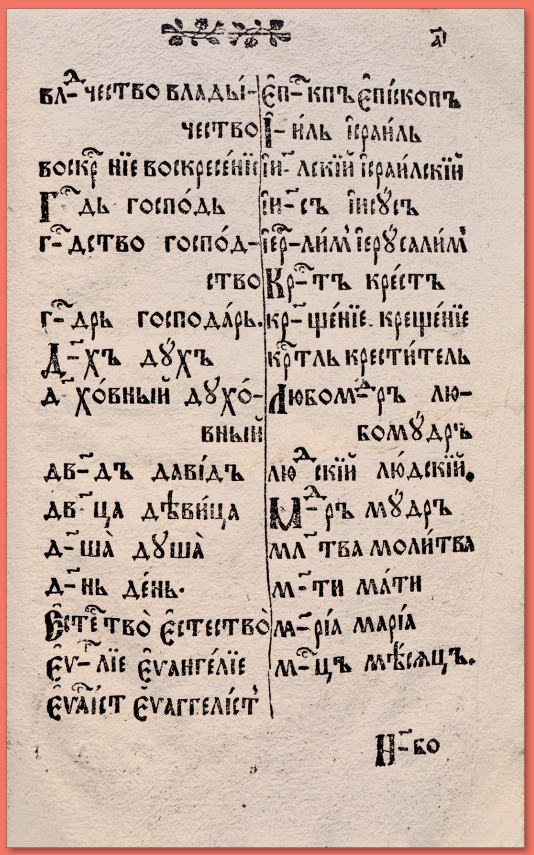
Напечатанъ во Віеннѣ, при Іосифѣ Бл҃го
одномъ ѿ Курцбекъ, Восточномъ двор-
номъ Тѵпографѣ: въ лѣто. 1787.

Bukvar radi Serbskago Yunoshtva v Hungarokom Kralestve (Primer for Serbian Youth in the Kingdom of Hungary). Vienna, Kurzböck, 1787. 48 pp, 16.5 x 10.5 cm.

A rare 1787 48-page reading primer for the Serbo-Slavonic (Serbian) language. The title is 'Primer for Serbian Youth in the Kingdom of Hungary'. It was published by Joseph Kurzböck in Vienna, who had a monopoly of printing Cyrillic books in the Hapsburg Empire. It is important as a reflection how the Serbian National Awakening was penetrating the educational system. The Serbian Enlightenment movement promoted Serbo-Slavonic, which is very similar to Russian, as a vernacular Serbian language derived from Church Slavonic. Serbo-Slavonic was a stepping stone towards the establishment of a modern Serbian national language, promoted by Vuk Karadzic early in the 19th century. Other books from this period in my library are religious, historical or philosophical. This is the only Serbian Enlightenment school book in this collection.

Very clean. No cover.



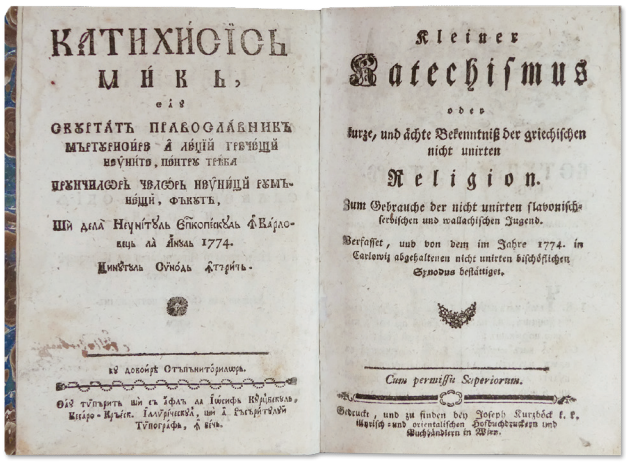


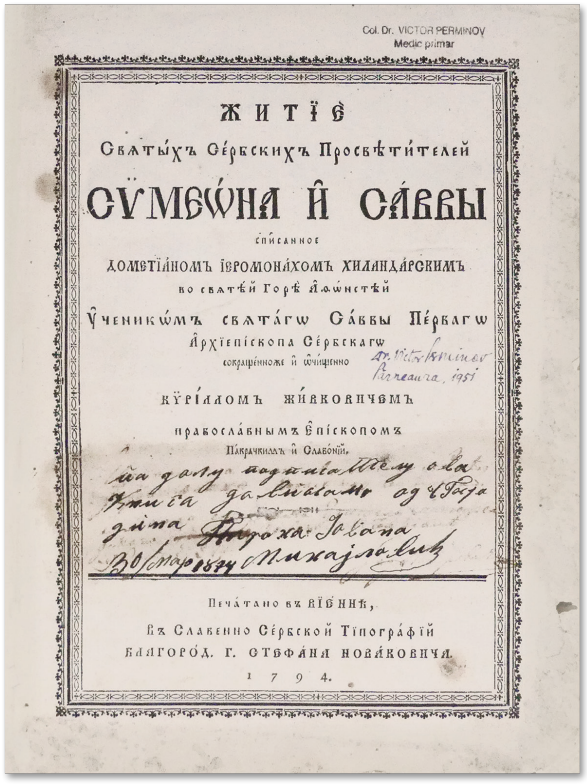
103. Jovan Rajic Trilingual Serbian/Romanian/ German Catechism, 1776

Small Catechism, Katihisis Malii/Katikisisa Mika/Kleiner Katechismus, Jovan Raijc. Vienna, Joseph Kürzbock, 1776. 331 pp, 16.9 x 11.2 cm.

A trilingual edition of Jovan Raijc's Catechism published in Serbian, Romanian and German. The original Serbian version appeared in 1774. Raijc was a major figure in the development of Serbian national consciousness and there are other books by him in the collection, including his most famous work, History of the Serbian Peoples (Buda 1823). Kürzbock at the time of publication had the Imperial licence to print books in Cyrillic characters. This right was sold to Stefan Nikolaievich in 1791. After 1800 nearly all Cyrillic printing in the Hapsburg Empire took place in Buda.

Restored quarter leather contemporary binding. Marbled boards renewed.


КАТИХИСІСЪ
МИКЪ,
Kleiner
Katechismus
oder
kurze, und ächte Bekenntniß der griechischen nicht unirten
Religion.


Col. Dr. VICTOR PERMINOV
Medic primar
ЖИТІЄ
Сватыхъ Сербскихъ Просвѣтителей
СУМЕѠНА И САВВЫ
ХОМЕТІАНОМЪ ІЕРОМОНАХОМЪ ХИЛАНДАРСКИМЪ
ВО СВАТЕЙ ГОРѢ АѳѠНСТЕЙ
Ученикомъ сватаго Саввы Первлаго
Архіепископа Сербскаго
ПАКРАЦІАНОМЪ И ОЛАВОЙ
КУРІЛЛОМЪ ЖИВКОВИЧЕМЪ
православнымъ Епископомъ
Печатано въ ВѢБНѢ,
въ Славенно Сербской Типографіи
БЛАГОРОД. Г. СТЕФАНА НОВАКОВИЧА.
1794.

Books published by Novakovic are all rare and interesting as a chapter in the evolution of Serbian printing and the national language. This copy comes from the library of the Romanian military doctor, Dr Victor Perminov (private library stamp).

104. Zhikovic's life of the Saints, Novakovic, Vienna, 1794

The lives of the Serbian Saints and Enlighteners Simeon and Sava, Zhitie Svatyh Serbskih Prosvititelei Simeona i Savvy. Kiril Zhikovic. Vienna, Stefan Novakovic, 1794. (38) ff, 23.6 x 17.8 cm.

One of two works published by Kiril Zhikovic (1730-1807), who was a Bulgarian born Serbian Orthodox priest and bishop. He travelled widely throughout the Balkans, Austria, Russia and Italy. This book is interesting as it was one of the productions of the Viennese Serbian publishing house of Stefan Novakovic, who printed books in Serbian from 1792 to 1796, before his press was sold to the University Press of Buda. Zhikovic is also known for his 1764 manuscript written at the Temska Monastery, which is the first known document written in the Torlakian Serbian dialect, a very sparsely documented variant of Serbian, which Zhikovic describes as a 'simple Bulgarian language'. Inserted in the book is a two-page manuscript document written in 1874 in modern Serbian in praise of St. Sava. The text of the MS is interesting as it retains some archaic features from before the reform of the language by Vlad Karidzic.

Rebound in modern boards. Interior very clean. Some ink text on title page in the same hand as the two-page inserted manuscript.

105. Extract of the Gospels for Easter Holy Thursday, edited by the important representative of the Serbian revival Zacharije Orfelin

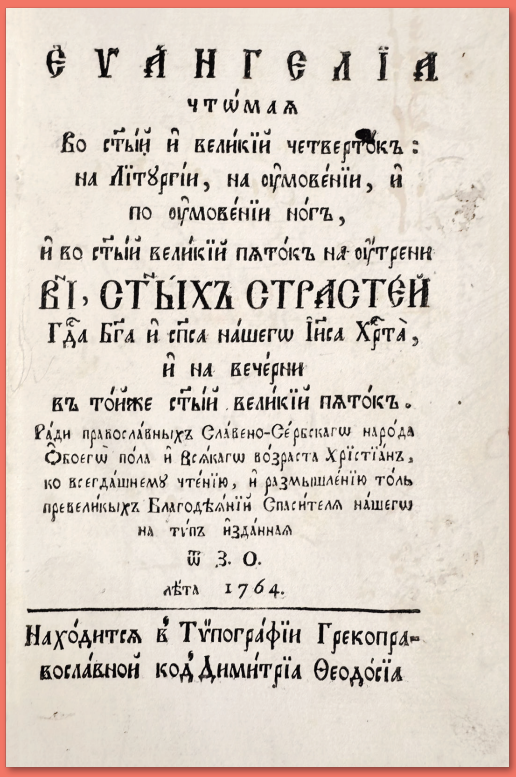
Evangelia bo stii i velikii chetvertok… radi pravoslavyh Slaveno-Serbskago naroda (Gospels for the Holy and Great Thursday… for the Orthodox Slaveno-Serbian people). Distributed by the Printing House of Dimitrije Theodosija, 1764. 47 leaves, 16 x 11 cm.

This book shows the flows in Eastern Orthodox religious book distribution in the 1750s. According to the description of the Serbian National Library (SNL), this publication is also associated with the great Serbian Enlightenment figure, Zacharije Orfelin (Vukovar 1726 - Novi Sad 1785). It contains extracts from the Gospel according to St. Matthew, to be used in the Great or Holy Thursday services in Easter week. The book was printed in Moscow at the Moscow Printing Press in 1759, then sent to Venice where it was bound with the 1764 title page of a Serbian printer. The title page states that the book was procured for the Serbian Orthodox community.

The Serbian publisher in Venice was the Dimitrije Teodosi Printing House, where Zacharije Orfelin started to work as a proofreader in 1764, the year of publication of this work by Teodosi. The SNL description states that the language of the book is Serbian, which is false. The Gospels in the book conform to a standard text in Church Slavonic. I have another copy of this book also printed by the Moscow Printing House in 1793 and the text in Church Slavonic was identical.

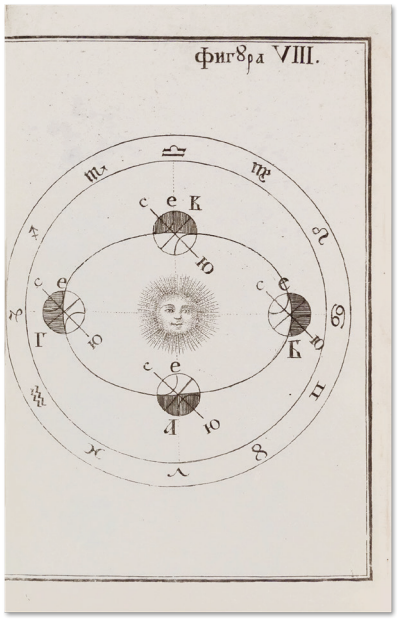
The first steps towards the emergence of a Serbian language only came later in 1768, when Orfelin published the first work in Serbo-Slavonic (heavily influenced by Russian) called Slavenoserbski Magazine. In 1764 there was no distinct written Serbian. This book is important as it shows how Russia used the Orthodox Church as a way of asserting a presence in Orthodox communities outside the Empire and also it shows how Orfelin strove to promote Serbian culture.

Original black quarter-leather binding. Very fine.


ЄѴАНГЕЛІА
чтѡмаѧ
Во стый и великій четвертокъ:
на Літургіи, на оумовеніи, и
по оумовеніи ногъ,
и во стый великій пятокъ на оутрени
ВІ, СТЫХЪ СТРАСТЕЙ
Гда Бга и спса нашегѡ Іиса Хрта,
и на вечерни
въ тойже стый великій пятокъ.
Ради православныхъ Славено-Сербскагѡ народа
Ѡбоегѡ пола и Всѧкагѡ возраста Хрістіанъ,
ко всегдашнемꙋ чтенію, и размышленію толь
превеликыхъ Благодѣѧній Спасителѧ нашегѡ
на тѵпъ изданнаѧ
ѿ З. О.
лѣта 1764.
Находитсѧ в Тѵпографіи Грекопра-
вославной код Димитріа Ѳеодосіа


валивъ камень велій над двери
гроба, ѿиде. Бѣ же тꙋ Маріа
Магдалина, и дрꙋгаѧ Маріа
сѣдѧщѣ прѧмѡ гроба.
Печатано в Московской Тѵпографіи,
аѱнд года.

106. One of the first books in Serbo-Slavonic by Zacharije Orfelin, 1783



Eternal Calendar, Vichnyi Kalendar. Zacharije Orfelin. Vienna, Kürzbock, 1783. Frontispiece engraving + 366 pp + 9 numbered engravings, 20.5 x 13.5 cm.

Zacharije Orfelin was one of the most important figures of the Serbian Enlightenment, along with Dositej Obradovic and Jovan Rajic. Born in Vukovar in 1726, he died in 1785 in Novi Sad. He was a polymath, linguist, theologian, astronomer, artist, scientist and historian. He was also one of the first to bring in strong Russian elements to Church Slavonic to create a written vernacular form of the language for Serbs: Ruso-Serbian. The title of the book is Eternal Calendar, published in Vienna in 1783 by Joseph Kürzbock. Kürzbock had the monopoly for Cyrillic printing in the Habsburg Empire. The Calendar is not just a record of the religious year, it also covers astronomy, herbal medicine, health tips and history in the tradition of an almanac. It was the first such calendar printed in Serbian. Also important to note is that the frontispiece and other engravings were executed by Orfelin himself. The frontispiece is one of his most important engraved works. The book is one of the finest representations of the Serbian Enlightenment.

Full contemporary sheepskin with signs of wear and chipping to bottom of the spine. Small tear in the leather on the back without loss. The book is very clean, with very few manuscript notes in the text. The contents list has the page numbers against each item neatly written in ink. The first four plates have manuscript notes on the back covered by a thin film of black ink. The manuscript text is still legible.



The title page has the written ex libris of Alexi Bolgaric. Front endpapers and the reverse of the engraving have manuscript notes in German and Serbian. The Serbian notes refer to the family of the owner, who was born in Koviljsko near Varazsdin in 1809.

107. Biblical stories by Jovan Rajic, 1802

Flowers of the Bible, Tsvitnik. Jovan Rajic. Buda, Royal University Press, 1802. XXVI pp + 584 pp, 21.8 x 13.4 cm.

Selected biblical stories by Jovan Rajic (1726-1801), one of the most significant early figures of the Serbian national movement. Rajic was born in Karlovets Voijvodina and like many scholars of his time, travelled widely in south eastern and central Europe. He was a polyglot, writing in Serbian, Russian, Latin, German, Hungarian and Church Slavonic. He walked to Kyiv and spent time also at Mount Athos. Later he settled in Temesvar/Timisoara and was appointed Archimandrite, or Head of the monastery at Kovyl. He was not only a major influence on Serbian nationalism, he was also a pioneer of rationalism in Serbian philosophy.

Full contemporary leather binding. Signs of age-related wear on spine and edges. Paper library labels on spine. Inside very clean, very occasional staining and creasing of pages. A very fine copy.



Signature of the bibliomaniac priest Ion Muntean (1808-1860) on the top of the title page. This book was probably taken or acquired by Muntean from the library of Timotei Cipariu during the troubles of 1848. The Romanian-Hungarian Zsigmond Jako wrote about Muntean in his book, 'Philobiblion Transilvanian'. As well as being an obsessive bibliomaniac, Muntean was a prominent Romanian nationalist in the Bihor region (Oradea) of western Romania and was responsible, together with Pop Dan, for the Declaration of Sarsig, a statement of rights for the Romanian population.

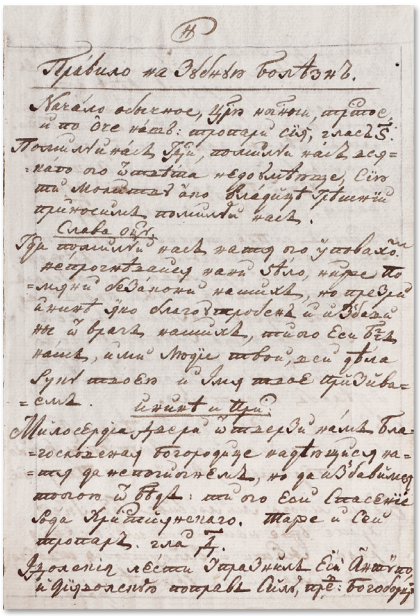
108. Kyivan Liturgy from the library of Mojsije Putnik, circa 1780

Liturgy printed in Kyiv about 1780 from the library of Serbian Archbishop and Metropolit of Sremski Karlovski, Mojsije Putnik. The title of this book has not been identified. Its importance lies in the provenance and the handwritten prayers at the end of the book. (2) ff (contents) + (308) ff, 18.3 x 11.5 cm.

The book has the characteristics of Kyiv printing, clearly shown in the style of the engraving opposite the beginning of the main body of the text and the further decorative elements. The book has up to four pages missing: title page and perhaps one to three pages at the end. Importantly, the book has four manuscript leaves bound in at the end written in Serbo-Slavonic with prayers for the relief of toothache and diseases of the gums. The interest of this book lies in the provenance, the fine binding and condition and the prayers and hand-written notes. Putnik was a great scholar and reformer, famous for his commitment to improving the lives of the poor. He was open-minded and engaged in theological discussions with Russians and Jewish philosophers. Putnik was involved in creating a separate identity for the Serbian clergy and brought the great Serbian scholar and nationalist Jovan Rajic to Novi Sad.

Soft contemporary leather binding with gold-edging. Inside the book is very fine and clean apart from the mentioned manuscript remarks.





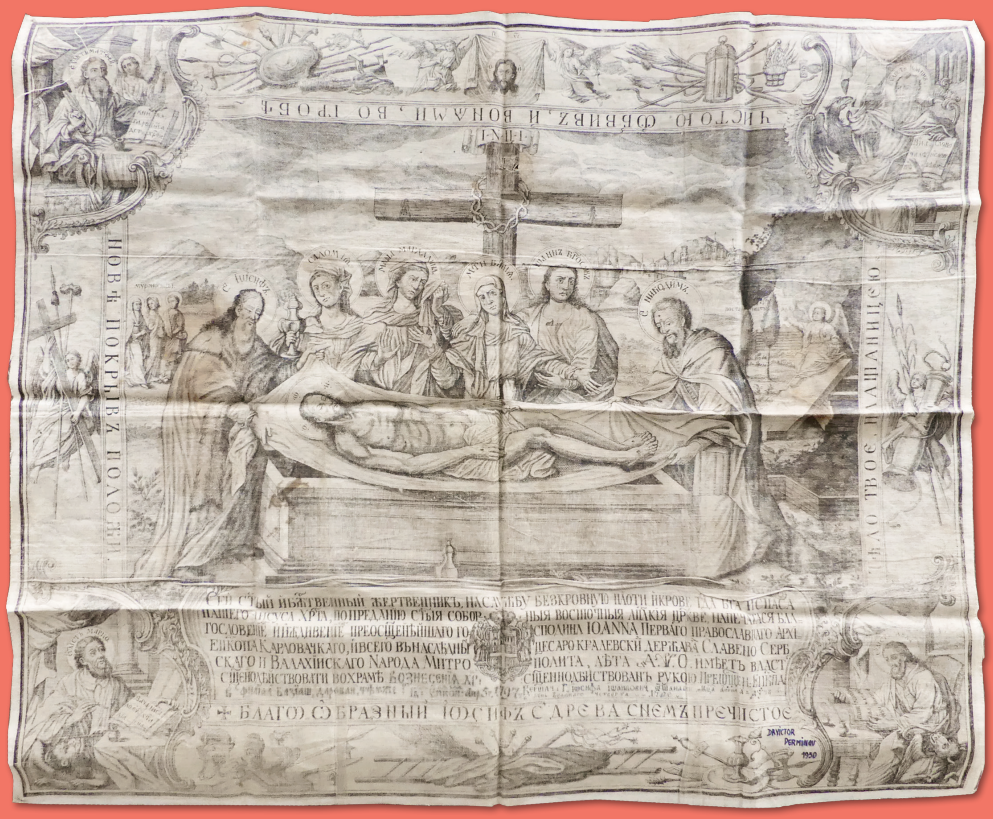
The marginal notes at the foot of the first pages in the book were written by a certain Manil Dmetrovic, who states that he bought the book at an auction of the library of Mosije Putnik directly after the latter's death in 1790. Putnik had a very important library of religious and philosophical books, many written in Russian.

109. Decorative altar cloth from Sremski Karlovici, 1796

Antimins (altar cloth) with writing in Serbo-Slavonic dating from 1796. 68.5 x 55.5 cm.

A very fine example of a Serbian altar cloth from Sremski Karlovici, the centre of the nascent Serbian Orthodox Church in the late 18th century. The antimins cloth is an essential part of the Orthodox service and without one placed on the altar a service cannot be conducted. An antimins must be consecrated by a bishop, in this case Ioan, Archbishop of Karlovac and Metropolit of the Slavo-Serbian and Wallachian people (written in the text on of the antimins). Karlovac is an alternative name for Sremski Karlovici, not to be confused with the same place name in modern Croatia.

The cloth is overall in very good condition with some light staining and a small tear from use.

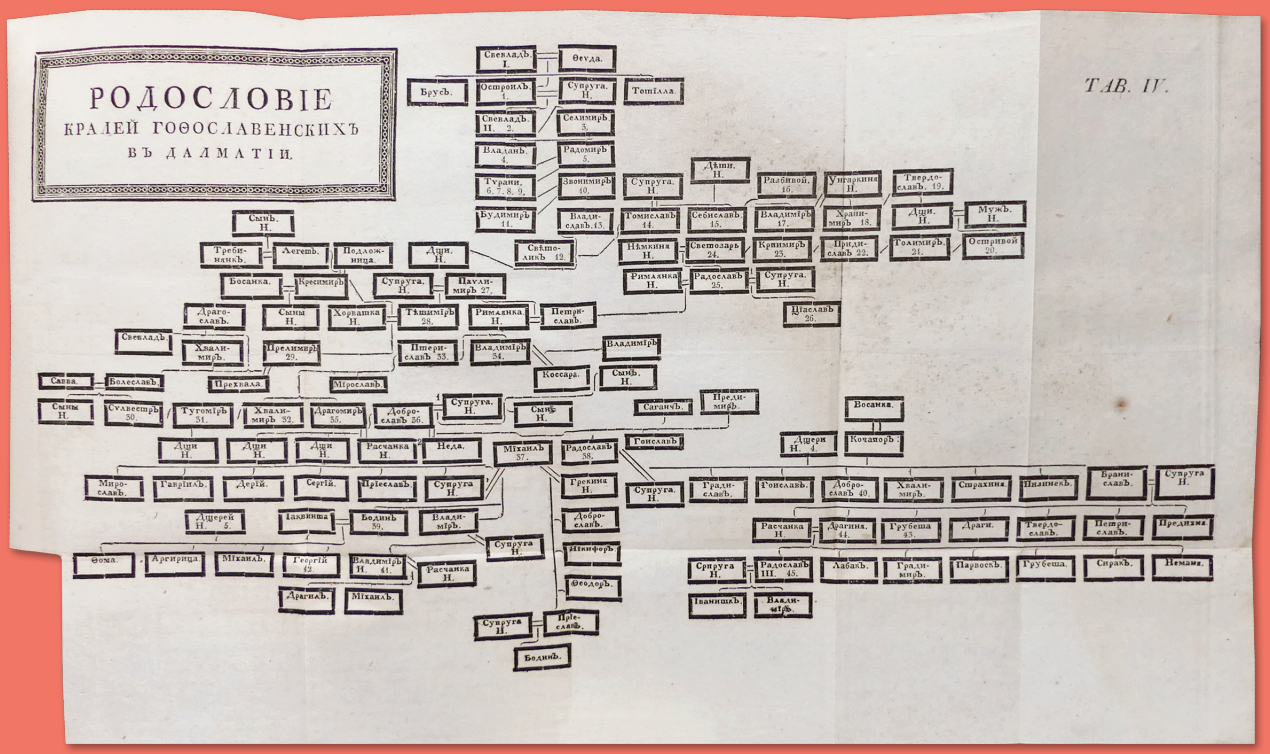


Modern writing in ink states provenance as the library of Romanian Army doctor Colonel Victor Perminov, 1950.

110. Complete copy in four volumes of Jovan Rajic's History of the Bulgarians, Croats and Serbs, third edition, 1823

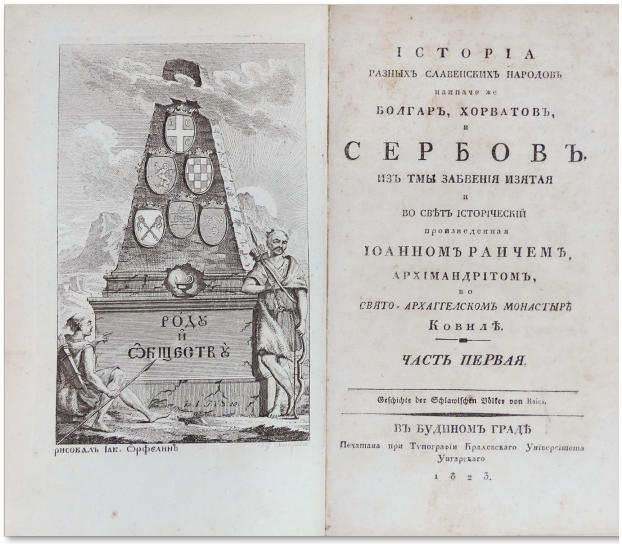
A history of the Southern Slav people, including Bulgarians, Croatians and Serbians, Istoria raznyh Slavenskih narodov naipache zhe Bolgar, Horvatov, i Serbov. Jovan Rajic. V Budim Grad (Buda), Royal Hungarian University Press, 1823. Four volumes. a) Vol 1: Frontispiece + (24) ff + 464 pp + (1) ff + one map and table of rulers of Bulgaria; b) Vol 2: 843 pp + 10 engraved images of rulers in-text + map of the Balkans + 4 genealogical tables; c) Vol 3: 382 pp + 1 folding genealogical table; d) Vol 4: 396 pp + (54) ff index. Additionally: Volume 1 of the first edition published in Vienna by Sefan Novakovic in 1794. Frontispiece engraving of Rajic and genealogical table missing. 21.5 x 13.4 cm.

Jovan Rajic (1726-1801), was one of the most important figures of early Serbian nationalism and this work is considered the first statement of national identity. The History of the Southern Slav people was first published in Vienna in 1794 and the first volume was republished the following year in St. Petersburg. My copy, the third edition (second complete edition), which included all four volumes appeared in Buda in 1823. The Royal University Press of Buda had taken over the printing of Serbian books from Stefan Novakovic in Vienna in 1796. Rajic's work has relevance today and is available as a reprint. Either the first or the third edition complete is extremely rare and institutional libraries usually have individual parts. I was lucky as I bought the first, third and fourth volumes together, and was able to complete it with the second volume that I found in London. For comparison purposes, I acquired an incomplete copy of the first Vienna edition of 1794. It lacks the frontispiece and the genealogical table. The language of the book is Russo-Slavonic which is Church Slavonic modernised with Russian influence. Russians can read this book without any difficulty. It is interesting to compare the 1794 and 1823 first editions as there are deviations in spelling which show the evolution of Serbian orthography.





ИСТОРИЯ
РАЗНЫХЪ СЛАВЕНСКИХЪ НАРОДОВЪ
напаче же
БОЛГАРОВЪ, ХОРВАТОВЪ,
и
СЕРБОВЪ.
ИЗЪ ТМЫ ЗАБВЕНІЯ ИЗЯТАЯ
и
ВО СВѢТЪ ИСТОРИЧЕСКІЙ
произведенная
ІОАННОМЪ РАИЧЕМЪ,
АРХІМАНДРІТОМЪ,
во
СВЯТО-АРХАГГЕЛСКОМЪ МОНАСТЫРѢ
Ковилѣ.
ЧАСТЬ ВТОРАЯ.
Geschichte der Slawischen Völker von Raics.
ВЪ БУДИНОМЪ ГРАДѢ
Печатана при Типографіи Кралевскаго Университета Унгарскаго
1823.



ИСТОРІЯ
РАЗНЫХЪ СЛАВЕНСКИХЪ НАРОДОВЪ
напаче же
БОЛГАРЪ, ХОРВАТОВЪ,
и
СЕРБОВЪ.
ИЗЪ ТМЫ ЗАБВЕНІЯ ИЗЯТАЯ
и
ВО СВѢТЪ ИСТОРИЧЕСКІЙ
произведенная
ІОАННОМЪ РАИЧЕМЪ,
АРХІМАНДРІТОМЪ,
во
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1823.

Volumes one, three and four in near contemporary light brown, quarter leather binding, interior with foxing. Volume two in contemporary marbled boards, interior very clean. The first edition of 1794 has a worn full leather binding with parts of top and bottom of the spine missing. Interior has some ownership marks in ink, otherwise very clean.



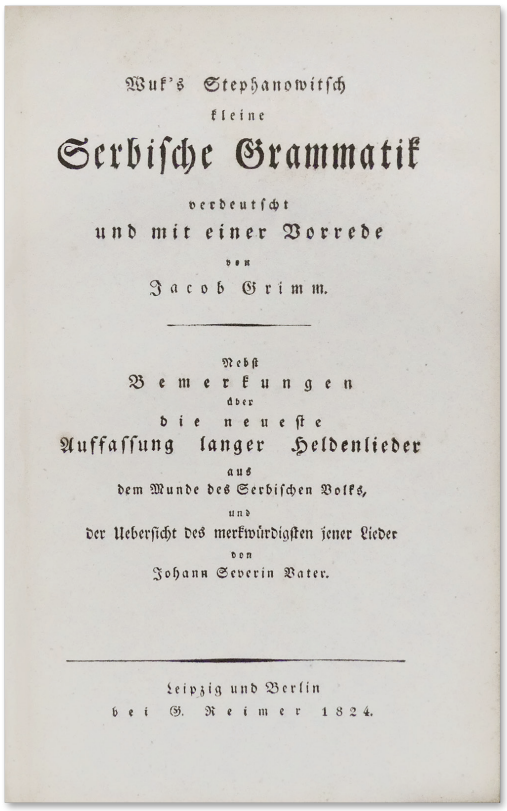
Unusual complete in four volumes. Bayerische Staatsbibliothek has volume one, incomplete and Polish libraries have also incomplete copies.

111. Grimm's German translation of Vuk Karadzic's pioneering Serbian Grammar, 1824

Small Serbian Grammar, Kleine Serbische Grammatik. Vuk Stefanovitsch (Karadzic), translated by Jacob Grimm. Leipzig/Berlin, G. Reimer, 1824. (4) ff + LXXII pp +104 pp, 21.2 x 13.8 cm.

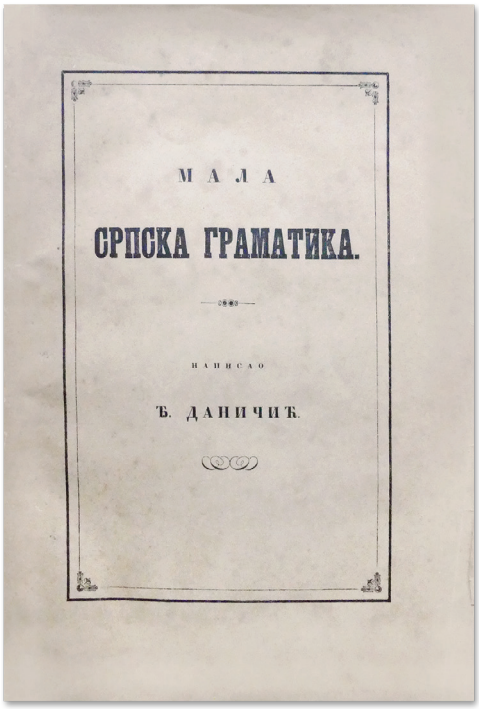
Grimm's translation of Karadzic's 1814 grammar of Serbian, which was the first grammar of the modern language. This book contains a long introduction of 60 pages by Grimm and an article on Serbian folk tales and the Serbian popular language by Johann Severin Vater. Vater was one of the most important early 19th century German linguists, whose greatest feat was, perhaps, to write together with Johann Christian Adelung (the now forgotten Mithriades) a presentation of the Lord's Prayer in over 500 languages and dialects.

Contemporary, original half-cloth. Small split on spine, with small wear at the top. Very fine copy. I was inspired to look for this translation by Grimm after seeing it at the Grimm Museum in Kassel, North Germany.


Wuk's Stephanowitsch
kleine
Serbiſche Grammatik
verdeutſcht
und mit einer Vorrede
von
Jacob Grimm.

Nebſt
Bemerkungen
über
die neueſte
Auffaſſung langer Heldenlieder
aus
dem Munde des Serbiſchen Volks,
und
der Ueberſicht des merkwürdigſten jener Lieder
von
Johann Severin Vater.

Leipzig und Berlin
bei G. Reimer 1824.


МАЛА
СРПСКА ГРАМАТИКА.
НАПИСАО
Ђ. ДАНИЧИЋ.

112. Short grammar of modern Serbian by Duro Dancic, a pioneer of the modern language

Mala Srpska Gramatika (Small Serbian Grammar). Duro Dancic. Vienna, Armenian Monastery Press, 1850. (2) ff + 80 pp + (5) ff list of subscribers, 23.8 x 15.6 cm.

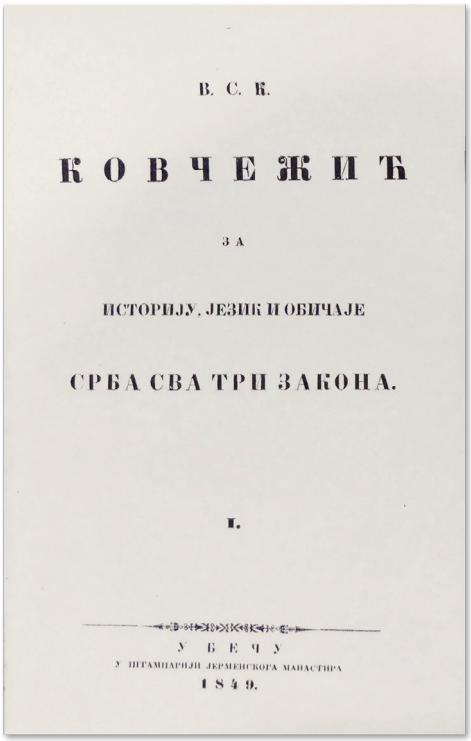
Original light brown paper covers. Inside light foxing. Fine copy.

113. Karadzic's most important statement on Serb national identity, 1849

Treasure box for the history, language and customs of Serbians of all three faiths, Kovcezic za istoriju jezik i obicaje Srba sva tri zakona. Vuk Karadzic. Vienna, 1849. (3) ff + 154 pp, 21 x 13 cm.

Perhaps Karadzic's most important statement of Serb nationalism. The first chapter is entitled: 'To Serbs, all and everywhere', a cry for the creation of the Serbian state that still resonates today. He says Serbs have three religions: Orthodox, Muslim and Roman Catholic, and controversially defines a Serb as anyone who speaks the Stokavian dialect. This includes today's Montenegrins, Bosniaks, Macedonians and some Croats, like those from Dubrovnik, Slavonia and Dalmatia.

Very good and clean condition in slightly later blue cloth binding. Title page in facsimile. Contains the original rare engraved frontispiece of a Serb warrior.



В. С. К.

КОВЧЕЖИЋ

ЗА

ИСТОРИЈУ, ЈЕЗИК И ОБИЧАЈЕ

СРБА СВА ТРИ ЗАКОНА.

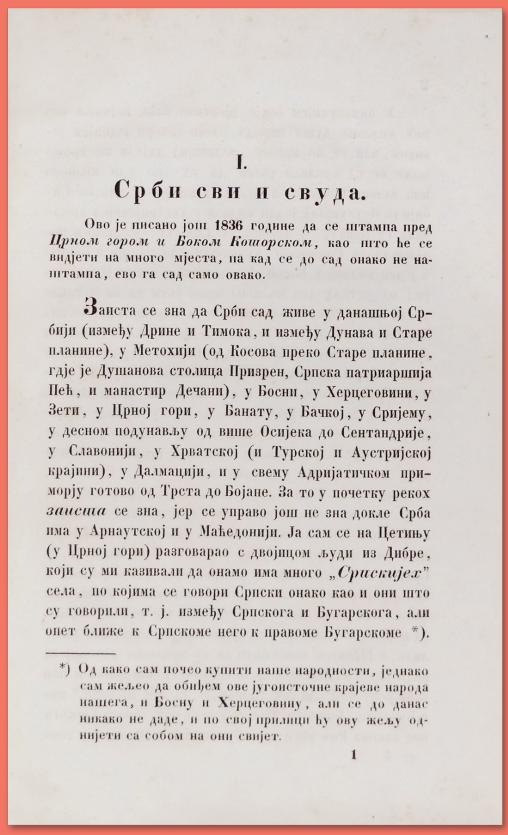
I.

У БЕЧУ

У ШТАМПАРИЈИ ЈЕРМЕНСКОГА МАНАСТИРА

1849.





I.

Срби сви и свуда.

Ово је писано још 1836 године да се штампа пред *Црном гором и Боком Которском*, као што ће се видјети на много мјеста, па кад се до сад онако не штампа, ево га сад само овако.

Заиста се зна да Срби сад живе у данашњој Србији (између Дрине и Тимока, и између Дунава и Старе планине), у Метохији (од Косова преко Старе планине, гдје је Душанова столица Призрен, Српска патријаршија Пећ, и манастир Дечани), у Босни, у Херцеговини, у Зети, у Црној гори, у Банату, у Бачкој, у Срије му, у десном подунављу од више Осијека до Сентандрије, у Славонији, у Хрватској (и Турској и Аустријској крајини), у Далмацији, и у свему Адријатичком приморју готово од Трста до Бојане. За то у почетку рекох *заиста* се зна, јер се управо још не зна докле Срба има у Арнаутској и у Маћедонији. Ја сам се на Цетињу (у Црној гори) разговарао с двојицом људи из Дибре, који су ми казивали да онамо има много „*Српскијех*" села, по којима се говори Српски онако као и они што су говорили, т. ј. између Српскога и Бугарскога, али опет ближе к Српскоме него к правоме Бугарскоме *).

*) Од како сам почео купити наше народности, једнако сам жељео да обиђем ове југоисточне крајеве народа нашега, и Босну и Херцеговину, али се до данас никако не даде, и по свој прилици ћу ону жељу однијети са собом на они свијет.

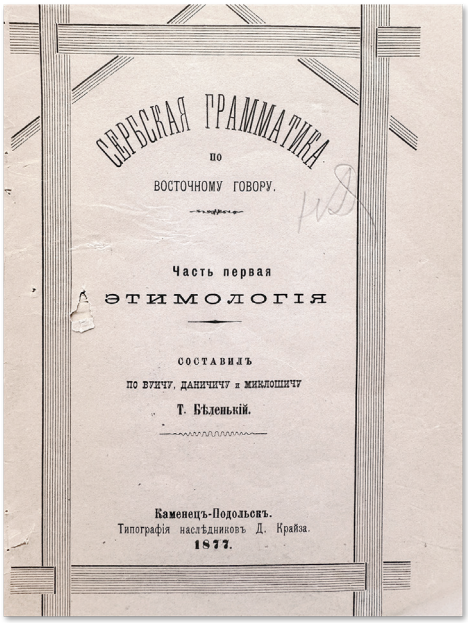
1

114. A scarce grammar of the Serbian language which expresses feelings of Pan-Slavic solidarity, published in Ukraine, 1877

Grammar of the Eastern Dialect of Serbian, Serbskaya Grammatika po Vostochnomu Govoru. Part 1, Etymology. T. Belenkii. Kamenets-Podolsk, D. Kraiza, 1877. 69 pp + (1) p errata, 27 x 18 cm.

An extremely rare Russian language study of the Serbian language. The title page says it is based on the works of Vuk (Karadzic), (Djuro) Dancic and Miklosich. The 'Eastern Dialects' refers to the Shtokavian dialect which Karadzic and Dancic used as the standard for Serbian. The introduction explains that the motivation for writing the book was the feeling of Pan-Slavic brotherhood and support for Serbia in their recent struggles for freedom from Ottoman Turkey. The author also claims that this is one of the first books in Russian that explains the Serbian language.

Original paper covers with heavy wear and creases around the edges, but without text loss. Interior in clean, fine condition.


СЕРБСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА
по
ВОСТОЧНОМУ ГОВОРУ.
Часть первая
ЭТИМОЛОГІЯ
СОСТАВИЛЪ
ПО ВУИЧУ, ДАНИЧИЧУ и МИКЛОШИЧУ
Т. Бѣленькій.
Каменецъ-Подольскъ.
Типографія наслѣдниковъ Д. Крайза.
1877.

Two copies located in Poland and Russia.

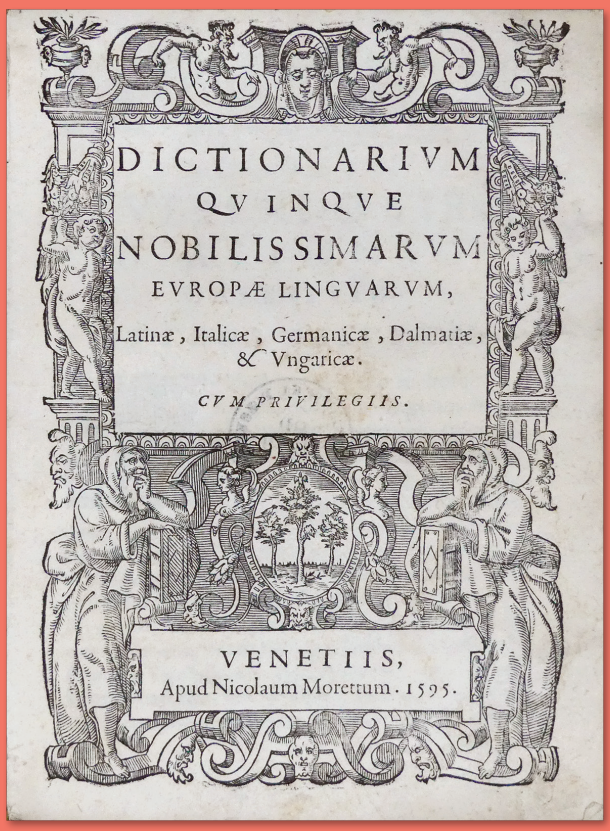
Croatian

115. Fausto Vrancic, the first dictionary of the Croatian language, 1595

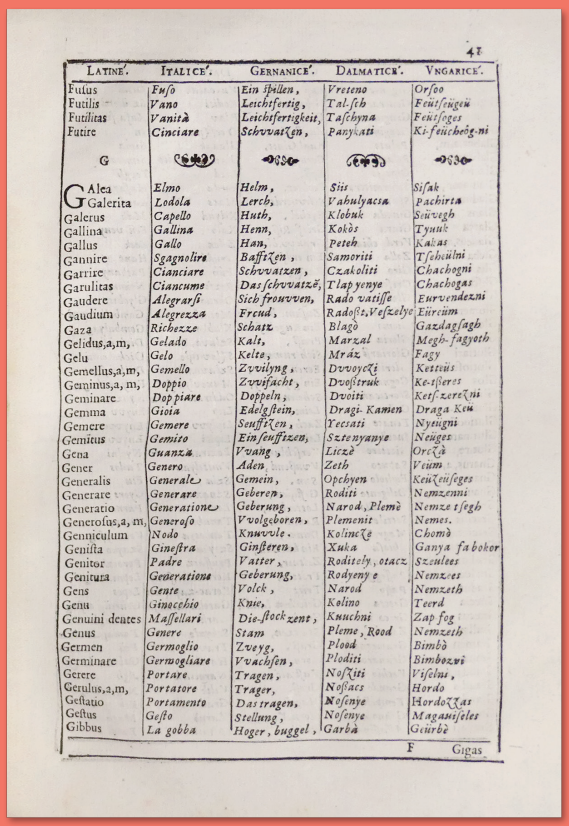
Dictionary of the five very noble languages of Europe, Latin, Italian, German, Dalmatian (Croatian) and Hungarian, Dictionarium Quinque Nobilissimarum Europae Linguarum Latinae, Italicae, Germanicae, Dalmatiae & Ungaricae. Fausto Vrancic. Venice, Nicolaus Morettus, 1595. IV pp + 128 pp, 20 x 14.8 cm.

An iconic book in the history of Croatia, Vrancic's work is celebrated as the first dictionary of the language. Such is its importance that in 1995 a postage stamp was issued to celebrate the 400th anniversary of publication. It is also an important book for Hungarians, being only the second time this language appears in a dictionary, following the Calapinus eleventh edition of 1593. Vrancic was born in 1551 in Sbernik on the Dalmatian coast (died Venice, 1617), but had a strong affinity to the Hapsburg Empire and Hungary. His uncle, Anton Vrancic, was Archbishop of Esztergom and he arranged for Fausto to be educated in Hungary, where he later became Bishop of Csanad. Fausto had perfect command of the Hungarian language and contributed to its development by creating new words mainly in the scientific area. This dictionary also lists Croatian words that have been incorporated into Hungarian, such as kuhinya/konyha, karcsma/korchma, dvor/udvar.

Original vellum binding. Wear to the spine. Light foxing, otherwise interior very fine.



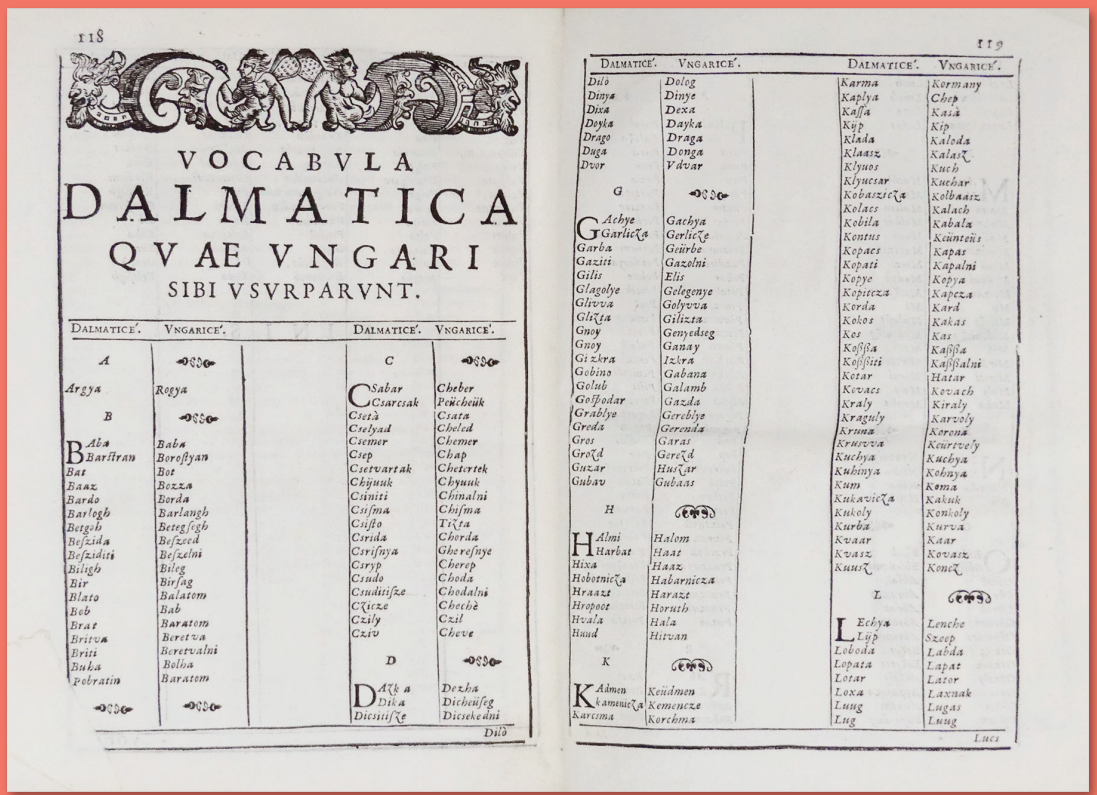
DICTIONARIVM
QVINQVE
NOBILISSIMARVM
EVROPÆ LINGVARVM,
Latinæ, Italicæ, Germanicæ, Dalmatiæ,
& Vngaricæ.
CVM PRIVILEGIIS.
VENETIIS,
Apud Nicolaum Morettum. 1595.



41

Latinè.	Italicè.	Germanicè.	Dalmaticè.	Vngaricè.
Futus	Fuso	Ein spillen,	Vreteno	Orsoo
Futilis	Vano	Leichtfertig,	Tal-sch	Feüsengeü
Futilitas	Vanità	Leichtfertigkeit,	Taschyna	Feüsseges
Futire	Cinciare	Schwatzen,	Panykati	Ki-feüchebg-ni
G				
Galea	Elmo	Helm,	Siis	Sisak
Galerita	Lodola	Lerch,	Vahulyacia	Pachirta
Galerus	Capello	Huth,	Klobuk	Süvegh
Gallina	Gallina	Henn,	Kokòs	Tyuuk
Gallus	Gallo	Han,	Peteh	Kakas
Gannire	Sgagnolire	Baffiren,	Samoriti	Tscheülni
Garrire	Cianciare	Schwatzen,	Czakoliti	Chachogni
Garulitas	Ciancume	Das schwatzē,	Tlap yenye	Chachogas
Gaudere	Allegrarsi	Sich frouwen,	Rado vatisse	Eurvendezni
Gaudium	Allegrezza	Freud,	Radosst, Veszelye	Eürcüm
Gaza	Richezze	Schatz	Blagò	Gazdagsagh
Gelidus,a,m,	Gelado	Kalt,	Marzal	Megh-fagyoth
Gelu	Gelo	Kelte,	Mráz	Fagy
Gemellus,a,m,	Gemello	Zwilyng,	Dvvoyczi	Ketteüs
Geminus,a,m,	Doppio	Zwifacht,	Dvoßtruk	Ket-ßeres
Geminate	Doppiare	Doppeln,	Dvoiti	Ketßzerezni
Gemma	Gioia	Edelgstein,	Dragi-Kamen	Draga Kew
Gemere	Gemere	Seufftzen,	Yecsati	Nyuügni
Gemitus	Gemito	Einseufftzen,	Sztenyanye	Neüges
Gena	Guanza	Vvang,	Liczò	Orczà
Gener	Genero	Aden	Zeth	Veüm
Generalis	Generale	Gemein,	Opchyen	Keüzeüisseges
Generare	Generare	Geberen,	Roditi	Nemzenni
Generatio	Generatione	Geberung,	Narod, Plemè	Nemzetsegh
Generosus,a,m,	Generoso	Vvolgeboren,	Plemenit	Nemes.
Genniculum	Nodo	Knvvvle.	Kolincze	Chomò
Genista	Ginestra	Ginßteren,	Xuka	Ganya fa boher
Genitor	Padre	Vatter,	Roditely, otacz	Szeulees
Genitura	Generatione	Geberung,	Rodyeny e	Nemzees
Gens	Gente	Volck,	Narod	Nemzeth
Genu	Ginocchio	Knie,	Kolino	Teerd
Genuini dentes	Massellari	Die-flockzent,	Knuchni	Zap fog
Genus	Genere	Stam	Pleme, Rood	Nemzeth
Germen	Germoglio	Zveyg,	Plood	Bimbò
Germinare	Germogliare	Vvachsen,	Ploditi	Bimbozni
Gerere	Portare	Tragen,	Nosziti	Viselni,
Gerulus,a,m,	Portatore	Trager,	Nossacs	Hordo
Gestatio	Portamento	Das tragen,	Nosenye	Hordozzas
Gestus	Gesto	Stellung,	Nosenye	Magasiseles
Gibbus	La gobba	Hoger, buggel,	Garbà	Geürbè

F Gigas



118

VOCABVLA
DALMATICA
QVAE VNGARI
SIBI VSVRPARVNT.

Dalmaticè.	Vngaricè.	Dalmaticè.	Vngaricè.
A		C	
Argya	Rogya	Sabar	Cheber
		Csarcsak	Feücheük
B		Csetà	Csata
		Cselyad	Cholcd
Aba	Baba	Csemer	Chemer
Barstran	Borostyan	Csep	Chap
Bat	Bot	Csetvartak	Chetertek
Baaz	Bozza	Chiyuuk	Chiyuuk
Bardo	Borda	Csinitti	Chinalni
Barlogh	Barlangh	Csisma	Chisma
Betgoh	Betegsegh	Ciszo	Tiszta
Beszida	Beszed	Cirida	Chorda
Beszideti	Beszelni	Csrisiya	Cheresiye
Bilogh	Bileg	Csrip	Cherep
Bir	Birsag	Csudo	Choda
Blato	Balatom	Csuditisze	Chodalni
Beb	Bab	Czicze	Chechè
Brat	Baratom	Czily	Czil
Britva	Beretva	Cziv	Cheve
Briti	Beretvalni		
Buha	Bolha	D	
Pobratim	Baratom		
		Daka	Dezha
		Dika	Dicheüseg
		Dicsitisze	Dicsekedni

Dilò

119

Dalmaticè.	Vngaricè.	Dalmaticè.	Vngaricè.
Dilò	Dolog	Karma	Kormany
Dinya	Dinye	Kaplya	Chep
Dixa	Dexa	Kassa	Kasa
Dayka	Dayka	Kyp	Kip
Drago	Draga	Klada	Kaleda
Duga	Donga	Klaasz	Kalasz
Dvor	Vdvar	Klyues	Kuch
		Klyucsar	Kuchar
G		Kobasziczà	Kolbaasz
		Kolacs	Kalach
Achye	Gachya	Kobila	Kabala
Garlicza	Gerlicze	Kontus	Keünteüs
Garba	Geürbe	Kopacs	Kapas
Gaziti	Gazolni	Kopati	Kapalni
Gilis	Elis	Kopye	Kopya
Glagolye	Gelegenye	Kopiteza	Kapecza
Glivva	Golyvva	Korda	Kard
Gliczta	Gilizta	Kokos	Kakas
Gnoy	Genyedseg	Kos	Kas
Gnoy	Ganay	Kossta	Kassta
Gizkra	Izkra	Kossiti	Kassalni
Gobino	Gabana	Kotar	Hatar
Golub	Galamb	Kovacs	Kovach
Gospodar	Gazda	Kraly	Kiraly
Grablye	Gerebiye	Kragoly	Karvoly
Greda	Gerenda	Kruna	Korona
Gros	Garas	Krusevva	Keürtvely
Groczd	Gereczd	Kuchya	Kuchya
Guzar	Huszar	Kuhinya	Kohinya
Gubav	Gubaas	Kum	Koma
		Kukavicza	Kakuk
H		Kukoly	Konkoly
		Kurba	Kurva
Almi	Halom	Kvaar	Kaar
Harbat	Haat	Kvasz	Kovasz
Hixa	Haaz	Kuusz	Kenez
Hobotnicza	Habarnicza		
Hraasz	Harasz	L	
Hropoot	Horuth		
Hvala	Hala	Lechya	Lencho
Huud	Hitvan	Lyp	Szeep
		Loboda	Labda
K		Lopata	Lapat
		Lotar	Lator
Akmen	Keüdmen	Loxa	Laxnak
kamenicza	Kemenicze	Lug	Lugas
Karcsma	Korchma	Lug	Luug

Lucs

116. Jambresic's dictionary of modern Croatian in four languages, 1742

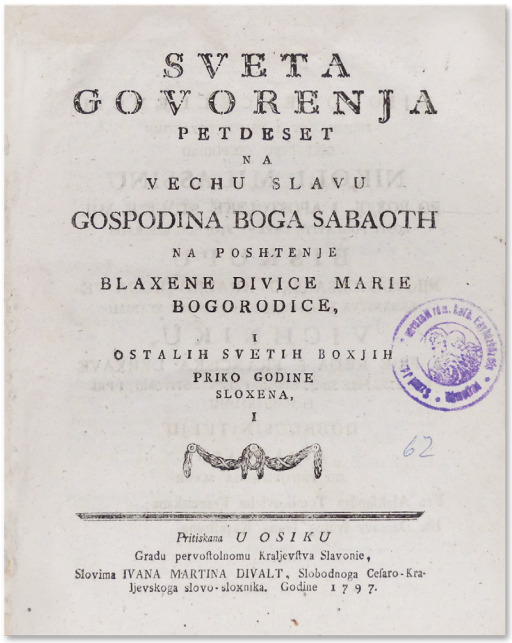
Lexicon of Latin interpreted into Illyrian (Croatian), German and Hungarian, Lexicon Latinum interpretatione Illyrica, Germanica et Hungarica. Andrija Jambresic. Zagreb, Adalbert Wesseli at the Jesuit Printing Press, 1742. (8) pp + 1068 pp + (72) pp + (20) pp, 24 x 17.5 cm.

Andrija Jambresic was a Jesuit priest, teacher and lexicographer, who was born in Cesargrad in 1706 and died in Varazdin in 1758. He studied philosophy at the Jesuit College at Trnava and theology at the University of Graz, after which he went on to be a secondary school teacher in Zagreb and Varazdin. The dictionary is an attempt to establish a more modern work compared to Vrancsics and was the initiative of the Jesuit Franjo Susnik who started work on it in 1739. He recruited Jambresic into the project as the latter had already published a work on the reform of Croatian spelling in 1732. Susnik, however, died so the Lexicon was completed and published in 1742 by Jambresic. The Croatian represented in the Lexicon is predominantly Kajkavian, with some examples of Stokavian and Chakavian usage. This work is considered one of the most important earlier Croatian dictionaries and is also of interest to Hungarian scholars.

Original full leather binding with repairs to corners and spine. Light browning throughout, in isolated cases more intense. Very good, complete copy. Misprint in pagination. Page 208 written as 108.


LEXICON
LATINUM
INTERPRETATIONE
ILLYRICA, GERMANICA,
ET HUNGARICA
LOCUPLES,
IN USUM POTISSIMUM
STUDIOSÆ JUVENTUTIS
DIGESTUM,
AB
ANDREA JAMBRESSICH,
SOCIETATIS JESU SACERDOTE,
CROATA ZAGORIENSI.
Cum Privilegio Sacræ Regiæ Majestatis, & Superiorum Permissu.
ZAGRABIÆ,
Typis Academicis Societatis JESU, per Adalbertum Wilh. Weſeli
Anno 1742.

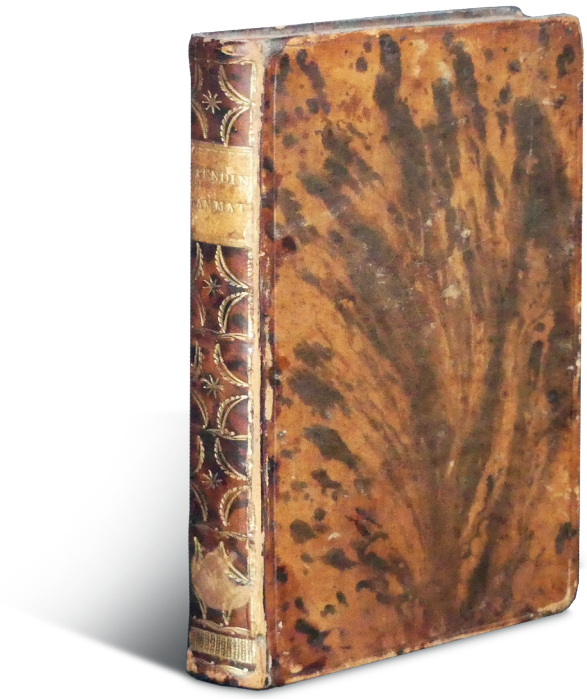
117. Unusual religious book printed in Osijek, 1797


SVETA
GOVORENJA
PETDESET
NA
VECHU SLAVU
GOSPODINA BOGA SABAOTH
NA POSHTENJE
BLAXENE DIVICE MARIE
BOGORODICE,
I
OSTALIH SVETIH BOXJIH
PRIKO GODINE
SLOXENA,
I
62
Pritiskana U OSIKU
Gradu pervoſtolnomu Kraljevſtva Slavonie,
Slovima IVANA MARTINA DIVALT, Slobodnoga Cesaro-Kra-
ljevskoga slovo-sloxnika. Godine 1797.

Fifty Holy Prayers for the Evening Glory of the Lord God Saboah in honour of the Virgin Mary, the Mother of God and the other Holy Ones throughout the year, Sveta Govorenja petdeset na Vechu Slavu Gospodina Boga Sabaoth na poshtenje Blaxene Divice Marie Bogorodice Ostalih Svetih Boxjih Priko Godine Sloxena. Osijek, Martin Divald, 1797. (6) ff + 385 pp + (1) p errata, 22 x 17.5 cm.

A book of Catholic prayers dedicated to the Virgin Mary and various saints, to be used throughout the year. It is interesting as it was printed in Osijek, in Slavonia, where few books were produced. Generally early books from provincial presses are hard to find. Only a few copies of this book are known, with one copy in the rare books section of the Osijek City Library. The text is written in the Shtokavian variant of Croatian, which was spoken by the greatest number of people in the area of modern Croatia. It is also widely spoken in the region of Serbia and became the basis of the common Serbo-Croatian and Croatian languages. The other variants are Kajkavian, which was preferred until the end of the 18th century and Chajkavian spoken in coastal areas.

Original light blue contemporary boards with wear on the edges and small loss to the spine. The interior of the book is fine, with slight staining and minor worm holes.



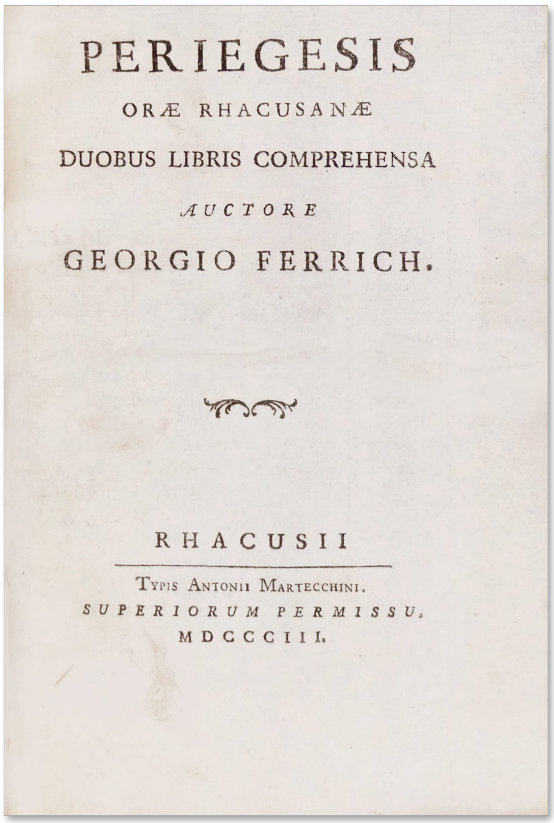
Beautiful locally made contemporary full calf binding with unusual ornate spine. Slight wear, interior minor foxing, very fine.

118. A grammar of the Ragusa (Dubrovnik) dialect written during the Napoleonic occupation, 1808

Grammar of the Illyrian language, Grammatica della lingua Illirica. Francesco Maria Appendini, Professore di Eloquenza nel Collegio di Ragusa. Ragusa (Dubrovnik), Antonio Martechini, 1808. XXIV pp + 336 pp, 18.5 x 11.5 cm.

The city state of Ragusa, today Dubrovnik, had very close ties to Venice, both politically and culturally, and had its own variant of the Dalmatian (Chajkavian) dialect of Croatian, which was at the time commonly called Illyrian. Both Italian and the local dialect were spoken in the city. The author of this grammar was born in 1768 and spent an important part of his life studying the history and dialect of Ragusa. His major work, published in four volumes between 1803 and 1806, was a study of the city's antiquities, history and literature. This grammar followed in 1808 and is a pioneering contribution to understanding the language of Ragusa. The book appeared during the occupation of Ragusa by Napoleon's forces and the introduction to Appendini's grammar is a glowing tribute to the man he calls 'Napoleone il Grande'.

119. The Latin poets of Ragusa (Dubrovnik), 1803


PERIEGESIS
ORÆ RHACUSANÆ
DUOBUS LIBRIS COMPREHENSA
AUCTORE
GEORGIO FERRICH.
RHACUSII
TYPIS ANTONII MARTECCHINI.
SUPERIORUM PERMISSU.
MDCCCIII.

Travels on the Shores of Ragusa, Periegesis orae Rhacusanae. Georgio Ferrich (Duro Feric). Rhacusii (Ragusa), Antonio Martecchini, 1803. CLXXVI pp + (4) ff, 17.5 x 12 cm.

Duro Feric, born in Ragusa (Dubrovnik) in 1759, was one of a group of important Croatian poets who wrote in Latin at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. Other major poets were Marin Drzic (Marino Darza), Petar Hektorovic (Pietro Ettoreo Hektorovic) and Marko Marulic (Marcus Marulus). They all came from Ragusa or the Dalmatian area and also used Italian or Latin reflecting their closeness to Italian and international culture. They wrote in Latin to obtain a wider international audience but their subjects were usually linked to their Croatian homeland and culture. Feric's poetry was very focused on Ragusa and its beauties. So, although they wrote in Latin (they also wrote extensively in Croatian), their work is considered an important contribution to the creation of a national identity. It should also be noted that the publisher Antonio Martecchini had offices in both Venice and Ragusa, which reflects the close political ties between the two cities. He also published Croatian language books in Venice.

Simple brown full-leather binding in local style. Light scratching and scuffing. Marbled endpapers.

120. A study of the Kajkavian dialect of Croatian and its suitability as a standard for the national language, 1837

Grammar of the Croatian language, Grammatik der kroatischen Mundart. Ignaz Kriztianovich. Agram (Zagreb), Franz Suppan, 1837. XXV pp + 246 pp + (1) p errata, 19.7 x 12.9 cm.

Kriztianovich was an Austrian-Croatian patriot and linguist, born in 1770 in Osijek, who was particularly interested in the regional variations of the Croatian language and the establishment of a national standard. Shtokavian was the leading variant of the language, being spoken in the Central and Eastern regions, Chajkavian on the coast and Kajkavian in the North. In this book Kriztianovich presents the Kajkavian dialect as spoken in Slavonia. However, in the book he goes further than looking at Kajkavian as a regional dialect, he proposes it as the national standard. In his short introduction he emphasises his love of the Croatian Fatherland and its language. At the time a debate was still raging as to whether the Kajkavian or Shtokavian variant should be used as the national standard. Shtokavian was clearly winning, as it was also the language of the Serbian lands and eventually became the basis of Serbo-Croat. This is one of the last attempts to promote Kajkavian as the basis for the national language.

Contemporary half-cloth, with slight signs of wear. Gilt-embossed spine with arms of an old institutional library. Interior very fine.

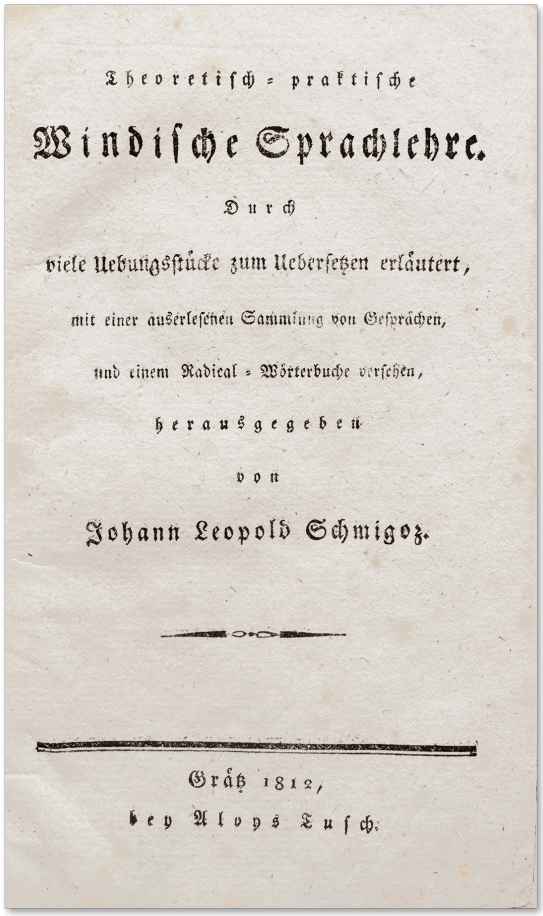
Slovenian

121. Austrian grammar of Slovenian, 1812

Theoretical and practical guide to the Windish (Slovenian) language, Theoretische-praktische Windische Sprachlehre. Johann Leopold Schmigoz. Graz, Alois Tusch, 1812. (8) ff + 319 pp, 18.6 x 12 cm.

Although the Slovene grammar was already the subject of books, like Adam Bohoric's Articae Horulae in 1584, comprehensive modern grammars only first appeared at the end of the 18th and beginning of the 19th centuries. The Windische Sprachlehre was written by Johann Leopold Schmigoz who was a Slovene linguist and educator living in Styria, a region of Austria that still has a Slovene minority today. Schmigoz was particularly interested in recording the language of this region. In addition to the grammar, the book contains Slovene-German topical conversations and a short dictionary.

Original blue-grey contemporary boards, with signs of wear particularly at the edges and spine, but still very firm. Interior very fine with rare staining.


Theoretisch-praktische

Windische Sprachlehre.

Durch

viele Uebungsstücke zum Uebersetzen erläutert,

mit einer auserlesenen Sammlung von Gesprächen,

und einem Radical-Wörterbuche versehen,

herausgegeben

von

Johann Leopold Schmigoz.

Grätz 1812,

bey Aloys Tusch.


Štirje

LETNI ČASI.

Po E. A. Rossmässlerji

predelal

Ivan Tušek,

kr. višo realke profesor v Zagrebu.

Izdala in založila

Matica Slovenska v Ljubljani.

1867.

Stamp of the Imperial Moscow University on rear of title.

122. Introducing new botanical words into Slovenian through translation, 1867

The Four Seasons based on E. A. Rossmässlerji, adapted by Ivan Tusek, Stirje Letni Casi, po E.A. Rossmässlerji, predelal Ivan Tusek. Ljubliana, Matica Slovenska, 1867. VI pp + (1) ff + 255 pp, 22.3 x 15 cm.

Ivan Tusek was a secondary school teacher and playwright, born in 1835 at Martinj Vrh and he died, aged 41 in 1877 in Ljubljana. Through the adaptation of this German book into Slovenian, he introduced new botanical words into the Slovenian language. The book contains an extensive list of Latin botanical terms with Slovenian equivalents.

Original ochre decorative paper covers. Uncut. Edges and spine show wear and interior has light water staining. Title page has a couple of old library shelf notes. Otherwise very good.

123. First Slovenian satirical journal



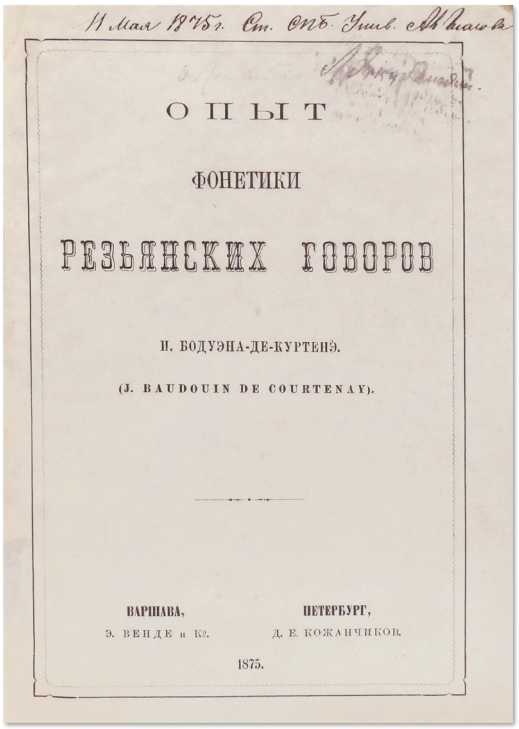
Brencelj v laznjivi obleki, Letnik II. Issues 1-24 complete. Ljubljana, Jakob Alesovec. (46) ff, 29 x 23.5 cm.

Brencelj appeared from 1869-1875 and again from 1877-1885. It was a highly critical and satirical journal and was on occasion confiscated because of its unrestrained language. It covered the arts and politics and it was particularly critical of Slovenes who advocated Germanisation. This is a copy of the second year of publication, 1870, containing 24 parts. I have not been able to confirm whether more parts appeared in that year.

Individual issues bound in orange marble boards. Spine heavily worn.

Resian (Slovenian)

124. Resian dialect of Slovenian by a great Polish linguist, 1875



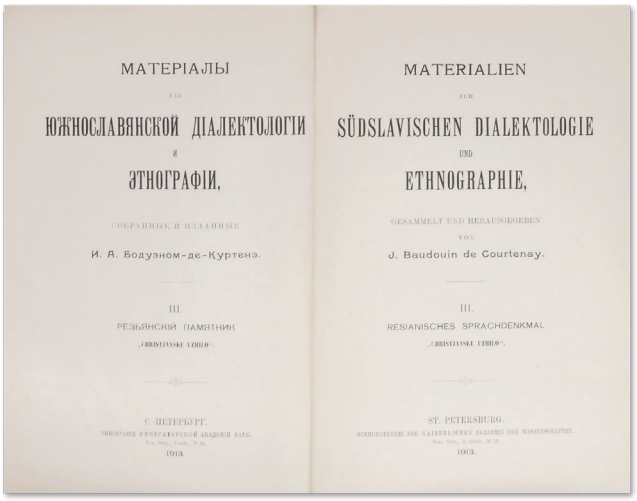
Study of the phonetics of the Resian dialects, Opyt fonetiki resyanskih govorov. J. Baudouin de Courtenay. Warsaw, E. Wende, Petersburg, D.E. Kozsantchikov, 1875. XVI pp + 128 pp. Bound with: Rezsanskii Katihizis kak prilozhenie k'opytu fonetiki resyanskih govorov' (Resian Catechism a supplement to 'Study of the phonetics of the Resian dialects'). Warsaw, Wende, Petersburg Kozsantchikov, 1875. V pp + (1) ff + 48 pp. 24 x 17 cm.

Resian is a dialect of Slovenian that is spoken today by under 1,000 people living in the Resia Valley of Udine Province, Italy. There is a debate as to whether Resian is a separate language or just a variant of Slovenian. Italian speakers of Resian have distanced themselves from Slovenian and, for example, road signs in the area are written in Resian and not standard Slovenian. This is based on a very old tradition of the language which dates back to the 12th century. These works by Baudouin de Courtenay were the first detailed study of the language, although his conclusions about its origins are challenged today. Jan Baudouin de Courtenay was a major Polish linguist, whose family originally came from France. He lived from 1845 until 1929, when he died at the age of 84 in Warsaw. During his life he worked at the Universities of Kazan, Warsaw and St. Petersburg. His work on linguistics, particularly the identification of the phoneme, is of great importance for linguistics even today.

Quarter leather, with more than half of spine missing. Front and back paper covers bound in. Former owner's name on the title page.

125. An important early manuscript in Resian dialect, 1913

Materialien zur Südslawischen Dialektologie und Ethnographie. III. Reaniasches Sprachdenkmal 'Christianske Uzhilo'. J. Baudouin de Courtenay. St. Petersburg, Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, 1913. (4) ff + 138 pp + (1) ff, 23.5 x 16 cm.


МАТЕРІАЛЫ
ЮЖНОСЛАВЯНСКОЙ ДІАЛЕКТОЛОГІИ
И
ЭТНОГРАФІИ.
И. А. Бодуэном-де-Куртенэ.
III.
РЕЗЬЯНСКІЙ ПАМЯТНИКЪ
CHRISTIANSKE UZHILO
С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
1913.
MATERIALIEN
SÜDSLAVISCHEN DIALEKTOLOGIE
UND
ETHNOGRAPHIE.
J. Baudouin de Courtenay.
III.
RESIANISCHES SPRACHDENKMAL
CHRISTIANSKE UZHILO
ST. PETERSBURG.
1913.

This is an important commentary by Baudouin de Courtenay on the lengthiest piece of writing in the Resian dialect, written between 1845 and 1850, and extending to 95 pages. The contents were commentaries on the Catholic Catechism. Baudouin de Coutenay owned the original manuscript of this book, but he appears to have lost it and this analysis which appeared in 1913 was based on a copy.

Practical library quarter cloth dark binding with title label in ink on the front cover.

126. Slovenian dialect of Prekmurje

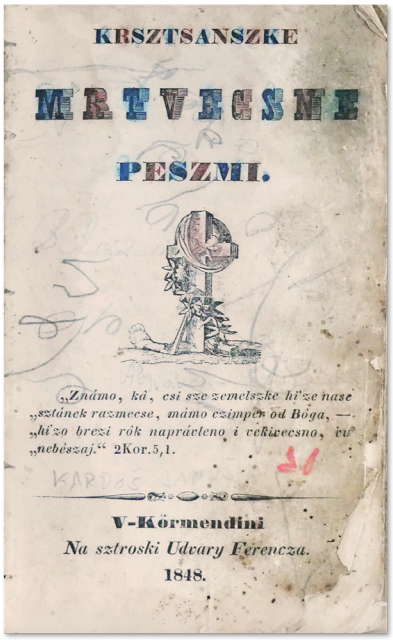
Three books in the Prekmurje dialect. a) Krsztsanszke Mrtvecsne Peszmi (Songs for the Dead). János Kardos. Körmend, Ferenc Udvary, 1848. 168 pp, 15 x 8.6 cm. b) Krisztsanszke Czerkevne Peszmi (Christian Hymnbook). Muraszombat, Erno Balkanyi, (at most 1907). X pp + 492 pp, 18.5 x 12 cm. c) Krisztsanszke Czerkevne Peszmi (Christian Hymnbook). Dr Ernest Stiegler. Bethlehem Pa, Szv. Ivana Szlovenszke Evangelicsanszke, 1936. (1) ff + 256 pp, 17.3 x 11.5 cm.

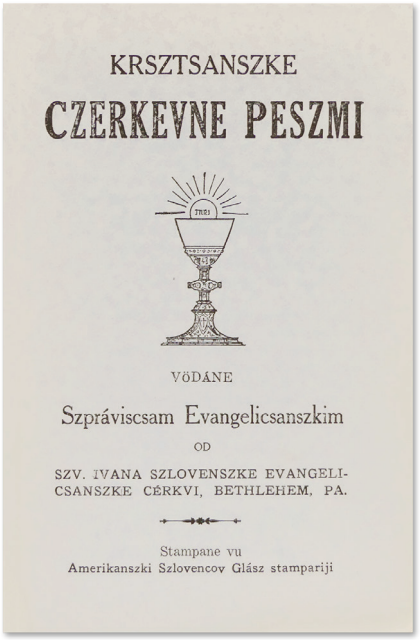
The Prekmurje dialect of Slovenian is spoken in an area near the Hungarian border which was Hungarian until the end of WWI and then passed to the newly formed South Slav Kingdom (Yugoslavia). It is also spoken amongst Hungarian Slovenes in Vas county in present-day Hungary. The dialect was used in Lutheran Church services so most of the literature is religious. The three books presented here are a book of Songs for the Dead and two Hymnbooks, one pre-WWI and the other prepared by the American Prekmurje community concentrated on Pennsylvania. The Hymnbook was originally written in its first version in 1832. Interesting is that in all these books the Hungarian spelling is used e.g. 's' is written 'sz'. This changed after 1919, when Prekmurje was attached to Slovenia. However, the American Church retained the old Hungarian spelling as reflected in the 1936 Hymnbook. The Lutheran Church switched to conducting services in standard Slovenian after WWII, so the dialect is only now used for private conversation. There are only two actively used Slovenian dialects: Resian (above) and Prekmurjian. Both exist with very little influence from standard Slovenian, so we find in Slovenian Prekmurje that the dialect is used at home and the standard language at schools and other public situations. second year of publication, 1870, containing 24 parts. I have not been able to confirm whether more parts appeared in that year.

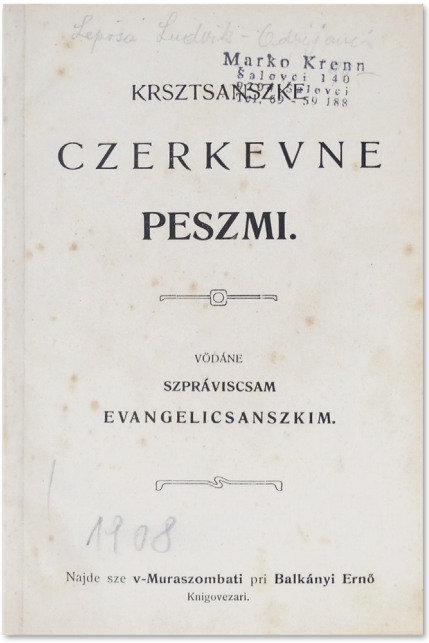
a) Heavily worn contemporary binding with a part of the front cover missing and the remaining sections damaged. The front loose flyleaf has the bottom quarter torn off and the title page is worn and stained. The interior of the book is complete and very clean.

b) The 1908 Hymnbook is in very good condition apart from light damage to the top and bottom of the spine. Blue-grey pebbled binding. Interior unmarked and clean.

c) Some slight damage to top and bottom of spine and light splitting at the sides. First three pages have light damage in the top right but no text loss.





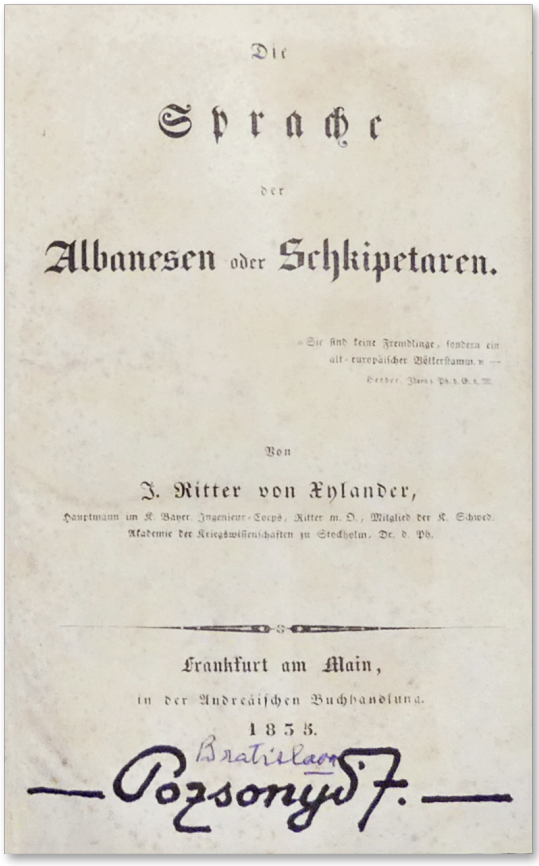


Songs for the Dead and the earlier Hymnbook both have the ownership stamp of Marko Krenn from Salovci. The Hymnbook also has a handwritten ownership note in Hungarian from Istvan Herczeg, 1907.

Albanian

127. The first modern grammar of Albanian, with the language written with Greek letters

Die Sprache der Albanesen oder Schkipetaren (The language of the Albanians). J. Ritter von Xylander. Frankfurt am Main, in der Andreaischen Buchhandlung, 1835. XIII pp + (1) f + 320 pp + 2 folding tables, 21 x 13.2 cm.



Although the first traces of the Albanian language appeared in the 13th century, the formalisation and codification of the language only happened at the end of the 19th century. Pioneers in this process were Germans, notably Hopp and Hahn who demonstrated that Albanian was an Indo-European language, and Josef von Xylander who wrote this text, perhaps the first modern grammar of the language. Xylander's book reflects common practice at the time, namely Albanian being written with Greek script. The first translations of the Bible sponsored by the British and Foreign Bible Society similarly used Greek letters. This was not, however, a firmly accepted practice and texts in Arabic and a variant Latin script can also be found. Another book in the library, collection of European folk songs, 1854, by the Russian linguist Nikolai Berg, includes an Albanian translation of Byron's Childe Harold in Latin script. Konstantin Kristoforidhi's New Testament of 1872 was a major milestone of modernisation, but the Albanian language was only formalised in 1909 when the Ottomans permitted its use in schools.

Contemporary black half-leather binding. Interior fine.


Križlanovich
Grammatik
der
kroatischen
Mundar



Trajanias.

minus est quod regnant.
Quam quod regnare merentur.
Statius.

Romanian

The literary history of Romania reflects its search for cultural and political identity from 1640 to 1989. At first it struggled to create a national cultural identity within the Ottoman and Hapsburg Empires. This focused on the evolution of the language from a liturgical language written in Cyrillic letters to a modern, secular language written in Latin script with many French and Italian neologisms, loan words. The independent Romania was fully established in 1877 and the process was completed in 1920 after the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the creation of a Romanian state which included Transylvania and former Russian Bessarabia and Austrian Bukovina, which were incorporated in 1918. The library traces this history with early religious books in Cyrillic from the 17th century to the works of the language reformers of the Transylvanian Enlightenment such as Samuil Klein and Petru Maior. After that we trace the modernisation and national growth of national political awareness through Eliade Rădulescu, Anton Pann, and Aron Pumnul.

Highlights

- Samuil Micu-Klein, revolutionary Grammar of Romanian using Latin letters, 1780
- Grammars of Romanian by Ionachita Văcărescu and de Tempea (1787, 1822)
- Logic and works on Orthodox fasting by Samuil Micu-Klein (1787–1808)
- A book on redemption and the consequences of sin with unusual illustrations of demons (1812)
- A beautiful illustrated engraved book (text also engraved) about the remains of the Romans in Dacia (1775)
- Petru Maior on the history of the origins of Romanians (1812) and the history of the Romanian church (1813)
- Aron Pumnul's very rare Grammar of Romanian, 1864
- A 1942 regional Atlas of Obscenities in the Romanian Language

128. Psalms in Romanian, 1680

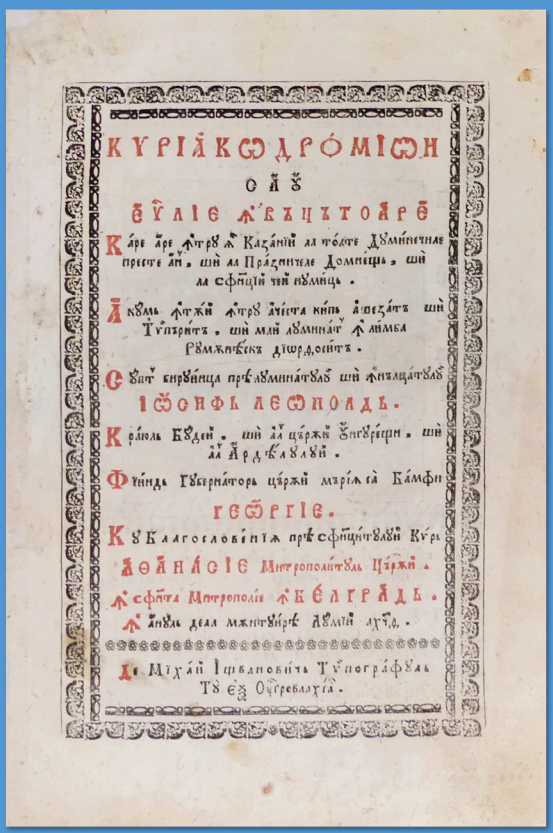
Psaltirea Metropolitului Dosoftei. Iasi, 1680.
(3) ff + (212) ff, 19.4 x 14.4 cm.

The Psalms of Dostoftei are written as a parallel text in Church Slavonic and Romanian. It is one of the most important early Romanian religious books and was printed in Iasi in 1680. The author was the Metropolit and scholar Dostoftei of Moldavia. The book represents another important milestone in introducing the vernacular to church services so that priests and the congregation could avoid following services in Slavonic or Greek, which few understood. This unusual bilingual book is the precursor of the 1693 Gospels in Greek and Romanian.

Full leather contemporary binding. One of the few examples which is complete.



Written ex libris of the great humanist scholar, Ioan Bobb.



129. Romanian Book of Sermons, 1699

Book of sermons, Chiricodromion (Cazania românească). Bălgrad (Alba Iuila), Metropolit of Bălgrad, 1699.
3 pp + 415 pp, 31 x 19.4 cm.

One of the most important books of the 17th Century, this Romanian book is largely based on the Cazania lui Varlaam. During the 17th Century only 22 books were printed in Alba Iulia. This book at the time was very expensive, costing the same as a cow.

Early 18th century Transylvanian binding.
Very clean and finely restored.

130. Very scarce Bilingual Church Slavonic and Romanian Liturgy 1715.

Sfinta si dumnezeiasca Liturghie a Sfintului Ioan Zlatoust, a Marele Vasilie si a Sfintului… Acum intai tiparita, cu porunca si cheltuiala prea luminatului domn. Ion Nicolae Alexandru Voevod. (The Holy Liturgy of St. John Chrysostom and Basil the Great..) Iasi, Ieremia Marcovici, In Manasterirea Sfintului Mormant, in Sfant Sava, 1715. 483 pp + (6) pp, 20 x 15 cm.



This is the first book that was printed under the command and sponsorship of Voevod Nicolae Alexandru of Bessarabia with the blessing oft he Holy Patriach of Jerusalem and Palestine. The volume contains the text of the Divine Liturgies used in the Orthodox Church: those of St. John Chrysostom, St. Basil the Great, and the Presanctified Liturgy of St. Gregory the Dialogist. It is a very significant work as the text is bilingual which shows the importance of Church Slavonic, the liturgical language, but equally the need to make it understandable to Romanian congregations.



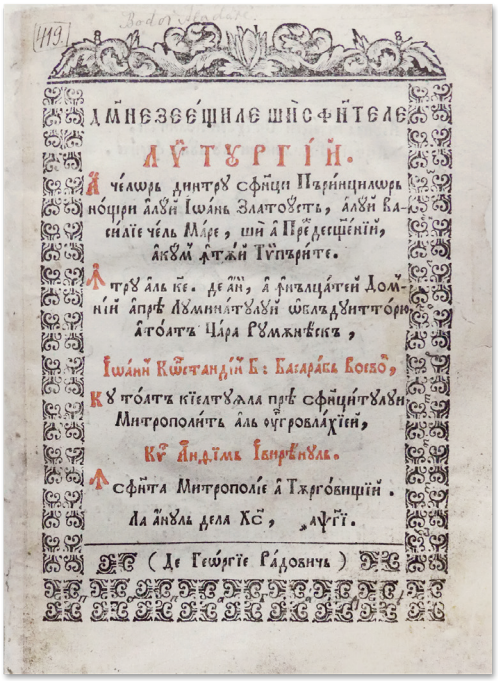
Contemporary leather ecclesiastical binding with blind embossed ornamentation, the front cover shows a small gold-embossed motif of Christ on the Cross. The title and first few pages and the last few show evidence of wormholes and some staining. The rest of the interior has some staining but mostly clean. A very good restored copy.

131. Liturgy of Antim Ivreanul, 1713

Dumnezeieștile și Sfintele Liturghii.
Târgoviște: Tipărită în Sfânta Mitropolie, de Gheorghe Radovici, [August] 1713. 210 pp, 20.6 x 15.4 cm

A rare and significant early Romanian liturgical work, printed under the direction of Antim Ivireanul, Metropolitan of Wallachia, and one of the most influential cultural and religious figures of early 18th-century Romania. This volume presents the Divine Liturgies of St. John Chrysostom, St. Basil the Great, and the Liturgy of the Presanctified Gifts, intended for use in the Orthodox Church. The text is printed in Romanian Cyrillic, arranged in a beautiful typographic layout with red and black ink, woodcut borders, and ornamental headpieces.

This edition is a witness to the ongoing transformation of Romanian into a vernacular liturgical language and reflects Antim's linguistic reform mission to elevate Romanian as a language of faith and identity within the Ottoman and Habsburg spheres of influence.



Restored contemporary ecclesiastical leather binding. Blind- embossed motifs, with small gold image of Christ on the Cross. The interior is clean and complete, but with light to more heavy staining in several parts.



132. Molitvelnicul Romanesc. Balgrad, 1689.

Molitvelnicul Romanesc (Romanian Prayer Book), Balgrad, 1689, (6) ff + 199 ff.

The Molitvelnicul Românesc (Romanian Eucholo-
gion
or Book of Prayers) was compiled and printed in 1689 under the direction of Metropolitan Varlaam (Valahul) of Transylvania. It was published at the printing house of Balgrad (modern-day Alba Iulia), which was a major center for Romanian-language printing in the 17th century. This edition is notable for its association with Protopop Ioan Zoba din Vinţu de Jos, who played a significant role in its creation. It is one of the earliest prayer books written in Romanian and reflects the movement in Transylvania, then under Hungarian rule, to conduct church services in the local language rather than in the Orthodox liturgical language, Church Slavonic.

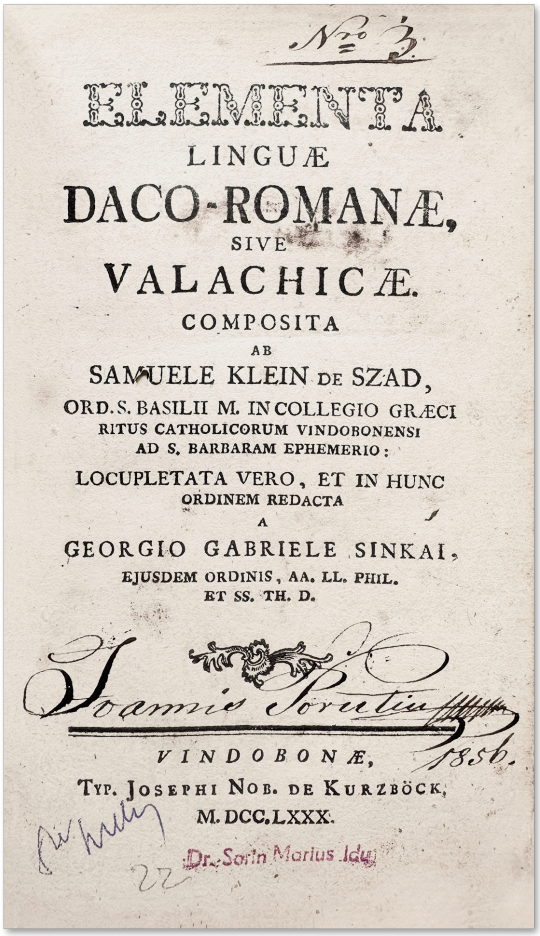
The has been restored in a contemporary brown ecclesiatical binding with gold motifs. The book is complete with a very small number of pages with text loss at the corners, which has been replaced in manuscript. This copy was the property of a local priest, Giorgiu Predan, in the 19th Century and more recently was in the collection of the Moldavian bibliophile, Gheorghe Sion.

Origins of the Romanian Enlightenment

133. Samuel Klein's first printed grammar of Romanian, 1780

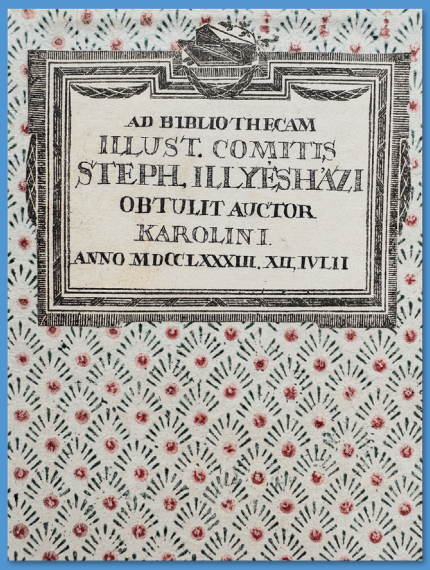
Elements of the Daco-Romanian or Wallachian language, Elementa Linguae Daco-Romanae sive Valachicae. Samuil Klein de Szad and George Sinkai. Vienna, Joseph von Kurzböck, 1780. (5) ff + 100 pp, 18 x 11 cm.

An extremely rare milestone of the Romanian Enlightenment. The first printed grammar book of the Romanian language. Here, Latin script is used. Micu-Klein and Sinkai were at the vanguard of the movement to modernise the Romanian language and change its script from Cyrillic to Latin. Micu Klein was a major figure of the Romanian Enlightenment. He was based principally in Blaj, where he prepared and published a new translation of the Bible, the Biblia de Blaj, in 1796, which was the first translation of the Bible since the Bucharest Bible of 1688. Micu-Klein was born in 1745 in Sadu, near Sibiu, and died in Buda in 1806, where he had been working as the Hapsburg censor of Romanian books. Several grammars followed Klein's work during the 18th century, many of which are in this library.



Very few copies exist of this book.

19th century full orange cloth binding. Very good condition, interior very clean. Old private owner's name on title, dated 1856. Modern private library stamp.



Ex libris Count Stephen Illyeshazi.

134. Sinkai's Latin grammar, 1783

First principles of Latin grammar for use in Wallachian schools, Prima Principia Latinae Grammatices quae ad usum scholarum valachio-nationalium. George Sinkai de Eadem. Balasfalvae (Blaj), Typis Seminarii Dioecesani, 1783. 184 pp, 17.8 x 12.5 cm.

First grammar of Latin language prepared for Romanian language schools. Text is in Latin, Romanian and Hungarian. Sinkai was an inspector of schools in Blaj.

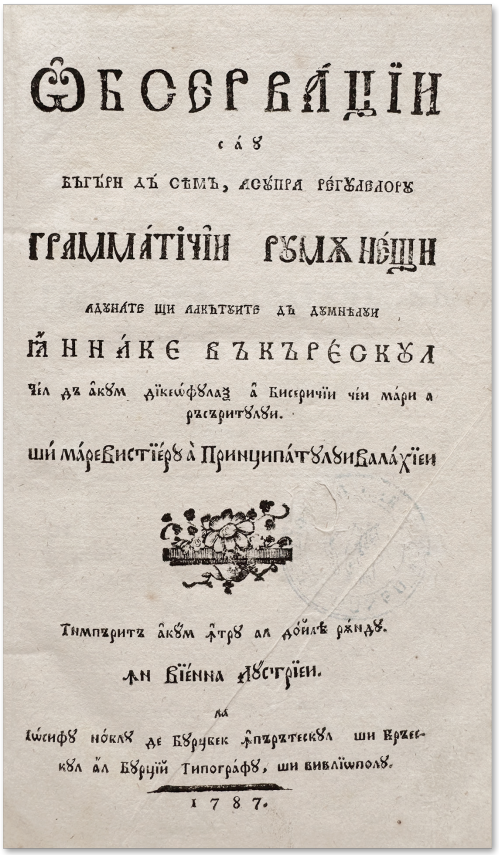
Contemporary full-leather binding. Restored. Interior in very good condition with some staining.

135. First grammar of the Romanian language printed in Romania, 1787

Observations on Romanian Grammar, Observații asupra Gramaticii Românești. Ienachita Vacarescu. Vienna, Tipographie der Börse, 1787. 184 pp + (2) ff, 20.7 x 12 cm.

Vacarescu was a polymath speaking many languages, including French, Italian, Ancient Greek, Arabic, Persian and Ottoman. He was descended from a family of bojars and was sent to Vienna as a representative of the Ottomans to the Hapsburg Monarchy. He was also remembered as a poet. Vacarescu lived from 1740-1797. This is the first grammar of Romanian printed in Cyrillic and the first to be printed in Romania as it was published at the same time in Vienna and Raminca.

Original blind boards, heavily worn. Inside generally very clean with light staining.


ѠБСЕРВАЦІЇ

ЕЪГЪРН АЪ СѢМЪ, АСЪПРА РЪГЪЛЕЛОРЪ

ГРАММАТІЧІЇ РЪМЪНЕШТИ

АДЪНАТЕ ШИ ЛАКЪТЪИТЕ АЪ ДЪМНЕАЛЪИ

ЙННАКЄ БЪКЪРЄСКЪЛ

Чіл дъ âкъм дїкеѡфълаꙗ â Бисеричіи чіи мâри а рассритълъи.

ши мâреꙗистїерѣ â Принципатълъи Вълахїеи

Тимпъритъ âкъм âтрѣ ал дѡйлѣ рѧндъ.

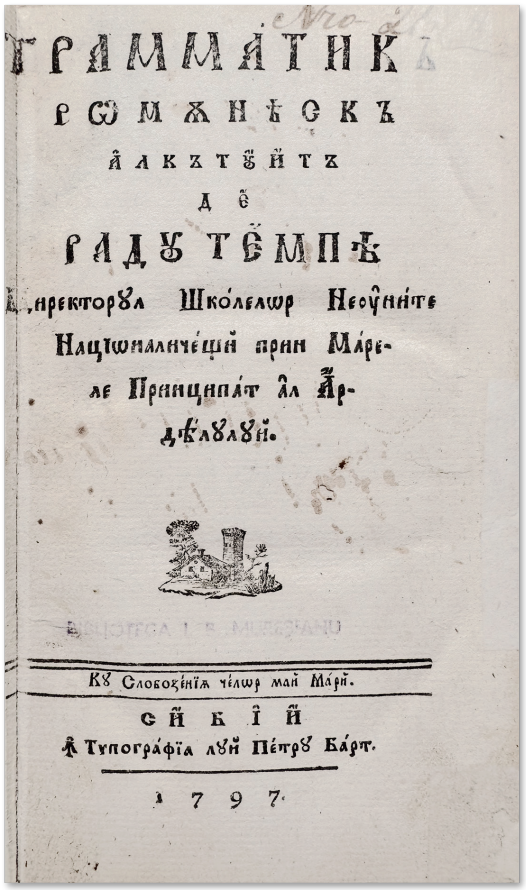
âн Вїенна Австрїеи.

ла

Іѡсифъ нѡкълъ де Бърлеск âпърътескъл ши Врасескъл âл Бърцїй Типографъ, ши вивліѡполъ.

1787.

Old library stamp.
Biblioteca Carol 1, Buzau, dissolved 1932.


ГРАММАТИКЪ

РѠМѪНЄСКЪ

âлкътѹйтъ

дѣ

РАДУ ТѢМПѢ

Директорѣ Школелор Несѹнитѣ Нацїонални чѣщ прин Мâрѣле Принципат âл Ардѣлълъи.

Къ Слобозїнїа чѣлор май Мâрї.

СЇБІЇ

âн Типографїа лъй Пѣтрѹ Бârт.

1797.

Stamp Biblioteca I. B. Muresianu.

136. Radu Tempea's Romanian Grammar, 1797

Romanian Grammar, Gramatică Romanească. Radu Tempea Sibiu, Petru Bart, 1797. (8)ff + 218 pp + (1) ff errata, 18.7 x 11.7 cm.

Radu Tempea was born in Brasov in 1768, where he also died in 1826. He was an Orthodox priest, who studied in Buda. From 1796-1808 he was the director of the Transylvanian Orthodox school in Brasov. This grammar is one of the first to present the Romanian language with a scientific structure and so an important step towards the standardisation of the language.

Modern half-leather binding. Interior very clean. Rare, light staining.

137. Paul Iorgovici's Romanian grammar, 1799

Observations on the Romanian language, Observații de limbă românească. Paul Iorgovici. Royal University Press, Buda, 1799. XVI pp + 93 pp + (1) ff, 18.5 x 11.9 cm.

Paul Iorgovici was born in 1764 in Varadia, in the Banat region of Transylvania. He was an important contributor to the movement to develop and reform the Romanian language. Although this book is written in Cyrillic, Iorgovici was one of the first in his region to use Latin script to write Romanian. He asserted in the book that Romanian has Latin roots and he argued the need to allow foreign words into the language (neologisms) as the Romanian was poorly equipped in several areas. Iorgovici had many enemies because of his rejection of Slavic culture. He died young at the age of 44 in 1808. The cause of death is not known but it is speculated that he could have been assassinated by his opponents.

Contemporary, restored, half-cloth, with patterned boards. Interior clean. A few marginal pencil notes. From the library of G. Sion.





Formerly in the Nadasdy library.

138. Sinkai's revision of Klein's grammar, 1805

Elements of the Daco-Wallachian language, amended and improved, Elementa Linguae Daco-Romane sive Valachie emendata, facilitata, et in meliorem ordinem redacta. George Sinkai. Second edition of Micu-Klein and Sinkai grammar of 1780. Buda, Royal University Press, 1805. 110 pp, 19.8 x 13 cm.

George Sinkai (1754-1816) was one of the principal figures of the Romanian Enlightenment and together with Micu-Klein was a pioneer of introduction of Latin script. He travelled a lot, working in Rome, Vienna and Budapest. Through his historical writing he attempted to demonstrate the Daco-Roman origins of the Romanian people.

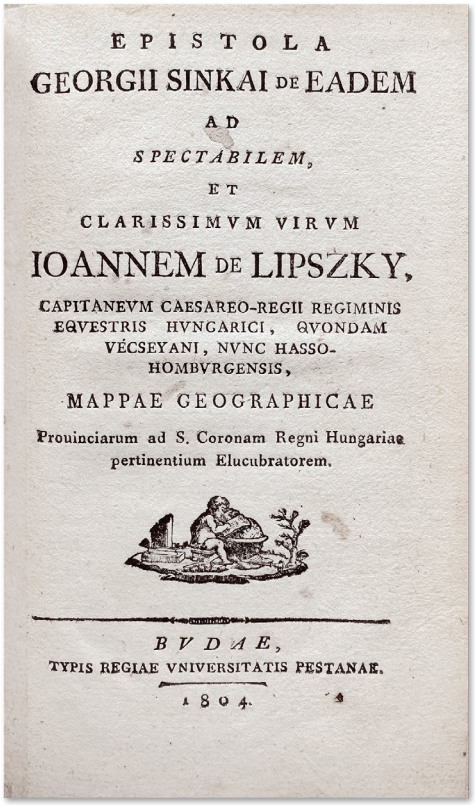
A very fine uncut copy on superior paper. Original paper wrappers.

139. Sinkai on writing Romanian place names on Hungarian maps, 1804

Letter from George Sinkai to Janos Lipszky, Epistola George Sinkai de Eadem ad Ioanem de Lipszky. George Sinkai. Pest, Royal University Press, 1804. VI pp + 9 pp + table, 18.7 x 11 cm.

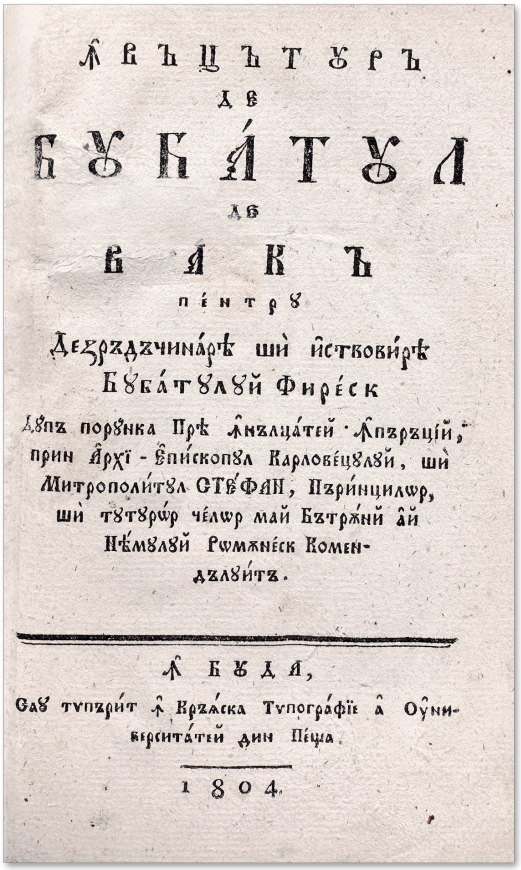
Baron Janos Lipszky is famous for his 1806 map of Hungary, which is the largest and most detailed map ever made of that area. He had asked Sinkai's advice in transliterating into Latin script the Romanian, Cyrillic place names. Sinkai's response, which includes a table for the transformation between the two alphabets, is in this publication. The short brochure is very important as in Sinkai's revised edition of the Michklein grammar ... following year Sinkai makes reference.

Modern blind paper boards. Interior very fine. Ink note on final text page: 'G. Sion 1936'.



EPISTOLA
GEORGII SINKAI DE EADEM
AD
SPECTABILEM,
ET
CLARISSIMVM VIRVM
IOANNEM DE LIPSZKY,
CAPITANEVM CAESAREO-REGII REGIMINIS EQVESTRIS HVNGARICI, QVONDAM VÉCSEYANI, NVNC HASSO-HOMBVRGENSIS,
MAPPAE GEOGRAPHICAE
Prouinciarum ad S. Coronam Regni Hungariae pertinentium Elucubratorem.

BVDAE,
TYPIS REGIAE VNIVERSITATIS PESTANAE.
1804.



ЛѢЦѢТУРЪ
ДЕ
БУКАТУЛ
ДЕ
БЯКЪ
ПЕНТРУ
Дескоперирѣ шй йстковирѣ
Бѹкатулуй Фрéск
Дѹпъ порѹнка Прѣ Лнълцатей · Лнпъраций,
прин Лрхї - Епúскопъл Карловéцулуй, шй
Митрополúтъл СТЕ́ФАН, Пърúнцилур,
шй тѹтурóр чéлур май Бътрънй ай
Нѣмцулуй Римънéск Комен-
дăлуйтъ.

Л БУДА,
Дăт тупърúт Л Крълéска Типографїе â Оўни-
верситáтей дин Пéща.
1804.

140. Sinkai's translation of a pamphlet on the importance of vaccination, 1804

Guide to cow pox, Învățătură de bubatul de vacă (Variola). Translated by George Sinkai. Buda, Royal University Press of Pest, 1804. 20 pp, 18 x 10.7 cm.

The purpose of this short brochure was to make people aware of the benefits of inoculation as protection against cow pox (smallpox). Inoculation had been discovered in 1796 by Edward Jenner in England and news of its benefits spread quickly. This informative pamphlet was ordered by the Austrian Emperor and sponsored by the Orthodox Metropolit of Karlovac, Stefan.

Modern paper covers using contemporary patterned paper, very fine.

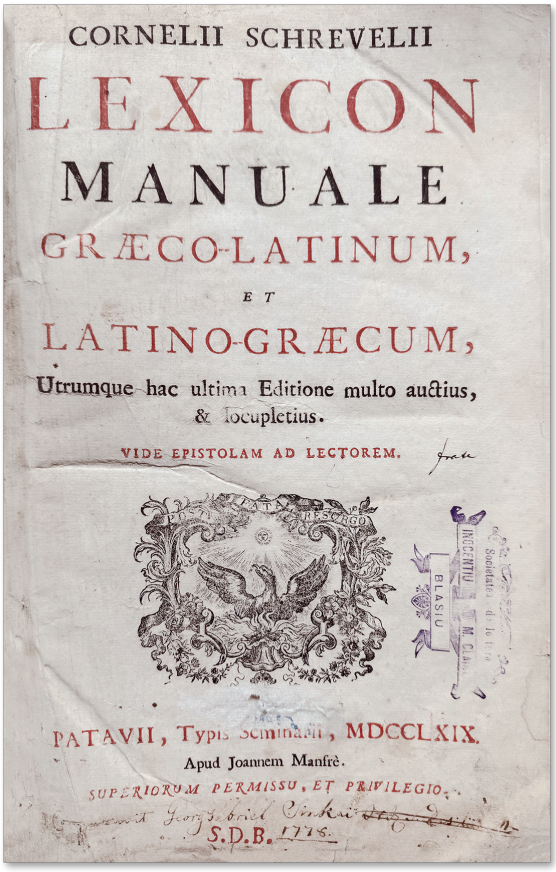
141. Very rare example of Sinkai's signature, 1769

Greek-Latin Dictionary, Lexicon Manuale Graeco-Latinum. Cornelius Schrevelius. Amsterdam, Apud Ioannem Manfre, 1769. (2) ff + 619 pp, 31.5 x 21 cm.

The Schevelius Greek-Latin, Latin-Greek dictionary was first published in 1654 and continued to be the standard dictionary for these classical languages until the mid-19th century, going through many editions. This copy belonged to George Sinkai and it bears his written ex libris on the bottom of the title page. This book is of exceptional interest as it is only the second known example of Sinkai's signature.

Worn half-leather binding. Interior good, light staining and pages 11/12 misbound between 2/3. Two pages with small corner tears and minimal loss of text.





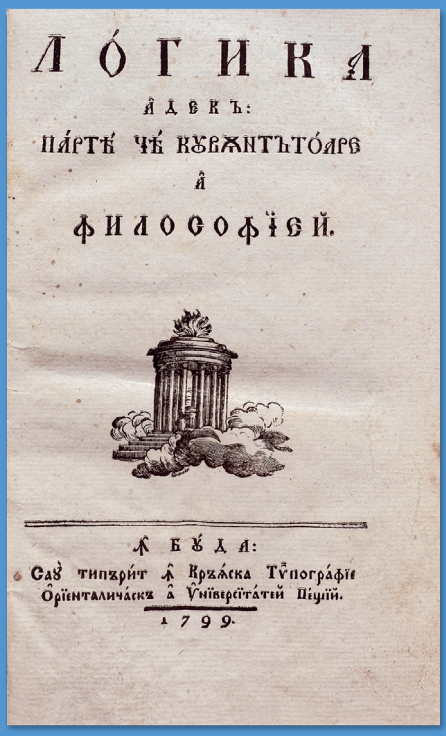
Stamp of the 'Socitatea de Lectura I. M. Clain'. This was a society of theological students in Blaj that existed from 1863-1948. Their purpose was to translate theological works into Romanian.

142. Klein's translation of Baumeister on Logic, 1799

Translation of Christian Baumeister's Philosophia Moralis, Logica adica partea cea cuvântătoare a filosofiei. Translated by Samuil Micu-Klein. Buda, Royal Oriental and University Press, 1799. 205 pp, 19 x 11.4 cm.

Baumeister was an important influence on Enlightenment thinking. He developed the work of Christian Wolf, a philosopher of the Halle school. Klein's work is also important from a philological perspective as he introduced new philosophical vocabulary into the Romanian language.

Contemporary half-leather. Interior very clean, very light foxing. Paper label on spine with library shelf number.



143. Samuil Micu-Klein on Orthodox fasting in Latin, Serbian and Romanian

A) Latin Vienna 1782

Dissertation on fasting in the Greek Orthodox Church, Dissertatio de Jejeuniis Graecae Orentalis Ecclesiae. Samuil Micu-Klein. Vienna, Joseph von Kurzböck, 1782. 128 pp, 17.5 x 11 cm.

Klein was a senior member the Greek Catholic Church and this work criticises what Klein considers the excessive fasting requirements of the Orthodox church.

Contemporary half-leather with decorated spine. Very fine. Isolated coloured pencil marks in text.

B) Serbian Vienna 1794

Dissertation on fasting in the Eastern Orthodox Church (Serbian), Razsuzhdenie o Postah Vostochyi Tserkve. Translator unknown. Vienna, Stefan Novakovich, 1794. (1) ff + 66 pp, 19 x 12 cm.

Serbian language translation of above. Published by Novakovich who had exclusive rights for Serbian publishing in the Hapsburg lands from 1794-96. After that the rights were sold to the University Press in Buda.

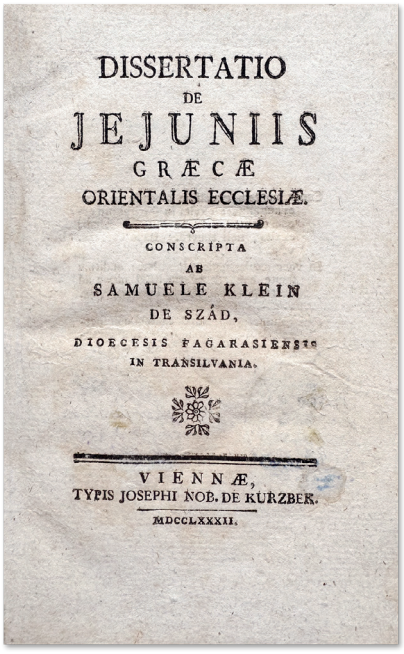
Plain sheepskin. Very fine. Name in ink on title struck out.

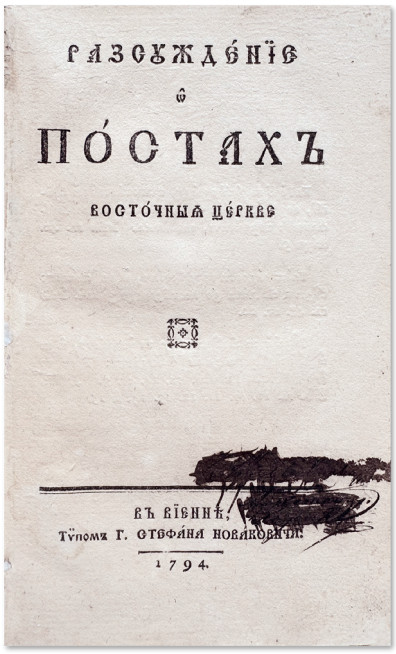
C) Romanian Cuvântare Buda 1828

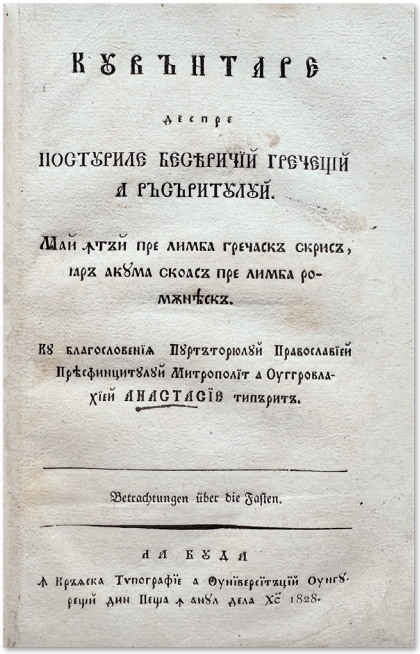
Remarks on fasting in the Eastern Orthodox Church, Cuvântare despre posturile bisericii grecești a răsăritului. Translator given as the priest, Anastasiu, but this is fictitious. Buda, Royal University Press, 1828. 96 pp, 19 x 12.5 cm.

First Romanian translation of Klein's work, although his name is not mentioned in the text and he is presented under a pseudonym.

Decorative early 20th century paper covers.


DISSERTATIO
DE
JEJUNIIS
GRÆCÆ
ORIENTALIS ECCLESIÆ.
CONSCRIPTA
AB
SAMUELE KLEIN
DE SZÁD,
DIOECESIS FAGARASIENSIS
IN TRANSILVANIA.
VIENNÆ,
TYPIS JOSEPHI NOB. DE KURZBEK.
MDCCLXXXII.


РАЗСУЖДЕНІЄ
О
ПОСТАХЪ
ВОСТОЧНЫЯ ЦЕРКВЕ
ВЪ БѢЧИ,
Тѵпомъ Г. СТЕФАНА НОВАКОВИЋА.
1794.


КѴВѢНТАРЪ
ДЕСПРЕ
ПОСТѴРИЛЕ БЕСЕРИЧИЙ ГРЕЧЕЩИ
А РѢСЪРИТЕЛЕЙ.
Май дѫгѫ пре лимба гречаскъ скрисъ,
ларъ акѵма сколсъ пре лимба ромжнѣскъ.
Betrachtungen über die Fasten.
А БѢДА
А Крайска Типографіе а Фунівересітацій Оунгѵреций дин Пеща А анѵл дела Хс 1828.

144. The Romanian Enlightenment, Molnar on Rhetoric, 1798

Rhetoric or the study and usage of the beautiful word, Retorica adică învățătura și întocmirea frumoasei cuvântări. Ioan Piuariu Molnar. Buda, Royal Oriental Printing House of the University of Pest, 1798. 296 pp, 20.8 x 12.5 cm.

Also known as Joseph Müller von Müllersheim (1749-1815), Molnar was a Transylvanian ophthalmologist and writer who was a significant figure in the Romanian Enlightenment and the establishment of the Romanian national consciousness. In 1788, he published a Romanian grammar in the German language. The Retorica is a continuation of his interest in developing the Romanian language. In 1791, he was one of the signatories of the Supplex Libellus Valachorum, which was the first petition to the Austrian Emperor demanding equal rights for Romanians in Transylvania both in religious and political life.

Restored patterned paper boards. Very good copy with some foxing. Two pages with small corner tears and minimal loss of text.

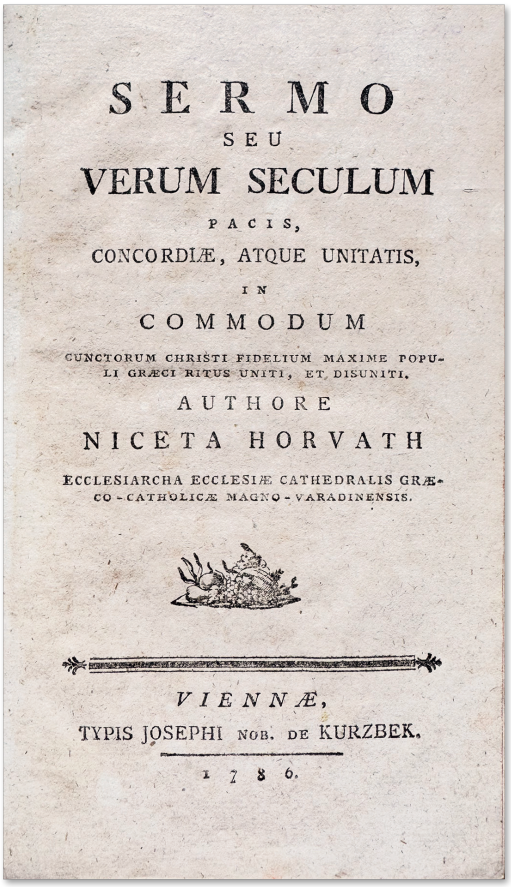

РЄТОРИКЪ
ѢДЕКЪ
ЛЪЪЦЪТѲРЯ
ШИ
ѦТОКЛМИРЄ ФРѢМОѦСЄИ КѢЄЪНТ
ѢКѲМ
ѦТѢЮ ИЗВОДИТЪ ПЄ ЛИМКА РОМЪНЄ́СКЪ.
ѦПОДОБИТЪ ШИ ѦТЄМЕѦТЄ КѲ ПИЛДЕЛЄ ВЄ́КИЛОР
ФИЛОСОФЙ, ШИ ДѦСКАЛЙ БИСЕРИЧЄ́ЩЙ.
ЛѲДѦ:
ДѦ8 ТИПѢРИТ Ѧ КРѢЛ́СКА ТУПОГРАФЇЄ ОРЇЄНТАЛИЧѦ́СКЯ,
Ѧ ѴНИВЄРСИТѦТЕИ ПЕШТ.
1798.

145. A plea for the unity of the Greek-Catholic and Orthodox churches.

Sermon to promote peace and harmony amongst Christians, Sermo seu Verum Seculum pacis, concordiae, atque unitatis in comodum cunctorum Christi fidelium maxime populi Graeci ritus uniti, et disuniti. Nichita Horvath. Vienna, Joseph von Kurzböck, 1786. (4) ff + 87 pp + (1) ff errata, 21 x 12 cm.

Also known as Joseph Müller von Müllersheim (1749-1815), Molnar was a Transylvanian ophthalmologist and writer who was a significant figure in the Romanian Enlightenment and the establishment of the Romanian national consciousness. In 1788, he published a Romanian grammar in the German language. The Retorica is a continuation of his interest in developing the Romanian language. In 1791, he was one of the signatories of the Supplex Libellus Valachorum, which was the first petition to the Austrian Emperor demanding equal rights for Romanians in Transylvania both in religious and political life.

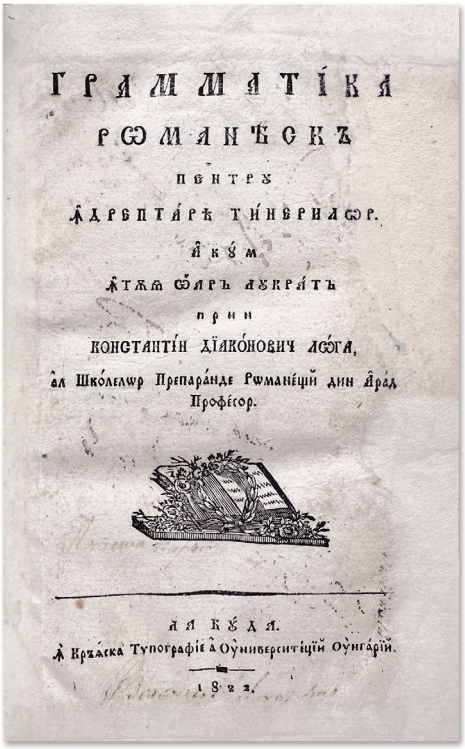
Restored patterned paper boards. Very good copy with some foxing. Two pages with small corner tears and minimal loss of text.


SERMO
SEU
VERUM SECULUM
PACIS,
CONCORDIÆ, ATQUE UNITATIS,
IN
COMMODUM
CUNCTORUM CHRISTI FIDELIUM MAXIME POPULI GRÆCI RITUS UNITI, ET DISUNITI.
AUTHORE
NICETA HORVATH
ECCLESIARCHA ECCLESIÆ CATHEDRALIS GRÆCO-CATHOLICÆ MAGNO-VARADINENSIS.
VIENNÆ,
TYPIS JOSEPHI NOB. DE KURZBEK.
1786.

Only three copies known.

Consolidation of the Enlightenment and modernisation of the Romanian language and culture

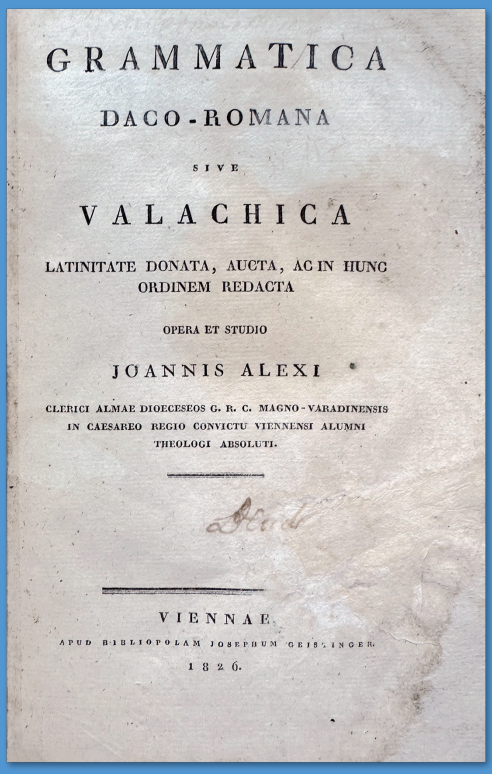
146. An important grammar written for schools, 1822


ГРАММАТІКА
РѠМАНѢСКЪ
ПЕНТРУ
ѦДРЕПТАРѢ ТИНЕРИЛѠР.
АКУМ
ѦТЖѦ ѠАРЪ АУКРАТЪ
ПРИН
КОНСТАНТІН ДІАКОНОВИЧ ЛѠГА,
АЛ ШКОЛЕЛѠР ПРЕПАРАНДЕ РѠМАНЕЩІЙ ДИН АРАД
ПРОФЕСОР.
АЛ КУДА.
Ѧ КРЪѦСКА ТУПОГРАФІЕ А ОУНИВЕРСИТЕЦІЙ ОУНГАРІЙ.
1822.

Romanian Grammar, Gramatica Romanească. Constantin Diaconovici-Loga. Buda, Royal University Press, 1822. (8) ff + XVI pp + 206 pp + (5) ff, 20.5 x 12.5 cm.

Written for schools. An important milestone in the standardisation of the Romanian language. Written in Cyrillic script.

Contemporary full leather binding. Professionally restored. Interior very clean. Occasional hand-written notes, including some by the school teacher Iosif Mihut of Lapusnic.


GRAMMATICA
DACO-ROMANA
SIVE
VALACHICA
LATINITATE DONATA, AUCTA, AC IN HUNC ORDINEM REDACTA
OPERA ET STUDIO
JOANNIS ALEXI
CLERICI ALMAE DIOECESEOS G. R. C. MAGNO-VARADINENSIS IN CAESAREO REGIO CONVICTU VIENNENSI ALUMNI THEOLOGI ABSOLUTI.
VIENNAE
APUD BIBLIOPOLAM JOSEPHUM GEISTINGER.
1826.

224 copies were printed for subscribers.

147. First grammar to use the new Latin alphabet proposed by Petru Maior, 1826

Romanian Grammar presented in Latin script, Grammatica Daco-Romana sive Valachia Latinate donata, aucta, ac in hunc ordinem redacta. Ioan Alexi. Vienna, Joseph Geistinger, 1826. XX pp + 347 pp + an annex between 96/97 pp with conjugation of verbs, 22.5 x 15 cm.

Ioan Alexi (1800-1863) was the Bishop of Gherla, the centre of the Transylvanian Armenian community. He was a Greek-Catholic priest. The grammar uses the Latin spelling of Romanian proposed by Petru Maior in his Orthographia Romana and Lexicon de la Buda (1825). It is the first grammar to use the modernised Roman spelling.

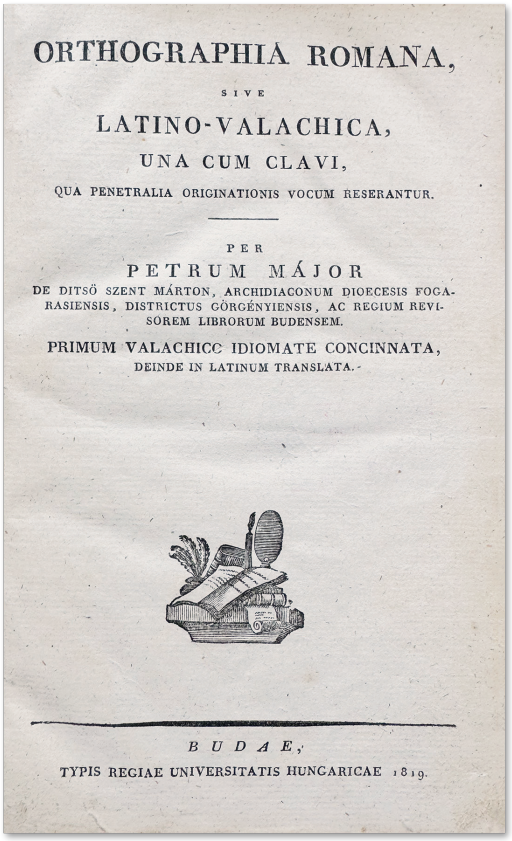
Contemporary binding, finely restored. Uncut. Very good copy.

148. Petru Maior's revolutionary work on the creation of a Latin Alphabet for the Romanian language, 1819

Romanian Orthography, Orthographia Romana sive Latino-Valachia. Petru Maior. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1819. VIII pp + 103 pp (page 102 falsely numbered 190), 23 x 14.7 cm.

Petru Maior was a major figure of the Romanian Enlightenment. He was born in Targu Mures in 1756 and died in Buda in 1821. Although he was a promoter of Romanian national identity and the development of the language, he also lived and worked in Hungary, like Samuil Klein, as the official censor for Romanian language books. Also, like many in the vanguard of the Romanian Enlightenment, he was a Greek Catholic priest. In addition to works on language he wrote seminal books on the history of Romanians and their Roman origins and the history of the Romanian Church. This particular work on a Latin orthography for the language solves several problems of the transcription of Cyrillic to Latin letters. The last page entitled 'Extractus', summarises the new letters and pronunciations introduced by Maior.

Contemporary quarter leather, finely restored. Interior very clean. Very fine copy.



ORTHOGRAPHIA ROMANA,

SIVE

LATINO-VALACHICA,

UNA CUM CLAVI,

QUA PENETRALIA ORIGINATIONIS VOCUM RESERANTUR.

PER

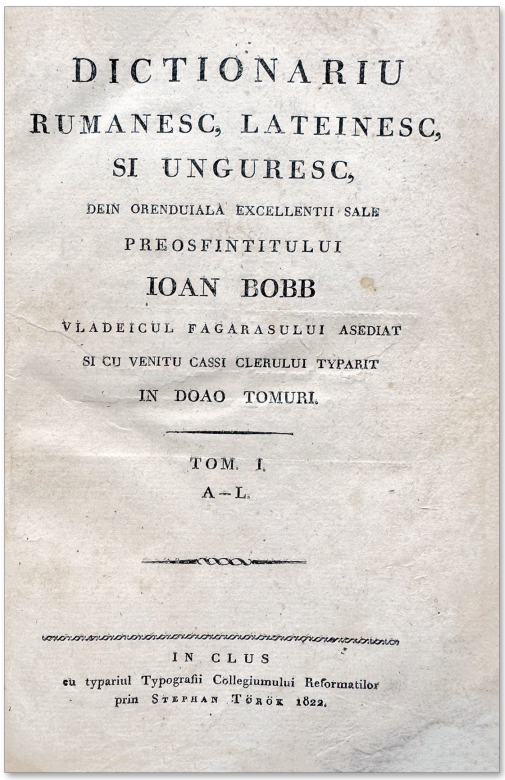
PETRUM MÁJOR

DE DITSÖ SZENT MÁRTON, ARCHIDIACONUM DIOECESIS FOGARASIENSIS, DISTRICTUS GÖRGÉNYIENSIS, AC REGIUM REVISOREM LIBRORUM BUDENSEM.

PRIMUM VALACHICC IDIOMATE CONCINNATA, DEINDE IN LATINUM TRANSLATA.

BUDAE,

TYPIS REGIAE UNIVERSITATIS HUNGARICAE 1819.



DICTIONARIU

RUMANESC, LATEINESC,

SI UNGURESC,

DEIN ORENDUIALA EXCELLENTII SALE

PREOSFINTITULUI

IOAN BOBB

VLADEICUL FAGARASULUI ASEDIAT

SI CU VENITU CASSI CLERULUI TYPARIT

IN DOAO TOMURI.

TOM. I.

A—L.

IN CLUS

cu typariul Typografii Collegiumului Reformatilor

prin STEPHAN TÖRÖK 1822.

This copy belonged to the great Romanian scholar of the Enlightenment, Ioan Corneli (1762-1848). His name is written by hand on the loose flyleaf. This book is rare and is of particular interest given the ownership, by one of the main contributors to the Lexicon de la Buda.

149. First printed dictionary in Romanian, 1822/3

Lexicon of Blaj, Lexiconul de la Blaj. Ioan Bob. Cluj, Stephan Török, Reform College Press, Volume 1 A-L: 1822; Volume 2 M-Z: 1823. Vol 1: (2) ff + 656 pp; Vol 2: (2) ff + 576 pp, 23 x 15.5 cm.

The first printed Romanian dictionary, covering Romanian, Latin and Hungarian. It was developed by a circle of scholars in Blaj under the leadership of the Greek Catholic bishop Ioan Bob, who was the most influential cleric and scholar in Transylvania in the period of the Enlightenment. He was one of the principal co-signatories of the Supplex Libellus Vallachorum, 1791, together with the Orthodox bishop Gherasim Adamovici. The document was the first united expression of the Romanian national identity. Bob's dictionary was developed independently from the Lexicon de la Buda, a work led by Petru Maior.

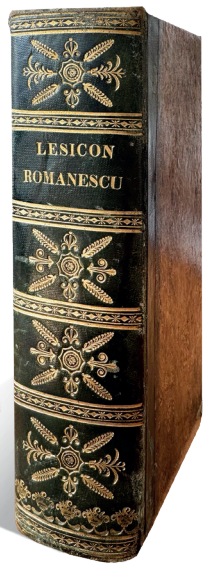
Original quarter leather binding, finely restored. Title on the spine.

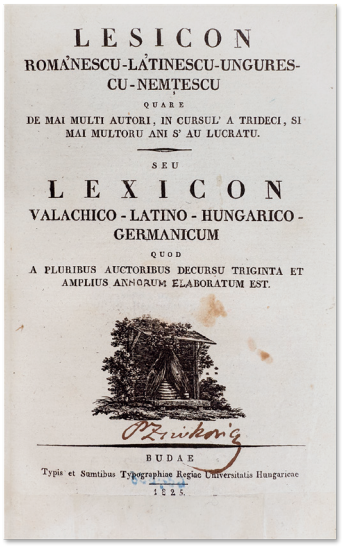
150. Petru Maior's dictionary of Romanian in four languages, 1825

Four language Dictionary: Romanian, Latin, Hungarian, German, Lexiconul de la Buda: Lexicon Valachico-Latino-Hungarico-Germanicum. Edited by Petru Maior. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1825. 8 pp + VIII pp +103 pp +771 pp, 23 x 15 cm.

The second printed dictionary of Romanian in four languages: Romanian, Hungarian, Latin and German. Also printed using Latin script following the principles of Maior's earlier Orthographia Romana, the full text of which is also included. The project of the dictionary was developed from the unpublished MS of Samuil Micu-Klein's Dictionary of Samuil Micu-Klein. Klein's dictionary was expanded from the original bilingual Romanian and Latin. The other major contributors to Maior's dictionary project were Ioan Piuariu Molnar and Ioan Corneli.

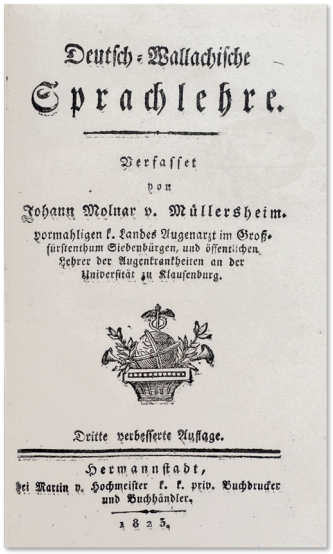
Very fine and unusual half-leather green decorative binding. The title 'Lesicon Romanescu' is embossed on the spine with further floral motifs. Slight wear on spine and signs of scuffing on front edges. Small repairs to title page.




LESICON
ROMANESCU-LATINESCU-UNGURES-CU-NEMTESCU
QUARE
DE MAI MULTI AUTORI, IN CURSUL' A TRIDECI, SI MAI MULTORU ANI S' AU LUCRATU.
SEU
LEXICON
VALACHICO - LATINO - HUNGARICO - GERMANICUM
QUOD
A PLURIBUS AUCTORIBUS DECURSU TRIGINTA ET AMPLIUS ANNORUM ELABORATUM EST.
BUDAE
Typis et Sumtibus Typographiae Regiae Universitatis Hungaricae
1825.

Contemporary ownership signature on title page.




Deutsch-Wallachische
Sprachlehre.
Verfasset
von
Johann Molnar v. Müllersheim.
vormahligen k. Landes Augenarzt im Groß-fürstenthum Siebenbürgen, und öffentlichen Lehrer der Augenkrankheiten an der Universität zu Klausenburg.
Dritte verbesserte Auflage.
Hermannstadt,
bei Martin v. Hochmeister k. k. priv. Buchdrucker und Buchhändler.
1823.

151. Romanian for Germans by Ioan Molnar, 1823

German- Romanian Language Book, Deutsch-Walachische Sprachlehre. Johann Molnar von Müllershausen (Ioan Piuariu Molnar). Hermannstadt (Sibiu), Martin von Hochmeister, 1823. (4) ff + 413 pp + (83) pp, 19 x 11.5 cm.

The third edition of this title, which first appeared in 1788.

Very fine copy in brown half-leather with decorative spine. Title and author on coloured labels on spine. Interior very clean. No marks or foxing.

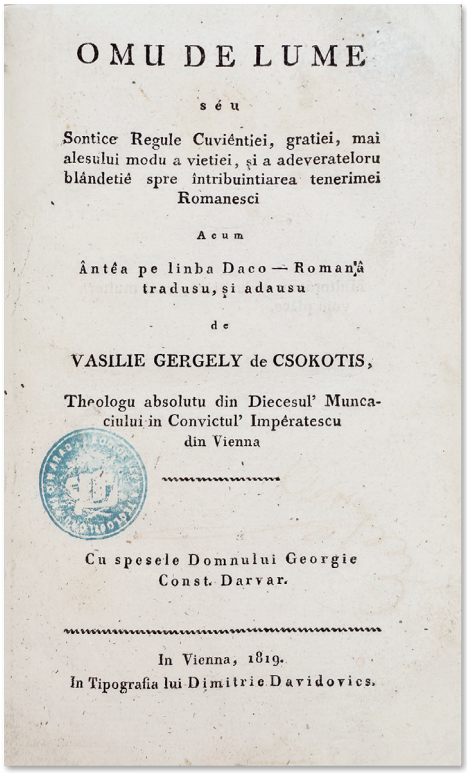
Loose fly leaf has inscription: 'Cumparata din Biblioteca Museului Nationala din Pest in 1876'.

152. Longest Romanian text in Latin letters before language reform, 1819

A Man of the World, Omu de Lume. Vasilie Gergely de Csokotis. Vienna, Dimitrie Davidovics, 1819. XVI pp + 149 pp + (2) pp, 20 x 12 cm.

De Csokotis was a theologian from Maramures, born in 1793. The book is a Romanian translation/adaptation of Gottfried Immanuel Wenzel's 'Mann der Welt', a book on good manners in the style of Knigge's classic guide to good manners. A lot of emphasis is put in the text on the correct speaking and writing of Romanian. Linguistically, the work is important as it is the longest book published up to that date which was entirely printed in Latin rather than Cyrillic script. This is an important reflection of Enlightenment attitudes to education on a par with Naum Petrovici's Pedagogia si Metodica, a Romanian translation from German of Hugenot Peter Villaume's work on the same subject.

Full contemporary leather with decorative spine. Very fine. Old stamp on title page.



OMU DE LUME

séu

Sontice Regule Cuviéntiei, gratiei, mai alesului modu a vietiei, și a adeverateloru blândetié spre întribuintiarea tenerimei Romanesci

Acum

Ântêa pe linba Daco — Romanâ tradusu, și adausu

de

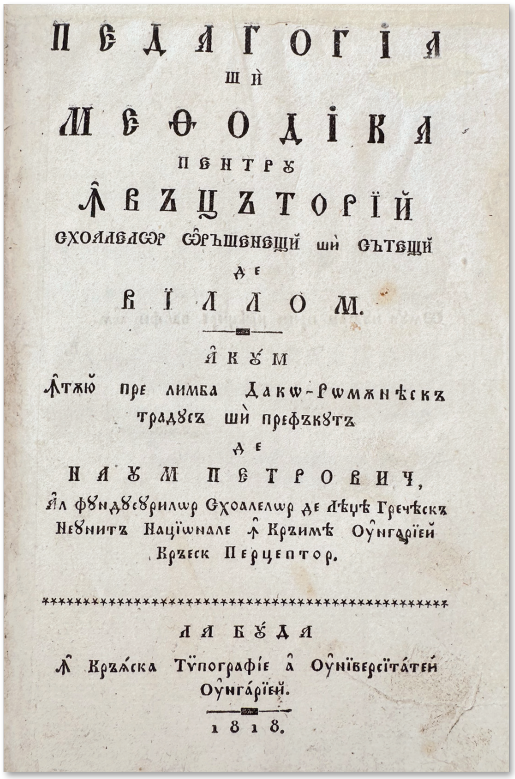
VASILIE GERGELY de CSOKOTIS,

Theologu absolutu din Diecesul' Muncaciului in Convictul' Impératescu din Vienna

Cu spesele Domnului Georgie Const. Darvar.

In Vienna, 1819.
In Tipografia lui Dimitrie Davidovics.

Only three copies known.



ПЕДАГОГІА
ШИ
МЕѲОДІКА
ПЕНТРУ
Ѧ̂ВЪЦЪТОРЇЙ
СХОАЛЕЛОР ѠРЪШЕНЕЩИ ШИ СЪТЕЩИ
ДЕ
ВЇЛЛОМ.

А̂КУМ
Ѧ̂тжю пре лимба Дакѡ-Рѡмжнѣскъ
традусъ ши префъкутъ
де
НАУМ ПЕТРОВИЧ,
А̂л фундусурилѡр Схоалелѡр де Лѣцѣ Гречѣскъ
Неунитъ Нацїѡнале ѧ̂ Кръимѣ Оу̂нгарїей
Кръеск Перцептор.

ЛА БУ́ДА
Ѧ̂ Кръѧ́ска Тѵпографіе а̂ Оу̂нїверсїта́тей
Оу̂нга́рїей.
1818.

153. Romanian Enlightenment translation of French classic on education, 1818

Pedagogy and Method for municipal and state schools, Pedagogia și Metodica pentru învățătorii școalelor orășenești și sătești. Naum Petrovici, Buda Royal Hungarian University Press, 1818. (12) ff + 339 pp + (28) pp.

An important contribution to the Enlightenment, a translation of Peter Villaume's work that originally appeared in German. Villaume (1746-1825) is considered to be a pioneer of Behavioural Therapy for children.

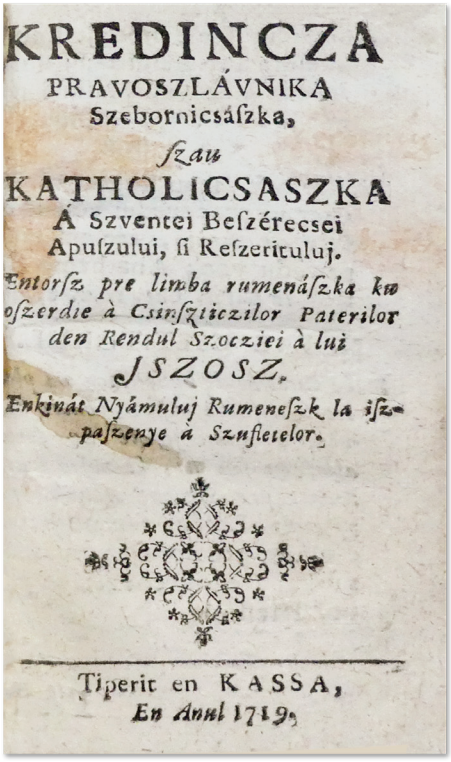
Modern half-leather binding in the style of the time. Very fine. Some foxing reflecting age. Facing the title page is added, as an extra, the title page of the Serbian translation of this work (Buda University Press 1817).

154. Rare early Romanian Catechism with Hungarian Orthography, 1719

Catechism. Kredincza Pravoszlavnika Szebornicsaszka szau Katholicsaszka Kassa. Košice, 1719.
(1) ff + 70 pp, 13 x 17.5 cm.

This is the earliest known complete book where Romanian is written in Latin characters. Curiously, the spelling used follows Hungarian rules so it was probably directed at Hungarians who attended services at Romanian churches. This could have been the case in villages with a mixed Hungarian and Romanian population where there was only one church to serve both. This Catechism is extremely rare.

Full leather binding with slight scuffing. Inside very fresh. No other copy of this book is recorded.


KREDINCZA
PRAVOSZLÁVNIKA
Szebornicsáſzka,
ſzau
KATHOLICSASZKA
Á Szventei Beſzérecsei
Apuſzului, ſi Reſzerituluj.
Entorſz pre limba rumenáſzka ku
oſzerdie à Csinſztieczilor Paterilor
den Rendul Szocziei à lui
JSZOSZ.
Enkinát Nyámuluj Rumeneſzk la iſz-
paſzenye á Szuſletelor.
Tiperit en KASSA,
En Annl 1719.


KATEKIZMUL
KU ÆNTRÆBÆRY,
SI
RÆSZPUNSZURY TOKMIT
PÆNTRU ÆNVÆCÆTURA TINERILOR
A KRESTINO-KATOLICSILOR
ÆN CÆRILE
PRÈA ÆNNÆLCZATEJ, SI PRÈALUMINA-
TEJ ÆMPÆRÆTÈASZEJ-KRÆJEASZI
APOSZTOLICSESTY.
ÆN BÚDA,
KU SZLÓVELE KRÆJESZKULUJ UNIVERZSITÁS
ANNÚL MDCCLXXX.

155. First Romanian book printed in Buda, 1780

Catechism with questions and appropriate answers. Catehismul cu Întrebări şi Răspunsuri tocmit. Buda, Royal University Press, 1780.
20 pp, 17 x 11 cm.

Another version of the Catechism, this time using a modified version of Hungarian orthography which reflects the influence of Latin throughout the Enlightenment. This was the first Romanian language book to be printed in Buda.

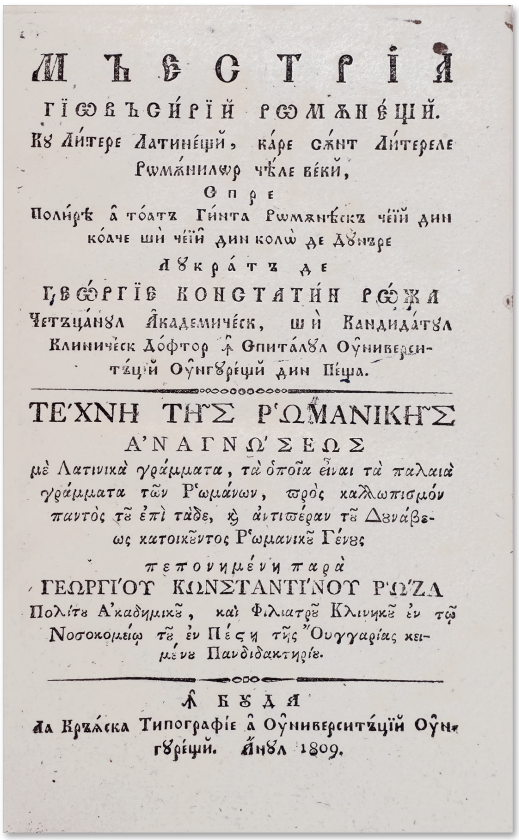
Contemporary decorated boards with light foxing.

156. Reform of the Romanian language written in Romanian and Greek, 1809

Mastery of the Romanian language with Latin letters which are ancient letters of the Romanians, Măestria ghiovăsirii românești cu litere latinești care sânt literile românilor cele vechi. Gheorghe Constantin Roja, Buda Royal University Press, 1809. 56 pp, 10.5 x 17.5 cm.

Gheorghe Constantin Roja (1786-1847) was a prominent member of the Aromanian community (Macedo-Romanian), which spoke a variant of Romanian closely resembling Macedonian, widely spoken at the time in Romanian lands south of the Danube. This book was a plea for a united Romanian language between the spoken forms north and south of the Danube. Roja had close contacts with the Transylvanian School which was at the heart of the Romanian Enlightenment and the movement to recognise Romania's Latin, rather than Slavic, roots. In this book, he states that Romanian should be written with Latin letters. The text of the work is bilingual Romanian (in both Cyrillic and Latin) and also Greek as this was a language of educated Aromanians. The Aromanian language itself was originally written with Greek letters. Roja was very well-educated, having studied medicine in Vienna and writing in German, Greek and Romanian (in both Cyrillic and Latin forms).

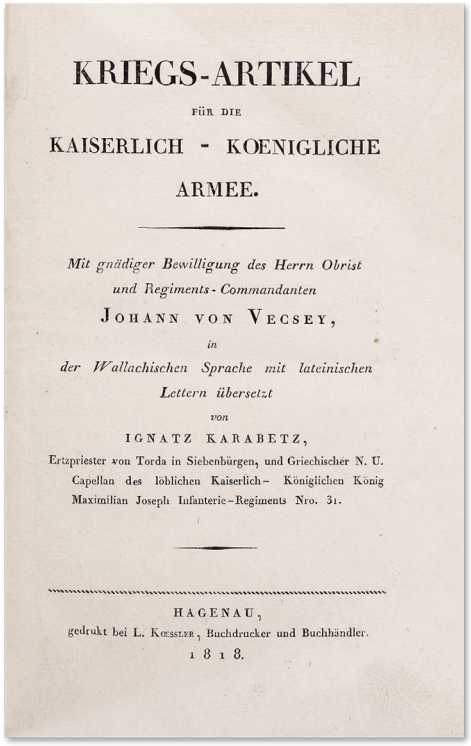
Original full leather binding. Very fine copy, very light foxing.


МЪЕСТРІА
ГЇѠВЪСИ́РЇЙ РѠМѪНЕ́ЩЙ.
Кꙋ Ли́тере Латине́щй, ка́ре сѫ́нт Ли́тереле
Рѡмѫ́нилѡр чѣ́ле ве́кй,
Спре
Поли́рѣ а̂ то́атъ Ги́нта Рѡмѫнѣ́скъ чѣ́їй дин
ко́аче шѝ чѣ́їй дин колѡ̀ де Дꙋ́нъре
Лꙋкра́тъ де
ГЕѠ́РГЇЕ КОНСТАТИ́Н РѠ́ЖА
Четъца́нꙋл А̂кадемиче́ск, шѝ Кандида́тꙋл
Клиниче́ск До́фтор ѫ̂ Спита́лꙋл Оу̂ниверси-
тъ́цїй Оу̂нгꙋре́щй дин Пе́ща.

ΤΈΧΝΗ ΤΗ̃Σ Ρ'ΩΜΑΝΙΚΗ̃Σ
Α'ΝΑΓΝΩ'ΣΕΩΣ
μὲ Λατινικὰ γράμματα, τὰ ὁποῖα εἶναι τὰ παλαιὰ
γράμματα τῶν Ρ'ωμάνων, πρὸς καλλωπισμὸν
παντὸς τοῦ ἐπὶ τάδε, ϗ ἀντιπέραν τοῦ Δουνάβε-
ως κατοικοῦντος Ρ'ωμανικοῦ Γένους
πεπονημένη παρὰ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙ'ΟΥ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙ'ΝΟΥ Ρ'Ω'ΖΑ
Πολίτου Α'καδημικοῦ, καὶ Φιλιατροῦ Κλινικοῦ ἐν τῷ
Νοσοκομείῳ τοῦ ἐν Πέστῃ τῆς Ὀυγγαρίας κει-
μένου Πανδιδακτηρίου.

Ѫ̂ БꙊДА
Ла Кръѧ́ска Типографіе а̂ Оу̂ниверситъ́цїй Оу̂н-
гꙋре́щй. А̂нꙋл 1809.

From the library of Prof. Titus Furdui, late, of the Department of Manuscripts and Rare Books at the Library of the Romanian Academy.


KRIEGS-ARTIKEL
FÜR DIE
KAISERLICH - KOENIGLICHE
ARMEE.

Mit gnädiger Bewilligung des Herrn Obrist und Regiments-Commandanten
JOHANN VON VECSEY,
in
der Wallachischen Sprache mit lateinischen Lettern übersetzt
von
IGNATZ KARABETZ,
Ertzpriester von Torda in Siebenbürgen, und Griechischer N. U. Capellan des löblichen Kaiserlich- Königlichen König Maximilian Joseph Infanterie-Regiments Nro. 31.

HAGENAU,
gedrukt bei L. KOESSLER, Buchdrucker und Buchhändler.
1818.

157. Military regulations in Romanian with Latin script printed in Germany, 1818

Military Rules for the Imperial Royal Army with the permission of Regiment Commander Colonel Johann von Vecsey in the Wallachian (Romanian) language, Kriegs-Artikel für die Kaiserlich-Königliche Armee mit gnädiger Bewilligung des Herrn Oberst und Regiments-Commandanten Johann von Vecsey in der Wallachischen Sprache übersetzt von Ignatz Karabetz. Translated by Ignaz Karabetz. Hagenau, L. Koessler, 1818. 28 pp, 21 x 14.2 cm.

Military regulations for the Imperial Hapsburg Army translated into Romanian with Latin letters. The publication was printed in Hagenau in Alsace in 1818, which is curious as the city was at that point French. It is a rare early example of the use of Latin letters but it follows its own phonetic rules, having little in common with the attempts of Micu-Klein or Petru Maior to establish a standard Latin script.

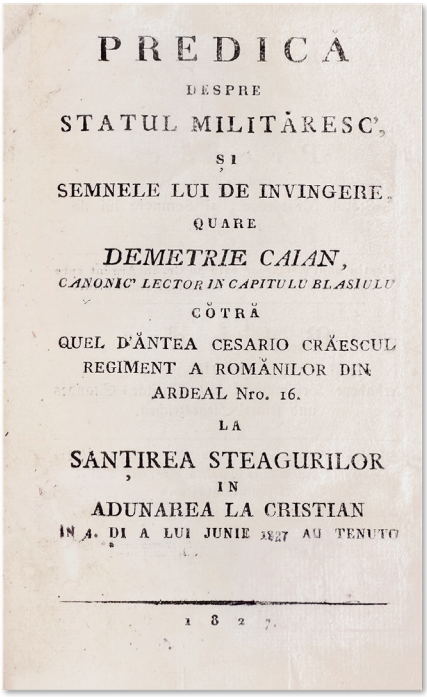
Later quarter-leather binding. Very fine and clean copy.

158. The presentation of regimental colours in Romanian and German with the Romanian written in Latin script, 1827

Speech of Canon Diimitrie Caian of Blaj on the Border Regiment of Orlat-Sibiu and the presentation of the regimental colours, gifted by Emperor Franz. The speech took place in the locality of Cristian in the year 1827, Cuvântarea Canonicului Dimitrie Caian de la Blaj despre Regimentul grănicerilor de la Orlat-Sibiu cu prilejul oferirii steagului de luptă, dăruit de împaratul Francisc. Cuvântarea a fost ţinută în localitatea Cristian, în anul 1827. Blaj, 1827. 44 pp, 18.4 x 11 cm.

The new colours of the Border Regiment were granted by the Emperor with their production financed by Baroness Rosalia Josika and Countess Susana Nemes. The speech of Canon Caian, delivered in Romanian, was full of patriotism and sacrifice, mentioning the war against the Turks in 1788 and the regiment's bravery in the struggles against Napoleon. The pamphlet is written in German as well as Romanian, that being the language of the Emperor. The Romanian is interesting as it uses Latin script, following the rules of Petru Maior.

Contemporary marbled paper covers. Spine renewed. Interior very fine.



PREDICA

DESPRE

STATUL MILITĂRESC',

ŞI

SEMNELE LUI DE INVINGERE,

QUARE

DEMETRIE CAIAN,

CANONIC' LECTOR IN CAPITULU BLASIULU

CĂTRĂ

QUEL D'ĂNTEA CESARIO CRĂESCUL REGIMENT A ROMĂNILOR DIN ARDEAL Nro. 16.

LA

SĂNTIREA STEAGURILOR

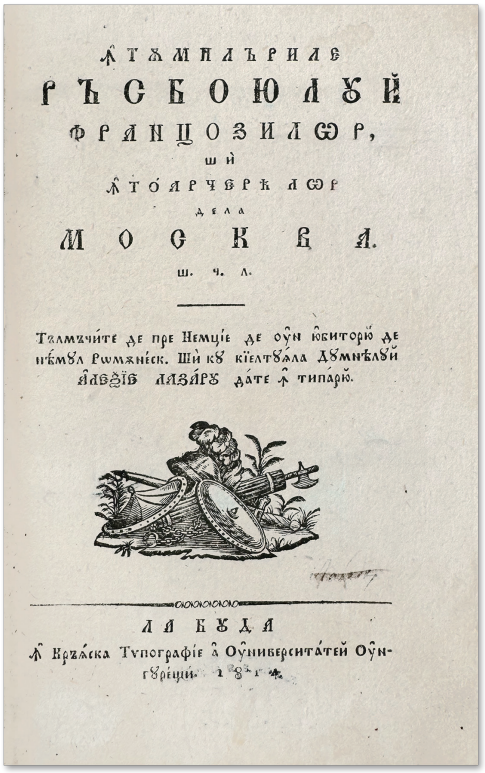
IN

ADUNAREA LA CRISTIAN

IN A. DI A LUI JUNIE ⁂ AU TENUTO

1827.

Library stamp Titus Fudului. Mentioned in register of Romanian books before 1830, but no other copy known.



ДЪ ТѢМПЛЪРИЛЄ

РЪСЄОЮЛѢЙ

ФРАНЦОЗИЛѠР,

ШЙ

ДЪТОЯРЧЄРЪ ЛѠР

ДЄЛА

МОСКѢЛ.

Ш. Ч. Л.

Тълмачйтє дє пре Нємцїє дє оѹн ѣбитор дє нѣмѣл Рѹмжнєск. Шй кѹ кїєлтѣѹлла дѣмнєзѣй ѧдвѣѣ ЛѦЗѐРѢ дѧтє ѧ типарѣ.

ЛА БѢДА

ѧ Крѧѣска Типографїє ѧ Оѹниверсітатєй Оѹнгврїєй. 1814.

Rare with the illustration.

159. Description of Napoleon's retreat from Moscow with a rare illustration, 1814

The events of the French War and their retreat from Moscow, translated from German by an admirer of the Romanian nation, Întâmplările Războiului Franţozilor şi Întoarcerea lor de la Moscova tălmăcite de pre nemeţie de un iubitoriu de neamul românesc. Buda, Royal University Press, 1814. (2) ff + 104 pp + a lithograph showing the retreat of Napoleon's Army after the defeat at Berezina in November 1812.

One feature of the Enlightenment in Romania was the increase in non-religious books. There was particular interest in the Napoleonic wars and several broadsheets, pamphlets and books appeared on the subject. Another interesting feature of this book is the illustration. At the beginning of the 19th century we also see the emergence of secular book illustration in Romania.

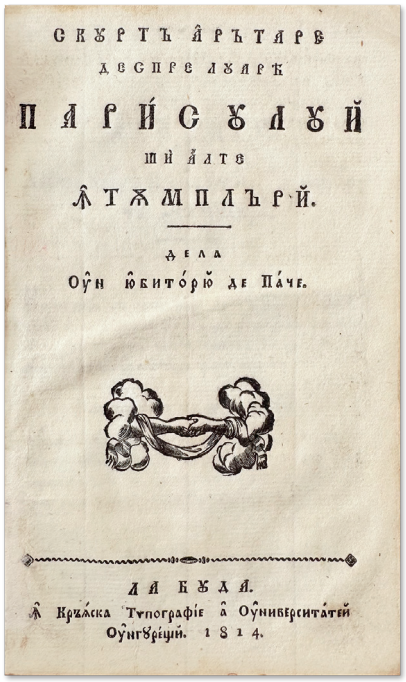
Later quarter-leather brown binding with patterned boards. Excellent condition with very rare stains and light marking to title page.

160. Pamphlet on the Treaty of Paris ending the Napoleonic Wars, 1814

A short view of the making of the Treaty of Paris and other events, Scurta arătare despre luarea Parisului și alte întâmplări. Anonymous (by a lover of peace). Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1814. 16 pp, 16.8 x 10.9 cm.

A short pamphlet on the events around the signing of the Treaty of Paris of 30 May 1814, concluded between France and the Sixth Coalition of the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria and Prussia. It returned France to its 1792 boundaries.

Later marbled paper covers. Very fine condition.



СКЪРТЪ А̂РЪТАРЕ
ДЕСПРЕ ЛЪАРѢ
ПАРИ́СЪЛЪЙ
ШИ А̂ЛТЕ
А̂ТЖМПЛЪРЙ.

ДЕЛА
Оу̂н ю̂бито́рю̂ де Па́че.

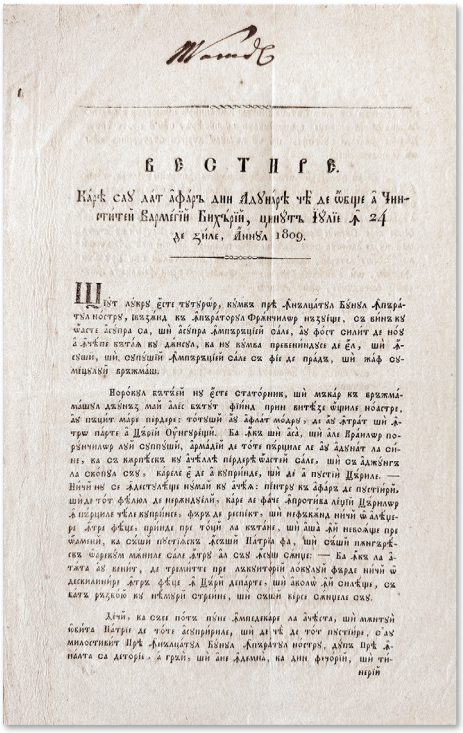
ЛА БЪДА.
А̂ Кръ́ска Тѵпографіе а̂ Оу̂ниверсита́тей
Оу̂нгѹре́щій. 1814.

161. Unique copies of broadsheets in Latin and Cyrillic script about events in the Napoleonic Wars, 1809

Three broadsheets distributed in Bihor County, Hungary, in 1809, concerning topics relating to the Napoleonic Wars. 1) Vestire (news) dated 24 June 1809, written in Latin script; 2) Vestire, dated 24 June 1809, with the same text as (1), but in Cyrillic script; 3) Cuvântare (Announcement) dated 24 July 1809, in Latin script. The documents in Latin script were printed in Nagyvarad/Oradea and the one document in Cyrillic script in Buda. The broadsheets all have four pages. The two printed in Oradea measure 35.5 x 22 cm and the single item from Buda 32 x 19 cm.

These unique documents are interesting as they show how news and official announcements were communicated, and they also tell us about the history of printing at that time. The two broadsheets entitled Vestire contain news of the Napoleonic Wars. The third entitled Cuventarea is an announcement from the Governor of Bihor county, Count Lajos Rhedei. Printing in Cyrillic script was tightly controlled in the Hapsburg Empire and before 1796 the only city with a Cyrillic press was Vienna. After that date, the rights were sold and transferred to Buda. Hence anything produced in Romanian within the Hapsburg lands outside Buda had to be printed in Latin script as there were no Cyrillic printing presses elsewhere.

All three broadsheets are in excellent condition and are very clean. Two have signatures above the title which are difficult to read.



ВЕСТИРЕ.

Ка́рѣ слѹ ла́т а̂фа́ръ дин Адѹнѧ́рѣ чѣ де ѡ̂бще а̂ Чинстѹтей Вармегій Бихъ́рій, цинѹтъ Іѹліе ѧ̂ 24 де зи́ле, А̂ннѹл 1809.

Щіѹ́т лѹкрѹ е̂сте тѹтѹрѡ̂р, кѹмкъ прѣ ѧ̂нълцатѹл Бѹнѹл ѧ̂пъра́тѹл но́стрѹ, ивъзѧ́нд къ ѧ̂пъра́торѹл Фрѧ́нчилѡр нъзѹе́ще, съ вѣнъ кѹ ѡ̂асте а̂сѹ́пра са, шѝ а̂сѹ́пра ѧ̂мпъръціей са́ле, а̂ѹ фо́ст силѝт де но́ѹ а̂ ѧ̂чѣпе бътѧ́ѧ кѹ дѧ́нсѹл, ка нѹ кѹ́мва превени́ндѹсе де е̂л, шѝ ѧ̂сѹшѝ, шѝ сѹпѹ́шій ѧ̂мпъръціей са́ле съ фіе де пра́дъ, шѝ жа́ф сѹмецѹлѹ̂ връжма́ш.

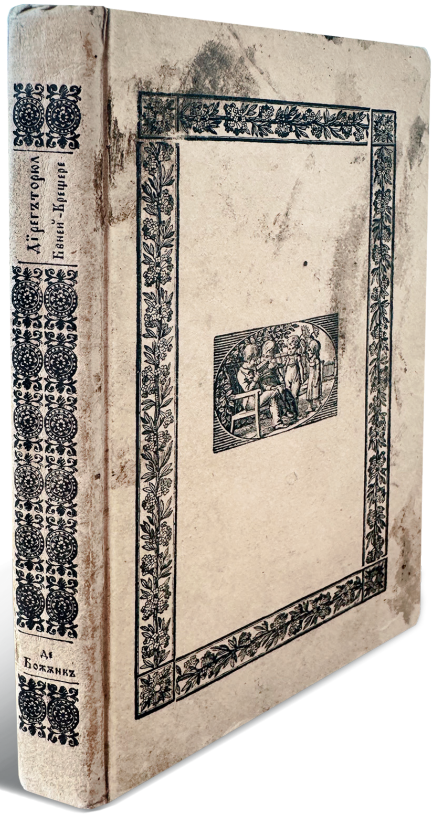
Норо́кѹл бътѣ́ей нѹ е̂сте стато́рник, шѝ мъка́р къ връжма́машѹл дъѹ́нъз ма́ѝ а̂ле бътѹ́т фіи́нд прин витѣ́зе ѡ̂щиле но́стре, а̂ѹ пъщѝт ма́ре пе́рдере: то́тѹшѝ а̂ѹ а̂фла́т мо́дрѹ, де а̂ѹ ѧ̂тра́т шѝ ѧ̂трѡ па́рте а̂ Дъ́рій Оу̂нгѹре́щій. Ба ѧ̂къ шѝ а̂са, шѝ а̂ле Вра́нилѡр порѹ́нчилѡр лѹй сѹпѹ́шій, а̂рмадій де то́те пъ́рциле ле а̂ѹ а̂дѹна́т ла си́не, ка съ кѧрпѣ́скъ кѹ а̂чѣ́лѧ пе́рдерѣ ѡ̂астей са́ле, шѝ съ а̂джѹ́нгъ ла скѡ́пѹл съѹ, ка́реле е̂ де а̂ кѹпри́нде, шѝ де а̂ пѹстій Дъ́риле. — Ни́чѝ нѹ се ѧ̂дестѹлѣ́ще нѹмай кѹ а̂чѣ́ѧ: пѣ́нтрѹ къ а̂фа́ръ де пѹстіи́рѝ, шѝ де то́т фѣ́лѹл де нерѧндѹе́лѝ, ка́ре ле фа́че ѧ̂проти́ва лѹ́цій Дъ́рилѡр ѧ̂ пъ́рциле чѣ́ле кѹпри́нсе, фъ́ръ де респ́ект, шѝ нефъкѧ́нд ни́чѝ ѡ̂ а̂лѣ́цере ѧ̂тре фѣ́це, при́нде пре то́ци ла кѹта́не, шѝ а̂ша̂ ѧ̂ѝ невоѧ́ще пре ѡ̂амени, ка съ́шѝ пѹстіа́скъ ѧ̂съшѝ Па́тріа фа, шѝ съ́шѝ пѧнгъре́скъ ѡ̂арекѹ́м мѧ́ниле са́ле ѧ̂трѹ а̂л съѹ ѧ̂сѹш сѧ́нце. — Ба ѧ̂къ ла а̂тѧ́та а̂ѹ вени́т, де тремѝтте пре лъкѹито́рій лѹкѹлѹ́й фъ́рде ни́чѝ ѡ̂ дескилини́ре ѧ̂тръ фѣ́це ѧ̂ Дъ́рѝ депа́рте, шѝ а̂коло ѧ̂ѝ силѣ́ще, съ ка́тъ ръзбо́ю кѹ нѣ́мѹрѝ стрейне, шѝ съ́шѝ ве́рсе сѧ́нцеле съѹ.

Дѣ́чѝ, ка съсе по́тъ пѹ́не ѧ̂мпедека́ре ла а̂чѣ́ста, шѝ мѧнтѹѝ ю̂бита Па́тріе де то́те а̂сѹпри́рѝле, шѝ де чѣ де то́т пѹстіи́ре, с'аѹ милостиви́т Прѣ ѧ̂нълцатѹл Бѹнѹл ѧ̂пъра́тѹл но́стрѹ, дѹ́пъ прѣ ѧ̂на́лта са деторі́е, а̂ грѣ́ѝ, шѝ а̂не ѧ̂демна, ка дин фѹ́торій, шѝ ти-

нерій

No other copies of these documents are known.

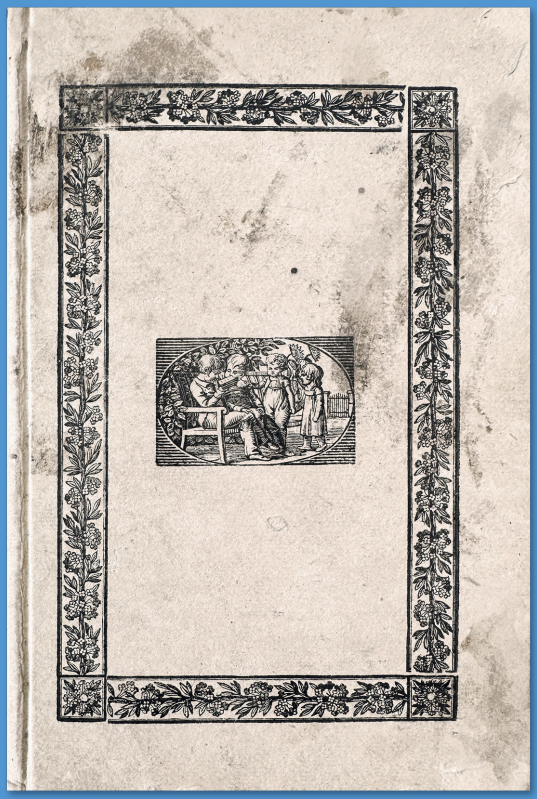
162. Guide to raising children as modern Europeans, 1830

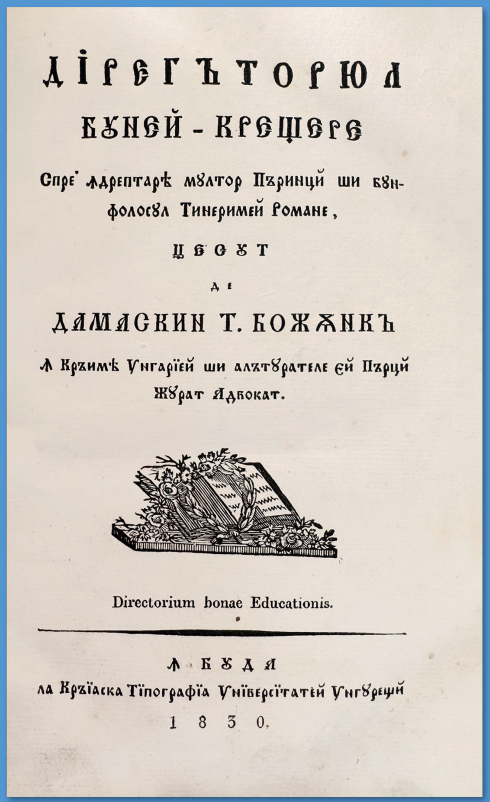


The guide to a good upbringing, Diregatoriul bunei creșteri. Damaschin T. Bojinca. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1830. XVI pp + 228 pp + (11) ff, 18.7 x 11.8 cm.

Damaschin Bojinca was a lawyer, historian and promoter of Romanian national culture. He was born in 1802 in Caras-Severin county on the border with Serbia. This is another guide to good behaviour and education and it was directed at young Romanians to enable them to learn their language and culture and be able to present themselves on equal terms with the citizens of other European nations. Bojinca said that this was the educational duty of parents and children. As well as containing instructions on good education, the book also contains some tales about morality. Bojinca often expressed his wish to see Romania develop itself with a strong national spirit.

Very fine original cream boards with decorative motifs on the front, rear and spine. The binding has some marks and light scuffing on the front cover, otherwise it is quite clean. The inside of the book is completely clean and appears to be in new condition, never having been read.





ДІРЕГЪТОРЮЛ
БꙊНЕЙ - КРЕЩЕРЕ
Спре ꙗдрептарѣ мꙋлтор Пъринцй ши бꙋнфолосꙋл Тинеримей Романе,
ЦЕСꙊТ
де
ДАМАСКИН Т. БОЖѪНКЪ
ꙗ Кръимѣ Ѵнгарїей ши алътꙋрателе єй Пърцй Жꙋрат Адвокат.

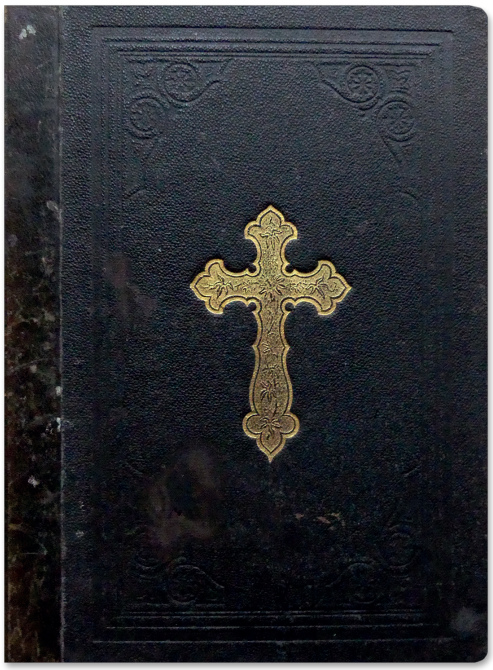
Directorium bonae Educationis.

ꙗ БꙊДА
ла Кръїаска Тїпографїа Ѵнїверсїтатей Ѵнгꙋрещй
1 8 3 0.

163. An unusual illustrated work with visions of demons and hell showing the consequences of sin and the road to redemption

Usa Pocaintei. Brasov, 1812. 356 pp, 5 full-page engravings, 22.5 x 17.5 cm.

A very unusual Romanian book featuring illustrations of demons. It is the first printed edition of the Usa Pocaintei (Door of Repentance, Brasov, 1812), a book about death by the 17th century priest and scholar Dosoftei. The illustrations are unique in the history of early Romanian book printing both in the technique of execution and the stark demonic nature of the images. The artist was the monk Rafail from the Holy Monastery in Neamt.







164. First book in Romanian about Immanuel Kant, 1829

The philosophy of words and manners, or basic Logic and Ethics preceded by a history pf philosophy, Filosofia cuvântului și a năravurilor, adecă Logica și Etica elementare cărora să pune înainte Istoria filosoficească. Eufrosin Poteca. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1829. (24) ff + 398 pp, 21.5 x 13.7 cm.

This is the first book published in Romanian about the philosopher Immanuel Kant. It was written by the Bucharest professor of philosophy Eufrosin Poteca. Poteca added a translation of Johann Gottlieb Heinecius' History of Philosophy. Written originally in German, Poteca translated the work from Grigorie Brancovan's Greek translation that was published in Vienna in 1809.

Original printed boards. Spine worn with slight repairs, light staining to front and back covers. Very light foxing with manuscript notes on front and rear fly-leaves and first two printed leaves.

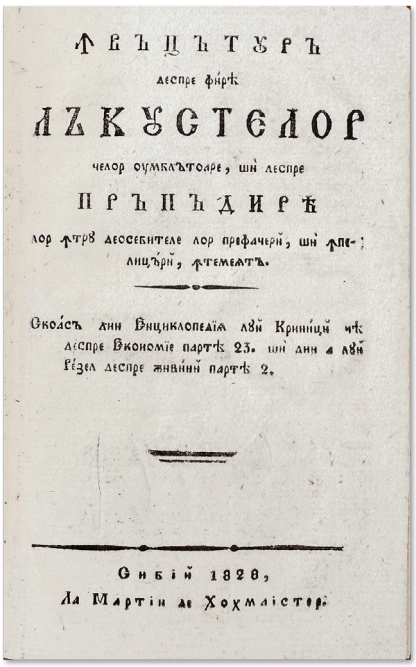

ФІЛОСОФІЯ
КУВАНТУЛУЙ
ШІ А
НЪРАВУРИЛОР.
А Е
ІОАН. ГОТЛІЄВ. ЛЇНЄКІЙ.
Тълмъчіть ромънеще
Де
ЄУФРОСУН. ІЄРОМ. ПОТЄКА.
Прецул 2. флор. де ардинт.
3. флор. пе хъртіе фаїнъ.

165. A pamphlet on dealing with a plague of locusts, a scientific work that shows the spirit of the Romanian Enlightenment, 1828

Study about the nature of migratory locusts and their destruction, Învățătura despre firea lăcustelor migratoare și despre nimicirea lor. Based on extracts from foreign encyclopaedias. Sibiu, Martin Hochmeister, 1828. 24 pp, 17 x 11 cm.

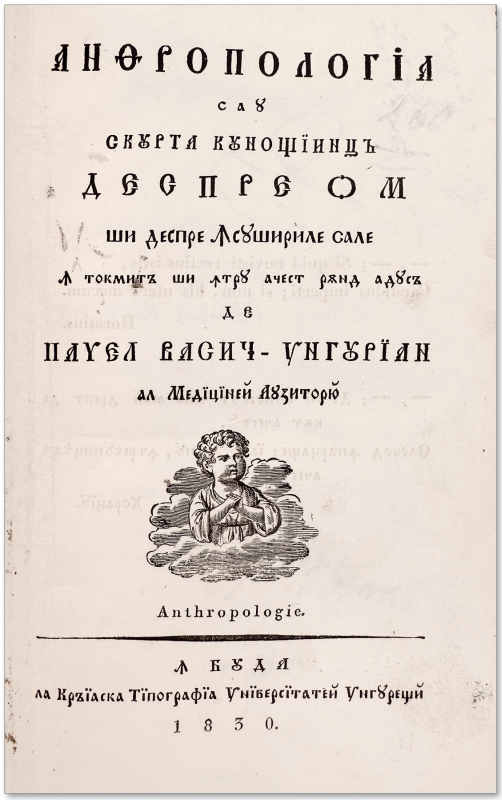
A short pamphlet written in the spirit of enquiry about scientific knowledge typical of the Enlightenment. The author is unknown but it is based on German encyclopaedia entries. The printer was Hochmeister who was the most important book publisher of the time in Sibiu.

Modern brown paper covers. Text very fine with no stains or loss of text.


ЪНЪЩЪТУРЪ
деспре фирѣ
ЛЪКУСТЕЛОР
челор оумблъторе, шй деспре
ПРЪПЪДИРЪ
лор дтрв десебителе лор префачерй, шй дпе-
лиць̆рй, дтемелтъ.
Окоаѕъ дин Ънциклопедїа лвй Крининцй чѣ
деспре Ековомїе партѣ 23. шй дин а лвй
Рѣзел деспре жівинй партѣ 2.
Сивіїй 1828,
Ла Мартін де Хохмаістер.

Extremely rare. Mentioned in the BRV (standard bibliography of Romanian books before 1830), but no description provided.

166. Pioneer of Romanian popular medicine, 1830


АНѲРОПОЛОГІА
саꙋ
СКꙊРТА КꙊНОЩЇИНЦЪ
ДЕСПРЕ ОМ
ши деспре ѧсꙋшириле сале
ѧ токмитъ ши ѧтрꙋ ачест рѫнд адꙋсъ
де
ПАѴЕЛ ВАСИЧ-ѴНГꙊРЇАН
ал Медїцїней Аꙋзиторїꙋ
Anthropologie.
ѧ БꙊДА
ла Кръїаска Тїпографїа Ѵнїверсїтатей Ѵнгꙋрещй
1830.

Anthropologia, or a short introduction to the human and what we know about him, Antropologia, sau scurta cunoștință despre om și însușirile sale. Pavel Vasici Ungurean. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1830. XVI pp + 285 pp + (1) ff + (25) pp, 18.5 x 12 cm.

Pavel Vasici-Ungurean was a doctor and writer, and also a member of the Romanian Academy. He was born in Timisoara in 1806 and died there in 1881. He was the first person to popularise medicine and this book is an introduction to medical science for the layman. He also edited the first medical journal in the Banat region of Transylvania and later wrote another basic introduction to medicine, Catechismulu Antropologicu pentru poporulu romanescu si scolele elementarie (spelling as on title), Timisoara, Ernest Steger, 1870 (also in this library).

Later restored brown quarter-leather binding with mottled boards. Interior very clean. Very fine copy.

The creation of the Romanian national identity and the origins of the language

167. Rare and beautifully engraved book about the Dacian roots of modern Romanians, 1775



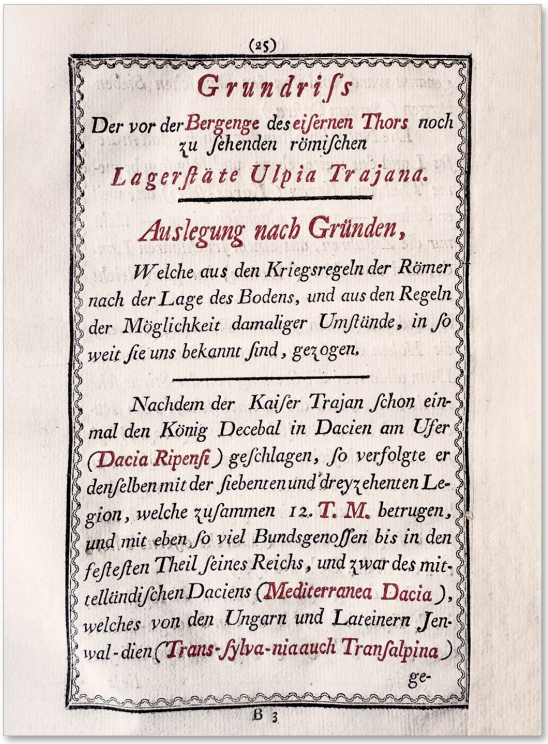
The Antiquities of the Dacians in present-day Transylvania, Die Alterthümer Daciens in dem heuten Siebenbürgen. Sylvester Joseph Freiherr Baron de Hohenhausen and Hochhaus. Vienna, Johann Thomas Edeln von Trattner, 1775. 148 pp, 26 x 21.2 cm.

Hohenhausen was born in Holland in 1735 and died in 1814. He was attached to the Hapsburg Imperial Army in a regiment posted near the border with the Ottoman Empire at Sibiu. He was interested in historical research and he collected and identified antiquities associated with the Dacians in that region. Some of these were also seen by Emperor Joseph II in 1773. The book was conceived between 1765 and 1767, and finished in 1773. It is a magnifi-

cent and luxurious production with the text engraved in red and black and also contains engraved images and plans in black and in colours. The book describes the Latin inscriptions at Hateg, the Roman settlement at Densus, with its gold mine and basilica.

The binding is an attractive hand-printed paper on board binding with decorative red animal motifs. There is no loose flyleaf and the title page has 1 cm cut off the top with no loss of text. An initialled ownership stamp, GJA, on the title. Spine slightly worn at the sides. Text and engravings are very fine and clean. A very attractive copy.




(25)

Grundriſs

Der vor der Bergenge des eiſernen Thors noch zu ſehenden römiſchen

Lagerſtäte Ulpia Trajana.

Auslegung nach Gründen,

Welche aus den Kriegsregeln der Römer nach der Lage des Bodens, und aus den Regeln der Möglichkeit damaliger Umſtände, in ſo weit ſie uns bekannt ſind, gezogen.

Nachdem der Kaiſer Trajan ſchon einmal den König Decebal in Dacien am Ufer (Dacia Ripenſi) geſchlagen, ſo verfolgte er denſelben mit der ſiebenten und dreyzehenten Legion, welche zuſammen 12. T. M. betrugen, und mit eben ſo viel Bundsgenoſſen bis in den feſteſten Theil ſeines Reichs, und zwar des mittelländiſchen Daciens (Mediterranea Dacia), welches von den Ungarn und Lateinern Jenwal-dien (Trans-ſylva-nia auch Tranſalpina) ge-

B 3


Die Alterthümer Daciens

in

dem heutigen Siebenbürgen.

Aus den Zeiten,

als dieſes ſchöne Land die Römer regierten.

SUB UMBRA ALARUM

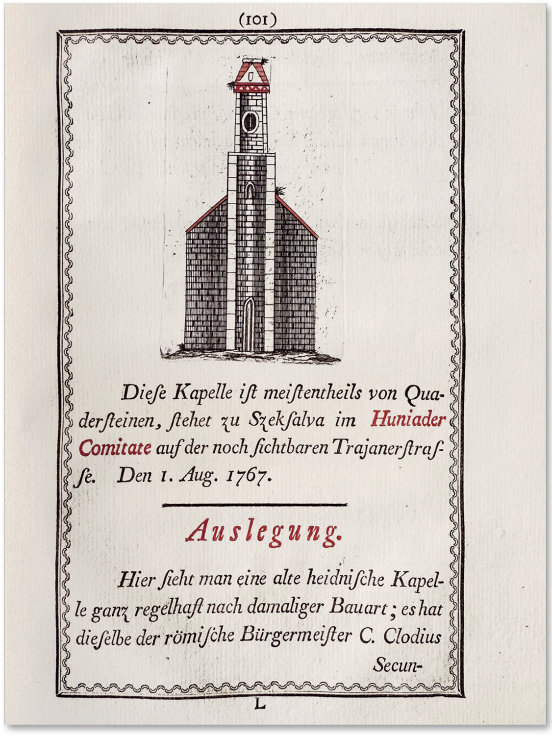
Auf Befehl und Koſten Ih. Majeſtät der Kaiſerinn,

W i e n,

gedruckt bey Johann Thomas Edlen v. Trattnern,

kaiſerl. königl. Hofbuchdruckern und Buchhändlern.

1 7 7 5.


(101)

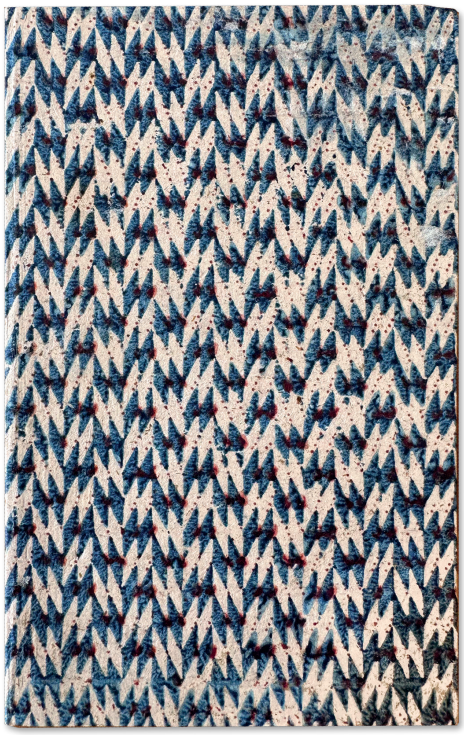
Dieſe Kapelle iſt meiſtentheils von Quaderſteinen, ſtehet zu Szekſalva im Huniader Comitate auf der noch ſichtbaren Trajanerſtraſſe. Den 1. Aug. 1767.

Auslegung.

Hier ſieht man eine alte heidniſche Kapelle ganz regelhaft nach damaliger Bauart; es hat dieſelbe der römiſche Bürgermeiſter C. Clodius Secun-

L

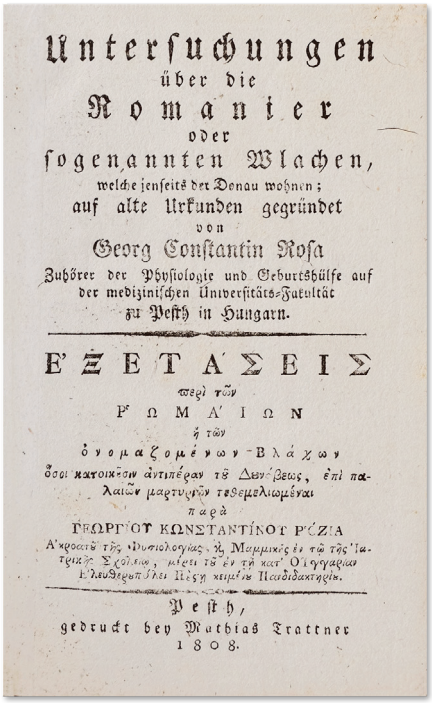
168. Short study in German and Greek about the Roman origin of Romanians, 1808



Studies on the Romanians or so-called Vlachs who live beyond the Danube, Untersuchungen über die Romanier oder sogenannten Wallachen, welche jenseits der Donau wohnen. The title and text of the book are also given in Greek. The book is a bilingual German and Modern Greek parallel text. Georg Constantin Roja. Pest, Matthias Trattner, 1808. 159 pp + (1) p errata, 17.6 x 11 cm.

Georg (Gheorghe) Constantin Roja (1786-1847) was born in Macedonia and moved to Timisoara at the age of eight. He was a prominent figure in the Aromanian (Macedo-Romanian) culture at the time of the Romanian Enlightenment but is most recognised for his contribution to the creation of a national Romanian cultural and identity. He lived in Buda and Vienna, where he came into contact with leading figures of the Transylvanian School, such as Petru Maior. He believed in the unique Latin heritage of Romanians both north of the Danube (Wallachians, Transylvanians and Moldavians) and South (Macedonians). This book, which he wrote in German, with parallel text in Greek (the traditional language of culture for Aromanians), described Roja's investigations into the Latin/Dacian origins of the Romanian people and language. Like in his study of the Romanian language, Maestria, which appeared one year later, he makes the case for a unified Romanian language based on Latin letters.

Later decorative boards. Very fine condition and includes the frontispiece illustration. It reflects the trend at the beginning of the 19th century to include non-religious illustrations in Romanian books.



Untersuchungen
über die
Romanier
oder
sogenannten Wlachen,
welche jenseits der Donau wohnen;
auf alte Urkunden gegründet
von
Georg Constantin Rosa
Zuhörer der Physiologie und Geburtshülfe auf
der medizinischen Universitäts-Fakultät
zu Pesth in Hungarn.

Ε' Ξ Ε Τ Α' Σ Ε Ι Σ
περὶ τῶν
Ρ' Ω Μ Α' Ι Ω Ν
ἢ τῶν
ὀνομαζομένων Βλάχων
ὅσοι κατοικοῦσιν ἀντιπέραν τοῦ Δουνάβεως, ἐπὶ παλαιῶν μαρτυριῶν τεθεμελιωμέναι
παρὰ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ Ρ'ΟΖΙΑ
Ἀκροατοῦ τῆς Φυσιολογίας, καὶ Μαμμικῆς ἐν τῷ τῆς Ἰατρικῆς Σχολείῳ, μέρει τοῦ ἐν τῇ κατ' Ὀγγαρίαν Ἐλευθερουπόλει Πέστῃ κειμένου Πανδιδακτηρίου.

Pesth,
gedruckt bey Mathias Trattner
1808.



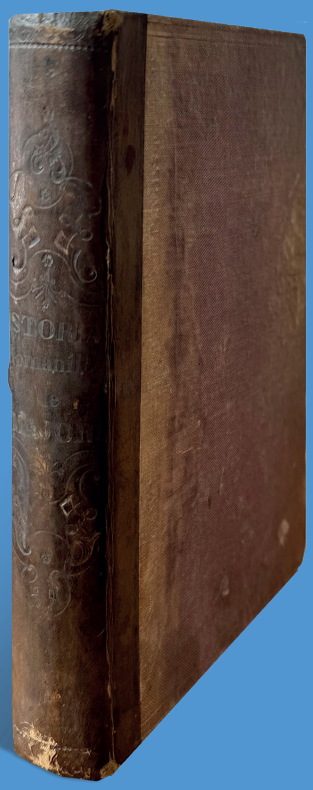
Very rare, particularly with the illustration.

169. Petru Maior's classic history of the origin of Romanians, 1812

History of the origins of the Romanians in Dacia, Istoria pentru începutul Românilor în Dacia. Petru Maior. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Printing Press of Pest, 1812. (2) ff + 348 pp, 21.5 x 17.5 cm.

The author, Petru Maior (Marosvarsarhely/Targu Mures) 1761-1821 (Buda) was one of the most prominent figures of the Transylvanian School which was the principal force of the Romanian Enlightenment and the movement to define the Romanian national identity. Like most members of this movement, Maior was a Greek-Catholic priest and a cosmopolitan speaking several languages including Romanian, Hungarian, Latin and Italian. He lived in Buda in the final years of his life where he was the official censor of Romanian books published in Buda, the centre of Romanian Cyrillic printing in the Hapsburg Empire. He succeeded Samuil Micu-Klein in this role and was closely associated with the other Enlightenment figure, Gheorghe Sinkai, who also lived in Buda. Maior's History of the Romanians in Dacia is one of the most important works in presenting the case for Romania's Latin roots. This is the first edition. Maior was also a pioneer of moving the Romanian language to Latin script and edited the famous 1825 four-language Lexicon of Buda.

Original brown half-leather binding with cloth boards. Binding is very firm with signs of wear, and light staining. The interior is very fine with light foxing and a small stain on the title page. A nice copy which retains the patina of the era of publication.





ИСТОРІА
ПЕНТРУ
ЛЧЕПУТУЛ РОМЖНИЛОР ЛДАКІА.

ЛТОКМИТЪ
ДЕ
ПЕТРУ МАЇОР де Дичо-Сѫнмъртин,
Прѡтопоп, шѝ ла Лнълцатул Кръескул Консилїум Локумтененцїале
ал Оунгарїей
КРЪЕСК А КЪРЦИЛОР РЕВИЗОР.

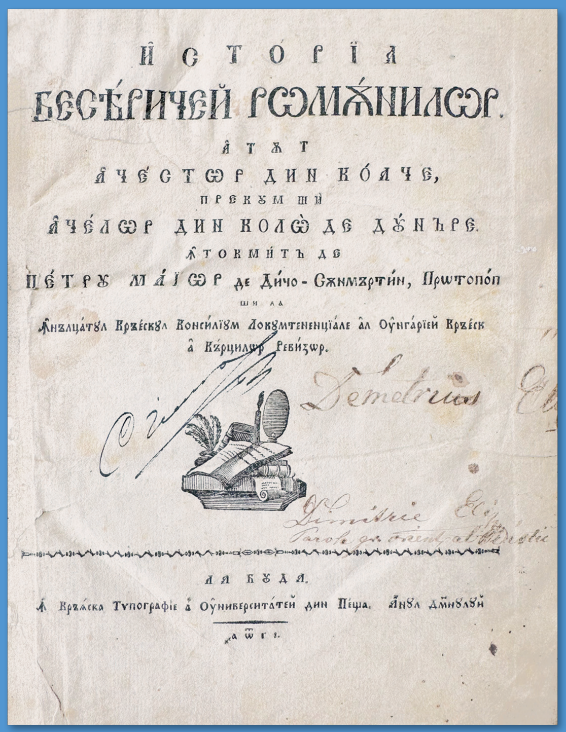
ЛА БУДА.
Л Кръѧска Тупографіе а Оуниверситъцїй Оунгурещй дин Пеща.
1812.

170. Petru Maior's history of the Romanian Church containing censored and uncensored pages, 1813

History of the Romanian Church, Istoria Bisericei Românilor. Petru Maior. Buda, Royal University Press of Pest, 1813. (4) ff + 392 pp + 2 pp rewritten pages, 22.1 x 18 cm.

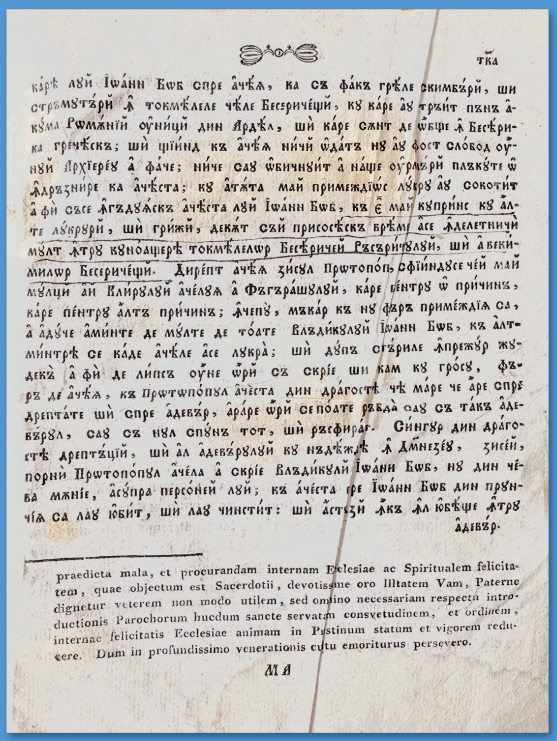
This is one of the most rare and important books written in the first half of the 19th century. This is a very rare complete copy of this book, with also includes two pages together in censored and uncensored versions, rewritten to please the church authorities in Blaj. The book included an attack on the Greek-Catholic Bishop of Fagaras, Ioan Bob, who ordered seizure of the stock shortly after printing. It is the first history of the Romanian Church and was printed in 1000 copies. In the great majority of cases, those copies that still survive have pages 327-344 removed. This copy has those pages and, added at the end of the book, a new version of pages 327/328 and 343/344 approved by the censor. Maior wrote the book in two parts, the first an historical overview since Roman times and the second a description of the structure and hierarchy of the contemporary Church. The contents of the book provoked the wrath of Bishop Ioan Bob, who was the senior Greek-Catholic Bishop in Transylvania.

Slightly later half brown-olive cloth binding with blue boards. Title embossed on spine. Age-related wear and some light staining. Former owner's name on title page in old ink handwriting.



Ѝ С Т О Р І Ѧ
БЕСЕ́РИЧЕЙ РѠМѦНИЛОР.
Ѧ Т Ѧ Т
Ѧ Ч Е́ С Т Ѡ Р Д И Н К О́ Л Ч Е,
П Р Е К Ѹ М Ш И
Ѧ Ч Е́ Л Ѡ Р Д И Н К О Л Ѡ Д Е Д Е́ Н Ъ Р Е.
Ѧ Т О В М И́ Т Ъ Д Е
П Е́ Т Р Е М А́ І Ѡ Р де Ди́чо-Сжнмэртѝн, Прѡтопо́п
ШИ АА
Ѧ́нгл̾а́тѹл Кр̾е́ческѹ Консилїѹм Докѹмтенциа́ле ѧл Оѹнга́рїей Кр̾е́ск
ѧ К̾ѹрцилор Ребѝшор.

Д Л Я Б Ѹ Д Ѧ.
Ѧ Кр̾а́ска Типографїе ѧ Оѹниверсита́тей дин Пе́шта. Ѧ́нѹл Дми́нѹлѹй
ѧ ѿ ї г.



тѫа

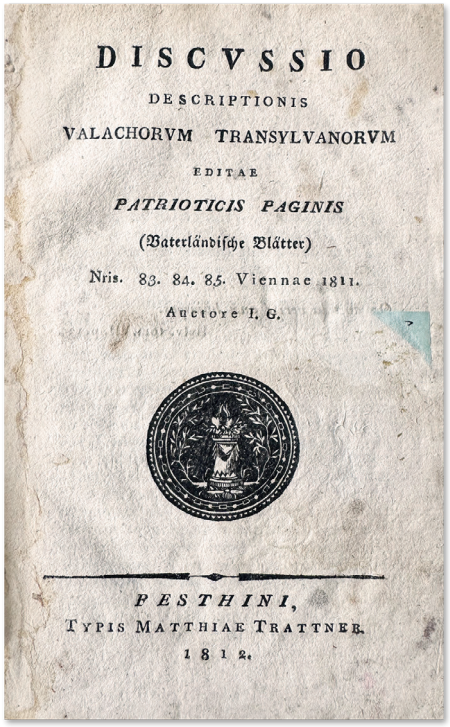
ка́рѣ лѹй Їѡа́нн Бѡг спре ѧче́а, ка сѫ фа́кѫ гре́ле скимбъ́рй, ши стрѧмѫтъ́рй ѧ токмѣ́леле чѣ́ле Бесерічѣ́й, кѫ ка́ре ѧѕ трѫ́нт пѫнѫ ѧ кѫ́ма Рѡмѧ́нїй оѹни́цй дин Ѧрдѣ́л, ши ка́ре сѫнт де ѿ́ѳще ѧ Бесе́рика гречѣ́ск; ши цѣ́нд кѫ ѧче́а ни́чй ѿдѧ́тѫ нѫ ѧ́ѕ фост сло́бод оѹнѹ́й Ѧрхїере́й ѧ фа́че; ни́че сѧ́ѕ ѳ́вичнѹ́нт ѧ на́ше оѹрмъ́рй плакѹ́тѣ ѿ ѧдрѧзнире ка ѧче́ста; кѫ ѧтѧ́та май примеждїѹ́с лѹ́тре ѧ́ѕ сокоти́т ѧ фй сѧ́се Ѧгадѹ́лск ѧче́ста лѹй Їѡа́нн Бѡг, кѫ ѣ́ май кѹпри́нс кѫ ѧ́лте лѹ́кръ́рй, ши грижй́, декѫ́т сѫй пригосѣ́ск брѣ́мѫ ѧ́сѣ ѧ́лелтнчѹй мѹ́лт ѧтрѫ кѫнодѫщерѣ́ токмѣ́леле Бесе́ричѣй Рѧсъ́ричѹ́лѹй, ши ѧвѣкимилор Бесерічѣ́й. Дирѣ́пт ѧче́а зи́сѹ Прѡтопо́пѣ ѳфѣ́ндсе чѣ́й май мѹ́лцй ѧй Кл̾ирѹ́лѹй ѧче́лѧ ѧ Фъгъра́шѹлѹй, ка́ре пе́нтрѫ ѿ при́чинѫ, ка́ре пе́нтрѫ ѧ́лтѫ при́чинѫ; ѧчепѫ́, мъка́р кѫ нѫ фарѫ приме́ждїа сѧ, ѧ ѧдѹче ѧмѝнте де мѹ́лте де то́лте Влѧдѝкѹлѹй Їѡа́нн Бѡг, кѫ ѧлтмѝнтрѣ сѣ ка́де ѧче́ле ѧ́се лѹкрѧ́; ши лѹпѫ сѣ́риле ѧпрежѹр жѹдекѫ ѧ фѝ де лѝпсѫ оѹне ѿрй сѫ скрїе ши кам кѫ гро́сѣ, фъръ де ѧче́а, кѫ Прѡтѡпо́пѹл ѧче́ста дин драгостѣ чѣ́ маре че ѧре спре дрептѧ́те ши спре ѧдевѣ́р, ѧра́ре ѿрй сѣ по́ате рѣ́ѕа сѧ́ѕ сѫ та́кѫ ѧдевѣ́рѹл, сѧ́ѕ сѫ нѹл спѣ́нѫ тот, ши рѧсфира́т. Сѝнгѹр дин драгостѣ́ дрептъ́цїй, ши ѧ́л ѧдевѣ́рѹлѹй кѫ нѫдѣ́жде ѧ Дмнезе́й, зисе́й, порнй Прѡтопо́пѹл ѧче́ла ѧ скрїе Влѧдѝкѹлѹй Їѡа́нн Бѡг, нѫ дин чѣ́ва мънїе, ѧсъ́пра персо́ней лѹй; кѫ ѧче́ста ѳ́ре Їѡа́нн Бѡг дин прѣвнчїѫ сѧ лѹй ю́бит, ши лѹй чинстѝт: ши ѧ́стъзй ѧкѫ ѧ́л ю́бѣще ѧтрѫ ѧдевѣ́р.

praedicta mala, et procurandam internam Ecclesiae ac Spiritualem felicitatem, quae objectum est Sacerdotii, devotissime oro Illtatem Vam, Paterne dignetur veterem non modo utilem, sed omino necessariam respecta introductionis Parochorum huedum sanete servatm consvetudinem, et ordinem, internae felicitatis Ecclesiae animam in Pustinum statum et vigorem reducere. Dum in profundissimo veneratiouis cultu emoriturus persevero.

M A

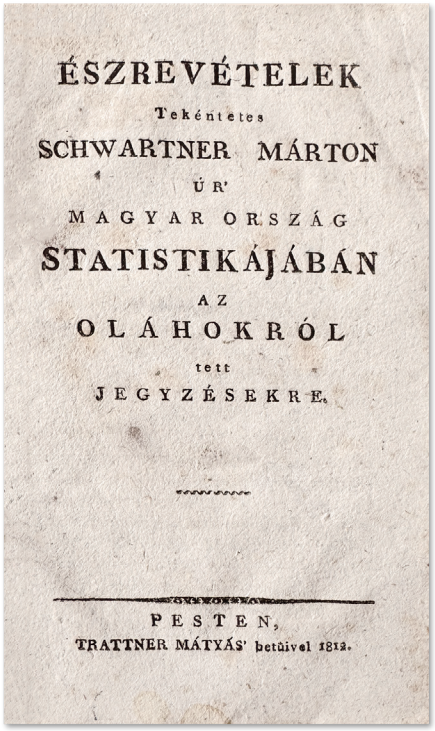
171. Polemic pamphlets against the view that Wallachians were not descended from Romans, 1812–6

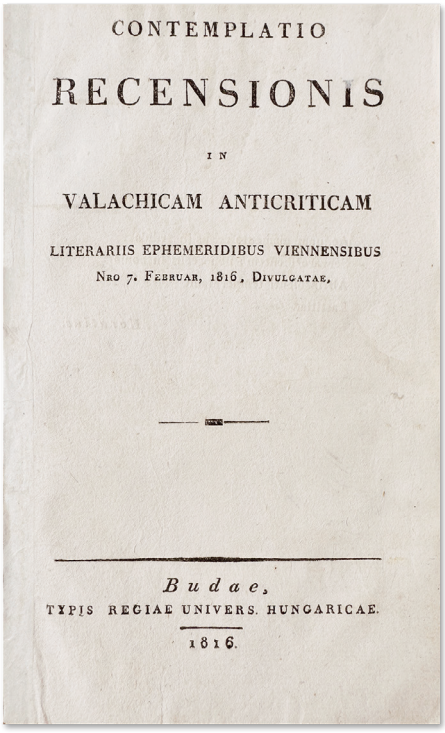
Three pamphlets by Toma Costin (2) and Petru Maior (1) regarding the Latin origins of the Romanians and the Romanian language: a) Comments on Marton Schwartner's notes concerning Wallachs (Romanians) in his Statistical study of Hungary Pest, Eszrevetelek Tekintetes Schwartner Marton ur Magyarorszag Statistikajaban az Olahokrol tett jegyzesekre. Trattner Matyas, 1812. 23 pp, 18.5 x 10.5 cm; b) Discussion of the descriptions of the Wallachs of Transylvania in the Viennese magazine Vaterländische Blätter, Discussio descriptiones Valachorum Transylvanorum editae Patrioticis Paginis (Vaterländische Blätter). Nrs. 83, 84, 85. Pest, Matthias Trattner, 1812. 47 pp + (1) p errata, 18.5 x 10.5 cm; c) Considerations on reviews concerning Wallachs in a Viennese Journal, Contemplatio Recensiones in Vallacham Anticriticam Literariis Ephemeridibus Viennensibus. Nr. 7. Buda, Royal University Press, 1816. 24 pp, 18.3 x 11.5 cm.


DISCVSSIO
DESCRIPTIONIS
VALACHORVM TRANSYLVANORVM
EDITAE
PATRIOTICIS PAGINIS
(Vaterländische Blätter)
Nris. 83. 84. 85. Viennae 1811.
Auctore I. C.
PESTHINI,
TYPIS MATTHIAE TRATTNER.
1812.

Toma Costin wrote a refutation of the view that Romanians were not descended from the Roman Dacians but rather from Slavic and eastern European roots. He wrote in Hungarian and Latin, the latter being the language of culture and communication in the Kingdom of Hungary at the beginning of the 19th century. Petru Maior, in his pamphlet Contemplatio Recensiones, also joined the debate with a short contribution supporting the Latin origins of Romanian, a position that is a principal theme of his other works.

All three pamphlets have contemporary marbled paper covers. All in very good condition, with light foxing.


ÉSZREVÉTELEK
Tekéntetes
SCHWARTNER MÁRTON
ÚR'
MAGYAR ORSZÁG
STATISTIKÁJÁBAN
AZ
OLÁHOKRÓL
tett
JEGYZÉSEKRE.
PESTEN,
TRATTNER MÁTYÁS' betüivel 1812.

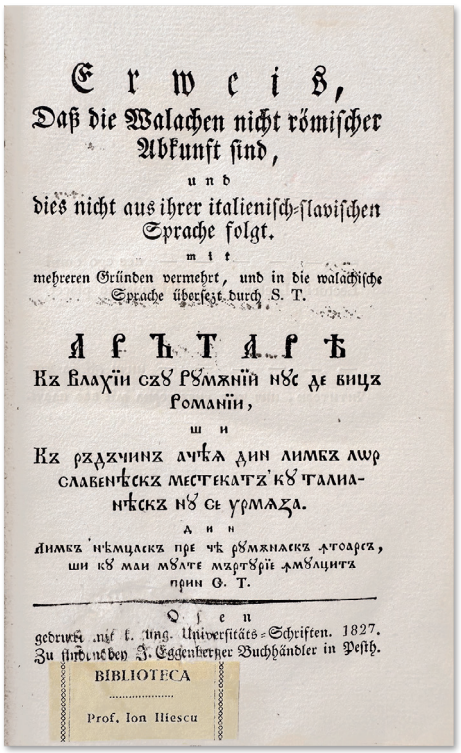

CONTEMPLATIO
RECENSIONIS
IN
VALACHICAM ANTICRITICAM
LITERARIIS EPHEMERIDIBUS VIENNENSIBUS
Nro 7. Februar, 1816, Divulgatae,
Budae,
TYPIS REGIAE UNIVERS. HUNGARICAE.
1816.

172. Rare work in German against the Roman origins of Romanians, 1827

Demonstration that Wallachian are not of Roman origin, Erweiss, dass die Walachen nicht römischer Abkunft sind. Anonymous (O. Rath). Pest, J. Eggenberger, 1827. 184 pp, 18.7 x 11.7 cm.

An important and rare work that argues that Romanians are not of Roman origin. The discussion is important as it opposes the claim that Romanians lived on those lands for well over 1000 years and were therefore the original culture in the region. The book is written as a parallel text in German and Romanian.

Later decorative paper binding. Excellent, very clean condition.



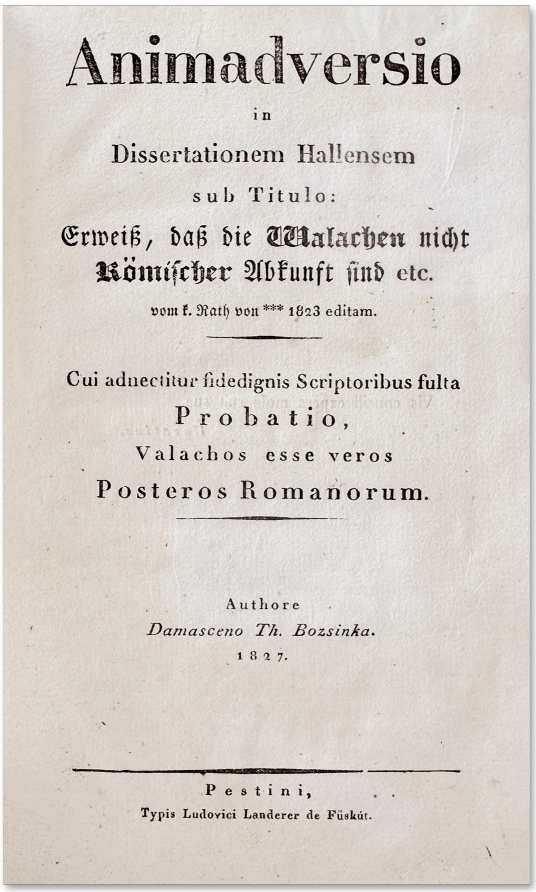
Erweis,
Daß die Walachen nicht römischer Abkunft sind,
und
dies nicht aus ihrer italienisch-slavischen Sprache folgt.
mit
mehreren Gründen vermehrt, und in die walachische Sprache übersezt durch S. T.

АРЪТАРѢ
Къ Влахїи съꙋ Рꙋмѫнїй нꙋс де вицъ Романїи,
ши
Къ рѫдъчинъ ачѣѧ дин лимбъ лѡр славенѣскъ местекатъ кꙋ талианѣскъ нꙋ се ѵрмѧѯа.
дин
лимбъ нѣмцаскъ пре чѣ рꙋмѫнѧскъ ѧтоарсъ, ши кꙋ маи мꙋлте мъртꙋрїе ѧмꙋлцитъ прин С. Т.

Ofen
gedruckt mit k. ung. Universitäts-Schriften. 1827.
Zu findenden J. Eggenberger Buchhändler in Pesth.

BIBLIOTECA
Prof. Ion Iliescu

Label : 'Biblioteca Prof. Ion Iliescu'.



Animadversio
in
Dissertationem Hallensem
sub Titulo:
Erweiß, daß die Walachen nicht Römischer Abkunft sind etc.
vom k. Rath von *** 1823 editam.

Cui adnectitur fidedignis Scriptoribus fulta
Probatio,
Valachos esse veros
Posteros Romanorum.

Authore
Damasceno Th. Bozsinka.
1827.

Pestini,
Typis Ludovici Landerer de Füskút.

173. Response to the above work arguing that Romanian has indeed Latin origins

Critique of the Dissertation entitled Demonstration that the Wallachian are not of Roman descent, Animadverso in Dissertationem Hallensem sub Titulo: Erweis, das die Walachen nicht römischer Abkunft sind. Damaschin Bojinka . Pest, Landerer, 1827. 56 pp + (1) p errata, 21.2 x 13 cm.

Bojinka was an important figure in the movement to create a Romanian national identity. Here he talks about the Roman historical origins of this identity. In his other book 'Dirigatorul bunei cresterei' he talks about the educational requirements needed to support a national cultural identity. The text of this book is in Latin.

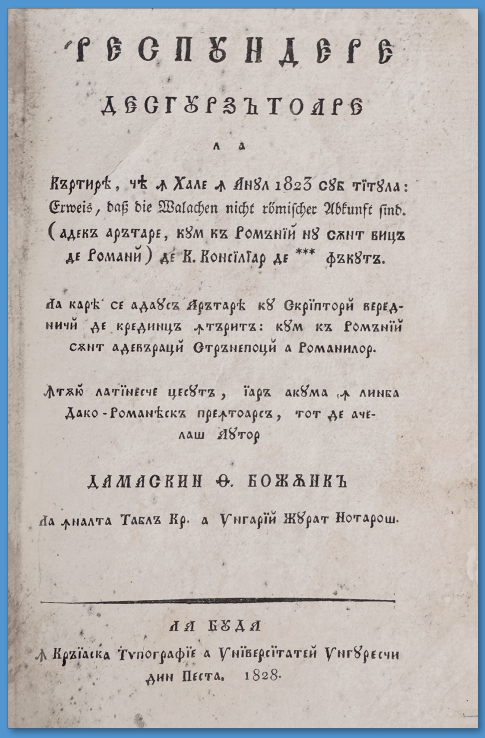
Later 19th century black half-cloth binding with mottled boards. Slight rubbing on upper left side of front cover. Interior excellent and very clean.

174. Romanian translation of the same work, 1828

Response to… Erweis, Răspundere desuprătoare la… Erweis, dass die Walachen. Damaschin Bojinka. Buda, Royal University Press of Pest, 1828. 128 pp, 18.5 x 12.8 cm.

Romanian translation of the above.

Later dark brown half-cloth binding. Patterned brown boards. Very fine with occasional staining.



Ownership label: Ionel Voda, employee of CFR Romanian Railways, Brasov.



175. Early 20th century work against the Roman origins of Romanians,

The Origins of the Romanians, Die Herkunft der Rumänen. Dr Emil Fischer. Bamberg, Handels-Druckerie, 1904. (3) ff + 303 pp, 24.2 x 16.7 cm.

Fischer (1852-1919), an ethnic German working as a doctor in Bucharest, shows that the debate about the origins of Romanian was not resolved by the 19th century. Writing in 1904, he supported the view that the Balkan languages of Romanian, Bulgarian, Albanian and Modern Greek formed a linguistic bloc. He rejected the more current view of the descent from Roman settlers. Although interested in the Balkan region, Fischer's knowledge of the Romanian language was limited.

Publisher's binding. Very fine condition.

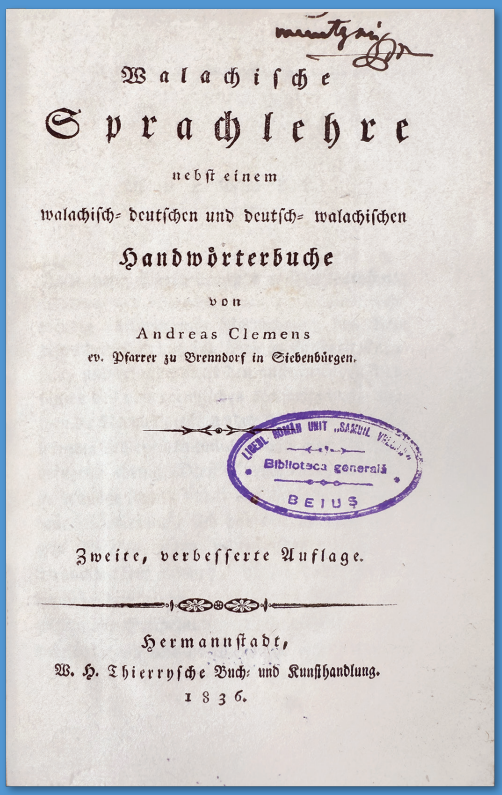
The creation of the modern Romania: language reform and new cultural influences

176. Grammar of Romanian for Germans, 1836

Wallachian Language book together with a Wallachian-German, German-Wallachian Dictionary, Walachische Sprachlehre nebst einem walachisch-deutschen und deutsch-walachischen Handwörterbuch. Andreas Clemens. Second edition. Hermannstadt (Sibiu), W.H. Thierry, 1836. (6) ff + 329 pp + 2 tables, 20 x 12 cm.

Clemens' grammar was the first book written for Germans to study Romanian. Germans living in Romanian became more aware of the need to speak the language of their neighbours. The most interesting aspect of this book is its provenance. On the title page is the ex libris signature of Ion Muntean, a priest and Romanian nationalist from Bihor county on the western border with Hungary. Muntean was attached to General Bem's anti-Hapsburg army in 1848. He is also known as a bibliomaniac, going to extreme lengths to acquire books. Apparently whilst advancing with Bem, Munteanu stole a large quantity of books from the library of the great Romanian language scholar, Timotei Cipariu. Cipariu was a prominent nationalist but he preferred moderation to revolution and he fled to Sibiu to avoid the war. He left his books behind and Muntean took advantage of this and is estimated to have taken 1,000 books. Several hundred were later returned, but it is assumed he kept some and this book could well have come originally from Cipariu. The story of Muntean is told by the Romanian-Hungarian scholar, Zsigmond Zsako in the 1970s, in his book Bilioman Transylvanian. I have one other book from Muntean's library.

Quarter-cloth binding with marbled boards. Title on label on the spine. Interior very clean. Rare minor tears without text loss. Last page has a small hole with missing text. Over all a very clean copy with the binding showing the normal passage of time.

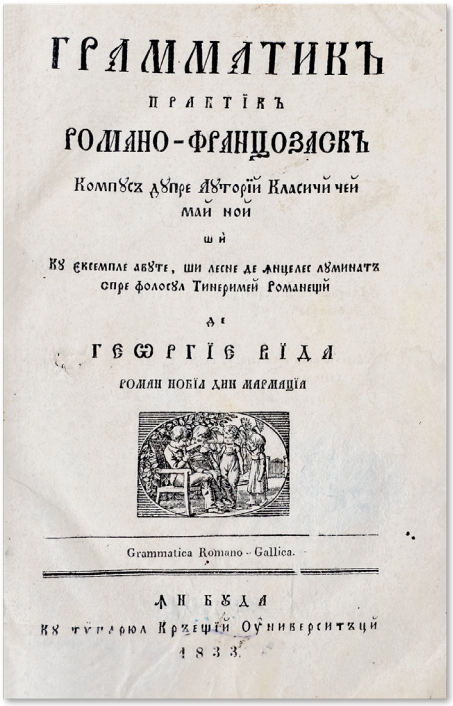

Walachische
Sprachlehre
nebst einem
walachisch- deutschen und deutsch- walachischen
Handwörterbuche
von
Andreas Clemens
ev. Pfarrer zu Brenndorf in Siebenbürgen.
Bibliotaca generală
BEIUȘ
Zweite, verbesserte Auflage.
Hermannstadt,
W. H. Thierrysche Buch- und Kunsthandlung.
1836.

Signature of Ion Muntean on title page. Old library stamp.

177. Early French Grammar for Romanians, 1833

Practical Romanian-French grammar based on the newest classical authors, Gramatika praktikă Rômâno-Frantuzeaskă kompusî după Autori Klasici cei mai noi. Georgie Vida. Buda, Royal Hungarian Press, 1833. (4) ff + 496 pp, 20 x 13.5 cm.

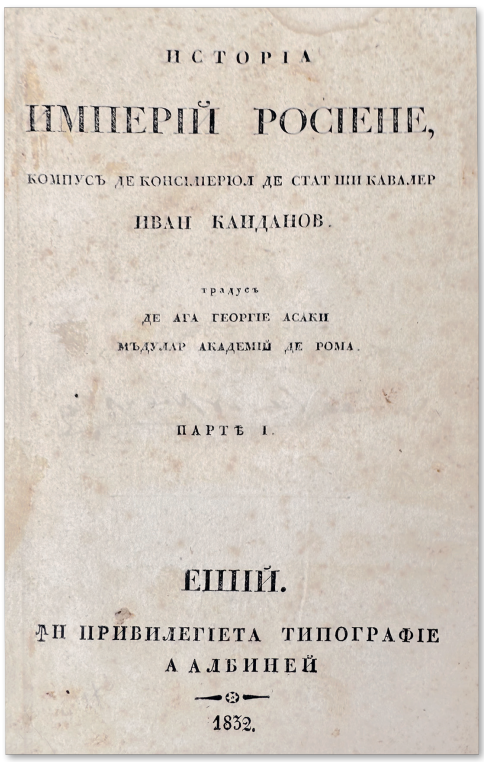
An early French grammar written in Romanian. The first was written in 1828 by Ploieseanu, a secondary school teacher in Craiova. This is much more comprehensive and reflects the growing interest of Romanians in modern European languages, particularly French, which was to have a major impact on the reform of the Romanian language.


ГРАММАТИКЪ
ПРАКТІКЪ
РОМЪНО-ФРАНЦОЗЕСКЪ
Компусъ дупре Автории Класичи чей
маи ной
ші
Кя екземпле алъте, ші лесне де ынцелес ълминатъ
спре фолосъл Тинерімей Романещи
де
ГЕОРГІЕ ВЪДА
РОМЪН НОБІЛ ДИН МАРМАЩІА
Grammatica Romano - Gallica.
ДИ БЪДА
КЯ ТИПАРЮЛ Крѣещіи Оу̂ниверситѣцї
1833.

Contemporary black half-cloth binding, with signs of wear and small part of lower left corner broken off. Inside the text is lightly foxed throughout. Very small hole in title page with no text loss. Old faded library stamp.

178. Translation by George Asachi of the History of the Russian Empire, 1832–3

History of the Russian Empire composed by the State Counsellor and Cavalier Ivan Kaindonov, Istoria Imperiei Rosiene kompus de konsilierul de stat și kavaler Ivan Kaidanov. Translated by Georgie Asachi. In 2 parts. Iasi, Albinei Printing Press, Part 1: 1832; Part 2: 1833. Part 1: (8) ff + XVI pp + 228 pp; Part 2: (1) ff + 229-438 pp + table of Rulers of Russia from 862-1825, 20 x 12.5 cm.


ИСТОРІА
ИМПЕРІЙ РОСІЕНЕ,
КОМПУСЪ ДЕ КОНСІЛІЕРІОЛ ДЕ СТАТ ШІ КАВАЛЕР
ІВАН КАЙДАНОВ.
традусъ
ДЕ АГА ГЕОРГІЕ АСАКІ
МЪДУЛАР АКАДЕМІЙ ДЕ РОМА.
ПАРТЕ І.
ЕШІЙ.
ДИ ПРІВІЛЕГІЕТА ТИПОГРАФІЕ
А АЛБИНЕЙ
1832.

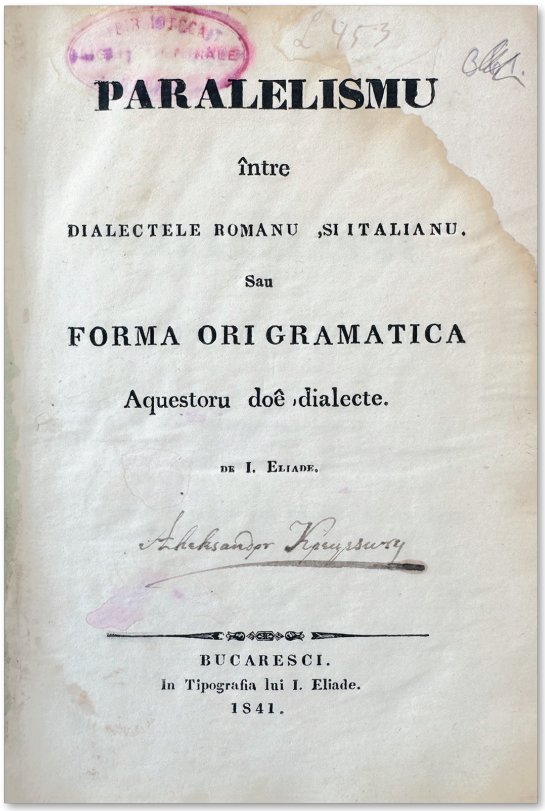
This book was published at the time of strong Russian influence in Wallachia and Moldavia, when Russia had a military governor in place alongside the nominal representatives of the Ottoman Empire. Since 1812, Russia had also ruled over Bessarabia, which had been incorporated since that date into the Russian Empire. Russian influence can also be shown in the typeface of the book. The title and introductory pages use Russian Cyrillic script, whilst the rest of the book is in Romanian Cyrillic. The principal importance of this work lies in the translator, Georgie Asachi, who was a major cultural figure of Moldavia and Bessarabia. The University Library in Iasi bears his name and so does the University of Balti in the present Republic of Moldova. Asachi was a major contributor to the modernisation of the Romanian language. He introduced numerous neologisms, based on creating new words with foreign roots, in this case drawing on Russian.

Contemporary quarter dark green decorative binding. Edges scuffed, some internal foxing.

179. Eliade Radulescu on parallels between Romanian and Italian, 1841

Parallels between the Romanian and Italian languages and the grammar of these two languages, Paralelismul între Dialectele Românu și Italianu sau forma ori gramatica aquestoru doe dialecte. Ion Eliade Radulescu. Bucharest, Eliade Press, 1841. In 2 parts. Part 1: (1) ff + 88 pp; Part 2: 158 pp, 12.8 x 19.2 cm.

The rare first edition of this important contribution to the modernisation of Romanian. Eliade wrote a milestone Grammar in 1828, where he established clearly the rules for the Latin spelling of Romanian. Thereafter he continued to research the Romance roots of Romanian introducing many new words, Romance-based neologisms, into the language. In Paralelismu, Eliade demonstrates the close connection between Romanian and Italian. He consistently preferred to emphasise Romanian's connections with Italian rather than French, although he changed his view in the 1850s.



PARALELISMU

între

DIALECTELE ROMANU ,SI ITALIANU.

Sau

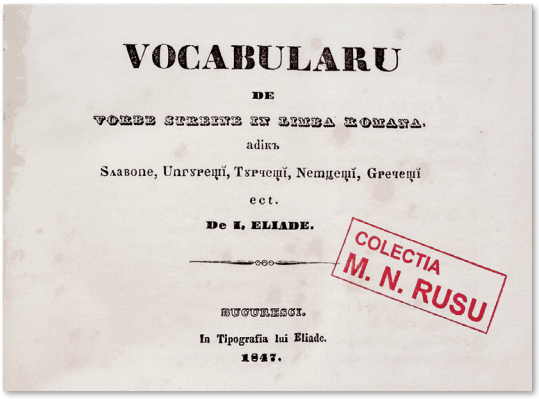
FORMA ORI GRAMATICA

Aquestoru doê ,dialecte.

DE I. ELIADE.

BUCARESCI.
In Tipografia lui I. Eliade.
1841.

Worn brown half-leather binding. First 20 pages have water-staining. Faded stamp on title page.



VOCABULARU

DE

VORBE STREINE ÎN LIMBA ROMÂNĂ.

adică

Slavone, Ungurești, Turcești, Nemțești, Grecești

ect.

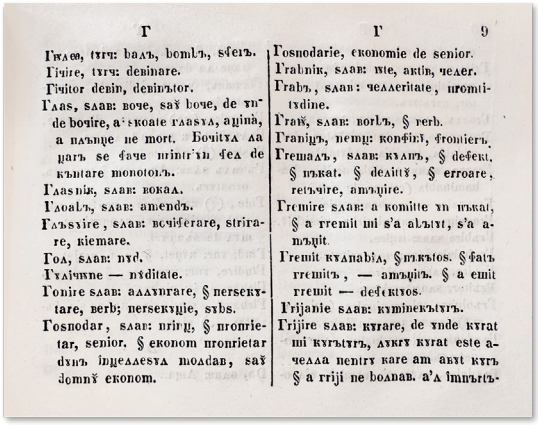
De I. ELIADE.

COLECTIA M. N. RUSU

BUCURESCI.

In Tipografia lui Eliade.

1847.



Stamp 'Colectia M.N. Rusu' on title page and last page of text.

180. List of foreign words in Romanian, 1847

Foreign words in the Romanian language i.e. Slavonic, Hungarian, Turkish, German, Greek etc., Vocabularu de vorbe streine în limba română adică Slavone, Ungurești, Turcești, Nemțești, Grecești etc. Ion Eliade. Bucharest, Eliade Press, 1847. XLVII pp + 50 pp, 14.6 x 10.9 cm.

A rare small book in which Eliade lists words in Romanian that are derived from non-Romance languages. He writes a lengthy introduction where he describes the influence of these languages but suggests that this is the result of contact between the cultures and not because Romanian has anything other than a Romance base. The text, unusually for Eliade, is written in the transitional script, containing elements of Latin and Cyrillic script, used in Romania from 1835-1865.

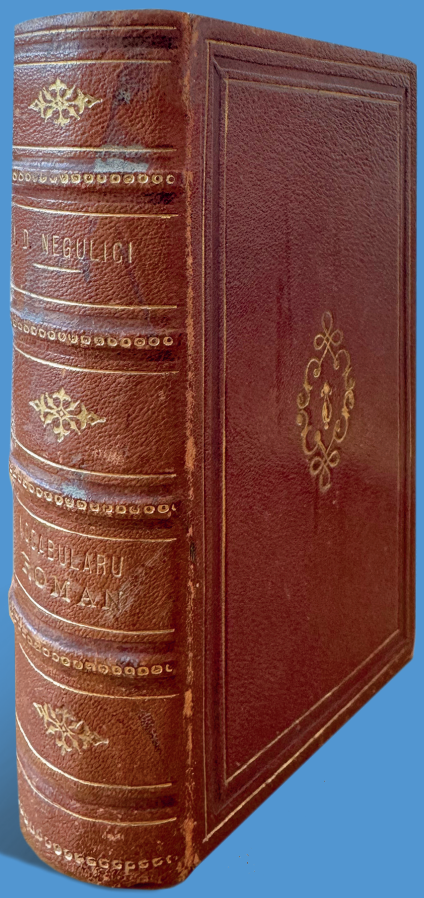
Contemporary red oblong quarter-leather binding. Light wear from age. Interior very clean and unmarked apart from ownership stamp on title-page.

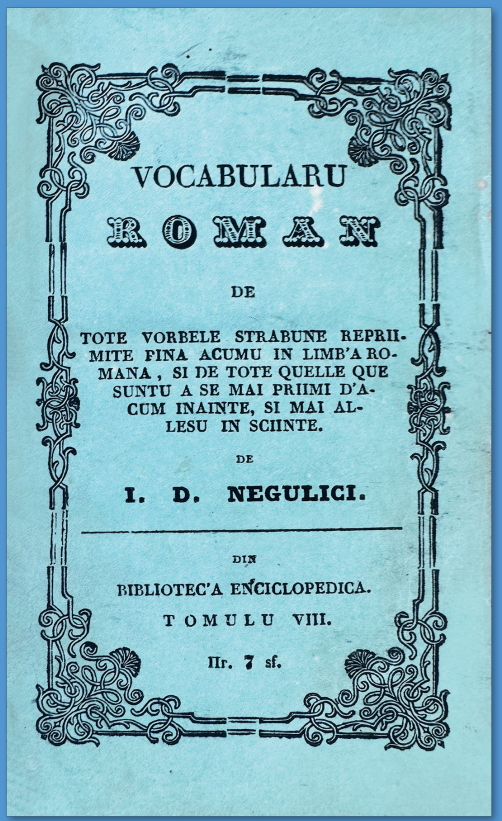
181. Very rare comprehensive guide to foreign words in Romanian, 1848

A vocabulary of all foreign words received up to the present in the Romanian language and those that will be received from now, particularly in the area of sciences, Vocabularu Românu de tote vorbele străbune reprimite până acuma in limba română, și de tote quelle que suntu a se mai primi d'acumu înainte, și mai allesu în șciințe. I.D. Negulici. Bucharest, Tipografia Collegiului, 1848. VIII pp + 408 pp + XV pp catalogue.

Ion Negulici was born in 1812 in Campulung Muscel and is primarily known as a painter, coming to writing later in life. He embodied the values of the Romanian Enlightenment, travelling abroad, notably to Greece and later, in the 1840s, supporting the language reform ideas of Eliade Radulescu. He promoted the incorporation of western European words into Romanian, to free it from its Eastern, Slav character. This book of foreign words in Romanian was part of a series entitled 'Universal Library', reference books on modern thought and knowledge. During the 1848 uprising, Negulici produced propaganda flyers. He died in 1851 in Constantinople.

Very fine full light brown crushed leather binding. Original covers preserved.




VOCABULARU

ROMAN

DE

TOTE VORBELE STRABUNE REPRII-
MITE FINA ACUMU IN LIMB'A RO-
MANA, SI DE TOTE QUELLE QUE
SUNTU A SE MAI PRIIMI D'A-
CUM INAINTE, SI MAI AL-
LESU IN SCIINTE.

DE

I. D. NEGULICI.

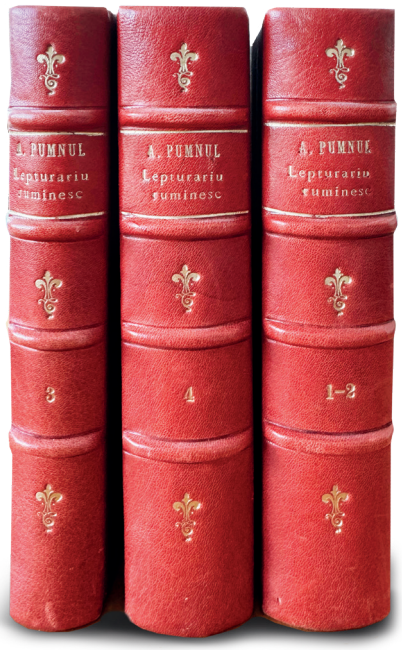
DIN

BIBLIOTEC'A ENCICLOPEDICA.

TOMULU VIII.

Ilr. 7 sf.

182. Aron Pumnul's Anthology of Romanian literature, 1862–64



Romanian library collected from Romanian writers, Lepturariu Rumînesc cules de'n scriptori rumîni. Aron Pumnul. Four volumes. Vienna, Editura a cartilor scolastice. Volume 1, for first and second classes of the Lower Gymnasium: 1862, 271 pp. Volume 2, Part 1, for the third class of the Lower Gymnasium: 1862, 202 pp; Part 2, for the fourth class of the Lower Gymnasium: 1863, 274 pp. Volume 3, for the fifth and sixth classes of the Upper Gymnasium: 1862, 532 pp. Volume 4, Part 1, for the seventh class of the Upper Gymnasium: 1864, 416 pp; Part 2, for the eighth class of the Upper Gymnasium: 324 pp. 19.6 x 12.8 cm.

Aron Pumnul is best known as the Romanian teacher of Mihai Eminescu at the German Gymnasium (secondary school) in Cernauti (now Chernivtsi, Ukraine). He was an inspiration to Eminescu, whose first published work was an Ode to Pumnul at the time of his death in 1866, at the age of 48. Pumnul was a nationalist and revolutionary who fled Transylvania to Bukovina, where he was safer as the area was under Austrian and not Hungarian control. He also spent time in Vienna, where his books were printed by the Schulbücher-Verlag (Schoolbook Press). The Lepturariu is considered the most important early anthology of Romanian writing covering the first texts through to contemporary writing. It is a rare and important contribution to the history of Romanian literature.

Four volumes bound in three books. Very clean, in excellent condition with light foxing and rare notations. Binding is elegant and modern, retaining the style of the time. Label of bookbinder: A. Petrescu, Cluj.

183. Aron Pumnul's very rare Grammar of Romanian, 1864



Grammar of the Romanian language for Middle Schools, Grammatik der Rumänischen Sprache für Mittelschulen. Aron Pumnul. Vienna, Schulbücher-Verlag, 1864. 199 pp + (1) p, 23 x 13.2 cm.

Pumnul's Grammar of Romanian is a rare and important work. It reflected the methodology of his teaching of Romanian literature and language at the German Gymnasium (Secondary School) in Cernauti (Chernivtsi) where Mihai Eminescu was one of his pupils. The book is written entirely with Latin letters and is one of the first modern grammars, reflecting modern developments of orthography and vocabulary. Pumnul himself was against the direct incorporation of foreign words into Romanian and advocated adapting those words to a Romanian form or creating new words from Romanian roots.

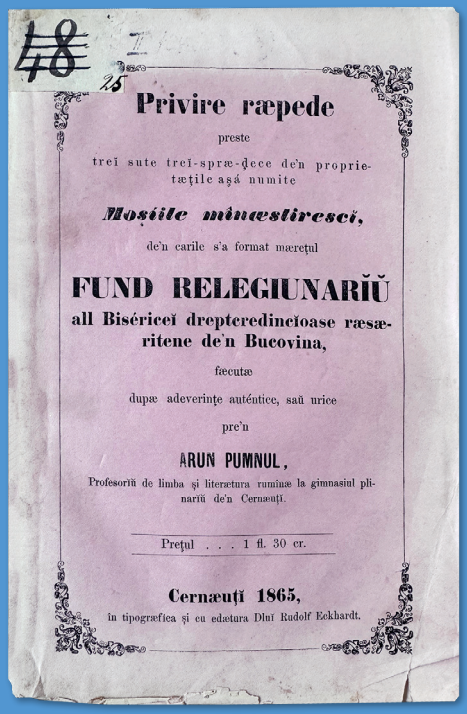
Original green paper covers. This is an exceptional uncut copy of a very rare book. Light foxing, short ink note on title page, ex libris on front cover.

184. Aron Pumnul's review of Romanian heritage in Bukovina, 1865

A quick look at the monastic estates which have formed the heritage of the worthy Eastern Orthodox Church in Bukovina, Privire repede preste trei sute treisprezece de'n proprietățile așa numite moșiile mănăstirești de'n care s'a format mărețul Fund Relegionariu al bisericei dreptcredincioase răsăritene de'n Bucovina. Aron Pumnul. Cernauti, Rudolf Eckhardt, 1865. 204 pp, 22.5 x 15 cm.

An important overview of 313 Romanian Orthodox monasteries in Bukovina, covering briefly their history, cultural assets and financial situations. It is the first comprehensive survey of the Romanian Church in Bukovina and a statement of Romanian culture in that region. Aron Pumnul was a major force in the definition of Romania's cultural identity as well as being the Romanian teacher of National Poet, Mihai Eminescu.

Very fine uncut copy in original pink paper wrappers. Covers show some signs of wear, storage and fading but is a well-preserved copy considering the geographical circumstances.



Privire ræpede

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Moşiile mînæstiresci,

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FUND RELEGIUNARĬŬ

all Biséricei dreptcredincĭoase ræsæritene de'n Bucovina,

fæcutæ

dupæ adeverinţe auténtice, saŭ urice

pre'n

ARUN PUMNUL,

Profesorĭŭ de limba şi literætura rumînæ la gimnasiul plinarĭŭ de'n Cernæuţĭ.

Preţul . . . 1 fl. 30 cr.

Cernæuţĭ 1865,

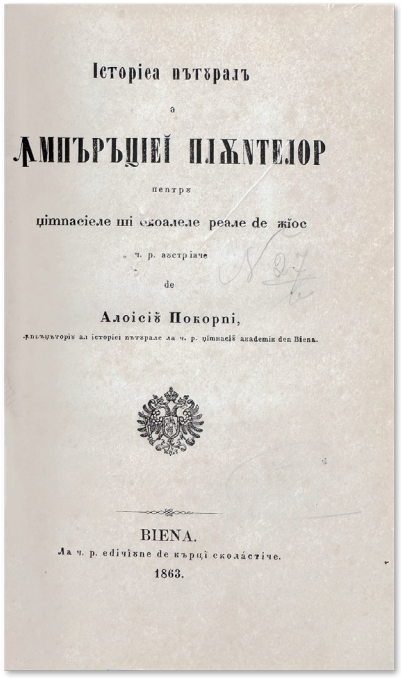
în tipogræfica şi cu edætura Dluĭ Rudolf Eckhardt.

Ex libris George Sion (1822-1892). A famous writer, politician, translator and member of the Romanian Academy. He originated from Bukovina.

185. Two unknown books on natural sciences, probably translated by Pumnul, 1863/9

Natural history for the study of plants, Istoria naturală a împărăției plantelor. Alois Pokorni. Vienna, Editura de Carti Scolastiche, 1863. XX pp + 207 pp + 7 pp images of plants. Bound together with Istoria naturală a împărăției mineralelor (Natural history for the study of minerals), Alois Pokorni, financed by the religious funds of Bukovina. Vienna, Editura de Carti Scoalastiche, 1869.
148 pp, 20.2 x 12.8 cm.

These two books could very well be unknown translations by Aron Pumnul. They were published in Romanian in Vienna by the same house that prepared his other school books for Bukovina, the Schulbücher-Verlag. The title page format is also identical. That they were destined for his school in Cernauti can be inferred from the title page of the second book which states that the production of the book was financed



Історіеа пътѹралъ

а

ѦМПЪРЪЦІЕЇ ПЛѪНТЕЛОР

пентрѹ

ціmпасіеле ші скоалеле реале de жїос

ч. р. аѹстріаче

de

Алоісіѹ Покорні,

Ѫвъцѣторіѹ ал історіеі пътѹрале ла ч. р. ціmпасіѹ академіѹ den Biena.

BIENA.

Ла ч. р. edічіѹне de кърці сколастіче.

1863.

Ex libris Opanas Shevtchukevich (1902-1972), a pharmacist, sculptor, book collector and writer. He studied medicine in Freiburg, Germany.

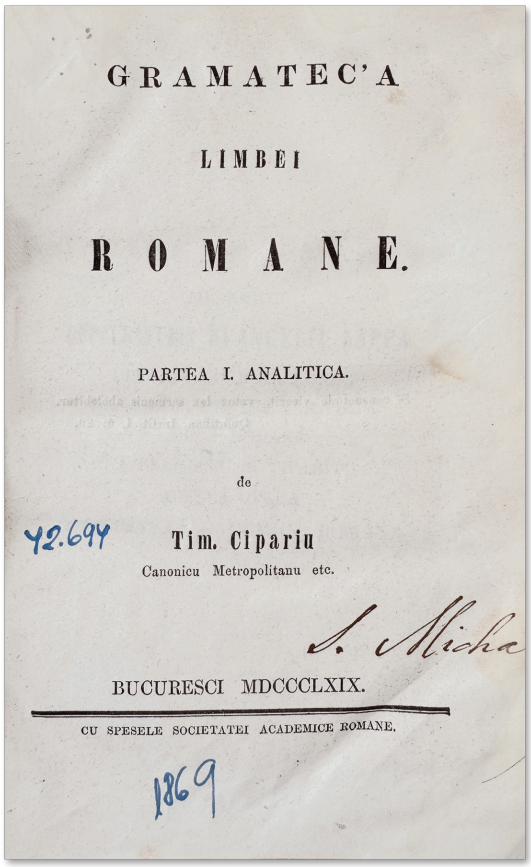
by religious funds in Bukovina. The German School in Cernauti where Pumnul taught was the only Gymnasium (Secondary School) in Bukovina to offer teaching in Romanian and there were no other Romanian territories controlled by Austria. The book also has the ex libris stamp of a well-known Cernauti collector from Soviet times, Opanas Shevtschukevich. No translator is given for the books, but there is a probability that it was Pumnul, as he knew and wrote in German and had lived in Vienna. No other copies of this are known.

Both books are very clean and in very fine condition. Bound in modern, Communist era practical olive green plain covered cardboard binding. Rare stamps of previous owner.

186. Grammar of Romanian by the great linguist Timotei Cipariu, 1869/77

Grammar of the Romanian Language, Gramateca Limbei Române. Timotei Cipariu. Two parts. Part 1, Analitica: Bucharest, Romanian Academy, 1869. XIV pp + 388 pp; Part 2, Sintactica: Bucharest, Romanian Academy, 1877. IV pp + 356 pp; bound with Despre Limb'a Romana Suplementu la Sintactica: Timotei Cipariu, Blasiu, 1877. 59 pp, 21.4 x 14.2 cm.

Timotei Cipariu was perhaps the greatest Romanian linguistic scholar of the 19th century. He was a polyglot, knowing 13 languages, in addition to being a priest and a pioneer of newspaper publication in Transylvania. He was born in 1805 in western Romania and died in 1887 in Blaj, the centre of Greek Catholicism. Cipariu was influenced by the Transylvanian School and through his work he also strove to support Romanian independence, national identity and renewal of the language. He strongly supported the recognition of Latin-sourced Romanian words to the disadvantage of words of non-Latin origin. These two volumes of Romanian Grammar represent the synthesis of his work on the Romanian language and were produced with the support of the Romanian Academy. They are considered to be the first modern linguistic studies of the language. Cipariu was also a bibliophile and had a very important private library that he bequeathed to the Church in Blaj after his death.


GRAMATEC'A

LIMBEI

ROMANE.

PARTEA I. ANALITICA.

de

42.694

Tim. Cipariu

Canonicu Metropolitanu etc.

BUCURESCI MDCCCLXIX.

CU SPESELE SOCIETATEI ACADEMICE ROMANE.

1869

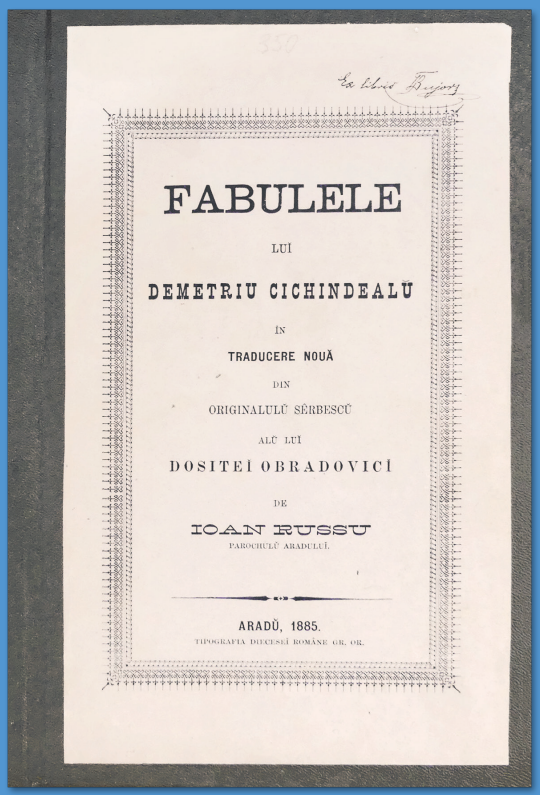
Quarter light brown leather bindings. Worn reflecting age. Inside is very clean. Title page of Vol 1 has some ink notes and old library stamps. Dedicatory page and first page of preface have holes in pages with no text loss. Volume 2 is similarly clean also with old library stamps on title, preface and at the end of the volume. Very fine copy.

187. Translation of Serbian Obradevic's Fables, 1885

Fables of Demetriu Cichindealu (Tichendeal) in a new translation by Ioan Russu from the original Serbian by Dositei Obradovici, Fabulele lui Demetriu Cichindealu în traducere nouă din originalu serbescu alu Dositei Obradovici de Ioan Russu. Arad, Romanian Greek Orthodox Press, 1885. L pp + 213 pp + (1) p errata, 23.9 x 15 cm.

A new and rare Romanian translation of Obradovici's adaptation of Aesop's Fables, considered one of the major works of the Serbian Enlightenment. Born in what is now Ciacova, Romania in 1739, Obradovici moved to nearby Serbia where he became a leading literary and political figure. His importance is still recognised in modern Serbia, where he is viewed as a major contributor to the creation of Serbian national consciousness. His Fables, heavily adapted from Aesop, had a strong moral message and were read at Serbian schools in the period of the Enlightenment and beyond. Ioan Russu, the translator, was a Greek-Catholic priest born in the Banat region of present-day Romania, on the border with Serbia. This translation published in Arad is very rare. The first edition of the original book by Obradovici is also in my library.

Rebound in modern olive green plain boards. Original paper covers preserved. Front cover affixed to front of binding. Rear cover bound inside with text. Very fine copy with no staining. Two ex libris stamps: on title page and in the text of the book.


FABULELE

LUĬ

DEMETRIU CICHINDEALU

ÎN

TRADUCERE NOUĂ

DIN

ORIGINALULŬ SÈRBESCŬ

ALŬ LUĬ

DOSITEĬ OBRADOVICĬ

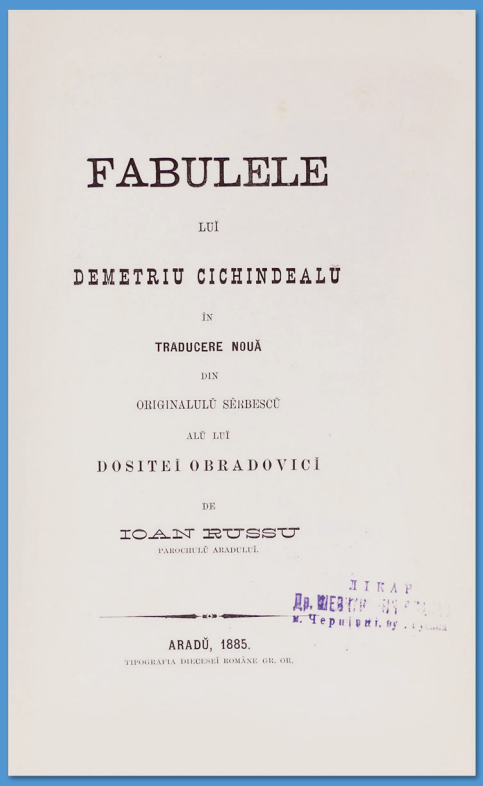
DE

IOAN RUSSU

PAROCHULŬ ARADULUĬ.

ARADŬ, 1885.

TIPOGRAFIA DIECESEĬ ROMÂNE GR. OR.


FABULELE

LUĬ

DEMETRIU CICHINDEALU

ÎN

TRADUCERE NOUĂ

DIN

ORIGINALULŬ SÈRBESCŬ

ALŬ LUĬ

DOSITEĬ OBRADOVICĬ

DE

IOAN RUSSU

PAROCHULŬ ARADULUĬ.

ARADŬ, 1885.

TIPOGRAFIA DIECESEĬ ROMÂNE GR. OR.

From the library of Opanas Shevtchkevich, Chernivtsi/Cernauti, with his ex libris. The book is very rare. Only two other copies are known, both in public collections.

188. Regional linguistic atlas of obscenities in the Romanian language, 1942

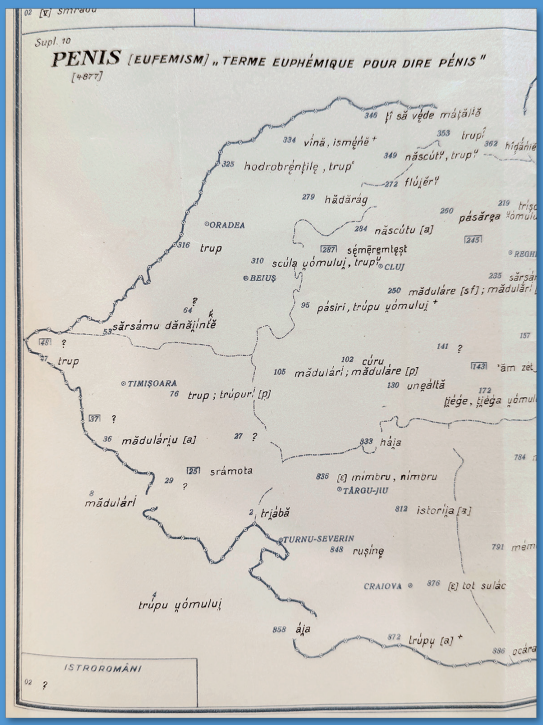
Atlasul Lingvistic Român, Partea 2, Vol 1 supliment termeni considerați obsceni (Supplement with terms considered obscene). Emil Petrovici. Sibiu, Muzeul Limbii Romane, Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1942. (2) ff + 5 pp representing 20 maps, 48 x 30 cm (Folio).

A very rare and amusing supplement to the huge dialectic atlas of the regions of Romania. It was a project that was executed under the patronage of the King. The director of the project, which went to seven volumes before the War, was Sextil Puscariu. It was based on collecting information throughout regions of Romania derived from questionnaires asking how certain things were described in various localities of the country. The model for this work was the Atlas Linguistique de la France (1902-1910). The information-gathering for the project before the War was carried out by Sever Pop and Emil Petrovic. The latter also asked questions relating to the obscene terms in this supplement, which contains 20 maps showing how expressions for obscenities vary across the regions of Romania. The maps display regional variants for penis, menstruation, insulting somebody's mother, female genitals, sperm, farting, a sheep's penis and a ram's penis.


ATLASUL
LINGUISTIC ROMÂN
PUBLICAT SUB ÎNALTUL PATRONAJ AL
M. S. REGELUI MIHAI I
DE MUZEUL LIMBII ROMÂNE
SUB CONDUCEREA LUI
SEXTIL PUȘCARIU
PARTEA II (ALR. II)
VOLI
SUPLEMENT
TERMENI CONSIDERAȚI OBSCENI
DE
EMIL PETROVICI

Original grey folio-sized soft covers. Signs of folding. Very clean and excellent copy.







Лит. Грузинцева.

Bessarabia and Bukovina: A Forgotten Part of Europe

Bessarabia represented an image of Eastern Europe that disappeared after World War II. Here, Russian, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, German, Romanian, Roma, Turkish, and Jewish cultures all flowed together. The dissolution of Central and Eastern European empires after World War I and the Holocaust has turned this corner of Europe into a forgotten backwater.

Highlights

- First grammar of Russian written in Romanian, Chisinau, 1819
- Gospels, Chisinau, 1855, in a silver and velvet decorative binding
- Bilingual Gospels, Russian and Romanian, Chisinau, 1912
- Propaganda dictionary and school books from the Autonomous Modavian SSR, established in 1924 to assert claims over Romanian Bessarabia
- Only book printed in Radauti, Bessarabia before 1800

The Russian Empire 1815–1918

189. Second book to be printed in Romanian in Russian Bessarabia, 1815

Orthodox book of service, Molebnik. Chisinau, Press of the Church Authority of Bessarabia, 1815. (127) ff, 19.5 x 15.6 cm.

The second book printed in Chisinau in the Romanian language. The first, a Liturgy, was printed in the same year. The book is illustrated with a frontispiece and text ornamentation conceived in a very simple, natural style.

Very simple later cloth and leather binding, with decorative yellow flyleaves. The book contains staining from use in church services and notes in coloured pencil. Parts referring to prayers to the Russian tsar have been crossed through with coloured pencil, presumably as the book was used in services long after the deaths of those members of the Royal Family and therefore prayers for their health and well- being were no longer relevant.



КѢНТАРЪ ДЕ РЪГЪЧЮНЕ

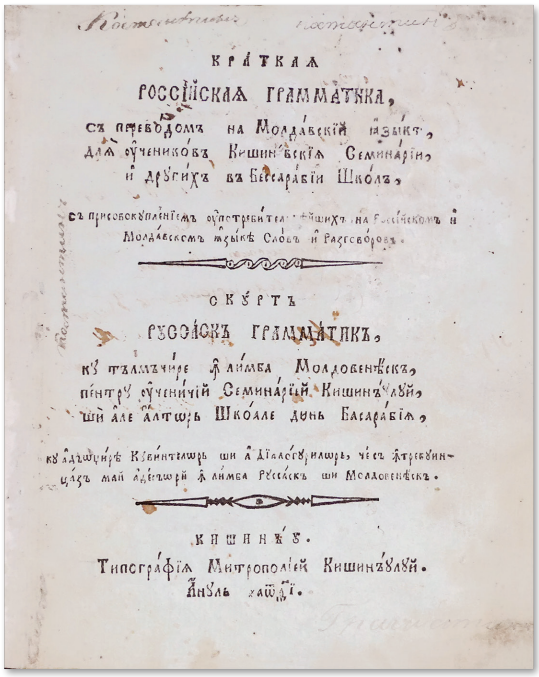
Early Bessarabian books are very difficult to find outside the area.

190. First grammar of Russian in Romanian, 1819

Short Russian Grammar with translation into the Moldavian language for use in the Seminaries of Chisinau, Scurtă rusască Gramatică cu tălmăcire în limba moldoveneasca pentru ucenicii Seminariei Chişinăului şi ale altor şcoale din Basarabia. (1) ff + 4 pp +138 pp, 19 x 16.1 cm.

The first grammar of Russian written in Romania/ Moldavian language. After the acquisition of Bessarabia in 1812, Russia made efforts to integrate the region into the Empire, which included promoting knowledge of the Russian language. The book is printed in two columns in Russian and Romanian parallel text, with Russian on the left.

Original restored binding. Light foxing and staining. Very fine copy.



КРАТКАЯ
РОССІЙСКАЯ ГРАММАТИКА,
СЪ ПРЕВѢДОМЪ НА МОЛДАВСКІЙ ЯЗЫКЪ,
ДЛЯ УЧЕНИКОВЪ КИШИНЕВСКАГО СЕМИНАРІИ,
И ДРУГИХЪ ВЪ БЕССАРАВІИ ШКОЛЪ,

СКУРТЪ
РУСЕЙСКЪ ГРАММАТИКЪ,
КЪ ТЪЛМАЧИРЕ ЛА ЛИМБА МОЛДОВЕНЕСКЪ,
ПЪНТРУ УЧЕНИЧІЙ СЕМИНАРІЙ КИШИНЪУЛУЙ,
ШИ АЛЕ АЛТОРЪ ШКОАЛЕ ДИН БАСАРАБІА,

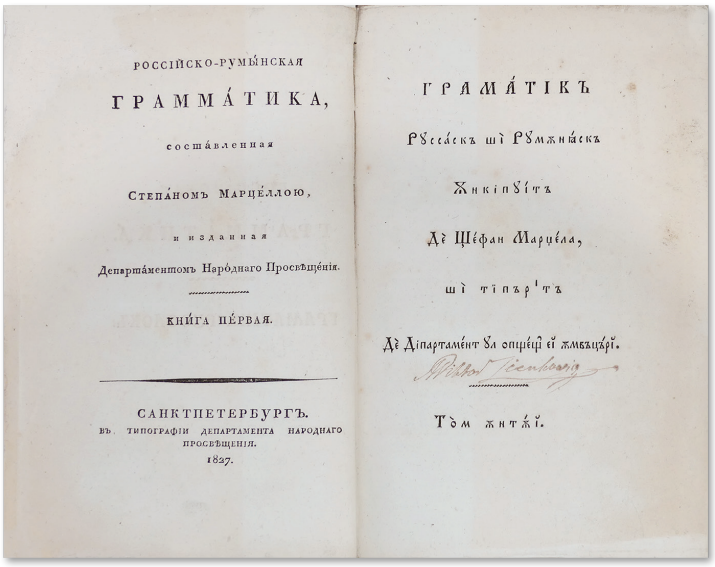
КИШИНЕУ.
Типографіа Митрополіей Кишинъуллй.
Анул хаїѳ҃ї.

191. Extremely rare grammar of Russian and Romanian printed in St. Petersburg, 1827

Grammar of Russian and Romanian, Gramatică rusască și rumânească închipuită de Ștefan Margela. Stefan Margela. Volume 1. St. Petersburg, Department of National Education, 1827. 214 pp + (3) ff + III pp + VI pp, 22 x 14 cm.

An exceedingly rare grammar of Russian printed in St. Petersburg in 1827 by the Department of National Education as part of a programme to improve the knowledge of the Russian language in Bessarabia. This is the first volume of three, two other copies of this volume are known: one copy of volume two and no copies of the third volume. This volume is more of a Conversation Guide, or Phrase Book, as it lists vocabulary under various topics and includes model questions and phrases. This is the second attempt to educate Bessarabians in Russian after the earlier work of 1819.

Very clean uncut copy rebound in appropriate modern blue half-leather binding in the style of the time.


РОССІЙСКО-РУМЫ́НСКАЯ
ГРАММА́ТИКА,
соста́вленная
Степа́номъ Марце́ллою,
и изданная
Департа́ментомъ Наро́днаго Просвѣще́нія.
КНИ́ГА ПЕ́РВАЯ.
САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
ВЪ ТИПОГРАФІИ ДЕПАРТАМЕНТА НАРОДНАГО ПРОСВѢЩЕНІЯ.
1827.

ГРАМА́ТІКЪ
Рꙋсса́скъ шѝ Рꙋмѫня́скъ
Ѫнкіпꙋ́ітъ
Дѐ Щéфан Марцéла,
шѝ тїпър'тъ
Дѐ Діпартамéнт ꙋл опщéщ еї ѫмвъцъ́рї.
Тòм ѫнтѫ́ї.

No copy of this book is known in a private collection. The library of the University of Cluj has Volume 1 and the first part of Volume 2. There is no record of a copy of Volume 3. There was also a copy of Volume 1 only in the Linguistic Collection of Prince Lucian Bonaparte.

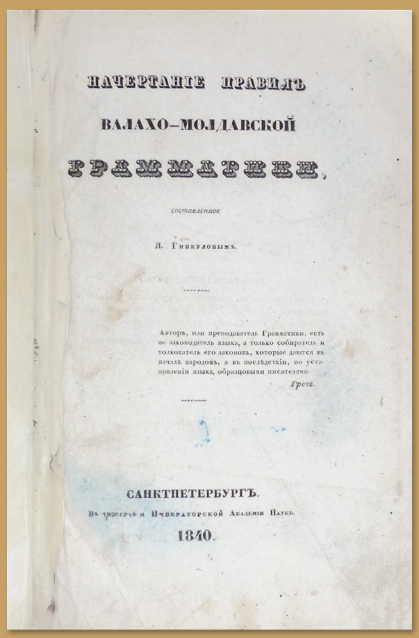
192. First grammar of Romanian for Russians, 1840

Instruction in the rules of Valacho-Moldavian grammar, Nachertanie Pravil Valacho-Moldavskoi Grammatiki. Y. Ginkulov. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Science, 1840. XVIII pp + (3) ff + 574 pp, 23.9 x 15.2 cm.

The first Russian language Grammar of the Moldavian (Romanian) language.

Restored contemporary brown half-leather binding.

No loose flyleaf.

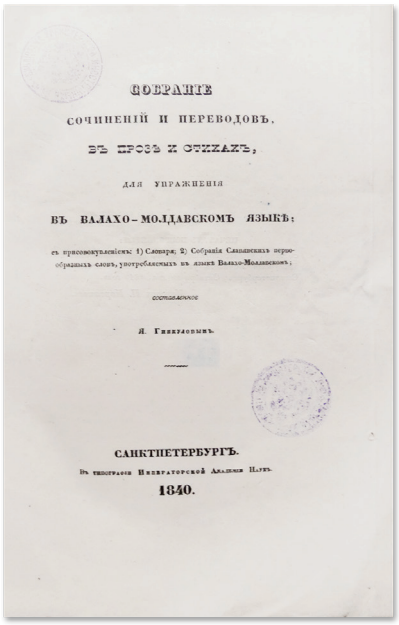

НАЧЕРТАНІЕ ПРАВИЛЪ
ВАЛАХО-МОЛДАВСКОЙ
ГРАММАТИКИ,
составленное
Я. Гинкуловымъ.
САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Въ типографіи Императорской Академіи Наукъ.
1840.

193. The first selection of Romanian literature for Russian students of the language

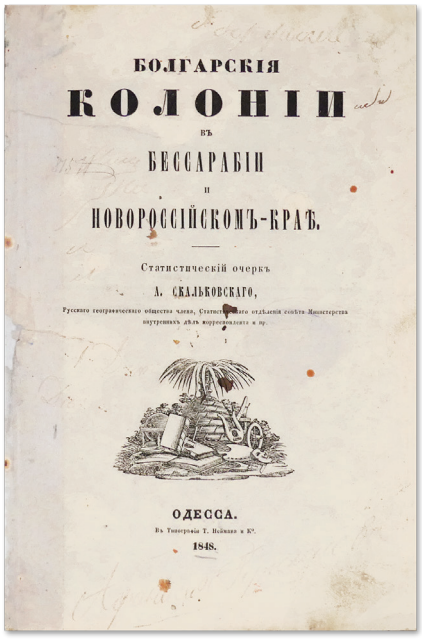
Sobranie Sochinenii i Perevodov v Proze i Stihah dlia uprazhneniia v Valaho-Moldavskom Yazike (A collection of works and translation in Prose and Verse as exercises in the Walacho-Moldavian language). J. Ginkulov. St. Petersburg, Tipografii Imperatorskoi Akademii Nauke (Printing House of the Imperial Academy of Science), 1840. (3) ff + 100 pp + 200 pp + (2) ff errata, 26.5 x 17 cm.

J. Ginkulov wrote the first grammar in Russian of the Romanian language which appeared in the same year in St. Petersburg. This is a companion volume of prose and verse texts to enable students to practice the language. The book is divided into two parts, the texts and a dictionary which explains, in Russian, Romanian words found in these texts. The chosen writings are quite broad, covering the Scriptures, Moldavian law and history and the history and current articles about Walachia (today's Romania). Authors include Dimitrie Cantemir and George Asaki, the two greatest literary figures of Moldavia. Ginkulov's choice of Walachian as well as Moldavian texts reflects the view expressed in the introduction to his grammar that Moldavian and Romanian were the same language. Later, a very clear language policy was pursued by both Imperial Russia and the Soviets which claimed that the two areas spoke distinct languages. This was done to reinforce their territorial rights to Bessarabia as a separate area both culturally and politically from Romania, which had desires to incorporate this region. This Russian cultural policy started to appear after the union of the Danubian Principalities in 1859.

Original blue paper cover, uncut. Some wear to the edges, otherwise very fine.


СОБРАНІЕ
СОЧИНЕНІЙ И ПЕРЕВОДОВЪ,
ВЪ ПРОЗѢ И СТИХАХЪ,
ДЛЯ УПРАЖНЕНІЯ
ВЪ ВАЛАХО-МОЛДАВСКОМЪ ЯЗЫКѢ:
САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
1840.

Two copies in World Catalogue, one at the British Library. This copy bears the stamp of the Library of the Russian Imperial Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where Gulinkov worked as a translator.


БОЛГАРСКІЯ
КОЛОНІИ
ВЪ
БЕССАРАБІИ
И
НОВОРОССІЙСКОМЪ-КРАѢ.
Статистическій очеркъ
А. СКАЛЬКОВСКАГО,
ОДЕССА.
1848.

Only one other copy located, in the Presidential Library in Moscow.

194. Description of Bulgarian settlements in Bessarabia and Crimea, 1848

Bulgarians in Bessarabia and Novorossija region, Bolgarskija Kolonii v Bessarabii i Novorossiyskom Krae. A. Skalkovsky. Odessa, T. Neumann and Company, 1848. (2) ff + 156 pp, 20.3 x 13 cm.

A survey of Bulgarians who emigrated to Russia between 1752 and 1834 and their present-day conditions. This is a valuable insight into the way emigre Bulgarians lived, relevant statistics and details of their economic life. It covers Bessarabia, where there is still a large Bulgarian minority and Novorossija, today's Southern Ukraine, around Kherson and Crimea.

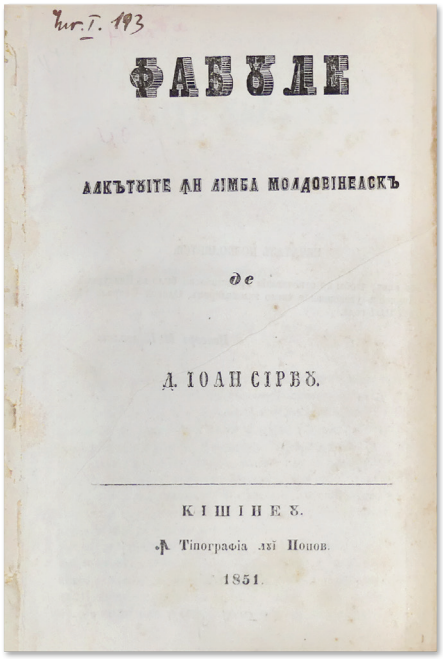
Contemporary boards with later restored spine. The book contains moderate staining and foxing. A rare book in very good condition.

195. One of the few works of literature in Romanian allowed to be published by the Russian authorities in Bessarabia, 1851/2

Fables composed in the Moldavian language,Fabule alcătuite în Limba Moldovenească. Ioan Sirbu. Chisinau, Popov, 1851. (1) ff + V pp + 81 pp + (1) ff; together with Alcătuire de Ioan Sîrbu Poezie (Poetic compositions of Ioan Sirbu). Chisinau, Popov, 1852. (2) ff + 96 pp + (1) ff, 18.6 x 12.3 cm.

Ioan Sirbu (1830-1868) was the only Moldavian writer who was able to publish his literary works in 19th century Russian Bessarabia. Russian policy was to suppress local literary productions, so we find that nearly all publications that appeared in Romanian in the time of the Russian Empire were either religious or of an official nature. Sirbu, although he was a great Romanian patriot, was much appreciated by Russian readers. His fables, possibly as a gesture to the censors, were influenced by Russian writers such as Krilov and Dmitriev. His poem entitled 'Moldova' in the second work was also very popular. He is still considered a very important contributor to Moldavian culture.

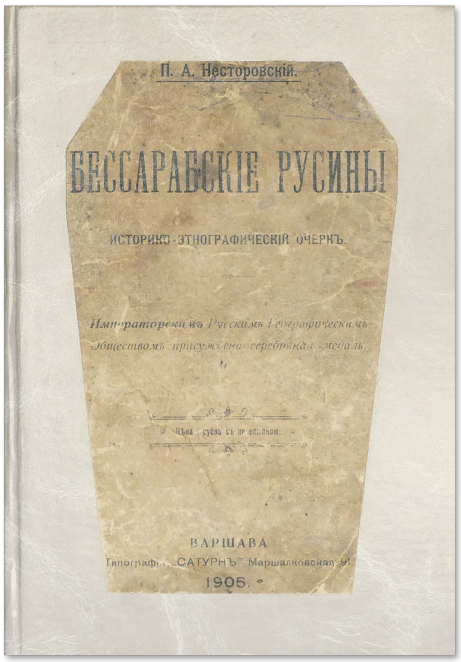
Later decorative boards. Interior very good with light foxing.

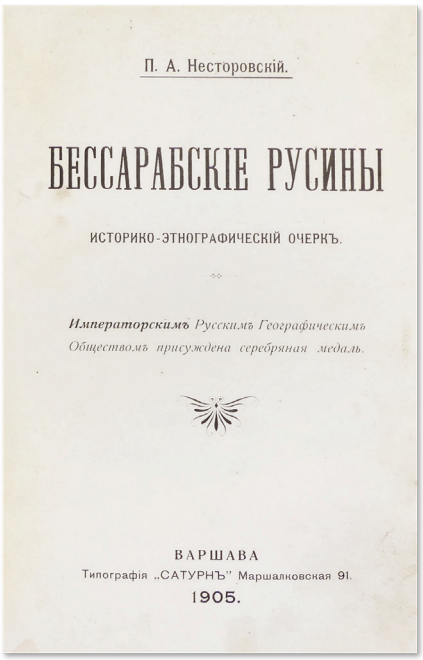


Very few copies known. One copy located at the Central University Library, Iasi.

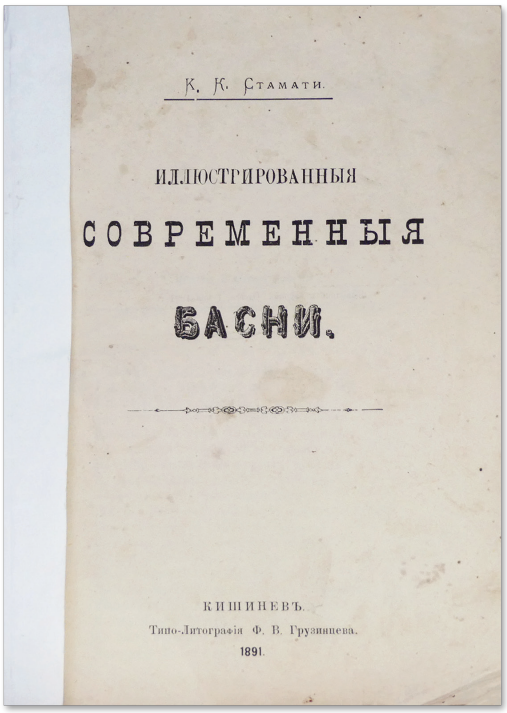
196. Rare description of the Ukrainians of Bessarabia

Bessarabskie Rusini (The Ruthenians (Ukrainians) of Bessarabia). P. A. Nestorovskii. Warsaw, Tipografii Saturn, 1905. (1) f + 174 pp + 2 pp contents, 22.8 x 15.5 cm.





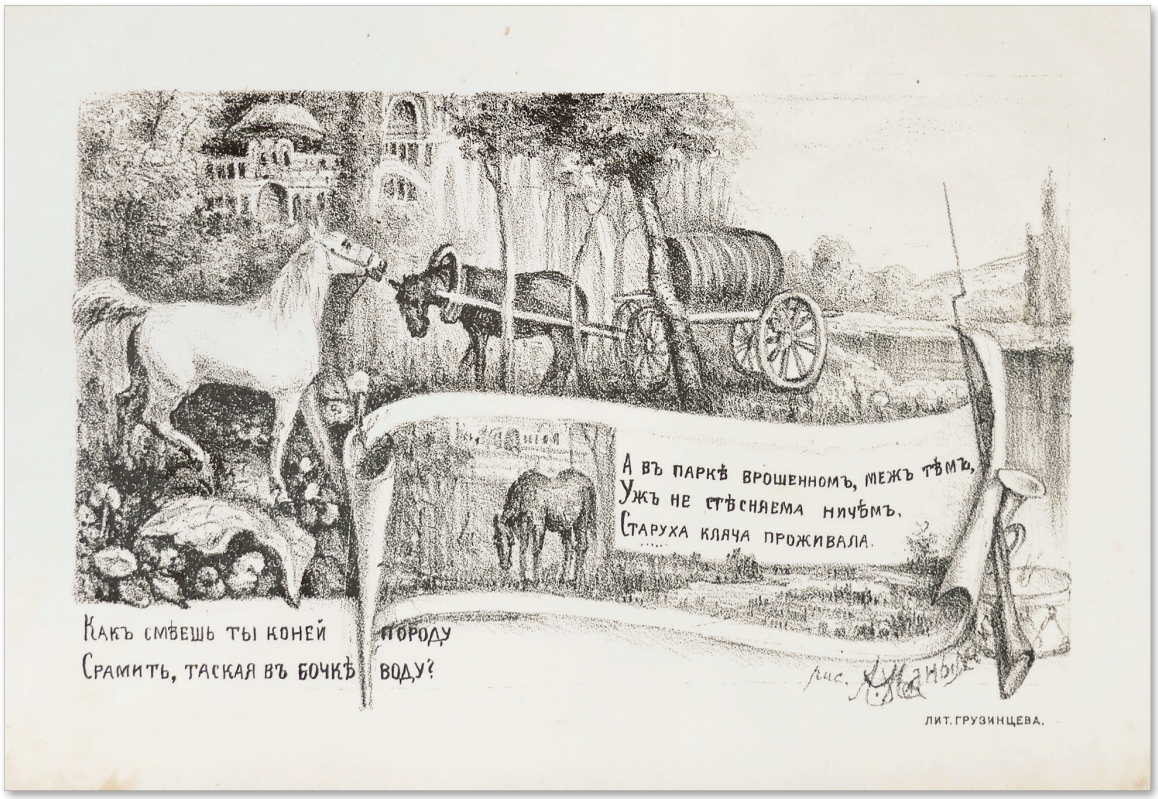
197. Beautifully illustrated booklet of fables published in Russian in Chisinau, 1891



Illustrated contemporary fables, Illustrirovannija Sovremennija Basni. K. K. Stamati. Kishinev, F. V. Gruzintsev, 1891. 34 pp, 21 x 14.5 cm.

Constantin Stamati (1786-1869) was born in Iasi, Romania but moved to Chisinau in Bessarabia, where he worked in the Russian administration. His contribution was recognised by the Tsar who awarded him a Knighthood of the Order of St. Anne. Stamati wrote mainly in Romanian and I assume the fables were translated into Russian (no original Romanian version found). He was recognised in Russian literary circles and met Pushkin. This short book contains four fine lithograph illustrations.

Modern plain paper backing with no cover on the front before the title page. Very light foxing and there is a small stain on one image.



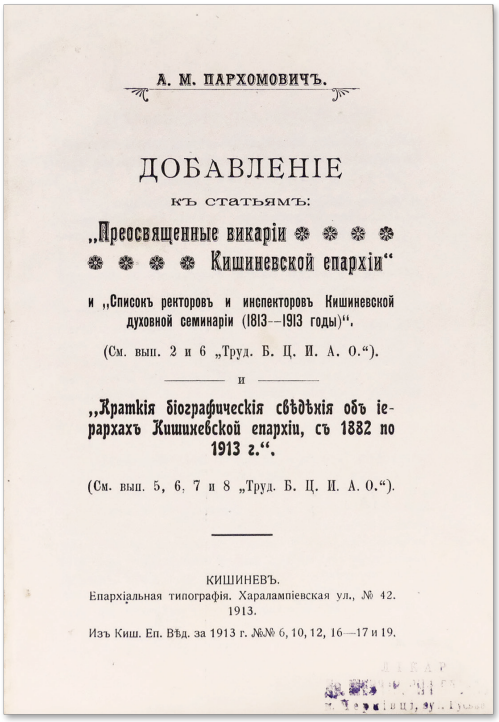
This is the second edition of this publication. The first appeared in Odessa, where the present copy was printed. Very rare, no references found.

198. Celebrating 100 years of the Russian Church in Bessarabia, 1913

Articles on: Reverend vicars of the Kishinev diocese etc., Pobavlenje k statiam: preosvjaschennie vikarii kishinevskoi eparchii. A.M. Parchomovich. Kishinev Diocesian Press, 1913. (1) ff + 72 pp, 21.5 x 14.7 cm.

Andrei Parchomovich, together with his brother Iosip, were teachers of religion, historians and respected members of the Orthodox religious community of Chisinau/Kishinev. This book is a historical survey to celebrate 100 years of the Russian Orthodox Church in Bessarabia. This copy has a handwritten dedication from Andrei Parchomovich to the Library of the Chisinau Boys' Gymnasium. An important documentation of the development of Russian religious influence in Bessarabia.

Original green publisher's cloth binding. Excellent condition, slight wear to one corner. Ex libris on inner flyleaf. Private ownership stamp.



А. М. ПАРХОМОВИЧЪ.

ДОБАВЛЕНІЕ

КЪ СТАТЬЯМЪ:

„Преосвященные викаріи Кишиневской епархіи"

и „Списокъ ректоровъ и инспекторовъ Кишиневской духовной семинаріи (1813—1913 годы)".

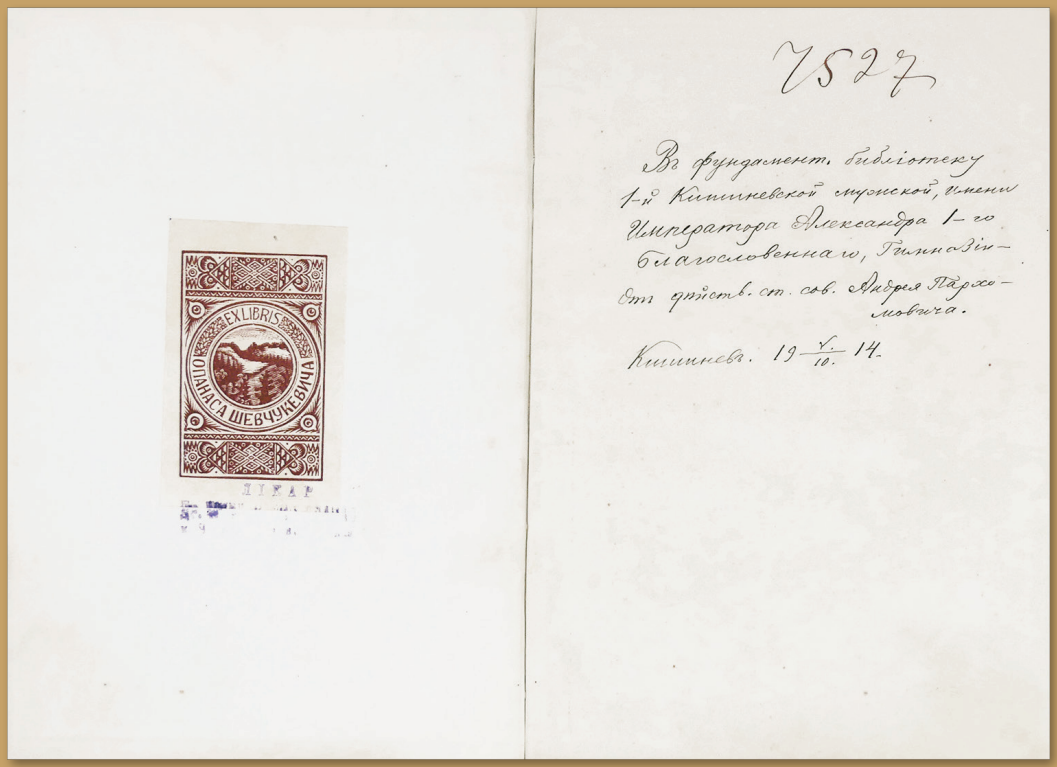
(См. вып. 2 и 6 „Труд. Б. Ц. И. А. О.").

и

„Краткія біографическія свѣдѣнія объ іерархахъ Кишиневской епархіи, съ 1882 по 1913 г.".

(См. вып. 5, 6, 7 и 8 „Труд. Б. Ц. И. А. О.").

КИШИНЕВЪ.
Епархіальная типографія. Харалампіевская ул., № 42.
1913.
Изъ Киш. Еп. Вѣд. за 1913 г. №№ 6, 10, 12, 16—17 и 19.



7527

В фундаментъ библіотеку 1-й Кишиневской мужской, имени Императора Александра I-го благословенной, Гимназіи — отъ дѣйств. ст. сов. Андрея Пархомовича.

Кишинева. 19 V 14.

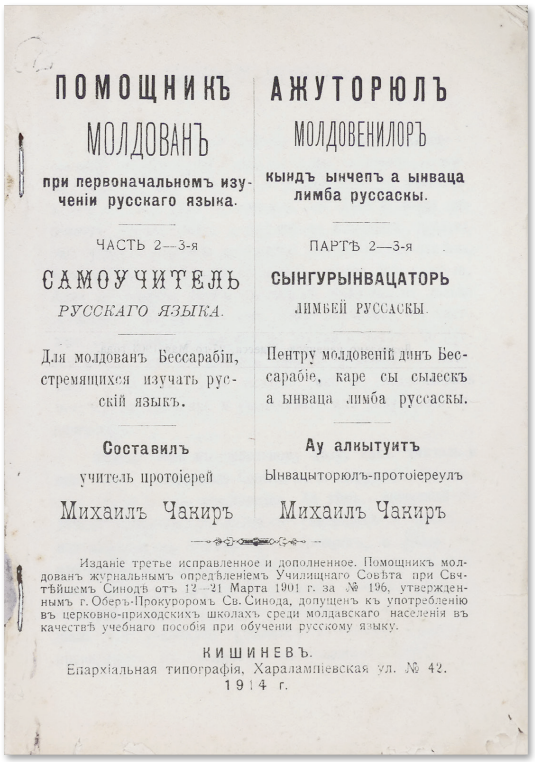
Ex libris Opanas Shevtchukevich, Chernivtsi.
No other copies found.

199. Aid for Moldavians to learn Russian, 1914

Aid for Moldavians when they begin to learn Russian, Ajutoriul Moldovenilor când încep a învăța limba rusească. Parts 2 and 3. Mihail Ceachir. Kishinev, Diocesian Press, 1914. 260 pp, 19 x 12.5 cm.

Mihail Ceachir was a priest and a scholar who also wrote about the Gagauz (Turkic) minority in Bessarabia. This is a little-known language guide for Moldavians wishing to learn Russian. Although this is the second and third parts, the first part is not known. There were few Russian language books published in Bessarabia during the period of the Russian Empire.

Paper covers missing. Book in very fine condition.



ПОМОЩНИКЪ МОЛДОВАНЪ при первоначальномъ изученіи русскаго языка.

ЧАСТЬ 2—3-я

САМОУЧИТЕЛЬ РУССКАГО ЯЗЫКА.

Для молдованъ Бессарабіи, стремящихся изучать русскій языкъ.

Составилъ учитель протоіерей Михаилъ Чакиръ

АЖУТОРЮЛЪ МОЛДОВЕНИЛОРЪ кындъ ынчепъ а ынваца лимба руссаскы.

ПАРТЪ 2—3-я

СЫНГУРЫНВАЦАТОРЬ ЛИМБЕЙ РУССАСКЫ.

Пентру молдовенїй динъ Бессарабіе, каре сы сылескъ а ынваца лимба руссаскы.

Ау алкытуитъ Ынвацыторюлъ-протоіереулъ Михаилъ Чакиръ

Изданіе третье исправленное и дополненное. Помощникъ молдованъ журнальнымъ опредѣленіемъ Училищнаго Совѣта при Свѣтѣйшемъ Синодѣ отъ 12—21 Марта 1901 г. за № 196, утвержденнымъ г. Оберъ-Прокуроромъ Св. Синода, допущенъ къ употребленію въ церковно-приходскихъ школахъ среди молдавскаго населенія въ качествѣ учебнаго пособія при обученіи русскому языку.

КИШИНЕВЪ. Епархіальная типографія, Харалампіевская ул. № 42. 1914 г.



200. Scarce Gospels published in Chisinau in silver decorative binding,

The Gospels, Evanghelia. Chisinau Diosesian Press, 1855. (322) ff + (30) ff, 34.5 x 21.5 cm.

The rare Chisinau Gospels in a silver and metal binding. Due to the shortage of religious books in Bessarabia, it was decided to source them independently as supplies from Romania were hard to come by. The Chisinau Gospels of 1855 are modelled on the Buda Gospels of 1812 and have the same illustrations, which were re-engraved for this edition. The printing of the book took place in Poland. As there was a problem in accessing sufficient good quality paper, the planned production was reduced from 1,000 to only 603. Of these a few have metal/silver bindings like this copy. The Historical Museum of Chisinau has three copies in metal bindings, one of which was exhibited in March 2021.

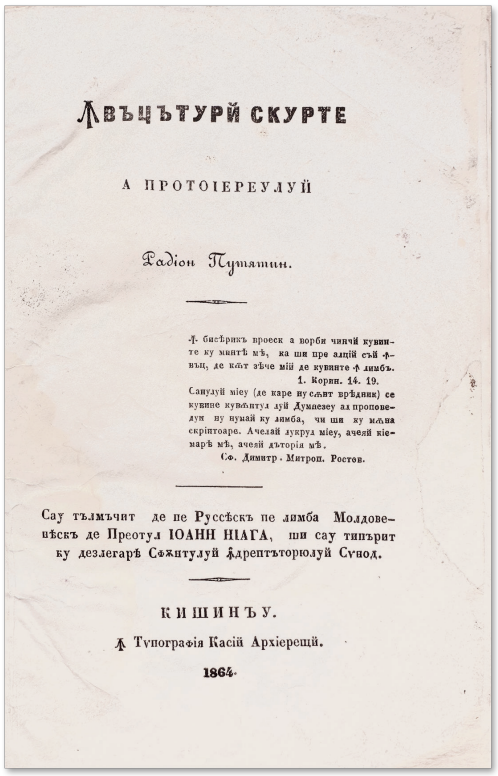
Very clean fine copy. The binding has elements in velvet, metal and silver. The design is typical for Bessarabia and is similar to that of the 1812 Buda Gospels, also in the library.

201. In Bessarabia, Romanian continued to be written with Cyrillic letters after 1864

Short instructions by Protoier Gadion Putjatin, Învățături Scurte a Protoiereului Ghedion Putyatin. Kishinev, Diocesian Press, 1864. 182 pp + (2) ff, 24.5 x 15.5 cm.

Rare book of religious instruction by a senior priest of the Russian Orthodox Church. It is interesting to note that at the time of publication, Romania had moved almost completely to writing with Latin script. In Bessarabia, the Cyrillic script was retained and in fact Russified. In this book Russian Cyrillic is used, except in the case of very particular Romanian letters.

Original half-leather restored binding. Interior clean with light staining. Repair with no text loss to title page.



ЛВЪЦЪТУРЙ СКУРТЕ

А ПРОТОІЕРЕУЛУЙ

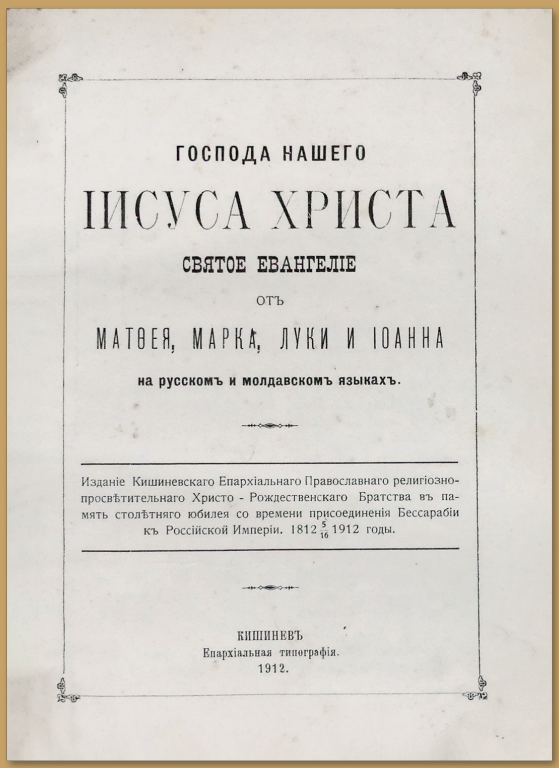
Радіон Путятин.

Сау тълмъчит де пе Руссѣскъ пе лимба Молдовенѣскъ де Преотул ІОАНН НІАГА, ши сау типэрит ку дезлегарѣ Сфинтулуй Ардептэторюлуй Сунод.

КИШИНЪУ.

Типографія Касій Архіерещй.

1864.



ГОСПОДА НАШЕГО

ІИСУСА ХРИСТА

СВЯТОЕ ЕВАНГЕЛІЕ

ОТЪ

МАТѲЕЯ, МАРКА, ЛУКИ И ІОАННА

на русскомъ и молдавскомъ языкахъ.

Изданіе Кишиневскаго Епархіальнаго Православнаго религіозно-просвѣтительнаго Христо - Рождественскаго Братства въ память столѣтняго юбилея со времени присоединенія Бессарабіи къ Россійской Имперіи. 1812 5/16 1912 годы.

КИШИНЕВЪ
Епархіальная типографія.
1912.

202. Bilingual Gospels in Russian and Romanian, Chisinau 1912

The Gospel of our Lord Jesus Christ with the Holy Gospels according to Mathew, Mark, Luke and John in the Russian and Moldavian languages, Gospoda nashego Iesusa Christa sviatoje Evanghelie ot Matveja , Marka, Luki, i Ioanna na russkom i moldavskom jazikach. Kishinev, Diocesian Press, 1912. 634 pp, 21.3 x 14.5 cm.

The first bilingual edition of the Gospels in Russian and Moldavian/Romanian.

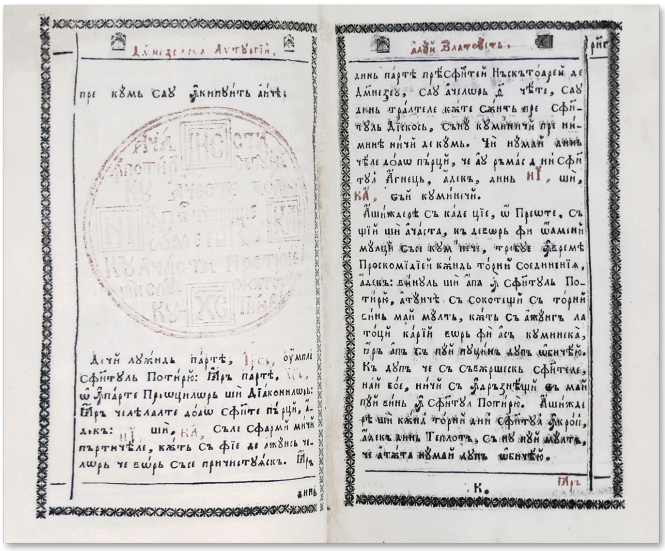
Original brown quarter-leather binding. Name written on inside flyleaf in thick ink.

203. Scarce Bessarabian Liturgy, 1859

Liturgy, Liturghie. Chisinau, Duhovniceasca (Holy Spirit) Press, 1859. 434 ff, 17.1 x 10.8 cm

All religious books published in Chisinau are rare as they were printed in small numbers. In Bessarabia, the Church liturgy in Romanian also included prayers for the Russian Imperial Family.

Very clean copy. Later parchment binding.





204. Finely illustrated Bessarabian Pentacostarion, 1854

Pentacostarion. Chisinau, Duhanoveasca Tipografia (Holy Spirit Printing House), 1854. (1) ff + (214) ff, 33.5 x 20.2 cm.

One frontispiece and four almost half-page illustrations.

Finely restored in its original full leather binding. First pages have staining, reflecting use in church services.





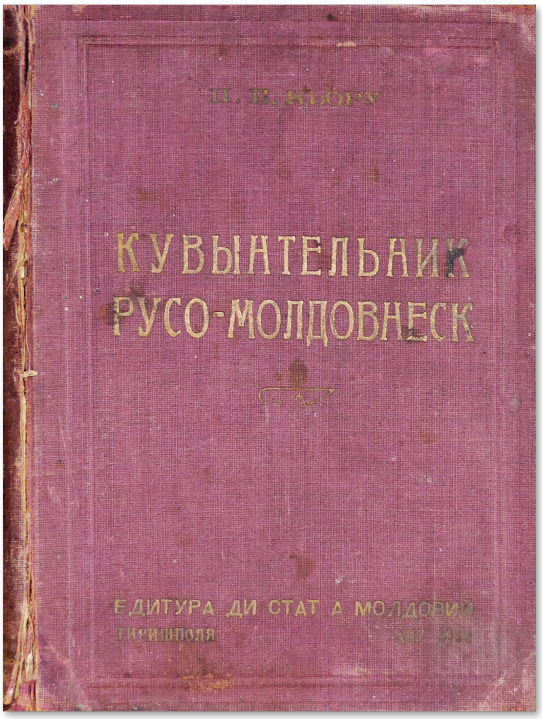
The Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (1924–1940)

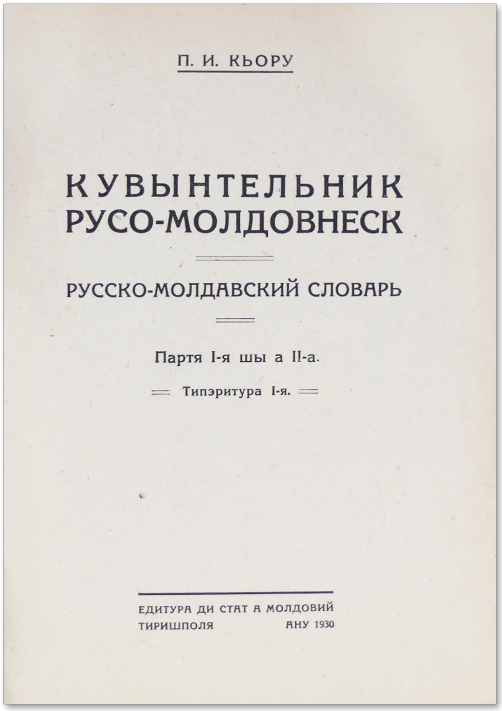
205. Soviet dictionary of Moldavian language with invented words to demonstrate that Moldavians do not speak Romanian – a rare curiosity, 1930

Russian-Moldavian Dictionary, Cuvîntelnik Ruso-Moldovnesc. P. I. Chioru. Tiraspol, Editura di Stat a Moldovii, 1930. XII pp + 220 pp, 17.4 x 12.5 cm.

After the loss of Bessarabia at the end of the First World War, the Soviet Union made great efforts to claim back the territory from Romania. In 1924, the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was formed as a poster board for their claims. It was a small, artificial entity comprising present-day Transnistria and a neighbouring region of Ukraine. The capital was in Balta and later Tiraspol. A key platform for the Soviet claims was their cultural policy. They tried to demonstrate that the Moldavian language spoken in Bessarabia was very different from Romanian and so there was no basis to the Romanian claim that they were one nation. This dictionary was a star example of this policy, containing a number of completely artificial constructions, replacing French-based Romanian words with curious words of Russian and Romanian roots, giving the Moldavian vocabulary a strong local flavour. The book was designed as a style guide for journalists, but Romanians consider some of the inventions as rather ridiculous. The editorial committee was led by L. A. Madan, who was the chief architect of this project. From the late 1930s onwards, this approach fell gradually out of fashion and after the end of the MASSR in 1940, and the reincorporation of Bessarabia into the Soviet Union, the language became more aligned with Romanian, although Cyrillic letters were used. The book is extremely rare.

Red cloth binding, worn, with frayed spine and faded gold lettering on front cover. Small ink stain on outer edge with no impact on interior. Otherwise interior very clean.





Extremely rare with very few copies known. All in public collections.

206. Moldavian folk songs in Soviet propaganda, 1928

Moldavian national folksongs collected by P. Chioru, Cântici moldovinești (norodnici) culesî de P. Chioru Partea 3-a. Balta, Editura de Stat a Moldovei, 1928. 82 pp, 15 x 11 cm.

This is a pamphlet of folk and popular songs from Bessarabia, many of which have a strong communist flavour. Published in Balta in present-day Ukraine. The songs were collected by P. Chioru, editor of the 'Cuvintelnic' above.

Paper covers, rear detached, edges frayed. Interior fine with some pencil marks and light staining.



Printed in 2000 copies.

School books from Soviet Moldavia as part of propaganda to reclaim Bessarabia from inter-war Romania, 1929–41

207. A significant collection of School Books from the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

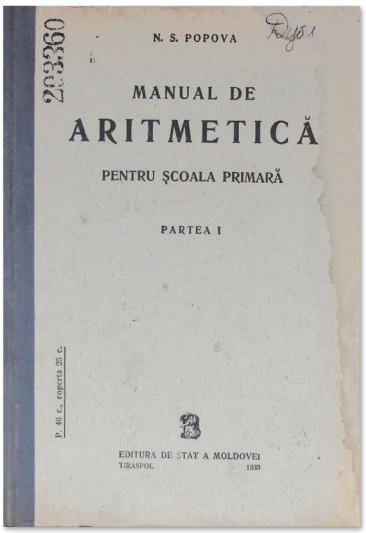
Part 1, Arithmetic (11 books) all published by the Editura de Stat a Moldovei : 1)N.S. Popova Manual de Aritmetică pentru Școala primară, Partea 1 (Arithmetic for primary schools, Part 1): Tiraspol, 1933, 8,000 copies printed; 2) N.S. Popova Manual de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară, Partea II (Arithmetic for primary schools, Part II): Tiraspol and Balta, 1935, 6,800 copies printed; 3) N.S. Popova Manual de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară, Partea II (Arithmetic for primary schools, Part II): Tiraspol, 1936; 4) N.S. Popova Manual de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară, Partea III (Arithmetic for primary schools, Part III): Tiraspol, 1933, copies printed not given; 5) N.S. Popova Manual de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară, Partea III (Manual of Arithmetic for primary schools, Part III): Tiraspol and Balta, 1935, copies printed not given; 6) N.S. Popova Manual de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară, Partea III (Arithmetic for primary schools, Part III): Tiraspol, 1937, 2,500 copies printed; 7) I. Popov Aritmetică manual penru Școala medie (Manual of Arithmetic for middle schools): Tiraspol, 1935, 8,000 copies printed; 8) I. Popov Aritmetică manual pentru Școala medie necomplectă și medie (Manual of Arithmetic for simplified middle schools and middle schools): Tiraspol, 1937, 3600 copies printed; 9) Culegere de exerciții și probleme de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară Partea I (Selection of exercises and problems in Arithmetic for primary schools, Part 1): Tiraspol, 1933, 6,250 copies printed; 10) Culegere de probleme și exerciții de Aritmetică pentru Școala Primară, Partea II (Selection of problems and exercises in Arithmetic for primary schools, Part II): Tiraspol, 1937, 4,000 copies printed; 11) Culegere de probleme și exerciții de Aritmetică pentru Școala medie necomplectă și medie (Selection of problems and exercises for simplified middle schools and middle schools): Tiraspol, 1936, 2,700 copies printed.

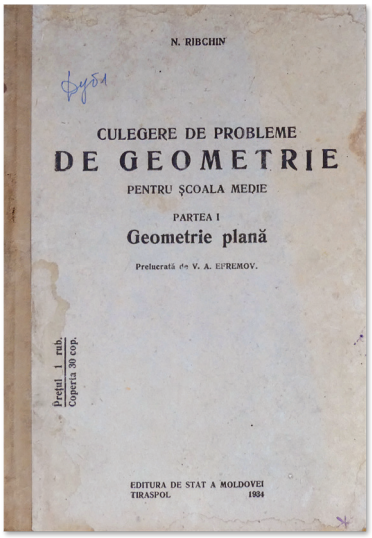
Part 2, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mathematics: 1) A. Chiselev, Algebră manual pentru Școala medie (Manual of Algebra for middle schools): Tiraspol, 1933, 5200 copies printed; 2) A. Chiselev, Algebra Partea II (Algebra Part II): Tiraspol, 1935, 1200 copies printed; 3) I. O. Gurvit and R. V. Gangnus, Primele cunoștințe din Geometrie, Manual pentru Școala medie (First notions of Geometry, Manual for middle schools): Tiraspol and Balta, 1936, 3440 copies printed; 4) N. Ribchin, Culegere de Probleme de Geometrie pentru Școala medie Partea I Geometrie plană (Selection of problems of Geometry for middle schools Part I plane Geometry): Tiraspol, 1934, 4850 copies printed; 5) N. Ribchin, Culegere de Probleme de Geometrie pentru Școala medie Partea II Geometrie in spațiu (Selection of problems in Geometry for middle schools Part II spatial Geometry): Tiraspol and Balta, 1935, 1100 copies printed; 6) N. Ribchin, Culegere de Probleme de Geometrie pentru Școala medie Partea I Geometrie plană (Selection of problems of Geometry for middle schools Part I plane Geometry): Tiraspol, 1937, 5500 copies printed; 7) N. Ribchin, Culegere de Probleme de Trigonometrie pentru Școala medie (Selection of problems in Trigonometry for middle schools): Tiraspol, 1937, copies printed not stated; 8) N. Ribchin, Trigonemetrie dreptlineinica, manual pentru Școala mijlocie (Straight line Trigonometry for middle schools): Tiraspol, 1941 (in Cyrillic script), 2500 copies printed; 9) I. Vasilenco and others, Matematica Manual pentru Școala politehnică de șapte ani, anul 6 (Manual of Mathematics for the seven-year polytechnic school, Year 6): Tiraspol, 1932, 1500 copies printed.

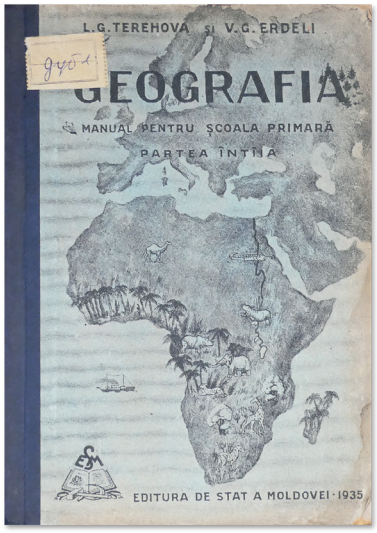
Part 3, Anatomy and Geography: 1) A. S. Barcov and A. A. Polovinchin, eografia Fizica manual pentru Școala medie necomplectă și Școala medie (Manual of Physical Geography for simplified middle schools and middle schools): Tiraspol and Balta, 1936, 1900 copies printed; 2) L. G. Terehova and V. G. Erdeli, Geografia manual pentru Școala Primară partea întâia (Manual of Geography for primary schools Part I): Tiraspol, 1935, copies printed copies printed 5700; 3) Ed. E. Finkelstein, Carte de lucru pe Naturoștiință și Geografie (Workbook for Natural Science and Geography): Tiraspol, 1931, 6000 copies printed (Cyrillic script); 4) A.H. Kabanov, Anatomia și Fiziologia manual pentru Școala mijlocie (Manual of Anatomy and Physiology for middle schools): Tiraspol, 1939, 1230 copies printed (Cyrillic).

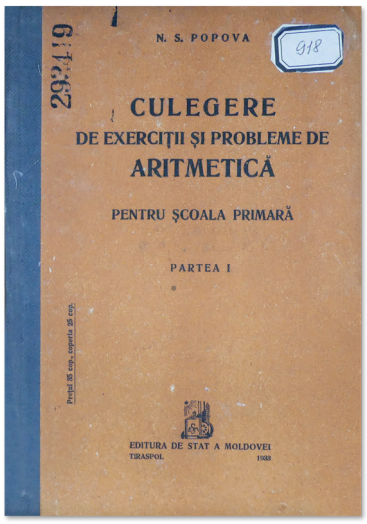
Part 4, Physics and Chemistry: G.I. Faleev and A.V. Piorischin, Fizica manual pentru Școala medie Partea I (Manual of Physics for middle schools Part 1): Tiraspol, 1933, 5200 copies printed; 2) G. I. Faleev and A. V. Piorischin, Fizica manual pentru Școala medie Partea II (Manual of Physics for middle schools Part II): Tiraspol, 1933, 3600 copies printed; 3) G. I. Faleev and A. V. Piorischin, Fizica manual pentru Școala medie Partea II (Manual of Physics for middle schools Part II): Tiraspol, 1936, 1450 copies printed; 4) G. I. Faleev and A. V. Piorischin, Fizica manual pentru Școala medie Partea III (Manual of Physics for middle schools Part III): Tiraspol and Balta, 1935, 2600 copies printed; 5) G. I. Faleev and A. V. Piorischin, Fizica manual pentru Școala medie Partea I (Manual of Physics for middle schools Part I): Tiraspol, 1937, 2500 copies printed; 6) G. I. Faleev and A. V. Piorischin, Curs de Fizică manual pentru Școala medie Partea I Mecanică și Acustică (Physics Course manual for middle schools Part I Mechanics and Acoustics): Tiraspol, 1937, 1000 copies printed; Prof. V. N. Verhovischi, Chimia, manual pentru Școala medie necomplectă (Manual of Chemistry for simplified middle schools): Tiraspol and Balta, 1936, 1000 copies printed.

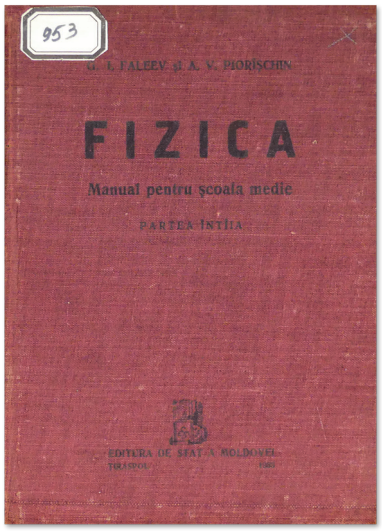
Part 5, Adult education: 1) M. P. Potemchin and P.G. Terehov, Geografie manual pentru Școala începătoare pentru vîrstnici (Manual of Geography for basic school for older people): Tiraspol, 1936, 15000 copies printed; 2) I. Bogdanov, S. Cantor, A. E. Corolcov, Culegere de Probleme de Aritmetică pentru Școala de adulți cu puțină stiință de carte (Selection of Arithmetical problems for adults with a low level of literacy): Tiraspol, 1937, 6000 copies printed.

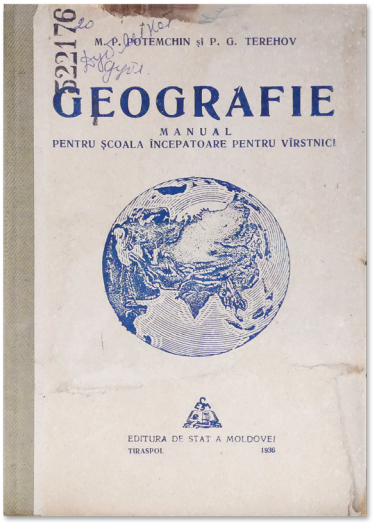












All the books except one are in original decorative card bindings and most are in excellent condition, with occasional staining. The books appear to have been little used. A small minority of the books (two or three) have loose covers, although the pages remain in very fine condition. All the books are printed on economy quality brownish paper.

The following catalogue entries feature MASSR school books which were printed in Tiraspol or Balta between 1929 and 1941. Although acquired from different sources, all the books bear the stamp of the MSSR National Education Museum in Chisinau, whose library was dispersed in the early 1990s. A few of the books additionally bear earlier stamps from Kharkiv and one has a Georgian language stamp. The books were published in editions of generally between 1,000 and 5,000 copies, but, other than these books that come from the dissolved museum library, no other copies have been seen. They give an interesting insight into how ideology was woven into textbooks even at an early age. Arithmetic problems are often presented in terms of reaching or exceeding economic production targets, the activities of a socialist brigade, or comparative output statistics with the capitalist West. Many of the books contain very fine simple illustrations, of factories, tanks, tractors and machinery, and also animals and food products, all of them with a strong Soviet flavour. Changes in Soviet language policy is reflected in alternating use of Cyrillic and Latin script. At various times in the 1920s and 1930s there had been a move in the Soviet Union to move national languages within the USSR to Latin script as part of a modernisation programme. This changed in the later 1930s in favour of a general use of Cyrillic. In the case of Bessarabia, we see a change back to Cyrillic from 1938 onwards. One of the key Soviet and Imperial Russian policies in Bessarabia had been to retain the Cyrillic script to emphasise the distinctness of the Moldavian language.



De rasa albă aparţin: ruşii, ucrainenii, beloruşii, polonezii, nemţii, englejii, francezii, italienii, grecii, indoşii, persii, evreii, arabii, ş. a., de rasa galbenă aparţin: cazacii, tacuţii, calmicii, buriaţii, mongolii, japonezii, chinejii ş. a., de rasa neagră aparţin negrii şi australienii.

Cea mai numeroasă rasă este rasa albă, care formează aproape jumătate din întreaga omenire (aproape 1 miliard). Rasa albă ocupă cea mai mare parte a Europei, partea de sud-vest a Asiei şi Africa de Nord. America şi Australia sînt deasemenea locuite mai ales de albi, urmaşii europenilor emigraţi şi stabiliţi acolo.

Fig. 40. Reprezentant al rasei albe.

Rasa galbenă locueşte în Asia, în partea de răsărit a Europei şi pe insulele oceanului Pacific; numărul ei ajunge aproape 600 mln.

Rasa neagră populează Africa, Australia şi insulele învecinate ei. Afară de aceasta, un număr mare de negri

Fig. 41. Reprezentantă a rasei galbene.

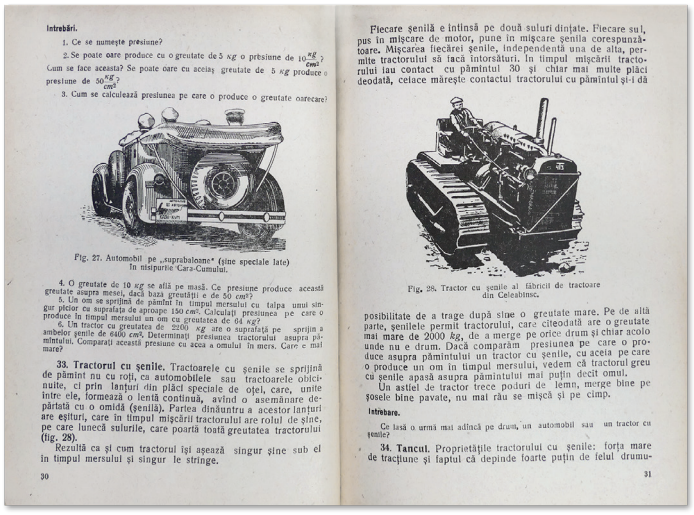
Fig. 42. Reprezentant al rasei negre.

africani trăesc în America. Ei au fost aduşi aici de negustori de robi care i-au prins cu sila în Africa în patria lor şi i-au vîndut moşierilor proprietari albi de robi pentru munci grele în agricultură. Numărul total al rasei negre este 150 mln.

78



Fig. 1. Elevii fac observări asupra localităţii.



Întrebări.

1. Ce se numeşte presiune?
2. Se poate oare produce cu o greutate de 5 *kg* o presiune de 10 $\frac{kg}{cm^2}$? Cum se face aceasta? Se poate oare cu aceiaş greutate de 5 *kg* produce o presiune de 50 $\frac{kg}{cm^2}$?
3. Cum se calculează presiunea pe care o produce o greutate oarecare?

Fig. 27. Automobil pe „suprabaloane" (sine speciale late) în nisipurile Cara-Cumului.

4. O greutate de 10 *kg* se află pe masă. Ce presiune produce această greutate asupra mesei, dacă baza greutăţii e de 50 *cm²*?
5. Un om se sprijină de pămînt în timpul mersului cu talpa unui singur picior cu suprafaţa de aproape 150 *cm²*. Calculaţi presiunea pe care o produce în timpul mersului un om cu greutatea de 64 *kg*?
6. Un tractor cu greutatea de 2000 *kg* are o suprafaţă pe sprijin a amîndoor şenile de 4400 *cm²*. Determinaţi presiunea tractorului asupra pămîntului. Comparaţi această presiune cu aceea a omului în mers. Care e mai mare?

33. Tractorul cu şenile. Tractoarele cu şenile se sprijină de pămînt nu cu roţi, ca automobilele sau tractoarele obişnuite, ci prin lanţuri din plăci speciale de oţel, care, unite între ele, formează o lentă continuă, avînd o asemănare depărtată cu o omidă (şenilă). Partea dinăuntru a acestor lanţuri are eşituri, care în timpul mişcării tractorului are rolul de şine, pe care lunecă sulurile, care poartă toată greutatea tractorului (fig. 28).

Rezultă ca şi cum tractorul îşi aşează singur şine sub el în timpul mersului şi singur le strînge.

30

Fiecare şenilă e întinsă pe două suluri dinţate. Fiecare sul, pus în mişcare de motor, pune în mişcare şenila corespunzătoare. Mişcarea fiecărei şenile, independentă una de alta, permite tractorului să facă întorsături. În timpul mişcării tractorului lau contact cu pămîntul 30 şi chiar mai multe plăci deodată, ceiace măreşte contactul tractorului cu pămîntul şi-i dă

Fig. 28. Tractor cu şenile al fabricii de tractoare din Celeabinsc.

posibilitate de a trage după sine o greutate mare. Pe de altă parte, şenilele permit tractorului, care cîteodată are o greutate mai mare de 2000 *kg*, de a merge pe orice drum şi chiar acolo unde nu e drum. Dacă comparăm presiunea pe care o produce asupra pămîntului un tractor cu şenile, cu aceia pe care o produce un om în timpul mersului, vedem că tractorul greu cu şenile apasă asupra pămîntului mai puţin decît omul.

Un astfel de tractor trece poduri de lemn, merge bine pe şosele bine pavate, nu mai rău se mişcă şi pe cîmp.

Întrebare.

Ce lasă o urmă mai adîncă pe drum, un automobil sau un tractor cu şenile?

34. Tancul. Proprietăţile tractorului cu şenile: forţa mare de tracţiune şi faptul că depinde foarte puţin de felul drumu-

31



pe plantaţiile capitaliştilor europeni şi n'au mai dat pe acasă de cîteva săptămîni.

Fig. 94. Într'un sat negritean.

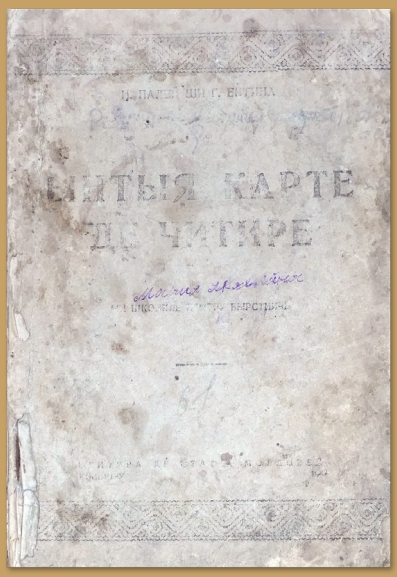
101

An extremely rare documentation of the culture and educational policy of the MASSR, which existed from 1924-1940. Provenance is from a dissolved Soviet-era library.

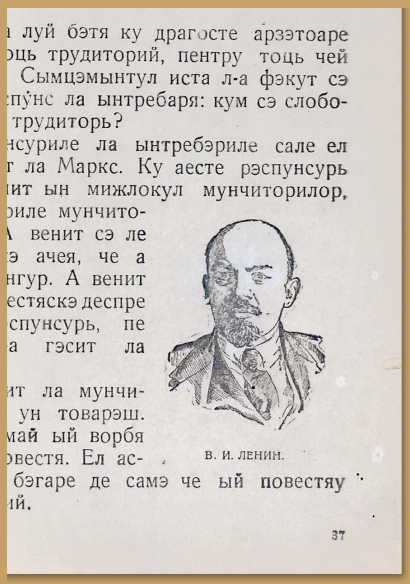
208. Books for older people with low literacy

1) Abecedar pentru vîrstnici (ABC for the elderly). Chisinau, Commisariat for National Education, Editura de Stat a Moldovei, 1946, 55,000 copies printed. 64 pp, 19.5 x 14 cm; 2) I. Palei and G. Entina, Întîia carte de citire în şcoale pentru vîrstnici (First reading book for schools for the elderly). Chisinau, Editura de Stat a Moldovei, 1946, 200,000 copies printed. 171 pp, 24.5 x 14.5 cm.

Both these books show signs of wear and lengthy storage in a cellar. Despite their very high stated print runs they are extremely rare as most copies have disappeared with time. Printed on war-time quality paper, the books have fine, very simple Soviet style illustrations of heroic figures from Soviet history, as well as tanks, farm work and factories.





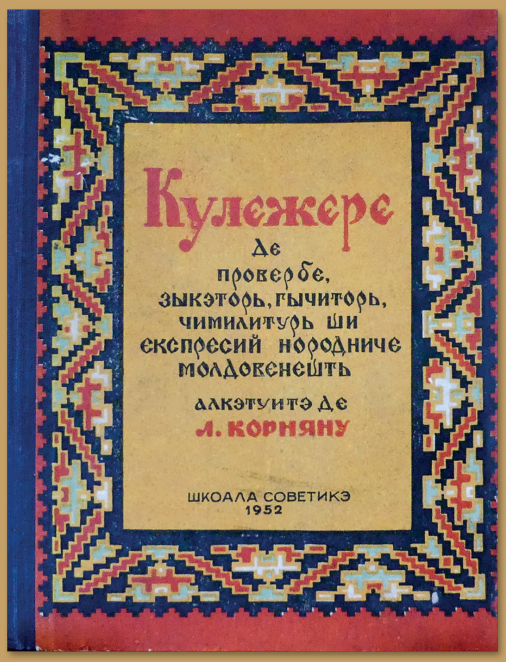


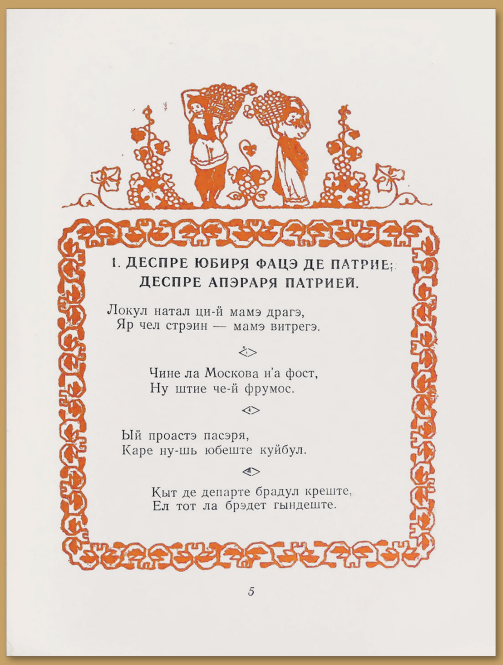
Both have paper covers. The ABC cover is scuffed and lightly stained, the Reading Book cover significantly worn and faded. The interiors of both books are very well preserved with some worm holes on the edges and very rare loss of text.

209. Soviet reading books for elementary schools, 1949/52

Two books from the MSSR school publishing house, 'Scoala Sovietica': 1) E. E . Solobova and others, Carte de Citire pentru clasa a doua a şcoalei începătoare (Reading book for the second class of elementary school). Chisinau, Scoala Sovietica, 1949, 48,000 copies printed. 210 pp, 22.3 x 14.6 cm. 2) L. Kornjan, Culegere de proverbe, zicător,..şi expresii norodnice moldoveneşti (Selection of proverbs, sayings... and native Moldavian expressions) Chisinau, Scoala Sovietica, 1952, 5,000 copies printed. 224 pp, 22.2 x 16.5 cm

Two school books from the Stalinist era in the MSSR. The reading book includes short pieces on Stalin, state farms and the childhood of Lenin. The collection of proverbs is not political, and is an attractively decorated book that presents Moldavian folklore.





Both books in original publisher's binding and in excellent condition. The reading book also comes from the dissolved library of the Moldavian SSR National Education Museum.

Bukovina (1744–1964)

210. Only complete copy of the only book to be printed in Radauti, Bukovina before 1800

Book of Orthodox Hymns, Catavaser. Radauti (Bukovina), Bishopric of Radauti, 1744. (3) ff + 182 pp, 16.1 x 9 cm.

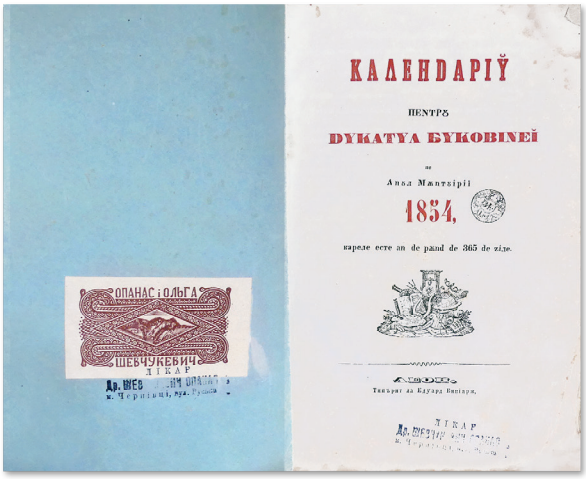


The only book to have been printed in the period before 1800 in Radauti, near Sucevea on today's Ukrainian border. This is the only known complete copy of this book. One other copy is incomplete and the third copy, supposed to be in Sibiu, cannot be traced. Curiously, the date of publication on the title page is stated in the old Russian form using the date of the creation of the world as a starting point. Thus, this book is dated 7252, which translates into 1744 in our calendar.

Original church binding, worn. Interior is generally very clean and the book is complete. Some pages have tears and very few slight text loss. A book that was used in church services but which has preserved its authenticity and character without restoration.

211. Very unusual Calendar for 1854, printed in Lviv in Romanian for use in Bukovina

Calendar for the Duchy of Bukovina for the year 1854, Calendariu pentru Ducata Bucovinei 1854. Leov (Lviv), Eduard Biniarj, 1854. (38) ff + (6) blank ff, 22.1 x 15 cm



Ownership marks: illegible ink name on cover, stamp on cover 'Dr A.Z.' and inside ex libris and stamps of Opanas and Olga Shevtchukevich of Chernivtsi/Cernauti. Other copies of this work cannot be traced.

Unusual and very rare calendar, or almanac, for Hapsburg-controlled Bukovina. Written in Romanian and published in Leov (Lviv). It contains a Calendar of the Saints of the Orthodox Church, with blank sheets between pages of the Saints' Days for notes. The book also contains tariffs for notarial fees, costs of transportation by post coach, and some historical notes and stories, one of which is about wars Bessarabia in the 18th century. This calendar also refers to the traditional Russian dating system stating that the year of publication of the book is 7362, the equivalent of 1854. The Catavasier (above), also printed in Bukovina, similarly uses the old Russian dating system which suggests it may have been more common in Bukovina than in the Romanian lands. The script of the book uses the transitional script of Romania, which shows that Hapsburg Bukovina followed Romanian language policy, unlike Russian Bessarabia.

Light blue printed paper wrappers, featuring the Hapsburg eagle coat of arms on the front and a decorative device on the back surrounding the name of the publisher. It is in very good condition, showing age-related signs of wear and foxing. There are three private ownership marks in the book, a stamp and a name in ink on the front cover and an ex libris label on the interior.

212. First study of the Moldavian dialect of the Chernivtsi region, signed by the author, 1964

The Moldovan dialect of the Chernivtsi region, Moldavskie Govori Chernovitskoi Oblasti. P. Y. Udler, Cartea Moldoveneasca, 1964, 1,000 copies printed. 275 pp, 26.8 x 17.2 cm.



The first scientific study of the Romanian/Moldavian dialect of the Chernivtsi region. The author, Ruben Udler, was a Jewish linguist who was born in Braila, Romania in 1925 to Bessarabian parents who moved back to Chisinau in the 1940 due to the antisemitic sentiment in Romania following the annexation of Bessarabia by Stalin in 1940. Udler and his parents survived the war under the Nazi occupation and he afterwards continued to live in the Soviet Union, becoming a lecturer in linguistics at the Chernivtsi Pedagogical Institute. Later he went on to specialise in dialectology and produced this and other important works. This book examines the Chernivtsi dialect and compares it to the Romanian spoken in the Moldavian SSR, Romania and the Subcarpathian area (Uzgorod region). It contains 144 regional dialectic maps. Udler moved to the USA and died in 2012 in Pittsburg. This book is rare as it was only printed in 1,000 copies, typical for Soviet academic books and it contains a signed dedication from the author on the title page.

Original publisher's binding, slight wear, excellent condition.



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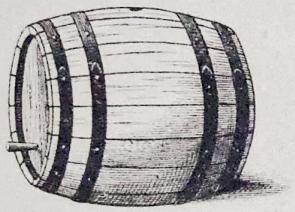
àх̆а, ах̆ѵ̀, алах̆, ах̆ї̀на ахѵх̆, ахх̆а, àх̆ара, ах̆àра, Х̆ї̀на, ах̆àрх̆, ах̆арх̆арра;

уаàі ах̆ѵ̀ ỳманѵ, анї̀ ах̆ѵ̀ ї̀мам, ỳі ах̆ѵ̀ ї̀моп, уаàі арàх̆ уіхà ỳманѵ, амхах̆ѵ уаалà, Міха іуàпа ахх̆à хѵ̀м, нан ах̆ї̀на лѵмам.





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ацà, àцх̆а, ацàра, àцара, ацарà, àцхѵн, аàцѵн, ацхàра, àцх̆ара, ацàп, ахѵ̀лца ацѵ̀лара, арѵ̀цх̆, ацѵ̀рра; аа Х̆ї̀на лцà, іаàху ацàра.

Caucasus and Azerbaijan

This area is rich in cultural tradition and turmoil. The languages in this region show different roots and completely different alphabets. We have examples of Georgian, Armenian, Abkhazian, Kabardian, Ossetian, and Azerbaijani. In the 19th century, we see the first translations of great Western literature and the appearance of grammars to learn European languages. During Soviet times, language policy fluctuated between promoting national identity as a way of rejecting the Russian Empire and embracing Communism, and using the Russian language and Cyrillic alphabet to enforce the party line. Notable items in the library include an early commercial guide for Armenians printed in 1699 in Amsterdam, a Hungarian study book for Armenian schoolchildren in Transylvania from 1834, the eccentric linguistic works of Nikolai Marr, and a rare edition of Wsewold Miller's Ossetian-Russian-German dictionary from Leningrad (1927-34).

Highlights

- Miklos Tothfalusi Kis guide for merchants, Amsterdam, 1680
- Hungarian for Armenian Transylvanian schoolchildren, 1834
- Bilingual Turkish/Armenian grammar of French 1841
- Books from the library of confidence trickster, Roland Antoniewicz, the self-styled Grand Prince Roland, who in the early 1990s claimed to be the Prince and Ruler of West Armenia
- Early illustrated reading book of the Abkhazian language, 1909
- First Chechen tales for children, 1928
- Five copies of the Azerbaijani version of the Soviet youth magazine, Pioneer, from the first year of publication, 1927.

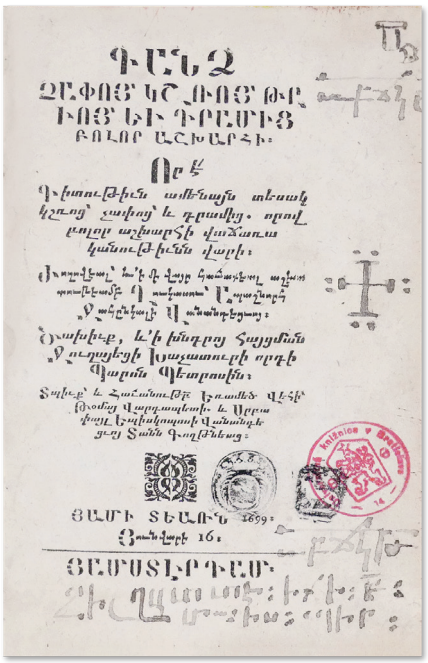
Armenian

213. Very rare commercial guide for Armenian merchants printed in Amsterdam, at the press of Miklos Totfalusi Kis, 1699

Treasure, Size, Weight, Numbers. From Money to the Whole World. Ghukas Vanandetsi. Amsterdam, Armenian Printing House, 1699. 80 pp, 16 x 10 cm.

A rare early production in Amsterdam written for the significantly-sized Armenian merchant community. At the time, Holland was the centre of European overseas commerce so many Armenians congregated there. The book is also important as the typeface was made by the Transylvanian Miklos Totfalusi Kis. He arrived in Amsterdam in 1694 and also produced a Georgian typeface.

Original contemporary full sheepskin binding with blind-stamp ornamental design. Edges rubbed. Handwritten contemporary notes in the text in Armenian. Very good condition. The handwriting is very neat and adds to the character of the book.



Old previous ownership and library stamps.

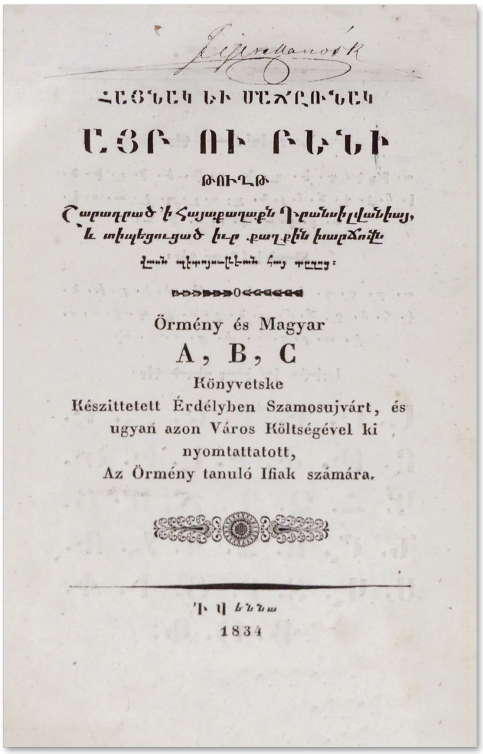


214. Hungarian for Armenian schoolchildren in Transylvania, 1834

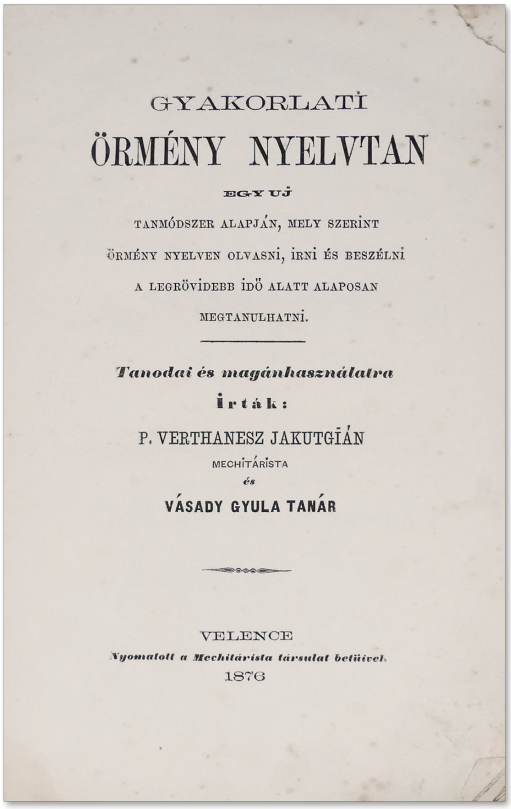
Hungarian and Armenian ABC prepared in Samosujvar, Transylvania and printed at the expense of the town for Armenian school children, Örmeny es Magyar A, B, C konyvecske keszittetett Erdelyben Samosujvart, es ugyan azon Varos Költsegevel ki nyomtatott, Az Örmeny tanulo Ifiak szamara. Vienna, 1834. 56 pp, 19 x 11.5 cm.

Very rare reading book for Armenian school children in Samosujvar to learn Hungarian. The book was written in Szamosujvar but had to be sent to Vienna for printing as there was no local Armenian typeface. The town is currently known as Gherla in Romanian and Armenierstadt in German. Armenians moved here from the Crimean and Don regions around 1670 and in 1808 the construction of the Armenian Catholic Cathedral was completed. The cathedral is still the most significant building in the town today and is the the site of the main Armenian seminary in Romania. During the course of the 19th century, the Armenian community became integrated and adopted the Hungarian language, losing their separate cultural identity. Today there only 125 people in Gherla who can still trace back their Armenian roots.

Contemporary decorative boards, lightly scuffed. Interior with very light foxing.


ՀԱՅՆԱԿ ԵՒ ՄԱՃՐՈՆԱԿ
ԱՅԲ ՈՒ ԲԵՆԻ
ԹՈՒՂԹ
Շարադրած ՝ի Հայաքաղաքն Դրանսիլվանիայ,
և տիպեցուցած իւր քաղքին խարճովն
Ծաւն պիտոյութեան հայ տղոց:
Örmény és Magyar
A, B, C
Könyvetske
Készittetett Érdélyben Szamosujvárt, és
ugyan azon Város Költségével ki
nyomtattatott,
Az Örmény tanuló Ifiak számára.
Ի Վ Ե Ն Ն Ա
1834

Very few copies known.


GYAKORLATI
ÖRMÉNY NYELVTAN
EGY UJ
TANMÓDSZER ALAPJÁN, MELY SZERINT
ÖRMÉNY NYELVEN OLVASNI, IRNI ÉS BESZÉLNI
A LEGRÖVIDEBB IDŐ ALATT ALAPOSAN
MEGTANULHATNI.
Tanodai és magánhasználatra
Irták:
P. VERTHANESZ JAKUTGIÁN
MECHITÁRISTA
és
VÁSADY GYULA TANÁR
VELENCE
Nyomatott a Mechitárista társulat betüivel.
1876

215. Grammar of Armenian in Hungarian for those of Armenian descent living in Transylvania, 1876

Practical Armenian Grammar, Gyakorlati Örmeny Nyelvtan. P. Verthanes Jakutgian, Gyula Vasady. Velence (Venice), Mechetarist Press, 1876. 16 pp + 191 pp, 19 x 12.5 cm.

The first comprehensive grammar of Armenian written in Hungarian. This was a project of a Mechetarist priest, P. V. Jakutgian and a teacher from Brasov, Gyula Vasady. From the location of the Hungarian author, it is to be assumed that the book was primarily aimed at the Armenian community in Transylvania wishing to study the language of their origin.

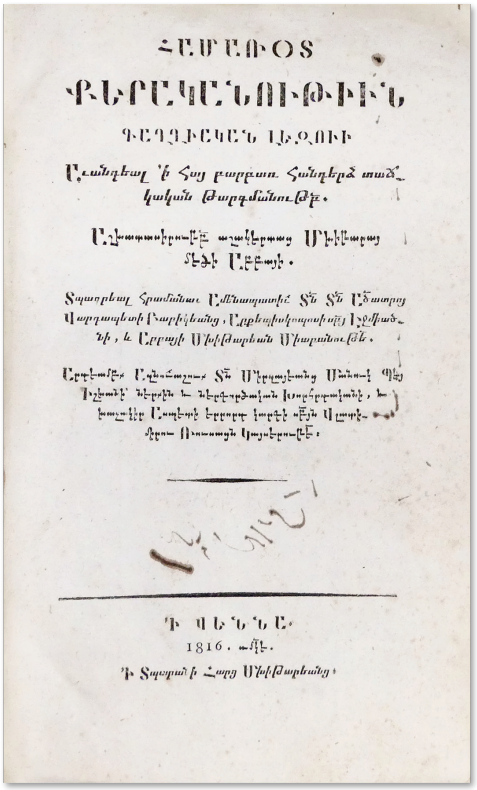
Contemporary marbled paper covers with the titled written in gold paint. The book is very clean with light foxing and very occasional notes. Binding is loose but pages remain firmly together.

216. Armenian prayer book, 1793

Prayer book in Armenian. Venice, 1793. Two texts in one: 144 pp + four copper engravings; 110 pp + one copper engraving.

Modern full leather binding. Interior clean with light staining.



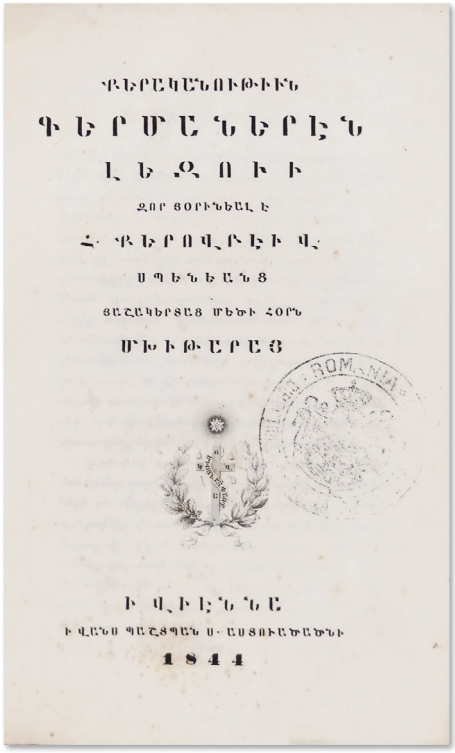


217. Bilingual Turkish and Armenian grammar of French, 1816

French grammar explained in Armenian and Turkish. Erboi. Vienna, Mechetarist Press, 1816. 8 pp + 248 pp, 20.5 x 12.6 cm.

A very unusual grammar with a bilingual Armenian/ Turkish interpretation of French. The first grammar of French in Armenian

Half leather contemporary binding with marbled boards. Some worm marks on front cover. Inside extremely clean.



218. German Grammar in Armenian, 1844

German Grammar in Armenian. Vienna, Mechetarist Press, 1844. (5) ff + 4 parts: 1. (1) ff +188 pp + (2) ff; 2. 189-260 pp; 3. 261-463 pp; 4. 1-34 pp + (2) ff, 18.5 x 11.5 cm.

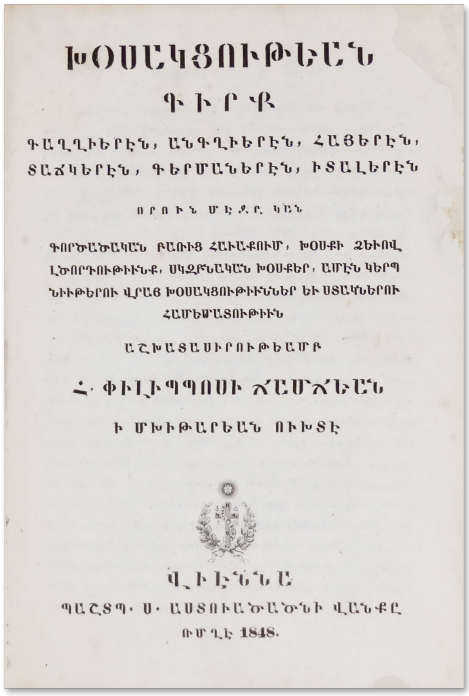
Considerably expanded second edition. First edition Venice 1830.

Modern full leather binding. Interior clean with light staining.

219. Multilingual phrase book for Armenian merchants, 1848

Nouveau guide de conversation Française, Anglais, Arménien, Turc, Allemand, Italien. (Second title page in Armenian). Vienna, Imprimerie des Mechitaristes, 1848. XIX pp + 762 pp + (1) ff, 15 x 10.5 cm.

Contemporary half-leather blind-stamp decorative spine with gold embossed title in Armenian. Rubbing at the edges with signs of wear to the front cover. Inside light foxing and staining. staining.





220. Armenian edition of the Soviet propaganda magazine Bezbozhnik (The Atheist), 1929

One copy of the Soviet atheist magazine Bezbozhnik (The Atheist) in Armenian with the Armenian title Anastvats. 10/1929. (1) ff + 26 pp, 31 x 23 cm.

Bezbozhnik was the magazine of the Soviet League of Militant Atheists. It was published in Russian between 1922 and 1941 and was at the heart of the anti-religious movement dedicated to the elimination of religions and the establishment of 'scientific' Marxist-Leninist thinking amongst workers, peasants and intellectuals. By 1941, it had 3.5 million members. It published periodicals in 11 other languages including German, Yiddish, Ukrainian, Tatar, Uzbek and Armenian. This copy of Anastvats had a print run of 4,300 copies.

Front cover detached and signs of wear. Printed on poor quality paper which makes the magazine fragile.

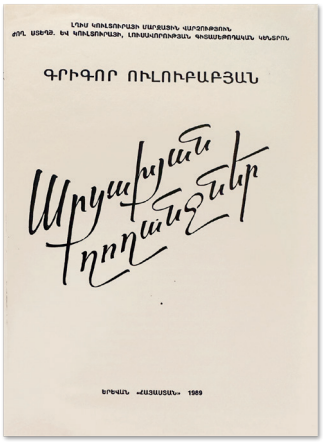
From the library of 'Great Prince Roland' a Polish confidence-trickster and KGB agent who claimed the title of ruler of Armenia in the 1990s

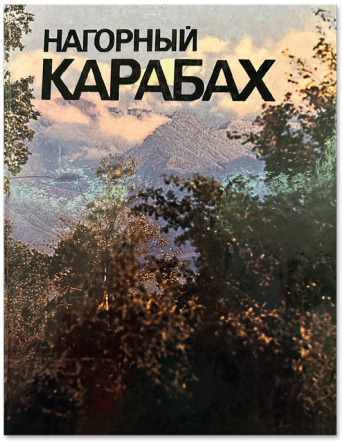
221. Books from the Library of Great Prince Roland I Bargratouni-Antonian-Antoniewch of Powos Ani, claimant to the throne of the Kingdom of West Armenia.

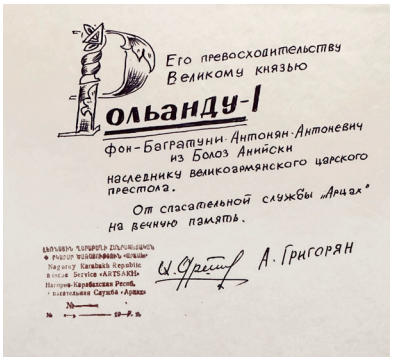
A selection of books often with dedications, which show his particular interest in the Nagorno-Kharabakh region which was taken from Azerbaijan in 1992 and his interest to create a united Armenian state that included that region. Roland, who was born in Poland and lived in Hungary was a fraudster and possible KGB agent. Books on Nagorno-Karabakh:

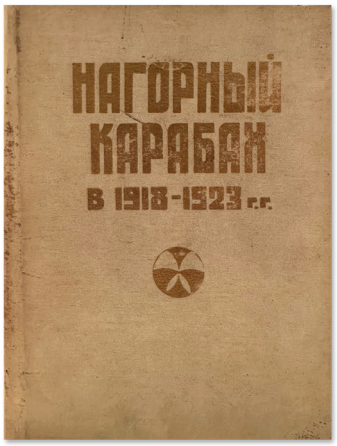
1) Nagorni Karabah v 1918-1923. Edited by V. A. Mikaelyan. Yerevan, Publishing House of the Academy of Sciences of Armenia, 1992. Dedication from V. Hakhverdyan, Secretary of the Supreme Council of the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic: 'To the Grand Duke of the Kingdom of Armenia, esteemed Roland I Bagratuni of Ani with the wish to fulfil the dream of creating a united Armenian State.';

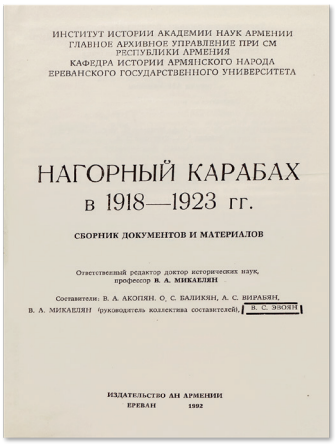
2) Bells of Artsakh. Grigor Ulubabyan. Yerevan, Hayastan, Regional Department of Culture of the NKAR (Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region), 1989. Dedication: 'To the Grand Duke of the Kingdom of Armenia Roland I Bagratuni-Antonyan-Antonevich Poghos of Ani, a descendant of the Kingdom of Armenia from the grateful people of Artsakh;

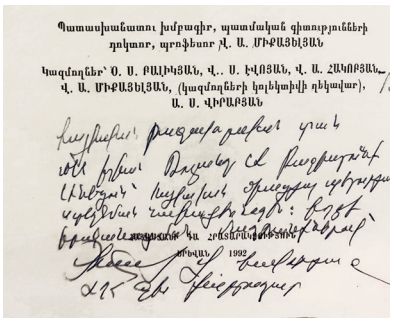










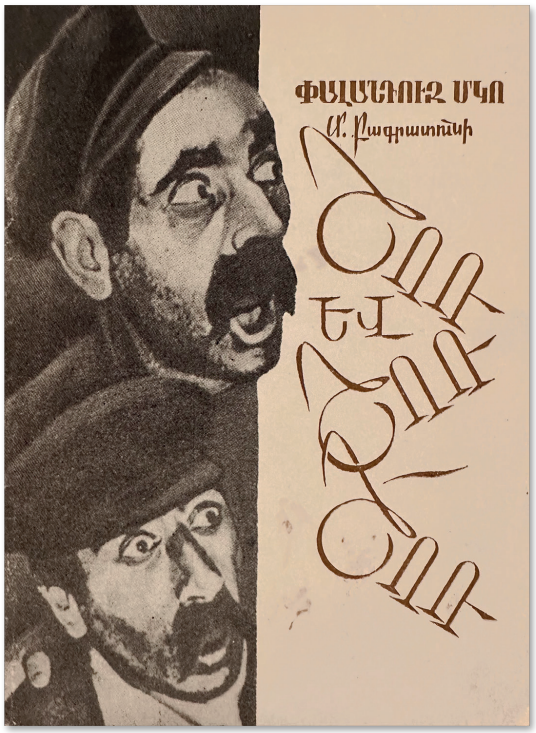


3) Nagorno-Karabakh (photo album). Dedication: 'His Excellency Grand Duke Roland I von Bagratuni Antonyan Antonevich of Boloz Aniyski, heir to the Great Armenian and Tsar's Throne. From 'Artsakh' rescue service to eternal memory'. Signed A. Grigoryan.

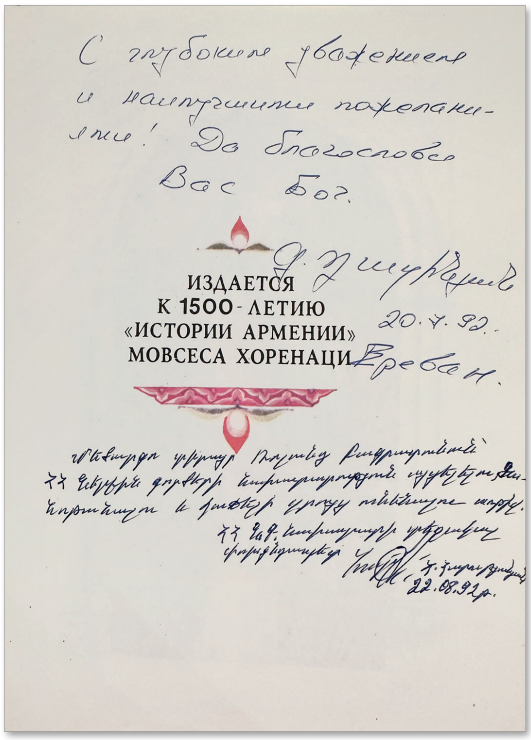
4) Pamphlet from the Nagorno-Karabakh State University at Stepankert, 1993. Dedication from the Rector of the University, A. Avanesyan: ' To the Grand Duke of the Kingdom of Armenia, esteemed Mr. Roland I Bagratuni-Antonyan-Antonevich on the occasion of his visit to the Nagorno-Karabakh State University. I hope that Your Majesty's arrival in Nagorno-Karabakh Republic will contribute towards a unified Armenian statehood'.

222. Further books on literature, politics and history from the library of Grand Prince Roland, many with dedications from the authors or from Armenian Government officials and the stamp of Prince Roland:

1) Wild Bee. Sasun Grigoryan. Yerevan, Publishing House of Soviet Writers, 1987. Dedication to Roland from the author;
2) Shor ev Shorshar, Palanduz Mko. M. Bagratuni. Yerevan, Publishing House of Soviet Writers, 1979. Dedication of author;
3) Voice of Justice. Ardenis. Anahit, Yerevan, 1992. Dedication (illegible);
4) History of Armenia. Movses Khorenatsi. Dedication from Deputy Minister for Internal Affairs Col. A. Harutyunyan 2/8/1992;
5) Dictionary of the Holy Scriptures. Fascimile of 1881 publication. Constantinople, Yerevan, Apollo Publishing House, 1992. Dedication, Father Vrtanes, Shushi, 8/7/1993.

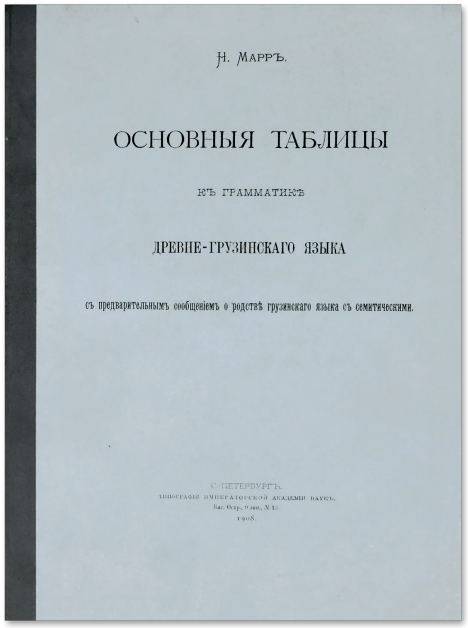






Georgian

223. Nikolai Marr's tables of Old Georgian language, 1908


Н. МАРРЪ.

ОСНОВНЫЯ ТАБЛИЦЫ

КЪ ГРАММАТИКѢ

ДРЕВНЕ-ГРУЗИНСКАГО ЯЗЫКА

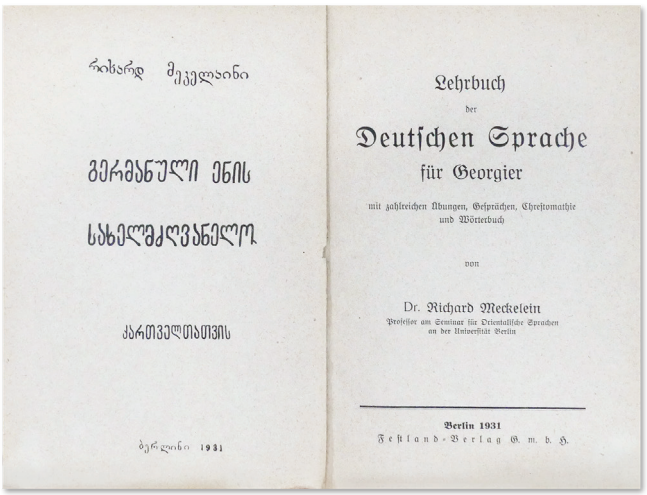
съ предварительнымъ сообщеніемъ о родствѣ грузинскаго языка съ семитическими.

С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
ТИПОГРАФІЯ ИМПЕРАТОРСКОЙ АКАДЕМІИ НАУКЪ.
Вас. Остр., 9 лин., № 12.
1908.

Tables for the Grammar of the Old Georgian Language, Osnovnyya Tablitsy k Grammatik Drevne-Gruzinskago Yazyka. Nikolai Marr. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1908. 6 pp (+ 14 pp + 16 pp) + 20 tables, 31 x 23 cm.

Nikolai Marr, born in Abkhazia of a Scottish father and a young local mother, is still remembered as a great scholar of the Georgian language. His work on the Old Georgian language is particularly recognised.

Original grey half-cloth covers. Fine copy.


Lehrbuch
der
Deutschen Sprache
für Georgier
mit zahlreichen Übungen, Gesprächen, Chrestomathie und Wörterbuch
von
Dr. Richard Meckelein
Professor am Seminar für Orientalische Sprachen an der Universität Berlin
Berlin 1931
Festland-Verlag G. m. b. H.

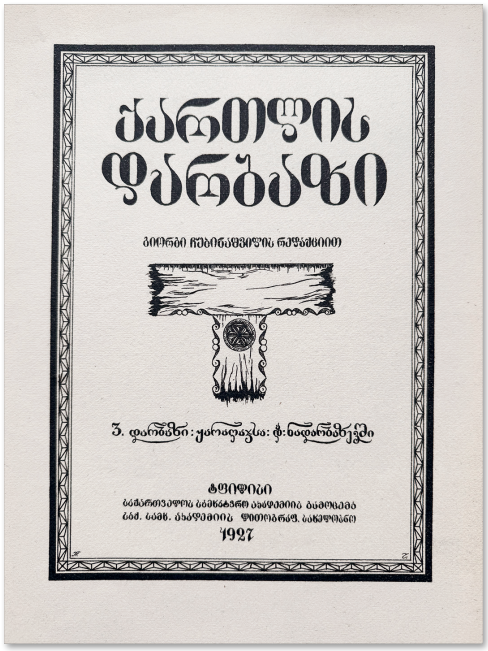
224. German grammar for Georgians, 1931

Lehrbuch der Deutschen Sprache für Georgisch. Dr Richard Mechelein. Berlin, Festland Verlag, 1931. (3) ff + 264 pp + 18 pp loose key to exercises in Georgian, 20 x 13 cm.

The book was a joint enterprise of the Commissariat for People's Education of the Georgian Soviet Republic and the German Society for Eastern European Studies in Berlin. The project was led by the Commissariat's Section for promoting foreign cultural links based in Tbilisi.

Original brown paper covers. Apart from small tear on spine and slightly detached first page, in excellent condition both externally and internally.

225. Classic work on traditional Georgian house styles in German and Georgian, 1927


ქართული
დარბაზი
1927

Georgian House Construction (Bilingual German-Georgian), Der Georgische Hausbau. Georg Tschubinascwili. Tiflis (Tbilisi), 1927. Published in four parts. Here parts 1,3,4 only. Part 1: (2) ff + IV pp + 5 plates; Part 3: (2) ff + IV pp + 8 plates; Part 4: (2) ff + IV pp + 7 plates.

Rare set of booklets on traditional house construction in Georgia. Tschubinascwili's work is still recognised today as the classic study of the subject.

In original decorative covers. Back and front covers separated with small tears. Interior very fine.

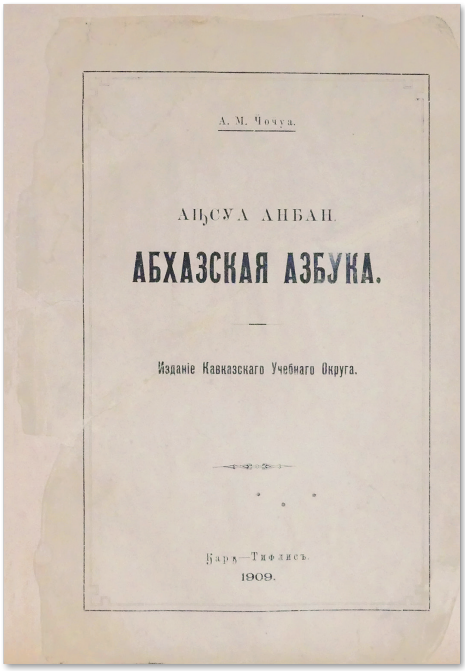
Abkhazian

226. Rare early grammar of Abkhazian, 1909

Abkhazian ABC, Abhazskaya Azbuka. Andrei Maksimovich Chochua (1879-1965). Tiflis (Tbilisi), 1909.

A very rare and unusual illustrated introduction to the Abkhazian language, using the old script. The language is not related to Georgian, although Abkhazia is legally on the territory of Georgia. During the Soviet times, Abkhazia was an autonomous region. The author Andrei Chochua was a school teacher, linguist and Soviet politician.

Original decorative paper covers. Fine copy.







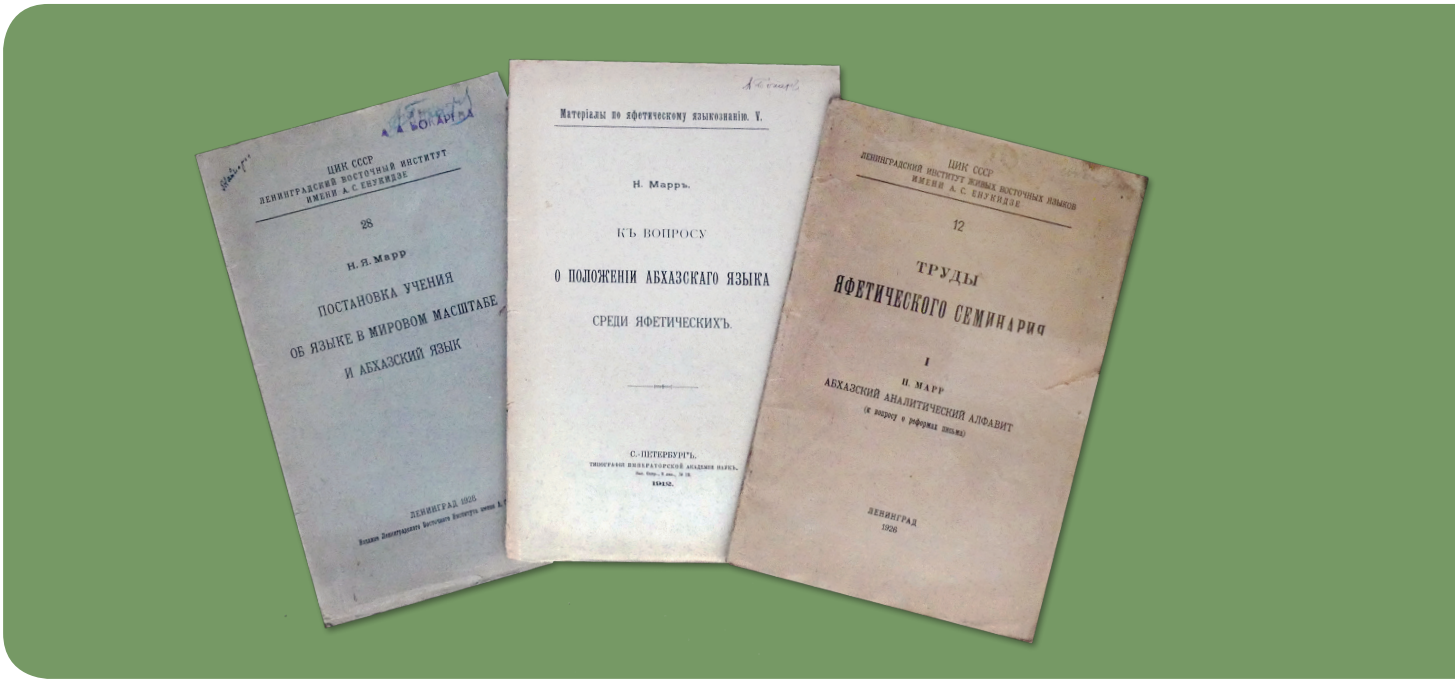
227. Works on Abkhazian by Georgian linguist Nikolai Marr, 1912–28

Three short booklets by Nikolai Marr on the Abkhazian language from the perspective of his linguistic theory of Japhetism. 1) K Voprosu o Polozhenii Abhazskago Yazika sredi Yafeticheskih (Questions regarding the Abkhazian Language from the Japhetic perspective). Nikolai Marr. No. 5 from the series Material for Japhetic Linguistics. St. Petersburg, Imperial Academy of Sciences, 1912. (2) ff + 51 pp, 25 x 17 cm. 2) Trudy Yafeticheskogo Seminariya (Annals of Japhetic Studies). No 1. Abkhazian Analytical Alaphabet. Leningrad, 1926. 52 pp, 24.5 x 16 cm. 3) Postanovka ucheniya ob yazyke v mirovom masshtabe i Abhazskii yazyk (Study of the Abkhazian language from the global perspective). Leningrad, 1928. 63 pp, 24.5 x 16 cm.

Nikolai Marr (1864-1934) was born in Abkhazia of a Scottish father and a Georgian mother. His father was 71 at his birth and his mother was around 20 years old. Not only was there a huge age gap between them, but they also did not have a common language.

Marr today is recognised in Georgia as a great linguist and in Abkhazia as a major national cultural icon. In addition to his work on Abkhazian and Old Georgian languages, he also developed the Japhetic theory that linked the languages of the Caucasus with Semitic languages of the Middle East. The theory was treated with scepticism by serious linguists but was widely supported for its ideological appeal by the Communist Party. However, in 1950 Japhetism fell out of favour when Stalin revised his views.

A series of soft-covered booklets all in fine condition.



These are all very rare, printed in editions of 500-1,000 and very few copies have survived.

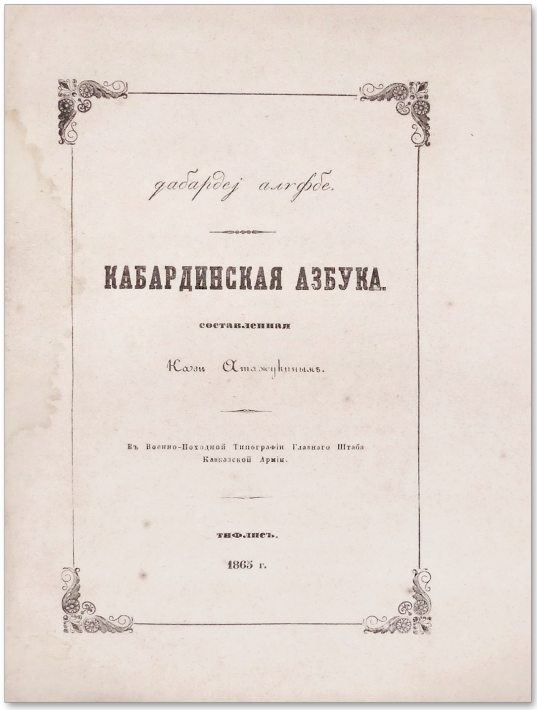
Kabardian

228. First Kabardian grammar, 1865

Kabardian ABC, Kabardinskaya Azbuka. Kazi Atazhukinov. Tiflis (Tbilisi), Military Campaign Printing House of the Caucasian High Command, 1865. 86 pp, 23 x 18 cm.

This is the first book published about the Kabardian language, a north-western Caucasian language which today has about 650,000 speakers mainly in the Russian republics of Kabaradia-Balkar and Kara-chay- Circassia. The language is also related to Adyghe. This book is little known and it appears to be a recording of a predominantly spoken language into a Cyrillic-based written form. The work was commissioned for military purposes and was purely practical. In 1923, a form of the language in Latin script emerged but it was replaced by Cyrillic as in other Soviet republics. There is also an eccentric view that Kabardian is related to Hungarian, which was researched by Gabor Balint Illyes de Szentka-tolna in his Lexicon Cabardico-Hungarico-Latinum, Kolozsvar, 1904.

Paper covers with light stain. Uncut, text detached from cover. Fine condition.





This booklet is very rare with no copy known in public collections. It had a print run of only 1,000 copies.

Chechen

229. Chechen tales for Children, 1928

Tales for Children, Berin Türiniş. A. Salmurzayev. Noxcin (Grozny), Izdatelstvo Serlo, 1928. 20 pp, 23 x 14.8 cm.

A very rare and unusual short booklet of children's tales in the Chechen language. Its author, Magomed Salmurzajev, was one of the founders of modern Chechen literature, which even in the 1920s had a strong nationalist and non-Soviet character. The text is written in Latin script was only used in the period 1925-38 after which it was suppressed and replaced by Cyrillic. Earlier the Chechen language was written with an Arabic script.

Pink paper covers in very fine condition.

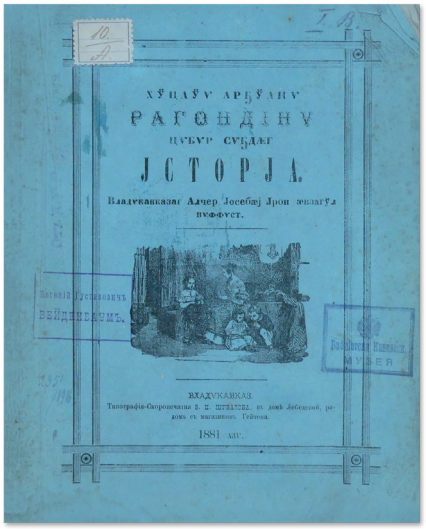
Ossetian

230. Old Testament stories in Ossetian, 1881

Tales from the Old Testament. Evgenii Gustavovid Veidenbaum. Vladikavkaz, Skorotipografia, 1881.

Ossetia is divided into two parts today, North Ossetia, in the Russian Federation and South Ossetia, legally part of Georgia. The author, Evgenii Vaidenbaum (1845-1918), was a Russian ethnographer, Caucasian scholar and President of the Caucasian Ethnographic Commission.

Thin paper covers with small tear at back with no loss.



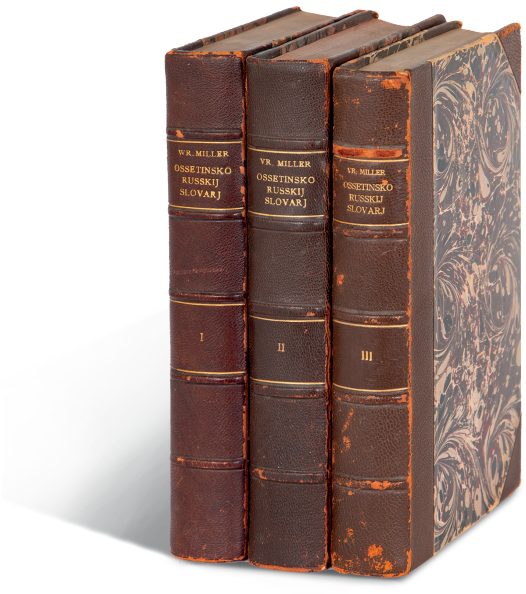
Old library stamp, Biblioteka Kavkaz Myser. Books in Ossetian from this period are very rare.

231. Miller's monumental Ossetian–Russian–German dictionary, 1927–34

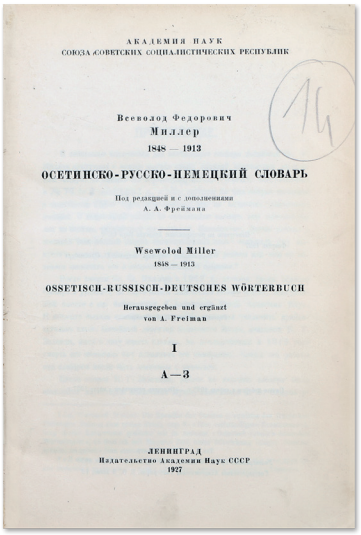
Ossetian-Russian-German Dictionary. Wsewold Miller, edited and expanded by A. Freiman. Leningrad, Press of the USSR Academy of Sciences. Three volumes: 1927, 1929, 1934. Vol 1: (2) ff + XIII pp + 1-618 pp; Vol 2: 619-1176 pp; Vol 3: 1177-1729 pp. All volumes uniform size: 23 x 15 cm.

Miller's landmark work has remained the one of the most important studies of the Ossetian language. Miller was born in 1848 and died in 1912, and his work which was unpublished, was further developed and edited for publication in the Soviet Union by A. A. Freiman.

Contemporary half-leather binding by Weichner Geza, book binder, Budapest. Third volume preserves the original front cover. Condition excellent. Some wear on binding and 10 cm split on one side of spine on Vol 2.







Very rare complete in three volumes. Edition of only 1050 copies.

Azerbaijani

232. First copies of Communist Youth magazine Pioneer in Azerbaijani, 1927

Five copies of the Soviet youth magazine Pioneer from the first year of publication in Azerbaijani. 1927. Numbers 3, 4, 5/6, 7/8 and 9. 35 x 26.5 cm.

Beautiful colourful cover designs. The text is written both with Arabic and modern Azeri script. During the Russian Empire there was very little printing in the local language as it was felt that the Ottomans would use the written word to spread their influence in an era of Russian-Turkish tension. The Azerbaijani language is very close to Turkish. As is to be expected, the magazines contained anti-capitalist propaganda and encouragement to challenge traditional Muslim values which were seen as a barrier to modernisation.

All five issues are in very fine condition.












FRANCISCI PARIZ PAPAI
DICTIONARIUM
MANUALE
Latino-Ungaricum
et
Ungarico-Latinum

Hungarian: An Isolated Language in Search of Its Roots

Books in Hungarian regularly appeared in the 16th century, but the language took its modern form only at the end of the 18th century under the influence of the European Enlightenment. It underwent a process of renewal, developing consistent grammar and modern vocabulary. The Hungarian language also became a focus of emerging nationalism, as its usage within areas under Hungarian control conflicted with local languages of national groups, notably in Slovakia, Romania, and Croatia. There was also debate about the origins of Hungarian. In 1770, the link with Finnish and Sami was first established, but this has not always been accepted, with some postulating Turkish, Greek, and even African roots.

Highlights

- Szenci Molnár, first grammar of Hungarian, 1610
- Szenci Molnár, Hungarian–Latin dictionary, 1621
- Samuel Gyarmathi, Enlightenment Hungarian grammar Okoskodva Tanító Nyelvmester, 1794.
- Hunyadi László, by György Bessenyei, first edition 1772
- Sajnovics, first edition of his work linking Hungarian to Lappish/Finnish, Copenhagen, 1770

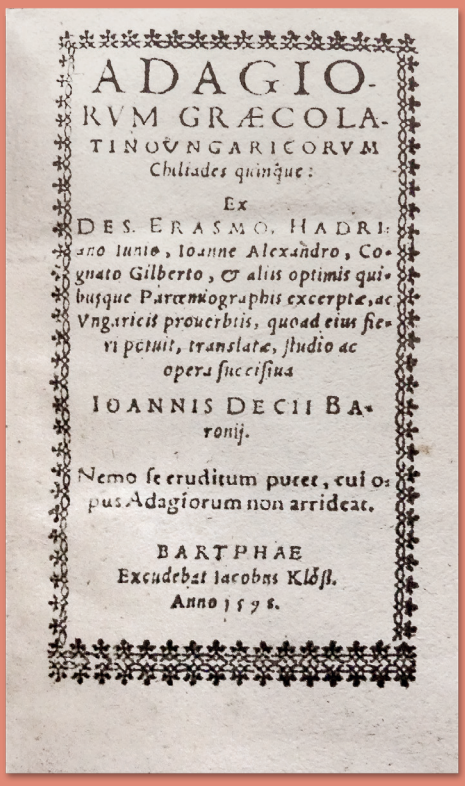
Collections of Hungarian Proverbs and Sayings

233. First collection of Hungarian proverbs, 1598

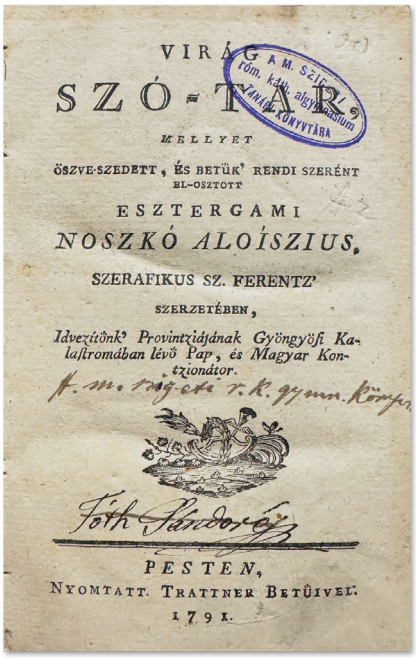
Adagiorum Graecolatinoungaricorum... Ex Erasmo, Hadriano Iunio, Ioanne Alexandro... (A collection of Greek, Latin and Hungarian proverbs taken from Erasmus and others). Janos Baranyai Decsi. Bartfa, Klöss, 1598. (18) pp + (127) pp + 128-424 + (1) pp, 13.4 x 7.8 cm.

A very rare, important milestone in the history of the Hungarian language. The author, Janos Baranyai Decsi was one of the foremost Hungarian intellectual figures of the 16th century. He wrote works on law, history and philosophy, wrote verses in Latin and Greek and translated the classics into Hungarian. He studied in Wittenberg and Strasbourg and worked as the director of a school in Marosvasarhely (Targu Mures). He was a representative of the Humanist school of Erasmus and he used Erasmus' collection of 3000 proverbs and sayings as the basis for this book. Here he takes his own collection of Hungarian sayings and compares them with similar sayings in Latin and Greek. This book is extremely rare and was probably only printed in 200 or 300 copies. It is the first collection of Hungarian proverbs and an important milestone in the evolution of the Hungarian language. The publisher was Jakob Klöss who produced the book at his printing press in Barfa, a small town, today Bardejov, on the Slovak-Polish border. Decsi's work was mentioned and quoted by Albert Szenci Molnar in the 1611 second edition of his Hungarian-Latin Dictionary, but it is probable that he never saw a copy as he quotes the title incorrectly. The book is so rare that for a long time the proverbs collected by Decsi were attributed to Szenci Molnar. Even in the 19th century, the book was referred to as 'unknown'. A great rarity as only three copies are known in institutional libraries.

Original repaired vellum binding. The book is missing three leaves which are replaced in facsimile. There is some light staining and some leaves have small repairs.


ADAGIO-
RVM GRÆCOLA-
TINOVNGARICORVM
Chiliades quinque:
Ex
DES. ERASMO, HADRI-
ano Iunio, Ioanne Alexandro, Co-
gnato Gilberto, & aliis optimis qui-
busque Paræmiographis excerptæ, ac
Vngaricis prouerbiis, quoad eius fie-
ri potuit, translatæ, studio ac
opera succisiua
IOANNIS DECII BA-
ronij.
Nemo se eruditum putet, cui o-
pus Adagiorum non arrideat.
BARTPHAE
Excudebat Iacobus Klöss.
Anno 1598.

Of extreme rarity and importance for the development of the Hungarian language.


VIRÁG
SZÓ-TÁR,
MELLYET
ÖSZVE-SZEDETT, ÉS BETŰK' RENDI SZERÉNT
EL-OSZTOTT
ESZTERGAMI
NOSZKÓ ALOÍSZIUS,
SZERAFIKUS SZ. FERENTZ'
SZERZETÉBEN,
Idvezítőnk' Provintziájának Gyöngyösi Kalastromában lévő Pap, és Magyar Kontzionátor.
PESTEN,
NYOMTATT. TRATTNER BETŰIVEL.
1791.

234. A scarce 18th Century collection of Hungarian proverbs and sayings

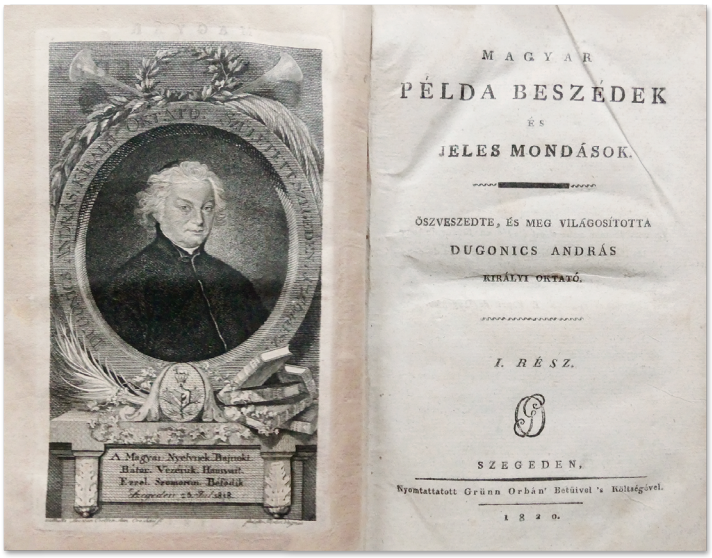
Virág Szótár mellyet összeszedett és betűk rendi serént elosztott (Dictionary of Flowers, collected and alphabetically arranged) by Alajos Noszkó, Franciscan monk of Esztergom. Pest, Trattner, 1791. 340 pp + (5) ff + (5) index + (1) errata. 19 x 11.6 cm.

A collection of Hungarian synonyms, phrases and proverbs which were intended for use in schools to assist the teaching of Latin. Sayings are arranged alphabetically with a Latin translation of each section heading e.g. marriage is headed: 'házasság, matrimonium'.

235. Andras Dugonics' book of Hungarian sayings and proverbs, 1820

Magyar Példa Beszédek es Jeles Mondások (Examples of Hungarian conversations and notable sayings). Andras Dugonics. Szeged, Grünn Orban, 1820. XXXII pp + 352 pp, 20.2 x 12.5 cm. Includes a frontispiece engraving of Dugonics.

Andras Dugonics was born in Szeged in 1740 and, although his mother tongue was Croatian, he was considered a Hungarian patriot who contributed to the development of the language and its usage in government and official life. He studied in Buda and later taught language, mathematics and philosophy in Nitra and Medias (today part of Slovakia and Romania). Dugonics was well-respected by other members of the Hungarian language renewal movement such as Ferenc Kazinczy. He also wrote novels and translations, notably Homer's Odyssey. This collection of over 10,000 proverbs was collected over 40 years. The book appeared two years after his death in 1820 and is considered a major contribution to the understanding of Hungarian culture.


MAGYAR
PÉLDA BESZÉDEK
ÉS
JELES MONDÁSOK.
ÖSZVESZEDTE, ÉS MEG VILÁGOSÍTOTTA
DUGONICS ANDRÁS
KIRÁLYI ORTATÓ.
I. RÉSZ.
SZEGEDEN,
Nyomtattatott Grünn Orbán' Betűivel 's Költségével.
1820.

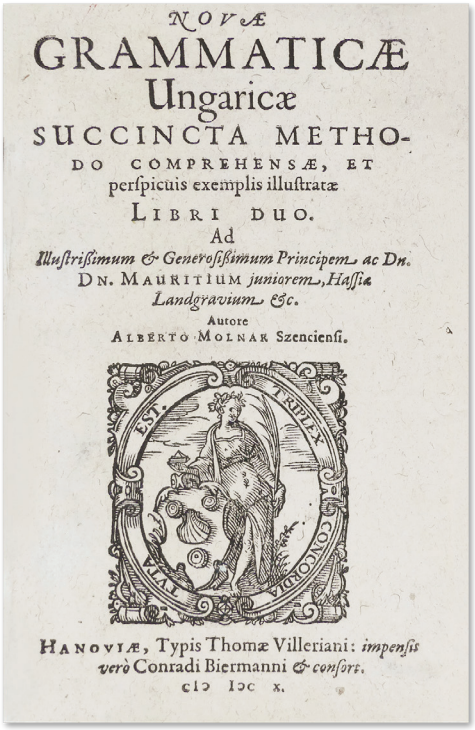
Contemporary brown half-leather binding with gilt decorated spine. Covers show signs of wear but interior is very fine with minimal foxing.

236. Szenci Molnár's first modern grammar of Hungarian, 1610

Hungarian Grammar briefly explained with relevant examples, Grammaticae Ungaricae succinta methodo comprehensae et perspicuis exemplis illustratae Libri Duo. Albert Szenci Molnar. Hanau, Conrad Biermann, 1610. 202 pp, 15.5 x 9.9 cm.

The first modern, comprehensive grammar of the Hungarian language. Molnar was born in Szenc in today's Slovakia in 1573 and died in Cluj in 1623. He was known as a linguist, translator and author/editor of religious books including the Karoly Bible and a Psalter. He spent much of his life abroad, mainly in Germany, where his works appeared and where he came into contact with leading intellectuals of his age, including Johannes Kepler and Martin Opitz. His principal work was the Hungarian-Latin dictionary, which remained in use, with amendments, until the 19th century.

Contemporary white boards. Title page loose but not detached. Heavily trimmed, in some cases with minor text loss.

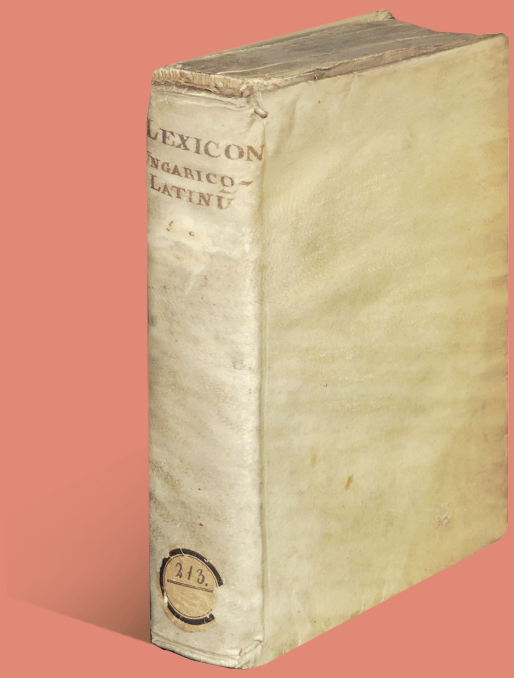

NOVÆ
GRAMMATICÆ
Ungaricæ
SUCCINCTA METHO-
DO COMPREHENSÆ, ET
perſpicuis exemplis illuſtratæ
LIBRI DUO.
Ad
Illuſtriſſimum & Generoſiſſimum Principem, ac Dn.
DN. MAURITIUM *juniorem, Haſſiæ*
Landgravium, &c.
Autore
ALBERTO MOLNAR Szencienſi.
EST TRIPLEX CONCORDIA FRATRUM
HANOVIÆ, Typis Thomæ Villeriani: *impenſis*
verò Conradi Biermanni *& conſort.*
CIↃ IↃC X.

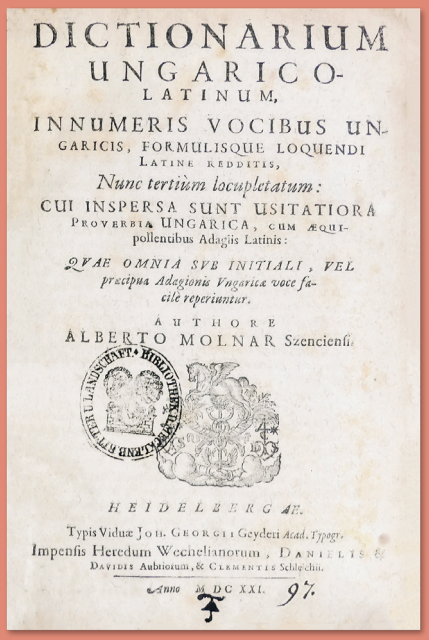
237. Szenci Molnár's Hungarian–Latin dictionary, 1621

Hungarian-Latin dictionary with numerous Hungarian words and expressions rendered into Latin, Dictionarium Ungaro-Latinum innumeris vocibus ungaricis formulisque loquendi Latinis redditis. Szenci Molnár Albert. Third Edition. Heidelberg, David and Daniel Aubry and Clemens Schleich. 368 pp. Bound with: 1) Syllecta scholastica (A selection of writing on pedagogic subjects). Heidelberg, David and Daniel Aubry and Clemens Schleich, 1621. 44 pp; 2) Institutio Iuventutis in Pedagogiis illustribus inferioris palatinatus (The syllabus for the education of young people in renowned schools in the Lower Palatinate). Heidelberg, David and Daniel Aubry and Clemens Schleich, 1621. 64 pp. 18 x 12 cm.

The third edition of the most important early dictionary of Hungarian, which appeared for the first time in 1604. There were two parts to the dictionary, which were sold separately, the second part was Hungarian-Greek (in the second edition). This copy is a rare complete copy of the Latin Dictionary. It also includes the two supplementary short works on pedagogic subjects which belong to the work, but are often incomplete or just simply missing. The Latin part of the dictionary was more frequently used as it was the language used in Hungarian public administration.

Contemporary parchment binding with title in ink on the spine. Very fine copy with browning and some light water-staining.



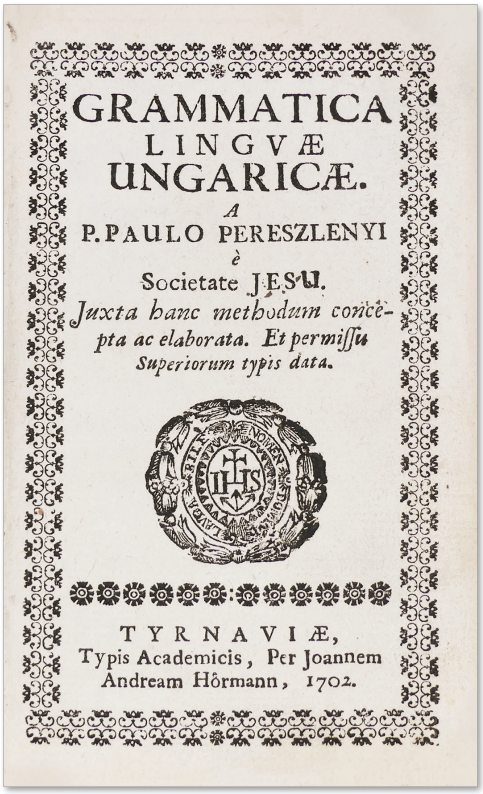

DICTIONARIUM
UNGARICO-
LATINUM,
INNUMERIS VOCIBUS UN-
GARICIS, FORMULISQUE LOQUENDI
LATINE REDDITIS,
Nunc tertiùm locupletatum:
CUI INSPERSA SUNT USITATIORA
PROVERBIA UNGARICA, CUM ÆQUI-
pollentibus Adagiis Latinis:
QVAE OMNIA SVE INITIALI, VEL
præcipua Adagionis Vngaricæ voce fa-
cilè reperiuntur.
AUTHORE
ALBERTO MOLNAR Szencienſi.
HEIDELBERGÆ.
Typis Viduæ Joh. GEORGII Geydeni *Acad. Typogr.*
Impenſis Heredum Wechelianorum, DANIELIS &
DAVIDIS Aubriorum, & CLEMENTIS Schlechii.
Anno M DC XXI.

238. Most important early 18th century Hungarian grammar, 1702

Grammar of the Hungarian language, Grammatica Linguae Ungaricae. Pál Pereszlényi. Tyrnaviae (Trnava), Andreas Hörmann, 1702. 166 pp, 15 x 9.1 cm.

Pál Pereszlényi was born in Pereszleny in modern Slovakia in 1631 and died in Banska Bistrica in 1689. He was a priest and teacher and studied Latin, Theology and Hebrew at the Jesuit College at Nagyszombat (Trnava). The first edition of his grammar of Hungarian was published in 1687. In that edition of only 40 pages, he drew parallels between Hungarian and Hebrew. This second edition is more comprehensive and more of an update of the Szenci Molnár grammar without references to Hebrew. This is perhaps the second most important grammar of the early period.

Skilfully restored 19th century blind stamp decorative binding. Interior very clean. An excellent copy.


GRAMMATICA
LINGVÆ
UNGARICÆ.
A
P. PAULO PERESZLENYI
è
Societate JESU.
Juxta hanc methodum concè-
pta ac elaborata. Et permiſſu
Superiorum typis data.
TYRNAVIÆ,
Typis Academicis, Per Joannem
Andream Hörmann, 1702.

Ex libris Pal Ferenc. RMK 2128.

239. First edition of the Páriz-Pápai Hungarian-Latin dictionary, 1706

Latin-Hungarian and Hungarian-Latin Dictionary, Latino-Ungaricum and Ungarico-Latinum. Ferenc Pariz Papai. Leutschoviae (Levoča), 1708. Part 1: (10) ff + 622 pp + (1) ff; Part 2: (1) ff + 278 pp + (2) ff. Bound with: Observationes Orthographico-Grammaticae (Orthographic -Grammatical observations). János Tsetsi. (1) ff + 10 pp. At the end of the book (1) p errata relating to the dictionary. 21.5 x 13.7 cm.



Although he used the Szenci Molnár dictionary as a model, in his introduction Ferenc Pariz Papai insists that he is taking a new approach. His dictionary was used as the standard in 18th century Hungary and continued to be used, alongside Szenci Molnár, until the era of the language reform, which saw a number of new dictionaries emerging, culminating in the Fogarasi-Czuczor dictionary of 1862. Later in the 18th century, several new editions of this dictionary appeared and in 1767 Peter Bod expanded the dictionary to include German. In the Library I also have the second Peter Bod edition published in Nagy Szeben (Sibiu), 1772. Pariz Papai was a doctor and scholar who was born in Transylvania in 1649 and died in 1716. He also wrote about medical and ecclesiastical subjects but the dictionary was his major work.

Very fine copy in contemporary full leather binding. Very clean copy with some ownership notes and stamps. Minimal foxing.


DICTIONARIUM
LATINO-HUNGARICUM,
Succum & medullam purioris Latinitatis, ejúsque genuinam in Lingvam Hungaricam conversionem, ad mentem & sensum proprium Scriptorum Classicorum, exhibens:
Indefesso XV. *Annorum labore, subcisivis, ab ordinariis negotiis, temporibus collectum, & in hoc Corpus coactum,*
à
FRANCISCO PARIZ PAPAI,
Medicinæ Doctore, Ejusdémq; Facultatis, in Celeberrima Academia Basileensi, Assessore; & in Illustri Collegio Nagy-Enyediensi Professore Publico,
LEUTSCHOVIÆ,
Apud Hæredes SAMUELIS BREWER,
Annô M DCC VIII.



Stamp of the Milkovics-Zamory library. Bought from Prof. Zoltan Eder (1931-2020), a leading scholar of the history of the Hungarian language. Book contains a dedication on the loose fly leaf to Prof. Eder's wife Kati on the occasion of her name day in 2014.

240. Later edition of Páriz–Pápai dictionary including German, 1782

Dictionarium Manuale Latino-Ungaricae. Peter Bod. Cibii (Sibiu), Samuelis Sardi & Martini Hofmeister, 1782. Part 1: 2 title pages + (16) ff + 648 pp + appendix Calendarum Romanum; Part 2: (2) pp + 404 pp + (2) ff. Tsetsi János Osevationes Orthographico-Grammaticae: 12 pp + (4) pp, 22.6 x 15 cm.



The second edition of Peter Bod's expanded edition of the Páriz-Pápai dictionary, which includes the addition of German to make it the most important tri-lingual Latin-Hungarian-German dictionary. It should not be forgotten that Latin remained the sole official language of Hungary until 1836, when Hungarian achieved joint status. Hungarian became the sole official language in 1844. The dictionary was an important tool for communication within the Hapsburg Empire and the Hungarian lands. Peter Bod (1712-1769) was a Transylvanian Protestant priest and scholar who studied theology at Leyden, and whose most important achievement was a lexicon of Hungarian writers, Magyar Athenas (1766), in which he described the lives and writings of 528 Hungarian writers and identified a further 62 anonymous works. He also wrote about the history of the Hungarian church.

Very fine full brown binding in excellent condition. Slight wear on spine, very light foxing internally.


DICTIONARIUM
LATINO-HUNGARICUM,
Succum & medullam purioris Latinitatis, ejusque genuinam in Lingvam Hungaricam converſionem, ad mentem & ſenſum proprium Scriptorum Claſſicorum, exhibens:
Indefeſſo XV. Annorum labore, ſubſeſivis, ab ordinariis negotiis, temporibus collectum, & in hoc Corpus coactum
à
FRANCISCO PÁRIZ PÁPAI,
Medicinæ Doctore, Ejusdemque Facultatis in celeberrima Academia Basiliensi Aſſeſſore & in Illuſtri Collegio Nagy-Enyediensi Profeſſore Publico.
Nunc vero
Proverbiis ſelectioribus interſperſis, Glossariolo voces Medii & Notæ ævi, in Hiſtoriis, & Regum Hunhariae Decretis occurrentes, inſolentiaeve, &c. explicante, Nominibus Propriis apud Hungaros uſitatis, Nummorum Hungaricorum, Hebraeorum, Graecorum, Romanorum Tabellis, Siglarum Romanarum Expoſitione, aliisque neceſſariis & jucundis Accessionibus locupletatum
intentione ac labore
PETRI BOD,
de F. Tsernáton, V. D. Miniſtri M. Igenienſis.
Novæ huic Editioni nunc primum addita eſt Lingva Germanica in Parte poſteriore.
CIBINI
Sumtibus SAMUELIS SÁRDI & MARTINI
Cæſ. Reg. Privilegiati Typographi, & Bibliopolæ
1782



Ex libris Epplenyi Gabor.

241. First Hungarian translation of the Greek Orthodox Evangelion, 1802



Gospels and Epistles which are read on Sundays and feast days throughout the year in the Eastern not united Greek Catholic Church, together with the lives of the Virgin Mary and other saints (Hungarian). Evangeliomok és epistolak, mellyeket esztendő által olvastat az Nap-Keleti nem egyesült Görög Keresztény anyaszentegyház vasárnapon és némelly jeles ünnepeken és a Boldogságos Szüz Máriának némelly Szenteknek élete. Vác, Theodor Steriady, 1802. 199 pp + 120 pp, 21.2 x 16.8 cm.

The purpose of the translation was to make the Orthodox Evangelion accessible to Greek Orthodox worshippers in Hungary. The Evangelion contains extracts from Gospels and Epistles to be used in Sunday services and specific saints' feast days. The motivation was that there were generations of Greeks and particularly Serbs in Hungary who did not understand Greek or Church Slavonic. This is consistent with moves in other parts of the Orthodox world to make key texts available in the vernacular. The translation was financed by Theodor Steriady, a merchant from Tata and sent to Vác for printing. In his introduction, Steriady emphasises that the purpose of the book is to ensure widespread accessibility and understanding of services to all worshipers. The book is divided into two parts, both with distinct pagination, the first part is the Evangelion and the second the lives of saints. The book has a frontispiece depicting an Orthodox icon with a text underneath in Greek and Latin. The Greek text is curious as it is written in Latin script and it is in Modern Greek, which is never found in religious texts. The book is an interesting example of multiculturalism in Hungary and the broader movement to make worshiping more meaningful through vernacular translations.

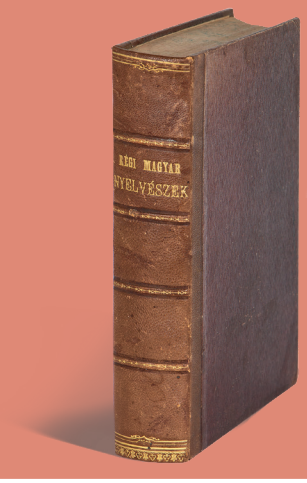
Heavily worn full leather contemporary binding, with loose but attached front cover. Small loss to sides and top and bottom of the spine. There are extensive manuscript notes in Hungarian and Serbian. Overall the book has obviously been heavily used but it has authenic charm and patina, which is why I did not have it repaired.

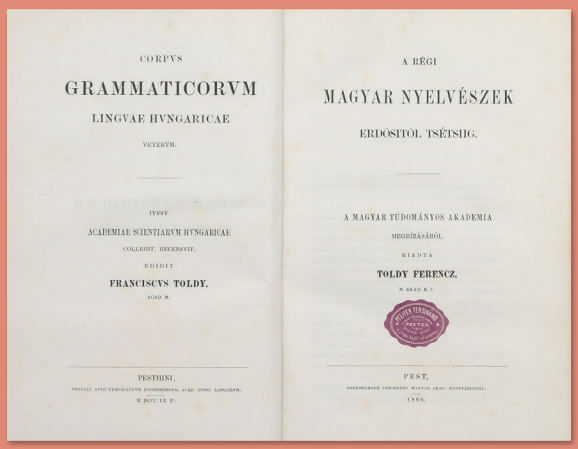
242. Fine copy of a compendium of all Hungarain grammars from 1539–1708

Old Hungarian Linguists from Erdősi to Tsétsi, Régi Magyar Nyelvészek Erdősitől Tsétsiig. Edited by Ferencz Toldi. Pest, Ferdinand Eggenberger, 1866. XVIII pp + 717 pp, 23.5 x 15.2 cm.

A compendium of all early Hungarian grammars from 1539-1708. It was edited by Ferenc Toldi under the direction of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Very fine copy in fresh brown half-leather binding. Inside light foxing.





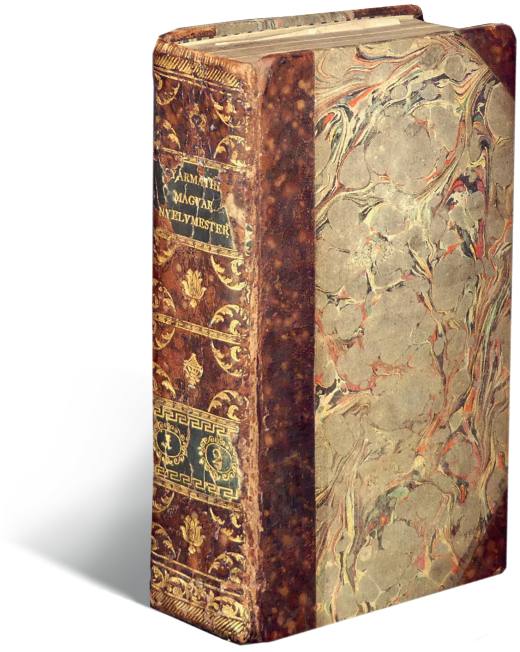
The Hungarian Enlightenment and language reform – grammars from the late 18th and early 19th centuries

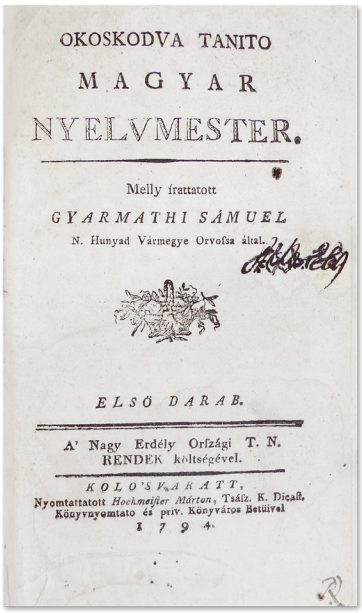
243. Very rare Hungarian grammar based on the principles of the German Enlightenment by a pioneer of Finno-Ugric studies, 1794

The rationally taught guide to Hungarian, Okoskodva Tanito Magyar Nyelvmester. Sámuel Gyarmathi. Kolosvar (Cluj), Márton Hochmeister, 1794. XXXIV pp + 396 pp + (1) p errata + 278 pp, 20.2 x 12.3 cm.

An important and rare grammar of the Hungarian language, as it was the first grammar to be inspired by the European Enlightenment. Prof Zoltan Eder, whose copy this used to be, wrote about the grammar and traced its origins and structure to a French Grammar (Grammar Raisonnee) written in German in Halle in 1758, entitled Französische Sprachlehre nach der Methode und Ordnung der Langischen Grammatik. Halle was an important centre for the development of philosophy during the German Enlightenment. A copy of this book, which is also very rare, is in my library. Gyarmathy was a doctor in Transylvania and also a linguist, working with Count Bethlen as family physician and tutor to his children. He accompanied János Sajnovics on his journey to Lapland in 1763, after which Sajnovics wrote his landmark treatise on the similarities between Hungarian and Lappish and thus establishing the Finno-Ugric connection between Hungarian, Finnish and the Ugric languages. Gyarmathy took this further in his famous 1799 book, Affinitas Linguae Hungaricae cum Linguis Fennicae Originis Grammatice Demonstrata. The latter book was developed during his period of study at Göttingen University, which at the time was a leading centre for comparative linguistics.

Very fine original half-leather binding, with decorative spine with title label. Binding shows signs of wear due to time but it preserves its original elegance and patina. Interior is very clean, with light browning




OKOSKODVA TANITO
MAGYAR
NYELVMESTER.
Melly írattatott
GYARMATHI SÁMUEL
N. Hunyad Vármegye Orvosa által.
ELSÖ DARAB.
A' Nagy Erdély Országi T. N.
RENDEK költségével.
KOLOSVÁRATT,
Nyomtattatott Hochmeister Márton, Tsász. K. Dicast. Könyvnyomtato és priv. Könyváros Betüivel
1794.

Old ownership mark on title page. Handwritten dedication from Prof Zoltán Éder to his wife Kati, to celebrate their wedding anniversary, 30 May 2012. Prof Éder is considered the leading authority on Gyarmathi's linguistic work. Very rare, few copies traced.

244. Rare French grammar in German that was the basis of Gyarmathi's work – an important representation of the Halle School of Enlightenment philosophy, 1758

Improved rational grammar or a simplified French course based on the method and structure of Lange's Grammar, Verbesserte Grammaire Raisonne oder erleichterte Französische Sprachlehre nach der Methode und Ordnung der Langischen Grammatik eingerichtet. Second edition enlarged with an index. Halle, Verlag des Waisenhauses, 1758. (12) ff + 710 pp + (13) ff, 20 x 12.8 cm.

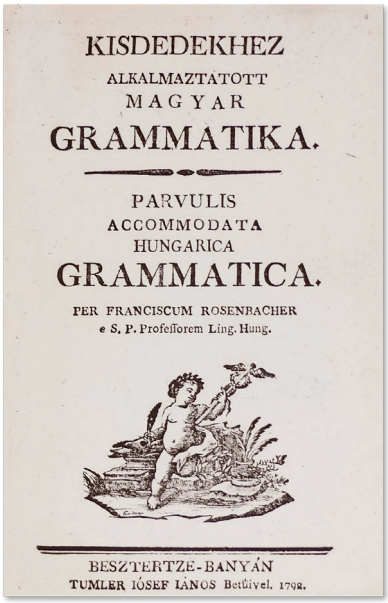
Although French grammars written in the 18th century are quite common, this particular grammar is important for its intellectual achievement, rarity and influence on the efforts to modernise the Hungarian language during the Hungarian Enlightenment. The book had a direct influence on both Gyarmathi and Verseghy, with Gyarmathi translating significant parts of the book directly. The grammar provided a new rational approach to the study of language focusing on the individual characteristics of each language, rather than applying a rigid general template. Prof Zoltan Eder, in an important study, demonstrated the broad similarities between this work and Gyarmathi's Grammar. Eder also commented on the rarity of this work and his difficulty in finding a copy for research purposes. Eventually a copy was discovered at the Bayrische Staatsbibliothek. Joachim Lange (1670-1744), the author of this Grammar, was a German Protestant theologian and philosopher who became Professor of Theology at the University of Halle in 1709. He opposed the teachings of the great German Enlightenment philosopher, Christian Wolff.

Half-leather binding, showing signs of time-related wear with edges and one small part of the spine worn through. An elegant book that communicates its wisdom and rarity. Interior very clean with no marks. An excellent copy.


Verbesserte
GRAMMAIRE RAISONNEE,
Oder:
Erleichterte
Französische
Sprachlehre,
Nach der
Methode und Ordnung
der
Langischen Grammatic
eingerichtet.
Zwote und mit einem Register vermehrte Auflage.
Halle,
Im Verlag des Waysenhauses, 1758.

Few copies known.
One copy in the Bayrische Staatsbibliothek.

245. A Hungarian grammar for children published in Besztercebánya (Banska Bistrica), today Slovakia, 1792

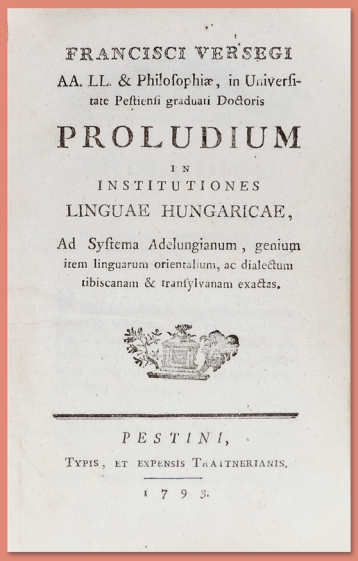

KISDEDEKHEZ
ALKALMAZTATOTT
MAGYAR
GRAMMATIKA.
PARVULIS
ACCOMMODATA
HUNGARICA
GRAMMATICA.
PER FRANCISCUM ROSENBACHER
e S. P. Professorem Ling. Hung.
BESZTERTZE-BANYÁN
TUMLER IÓSEF IÁNOS Betűivel. 1792.

Hungarian grammar adapted for children, Kisdedekhez alkalmoztatott Magyar Grammatika. Parvulus accommodata hungarica grammatica. Ferenc Rosenbacher, Professor of Hungarian Language at the Piarist Order. Bisztertze-Banya (Banska Bistrica), Tumler, Iosef Ianos, 1792. 263 pp, 18.2 x 12.2 cm.

A school book to teach the Hungarian language to children, written by a Piarist monk. The explanatory text is written in Latin, which was the official language of the church and administration in Hungary. In his introduction to this book, the author expresses his patriotic motivation for teaching Hungarian. He reflects the views of many who promoted the renewal and reformation of the Hungarian language: that Hungarian needs to be structured, modernised, and standardised in order to gain a place as a respected language alongside the other cultures in Europe.

Contemporary blind grey boards.

246. Ferenc Verseghy's first book on Hungarian language reform drawing on the principles of the German, Adelung, 1793


FRANCISCI VERSEGI
AA. LL. & Philoſophiæ, in Univerſitate Peſtienſi graduati Doctoris
PROLUDIUM
IN
INSTITUTIONES
LINGUAE HUNGARICAE,
Ad Syſtema Adelungianum, genium item linguarum orientalium, ac dialectum tibiscanam & tranſylvanam exactas.
PESTINI,
TYPIS, ET EXPENSIS TRATTNERIANIS.
1793.

Introduction to the elements of the Hungarian Language based on the system of Adelung, Proludium in institutiones Linguae Hungaricae ad Systema Adelungianum. Ferenc Verseghy. Pest, Trattner, 1793. 88 pp, 18.8 x 12 cm.

Verseghy was one the most important grammarians of the period of the Hungarian Enlightenment and language renewal. In this book, which was his first statement on language reform, Verseghy refers to Adelung, the great German linguist, whose grammars of German and Latin were used as models for other languages.

Late 19th century half-cloth binding with leather title label on spine. Slight bumping, minimal staining and very occasional pencil marks.

247. Hungarian grammar for the large German community of Buda, 1793

Hungarian grammar for use in Hungarian national schools, Magyar Grammatika vagy is haza nyelvnek gyükeres megtanúlására való intézet ugyan a Magyar Nemzeti oskolák számára. Anonymous. Buda, Royal Academy, 1793. 263 pp, 18.5 x 11.3 cm.

A school book that first appeared in 1781, using German as the medium of instruction to teach the Hungarian language. There was a further edition of this book released in 1809.

Full leather binding with scratches on the surface. Interior very clean, slight foxing and small worm holes.


MAGYAR
GRAMMATICA
VAGY-IS
HAZA NYELVNEK
GYÜKERES MEG-TANÚLÁSÁRA VALÓ
INTÉZET
UGYAN
A'
MAGYAR NEMZETI
OSKOLÁK' SZÁMÁRA.
Cum ſpecial. privil. Sac. Cæſ. Regiæ Apoſt. Maj.
Az árra köttetlennek 18 krajtzár.
DRAGOJLO BARUN KUSLAN
BUDÁN,
A' KIRÀLYI AKADEMIÁNAK BETÜIVEL.
MDCCXCIII.

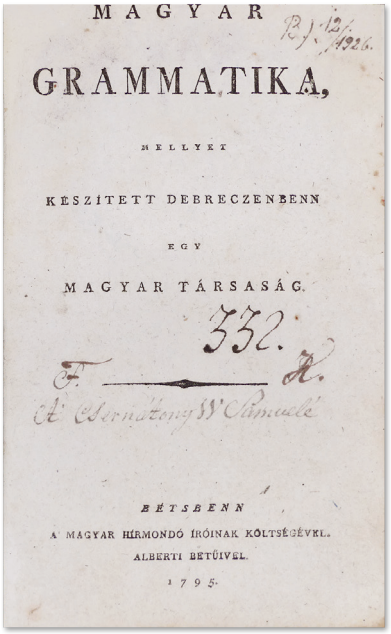
Library stamp of Baron Dragojlo Kuslan, a lawyer and notary who practised in Zagreb, Varazdin and Pest. He was active in politics and was a member of the Ilyrian Party. In 1847, he sided with the aristocratic party which opposed the replacement of Latin as the official language with Croatian.

248. The Debreceni Grammar – a major contribution to the debate on language reform, 1795

Hungarian grammar prepared by a Hungarian Society in Debrecen, Magyar Grammatika mellyet keszített Debreczenben egy Magyar Társasag. Betsben (Vienna), Magyar hirmondó íroinak költségével (at the cost of Hungarian journalists) at the Albert Press, 1795. XXX pp + 356 pp, 19.7 x 12.4 cm.

An important project which was based on entries for a competition to write a Hungarian grammar. The winners of the 1789 competition were Demeter Gorog and Samuel Kerekes, and it was decided to use their book as the basis of a larger work with components from other entries. The project was led by the protestant priest Mihaly Benedek and is considered one of the principal contributions to the debate on the renewal of the Hungarian language. Although the book had polemic value, its linguistic value was not highly rated by Ferenc Kazinczy, one of the leading figures of the language reform movement.

Later decorative paper boards. Inside clean with light staining. Very good, complete copy.


MAGYAR

GRAMMATIKA,

MELLYET

KESZÍTETT DEBRECZENBENN

EGY

MAGYAR TÁRSASÁG.

332.

BÉTSBENN

A MAGYAR HÍRMONDÓ ÍRÓINAK KÖLTSÉGÉVEL.

ALBERTI BETŰIVEL.

1795.

Signature of A. Csernatony W. Samuel on title page.


GRAMMATICA

HUNGARICA

NATURALI METHODO

LATIO SERMONE CONCINNATA,

ET IN USUM

LINGUAM HUNGARICAM DISCENTIUM,

PER

STEPHANUM SZENT-PÁLI,

LIBERÆ REGIÆQUE CIVITATIS ALBÆ-CAROLINENSIS SENATOREM,

LUCI PUBLICÆ TRADITA.

SUMPTIBUS AUTHORIS.

CIBINII,

Typis *Martini Hochmeister*, Cæſ. Reg. privil. Dicaſt. Typographi & Bibliopolæ.

1795.

249. A rare Transylvanian grammar of Hungarian, 1795

Natural method of learning Hungarian in everyday usage, Grammatica Hungarica naturali methodo latio sermone concinnata et in usum linguam Hungaricam discentum. Istvan Szent-Pal. Cibinii (Sibiu), Martin Hochmeister, 1795. XVI pp + 303 pp + (1) p errata, 19.6 x 11.9 cm.

A rare grammar written from a Transylvanian perspective, where the author states in the introduction that there are variants in Hungarian usage. Most of the book, however, is a valuable contribution to the improvement of standard Hungarian orthography and grammar. Istvan Szent-Pal was from Alba Iulia in Transylvania.

Later half-cloth binding, with marbled boards and gold lettering on spine.

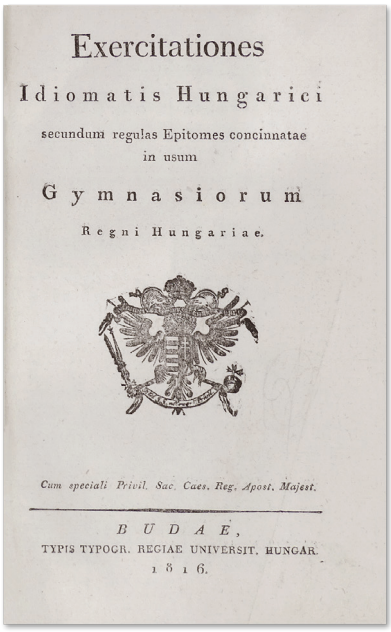
250. One of the most important books on the polemic around the reform of the language, 1805

Pure Hungarian or guide to speaking and correctly writing good Hungarian, A Tiszta Magyarság avagy a csinos magyar beszédre es helyes írasra vezérlő értekezések. Verszeghy Ferenc. Pest, Eggenberger József, 1805. (4) ff + 176 pp + (1) p errata, 22.6 x 15.3 cm.

A major contribution to the development of Hungarian orthography and correct grammar.

A very natural, uncut copy with light staining in contemporary paper card covers.


ORTHOGRAPHIA-,
ÉS
GRAMMATICA-
BÉLI
ÉSZRE-VÉTELEK
A' MAGYAR
PROSODIÁ-VAL EGYGYÜTT.
ÍRTA
BARÓTI SZABÓ DÁVID.
KOMÁROMBANN,
Weinmüller Bálint' Betüivel. 1800.


Exercitationes
Idiomatis Hungarici
secundum regulas Epitomes concinnatae
in usum
Gymnasiorum
Regni Hungariae.
Cum speciali Privil. Sac. Caes. Reg. Apost. Majest.
BUDAE,
TYPIS TYPOGR. REGIAE UNIVERSIT. HUNGAR.
1816.

251. Verseghy for secondary schools, 1816

Excercises in Hungarian for use in secondary schools in the Kingdom of Hungary, Excercitationes Idiomatis Hungarici… in usum Gymnasorium Regni Hungariae. Verseghy Ferenc (not stated). Buda, Royal University Press, 1816. 174 pp, 18 x 11.3 cm.

An exploration of the roots of Hungarian words by the great linguist, Ferenc Verseghy.

Very clean copy in modern marbled boards.

252. A milestone in the presentation of modern Hungarian, 1818

Hungarian Grammar for Hungarian national schools, Magyar Grammatika…a Magyar Nemzeti Oskolak számára. Ferenc Verseghy (not stated). Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1818. XLII pp + 518 pp, 18.6 x 10.8 cm.

A significant milestone in the development of Hungarian grammar which summarises Verszeghy's approach to a modernised Hungarian language.

Tired contemporary half-leather binding.
Slight browning, some pencil marks. Very good.

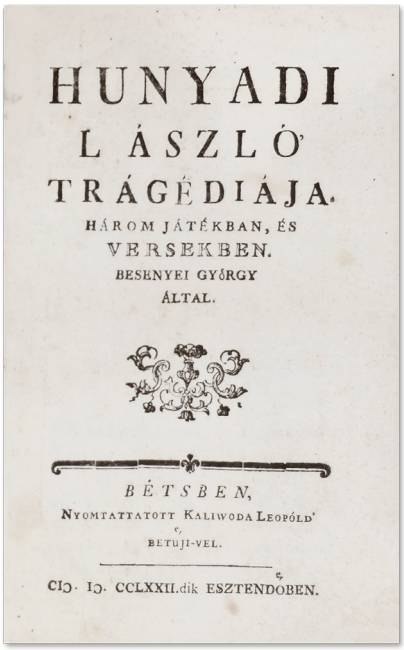
Literature of the Hungarian Enlightenment

253. The very rare second publication of the initiator of the Hungarian Enlightenment, 1772

Hunyadi Laszló, a tragedy in three acts, Hunyadi László Tragédia három játékban. György Bessenyei. Bétsben (Vienna), Kaliwoda, 1772. 104 pp (page misnumbering), 17.5 x 11 cm.

György Bessenyei (1746-1811) is considered to be the initiator of the Hungarian Enlightenment. This is his second work after Agis Tragediaja which appeared in the same year of 1772. He was the first proponent of the revival of Hungarian literature and was strongly influenced by the French Enlightenment, particularly Voltaire. His early dramas discussed issues of power against individual morality and the common good.

Very fine copy in contemporary paste boards.


HUNYADI
LÁSZLÓ
TRÁGÉDIÁJA.
HÁROM JÁTÉKBAN, ÉS
VERSEKBEN.
BESENYEI GYŐRGY
ÁLTAL.

BÉTSBEN,
NYOMTATTATOTT KALIWODA LEOPÓLD'
BETÜJI-VEL.

CIↃ. IↃ. CCLXXII. dik ESZTENDŐBEN.

Very rare, copies located in Budapest and Cluj.

254. The only extensively illustrated 18th century Hungarian literary work, 1789

The Hungarian Virgil, translated by József Rájnis, Magyar Virgilius ..Maro Virgilius publiusnak Eklogai fordította Kőszegi Rájnis József. Pozsony (Bratislava), Mihaly Landerer, 1789. (6) ff + 238 pp + 32 pp + 92 pp, 20 x 12.7 cm.

Rajnis Jozsef (1741-1812) spent his early days in Vienna and later became a Jesuit priest. His translations of the classics were an important contribution to the literature of the Hungarian Enlightenment. This volume contains 11 engravings, including a frontispiece, by Anton Carpacci, which are quite unusual as this is the only example of a work of literature in Hungarian illustrated with a significant number of engravings. The work remains unrecognised and largely forgotten and no information could be found on Carpacci.

Contemporary half decorative faded boards, signs of wear due to age. Interior very clean. Old stamp and ownership handwriting from 1883. On the loose fly leaf, name of Bernardinus Takacs of the Benedictine Order.



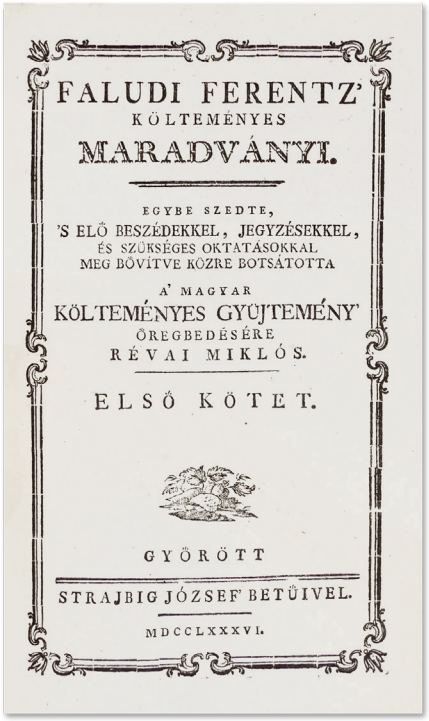


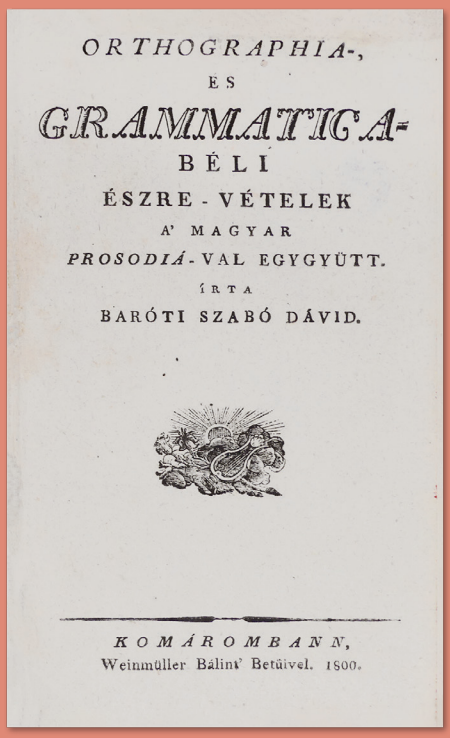
255. A poet of the Enlightenment together with a collection of popular sayings, 1786

The unedited poetical works of Ferenc Faludi, Faludi Ferenc költeményes maradványi. Edited by Miklós Révai. Two volumes. Győr, Strajbig Jozsef, 1786. Vol 1: 238 pp; Vol 2: 184 pp, 20.5 x 12.8 cm.

Ferenc Faludi was well-known as the translator of Spanish author Boldijar Gracian's morality novels. In this book, Miklos Revai, a major linguist and author of a Hungarian grammar, presents Faludi's unedited poems. Of particular note are Faludi's collection of popular and 'elegant' sayings at the end of the second volume.

Contemporary paste-board decorative binding with tear to bottom of the spine without loss.


FALUDI FERENTZ'
KÖLTEMÉNYES
MARADVÁNYI.
EGYBE SZEDTE,
'S ELŐ BESZÉDEKKEL, JEGYZÉSEKKEL,
ÉS SZÜKSÉGES OKTATÁSOKKAL
MEG BŐVÍTVE KÖZRE BOTSÁTOTTA
A' MAGYAR
KÖLTEMÉNYES GYÜJTEMÉNY'
ÖREGBEDÉSÉRE
RÉVAI MIKLÓS.
ELSŐ KÖTET.
GYŐRÖTT
STRAJBIG JÓZSEF' BETŰIVEL.
MDCCLXXXVI.


ORTHOGRAPHIA-,
ES
GRAMMATICA-
BÉLI
ÉSZRE-VÉTELEK
A' MAGYAR
PROSODIÁ-VAL EGYGYÜTT.
ÍRTA
BARÓTI SZABÓ DÁVID.
KOMÁROMBANN,
Weinmüller Bálint' Betüivel. 1800.

256. A style guide to writing the reformed Hungarian language, 1800

Grammatical and Orthographic with remarks on writing Hungarian verse, Orthographia es Grammaticabeli észrevételek a magyar prosodiá-val egygyütt. Baróti Szabó Dávid. Komárom, Weinmüller Ballint, 1800. 134 pp + (1) p errata, 19.5 x 12 cm.

Baróti Szabó Dávid was a major figure of the Hungarian Enlightenment and the Hungarian language renewal movement. He was born in Barot in the Szekler region of today's Romania in 1739 and died 80 years later in 1819 in Virt, near Nitra in modern Slovakia. He was a poet, translator and linguist. This book is a guide to writing Hungarian verse which reflects the developments in the renewal of the Hungarian language.

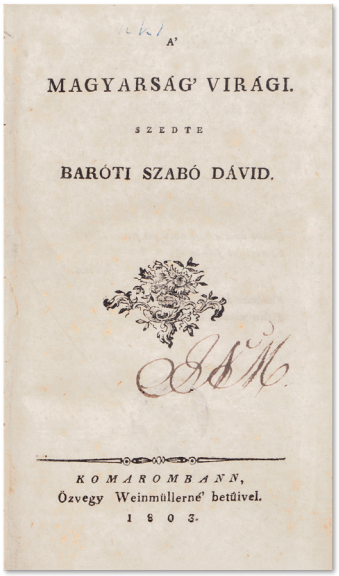
Original green paste-board binding with label on spine. Worn, interior in excellent condition, no stains

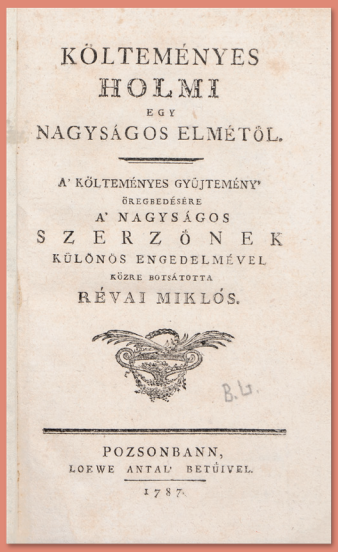
257. A guide to typical Hungarian sayings, 1803

Flowers of Hungarianness gathered by Baróti Szabó Dávid, A magyarság' viragi szedte Baróti Szabó Dávid. Kamarom, Widow Weinmüller's Press, 1803. 496 pp + (7) p errata + (8) ff appendix to the Kisded Szotar (Dictionary for Children), 18 x 11.5 cm.

An important collection of Hungarian sayings, together with a dictionary for children, reflected Baroti Szabo's desire to document the spoken language as a basis for a standard and codified approach which was the aim of the Hungarian language reform movement.

Contemporary boards with title label on spine. Interior very clean.





258. Poetical works of the linguist Miklós Revai, 1789

Poetical Pieces from a distinguished person, Költeményes Holmi egy Nagyságos Elmétől. Miklós Révai. Pozsony (Bratislava), Loewe Antal Press, 1789. (6) ff + 236 pp, 18.1 x 11.5 cm.

Miklos Revai was an important literary figure and also the author of one of the most important grammars of the Hungarian Enlightenment

Contemporary boards with title label on spine. Interior very clean.

Two works critical of Verseghy's view of the reform of the Hungarian language, 1806

259. A polemic against the modernisation of the Hungarian language.

A magyar nyelv elé mozdításáról buzgó esdeklései G. Teleki Laszlónak. Anonymous. Pest, Trattner Mátyás, 1806. 296 pp, 20 x 12.2 cm.

As in other countries where a modernising language reform was being attempted, the movement did not go unopposed. In particular there was a strong resistance to imported words. Verszeghy represented the modernising trend.



260. A heavy critique of Verseghy's proposed language reforms.


VERSEGI FERENTZNEK
MEGTSALATKOZOTT ILLETLEN
MOTSKOLODÁSAI
A' TISZTA
MAGYARSÁGBAN.
MELLYEKET
VALÓSÁGOK SZERÉNT NYILVÁN MEGMUTAT,
ÉS MELTÁN MEGDORGÁL,
RÉVAI MIKLÓSNAK
BUZGÓ HÍV TANÍTVÁNYA, 'S IGAZ TISZTELÖJE,
FÉNYFALVI
KARDOS ADORJÁN.
PESTEN,
TRATTNER MÁTYÁS BETÜIVEL.
1806.

Versegi Ferentznek megtsalatkozott Illetlen motskolódásai a tiszta Magyarságban…Révai Miklósnak buzgó hív tanítványa, s igaz tisztelője fényfalvi Kardos Adorján. Pest, Mátyás Trattner, 1806. 219 pp + (3) ff, 21.5 x 13 cm.

Another work in the debate on Hungarian language reform.

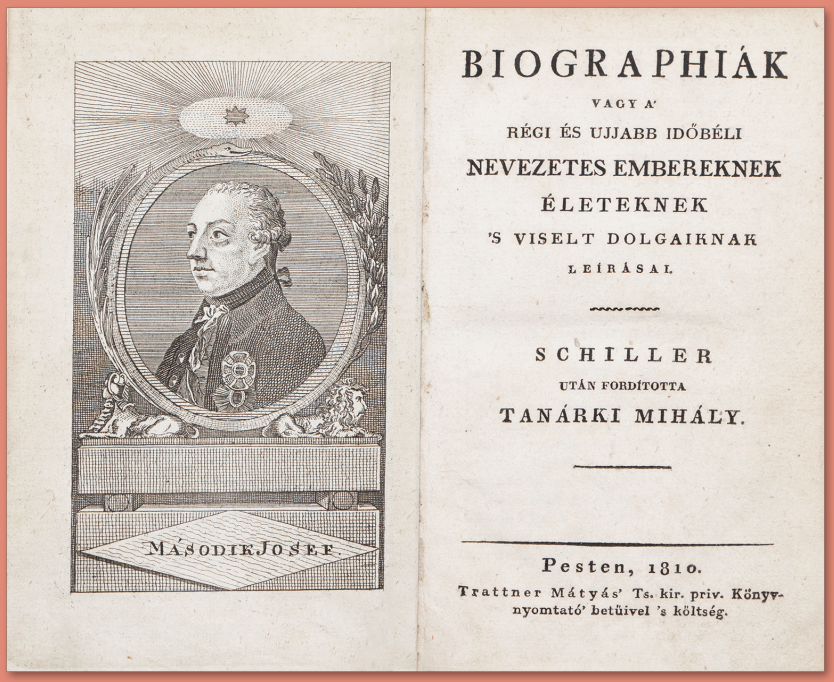
Contemporary boards with title label on spine. Interior very clean.

261. Translation of Schiller's short biographies of international personalities associated with the European Enlightenment, 1810

Biographies or a description of the deeds of currently famous older and contemporary people, Biográphiák vagy a régi és újabb időbeli nevezetes embereknek 's viselt dolgaiknak leírásai. Friedrich Schiller, translated by Mihály Tanárki. Pest, Mátyás Trattner, 1810. In two parts. Part 1: (3) ff + 324 pp; Part 2: (2) ff + 254 pp, 18.5 x 11.5 cm.

An interesting example of a literary product of the Enlightenment. Written by Friedrich Schiller, the book contains short biographical essays on leading influencers of Enlightenment thinking. They include, Voltaire, Paine, Mirabeau, Robespierre, Franklin, and Cromwell.

Contemporary blue half-leather binding with gold lettering on spine. Boards on front and back worn. Interior very clean. Interior very clean.



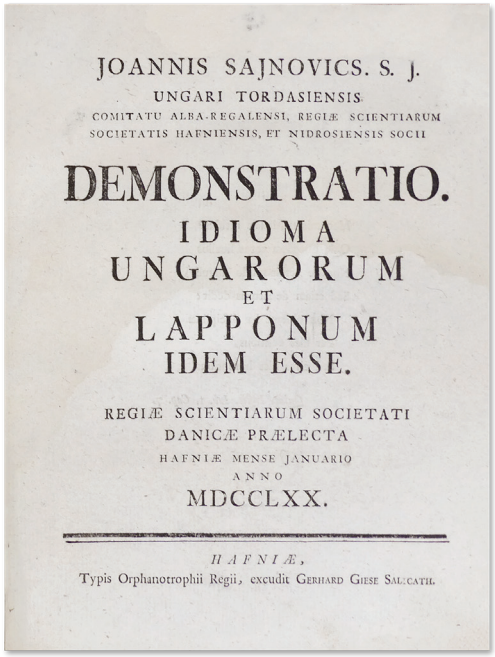
The origins of the Hungarian language, the great debate

262. Very rare first exposé of the link between Hungarian and Lappish by Sajnovics, 1770

Proof that the Hungarian and Lappish languages are the same, Demonstratio idioma Ungarorum et Lapponum idem esse. János Sajnovics. Hafniae (Copenhagen), Typis Orphanotrophii Regii, 1770. (5) ff + 84 pp, 21.6 x 16.4 cm.

A milestone work that for the first time postulated that Hungarian and Lappish/Finnish were related languages. Sajnovics, in his capacity as a Jesuit monk, was on an astronomy research trip to northern Norway in 1769 under the leadership of Miksa Hell. He was neither a linguist nor a scientist and his role on the expedition was purely spiritual. Nevertheless, Sajnovics noted the similarities between the Lappish and Hungarian languages which he and Hell first presented in a lecture to the Danish Royal Academy in 1770. Both Sajnovics and Hell were elected members of the Academy. This is a very rare first edition of the book which appeared in Copenhagen in 1770. Sajnovics's discoveries inspired the linguist Samuel Gyarmathi who continued the discussion of the Finnish origins of Hungarian in his 1799 work, Affinitas.

Later, 19th century, vellum binding. Pages cut, with light foxing. Fine copy of a rare text.



JOANNIS SAJNOVICS. S. J.
UNGARI TORDASIENSIS
COMITATU ALBA-REGALENSI, REGIÆ SCIENTIARUM
SOCIETATIS HAFNIENSIS, ET NIDROSIENSIS SOCII

DEMONSTRATIO.
IDIOMA
UNGARORUM
ET
LAPPONUM
IDEM ESSE.

REGIÆ SCIENTIARUM SOCIETATI
DANICÆ PRÆLECTA
HAFNIÆ MENSE JANUARIO
ANNO
MDCCLXX.

HAFNIÆ,
Typis Orphanotrophii Regii, excudit GERHARD GIESE SALICATH.



Scutum Carjeliæ alias Careliæ olim Regni, hodie Magni Ducatus, Ungarorum et Magyarorum Patriæ natalis.

Kar-jelia.

Brachia duo in Sublime porrecta, et obversa more pugnantium, utrique corona imminente, quorum unum loricatum, frameam vibrat, alterum armatu Hastam in adversum stringit in campo puniceo.

263. Second edition of the above with fine engraved illustrations, 1770

Proof that the Hungarian and Lappish languages are the same, Demonstratio idioma Ungarorum et Laponum idem esse. János Sajnovics. Second edition. Tyrnaviae (Trnava), Typiis Collegii Academici Societatis Jesu, 1770. (8) ff + 132 pp, 24 x19.2 cm.

The second edition of the above, printed at the Jesuit Printing Press in modern Trnava. It an attractive book with an illustration of the coats of arms the Princes of Karelia and their history, neither contained in the first edition.

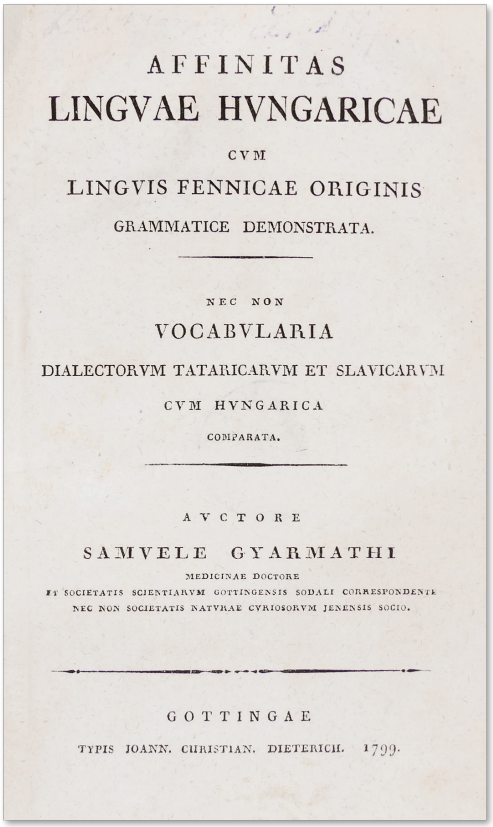
Original blind boards, sides and edges scuffed. An uncut clean copy with wide margins. A very fine, natural example of this important book.

264. Another cornerstone of the Finno-Ugric view of Hungarian, 1799

Affinity of the Hungarian Language with those of Finnish origin and Tartar and Slavic words compared with Hungarian, Affinitas Linguae Hungaricae cum Linguis Fennicae Originis Grammatice Demonstrata nec non Vocabularia Dialectorum Tataricarum et Slavicarum cum Hungarica comparata. Samuel Gyarmathi. Göttingen, Johann Christian Dieterich, 1799. XXVI pp + 387 pp, 20.3 x 12.4 cm.

Samuel Gyarmathi (Cluj 1751- Cluj 1830) was a Transylvanian doctor and linguist who travelled widely in Europe and was a recognised scholar in the field of linguistics. He made his reputation with his Hungarian grammar of 1794, after which, from 1796-98, he spent time in Göttingen, then the centre for the study of comparative linguists, to develop Sajnovics's theories of Finno-Ugric languages. He published his conclusions in this work, Affinitas, which is considered his most important book and a major step forward in the understanding of Finno-Ugric languages. In the first part of the book Gyarmathi compares Hungarian with Finnish and Sami (Lappish) and in the second part Hungarian with Estonian.

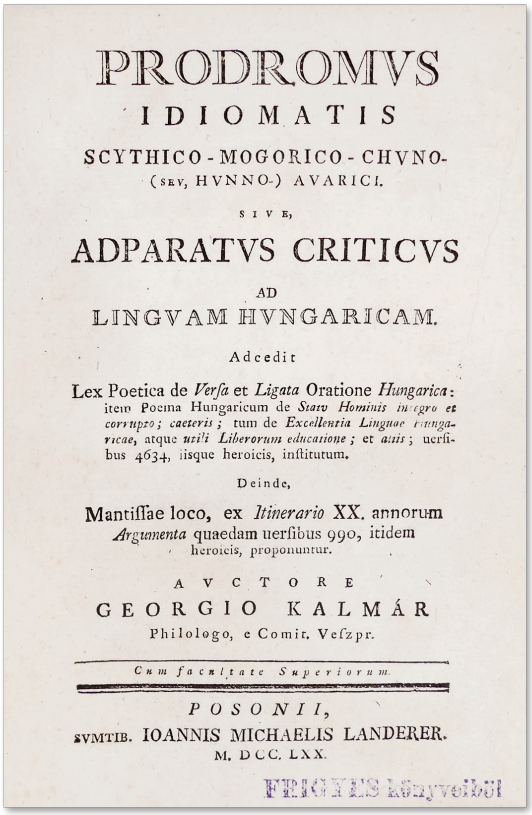
Contemporary quarter leather. Interior fine. Front flyleaf missing


AFFINITAS
LINGVAE HVNGARICAE
CVM
LINGVIS FENNICAE ORIGINIS
GRAMMATICE DEMONSTRATA.

NEC NON
VOCABVLARIA
DIALECTORVM TATARICARVM ET SLAVICARVM
CVM HVNGARICA
COMPARATA.

AVCTORE
SAMVELE GYARMATHI
MEDICINAE DOCTORE
ET SOCIETATIS SCIENTIARVM GOTTINGENSIS SODALI CORRESPONDENTE
NEC NON SOCIETATIS NATVRAE CVRIOSORVM IENENSIS SOCIO.

GOTTINGAE
TYPIS IOANN. CHRISTIAN. DIETERICH. 1799.


PRODROMVS
IDIOMATIS
SCYTHICO-MOGORICO-CHVNO-
(SEV, HVNNO-) AVARICI.
SIVE,
ADPARATVS CRITICVS
AD
LINGVAM HVNGARICAM.
Adeedit
Lex Poetica de *Versa* et *Ligata* Oratione *Hungarica*: item Poema Hungaricum de *Statu Hominis integro et corrupto; caeteris;* tum de *Excellentia Linguae Hungaricae,* atque *utili Liberorum educatione;* et *aliis;* uersibus 4634, iisque heroicis, institutum.
Deinde,
Mantissae loco, ex *Itinerario* XX. annorum *Argumenta* quaedam uersibus 990, itidem heroicis, proponuntur.
AVCTORE
GEORGIO KALMÁR
Philologo, e Comit. Veszpr.
Cum facultate Superiorum.
POSONII,
SVMTIB. IOANNIS MICHAELIS LANDERER.
M. DCC. LXX.
FRIGYES könyvtárából

265. Kalmar on the Scythian origins of Hungarians, 1770

Traces of Scythico-Mogorico-Chvno-Avaric languages evident in the analysis of the Hungarian Language, Prodromus idiomatis Scythico-Mogorico-Chvno (sev, Hunno) Avarici Adparatus Criticus ad Linguam Hungaricam. György Kalmár. Posonii (Bratislava), Johann Michael Landerer, 1770. (10) ff + 324 pp, 19.2 x 12.5 cm.

There is a modern school of thought that rejects the Finno-Ugric interpretation of the roots of Hungarian and looks more towards a Scythian-Greek and Asian interpretation. They point also to Sandor Körösi-Csoma who later went to India and Tibet to search for the origins of Hungarian. Kalmar also presents the Scythian origins of Hungarian. The book is better known as the most important contribution to understanding Hungarian verse composition, as Kalmar shows how the language can be applied to writing classic hexameters. This gave Hungarian another significant pillar in the quest of language reformers to establish it as a codified, modern language capable of producing literature of European standing in the era of the Enlightenment.

19th century light brown half cloth binding. Interior very fine, minimal foxing.

266. Short work that shows Hungarian roots in Egypt, 1802

Conjectures about the origin, first settlement and language of the Hungarians, Conjecturae de Origine, Prima Sede, et Lingua Hungarorum. (Ferdinand Thomas). Pest, Ferenc Jozsef Patzko, 1802. (8) ff + 38 pp, 18.4 x 11.1 cm.

The first publication to state that Hungarian has its roots in Egypt. The thesis is positively viewed by those who support the Sumerian-Scythian interpretation of Hungarian. In the last century, a Finnish linguist, Helmi Poukka, took this further and, in her 'Hungarian-Finnish-Egyptian word parallels', identified 1,046 identical Egypto-Hungarian words.

Unbound brochure. Fine condition.


CONJECTURAE

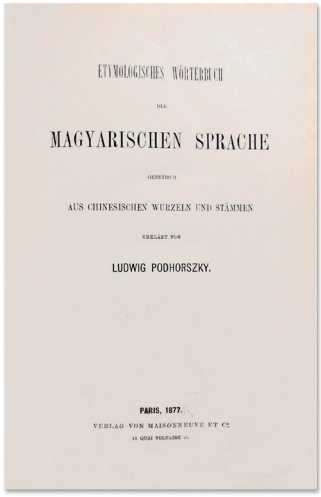
DE

ORIGINE, PRIMA SEDE, ET LINGVA

HUNGARORUM.

PESTINI,

Few copies known.


ETYMOLOGISCHES WÖRTERBUCH

DER

MAGYARISCHEN SPRACHE

AUS CHINESISCHEN WURZELN UND STÄMMEN

LUDWIG PODHORSZKY.

PARIS, 1877.

267. Curious etymological dictionary showing Hungarian words with Chinese roots, 1877

Etymologisches Wörterbuch der magyarischen Sprache genetisch aus chinesischen Wurzeln und Stämmen (Etymological Dictionary of the Hungarian language genetically originating from Chinese roots). Ludwig Podhorszky. Paris, Maisonneuve et Cie, 1877. (1) f + 344 pp, 24.5 x 15 cm.

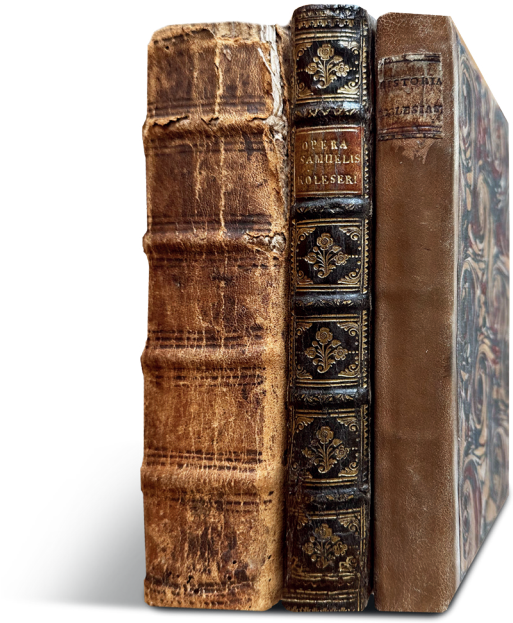
268. Three important manuscripts from the Hungarian Enlightenment in Transylvania

A) The works of Sámuel Köleséri, Secretary of the Council of the Principality of Transylvania, Opera Samuelis Koleseri de Kereteer Secretarii in Trannia Principatu Consiliarii. Anonymous Manuscript. Transylvania, 1773.

A manuscript book with copies of many unknown letters written in Latin by the Transylvanian Enlightenment

B) Ecclesiastic history and history of literature, Historia Ecclesias and Historia Literaria. Anonymous. Transylvania, circa 1781. 235 pp manuscript: 1-4 pp Historia Ecclesias; 5-235 pp Historia Literaria, 21 x 16.6 cm.

A survey of important European texts of the 16th and 17th centuries written in Hungarian. This piece is unique as there were no other works from that time in Hungarian which covered this topic which was a seminal literary



These three manuscripts are now in the Library of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences (MTA).

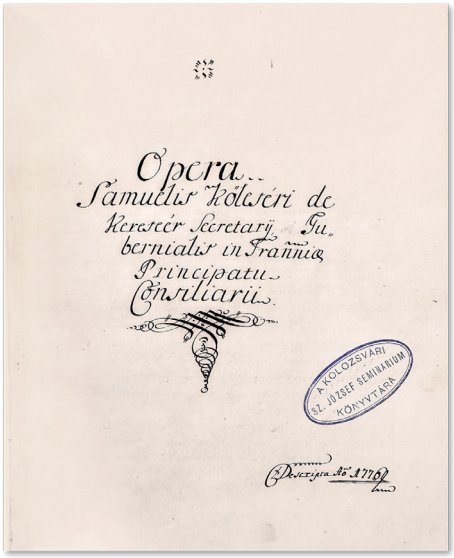
form of the Enlightenment. Such books in Latin, French or German are quite common. Peter Bod published in 1766 in Hungarian the Magyar Athenas, which was a listing of important Hungarian writers. This manuscript is the first time that general European culture was presented in Hungarian. It covers the principal English, French, Dutch and German contributors to the Enlightenment. We do not know who the author of the text but it must have been a person of significant education who had travelled and studied, as it is obvious that he actually read these works directly. Many of the books were not available in Hungarian or Transylvanian libraries at the time. There are only four Hungarian authors presented. It is certain that the author was Protestant as only about 20% of the text refers to Roman Catholic sources. The manuscript is an important discovery for Hungarian research of the Enlightenment period and there is an article about it by the Latin and Enlightenment scholar Sara Santa.

A very finely preserved manuscript in a later quarter-leather binding.

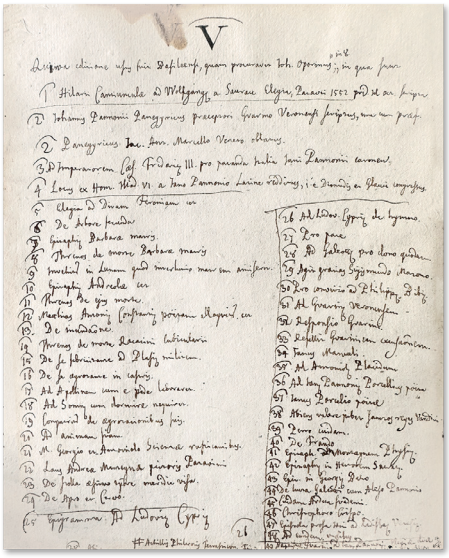
The manuscript bears the written ex libris of the Transylvanian priest and bibliomaniac Ion Muntean, and it is probable that he obtained it from the library of Timotei Ciprianu, the greatest Romanian philologist of the 19th century, who established the standards for modern Romanian. Cipariu was also a polyglot and bibliophile with a love of rare books. The story of Cipariu's books in Muntean's possession was written by the Hungarian-Transylvanian scholar, Zsigmond Jako. During the war of 1848, Cipariu fled to Sibiu and Munteanu, who was attached to the army of the Hungarian general Bem, gained possession of about

C) Janus Pannonius Poematum Elegarium et Epigrammatum. Editorial copy of Sándor Kovásznai who edited the 1784 Utrecht edition.

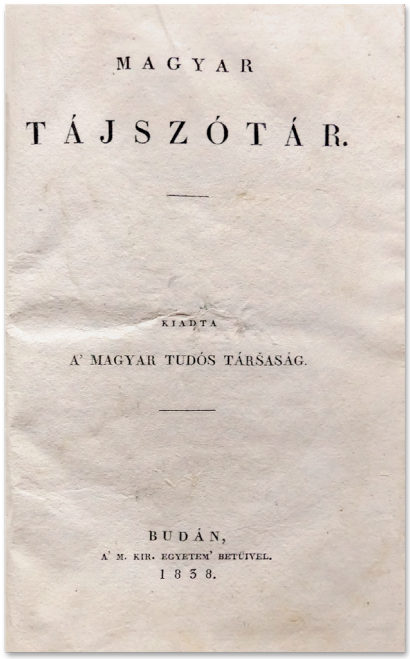
Sándor Kovásznai's original editorial notes for his 1784 edition of the Latin poems of Janus Pannonius.



Sámuel Köleséri



Janus Pannonius



269. First dictionary of Hungarian regional dialects, 1838

Magyar Tájszótár (Hungarian dictionary of dialects). Edited by the Magyar Tudos Tarsasag (Hungarian Society of Knowledge). Buda, Royal University Press, 1838. 397 pp + (3) pp advertisements, 21.2 x 13.6 cm.

The first comprehensive record of dialects of the Hungarian language. Many of the variants originated from the Szekler (Szekely) region, today in Romania.

Original brown cloth binding with leather title label on the spine. Edges worn and covers lightly stained. Small hole in title page. Interior otherwise has just very light foxing. Very good copy.

The study of foreign languages in Hungary and Hungarian by foreigners

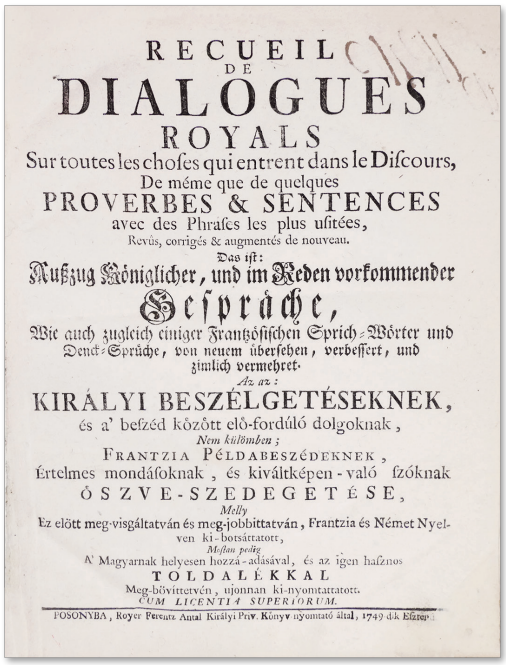
French

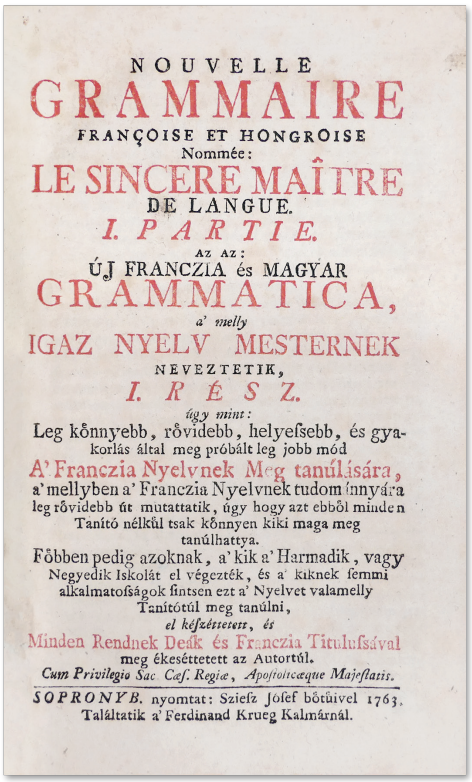
270. First multi-language conversation guide in Hungarian, 1749

Collection of Courtly Conversations and topics of discussion, Recueil de Dialogues Royales sur toutes les choses qui entrent dans le Discours/ Auszug Königlicher, und im Reden Vorkommender Gespräche/Királyi Beszélgetéseknek és a beszéd között elő-forduló dolgoknak. In three languages: French, German, Hungarian. No Author. Pozsony (Bratislava), Royer Ferencz Antal, 1749. 208 pp (last page wrongly printed 280), 21.4 x 16.8 cm.

The first multi-language conversational guide to be written for Hungarians, covering the Hungarian, German and French languages. It is a clear product of the Enlightenment directed at the upper classes who would have had contact with the Hapsburg Court in Vienna or travelled around Europe and be received at other courts, where, of course, French was the language of communication. It shows the beginning of a modern international awareness and cultural curiosity on the part of Hungarians.

Later full red leather binding with title label. Interior clean. Very fine.


RECUEIL
DE
DIALOGUES
ROYALS
Sur toutes les choſes qui entrent dans le Diſcours,
De méme que de quelques
PROVERBES & SENTENCES
avec des Phraſes les plus uſitées,
Revûs, corrigés & augmentés de nouveau.
Das iſt:
Auszug Königlicher, und im Reden vorkommender
Geſpräche,
Wie auch zugleich einiger Frantzöſiſchen Sprich-Wörter und
Dench-Sprüche, von neuem übersehen, verbeſſert, und
zimlich vermehret.
Az az:
KIRÁLYI BESZÉLGETÉSEKNEK,
és a' beſzéd között elő-forduló dolgoknak,
Nem külömben;
FRANTZIA PÉLDABESZÉDEKNEK,
Értelmes mondáſoknak, és kiváltképen-való ſzóknak
ÓSZVE-SZEDEGETÉSE,
Melly
Ez elött meg-visgáltatván és meg-jobbittatván, Frantzia és Német Nyelven ki-botsáttatott,
Mostan pedig
A' Magyarnak helyesen hozzá-adásával, és az igen haſznos
TOLDALÉKKAL
Meg-bövittetvén, ujonnan ki-nyomtattatott.
CUM LICENTIA SUPERIORUM.
POSONYBA, Royer Ferentz Antal Királyi Priv. Könyv nyomtató által, 1749 dik Eſztendö.


NOUVELLE
GRAMMAIRE
FRANÇOISE ET HONGROISE
Nommée:
LE SINCERE MAÎTRE
DE LANGUE.
I. PARTIE.
Az az:
ÚJ FRANCZIA és MAGYAR
GRAMMATICA,
a' melly
IGAZ NYELV MESTERNEK
NEVEZTETIK,
I. RÉSZ.
úgy mint:
Leg könnyebb, rövidebb, helyeſsebb, és gyakorlás által meg próbált leg jobb mód
A' Franczia Nyelvnek Meg tanúlására,
a' mellyben a' Franczia Nyelvnek tudom innyára leg rövidebb út mutattatik, úgy hogy azt ebből minden Tanító nélkül tsak könnyen kiki maga meg tanúlhattya.
Főbben pedig azoknak, a' kik a' Harmadik, vagy Negyedik Iskolát el végezték, és a' kiknek semmi alkalmatoſságok fintsen ezt a' Nyelvet valamelly Tanítótúl meg tanúlni,
el készítetett, és
Minden Rendnek Deák és Franczia Titulusával meg ékeſéttetett az Autortúl.
Cum Privilegio Sac. Caſ. Regiæ, Apoſtolicæque Majeſtatis.
SOPRONYB. nyomtat: Szieſz Joſef betűivel 1763.
Találtatik a' Ferdinand Krueg Kalmárnál.

Written ex libris Gräfin Lambey.

271. First French grammar in Hungarian for use by the aristocratic classes, 1763

New French and Hungarian Grammar, Nouvelle Grammaire Françoise et Hongroise nommée: Le sincère maitre, az az Uj Franczia es Magyar Grammatica. Thomas János (Jean Thomas). Sopron, Siesz Jozsef, 1763. In two parts with another work attached. Part 1: (9) ff + 232 pp; Part 2: (5) ff + 242 pp + (3) ff. Bound with: Mindenféle franczia és deaá titulosok mind egyházi mind világi (Every type of spiritual and worldly title). Thomas János. Sopron, Sziesz Jozsef, 1763. 58 pp, 17.6 x 10.8 cm.

The first Hungarian language grammar of Hungarian, also directed at the upper classes receiving an Enlightenment-shaped education and those wishing to engage on the Grand Tour. The book belonged to a Hungarian aristocrat Gräfin Lambey.

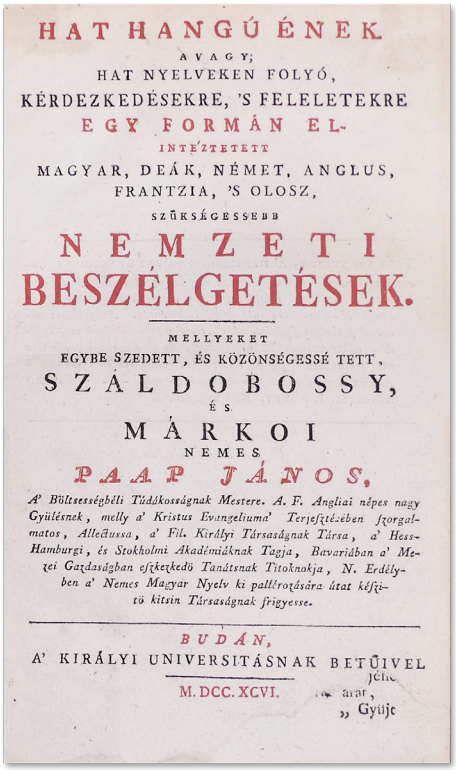
Full contemporary sheepskin with signs of wear particularly at edges and bottom of spine. Inside very clean with only light foxing. A very fine copy with an authentic elegance.

272. A more popular six–language conversation guide, 1796

Six language conversation dictionary in Hungarian, Latin, German, English, French and Italian, Hat hangú ének avagy hat nyelveken folyó, kérdezkedésekre, 's feleletekre egy formán elintéztetett Magyar, Deák, Német, Ánglus, Frantzia és Olasz Nemzeti Beszélgetések. Paap János. Buda, Royal University Press, 1796. XVI pp + 234 pp, 20.6 x 12 cm.

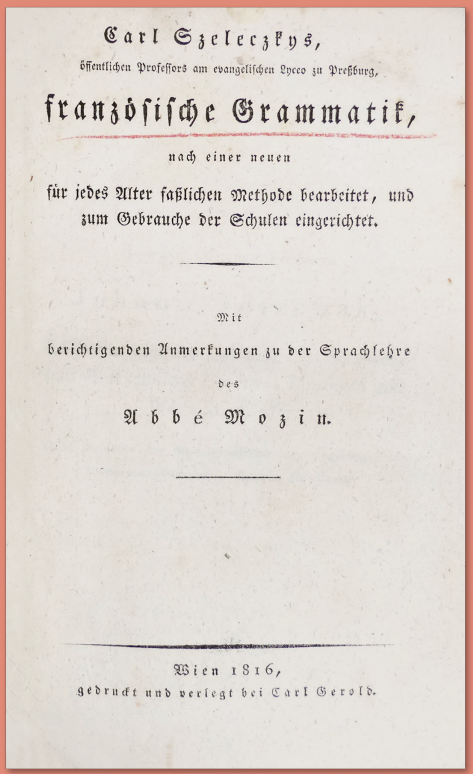
This six-language conversation dictionary is a much more popular work than the two previous ones and is clearly directed at the merchant and more middle-class traveller. The book deals with everyday situations: finding a hotel room, eating in a restaurant, dealing with a tailor, travelling. It shows that travel for education and pleasure was becoming more popular, which coincided with the development of better roads, stage coaches and transport by water. It contains many practical conversational dialogues.

Half brown leather. Time-related wear. Title on spine label. Interior very clean. Small tear on title page with no loss of text.



HAT HANGÚ ÉNEK
AVAGY;
HAT NYELVEKEN FOLYÓ,
KÉRDEZKEDÉSEKRE, 'S FELELETEKRE
EGY FORMÁN EL-
INTÉZTETETT
MAGYAR, DEÁK, NÉMET, ANGLUS,
FRANTZIA, 'S OLOSZ,
SZÜKSÉGESSEBB
NEMZETI
BESZÉLGETÉSEK.
MELLYEKET
EGYBE SZEDETT, ÉS KÖZÖNSÉGESSÉ TETT,
SZÁLDOBOSSY,
ÉS
MÁRKOI
NEMES
PAAP JÁNOS,
A' Böltsességbéli Tudákosságnak Mestere. A. F. Angliai népes nagy Gyülésnek, melly a' Kristus Evangeliuma' Terjesztésében sztorgalmatos, Allecussa, a' Fil. Királyi Társaságnak Társa, a' Hess-Hamburgi, és Stokholmi Akadémiáknak Tagja, Bavariában a' Mezei Gazdaságban eszkedő Tanátsnak Titoknokja, N. Erdélyben a' Nemes Magyar Nyelv ki pallérozására útat készitő kitsin Társaságnak frigyesse.
BUDÁN,
A' KIRÁLYI UNIVERSITÁSNAK BETŰIVEL
M. DCC. XCVI.

Mesko Peter written ex libris.



Carl Szeleczkys,
öffentlichen Professors am evangelischen Lyceo zu Preßburg,
französische Grammatik,
nach einer neuen
für jedes Alter faßlichen Methode bearbeitet, und
zum Gebrauche der Schulen eingerichtet.
Mit
berichtigenden Anmerkungen zu der Sprachlehre
des
Abbé Mozin.
Wien 1816,
gedruckt und verlegt bei Carl Gerold.

273. A popular Austrian schoolbook to learn French, 1816

French Grammar, Französische Grammatik. Carl Szeleczky. Wien (Vienna), Carl Gerold, 1816. XIV pp + (1) ff + 368 pp, 21.4 x 13.2 cm.

A standard grammar of French, popular in the Hapsburg Empire.

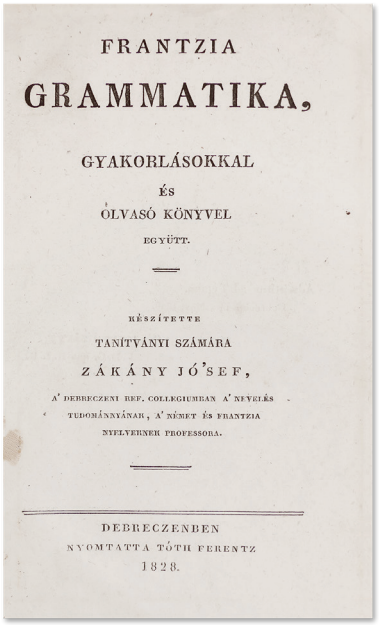
Contemporary blue boards. Interior very clean with light foxing.

274. An adaption of Szeleczky's book for Hungarian schools, 1828

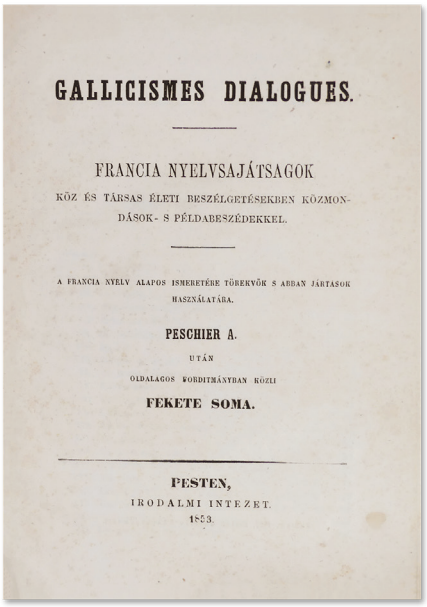
French Grammar with exercises and reader, Frantzia Grammatika gyakorlasokkal és olvasó könyvvel. Zákány József. Debrecen, Tóth Ferencz, 1828. (2) ff + 550 pp + (3) ff, 19.3 x 12.5 cm.

Zakany based this Hungarian school grammar on the work of Szeleczky (see above), published in Vienna in 1816. It shows the growing importance of French as a school subject to be studied after German.

Contemporary blue boards. Interior very clean with light foxing.


FRANTZIA
GRAMMATIKA,
GYAKORLÁSOKKAL
ÉS
OLVASÓ KÖNYVVEL
EGYÜTT.
KÉSZÍTETTE
TANÍTVÁNYI SZÁMÁRA
ZÁKÁNY JÓ'SEF,
A' DEBRECZENI REF. COLLEGIUMBAN A' NEVELÉS TUDOMÁNNYÁNAK, A' NÉMET ÉS FRANTZIA NYELVEKNEK PROFESSORA.
DEBRECZENBEN
NYOMTATTA TÓTH FERENTZ
1828.




GALLICISMES DIALOGUES.
FRANCIA NYELVSAJÁTSAGOK
KÖZ ÉS TÁRSAS ÉLETI BESZÉLGETÉSEKBEN KÖZMONDÁSOK- S PÉLDABESZÉDEKKEL.
A FRANCIA NYELV ALAPOS ISMERETÉRE TÖREKVŐK S ABBAN JÁRTASOK HASZNÁLATÁRA.
PESCHIER A.
UTÁN
OLDALAGOS FORDITMÁNYBAN KÖZLI
FEKETE SOMA.
PESTEN,
IRODALMI INTEZET.
1853.

275. A French phrase book for Hungarian travellers, 1853

French language features, sayings used in official private conversation with examples of conversations, Gallicismes Dialogues. Francia Nyelvsajátságok köz és társas életi beszélgetésekben közmondások- 's példabeszédekkel. A. Peschier, translated by Fekete Soma. Pest, Irodalmi Intezet (Literary Institution), 1853. (4) ff + 227 pp, 16.8 x 11.7 cm.

The first modern French phrase book aimed at the travelling Hungarian. This type of book became popular in the 19th century, alongside the Baedeker and other travel books, as a reflection of the emergence of travel for the broader middle class.

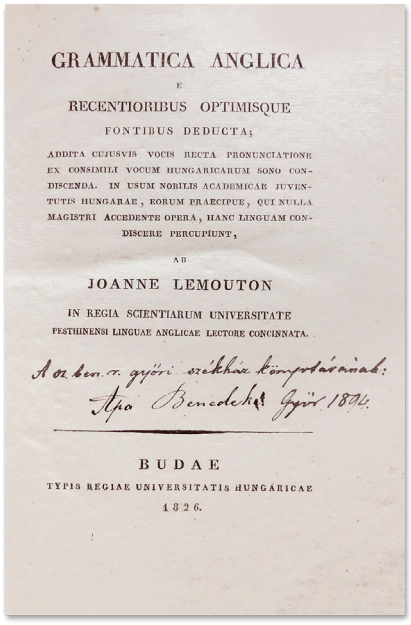
Publisher's red cloth. Fine copy.

276. Grammar of English for Hungarian university students written in Latin, 1826

Grammatica Anglia (English Grammar). Jean Lemouton. Buda, Hungarian University Press, 1826. XII pp + (1) f + 379 pp + (1) p errata, 22.5 x 13.4 cm.

Jean Lemouton was born in France and moved to Hungary at the beginning of the 19th century because of his love for a Hungarian woman. He became the first person to occupy the position of lecturer in English at the University of Pest. His daughter was Emilia Mouton, Hungary's first female translator of literature, who translated some of Shakespeare's plays into Hungarian in the 1840s.

Original publisher's pink boards. Light tears but overall very fine. Pages uncut.


GRAMMATICA ANGLICA
E
RECENTIORIBUS OPTIMISQUE
FONTIBUS DEDUCTA;
ADDITA CUJUSVIS VOCIS RECTA PRONUNCIATIONE EX CONSIMILI VOCUM HUNGARICARUM SONO CONDISCENDA. IN USUM NOBILIS ACADEMICAE JUVENTUTIS HUNGARAE, EORUM PRAECIPUE, QUI NULLA MAGISTRI ACCEDENTE OPERA, HANC LINGUAM CONDISCERE PERCUPIUNT,
AB
JOANNE LEMOUTON
IN REGIA SCIENTIARUM UNIVERSITATE PESTHINENSI LINGUAE ANGLICAE LECTORE CONCINNATA.
A szerző a győri székház könyvtárának:
Apa Benedek Győr 1874.
BUDAE
TYPIS REGIAE UNIVERSITATIS HUNGARICAE
1826.

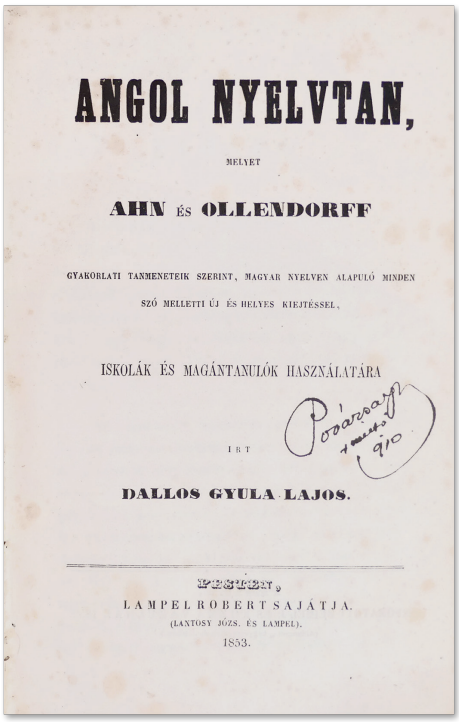
English

277. The first popular grammar of English for Hungarians, 1853

English Grammar based on Ahn and Ollendorf, Angol Nyelvtan melyet Ahn es Ollendorff. Dallos Gyula Lajos. Pesten, Lampel Róbert, 1853. X pp + (1) ff + 294 pp, 17.2 x 11 cm.

The rare first edition of the first popular English study book, designed 'for use in schools and self-study'. It continued to be reissued in new editions into the 20th century. Previous books on English published in Hungary, of which there were two, were scholarly works written in Latin. (See Lemouton's Grammatica Anglica, 1820, written for university students).

Original black gilt-decorated boards.


ANGOL NYELVTAN,

MELYET

AHN ÉS OLLENDORFF

GYAKORLATI TANMENETEIK SZERINT, MAGYAR NYELVEN ALAPULÓ MINDEN SZÓ MELLETTI ÚJ ÉS HELYES KIEJTÉSSEL,

ISKOLÁK ÉS MAGÁNTANULÓK HASZNÁLATÁRA

ÍRT

DALLOS GYULA LAJOS.

PESTEN,
LAMPEL RÓBERT SAJÁTJA.
(LANTOSY JÓZS. ÉS LAMPEL).
1853.

German

278. German study book written by an important Hungarian political figure of the Hungarian freedom struggle, Mihály Táncsics, 1833

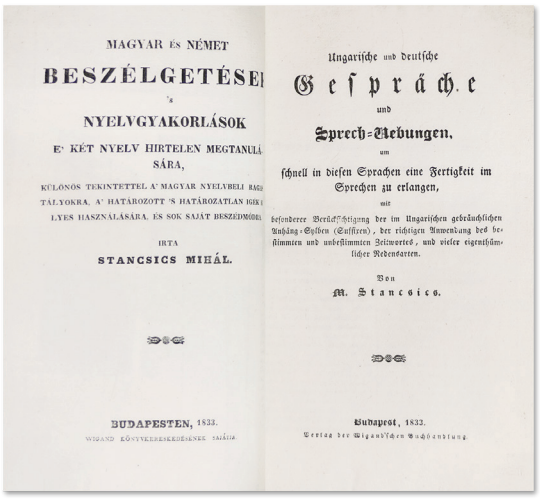
Hungarian and German conversation and language exercises, Magyar es Német Beszélgetések 's Nyelvgyakorlások. Stancsics Mihál. Budapest, Wigand, 1833. (2) ff + 128 pp, 19.8 x 12.8 cm.

Mihály Táncsics (1799-1884) was a politician associated with the revolution of 1848 and also an important writer. He wrote several books on language, including an important review of reforms in Hungarian grammar and the current state of the language published in 1840. This book is also rare and in my Library.

Original restored decorated paper covers with text. Uncut and very clean. An extremely fine copy.


MAGYAR ÉS NÉMET
BESZÉLGETÉSEK
's
NYELVGYAKORLÁSOK.

Ungarische und deutsche
Gespräche
und
Sprech-Uebungen.


MAGYAR ÉS NÉMET
BESZÉLGETÉSEK
's
NYELVGYAKORLÁSOK
E' KÉT NYELV HIRTELEN MEGTANULÁSÁRA,
IRTA
STANCSICS MIHÁL.
BUDAPESTEN, 1833.

Ungarische und deutsche
Gespräche
und
Sprech-Uebungen,
um
schnell in diesen Sprachen eine Fertigkeit im Sprechen zu erlangen,
Von
M. Stancsics.
Budapest, 1833.

This copy was the only one to appear at auction in Hungary.

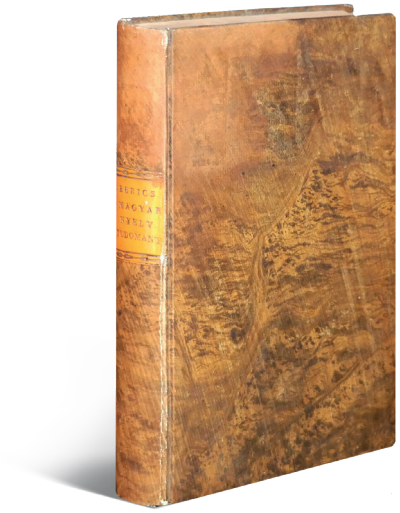
Serbian

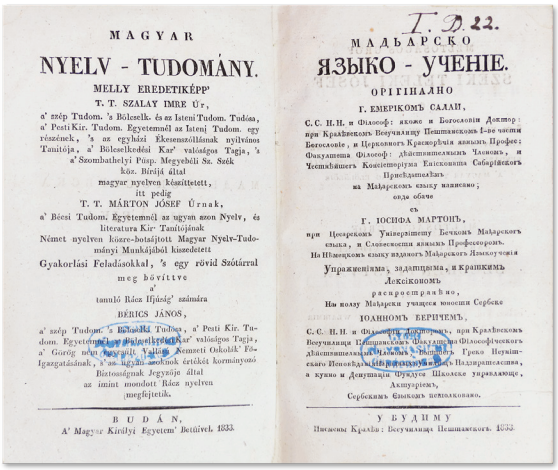
279. Hungarian for Serbs in the Kingdom of Hungary, 1833

Hungarian-Serb Grammar, Magyarsko-Serbska Grammatika/Magyar Nyelv-Tudomány/Magyarsko Jaziko-ytchenie. Based on the Hungarian by Jósef Marton, adapted for Serbian youth by János Berics. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1833. (12) ff + XI pp + 319 pp, 19.5 x 15 cm.

From the 1830s onwards, there was an increase in Hungarian nationalism and with it a desire to establish the language more broadly in the lands of the Hungarian Kingdom where other languages were widely spoken. This was a parallel movement to a growing national awareness that was visibly emerging in those same areas and manifesting itself in the modernisation of their own languages. This very rare Hungarian grammar written in Serbian was based on a work primarily written for Germans by Josef Marton, who was also the author of a German-Hungarian dictionary. An interesting feature of the book is that the Serbian language itself in its modern form was still emerging, and this is perhaps one of the first grammars of a foreign language in modern Serbian.

Original firm brown boards. Very clean interior. Very fine copy.





MAGYAR
NYELV - TUDOMÁNY.
MELLY EREDETIKÉPP
T. T. SZALAY IMRE Úr,
a' szép Tudom. 's Böcselk. és ez Isteni Tudom. Tudósa, a' Pesti Kir. Tudom. Egyetemnél az Isteni Tudom. egy részének, 's az egyházi Ékesenszóllásnak nyilvános Tanítója, a' Böcselkedési Kar' valóságos Tagja, 's a' Szombathelyi Püsp. Megyebéli Sz. Szék köz. Birája által
magyar nyelven készíttetett,
itt pedig
T. T. MÁRTON JÓSEF Úrnak,
a' Bécsi Tudom. Egyetemnél az ugyan azon Nyelv, és literatura Kir' Tanítójának
Német nyelven közre-botsájtott Magyar Nyelv-Tudományi Munkájából kiszedetett
Gyakorlási Feladásokkal, 's egy rövid Szótárral
meg bővítve
a'
tanuló Rácz Ifjúság' számára
BÉRICS JÁNOS,
a' szép Tudom. 's Böcselk. Tudom., a' Pesti Kir. Tudom. Egyetemnél a' Philosophiai Kar' valóságos Tagja, a' Görög nem Egyesült Vallású Nemzeti Oskolák' Főigazgatásának, 's az ugyan azoknak értékét kormányozó Bizottságnak Jegyzője által
az iránt mondott Rácz nyelven
megfijetik.
BUDÁN,
A' Magyar Királyi Egyetem' Betűivel. 1833.

I. D. 22.
МАДЬАРСКО
ЯЗЫКО - УЧЕНІЕ.
ОРІГІНАЛНО
Г. ЕМЕРІКОМЪ САЛАИ,
С.С. Н.Н. и Философ: якоже и Богословіи Доктор: при Краљевском Вечучилишу Пештанском I-ше части Богословіе, и Церковних Красноречіа ванпмх Професс: Факултета Философ: действителнпмх Членов, и Четнпмшех Консисторіума Епископима Сабориског Пресједатељах.
на Мађарском языку написано;
овде обаче
съ
Г. ІОСИФА МАРТОНЪ,
при Цесарском Университету Бечком Мађарског языка, и Словесности ванпмх Професорох.
На Илирском языку издатог Мађарског Языкоучења
Упражненіма, задатцима, и крашким
Лексіконом
распространено,
На ползу Мађарски учащи моноши Сербске
ІОАНИОМЪ БЕРИЧЕМЪ,
С.С. Н.Н. и Философіи Доктором, при Краљевском Вечучилищу Пештанском Факултета Философическог действителнпмх Членов, и Гръко Неуштинскаго Исповедања Архимандритом. Надзирателствима, а кашно и Депутација Уредбе Школске управљающе, Академіем,
Сербскимъ Языкомъ исполаковано.
У БУДИМУ
Писмены Краљев: Вечучилища Пештанскога. 1833

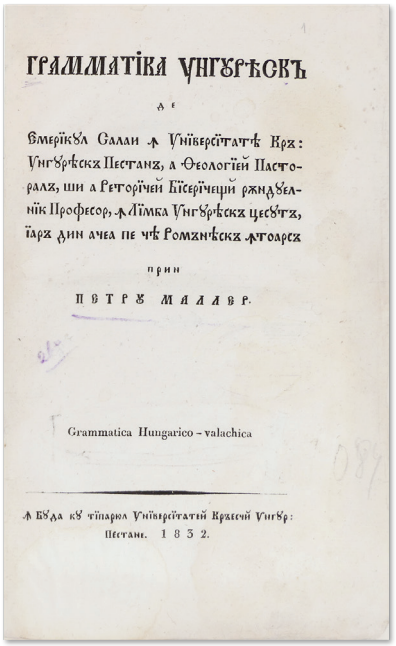
Romanian

280. Hungarian for Romanians in Transyvania, 1832

Hungarian Grammar, Grammatika Unguresk. Petru Maller. Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1832. 182 pp + (4) ff list of subscribers + (1) ff contents, 21.6 x 14.4 cm.

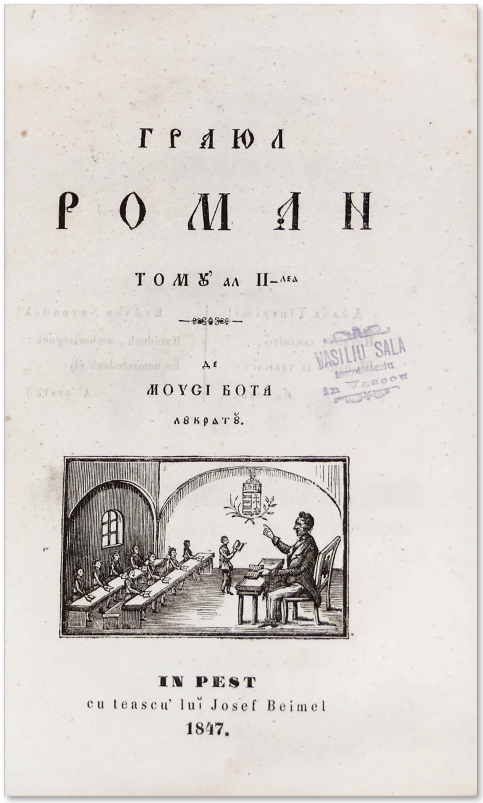
On the same principle as the Serbian grammar above, a Hungarian grammar for Romanians was published in 1832 based on the work of Peter Maller. It is also very rare. Original firm brown boards. Very clean interior. Very fine copy.

Modern half-leather binding. Interior with some light water staining. Colour pencil notes (few) on one page. Very good copy.



ГРАММАТІКА УНГУРЕСК
А Е
Емерікъ Салаи Ф Университатє Крк: Унгурєскх Пестанх, а Феологіей Пасторалх, ши а Ретоpічей Кісєрічещи рнднвелнік Професор, Ф Лімка Унгурєскх цесвтх, тарх дин ачеа пе чє Ромнєскх Ф годрск
прин
ПЕТРЕ МАЛАЕР.
Grammatica Hungarico-valachica
Ф Бвда кв тіпарол Университатей Крлєсей Унгр: Пестане. 1832.

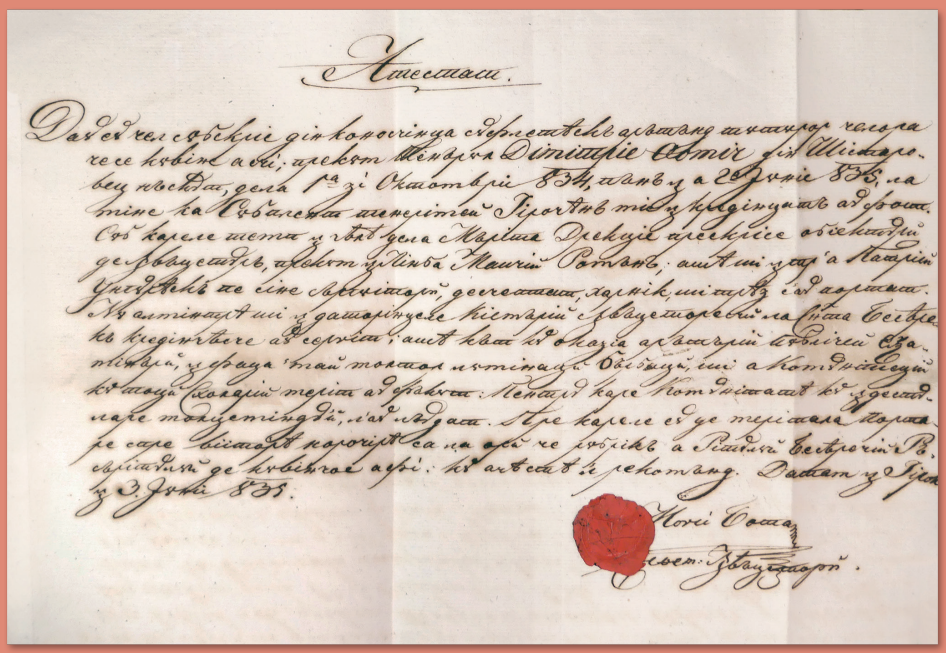
281. A book for use of Hungarians to learn Romanian, 1836/1847



Romanian Language, Graiul Roman. Moise Bota. Two volumes. Vol 1: Buda, Royal Press, 1836. XVI pp + 157 pp + (4)p errata + (4) pp list of subscribers, 18.5 x 11.5 cm. Vol 2: Pest, Josef Bóimel, 1847. (3) ff + VI pp + 144 pp + (2) ff errata and subscribers, 19.6 x 12.5 cm. With a handwritten note from the author to one of his former students.

The linguistic relations between Hungary and Romania in the 19th century were not just based on antagonistic nationalism. Buda, later Budapest, was a major centre for Romanian culture, with the publication there of many works of literature. In 1862, the third Romanian language university faculty was established in Budapest after Padova and Kharkiv. In this context, it is not surprising that there was also an interest by Hungarians to learn Romanian. Moise Bota's two-volume Graiul Roman (Romanian Language) was the first serious study of Romanian for Hungarians.

Vol 1: Modern plain paper covers. Title page in facsimile. Some staining on first page of text otherwise very good. Vol 2: Original blue paper covers with printing on front and rear. Water staining towards the end. A very good tight copy.



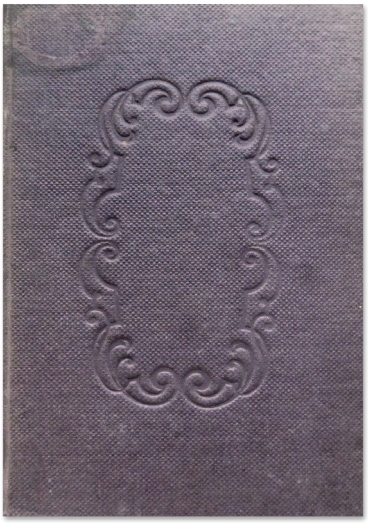
Very rare, particularly both volumes together. Three copies known in Romania. Ownership stamp: 'Vasiliu Sala'.

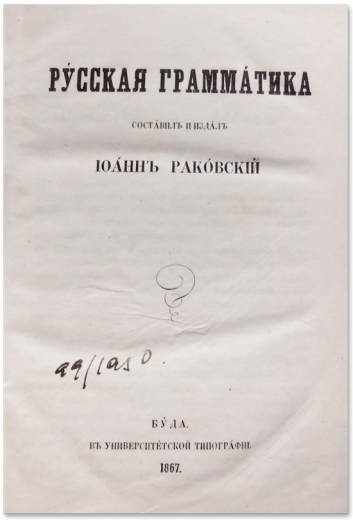
282. First Grammar of Russian in Hungarian, 1867

Orosz Nyelvtan/Russkaya Grammatika (Russian Grammar). Janos Rakovszky. Buda, Egyetem Nyomda, 1867. (IV) pp, 21.5 x 15 cm.

Janos Rakovsky was a Roman Catholic priest born in 1822 in Nitra, present day Slovakia, and later moved to Munkacs (Munkacevo) in the Subcarpathian region of the Kingdom of Hungary. In addition to Hungarian, Russian and Rusyn were widely spoken there. This book was designed to help Hungarian speakers learn the dominant language of the region and was the first grammar of Russian in Hungarian.

Contemporary blind-stamped cloth binding with title gilt-embossed on the spine. Some light staining and loss on the covers with the interior very clean. Library reference number on title page, small white stain on loose front flyleaf. A fine copy of a rare book.




РУ́ССКАЯ ГРАММА́ТИКА

СОСТА́ВИЛЪ И ИЗДА́ЛЪ

ІОА́ННЪ РАКО́ВСКІЙ

49/1950.

БУ́ДА.

ВЪ УНИВЕРСИТЕ́ТСКОЙ ТИПОГРА́ФІИ.

1867.

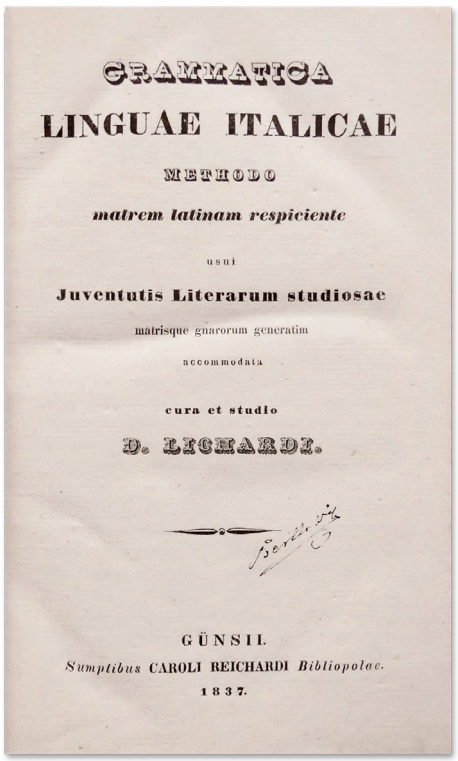
Italian

283. First Grammar of Italian for Hungarian university students written in Latin, 1837

Grammatica Linguae Italicae… usui Juventutus Literarum Studiosae (Grammar of the Italian Language for the use of Studying Youth). D. Lichardi. Günsii, Carolus Reichart, 1837. VIII pp + 400 pp, 22.8 x 13.8 cm.

The first grammar of Italian for Hungarian students. The book is written in Latin as that was the medium of instruction at Hungarian universities up to the mid-19th century.

Publisher's half cloth with brown boards. Wear to the edges. Interior clean. A fine copy.


GRAMMATICA

LINGUAE ITALICAE

METHODO

matrem latinam respiciente

usui

Juventutis Literarum studiosae

matrisque gnarorum generatim

accommodata

cura et studio

D. LICHARDI.

GÜNSII.

Sumptibus CAROLI REICHARDI *Bibliopolae.*

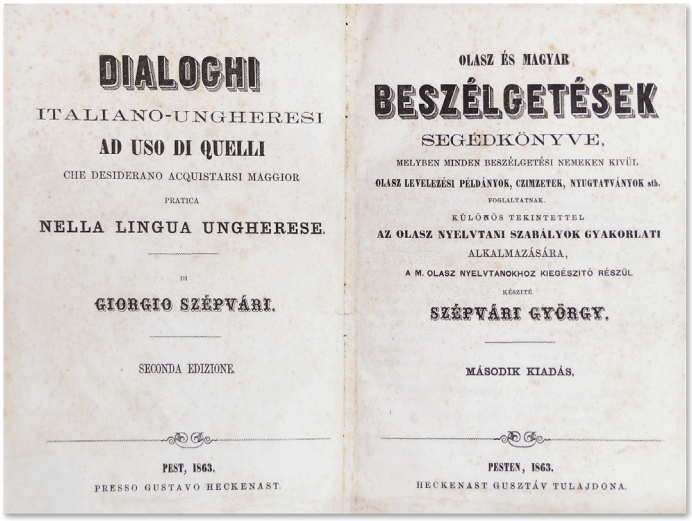
1837.

284. Italian for Hungarians, 1863

Italian-Hungarian Conversation guide, Dialoghi Italiano-Ungherese/Olasz es Magyar beszélgetések. Szépváry György. Second edition. Pest, Gustav Hecknast, 1863. (2) ff + 168 pp, 15.5 x 11 cm.

A simple conversation guide for Hungarians wishing to converse in Italian, reflecting the growth of tourism and commerce between Italy and Hungary and the sympathy between the countries shortly after the age of Kossuth and Garibaldi

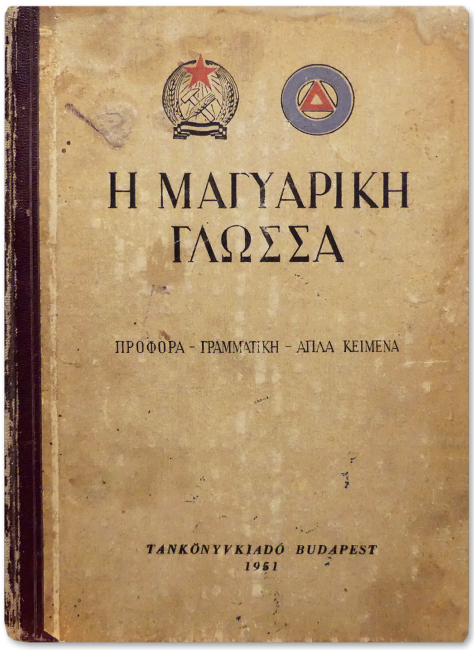
Original publisher's cloth. Very good condition.


DIALOGHI
ITALIANO-UNGHERESI
AD USO DI QUELLI
CHE DESIDERANO ACQUISTARSI MAGGIOR
PRATICA
NELLA LINGUA UNGHERESE.
DI
GIORGIO SZÉPVÁRI.
SECONDA EDIZIONE.
PEST, 1863.
PRESSO GUSTAVO HECKENAST.
OLASZ ÉS MAGYAR
BESZÉLGETÉSEK
SEGÉDKÖNYVE,
MELYBEN MINDEN BESZÉLGETÉSI NEMEKEN KIVÜL
OLASZ LEVELEZÉSI PÉLDÁNYOK, CZIMZETEK, NYUGTATVÁNYOK stb.
FOGLALTATNAK.
KÜLÖNÖS TEKINTETTEL
AZ OLASZ NYELVTANI SZABÁLYOK GYAKORLATI
ALKALMAZÁSÁRA,
A M. OLASZ NYELVTANOKHOZ KIEGÉSZITÖ RÉSZÜL
KÉSZITE
SZÉPVÁRI GYÖRGY.
MÁSODIK KIADÁS.
PESTEN, 1863.
HECKENAST GUSZTÁV TULAJDONA.

285. Hungarian language book for Greek communist refugees, 1951

E Magiarike Glossa (The Hungarian Language). Karoly Stürzenbaum. Budapest, Tankönyv Kiadó (School Book Publishers), 1951. 162 pp, 20.5 x 14.5 cm.

The Greek Civil War from 1946-49 was the first Cold War conflict, and the first military event in Europe after the Second World War, where external powers intervened in a domestic political and military dispute of another country. The war started after the collapse of the Nazi occupation of Greece (1941-44), during which there had been a struggle between the Communist and non-Communist resistance forces. Eventually, with the help of the UK and the US, the Royal Government prevailed against the Communists who were supported by the USSR and Yugoslavia. The USSR had no appetite to prolong the war as Stalin knew the US and the UK would never allow the Eastern Mediterranean to become Communist. In the aftermath, many Greek Communists sought refuge in Soviet Bloc countries and others emigrated to the West. 7000 immigrants came to Hungary and a new settlement was established for them called Belioannisz. This book was designed to help the immigrants learn Hungarian and integrate. The front cover bears the emblems of the Greek and Hungarian Communist Parties. This Greek community is now in its third generation and still preserves it distinct cultural identity.

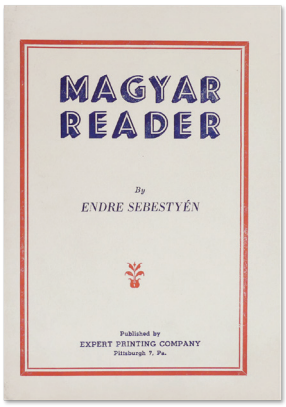

Η ΜΑΓΥΑΡΙΚΗ
ΓΛΩΣΣΑ
ΠΡΟΦΟΡΑ - ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ - ΑΠΛΑ ΚΕΙΜΕΝΑ
TANKÖNYVKIADÓ BUDAPEST
1951

Original publisher's decorative boards. Signs of wear and some staining. Very good copy.

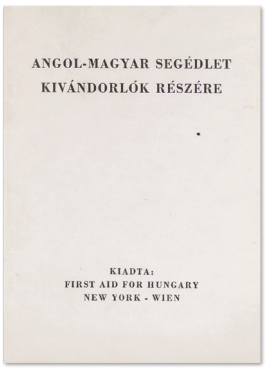
The Hungarian Diaspora

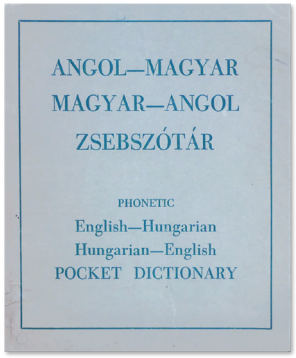
286. Materials to help Hungarian refugees of 1948 and 1956 learn the languages of their host countries

a) Magyar Reader, by Endre Sebestyén. Pittsburgh, Expert Printing Company, 1948. 80 pp, 19.2 x 13 cm.
b) Angol Velemjáró (English Companion). New York, St. Jutta Foundation, 1957. VIII pp + 100 pp + 146 sections + VI pp + 91 pp + 12 pp + (5) ff, 17.5 x 11.5 cm.
c) Angol-Magyar Segédlet Kivandorlók Részére (English-Hungarian Assistance for Emigrants). New York-Wien, First Aid For Hungary, (1956?). 14.7 x 10.5 cm.
d) Angol-Magyar, Magyar-Angol Zsebszótár (English-Hungarian, Hungarian-English Pocket Dictionary) Frank Kovács. London, Hungarian Relief Fund of London, (1957?).
e) Redewendungen Deutsch-Ungarisch (German-Hungarian Expressions). Salzburg, YMCA/YWCA, November 1956. 32 pp, 17 x 12 cm.
f) Magyar-Német Zsebkönyv (Hungarian-German Handbook). Munich, Németorszagi Magyar Menekültügyi Szolgálat (German Hungarian Refugee Service), 1956. 102 pp, 14.5 x 9.8 cm.
g) Holland Nyelvkönyv (Dutch Grammar). Antal Sivirsky. Amsterdam, Becht Uitgeverij, 1957. 166 pp, 20.5 x 14 cm.
h) Beknopte Hongaarse Spraakleer met Woordenlijst (Concise Hungarian Course) Mgr. Dr Miklós Knebel. Alkmaar, Uitgave Poa, (1956?). 52 pp, 16 x 12.1 cm.

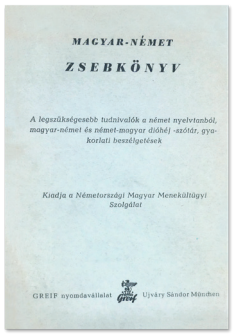


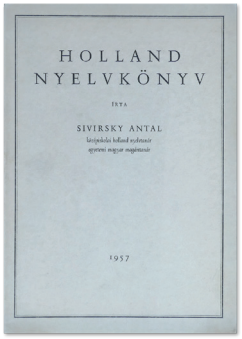


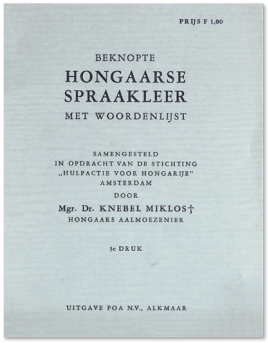












A collection of short language guides to help refugees in 1948 and 1956, the two waves of emigration under Communism: the first, when Communism began, and the second, after the 1956 Revolution. Aid committees were established in the countries of emigration and additionally help was given to integrate culturally into their new homelands. Material in this collection comes from the US, UK, Germany, Austria and Holland. Many of the organisations that helped were religious.

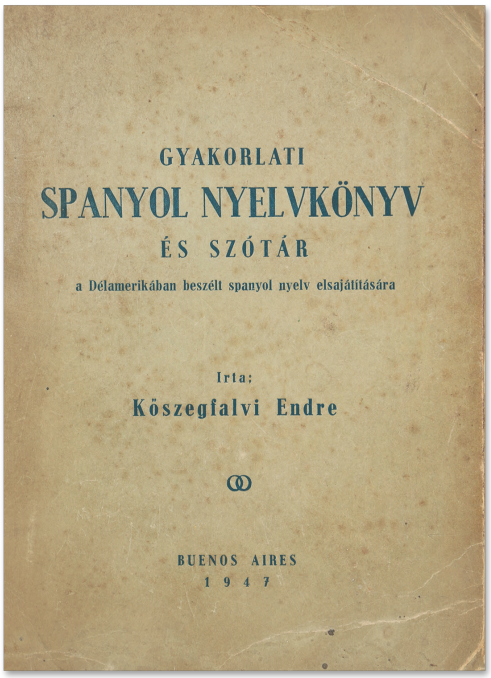
The material in this collection is rare and in very fresh condition.

287. Language study book and dictionary for Hungarian emigrants to Argentina, 1947

A practical Spanish study book and dictionary for learning South American Spanish, Gyakorlati Spanyol Nyelvkönyv és Szótár a Dél-Amerikában beszélt spanyol nyelv elsajátítására. Endre Kőszegfalvi. Buenos Aires, 1947. 294 pp, 19.3 x 13.8 cm.

Hungarian emigration to Argentina had already started at the beginning of the last century and intensified in the 1920s. This book was written specially to help immigrants integrate and was first published in 1930. The 1947 edition caters for the significant post-war emigration wave.

Olive-grey publisher's covers with some smaller creases and tears. Interior browned and printed on economy quality paper.

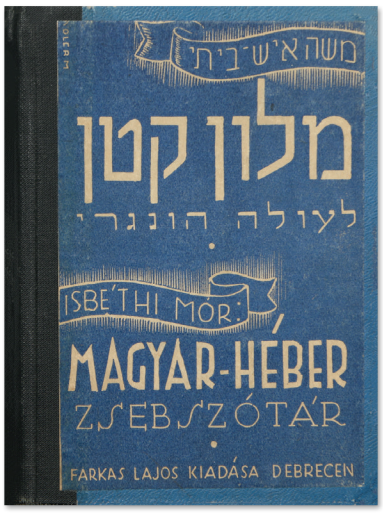


288. Two finely-designed Hungarian and Hebrew dictionaries, late 1940s

a) Gyakorlati Heber-Magyar Szotar (Practical Hebrew Hungarian Dictionary). Debrecen, Farkas Publishing, 1947. 338 pp + (1) list of other publications, 16.8 x 12.8 cm. b) Magyar-Heber Zsebszotar (Hungarian-Hebrew Pocket Dictionary). Debrecen, Farkas Publishing, (1947?). 176 pp, 12 x 8.6 cm.

Published in Hungary to assist Holocaust survivors emigrating to Israel.

Light blue and white national Israeli colours. Attractive typographic designs. Publisher's boards.






FINNISH
GRAMMAR
ELIOT
FINNISCHE
SPRACHLEHRE
STRAHLMANN

Finno-Ugric Languages

The languages covered here include Finnish, Sami, Estonian, and the Finno-Ugric languages of Lapland and Russia, notably Mari and Komi. Hungarian, as a separate language, is dealt with in another section of the catalogue, although here you will find certain Finno-Ugric studies written by Hungarians. We present grammars of the Finno-Ugric languages, including the first book on Northern Sami from 1743. Finno-Ugric is a major field of linguistic study in Finland, Russia, and Hungary, and we have some rep resentative journals.

Highlights

- Finnish grammar for war published in St. Petersburg in 1816 shortly after Finland was incorporated into the Russian Empire
- First multi-language dictionary of Finnish, 1826
- The grammar of Finnish by C.N.E. Eliot referred to by J.R. Tolkein who had an interest
- First grammar of Northern Sami, 1743
- Psalms in Northern Sami, 1825
- Most important grammar of Estonian, by F. Weidemann, 1875

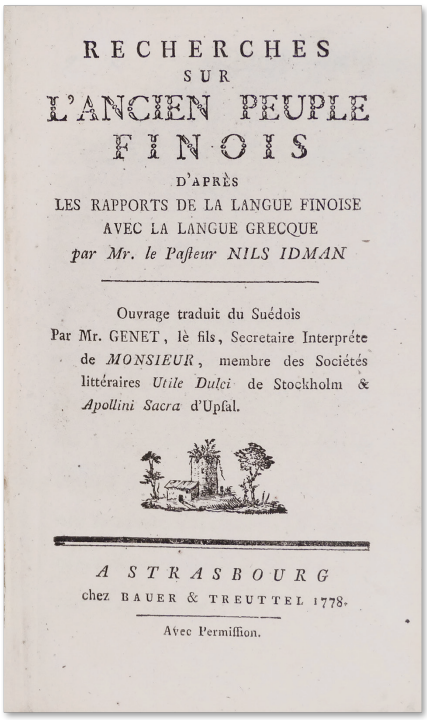
Finnish

289. Unusual work showing link between Finnish and Greek, 1778

Studies about the Finnish people and the relation between the Finnish and Greek languages, Recherches sur l'ancien Peuple Finnois d'après les rapports de la langue finnoise avec la langue grecqué. Nils Idman. Strasbourg, Bauer & Treutel, 1778. (2) pp + XVI pp + 149 pp, 16.5 x 10 cm.

This book attempts to demonstrate that the origins of Finnish are from the ancient Scythian people and shows similarities between the Finnish and Greek languages. It suggests that similarities with Hungarian are merely superficial. There is also a school of belief that Hungarians are descended from Scythians and not from the Finnish.

Original boards, corners and sides scuffed. Inside clean and fine.


RECHERCHES
SUR
L'ANCIEN PEUPLE
FINNOIS
D'APRÈS
LES RAPPORTS DE LA LANGUE FINOISE
AVEC LA LANGUE GRECQUE
par Mr. le Paſteur NILS IDMAN

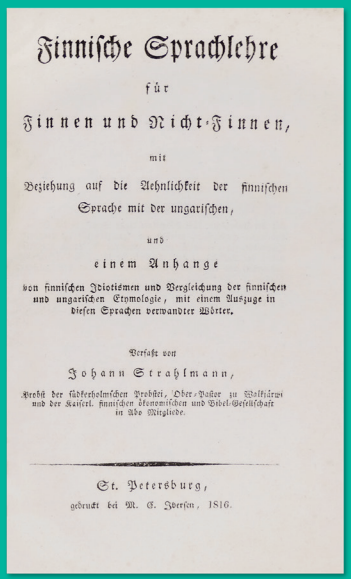
Ouvrage traduit du Suédois
Par Mr. GENET, lè fils, Secretaire Interpréte de *MONSIEUR*, membre des Sociétés littéraires *Utile Dulci* de Stockholm & *Apollini Sacra* d'Upſal.

A STRASBOURG
chez BAUER & TREUTTEL 1778.
Avec Permiſſion.

Only one other copy recorded.

290. One of the first books published in Russia about the Finnish language after Finland's incorporation in the Empire in 1809, 1816

Finnish grammar for Finns and non-Finns with relation to the similarity between the Finnish and Hungarian languages, Finnische Sprachlehre für Finnen und Nicht-Finnen mit Beziehung auf die Ähnlichkeit der finnischen Sprache mit der ungarischen. Johann Strahlmann. St. Petersburg, M. S. Ibersen, 1816. (5) ff + V pp + (1) f + 252 pp + (6) pp list of subscribers + (5) p errata, 21 x 12.8 cm.


Finniſche Sprachlehre
für
Finnen und Nicht-Finnen,
mit
Beziehung auf die Aehnlichkeit der finniſchen Sprache mit der ungariſchen,
und
einem Anhange
von finniſchen Idiotismen und Vergleichung der finniſchen und ungariſchen Etymologie, mit einem Auszuge in dieſen Sprachen verwandter Wörter.
Verfaßt von
Johann Strahlmann,
Probſt der ſüderholmiſchen Probſtei, Ober-Paſtor zu Wolkiſärwi und der Kaiſerl. finniſchen ökonomiſchen und Bibel-Geſellſchaft in Abo Mitgliede.
St. Petersburg,
gedruckt bei M. S. Ibersen, 1816.

Finland became part of the Russian Empire in 1809 and, consistent with Russian policy in newly acquired territories, a parallel process began of understanding local languages and introducing Russian. This work was written in German as were much of the linguistic studies published in St. Petersburg, as they were written by Baltic Germans or German academics who moved to Russia. Strahlmann was born in the German Baltic seaport of Wismar in 1775 and moved to St. Petersburg in the early 1800s. This study is considered a major contribution to the understanding of Finnish. Another important aspect of Strahlmann's work is that it is the first time that the relationship between Finnish and Hungarian had been examined in a book written by a non-Hungarian.

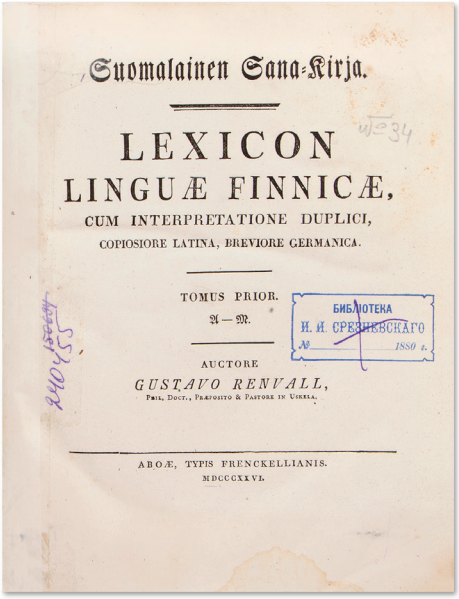
Modern brown mottled boards with red/gold leather label. Very fine copy.

291. First comprehensive multi-language dictionary of Finnish, 1826

Dictionary of the Finnish language with copious explanations in Latin and shorter ones in German, Suomalainen Sana-Kirja Lexicon Lingae Finnicae cum interpretatione duplici copiosiore Latina, breviore Germanica. Gustav Renvall. Aboae, Franeckell, 1826.

The first Finnish-Latin dictionary by Henrik Florinus was published in 1649, but the present work by Renvell was the most detailed and comprehensive to date and also one of the first to include a third language (German). The book is considered a milestone in improving the structure and understanding of the Finnish language and providing detailed and clear meanings of Finnish words. Renvall (1781-1841) was born in Pori, Finland and studied at the Royal Academy of Turku (now the University of Helsinki) and Upsalla. He was a polyglot and made a lasting contribution to the understanding and development of his native Finnish language.

Tastefully rebound in half-leather with decorative boards. Interior fine.


Suomalainen Sana-Kirja.

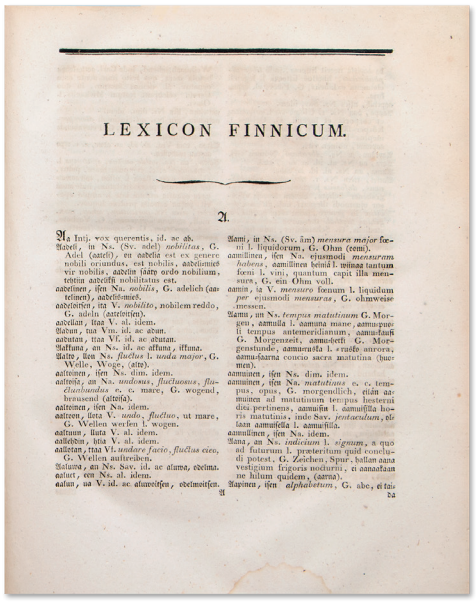
LEXICON
LINGUÆ FINNICÆ,
CUM INTERPRETATIONE DUPLICI,
COPIOSIORE LATINA, BREVIORE GERMANICA.

TOMUS PRIOR.
A — M.

БИБЛІОТЕКА
И. И. СРЕЗНЕВСКАГО
№ 1880 г.

AUCTORE
GUSTAVO RENVALL,
Phil. Doct., Praefecto & Pastore in Uskela.

ABOÆ, TYPIS FRENCKELLIANIS.
MDCCCXXVI.


LEXICON FINNICUM.

A.

Cancelled private library stamp of I. I. Sreznevsky in Russian with date 1880 in the stamp. Ivan Ivanovich Sreznevsky was a prominent Russian linguist and philologist, born in 1812 and particularly well-known for his studies of Old Slavonic and Old Russian languages. His meticulous research methods had an important influence on 19th century Slavic studies and are still relevant in this field today.

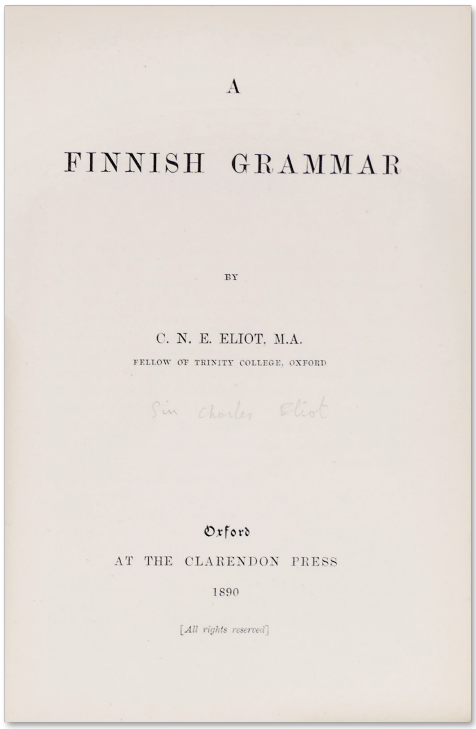
292. First Finnish-Hungarian Dictionary, 1884

Finnish-Hungarian Dictionary, Finn-Magyar Szotar. Dr. Jozsef Szinnyei. Hungarian Academy of Sciences Publication. Budapest, K. Knoll, 1884. XIX pp + 528 pp, 22.5 x 15.2 cm.

First dictionary of Finnish and Hungarian, the two most important Finno-Ugric languages. Szinnyei was a pioneer of Finnish studies in Hungary and also wrote a Finnish grammar.

Original restored black half-leather binding, with most of the spine retained. Interior has light foxing and occasional pencil notes. Very good copy.

293. The Grammar of Finnish that inspired Tolkien's fascination with the language, 1890


A

FINNISH GRAMMAR

BY

C. N. E. ELIOT, M.A.

FELLOW OF TRINITY COLLEGE, OXFORD

Sir Charles Eliot

Oxford

AT THE CLARENDON PRESS

1890

[All rights reserved]

A Finnish Grammar. C. N. E. Eliot. Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1890. XLVII pp + 279 pp + 20 pp, 20 x 13 cm.

Eliot's grammar inspired JRR Tolkien's fascination with the Finnish language. Although Tolkien could never speak it, the mysticism of the language was woven into his Lord of the Rings. Dipping into the book I was able to translate the title to one of my favourite pieces of music by Sibellius, Swan of Tuonela, which means Swan of the House of Death.

Original full soft green leather binding. Some signs of wear, inside very clean.

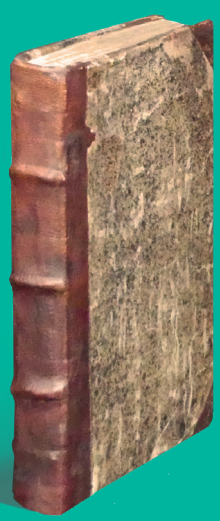
Lappish/Sami

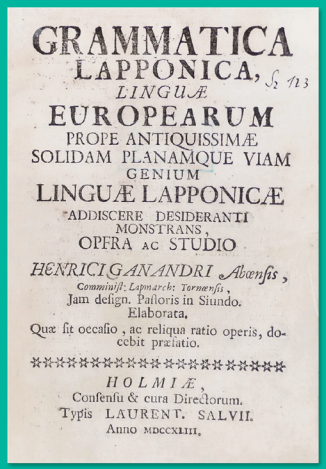
294. First grammar of Northern Sami, 1743

Dictionary of Lappish, a very ancient European language, Grammatica Lapponica, Linguae Europearum prope antiquissimae. Henrik Johansson Ganander. Stockholm, Laurentius Salvus, 1743. (8) pp + 176 pp, 15 x 10 cm.

One of the first attempts to codify the Northern Sami language, covering morphology, syntax and vocabulary. Ganander's work played an important role in the understanding and preserving of the Sami language and provided a starting point for future scholarly research. Ganander was born around 1700 near the Finnish/Swedish border. He was a priest and died near Helsinki in 1752.

Original quarter leather red binding with grey boards. Light browning throughout. Very good copy.



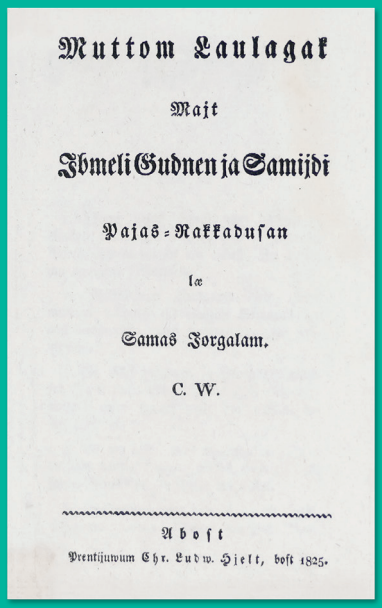

GRAMMATICA
LAPPONICA,
LINGUÆ
EUROPEARUM
PROPE ANTIQUISSIMÆ
SOLIDAM PLANAMQUE VIAM
GENIUM
LINGUÆ LAPPONICÆ
ADDISCERE DESIDERANTI
MONSTRANS,
OPERA AC STUDIO
HENRICI GANANDRI Abœnsis,
Comminist: Lapmarch: Tornœnsis,
Jam design. Pastoris in Siundo.
Elaborata.
Quæ sit occasio, ac reliqua ratio operis, docebit præfatio.
HOLMIÆ,
Consensu & cura Directorum.
Typis LAURENT. SALVII.
Anno MDCCXLIII.

295. The Psalms in Northern Sami, 1825

Psalms translated into Sami, Muttom laulagak majt ibmeli gudnen ja Samijdi Pajas Rakkadusan. Samas Jorgalam. Abo, Christian Ludwig Hielt, 1825. 59 pp, 17 x 10.5 cm.

One of the first books to be translated into Northern Sami. In 1811 the complete text of the Bible was published for the first time in Southern Sami. Northern Sami is the most widely-spoken variant of Sami. Today there are 15,000-20,000 speakers.

Contemporary boards. Very fine.


Muttom Laulagak

Majt

Ibmeli Gudnen ja Samijdi

Pajas-Rakkadusan

læ

Samas Jorgalam.

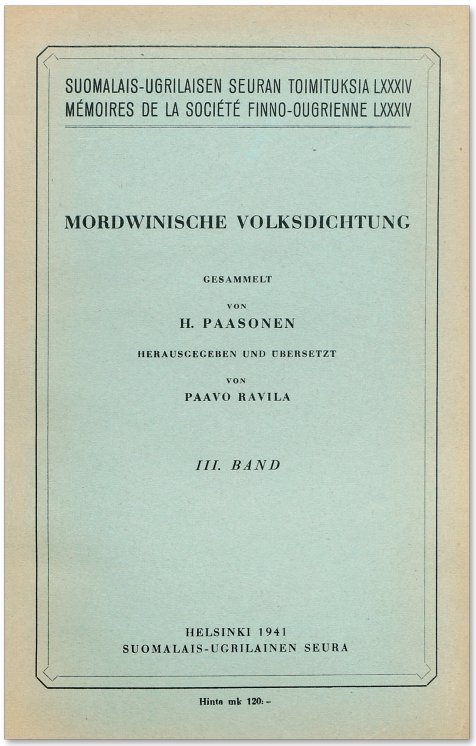
C. W.

Abost

Prentijuvum Chr. Ludw. Hjelt, bost 1825.

World Catalogue lists two copies in institutional libraries worldwide.

Finno-Ugric Studies and the languages of Northern Russia


SUOMALAIS-UGRILAISEN SEURAN TOIMITUKSIA LXXXIV
MÉMOIRES DE LA SOCIÉTÉ FINNO-OUGRIENNE LXXXIV

MORDWINISCHE VOLKSDICHTUNG

GESAMMELT

VON

H. PAASONEN

HERAUSGEGEBEN UND ÜBERSETZT

VON

PAAVO RAVILA

III. BAND

HELSINKI 1941
SUOMALAIS-UGRILAINEN SEURA

Hinta mk 120.–

296. Important Finnish journals of Finno-Ugric Studies

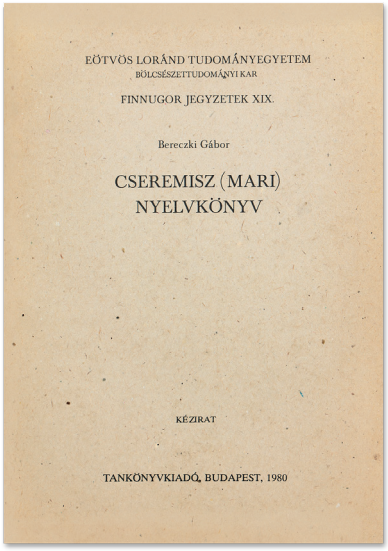
1) Journal de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Volumes 38/39 (1922/23), 41/42 (1925/28), 44 (1930), 47 (1933/35), 48 (1936/37), 54/55 (1948/50), 60 (1958).
2) Mémoires de la Société Finno-Ougrienne, Volumes 64 (1932), 65 (1933), 68 (1934), 71 (1936), 72 (1936), 73 (1937), 74 (1938), 78 (1939), 79 (1939), 80 (1939), 84 (1941), 91 (1947). All published in Helsinki.

A selection of issues of the Journal for Finno-Ugric Studies, the leading research journal in its field. The articles are written mostly in German with some in English and French. Some example of the topics covered are: Folk poetry in Mordwinish, Expression of Quantity in the Lappish language, Samojedish Wordlist, Vogul and East Jakish songs, Chermis folk poetry.

Uniform private brown cloth binding. Covers of individual issues usually preserved.

297. Four important works about minor Finno–Ugric languages and dialects

1) Cseremisz (Mari) Nyelvkonyv (Cheremis Grammar). Gabor Bereczki. Budapest, Textbook Publishing House, 1980. 93 pp, 23.5 x 16.5 cm. 225 copies printed for students of the Eotvos Lorand University, Budapest.
2) Christomathia Syrjaenica (Syrjiac Chrestomathia). Karoly Redei. Budapest, Textbook Publishing House, 1978. 197 pp, 23.8 x 16.5 cm. 1000 copies printed.
3) Wörterbuch des ungraischen Moldauer Nordcsango und des Hetfaluer Csangodialektes (Dictionary of the Moldavian North Csango and Hetfalu Csango dialects). Yrjö Wichmann. Helsinki, Csury and Kannisto, 1936. XV pp + 219 pp, 26 x 19 cm.
4) Pite Lappmarki Szotar es Nyelvtan rovid karesuandoi lapp szojegyzekkel (Pite Lappmark dictionary and grammar with a wordlist of Karesuando Lapp dialect). Budapest, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, 1896. XLI pp + (1) f + 204 pp, 23.8 x 15.8 cm. Part VI of the series Sved-Lapp Nyelv (Swedish Lapp Language).



A selection of recent and older works on Finno-Ugric minority languages published in Budapest written in German and Hungarian. The languages covered are Mari, Syrjiac, Csango dialect of Moldavia and Kareuando Lapp dialect.

298. One of the first studies of the Komi language of Northern Russia, 1847

Essay on the Grammar of the Komi-Zyrien language based on the dialect used in the translation of the Gospel according to St. Mathew, Versuch einer Grammatik der Syrjänischen Sprache nach dem in der Übersetzung des Evangelium Matthai gebrauchten Dialekte. Ferdinand Joh. Weidemann. Reval (Tallinn), Franz Kluge, 1847. XII pp + 143 pp + (1) f errata, 23.4 x 14 cm.

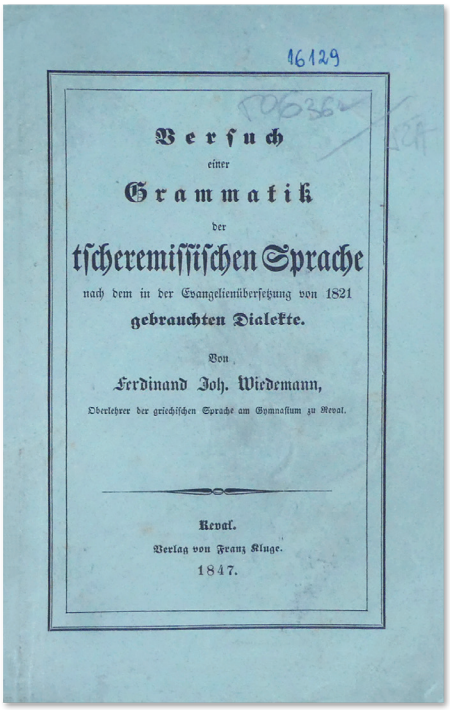
Ferdinand Johann Weidemann was a German Estonian and one of the most important linguists of Finno-Ugric languages in the 19th century. He was born in Hapsal (now Haapsalu) Estonia in 1805 and died in St. Petersburg in 1887. He is most famous for his dictionary of Estonian, but he also did very important research into the Finno-Ugric languages of Northern Russia. This book is the first comprehensive and structured study of the Komi language, one of the more important Finno-Ugric languages spoken in Northern Siberia. Today there are over 300,000 speakers of Komi. The language was used for liturgical purposes until the 19th century when it also started to develop a literary form. Inside the book there is an loose stencilled map of central Russia with the areas marked where Komi was then spoken.

Original green paper covers with title and publication details on front cover and notice of other works of the publisher on the back. Front cover is detached and some damage to spine. Covers held together by paper protective wrappers. The book is otherwise a fine copy inside, tight, with light foxing. Library notes in pencil and two names of previous owners on the title page in ink.



Cheremis / Mari

299. Cheremis /Mari language, 1847



Essay on the Cheremis language based on the dialect used in the 1821 translation of the Gospels, Versuch einer Grammatik der Tscheremissischen Sprache nach dem in der Evangelienübersetzung von 1821 gebrauchten Dialekte. Ferdinand Joh. Weidemann. Reval (Tallinn), Franz Kluge, 1847. (2) ff + 272 pp, 23.4 x 14 cm.

Mari is also one of the more important Finno-Ugric languages, with over 400,000 speakers today. They are located in central European Russia. Weidemann was also a pioneer in describing the Mari language.

Original green paper covers with title and publication details printed on front and notice of other books of the publishers on the back. Very firm. Fine, clean copy with light foxing. Library notes in pencil and one number in ink on the front cover. Owner's name in ink on title page.

Estonian



300. The most important grammar of Estonian, 1875

Essay on the Cheremis language based on the dialect used in the 1821 translation of the Gospels, Versuch einer Grammatik der Tscheremissischen Sprache nach dem in der Evangelienübersetzung von 1821 gebrauchten Dialekte. Ferdinand Joh. Weidemann. Reval (Tallinn), Franz Kluge, 1847. (2) ff + 272 pp, 23.4 x 14 cm.

Weidemann was a Baltic German, born in 1805 in Hapsal in Estonia. He was a schoolteacher of Ancient Greek and researcher in Finno-Ugric languages. This Grammar establishes the basis of modern Estonian by creating a unified codification of the language, which had existed before in a number of diverse forms. In 1857 he moved to St. Petersburg, where he continued his research into Finno-Ugric until his death in 1887. His earlier works on the Komi and Mari languages of Russia are also in this collection.

Later library binding. Interior fine with no staining.



Roma in Eastern Europe

In my travels, I encountered variants of Roma languages in Hungary, Transylvania, Romania, Ukraine, Northern Russia, and Spain.

Highlights

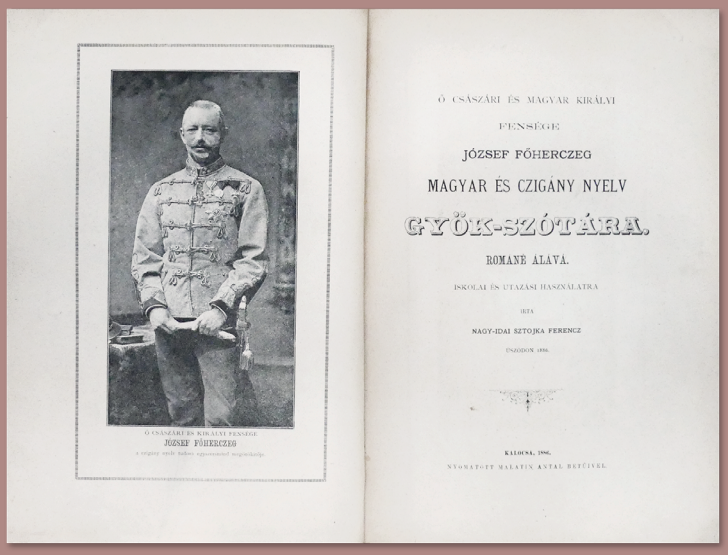
- First Soviet dictionary and short grammar of the north Russian Roma dialect
- A collection of Soviet propaganda booklets from 1920s and 1930s in Roma language
- Samples of Roma languages spoken in Transylvannia, 1878
- First Hungarian language grammar of Roma by Grand Duke Jozsef, 1880

301. Early book on the Hungarian Roma language, 1886

Hungarian-Gypsy word-root dictionary based on Grand Duke Joseph's dictionary, Magyar es czigany nyelv gyök-szotara. Ferenc Nagy. Kalocsa, Idai Szojka, 1886. X pp + 205 pp, 29 x 21.4 cm.

A rare dictionary explaining the roots of the Hungarian gypsy/Romani language.

Original half black cloth with some wear at the edges. Inside very clean. Light browning from age.

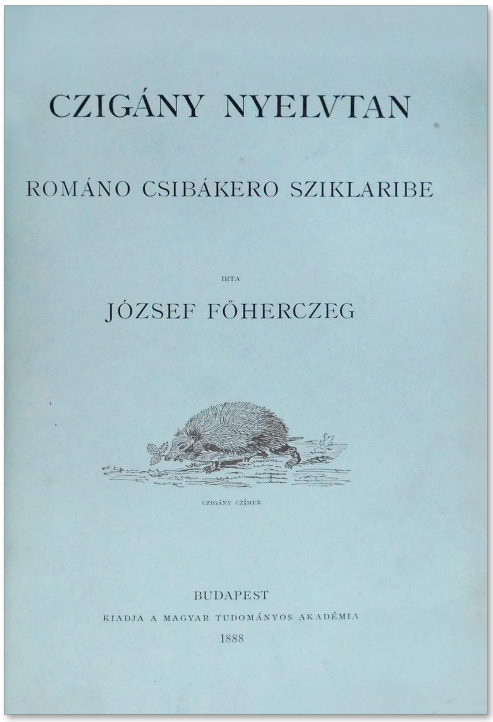


302. First grammar of Roma in Hungarian by Grand Duke Joseph, 1880

Gypsy dictionary, Czigany Nvelvtan. Jozsef Foherceg (Grand Duke Joseph). Budapest, Magyar Tudomanyos Akademia (Hungarian Academy of Sciences), 1880. XXII pp + (1) ff + 377 pp, 25.6 x 17.5 cm.

The Romani language in Hungary only developed a written form in the 19th century. One of the milestones was the first Romani grammar by Grand Duke Joseph, who was the Palatine of Hungary and the head of the Hungarian armed forces, within the Austro-Hungarian army, which was founded in 1866. He learned Romani from his soldiers and, after retiring from the army, he settled at a farm at Alcsut (Hungary) where he provided employment opportunities for Roma. His work on the Romani/Gypsy language led to his appointment as a member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

Later half-leather binding. Inside in excellent condition with original wrappers preserved.

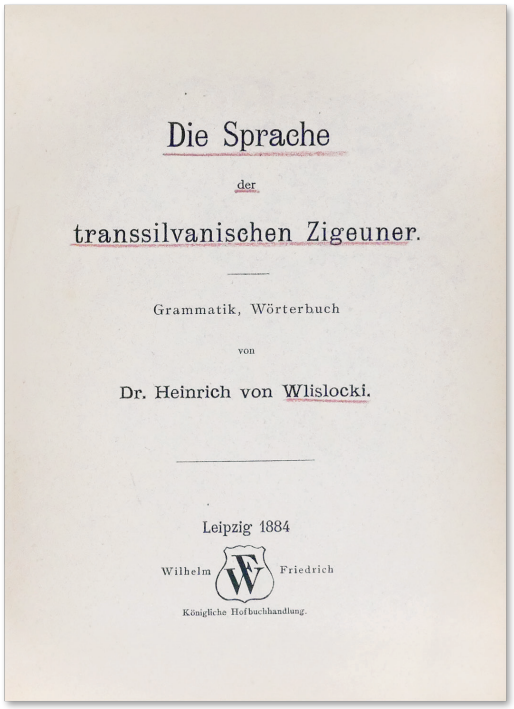


303. An important work on the language of the Transylvanian Roma, 1884

The language of Transylvanian Gypsies, Die Sprache der transsilvanischen Zigeuner. Dr Heinrich von Wlislocki. Leipzig, Wilhelm Friedrich, 1884. (4) ff + 128 pp, 19 x 15 cm

Wislocki (1856-1907) was the most significant researcher of Gypsy folklore and culture in Transylvania in the late 19th century. He was born in Cluj, of Polish Austro-Hungarian origin. He had an important knowledge of his subject gathered through field work and close personal contacts with the Gypsy community. For a while, he was married to a Romani woman.

Contemporary half-cloth binding. First four pages loose, slight damage to top of spine.


Die Sprache

der

transsilvanischen Zigeuner.

Grammatik, Wörterbuch

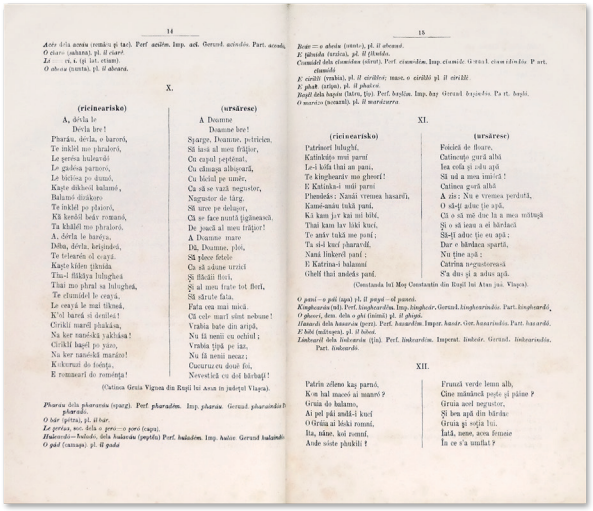
von

Dr. Heinrich von Wlislocki.

Leipzig 1884

Wilhelm Friedrich

Königliche Hofbuchhandlung.


X.

(ricinearisko)	(ursăresc)
A, dévla le	A Doamne
Devla lev!	Doamne leu!
Pharáu, dévla, o baroró,	Sfarge, Doamne, pe tricien,
Te inkliŕ mo phralorú,	Să lasă al meu frăjior,
Le gerésa bukarvási	Cu cupul pepénesi,
Le gudésa partorói,	Cu cămeşa albişoară,
Le biclésa po dumú,	Cu bicisu pe umăr,
Kaşte dikheŕ balamé,	Ca să se vază negustor,
Balamú dźúkoro	Negustor de târg.
Te inkliŕ po phaiorú,	Să urce pe deluşor,
Kâ kerdóŕ beáv romanó,	Că se face nuntă ţigănească.
Ta khâléŕ mo phralorú.	De joacă al meu frăjior!
A, dévla le baróya,	A Doamne mare
Déha, dévla, hrisztosés,	Dă, Doamne, ploi,
Te feŕavén ol o vayá.	Să pâsce fetele
Kaşte kíden ţúnida	Ca să adune urzici
Tău-l fiákáya lubighéa	Şi făcăii fiori,
Tăái mo phral sa lubighéa,	Şi al meu frate tot fieri,
Te ziuisél le ceayá.	Să zăcăe fata.
Le ceayá le mai tíknéa,	Fata cea mai mică.
K'ól baréa si deniles!	Că cele mari sânt nebune!
Cirikli narél phakáun,	Vrabia bate din aripă,
Na ker nanéká yakháun!	Nu îi nemi cu ochiŕ;
Cirikli bagél po yáno,	Vrabia ţipă pe ias,
Na ker nanéká maráno!	Nu îi nemi necaz:
Kukurúzi do tsotsi,	Cucuruzu doaŕ foi,
E romnaréi do romésta!	Nevestică cu doi bărbaţi!

(Culinca Greia Vignea din Roşii lui Avas in judeţul Vlaşca).

Pharáva dela *pharavás* (sparg). Perf. *pharádom*. Imp. *pharáu*. Gerund. *pharándi*? *pharadó*.
O bár (pétra), pl. *il bár*.
Le pérsa, acc. dela *o pers*—*o peró* (capu).
Halavadó—*halavdi*, dela *halavás* (*spelá*) Perf. *halavdom*. Imp. *halav*. Gerund *halavándi*.
O gód (camaşa). pl. *il gode*

XI.

(ricinearisko)	(ursăresc)
Patráseŕ lubighé.	Foiciŕ de floare.
Kalinkáko mui parní	Calincuţe gură albă
Le-i kóŕa thai an pani,	Iea coŕa şi cău apă
Te kinghearáv mo ghveŕ!	Să nă a mea inimiŕ!
E Kálinka-i mui parní	Calinca gură albă
Phenáva: Nanái vremea hasaŕi,	A zis: Nu e vremea perdută,
Kamé-anáu tukâ pani,	O să-ţi aduc ţie apă,
Kâ kam jav kai tái kuci,	Că o să mă duc la a mea nuntaşă
Tăai kaun lav láki kuci.	Şi o să iean a ei hărlaci
Te anáv tukâ me pani;	Să-ţi aduc ţie eu apă;
Ta si-l kucí pharatíl.	Dar e hârdiaua spartă,
Nanâ linkerél pani;	Nu ţine apă;
E Katrina-i balamní	Cătrina negustoreasă
Ghelí thai andóka pard.	S'a dus şi a adus apă.

(Cantarada lui Moş Constantin din Roşii lui Avas jud. Vlaşca).

O pani—*o pái* (apă) pl. il *pagé*—*il panní*.
Kinghearáva (ut). Perf. *kinghearádom*. Imp. *kinghear*. Gerund. *kinghearándia*. Part. *kinghearádi*.
O ghveŕ, dem. dela *o ghi* (inimă) pl. *il ghiçé*.
Hasnaŕi dela *hasnaváu* (perz). Perf. *hasnaŕdom*. Impr. *hasnár*. Ger. *hasnaŕndia*. Part. *hasnaŕdi*.
E bibí (mătuşa), pl. *il bibé*.
Lindzerél dela *lindzeráva* (ţin). Perf. *lindzerdom*. Imperat. *lindzeŕ*. Gerund. *lindzerándia*. Part. *lindzerdi*.

XII.

Patrin zelено kaş parnó,	Frunză verde leuş alb,
K'oi lul macoi ai mazeŕ?	Cine mănâncă peşte şi pâine ?
Grúia do balamo,	Grăia acel negustor,
Ai pei pái andâ-l kuci	Şi îeu apă din hârdiu
O Grúia ai bóki romní,	Grăia şi soţia lui.
Ba, náne, koi romní,	Iată, nene, acea femeie
Ande síste phukíli ?	În ce s'a umflat ?

304. Roma spoken in Romania in the 19th century, 1878

Samples of Gypsy language and literature of Romania, Probe de limba si literatura Tiganilor. Dr Barbu Constantinescu. Bucharest, 1878. 112 pp, (1) ff missing.

Studies several Romanian-based Roma dialects, including Iasisko, Laisesc, Icinearisko. Constantinescu records the differences between the dialects for the first time.

Modern cloth covers with no title. The work is very rare.

305. First Roma dictionary and grammar for the north Russian Roma dialect, 1938

Tsygansko-Russkii slovar. Moscow, M.B. Segievitskii and A. P. Barannikov Foreign and National Dictionary Publishing House, 1938. 192 pp, 19.7 x 13.8 cm

First Russian-Roma dictionary. It focuses on the dialects of the northern areas of Russia and also contains a short grammar.

In original cloth binding. Slight fading of binding. Inside very fine.



Edition of only 1500 copies.

306. A collection of Soviet propaganda brochures in the Roma language from the 1930s

Mozhinena-li te otjiden mule (Can the Dead Be Revived?). S. Kiselevo. Moscow, Ogiz-'Moskva Butjari', 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 72 pp, 17.5 x 13.6 cm.

These books were part of the Soviet policy of korenizatsiya (indigenization), which aimed to integrate ethnic minorities into the Soviet system while promoting literacy in their native languages. During the 1920s and early 1930s, Stalin's government encouraged the development of written languages for minority groups, including Roma, as a means of fostering socialist consciousness and ensuring state control over education and ideology.

Despite the poor quality of the paper and the challenges of history and time, this collection is in excellent condition. Several have light fraying, in two cases heavier, without loss of text. One item has it covers detached but present. The volume on Roma language for schools, Romany Chib, is particularly interesting as it has been severely censored with a number of passages carefully removed the censor's scissors.

Zadžiben uboročnoňi kampania (Harvesting Campaign). Rassadnikov. Moscow, Tsentrizdat, 1931. Copies printed: 1,550. 45 pp, 19.5 x 13.5 cm.

However, this policy was short-lived. By the late 1930s, Stalin reversed his stance on linguistic diversity, promoting Russification instead. The Roma-language publishing efforts dwindled, and Roma communities faced increased repression. The books from 1931-1932 thus represent a brief but significant period when the Soviet state actively engaged with Roma linguistic and cultural identity before shifting toward assimilationist policies.

Marunė zagotovki i kontraktacija dre 1931 berš (Procurement and Contracting for the Year 1931). I. Ionovo. Moscow, Tsentralizdat, 1931.Copies printed: 1,000. 49 pp, 20.8 x 14 cm.

However, this policy was short-lived. By the late 1930s, Stalin reversed his stance on linguistic diversity, promoting Russification instead. The Roma-language publishing efforts dwindled, and Roma communities faced increased repression. The books from 1931-1932 thus represent a brief but significant period when the Soviet state actively engaged with Roma linguistic and cultural identity before shifting toward assimilationist policies.

Terno rozugalibnari pre 3 berš sykljajibz (Young Researchers for 3 Years of Study). A. A. Shibanov. Moscow, Uchpedgizo, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 136 pp, 20 x 13 cm.

Kon adasav terno pionery (Who Are the Young Pioneers?) RIM. Ogiz. (Association of Soviet book and magazine publishers), 1932. 48 pp, 12.5 x 17.0 cm.

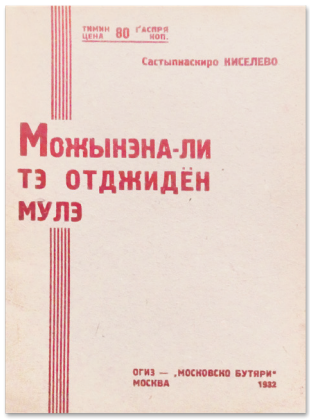
Luženie, paianie i keribė sastirėstir (Soldering, Welding, and Metalworking). A. Leontovitchjo. Moscow, Iz-Vo Narkomtjazhproma, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 32 pp, 19.5 x 13.2 cm.

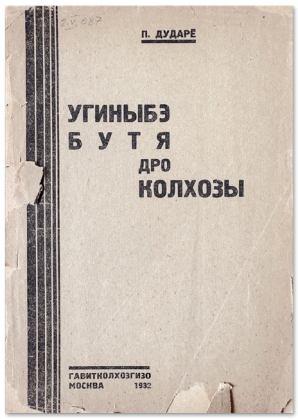
Rakh metallo ržavčinatyr (Protection of Metal from Rust). M. Netchjavo. Moscow, Iz-Bo Narkomtjazhproma, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 20 pp, 19.6 x 13.5 cm.

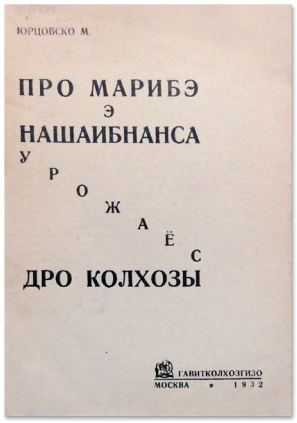
Psiribė pal butjaritkonė grėstė dre kolkhozy sovkhozy (Regulations on Labor Organization in Collective and State Farms). K. D. Shaposhnikov. Moscow, Gavitkolchozgizo, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 40 pp, 19.5 x 13.4 cm.

Butjarni kolkhoznica krestianka sykljėv vojennonė rėndoskė (The Female Collective Farmer and Peasant Woman in Military Affairs). Z. Kokorina. Moscow, Partizdat, 1932. Copies printed: 1,500. 29 pp, 17.2 x 12.8 cm.

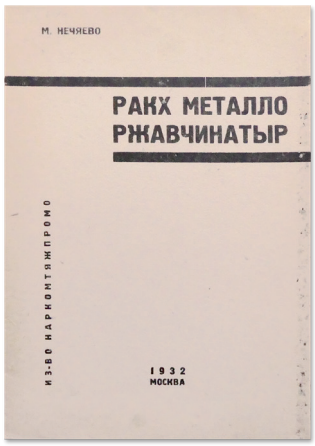
Paramysia vaš Isusoskė (Religious Myths About Jesus). N. Amosovo. Moscow, Tsentralizdat, 1931. Copies printed: 1,000. 23 pp, 19.6 x 12.8 cm.











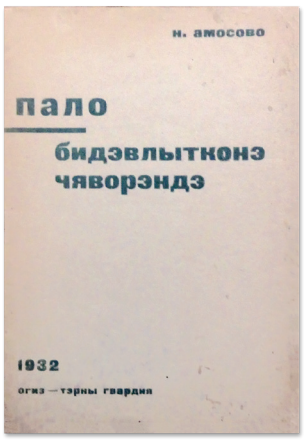


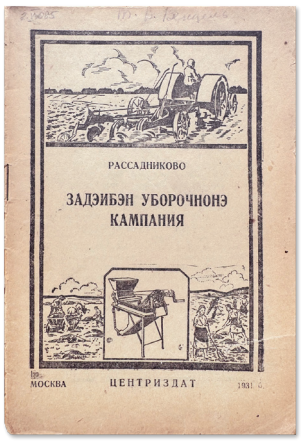












Palo bidžėvlitkonė čhavorendė (About the Upbringing of Children). N. Amosovo. Ogiz, Terni Gvardija, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 30 pp, 17 x 12.8 cm.

Romany chib. Lylvari piro chib vaš iii berš sykljajben (Roma Language. Reader for the Third Year of Study). T. B. Ventsel. Moscow, Ytchpedgizo, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 88 pp, 19.5 x 13 cm.

Pro maribė e našajbnansa urožajės dro kolkhozy (About the Struggle for Harvest in the Collective Farms). M. Yrtsovsko. Moscow, Glvitkolkhozgizo, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 62 pp, 19.5 x 13.5 cm.

Palo rannė kxasoschinibė te duj schinibėna (On Early Threshing and Double Harvesting). A. Artemevo. Moscow, Gavitkolkhozgizo, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 48 pp, 19 x 13 cm.

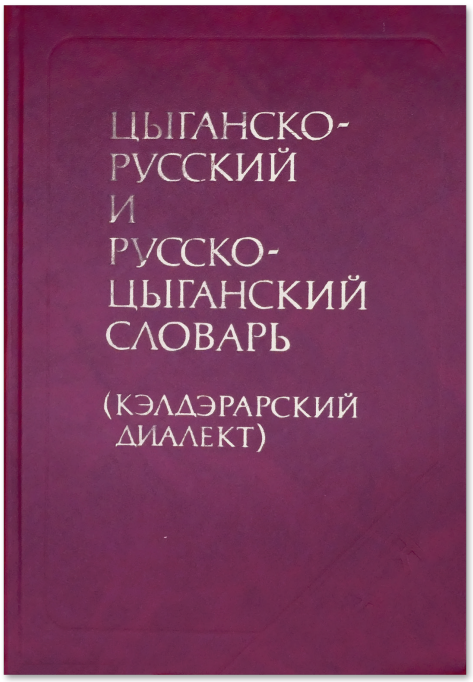
Baryėvasa dre maribėna (Achievements in the Struggle). A. Gusevo. Ogiz, Terni Gvarda, 1932. Copies printed: 1,000. 17.2 x 12.2 cm.

307. Modern Roma dialect of the southern regions of Russia, 1990

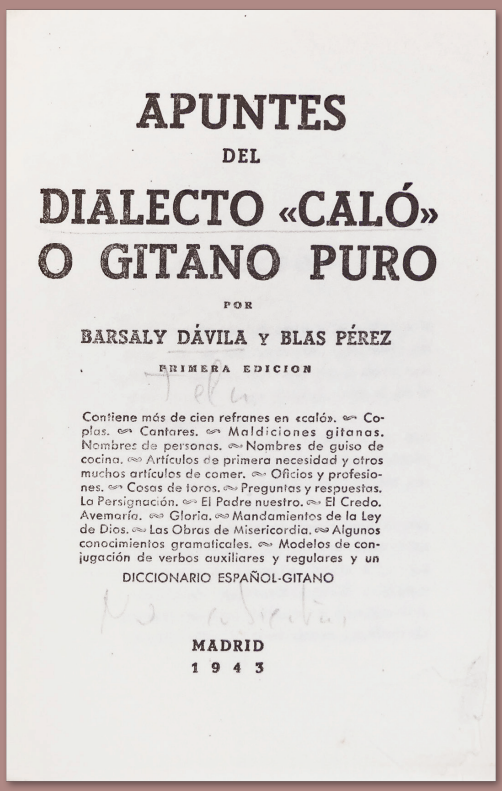
Keldarash dialect, Tsygansko-Russkii slovar. P. C. Demeter. Moscow, Russian Language Publishing House, 1990. 334 pp, 24.9 x 17.3 cm.

A dictionary and short grammar of the south Russian and Ukrainian Roma language with a short grammar. The Kaddarash dialect, described here, is also spoken in Romania.

Original red hardcovers.



Edition of 6250 copies.

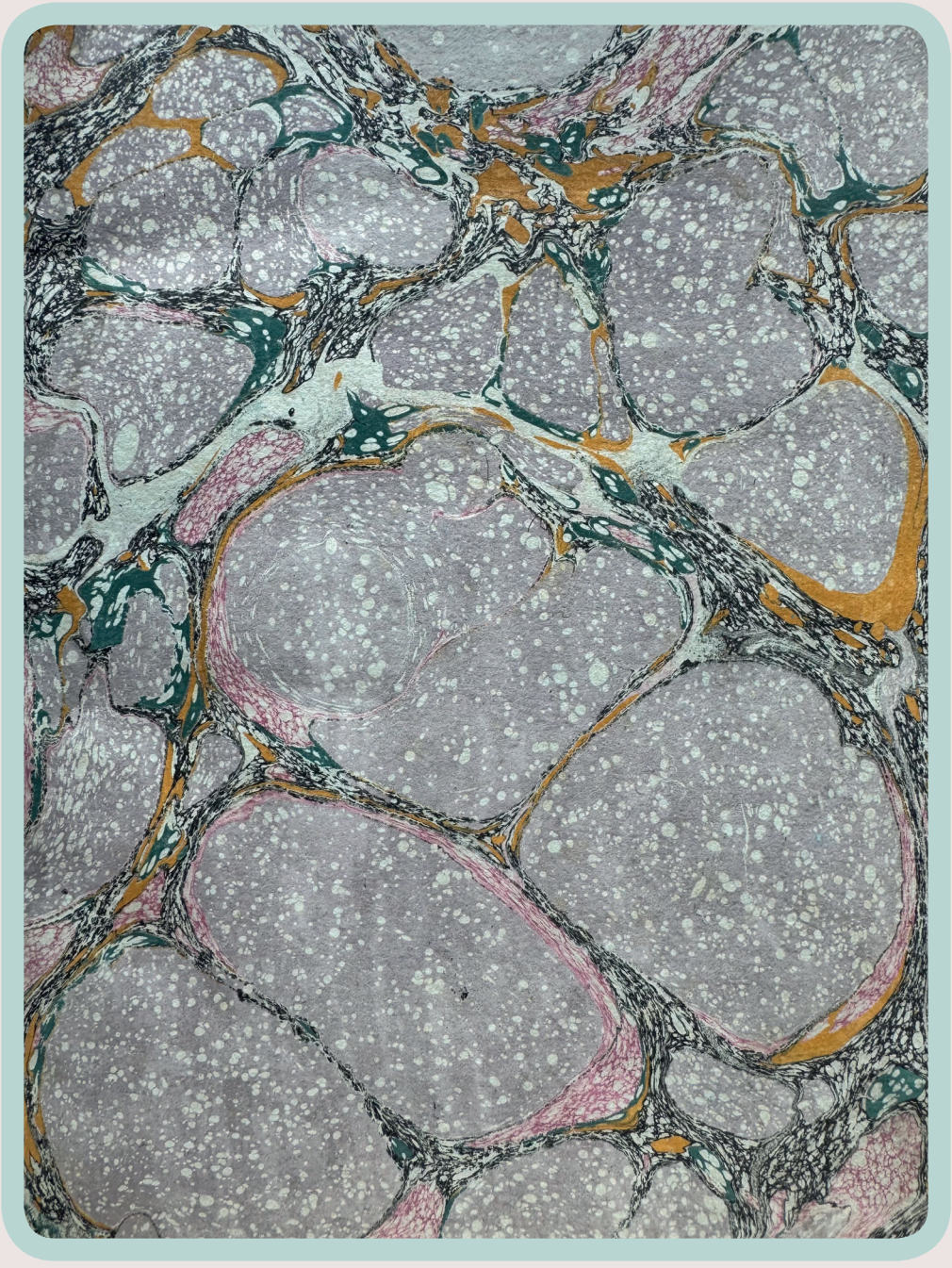

APUNTES
DEL
DIALECTO «CALÓ»
O GITANO PURO
POR
BARSALY DÁVILA Y BLAS PÉREZ
PRIMERA EDICION
Contiene más de cien refranes en «caló». Coplas. Cantares. Maldiciones gitanas. Nombres de personas. Nombres de guiso de cocina. Artículos de primera necesidad y otros muchos artículos de comer. Oficios y profesiones. Cosas de toros. Preguntas y respuestas. La Persignación. El Padre nuestro. El Credo. Avemaría. Gloria. Mandamientos de la Ley de Dios. Las Obras de Misericordia. Algunos conocimientos gramaticales. Modelos de conjugación de verbos auxiliares y regulares y un
DICCIONARIO ESPAÑOL-GITANO
MADRID
1 9 4 3

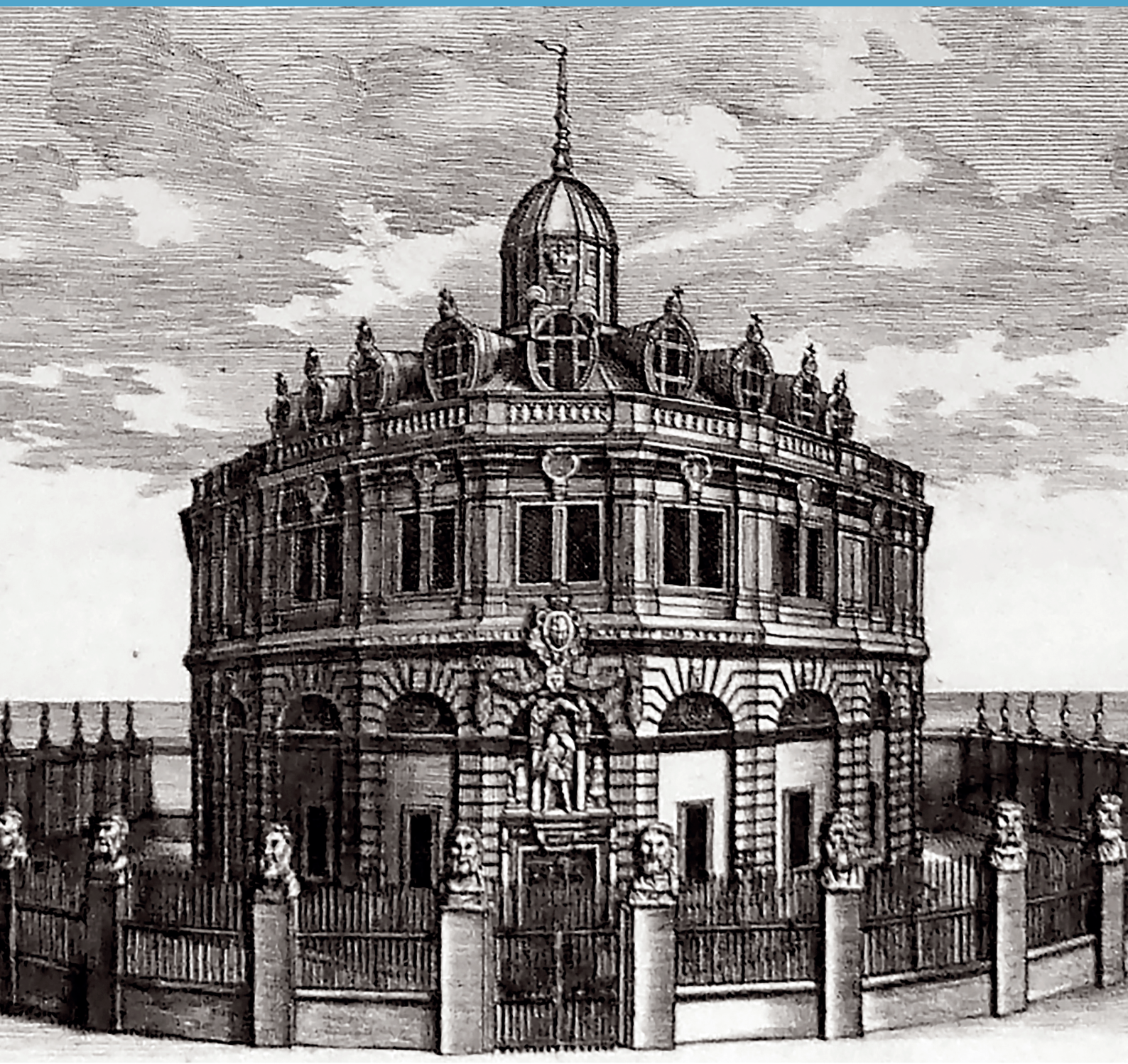
308. Calo – the dialect of Spanish Roma, 1943

Apuntes del dialecto Calo o Gitano Puro. Barasaly Davila and Blas Perez. Madrid, 1943. 200 pp, 20 x 13 cm.

Grammar and dictionary of the Roma language spoken in Spain. The motivation for writing the book was to remove misconceptions that Calo was a language spoken only by thieves and in taverns, reinforced by Bizet's romanticisation of gypsy life in Carmen. There had been earlier books in Calo, the first being a translation of the Gospel according to St. Luke by the Englishman, George Henry Borrow, in 1838. Around 1900, two more books were written, but these were all invisible to the public eye and did nothing to confirm the cultural value of Calo as the medium for Spanish Roma culture.

Modern brown cloth binding.





Languages of the British Isles

It is often forgotten that the British Isles are home to several languages other than English: Irish, Ulster Scots, Scots Gaelic, Lallans, Manx, Welsh, and Cornish. Manx and Cornish no longer have native speakers but are being revived. Norn was spoken on the Shetland Islands; it is recorded but no longer spoken. The Picts of Scotland had their own language over 1,000 years ago, but we have no traces of it and no idea of how it was written or sounded.

Highlights

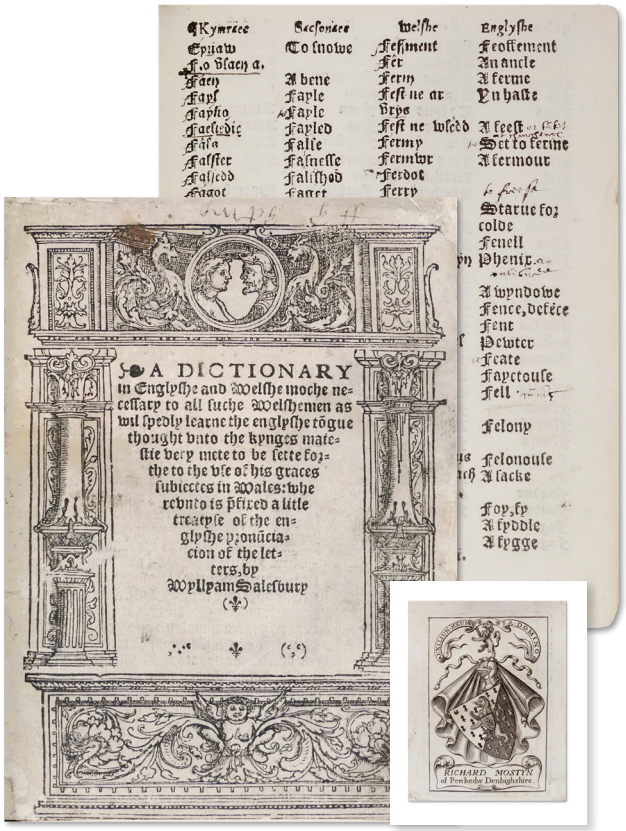
- First printed book in Welsh, 1547
- A forgotten clasic study of all the languages of the British Isles and also Breton, 1707
- Three early Scots Gaelic Grammars
- First novel published in Scots Gaelic, 1912

309. First book printed in Welsh, 1547

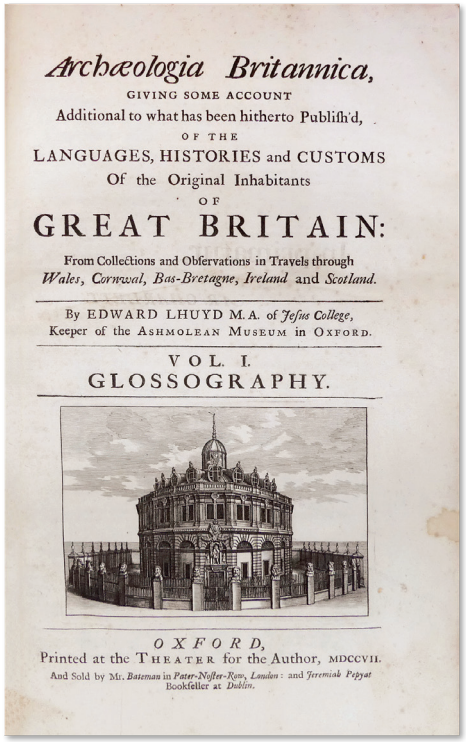
A Dictionary in Englyshe and Welshe. William Salesbury. London, N. Hill for John Waley, 1547. 164 pp, 14 x 18.5 cm.

Either the first or the second book to be printed in Welsh (the other one is a smaller work by Salesbury containing Proverbs by Gruffudd Hiraethog). Salesbury's entry in the Welsh Dictionary of National Biography suggests that this was the first Welsh book. Salesbury was born in 1520 in Conway and died in 1582 in Llanwrst. He studied Hebrew, Greek and Latin at Oxford where he also became familiar with the works of Martin Luther. Salesbury is perhaps best known for his translation of the New Testament into Welsh in 1567. Commentators have suggested that this dictionary appears more like a word list for Salesbury's own use. This is interesting as this copy has about 100 leaves inserted which are annotated with further words. The handwriting is from the early 17th century.

17th century brown calf. Four leaves have been replaced by pages from a 19th century reprint. One leaf partially replaced. All pages interspersed with blank pages which have been used for annotations.



Bookplate Richard Mostyn of Penbedw. Sold at Sotheby's in 1980, described as property of Col. J. F. Williams-Wynne. Only four copies of this book are known to exist and this is the only one in a private collection.



Ex libris and library shelf label of George John Smith, Treliske, Truro. Sir George John Smith (1845-1921), part of a notable Truro family, was director of Truro School. His home, Treliske, was bought by the school and used as a boarding house.

310. A forgotten masterpiece of all British languages, 1707

Archaeologia Britannica giving some account of the Languages, Histories and Customs of the Original Inhabitants of Great Britain from collections and observations through travels in Wales, Cornwall, Bas-Bretagne, Ireland and Scotland. Vol 1: Glossography (all that was published). Edward Lhuyd. Oxford, M.A. of Jesus College, 1707. Complete, 35 x 21.5 cm.

A forgotten but extremely important pioneering work on the Celtic languages of Britain covering Scots Gaelic, Irish, Cornish, Welsh, also Breton. It contains the first grammar of Cornish, the first English translation of O'Molloy's first dictionary of Irish, Irish-English and Breton-English dictionaries and a translation of Julian Moulin's first grammar of Breton. Edward Lhuyd (modern pronunciation Lhwyd) 1660-1709 was a linguist, botanist and geographer. He attended Oxford University and travelled throughout all parts of the British Isles and Brittany to collect notes for his researches.

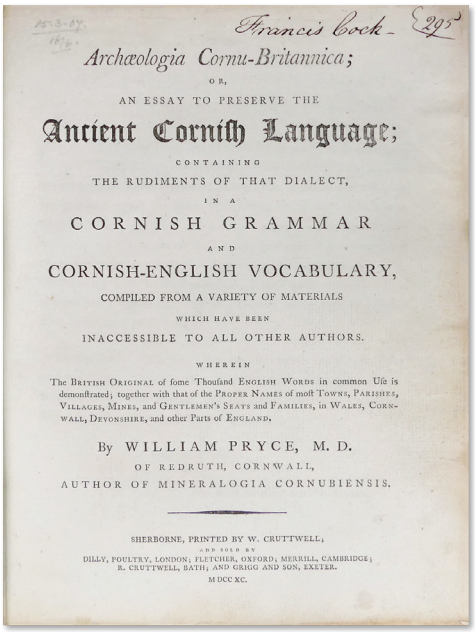
Repaired 19th century half-leather binding with marbled boards and signs of wear. Inside very slight foxing. Very fine copy.

311. First separately published grammar of Cornish

Archaeologia Cornu-Britannica, or An essay to preserve the Ancient Cornish Language... [with] a Cornish Grammar and Cornish-English Vocabulary. William Pryce M.D. of Redruth, Cornwall. Sherborne, W. Crutwell. (4) ff + XVIII pp + 65 pp + (171) pp, 25 x 19 cm.

First complete grammar of Cornish. It draws very heavily on Lhuyds work. It was written at the time when Cornish was almost completely extinct as a primary spoken language.

Contemporary half-leather. Signs of wear. Inside very good.



Francis Cock

Archæologia Cornu-Britannica;

OR,

AN ESSAY TO PRESERVE THE

Ancient Cornish Language;

CONTAINING

THE RUDIMENTS OF THAT DIALECT,

IN A

CORNISH GRAMMAR

AND

CORNISH-ENGLISH VOCABULARY,

COMPILED FROM A VARIETY OF MATERIALS

WHICH HAVE BEEN

INACCESSIBLE TO ALL OTHER AUTHORS.

WHEREIN

The British Original of some Thousand English Words in common Use is demonstrated; together with that of the Proper Names of most Towns, Parishes, Villages, Mines, and Gentlemen's Seats and Families, in Wales, Cornwall, Devonshire, and other Parts of England.

By WILLIAM PRYCE, M. D.

OF REDRUTH, CORNWALL,

AUTHOR OF MINERALOGIA CORNUBIENSIS.

SHERBORNE, PRINTED BY W. CRUTTWELL;

AND SOLD BY

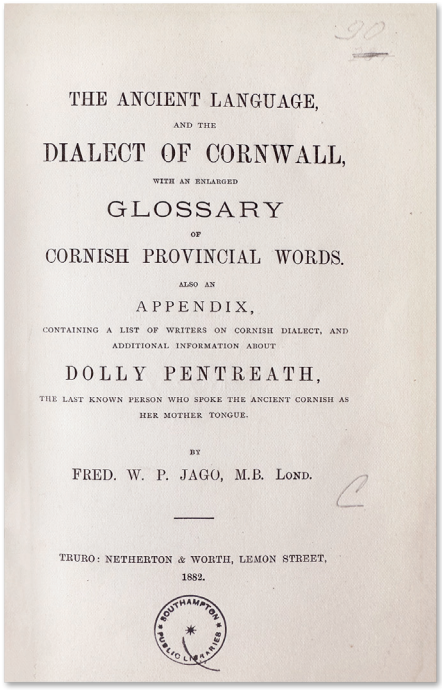
DILLY, POULTRY, LONDON; FLETCHER, OXFORD; MERRILL, CAMBRIDGE; R. CRUTTWELL, BATH; AND GRIGG AND SON, EXETER.

MDCCXC.

312. Standard work on the Cornish dialect of English, 1882

The Ancient Language and the Dialect of Cornwall. Frederick Jago. Truro, Netherton and Worth, 1882. X pp + 351 pp + (1) p errata, 20 x 13.1 cm.

A book about the Cornish dialect of English which was strongly influenced by the 'extinct' Cornish language. Jago presents Dolly Pentreath, who, according to popular legend, was the last native speaker of the language. Dolly was poor and made her living by selling fish and 'gabbling in Cornish' (curious visitors would pay her to say some words in Cornish!). Apparently she was not the last native speaker, as there is evidence of other speakers and also written use of the language well into the 19th century. The book is interesting as it provides a record of the Cornish-English regional dialect, which has changed significantly and used much less today. Library copy, with stamps and reference number on spine. Spine has some fraying and book block loose but interior very clean.



THE ANCIENT LANGUAGE,

AND THE

DIALECT OF CORNWALL,

WITH AN ENLARGED

GLOSSARY

OF

CORNISH PROVINCIAL WORDS.

ALSO AN

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING A LIST OF WRITERS ON CORNISH DIALECT, AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ABOUT

DOLLY PENTREATH,

THE LAST KNOWN PERSON WHO SPOKE THE ANCIENT CORNISH AS HER MOTHER TONGUE.

BY

FRED. W. P. JAGO, M.B. Lond.

TRURO: NETHERTON & WORTH, LEMON STREET, 1882.

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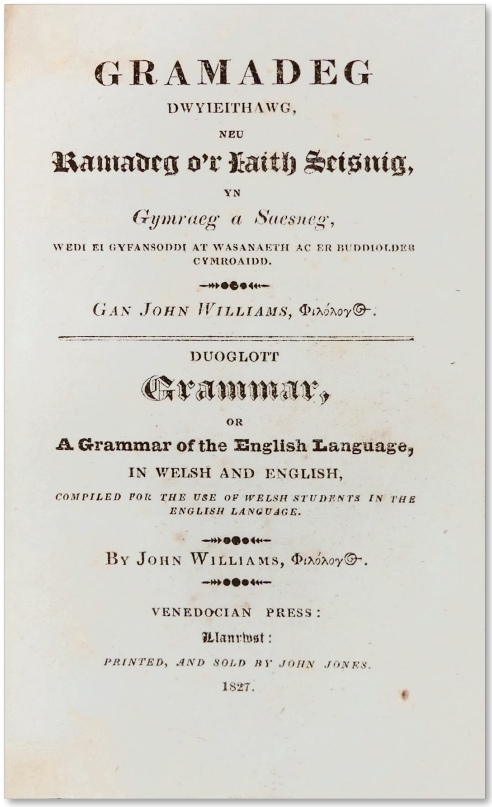
313. English for those who only spoke Welsh, 1827

Duoglott Grammar, or Grammar of the English Language in Welsh and English. Gramadeg dwyieithawg neu Gramadeg o'r Seisnig. John Williams. Llanrwst, Vendocian Press, 1827. IV pp + 224 pp, 16 x 10.1 cm.

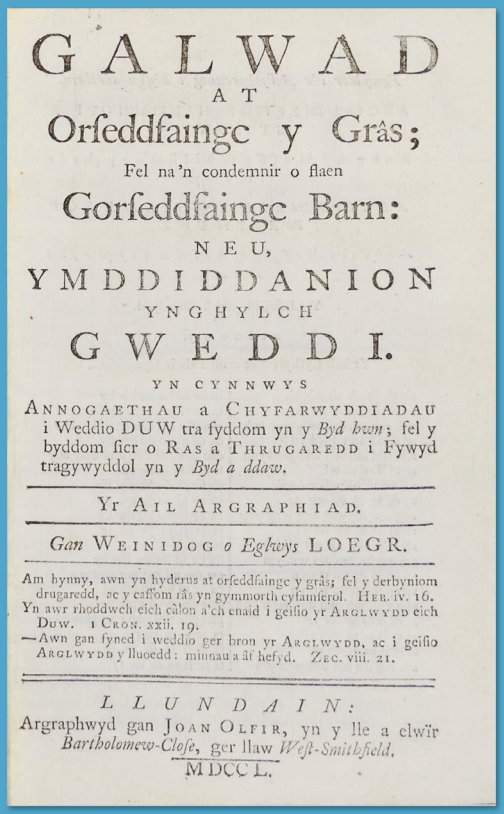
Unusually, this is a grammar primarily designed for Welsh students to learn English. It is not an introduction to the Welsh language. It demonstrates that at the time there were many Welsh people who did not know English.

Quarter leather, marbled boards. Signs of wear and fading. Inside very clean.



GRAMADEG
DWYIEITHAWG,
NEU
Ramadeg o'r Faith Seisnig,
YN
Gymraeg a Saesneg,
WEDI EI GYFANSODDI AT WASANAETH AC ER BUDDIOLCH CYMROAIDD.
GAN JOHN WILLIAMS, Φιλόλογ☉.
DUOGLOTT
Grammar,
OR
A Grammar of the English Language,
IN WELSH AND ENGLISH,
COMPILED FOR THE USE OF WELSH STUDENTS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.
BY JOHN WILLIAMS, Φιλόλογ☉.
VENEDOCIAN PRESS:
Llanrwst:
PRINTED, AND SOLD BY JOHN JONES.
1827.

Sold by John Jones.



GALWAD
AT
Orfeddfaingc y Grâs;
Fel na'n condemnir o flaen
Gorfeddfaingc Barn:
NEU,
YMDDIDDANION
YNGHYLCH
GWEDDI.
YN CYNNWYS
ANNOGAETHAU a CHYFARWYDDIADAU i Weddio DUW tra fyddom yn y *Byd hwn*; fel y byddom ficr o RAS a THRUGAREDD i Fywyd tragywyddol yn y *Byd a ddaw.*
Yr AIL ARGRAPHIAD.
Gan WEINIDOG *o Eglwys* LOEGR.
Am hynny, awn yn hyderus at orfeddfainge y grâs; fel y derbyniom drugaredd, ac y caffom râs yn gymmorth cyfamferol. HEB. iv. 16.
Yn awr rhoddwch eich calon a'ch enaid i geifio yr ARGLWYDD eich DUW. 1 CRON. xxii. 19.
—Awn gan fyned i weddio ger bron yr ARGLWYDD, ac i geifio ARGLWYDD y lluoedd: minnau a âf hefyd. ZEC. viii. 21.
LLUNDAIN:
Argraphwyd gan JOAN OLFIR, yn y lle a elwir *Bartholomew-Clofe*, ger llaw *Weft-Smithfield.*
MDCC L.

314. On popular education in Wales 1750

Galwad at Orfeddfaingc y Gras (A Book on Religious Education), Griffith Jones.
London: Joan Olfir, 1750. 4 ff + 144 pp. 18.5 x 11.5 cm.

Griffith Jones (1684–1761), a Methodist minister, played a significant role in advancing literacy in Wales through a system of circulating schools. These schools moved from one location to another, staying approximately three months at each site. By the time of his death in 1761, an estimated 20,000 people had learned to read through this initiative.

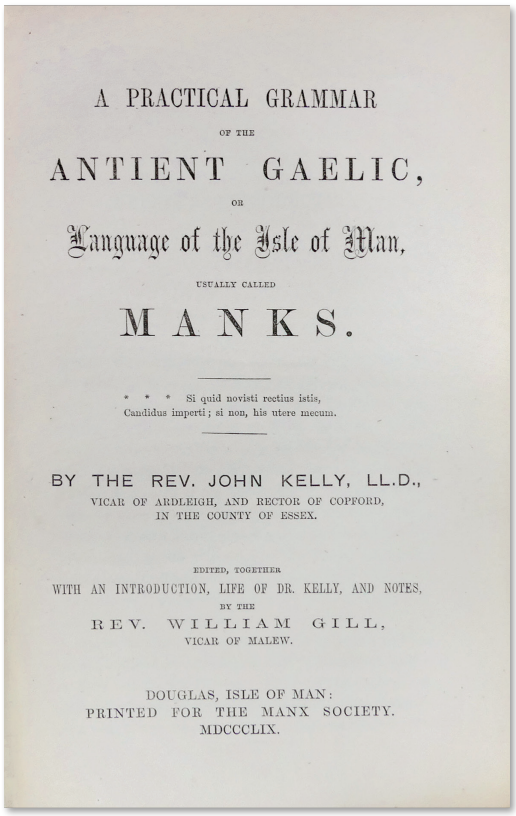
Contemporary decorative full leather binding. Interior fine.

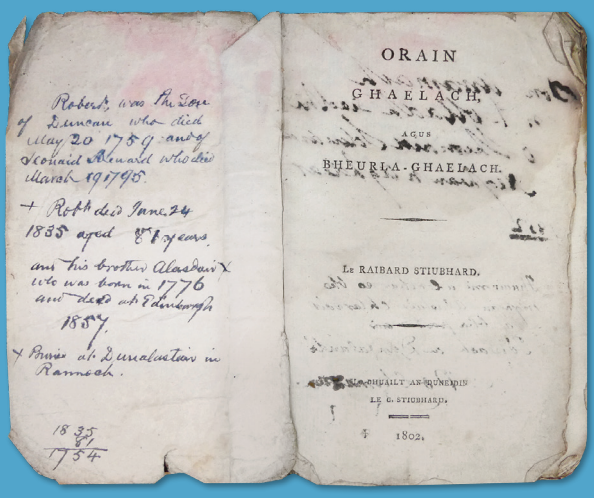
315. Reprint of an early grammar of Manx, 1859

Practical Grammar of the Antient (sic) Gaelic, or The Language of the Isle of Man usually called Manks. Rev. John Kelly. Second edition. Douglas, Isle of Man, printed for the Manx Society, 1859. XLVIII pp + 92 pp, 23 x 14.5 cm.

The original grammar by Dr Kelly appeared in 1803. He died in 1809 and this reprint was commissioned as one of the first works of the Manx Society that was established in 1858. Kelly also wrote a Manx-English Dictionary and a Manx-Gaelic-Irish Dictionary, based on English. The fate of Manx has been happier than that of Cornish. Before the recent revival of the language, the last native speaker of Manx died in 1974. Even after that, the language did not completely die out. For over 20 years there has been an effort to revive Manx and now there are 53 primary language speakers and 1,800 with some knowledge. Manx was also better placed than Cornish as the Bible saw no early Cornish translation whereas a Manx Bible was written in the later 18th century.

Very fine copy, with very slight damage to spine.


A PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
ANTIENT GAELIC,
OR
Language of the Isle of Man,
USUALLY CALLED
MANKS.
* * * Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti; si non, his utere mecum.
BY THE REV. JOHN KELLY, LL.D.,
VICAR OF ARDLEIGH, AND RECTOR OF COPFORD,
IN THE COUNTY OF ESSEX.
EDITED, TOGETHER
WITH AN INTRODUCTION, LIFE OF DR. KELLY, AND NOTES,
BY THE
REV. WILLIAM GILL,
VICAR OF MALEW.
DOUGLAS, ISLE OF MAN:
PRINTED FOR THE MANX SOCIETY.
MDCCCLIX.


ORAIN
GHAELACH,
AGUS
BHEURLA-GHAELACH.
Le RAIBARD STIUBHARD.
1802.

Very few copies known apart from in the National Library of Scotland and Edinburgh University Library.

316. Scarce early book of Scots Gaelic poetry by Robert Stewart, 1802

Songs in Gaelic and English-Gaelic by Robert Stewart, Orain Ghaelach agus Bheurla-Ghaelach Le Raibart Stiubhard. Duneidin (Edinburgh), C. Stiubhard, 1802. VIII pp + 216 pp, 17.7 x 10.8 cm.

Robert Stewart was an important Scots Gaelic poet whose poems deal with themes such as love, nature and landscape and the traditions of the Highlands. This collection contains poems in both Gaelic and English.

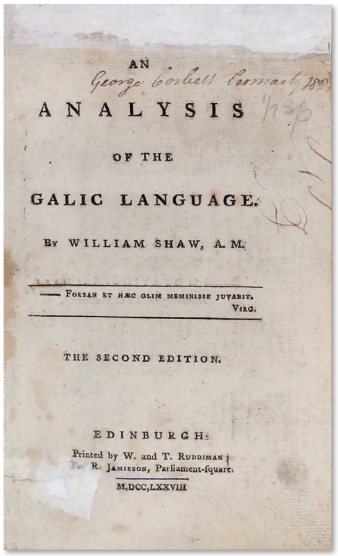
Original very worn original paper covers. Uncut. Interior has slight water staining but otherwise fine.

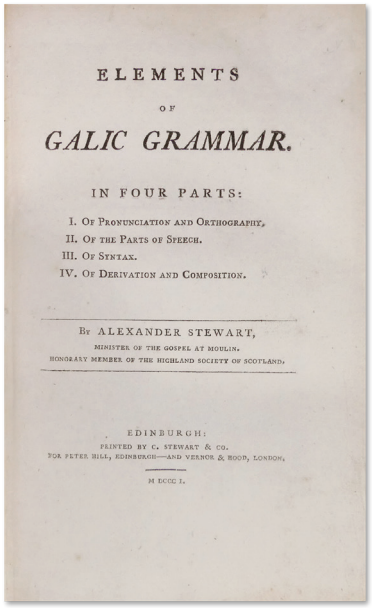
317. Pioneering Scots Gaelic grammar, 1778

An Analysis of the Gaelic Language. William Shaw. Edinburgh, printed by W. and T. Ruddiman for R. Jamieson, 1778. Second Edition. 171 pp, 20 x 11.5 cm.

This is considered the first grammar of Scots Gaelic, which Shaw was actively encouraged to write by Samuel Johnson. Although stated to be the Second Edition, it is identical to the First, which appeared in London in the same year. Shaw met Johnson in London in 1774.

Binding repaired. Signs of wear. Inside clean. Very good copy.


AN
ANALYSIS
OF THE
GALIC LANGUAGE.
By WILLIAM SHAW, A. M.
— Forsan et hæc olim meminisse juvabit. Virg.
THE SECOND EDITION.
EDINBURGH:
Printed by W. and T. Ruddiman;
For R. Jamieson, Parliament-square.
M,DCC,LXXVIII


ELEMENTS
OF
GALIC GRAMMAR.
IN FOUR PARTS:
I. Of Pronunciation and Orthography.
II. Of the Parts of Speech.
III. Of Syntax.
IV. Of Derivation and Composition.
By ALEXANDER STEWART,
MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL AT MOULIN.
HONORARY MEMBER OF THE HIGHLAND SOCIETY OF SCOTLAND.
EDINBURGH:
PRINTED BY C. STEWART & CO.
FOR PETER HILL, EDINBURGH;—AND VERNOR & HOOD, LONDON.
M DCC I.

318. Important Early Scots Gaelic Grammar, 1801

Elements of Gaelic Grammar in Four Parts. I: Of Pronunciation and Orthography; II: Of parts of Speech; III: Of Syntax; IV: Of Derivation and Composition. Alexander Stewart. Edinburgh, C. Stewart, 1801. 4 pp + 8 pp + 179 pp + (1) f errata, 21.8 x 13 cm.

Alexander Stewart lived from 1764-1821. He was a well-known Scots linguist, also writing a grammar of Hebrew and works on the comparison between the grammatical structures of various languages.

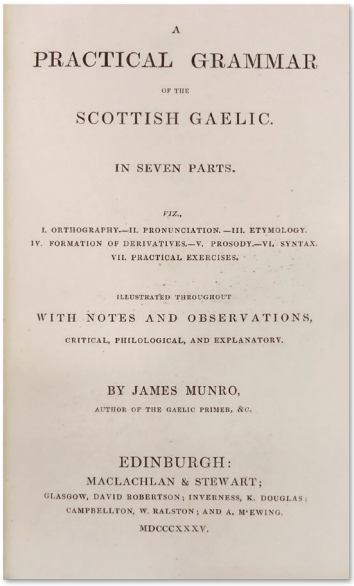
Original blue-grey publisher's boards with title on spine. Uncut interior very fine. Covers are worn with losses to the spine.

319. Scots Gaelic Grammar for use in Schools, 1835

A practical Grammar of Scots Gaelic In Seven Parts. I: Orthography; II: Pronunciation; III: Etymology; IV: Formation of Derivatives; V: Prosody; VI: Syntax; VII: Practical Exercises. James Munro. Edinburgh, Maclachlan and Stewart, 1835. X pp + (2) ff + 240 pp, 15.3 x 9.2 cm.

This is considered the first grammar of Scots Gaelic, which Shaw was actively encouraged to write by Samuel Johnson. Although stated to be the Second Edition, it is identical to the First, which appeared in London in the same year. Shaw met Johnson in London in 1774.

Binding repaired. Signs of wear. Inside clean. Very good copy.


A
PRACTICAL GRAMMAR
OF THE
SCOTTISH GAELIC.
IN SEVEN PARTS.
VIZ.,
I. ORTHOGRAPHY.—II. PRONUNCIATION.—III. ETYMOLOGY.
IV. FORMATION OF DERIVATIVES.—V. PROSODY.—VI. SYNTAX.
VII. PRACTICAL EXERCISES.
ILLUSTRATED THROUGHOUT
WITH NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS,
CRITICAL, PHILOLOGICAL, AND EXPLANATORY.
BY JAMES MUNRO,
AUTHOR OF THE GAELIC PRIMER, &C.
EDINBURGH:
MACLACHLAN & STEWART;
GLASGOW, DAVID ROBERTSON; INVERNESS, K. DOUGLAS;
CAMPBELLTON, W. RALSTON; AND A. M'EWING.
MDCCCXXXV.

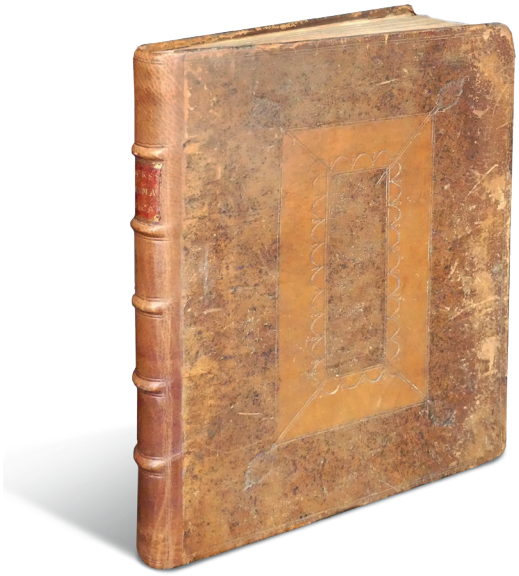
Only five copies recorded.

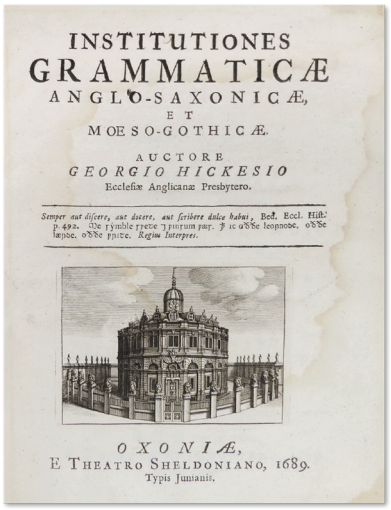
320. First Anglo-Saxon and Icelandic grammars, 1688

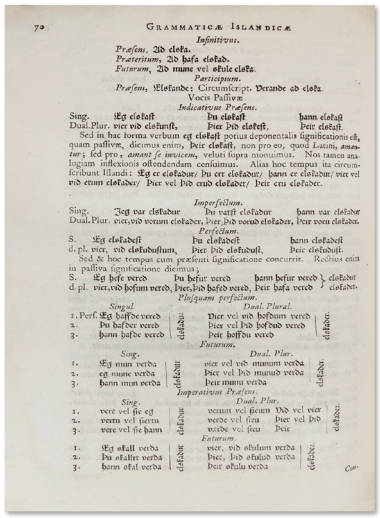
Institutiones Grammaticae Anglo-Saxonicae et Moeso-Gothicae. George Hicks. Oxford at the Sheldonian Theatre, 1689. (13) ff + 114 pp + 1 blank. Rudiments of Icelandic Grammar by Rudolph Jonas, Recentissima Antiquissimae Linguae Septentrionalis incunubula id est Rudolphum Jonam Grammaticae Islandicae Rudimenta. Oxford at the Sheldonian Theatre, 1688. (2) ff + 1 pp + 82 pp. Etymologon Britannicum Edvardi Bernardi. (17) ff. 20 x 18.5 cm.

George Hicks was a pioneer of linguistics and this work contains the first Anglo-Saxon grammar. It was published together with the Second Edition of Rudolph Jonas' Grammar of Icelandic. This grammar appeared first in 1659 and was the first grammar of a Nordic language. The third work in this volume is Bernardi's Etymologum, which traces the Russian, Slavonic, Persian and Armenian roots in the English language. It is interesting that the Russian was written with Greek letters as the Oxford Press had no Cyrillic letters. These came a few years later. The three works in this volume bring together a combination of elements to understand a part of the origins of the modern English language.

18th century binding re-backed with retention of title label. Some light water staining, otherwise a very good copy.




INSTITUTIONES
GRAMMATICÆ
ANGLO-SAXONICÆ,
ET
MOESO-GOTHICÆ.
AUCTORE
GEORGIO HICKESIO
Ecclesiæ Anglicanæ Presbytero.
OXONIÆ,
E THEATRO SHELDONIANO, 1689.
Typis Junianis.

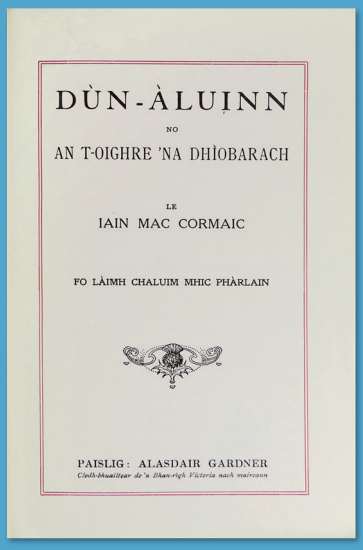

GRAMMATICÆ ISLANDICÆ

321. First novel published in Scots Gaelic, 1912

Dun-Aluinn An T-Oighre ,Na DhiobarachIan. Iain Mac Cormaic. Paisley, Alexander Gardner, 1912. 267 pp + 8 pp advertisements, 19 x 12.5 cm.

This is the first edition of the first novel written in Scots Gaelic.

Original red publisher's cloth. Fine copy.

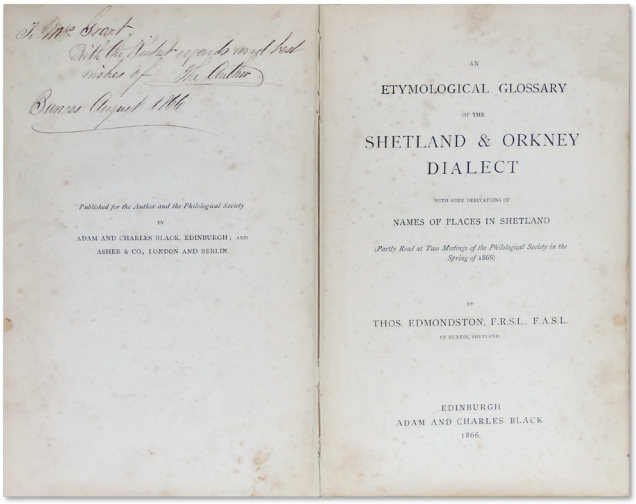

DÙN-ÀLUINN
NO
AN T-OIGHRE 'NA DHÌOBARACH
LE
IAIN MAC CORMAIC
FO LÀIMH CHALUIM MHIC PHÀRLAIN
PAISLIG: ALASDAIR GARDNER

322. A study of the dialects of Shetland and Orkney, including Norn, signed by the author, 1866

Etymological Glossary of the Shetland and Orkney Dialect with some derivations of names of places in Shetland. Thomas Edmondston. Edinburgh, Adam and Charles Black, 1866. VI pp + (3) pp + 166 pp, 23.2 x 14.8 cm.

A detailed comprehensive listing of words used on the islands of Orkney and Shetland. Some words are common regionalisms of English found in other parts of Scotland. In the Shetlands, there are also words of Old Norse or Norn origin. Norn was a language spoken on the Shetlands which is now extinct, but at the time of Edmonston's writing there were still a few elderly speakers living. The book has a dedication to 'Mrs Grant with kindest regards and best wishes of the Author', signed August 1866.

Original publisher's maroon binding. Splits on spine and loose book block but spine not detached. Occasional spotting throughout. A good copy.

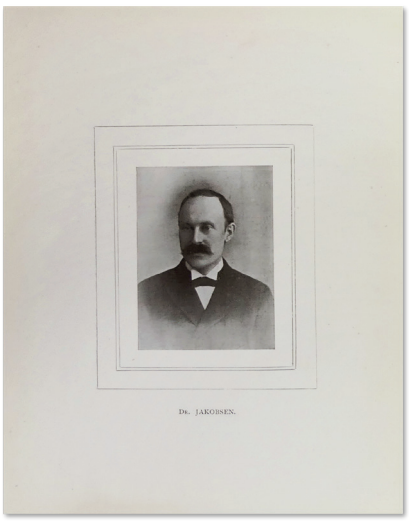


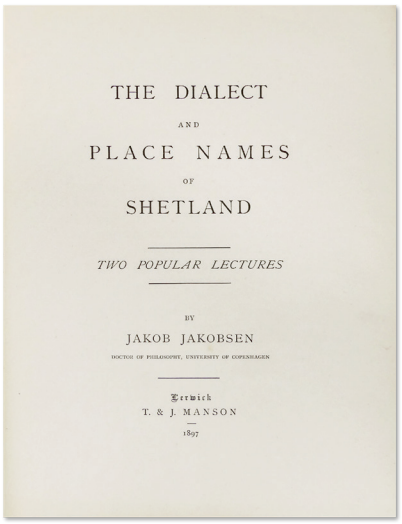
323. The most important investigator of the Norn language of Shetland, Jakob Jakobsen, 1897

The Dialect and Place Names of Shetland, Two Popular Lectures by Jakob Jakobsen. Lerwick, T & J Manson, 1897. (3) ff + 125 pp + frontispiece photographic portrait of the author, 23 x 18 cm.

Two lectures delivered in Lerwick based on Jakobsen's researches into the Norn language during the period from 1893-95. Norn was also the subject of his doctoral thesis at the University of Copenhagen. Jakobsen wrote a very detailed two-volume dictionary of the Norn language in 1904, the Etymological Dictionary of the Norn Language in Shetland, which is the absolute authority on this language. Norn, which is now extinct, was a derivative of Old Norse spoken on the Shetlands.

Original olive-green cloth. Tear to spine. Interior fine.





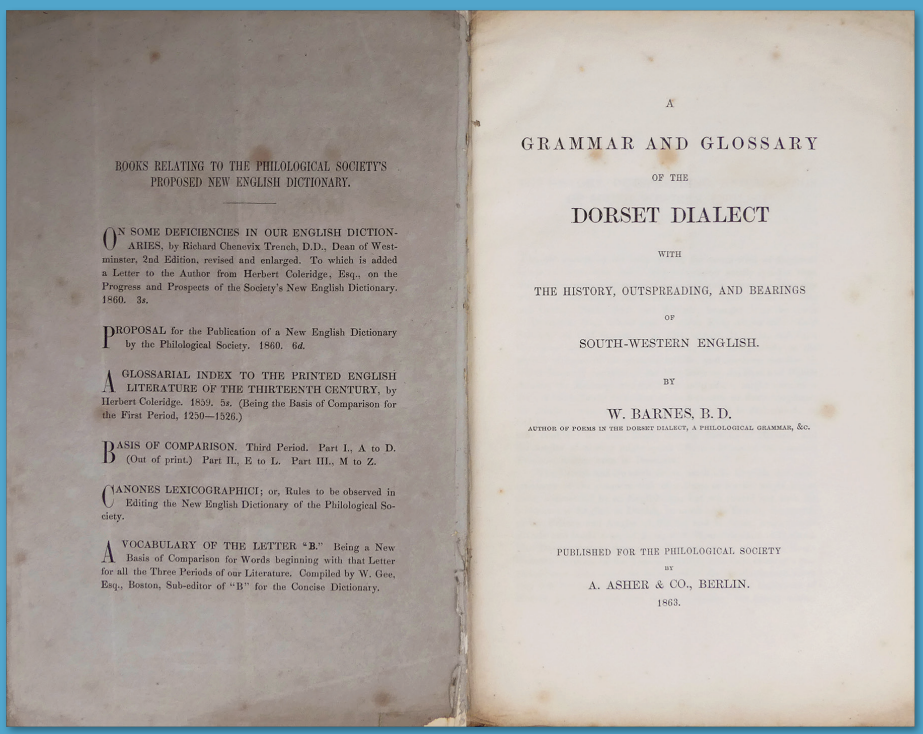
From the library of Guy Fortescue Burrell de Gruchy, Seigneur de Noirmont, a resident of Guernsey and a keen ornithologist and local historian. He lived in Rio de Janeiro and London and after his retirement returned to the island.

324. The Dorset dialect of Thomas Hardy, 1863

A grammar and Glossary of the Dorset Dialect with the History, Outspreading and Bearings of South-Western English. W. Barnes. Berlin, A. Asher for the Philological Society, 1863. 103 pp, 23.7 x 15 cm.

The author of this work, William Barnes (1801-1886) is perhaps the most significant representative of the Dorset dialect. He is known not only as a linguist but also a poet and he wrote books of verse in the dialect, notably 'Poems of Rural Life in the Dorset Dialect'. He was known to Thomas Hardy who wrote of rural Dorset, and although Hardy writes predominantly in English, Barnes' influence can be felt in Hardy's Dorset novels: 'Tess of the D'Urbervilles' and 'Far from the Madding Crowd'.

Contemporary private boards with original covers preserved and bound-in. Very light foxing and shadows of folding. Fine copy.



BOOKS RELATING TO THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY'S PROPOSED NEW ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

ON SOME DEFICIENCIES IN OUR ENGLISH DICTIONARIES, by Richard Chenevix Trench, D.D., Dean of Westminster, 2nd Edition, revised and enlarged. To which is added a Letter to the Author from Herbert Coleridge, Esq., on the Progress and Prospects of the Society's New English Dictionary. 1860. 3s.

PROPOSAL for the Publication of a New English Dictionary by the Philological Society. 1860. 6d.

A GLOSSARIAL INDEX TO THE PRINTED ENGLISH LITERATURE OF THE THIRTEENTH CENTURY, by Herbert Coleridge. 1859. 5s. (Being the Basis of Comparison for the First Period, 1250—1526.)

BASIS OF COMPARISON. Third Period. Part I., A to D. (Out of print.) Part II., E to L. Part III., M to Z.

CANONES LEXICOGRAPHICI; or, Rules to be observed in Editing the New English Dictionary of the Philological Society.

A VOCABULARY OF THE LETTER "B." Being a New Basis of Comparison for Words beginning with that Letter for all the Three Periods of our Literature. Compiled by W. Gee, Esq., Boston, Sub-editor of "B" for the Concise Dictionary.

A

GRAMMAR AND GLOSSARY

OF THE

DORSET DIALECT

WITH

THE HISTORY, OUTSPREADING, AND BEARINGS

OF

SOUTH-WESTERN ENGLISH.

BY

W. BARNES, B. D.

AUTHOR OF POEMS IN THE DORSET DIALECT, A PHILOLOGICAL GRAMMAR, &c.

PUBLISHED FOR THE PHILOLOGICAL SOCIETY

BY

A. ASHER & CO., BERLIN.

1863.


VINCENTIUS III. BISCARIS PRINCEPS ATA
Numina ficta habuit quondam Parnassus, at in Te,
Vincenti, haud fictos nunc habet Ætna Deos.

Romance Languages

Again, we try to avoid mainstream works on French, Italian, and Spanish, focusing instead on the evolution of Italian and Portuguese and the use of Spanish in the colonies. Minor Romance languages receive particular attention, notably Provençal, as well as the Romanche and Ladino languages of Switzerland and Northern Italy.

Highlights

- Incunabula: Sermons in Italian Volgare by Roberto Caracciolo, Venice, 1495
- Poems about wine in Sicilian dialect, Catania, 1789. French
- First edition of the French grammar of Port Royal, 1660
- A collection of plays in French and Provençal, Marseilles, 1797
- Inscribed works by Frédéric Mistral in Provençal, 1887
- Second study of the Creole of French Guiana, with inscription, 1948

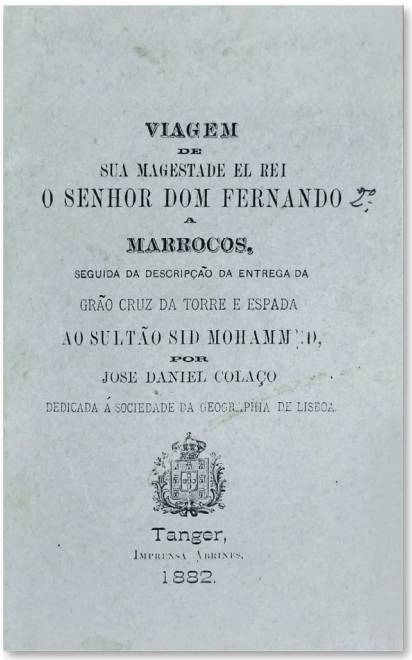
Portuguese

325. First book printed in Morocco, 1882

Viagem de Rei Dom Fernando II a Marrocos. Jose Daniel Colaco. Tanger, Imprensa Abrines, 1882. 122 pp + (1) ff apology for errors with the explanation that it was the first book to be printed in Morocco + (1) p errata, 19 x 12.5 cm.

First book printed in Tangiers. The author, Jose Daniel Barao Colaco was son of the Portuguese Consul General in Tangiers and succeeded his father in that position. Later he also held the post of Consul of Brazil in Morocco. Colaco states in the introduction that a printing press had just been established in Tangier and that this book is the first production. The book describes the journey of the King, Ferdinand II, from Tangiers to Tetouan in 1856.

Modern dark blue half-leather binding. Covers preserved. Light foxing. Fine copy.


VIAGEM
DE
SUA MAGESTADE EL REI
O SENHOR DOM FERNANDO II.
A
MARROCOS,
SEGUIDA DA DESCRIPÇÃO DA ENTREGA DA
GRÃO CRUZ DA TORRE E ESPADA
AO SULTÃO SID MOHAMMED,
POR
JOSE DANIEL COLAÇO
DEDICADA Á SOCIEDADE DA GEOGRAPHIA DE LISBOA.
Tanger,
IMPRENSA ABRINES.
1882.

326. Early description of correct Portuguese Orthography, 1671

Orthography of the Portuguese language, Orthografia da lingua portugueza. Ioam Franco Barretto. Lisboa, Ioam da Costa, 1671. (8) ff + 280 pp, 19.4 x 13.9 cm.

An important early work which attempted a codification of the spelling system of the Portuguese language.

Contemporary full leather binding. Very light staining and worm holes, with no loss of text.

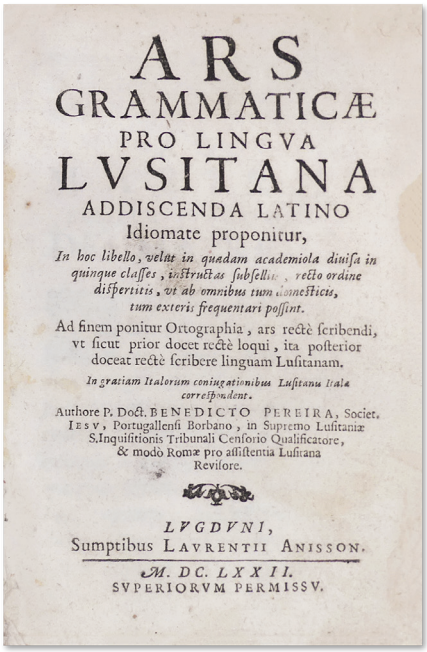

ORTOGRAFIA
DA
LINGVA PORTVGVEZA
PER
IOAM FRANCO BARRETTO.
Offerecida
AO Sor FRANCISCO DE MELLO,
Filho primogenito do Sor Garcia de Mello,
do Conſelho de S.A. & ſeu Monteyro mór
EM LISBOA.
Na Officina de IOAM DA COSTA.
A cuſta de Antonio Leyte Mercador de Livros, na rua nova.
M. DC. LXXI.
Com todas as licenças neceſſarias.

327. Rare 17th century Portuguese Grammar, 1672

Ars Grammaticae pro lingua Lusitana addiscenda Latino. Benedict Pereira. Societ. Iesu. Lugduni (Lyon), Laurence Anisson, 1672. (8) ff + 323 pp + (11) pp, 16.5 x 11 cm.

Witten by a Jesuit priest, this rare work contains important new insights into the structure of the Portuguese language.

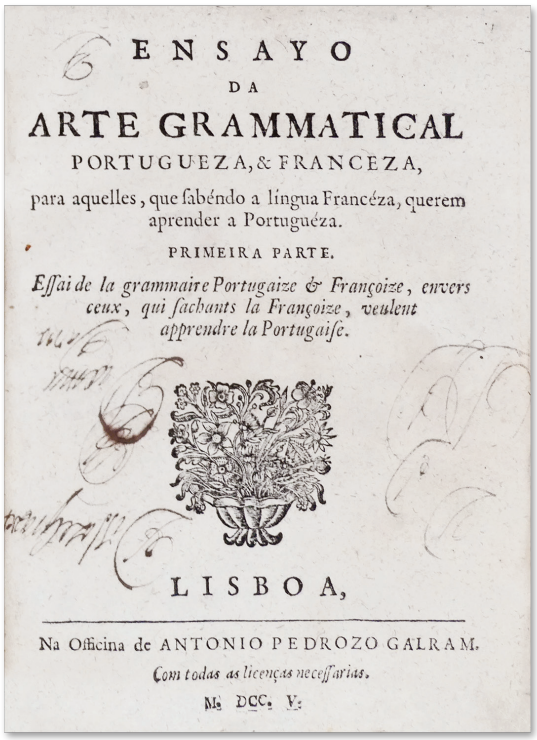
Original parchment binding. Interior clean. Slight bumping, very fine.


ARS
GRAMMATICÆ
PRO LINGVA
LVSITANA
ADDISCENDA LATINO
Idiomate proponitur,
In hoc libello, velut in quadam academiola diuiſa in quinque claſſes, inſtructas ſubſellia, recto ordine diſpertitis, vt ab omnibus tum domeſticis, tum exteris frequentari poſſint.
Ad finem ponitur Ortographia, ars rectè ſcribendi, vt ſicut prior docet rectè loqui, ita poſterior doceat rectè ſcribere linguam Luſitanam.
In gratiam Italorum coniugationibus Luſitanu Itala correſpondent.
Authore P. Doct. BENEDICTO PEREIRA, Societ. IESV, Portugallenſi Borbano, in Supremo Luſitaniæ S.Inquiſitionis Tribunali Cenſorio Qualificatore, & modò Romæ pro aſſiſtentia Luſitana Reviſore.
LVGDVNI,
Sumptibus LAVRENTII ANISSON.
M. DC. LXXII.
SVPERIORVM PERMISSV.

328. An early Grammar of Portuguese for French wishing to learn the language, 1705

Essay on Portuguese and French Grammar for those knowing French who wish to learn Portuguese, Ensaio da Arte Grammatical Portugueza e Franceza por aquelles que sabendo a lingua Franceza querem aprender a Portugueza. Primeira Parte. Josue Rousseau (?). Lisboa, Antonio Pedrozo Galram, 1705. (VIII) pp + 176 pp, 20 x 14 cm.

The earliest studies of foreign languages in Portugal focused on French and there seemed to be a conscious attempt to build cultural bridges with France rather than the more powerful neighbour Spain. In fact, the first Spanish-Portuguese dictionary only appeared in 1864. The earliest dictionaries curiously were in Chinese and Japanese reflecting the expansion of Portuguese trading interests in that region. Although the title indicates that this is the first part of the work, no further parts appeared. Little is known about the supposed author Josue Rousseau, who published two later works about the history of Portugal in Amsterdam. The book is quite rare with unusual decorative features and 15 illustrations in the text showing flowers, domestic animals, insects, hunting scenes, miracles and heroes of mythology.


ENSAYO
DA
ARTE GRAMMATICAL
PORTUGUEZA, & FRANCEZA,
para aquelles, que fabéndo a língua Francéza, querem aprender a Portuguéza.
PRIMEIRA PARTE.
Eſſai de la grammaire Portugaize & Françoize, envers ceux, qui ſachants la Françoize, veulent apprendre la Portugaiſe.
LISBOA,
Na Officina de ANTONIO PEDROZO GALRAM.
Com todas as licenças neceſſarias.
M. DCC. V.


GRAMMATICA
ITALIANA,
E
ARTE
PARA APRENDER
a Lingua Italiana por meyo da Lingua Portugueza.
OFFERECIDA
A' SERENISSIMA
PRINCEZA
NOSSA SENHORA.
POR
D. LUIZ CAETANO DE LIMA, C. R.
LISBOA: M.DCC.LVI.
Na Officina de JOSEPH DA COSTA COIMBRA.
Com todas as licenças neceſſarias.

Only one library copy of this edition found.

329. Early Italian Grammar in Portuguese, 1756

Italian Grammar and the method to learn Italian through the medium of Portuguese, Grammatica Italiana e Arte para aprender a Lingua Italiana por meyo da Lingua Portugueza. D. Luiz Caetano de Lima C. R. Lisboa, Joseph de Costa, Coimbra, 1756. (6) ff + 418 pp, 20.8 x 15 cm.

FEarly Italian Grammar for Portuguese students.

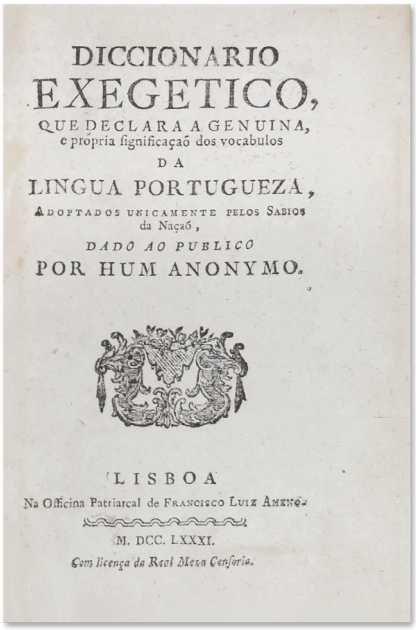
Original full dark brown calf. Very clean and fine copy.

330. First Portuguese dictionary of Synonyms, 1781

Diccionario Exegetico Da Lingua Portugueza dado ao publico de um hum anonymo. Lisboa, Francisco Luiz Ameno, 1781. (4) ff + 311 pp, 16.2 x 10.8 cm.

This is one of the first monolingual dictionaries to be published in Portugal and the first to explain synonyms.

Full contemporary leather with decorative spine. Very fine.


DICCIONARIO
EXEGETICO,
QUE DECLARA A GENUINA,
e própria significaçaõ dos vocabulos
DA
LINGUA PORTUGUEZA,
ADOPTADOS UNICAMENTE PELOS SABIOS
da Naçaõ,
DADO AO PUBLICO
POR HUM ANONYMO.
LISBOA
Na Officina Patriarcal de FRANCISCO LUIZ AMENO.
M. DCC. LXXXI.
Com licença da Real Meza Censoria.

331. First volume of the Royal Academy great Portuguese dictionary project, 1793

Dictionary of the Portuguese language published by the Royal Academy of Lisbon, Diccionario da Lingua Portugueza Publicado pela Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa. Tomo Primeiro. Volume One, Letter A. Lisboa, Na Officina da Mesma Academia, 1793. CC pp (catalogue of authors used as reference) + 543 pp, 40.5 x 26 cm.

Although the great dictionary project started with Volume One, only covering the letter A, in 1793, the next part did not appear until 1847 and the final volume in the 1950s. The work was built on researching notable Portuguese authors who are mentioned in the 200-page introduction. This book is the start of a massive project of scholarship.

Early 20th century grey cloth binding. Generally very clean. Slight water stain on the front and back cover. At the back it goes through to the final text page without encroaching on text.

332. Portuguese Grammar in French from the time of Napoleon's occupation, 1808

French and Portuguese Grammar containing a simple method to learn Portuguese, Grammaire Française et Português contenant une méthode facile pour apprendre le Portugaise. Lisbon, De l'Imprimerie de Lacerda, 1808. (2) ff + 133 pp.

A short guide to learning Portuguese for French-speakers. Issued at the beginning of the French occupation of Portugal so it probably was intended for the military and government officials.

Uncut, original publisher's blind blue wrappers with small tears, some staining, but clearly never used.

333. Grammar of French in Portuguese, 1813

New French Grammar, comprehensive, clear, easy and methodologically explained, Nova Grammatica Franceza compendiosa, clara, facil e metodicamente explicada. Abbade Jose Da Roca. Lisbon, Na Nova Oficina da viuva Neves e filhos, 1813. 254 pp, 20 x 14 cm.

One of the first modern, comprehensive grammars of French in Portuguese.

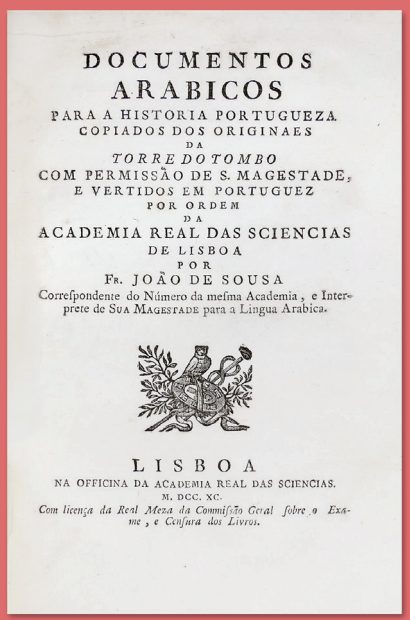
Original blinded faded green paper wrappers. Very fine. Unused.

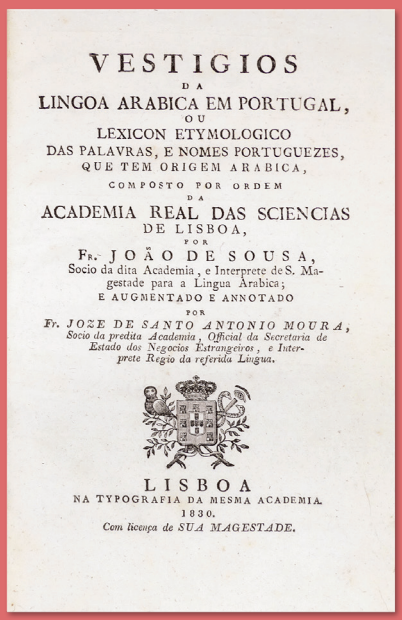
334. Two classic works on the Arabic influence on the Portuguese language, 1790/1830

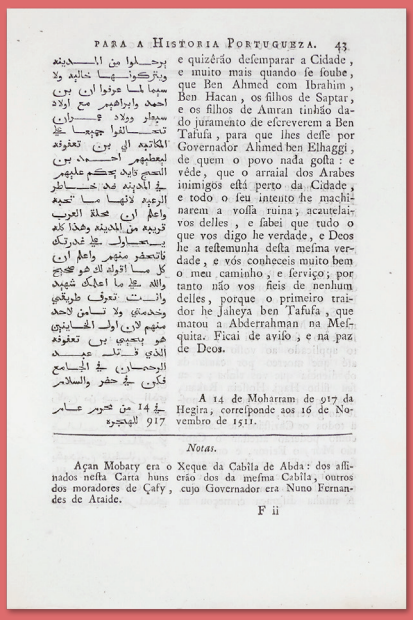
a) Vestigos a lingoa Arabica em Portugal ou Lexicon Etymologico composto por ordem da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa (Traces of the Arabic language in Portugal or an Etymological Lexicon written on the order of the Royal Academy of Sciences). Fr. Joao de Sousa. Lisboa, da mesma Academia, 1830. (2) ff + XVI pp + 204 pp, 21.5 x 14.5 cm.
b) Documentos Arabicos para a Historia Portugueza (Arabic documents concerning Portuguese history). Fr. Joao de Souza. Academia das Scienias, 1790. (4) ff + 199 pp + (1) ff (catalogue), 21.5 x 14.5 cm.

The author of both these works was Joao de Sousa, a Franciscan priest who was born in Damascus, Syria in 1734. He came to Lisbon in 1750 and became prominent not just as a linguist but also from his involvement in government affairs. In 1773 and 1774 he was sent as a secretary and interpreter on a diplomatic mission to Morocco and from 1776-79 he had a similar function in relations with Algeria. Further, in 1793, he became an official at the Secretariat for Maritime Trade and in the following year Professor of Arabic at the University of Lisbon. The first work is a detailed study of Portuguese words with Arabic origins based on research of Portuguese and European authors. Next to the words in Portuguese are the Arabic roots, written in Arabic calligraphy with a precise tracking of the morphology from Arabic to Portuguese. This is the second, expanded and improved edition of this work. The first edition appeared in 1789. The second book contains Sousa's translation of 58 letters written by the Portuguese Kings Manuel and Joao III to various Arab rulers in the first half of the 16th century. The letters cover legal and diplomatic issues and trading regulations for Christians in Africa. The manuscript notes on the flyleaf of this copy are written by an important archaeologist, Francisco Marques de Sousa Viterbo (1845-1910).

Binding is ochre coloured mid-19th century quarter-cloth. Signs of wear on covers, interior very fine.


DOCUMENTOS
ARABICOS
PARA A HISTORIA PORTUGUEZA
COPIADOS DOS ORIGINAES
DA
TORRE DO TOMBO
COM PERMISSÃO DE S. MAGESTADE,
E VERTIDOS EM PORTUGUEZ
POR ORDEM
DA
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS
DE LISBOA
POR
Fr. JOÃO DE SOUSA
Correspondente do Número da mesma Academia, e Interprete de Sua Magestade para a Lingua Arabica.
LISBOA
NA OFFICINA DA ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS.
M. DCC. XC.
Com licença da Real Meza da Commissão Geral sobre o Exame, e Censura dos Livros.


VESTIGIOS
DA
LINGOA ARABICA EM PORTUGAL,
OU
LEXICON ETYMOLOGICO
DAS PALAVRAS, E NOMES PORTUGUEZES,
QUE TEM ORIGEM ARABICA,
COMPOSTO POR ORDEM
DA
ACADEMIA REAL DAS SCIENCIAS
DE LISBOA,
POR
Fr. JOÃO DE SOUSA,
Socio da dita Academia, e Interprete de S. Magestade para a Lingua Arabica;
E AUGMENTADO E ANNOTADO
POR
Fr. JOZE DE SANTO ANTONIO MOURA,
Socio da predita Academia, Official da Secretaria de Estado dos Negocios Estrangeiros, e Interprete Regio da referida Lingua.
LISBOA
NA TYPOGRAFIA DA MESMA ACADEMIA.
1830.
Com licença de SUA MAGESTADE.


PARA A HISTORIA PORTUGUEZA. 43
e quizérão desemparar a Cidade, e muito mais quando se foube, que Ben Ahmed com Ibrahim, Ben Hacan, os filhos de Saptar, e os filhos de Amran tinhão dado juramento de escreverem a Ben Tafufa, para que lhes desse por Governador Ahmed ben Elhaggi, de quem o povo nada gosta: e vêde, que o arraial dos Arabes inimigos está perto da Cidade, e todo o seu intento he machinarem a vossa ruina; acautelai-vos delles, e sabei que tudo o que vos digo he verdade, e Deos he a testemunha desta mesma verdade, e vós conheceis muito bem o meu caminho, e serviço; por tanto não vos fieis de nenhum delles, porque o primeiro traidor he Jaheya ben Tafufa, que matou a Abderrahman na Mesquita. Ficai de aviso, e na paz de Deos.
A 14 de Moharram de 917 da Hegira, corresponde aos 16 de Novembro de 1511.
Notas.
Açan Mobary era o Xeque da Cabila de Abda: dos affinados nesta Carta huns erão dos da mesma Cabila, outros dos moradores de Çafy, cujo Governador era Nuno Fernandes de Ataide.
F ii

Italian

335. Incunabula with sermons in Italian Volgare by Roberto Caracciolo, 1495

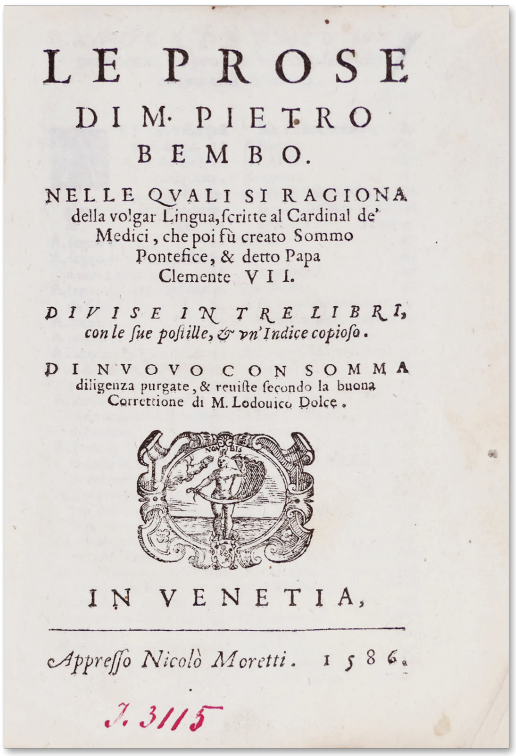
Spechio della Fede. Roberto Caracciolo, edited by Stefano di Capua. Venice, 1495. (1) ff + (166) ff, 33 x 21.8 cm. Complete, with pagination errors on leaves 148 and 166.

Roberto Caracciolo da Lecce was a Franciscan monk and bishop who lived from 1425 to 1495. He was considered the most inspiring preacher of his time delivering sermons in the Italian Volgare or vernacular, although he also preached in Latin. He was not the first to preach in Volgare but certainly the first to publish sermons that he had delivered himself. Normally published sermons were based on notes taken by someone in attendance. Caracciolo carefully edited his texts, which is why they have such literary importance in tracking the development of modern Italian. He was also a charismatic figure, starting his preaching at the age of 23, although officially the minimum age for a preacher was 30. He was tolerated because of his brilliance. It took a long time for modern Italian to develop because of Italians proud attachment to the archaic forms of Latin. Caracciolo, wanted to speak directly to his audiences so not only did he use Volgare, but he tried to avoid a regional bias in his language by mixing words from various regional vernaculars. It was not only his language that made Caracciolo unique, he was also renowned for the directness and practicality of his sermons that had more to do with everyday life than theology. Caracciolo was a major figure in the 15th and early 16th centuries but, despite his brilliance, his importance faded as the stage was taken over by the debates surrounding the Reformation.

Later, maybe 18th century, full leather binding with metal decorative elements at the edges and face of both sides of the binding. The condition of the interior of the book is very clean with light and very rare heavier staining.






LE PROSE
DI M. PIETRO
BEMBO.
NELLE QVALI SI RAGIONA
della volgar Lingua, scritte al Cardinal de'
Medici, che poi fù creato Sommo
Pontefice, & detto Papa
Clemente VII.
DIVISE IN TRE LIBRI,
con le sue postille, & vn'Indice copioso.
DI NVOVO CON SOMMA
diligenza purgate, & reuiste secondo la buona
Correttione di M. Lodouico Dolce.
IN VENETIA,
Appresso Nicolò Moretti. 1586.
J. 3115

336. Bembo's First Standard Grammar of Italian, 1586

The Prose of Pietro Bembo, Le Prose di M. Pietro Bembo. Venezia, Nicolo Moretti, 1586. (20) ff + 128 pp, 16 x 10.2 cm.

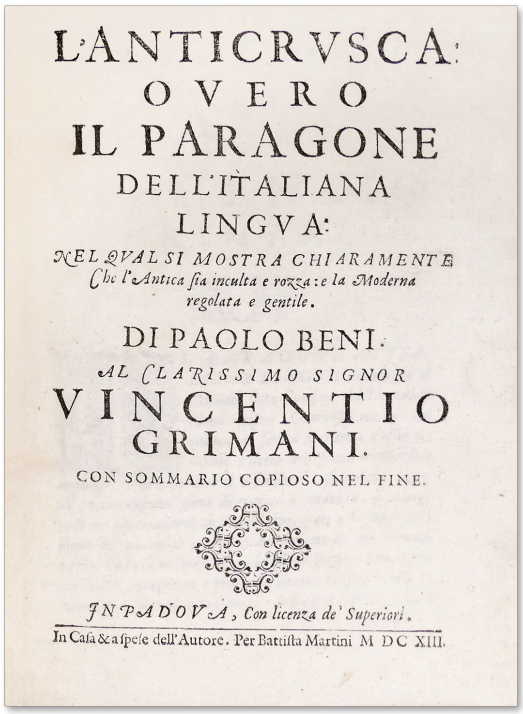
Bembo was one of the principle forces in establishing the Tuscan dialect as the standard for modern Italian. In this book, which is based on correspondence with the De Medicis, he draws strongly upon the tradition and style of Petrach in explaining the rules of modern verse composition. The Petrachists formed a major force in the battle for Italian language reform. Bembo was born in Venice in 1470 and died in Rome in 1547. This work, Le Prose, appeared in many editions, the first in 1525.

Original parchment binding. Covers worn with slight damage to the spine. The interior is very clean, the title page having an inked reference number and small stain.

337. An attack on Traditionalists in the battle for modern Italian, 1613

L'Anticrusca overo Il Paragone dell'Italiana Lingua. Paolo Beni. Padova, Batista Martini, 1613. (6) pp + 134 pp + (5) pp, 20 x 14.5 cm.

Like the Greeks, the Italians were very much fixated on the nobility of their classical language, which created a resistance to recognising a modern vernacular and an insistence on retaining archaic forms. A counter-movement emerged in the 16th century centred around Bembo's Le Prose and the poems of Gaspara Stampa, who drew very much on the clear and modern language of Petrach. The dispute came to a head with the publication of the 'Vocabulario della Crusca' (1612) by the Accademia della Crusca, the body responsible for determining the standard usage and words in modern Italian. Paolo Beni, in our book, a Jesuit priest and Professor of Humanities at the University of Padua, came out strongly against the archaic and unrepresentative standards of the Crusca, suggesting, in our book L'Anticrusca, the spoken language as the standard. It is a very important work as it was the first specific attack on the Florentine Crusca's Vocabulario. Beni was a controversial figure, born in Candia in 1552 and died in Padua in 1625, he was also a lecturer in Theology and in 1596 decided to leave the Jesuit Order. Beni's approach was adopted by the Academie Francaise for its first dictionary in 1691.


L'ANTICRVSCA:
OVERO
IL PARAGONE
DELL'ITALIANA
LINGVA:
NEL QVAL SI MOSTRA CHIARAMENTE
Che l'Antica sia inculta e rozza: e la Moderna
regolata e gentile.
DI PAOLO BENI.
AL CLARISSIMO SIGNOR
VINCENTIO
GRIMANI.
CON SOMMARIO COPIOSO NEL FINE.
IN PADOVA, Con licenza de' Superiori.
In Casa & a spese dell'Autore. Per Battista Martini M DC XIII.

Later full vellum binding. Interior very clean. Very fine copy.

338. An important forgotten book setting standards for Italian verb conjugation, 1761

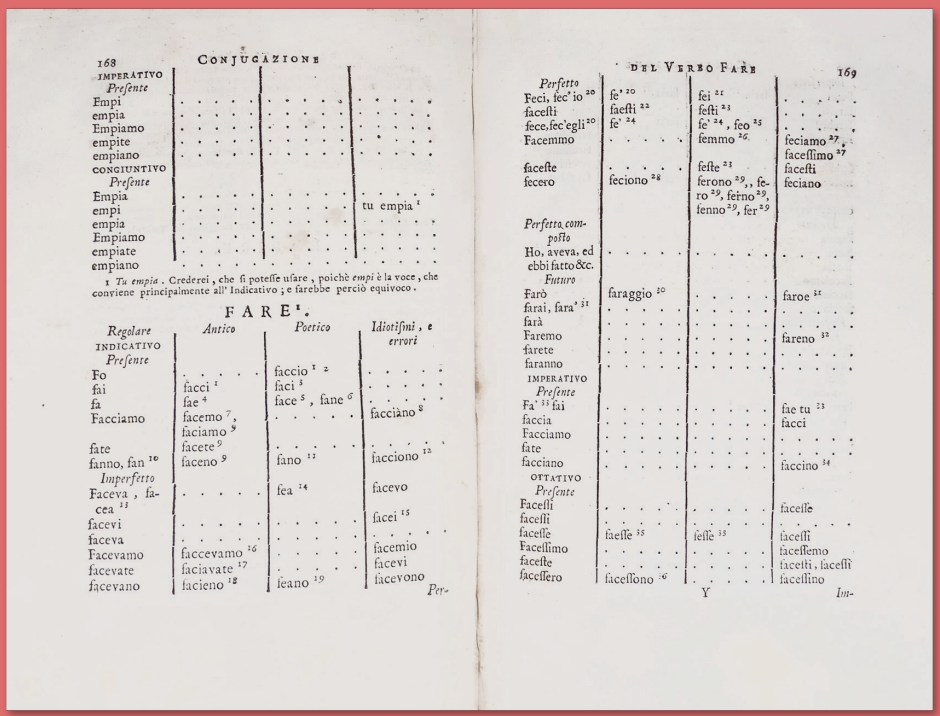
Overview of Tuscan regular and irregular verbs, Prospetto di Verbi Toscani tanto regolari ore irregolari. Giovanni Pistolesi. Rome, Nicolo e Marco Pagliarini, 1761. XI pp + 368 pp.

The Italian language took a long time to establish a common form. This was the result of the large number of dialects and the nostalgic attachment to archaic Latin usage. The Tuscan variant became the accepted basis of modern Italian and the late 18th century saw a movement to establish consistency in grammar and spelling. We see this with several languages: Modern Greek, Hungarian and Romanian all went through significant changes in pursuit of modernisation and standardisation. The French language was already well established and standardised by the later 17th century. Germany, however, was also a region populated by many dialects, and it was not until 1774-8 that Johann Christian Adelung published the first dictionary of Standard German. This book, 'Prospetto di Verbi Toscani' by Giovanni Pistolesi is a forgotten work which importantly established norms for Italian verbs. An interesting feature is that it records common errors and regional variants. The verb 'Dire', to say, for example has three pages devoted to errors and variants. Pistolesi's work provides a unique insight into Italian language and dialects in the middle of the 18th century.



PROSPETTO
DI
VERBI TOSCANI
TANTO REGOLARI
CHE
IRREGOLARI.

IN ROMA MDCCLXI.
PER NICCOLO E MARCO PAGLIARINI
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI



168 CONJUGAZIONE

IMPERATIVO			
Presente			
Empi			
empia			
Empiamo			
empite			
empiano			
CONGIUNTIVO			
Presente			
Empia			tu empia [1]
empi			
empia			
Empiamo			
empiate			
empiano			

1 *Tu empia*. Crederei, che si potesse usare, poichè *empi* è la voce, che conviene principalmente all' Indicativo; e farebbe perciò equivoco.

FARE [1].

Regolare	*Antico*	*Poetico*	*Idiotismi, e errori*
INDICATIVO			
Presente			
Fo		faccio [1] [2]	
fai	facci [3]	faci [4]	
fa	fae [4]	face [5], fane [6]	
Facciamo	facemo [7], faciamo [8]		facciano [8]
fate	facete [9]		
fanno, fan [10]	faceno [9]	fano [11]	facciono [12]
Imperfetto			
Faceva, facea [13]		fea [14]	facevo
facevi			facei [15]
faceva			
Facevamo	faccevamo [16]		facemio
facevate	faciavate [17]		facevi
facevano	facieno [18]	feano [19]	facevono

Per-

Perfetto			
Feci, fec'io [20]	fe' [20]	fei [21]	
facesti	faesti [22]	festi [23]	
fece, fec'egli [20]	fe' [24]	fe' [24], feo [25]	
Facemmo		femmo [26]	feciamo [27], facessimo [27]
faceste		feste [23]	facesti
fecero	feciono [28]	ferono [29], ferro [29], fenno [29], fer [29]	feciano
Perfetto composto			
Ho, aveva, ed ebbi fatto &c.			
Futuro			
Farò	faraggio [30]		faroe [31]
farai, fara' [32]			
farà			
Faremo			fareno [32]
farete			
faranno			
IMPERATIVO			
Presente			
Fa' [33] fai			fae tu [33]
faccia			facci
Facciamo			
fate			
facciano			faccino [34]
OTTATIVO			
Presente			
Facessi			facesse
facessi			
facesse	faesse [35]	fesse [35]	facessi
Facessimo			facessemo
faceste			facesti, facessi
facessero	facessono [36]		facessino

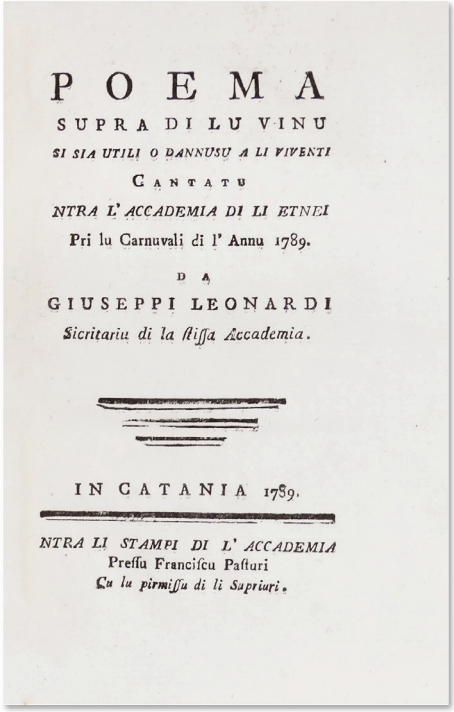
Y Im-

339. A rare book in Sicilian dialect about wine, 1789

Poems about wine, Poema sopra di lu Vinu si sia utili o dannusu a li viventi cantatu ntra l'accademia di li Etnei pri lu Carnavali di l'Annu 1789. Giuseppe Leonardi. Catania, Ntra Li Stampi Di L'Accademia, Pressu Franciscu Pasturi, 1789. 304 pp, 20.6 x 13.7 cm.

A very rare book of Sicilian verse on the theme of wine, published in 1789. The first 152 pages contain the poem of Leonardi and the rest of the book has poems in Sicilian and Latin by other members of the Academy, also on the subject of wine. Leonardi was Secretary of the Sicilian Literary Academy, the Accademia de Etnei. Linguistically, the book is interesting as the poems are annotated with explanations of Sicilian words in Italian. The notes also highlight the links between Sicilian and Arabic.

The book is in excellent condition with an olive green quarter leather binding from about 1840. Spine edges slightly rubbed. The interior looks as if the book had never been opened.



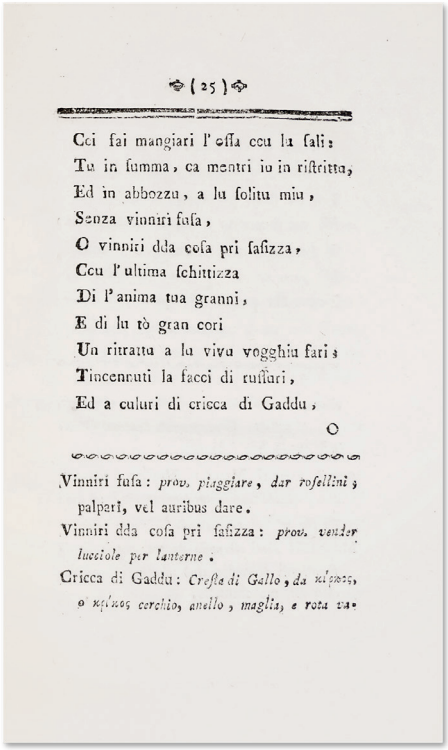
POEMA
SUPRA DI LU VINU
SI SIA UTILI O DANNUSU A LI VIVENTI
CANTATU
NTRA L' ACCADEMIA DI LI ETNEI
Pri lu Carnuvali di l' Annu 1789.
D A
GIUSEPPI LEONARDI
Sicritariu di la ſiſſa Accademia.

IN CATANIA 1789.

NTRA LI STAMPI DI L' ACCADEMIA
Preſſu Franciſcu Paſturi
Cu lu pirmiſſu di li Supriuri.



Numina ficta habuit quondam Parnaſſus at in Te,
Vincenti, haud fictos nunc habet Ætna Deos.



(25)

Cci fai mangiari l' oſſa ccu la ſali:
Tu in ſumma, ca mentri iu in riſtrittu,
Ed in abbozzu, a lu ſolitu miu,
Senza vinniri fuſa,
O vinniri dda coſa pri ſaſizza,
Ccu l' ultima ſchittizza
Di l' anima tua granni,
E di lu rò gran cori
Un ritrattu a lu vivu vogghiu fari:
Tincennuti la facci di ruſſuri,
Ed a culuri di cricca di Gaddu,
O

Vinniri fuſa: *prov. piaggiare, dar roſellini; palpari, vel auribus dare.*
Vinniri dda coſa pri ſaſizza: *prov. vender lucciole per lanterne.*
Cricca di Gaddu: *Creſta di Gallo, da κρίκος, o κρίκος cerchio, anello, maglia, e rota va-*

Few copies of the book exist with only one copy recorded in a public collection.
The fine engraved frontispiece is particularly rare.

French

340. Very rare first edition of Grammar of Port Royal, most important early analysis of French grammar, 1660

General and Analytical Grammar, Grammaire Generale et Raisonnee. Arnauld and Langlois. Paris, Chez Pierre le Petit, 1660. 147 pp, together with 1) Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre facilement et en peu de temps la Langue Italienne. Paris, Pierre le Petit, 1660. 120 pp; 2) Nouvelle Méthode pour apprendre la Langue Espagnole. Paris, Pierre le Petit, 1660. 121 pp.

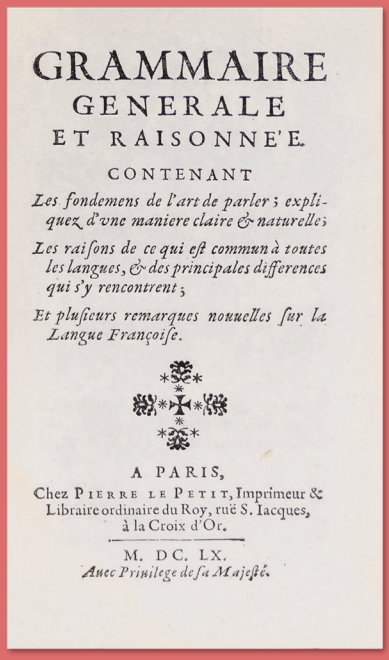
This grammar was of revolutionary importance as it was the first time that language was explained in terms of its social and rational context and not just as a set of rules. The rationalist approach reflected the philosophy of Rene Descartes whose work is at the heart modern linguistic studies led by Noam Chomsky. Arnauld and Langlois were Jansenite priests at the Abbey of Port-Royal in Paris. Jansenists were very progressive emphasising the free will of the individual as opposed to strict dogma. This resulted in clashes with both Papal and lay authorities who saw the focus on the free mind as a threat to their authority. The Jansenites were constantly under pressure in France and the Port Royal Abbey destroyed in 1709. After 1730 Jansenism ceased to exist outside Holland. This copy contains not only the rare first edition of the Grammar, but two additional texts which show the application of the Port Royal principle to the learning of Italian and Spanish. These texts are an integral part of the first edition, although they have separate title pages and pagination. The book has a common half-title that mentions all three works. The model of the Port Royal Grammar continued to be used until the 19th century.

Worn contemporary full leather binding. Interior clean, with light, visible water-staining in the bottom centre.

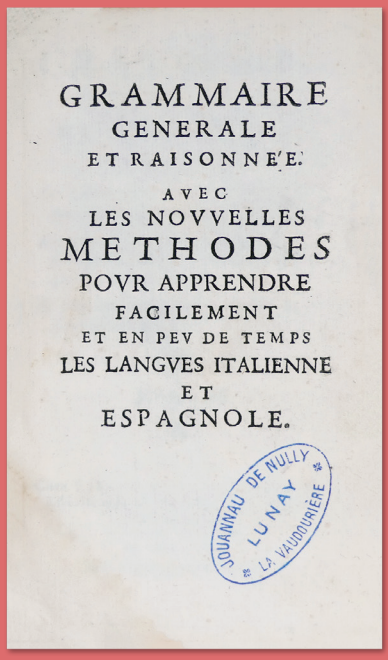

NOVVELLE
METHODE
POVR APPRENDRE
FACILEMENT ET EN PEV
DE TEMPS
LA LANGVE ITALIENNE.

A PARIS,
Chez PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy, ruë S. Iacques, à la Croix d'Or.
M. DC. LX.
Auec Priuilege du Roy.

JOUANNAU DE NULLY LUNAY LA VAUDOURIÈRE


GRAMMAIRE
GENERALE
ET RAISONNE'E.
CONTENANT
Les fondemens de l'art de parler ; expliquez d'vne maniere claire & naturelle ;
Les raiſons de ce qui eſt commun à toutes les langues, & des principales differences qui s'y rencontrent ;
Et pluſieurs remarques nouuelles ſur la Langue Françoiſe.

A PARIS,
Chez PIERRE LE PETIT, Imprimeur & Libraire ordinaire du Roy, ruë S. Iacques, à la Croix d'Or.
M. DC. LX.
Auec Priuilege de ſa Majeſté.


GRAMMAIRE
GENERALE
ET RAISONNE'E.
AVEC
LES NOVVELLES
METHODES
POVR APPRENDRE
FACILEMENT
ET EN PEV DE TEMPS
LES LANGVES ITALIENNE
ET
ESPAGNOLE.

JOUANNAU DE NULLY LUNAY LA VAUDOURIÈRE

Although the first edition consists of the three parts together (grammar, Italian and Spanish language books), it is very rare to find them together or even the first part alone. The half-title and the title page of the Italian part have the ex libris stamp, 'Jouannau de Nully La Vaudouriere', an important noble library.

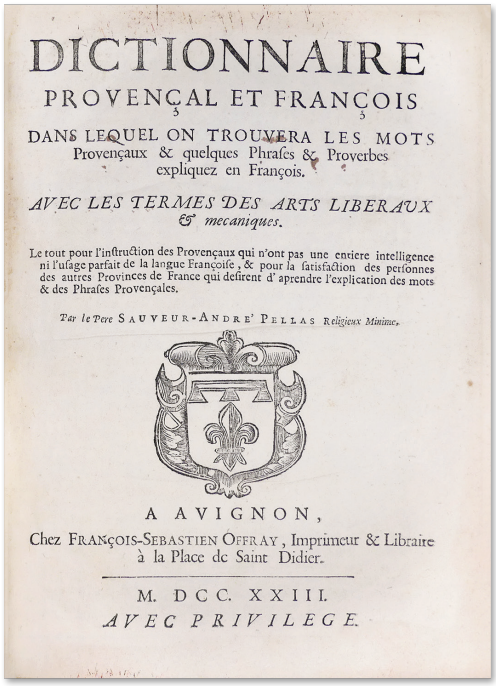
Provencal

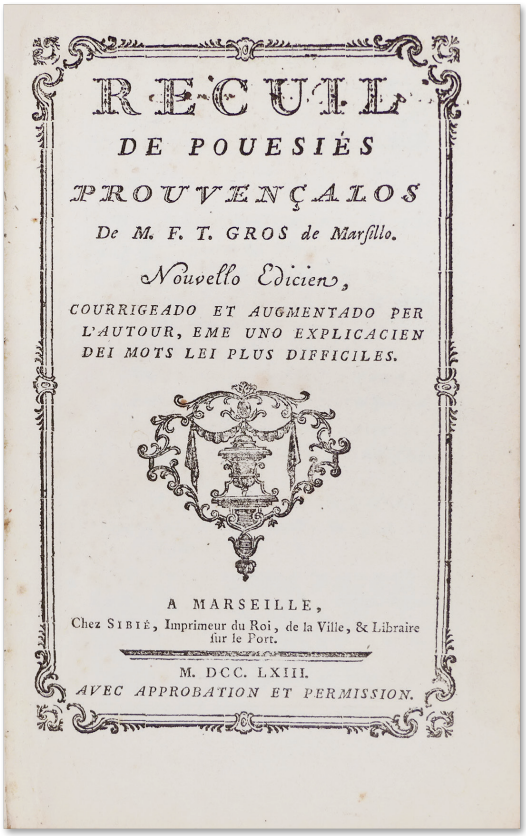
341. First dictionary of Provencal, 1723

Provencal-French Dictionary, Dictionnaire Provençal et François, dans lequel on trouvera les mots provençaux et quelques phrases et proverbes expliques en François. Sauveur-Andre Pellas. Avignon, Francois-Sebastien Offray, 1723. 326 pp, 24.5 x 18.2 cm.

The first edition of the oldest dictionary of Provencal by a priest of the Minims from Aix-en-Provence, Sauveur-Andre Pallas. It contains local expressions and proverbs and special sections on Falconry and names of birds. On page 208 we find various forms of 'merdo' (merde, excrement) with entries for the merdo of different types of animals e.g. merdo de galino (chickens), merdo deis cabros (goats).

Full original sheepskin, with blind geometric design on front and rear. Title label on spine. Occasional light browning. Condition fine.


DICTIONNAIRE
PROVENÇAL ET FRANÇOIS
DANS LEQUEL ON TROUVERA LES MOTS
Provençaux & quelques Phraſes & Proverbes
expliquez en François.
AVEC LES TERMES DES ARTS LIBERAUX
& mecaniques.
Le tout pour l'inſtruction des Provençaux qui n'ont pas une entiere intelligence ni l'uſage parfait de la langue Françoiſe, & pour la ſatisfaction des perſonnes des autres Provinces de France qui deſirent d'aprendre l'explication des mots & des Phraſes Provençales.
Par le Pere SAUVEUR-ANDRE' PELLAS Religieux Minime.
A AVIGNON,
Chez FRANÇOIS-SEBASTIEN OFFRAY, Imprimeur & Libraire à la Place de Saint Didier.
M. DCC. XXIII.
AVEC PRIVILEGE.


RECUIL
DE POUESIÈS
PROUVENÇALOS
De M. F. T. GROS de Marſillo.
Nouvello Edicien,
COURRIGEADO ET AUGMENTADO PER L'AUTOUR, EME UNO EXPLICACIEN DEI MOTS LEI PLUS DIFFICILES.
A MARSEILLE,
Chez SIBIÉ, Imprimeur du Roi, de la Ville, & Libraire ſur le Port.
M. DCC. LXIII.
AVEC APPROBATION ET PERMISSION.

342. 18th century Provencal poetry, 1763

Recueil de Poésies Provençales. F.T. Gros. Nouvello Edicien. Marseille, Sibie, 1763. 227 pp, 19.6 x 12 cm.

Francois-Toussaint Gros (1698-1748) is considered the greatest of the early Provencal poets. His work sings the charms of Provencal life. This is a new expanded edition of the first of 1734. The book contains the 12 fables which are considered the best products of Gros' poetical work and a homage to the Marquis de Simianos-Grignan, grandson of Madame de Sevigne.

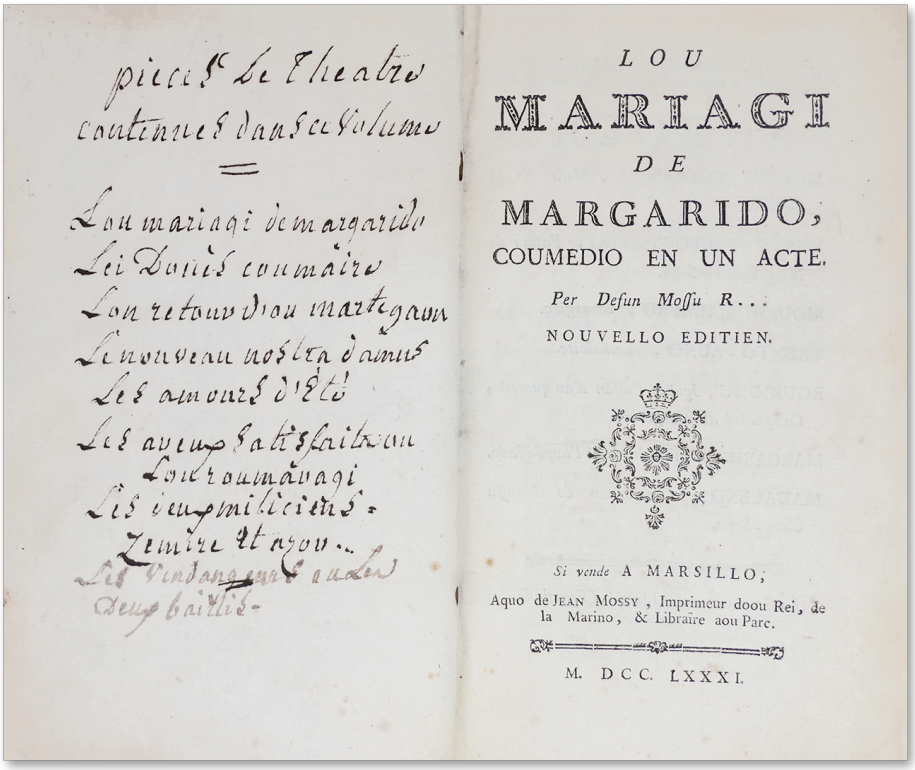
Original brown leather with title label on decorative spine. Signs of wear at tips of spine and edges. Interior has very light browning. Fine copy.

343. A Collection of Provencal Plays in French and Provencal languages, 1781

1) Lou Mariagi de Margarido Comedio en un Acte. Alexandre Routtier, Nouvello Editien, 1797. Marsilio (Marseilles), Jean Mossy, 1781. 32 pp. 2) Le Marche de Marseille vo Lei Doués Coumaires Comédie en Deux Actes et en Vers. Marseille, Jean Mossy, 1785. 45 pp. 3) Lou Retour do ou Martegaou Paroudio Bouffouno en Très Actes. M. Mayer. Marseilles, Jean Mossy, 1775. 51 pp. 4) Le Nouveau Nostradamus ou Les Fêtes Provençales Comédie en Un Act en Prose. M. Collot D'Herbois. Avignon, Bonnet Freres, 1777. 26 pp. 5) Les Amours D'Eté, Divertissement en un Acte et Vaudeville. M. M. de Piis et Barre, Nouvelle Edition. Paris, Didot l' Aine, 1784. 14 pp. 6) Les Vœux Satisfaits ou Lou Roumvagi, Hommage patriotique en vers François et Provençaux, a l'occasion du rétablissement du Parlement de Provence. M. B. Bonneville. Aix, Les Freres Mouret, 1788, 28 pp. 7) Les Vendangeurs ou Les Deux Baillis Divertissement en un Acte et en Vaudeville. Nouvelle Edition. Paris, Ruault, 1782. 28 pp. 8) Les Deux Miliciens ou L'Orpheline Villageoise Comédie en un Acte en Prose mêlée d'Ariettes. Musique de M. Fridzeri. Paris, la Veuve Duchesne, 1771. 40 pp. 9) Zemire et Azor Comédie-Ballet en Quatre Actes en Vers mêlée de Chants et de Danses. Paroles de M. Marmontel, Musique de M. Gretry. Paris, Delain, 1787. 40 pp. 20 x 12 cm.

A collection of seven short plays and musicals, the first four dealing with Provence and either being written entirely in Provencal or a mixture of Provencal and French. The last three are popular plays or operas of the time, in particular Zamfir et Azor was a major success for the Wallon musical composer Theophile Gretry. The first four, published in and around the region of Provence give an important social context to the language. They are either popular comedies in Provencal like Lou Mariagi de Margarido, or like Le Marche de Marseilles they are in two languages. In the bilingual texts we see a clear class divide in the use of language. Magistrates and noblemen speak French and the servants and peasants speak Provencal. This is typical for local, mainly spoken languages, and we see it in in England, for example, with Cornish. In the 19th century this changed in Provence with the emergence of Felibrige, the literary movement started by Joseph Roumanille and later brought to fame by the Nobel Literature Prize winner Frederic Mistral. They aimed and succeeded in raising Provencal from a regional dialect to a respected language.

Full contemporary sheepskin binding, with decorative spine. Fine copy with very clean interior.


pieces de Theatre
contenues dans ce Volume

Lou mariagi de margarido
Lei Doués coumaire
Lou retour dou martegaou
Le nouveau nostra damus
Les amours d'été
Les vœux satisfaits
Lou roumavagi
Les deux miliciens
Zemire et azor
Les Vendangeurs ou les
Deux baillis

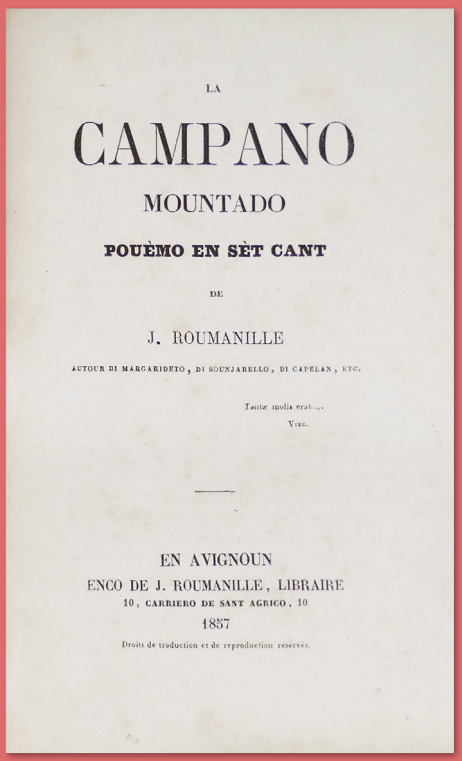
LOU
MARIAGI
DE
MARGARIDO,
COUMEDIO EN UN ACTE.
Per Defun Moſſu R...
NOUVELLO EDITIEN.

Si vende A MARSILLO,
Aquo de JEAN MOSSY, Imprimeur doou Rei, de la Marino, & Libraire aou Parc.
M. DCC. LXXXI.

344. Two workes by Joseph Roumanille, founder of Félibrige Provencal literary movement, 1857/64

1) La Campano Mountado pouemo en set cant. J. Roumanille. Avignon, J. Roumanille, 1857. IX pp + (1) f + 144 pp, 19 x 11.5 cm.
2) Lis Oubreto en Proso de Roumanille. Third edition. Avignon, J. Roumanille, 1864. XXXV pp + 359 pp, 18 x 11.8 cm.

Joseph Roumanille (1818-1891) was the founder of the Provencal literary movement Félibrige, whose aim was to get recognition for Provencal as a language in its own right with a respected literature. The first book is the First Edition of a poem Campano Mountado (The Mounted Bell) which was published in 1857, just three years after the founding of Felibirge. The second book is a nicely-bound copy of his collected prose works from 1864. The two books together give a taste of the birth of the Félibrige Movement.


LA

CAMPANO

MOUNTADO

POUÈMO EN SÈT CANT

DE

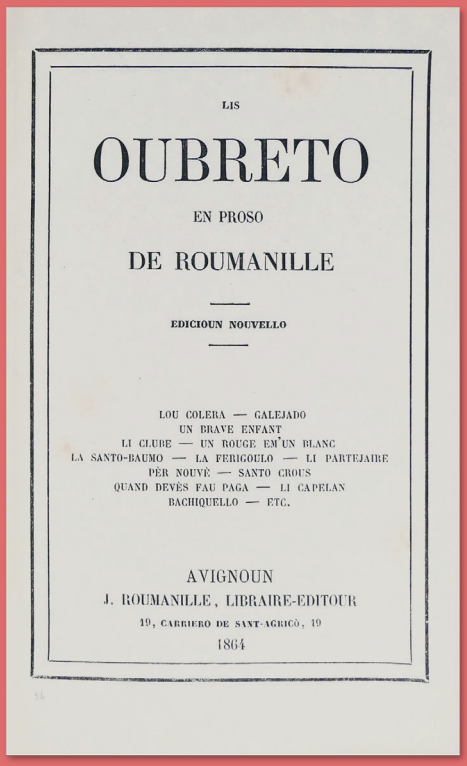
J. ROUMANILLE

AUTOUR DI MARGARIDETO, DI SOUNJARELLO, DI CAPELAN, ETC.

Tauto molis erat...
Virg.

EN AVIGNOUN
ENCO DE J. ROUMANILLE, LIBRAIRE
10, CARRIERO DE SANT AGRICO, 10
1857

Droits de traduction et de reproduction réservés.


LIS

OUBRETO

EN PROSO

DE ROUMANILLE

EDICIOUN NOUVELLO

LOU COLERA — GALEJADO
UN BRAVE ENFANT
LI CLUBE — UN ROUGE EM'UN BLANC
LA SANTO-BAUMO — LA FERIGOULO — LI PARTEJAIRE
PÈR NOUVÈ — SANTO CROUS
QUAND DEVÈS FAU PAGA — LI CAPELAN
BACHIQUELLO — ETC.

AVIGNOUN
J. ROUMANILLE, LIBRAIRE-EDITOUR
19, CARRIERO DE SANT-AGRICÒ, 19
1864

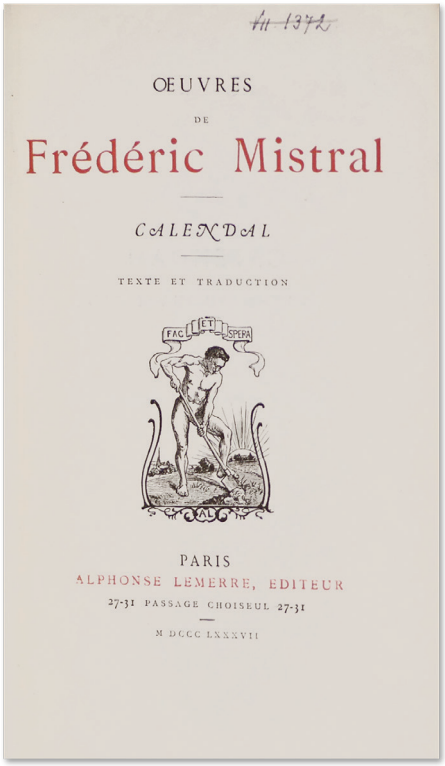
Campano Mountado is bound in a tight purple cloth, with light staining. The title is on a leather label affixed to the spine. Interior very fine. The Oubras in Proso is in quarter red morocco with the title and place and date of issue gold-embossed on the spine. Covers are preserved, minimal damage to rear cloth. Full gold-edging.

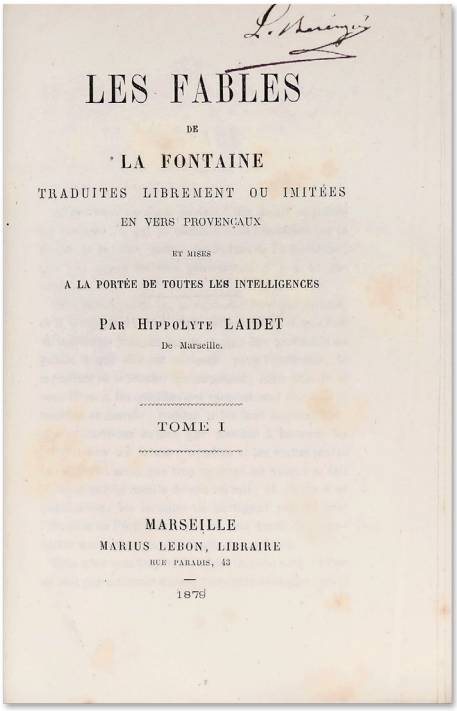
345. Bilingual work of Frédéric Mistral with a dedication from the author to two Hungarians, 1887

Oeuvres de Frédéric Mistral, Calendal. Paris, Alphonse Lemerre, 1887. (4) ff + 536 pp, 16.7 x 9.7 cm.

Mistral was brought to admire the Provence language by Joseph Roumanille, with whom he founded the Felibrige Movement. He was the fourth person to win the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1904 for his work in Occitan/Provencal. This book is a later edition of his second most important work, Calendal/Calendau, which is an epic poem with political undertones inspired by Homer's Aeneid. He sympathised with the political forces who wanted more autonomy from a very centrally-focused French state. Mistral's main interest was cultural rather than political and his life's work was directed at the recognition and autonomy of the language and culture of Provence. The signed dedication in the book is to two Hungarians, Lilly and Maurice Hernadi, who visited him in Maillane, a small village in Bouches-du Rhone, where he lived until his death. The dedication says: 'en hommage et en bon souvenir du Poete de Provence' (with respect and good memories from the Poet of Provence). The dedication was written on 4 January 1904, the year in which he was awarded the Nobel Prize.

Soft mottled suede leather. Very fine interior.





It is very rare to find both volumes together. They were issued separately in 1879 and 1880. The set was bought on holiday in Provence.

346. Translation of La Fontaine's Fables into Provencal, 1879/80

Free translation or adaptation of La Fontaine's Fables into Provencal, made accessible to those of every level of intelligence, Les Fables de La Fontaine traduites librement ou imitées en vers Provençaux et mises à la portée de toutes les intelligences. Translated by Hippolyte Laidet of Marseilles. Two volumes. Marseille, Marius Lebon, 1879/80. Vol 1: IX pp + 250 pp; Vol 2: XVII pp + 233 pp. 19.2 x 12.6 cm.

Hippolyte Laidet (1794-1884) specialised in writing fables and was the first to translate the Fables of de la Fontaine. His style was free and simple with the aim of reaching 'those of every level of intelligence'.

Modern marbled boards with title on spine. Fine copy.

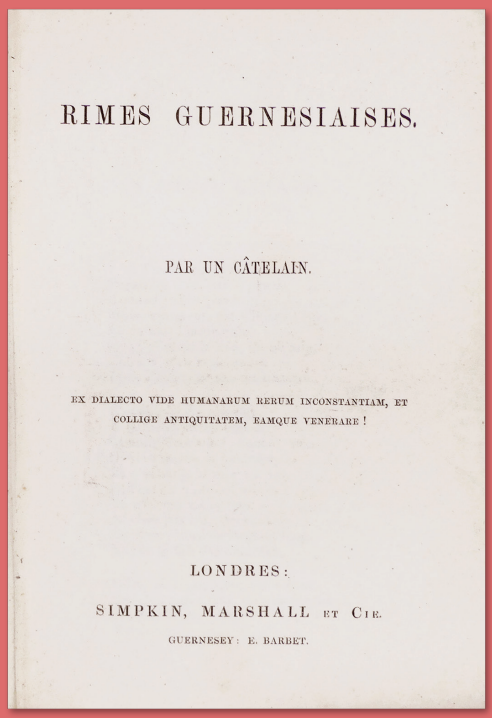
Guernsey French

347. 19th century book of poems in Guernsey French

Guernsey Rhymes by a Landowner, Rimes Guernesiaises par un Catelain. Londres, Simpkin, Marshall et Cie, Guernsey, E. Barbet, (1831). V pp + 226 pp, 11.2 x 16.4 cm.

A book of poems by the Guernsey writer Georges Metivier. He wrote two other books of poems in 1866 and 1883 and a Franco-Norman dictionary in 1870. Guernesiais is the Guernsey dialect of the language of Normandy.

Original brown cloth, spine faded but interior very clean. Note in ink on front loose flyleaf. Very good copy.


RIMES GUERNESIAISES.

PAR UN CÂTELAIN.

EX DIALECTO VIDE HUMANARUM RERUM INCONSTANTIAM, ET COLLIGE ANTIQUITATEM, EAMQUE VENERARE !

LONDRES:

SIMPKIN, MARSHALL ET CIE.

GUERNESEY: E. BARBET.

Romanche (Swiss)

348. An early Romanche Grammar, 1805

Grammatica Ramonscha per emprender il Lungaig Tudeschg. (Basilus Veith). Bregenz, J. Brentano, 1805. Part 1: 144 pp; Part 2: 100 pp. 17 x 10 cm.

The third Grammar book written in Romanche, in this case the Suvreta dialect. This book is the second expanded edition of Basilus Veith's 1771 publication, and although it is a German Grammar for Romanche speakers, it is considered an important record of the Suvreta dialect which is explained in detail for purposes of comparison with German. The very first Romanche Grammar was written by a priest, Flaminio da Sale, and appeared in 1729. Romanche is divided into several dialects and a common standard form was only developed in the 20th century.

The book is very rare but in fair condition, with the half-leather covers scuffed and the pages water-stained.


Gramatica Ramonſcha

per emprender

il

Lungaig Tudeschg

ù

Reglas preliminaras, e neceſsarias tier la Tudeſchg,

Per Itel, Commodidat della Giuventegna Griſchuna della Part Sura, nua che la Ramontſch sur selva ei il Lungaig della Mumma.

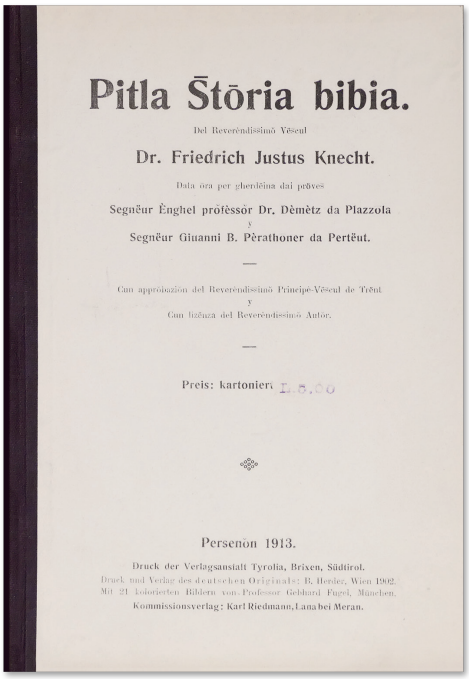
Portau enzemen dad in bien Amig della Giuventegna, Dedicau, e Conſecrau al Bien Public.

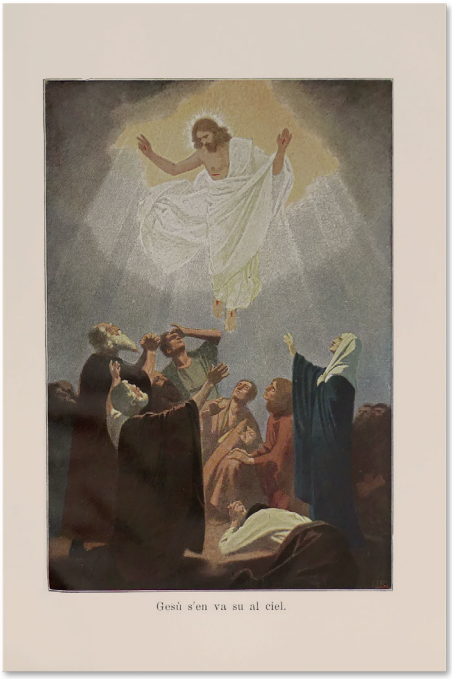
Squitſchau a Bregenz tras J. Brentano, Gl' Onn 1805.

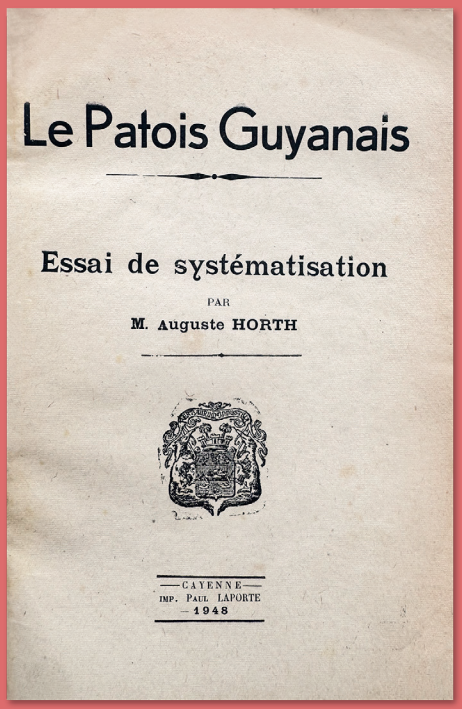
Ladin (Rhaeto-Romance of South Tyrol)

349. Stories from the Bible, 1913

Pitla Storia Biblia. Dr Friedrich Justus Knecht. Persenon, Verlagsanstalt Tyrolia, 1913. 56 pp, 21.7 x 14.7 cm.
A short and colourful book of Bible stories for children.
Original decorative paper covers.



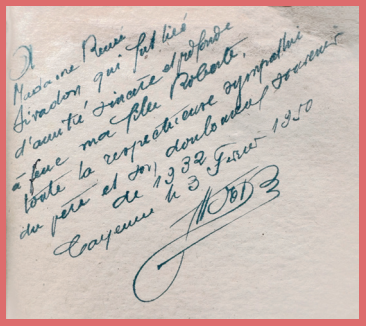




350. Patois Guyanais (Creole of French Guiana), 1948

Le Patois Guyanais Essai de Systématisation. M. Auguste Horth. Cayenne, Laporte, 1948. 100 pp, 22 x 14.5 cm.

The second study of the Patois of Guiana and the first to contain a wordlist with French translation. It carries a dedication in ink dated 3.2.1950 from the author to Mme Renee Sivadon, a friend of his daughter who died in 1932. The book contains a printed dedication to his daughter.

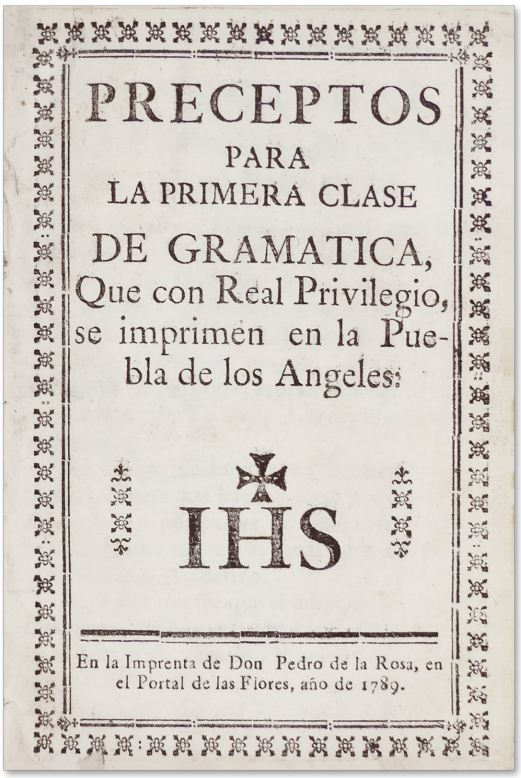


Brown paper covers. Well preserved and interior fine.

Spanish (Mexico)

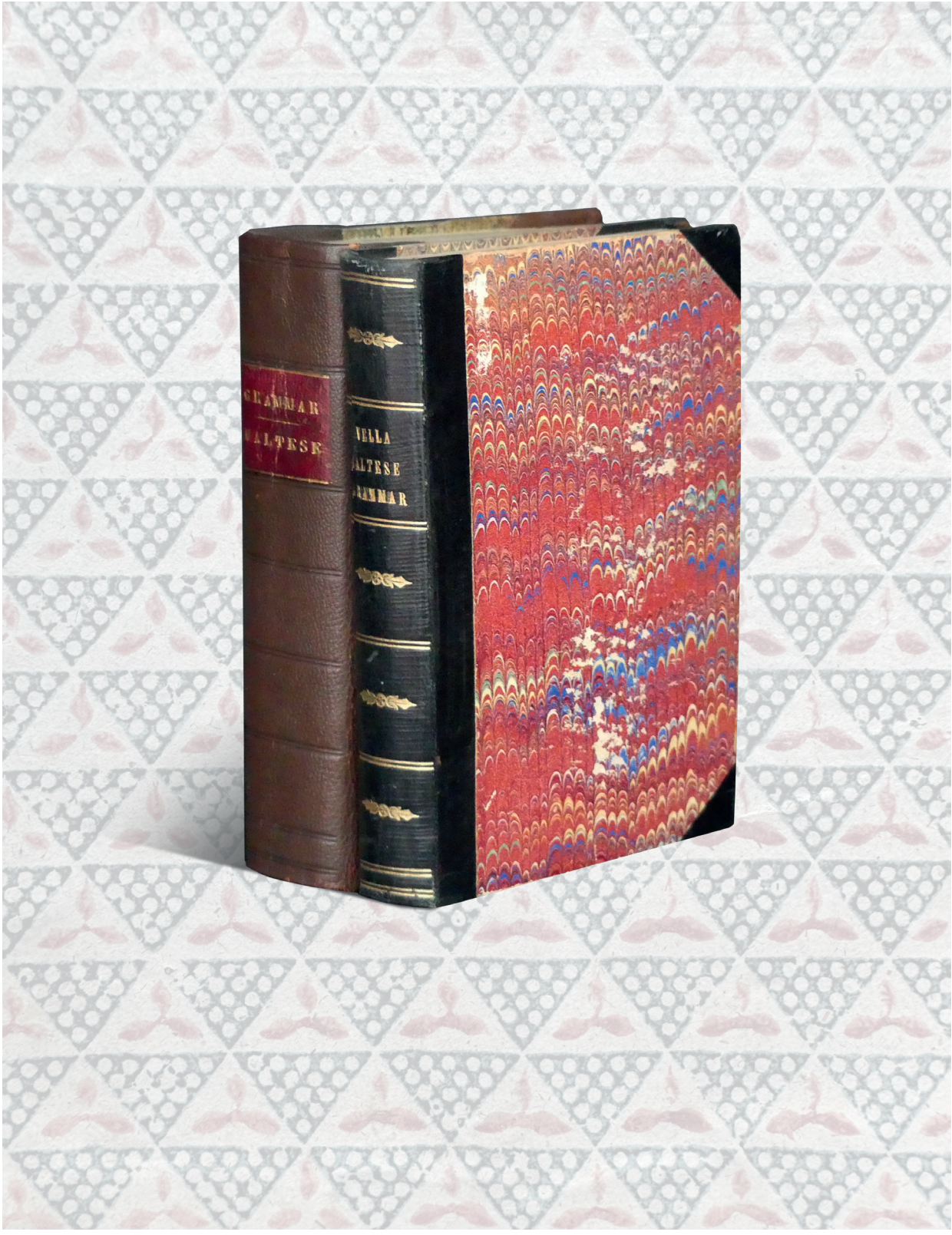
351. Short Spanish grammar for missionary schools, 1789

Principles for the first class of Grammar printed in the town of Los Angeles with Royal Privilege, Preceptos para la primera clase DE GRAMATICA Que con Real Privilegio se imprimen en la Puebla de los Angeles. Los Angeles (Mexico), En la Imprenta de Don Prenta de la Rosa, 1789. (20) ff, 14 x 10 cm.


PRECEPTOS
PARA
LA PRIMERA CLASE
DE GRAMATICA,
Que con Real Privilegio,
se imprimen en la Pue-
bla de los Angeles:
IHS
En la Imprenta de Don Pedro de la Rosa, en
el Portal de las Flores, año de 1789.

The town of la Puebla de Los Angeles in Mexico was one of the main centres for book production in the era of Spanish rule. The printer of this short book, Don Pedro de la Rosa was one of the most important as he was active for over 50 years, starting in 1777. He obtained the Royal Privilege and was also responsible for printing official documents. A curiosity of this copy of the grammar, is that there are certain ink corrections and a total of one and a half leaves have been covered-over and the contents replaced by an alternative text in ink manuscript. It looks like a teacher using the book had a different view from the author on how to present this section on relative clauses.

The book has no covers probably having been separated from a volume and bound with other works. Condition is very good, with manuscript text substitution as noted and with small corrections on pages 5 and 7.


GRAMMAR
MALTESE
NELLA
ALTESE
AMMAR

Breton, Basque, and Maltese

Breton, Basque, and Maltese are all widely spoken smaller European languages. Breton is closely related to the British languages, particularly Cornish. In the 18th century, travellers from Cornwall reported being able to communicate with Bretons in each other's languages. Basque, for which the first grammar was written in Spanish in 1727, is extensively spoken today in the northeast of Spain and in France around Biarritz. The Maltese language reflects its position as a Mediterranean trading centre, with a strong foundation in Arabic and influences from Italian, which were later enhanced by English under British colonisation.

Highlights

- First grammar of Breton, 1738
- First grammar of Basque, 1729
- First reading and grammar book of Maltese for the children of British residents, 1844

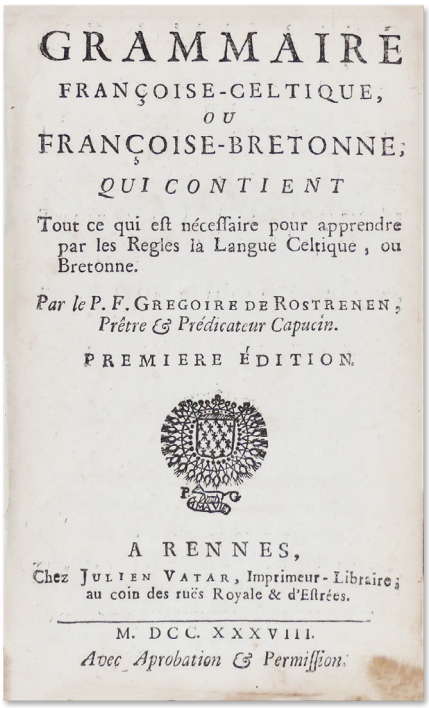
Breton

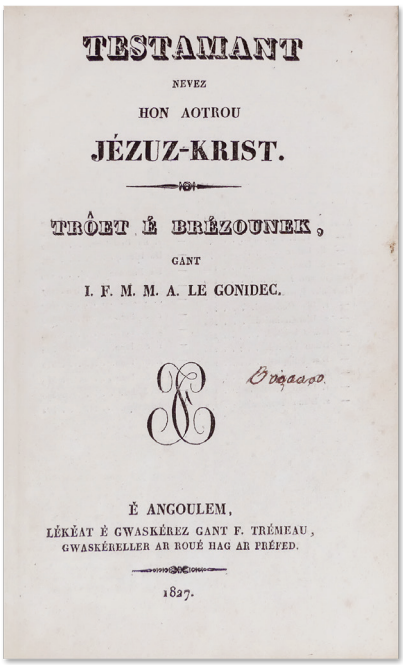
352. First grammar of Breton, 1738

French-Breton, Breton-French Grammar, Grammaire Françoise-Celtique ou Françoise-Bretonne qui contient tout ce qui est nécessaire pour apprendre par les Règles la Langue Celtique, ou Bretonne. P. F. Gregoire de Rostrenen. Rennes, Julien Vatar, 1738. XVI pp + (2) ff + 186 pp, 16.5 x10 cm.

The first grammar of Breton, written by Gregoire de Rostrenen (1667-1750).

Contemporary full sheep binding. Some cracking at top and bottom of spine. Minimal staining. Slight darkening of pages through age. Bumping at edges of binding. Very good copy.


GRAMMAIRE
FRANÇOISE-CELTIQUE,
OU
FRANÇOISE-BRETONNE;
QUI CONTIENT
Tout ce qui eſt néceſſaire pour apprendre par les Regles la Langue Celtique, ou Bretonne.
Par le P. F. GREGOIRE DE ROSTRENEN, Prêtre & Prédicateur Capucin.
PREMIERE ÉDITION.
A RENNES,
Chez JULIEN VATAR, Imprimeur-Libraire; au coin des ruës Royale & d'Eſtrées.
M. DCC. XXXVIII.
Avec Aprobation & Permiſſion.


TESTAMANT
NEVEZ
HON AOTROU
JÉZUZ-KRIST.
TRÔET É BRÉZOUNEK,
GANT
I. F. M. M. A. LE GONIDEC.
É ANGOULEM,
LÉKÉAT È GWASKÉREZ GANT F. TRÉMEAU,
GWASKÉRELLER AR ROUÉ HAG AR PRÉFED.
1827.

353. First edition of the New Testament in Breton, 1827

New Testament, Testament nevez hon aotrou Jézuz-Krist. I. F. M. M. A. Le Gonidec. E Angoulem, F. Tremeau, 1827. (1) ff + 341 pp, 19 x 10.8 cm.

The first edition of the New Testament in Breton. Le Gonidec was a moderniser of the Breton language and wrote an important grammar.

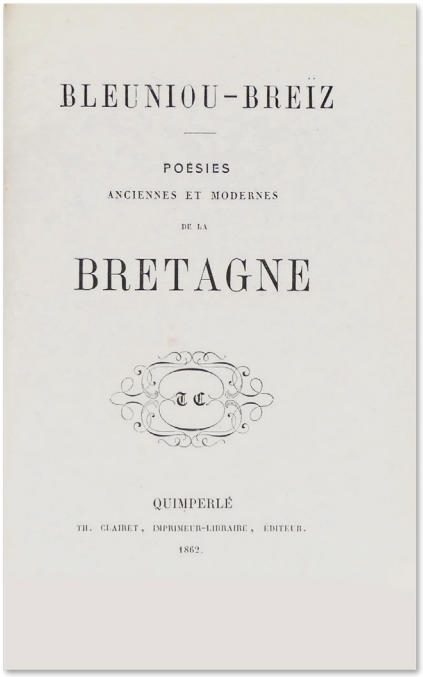
Full sheep binding with spine replaced and title label in French. Slight foxing. Very good.

354. Landmark grammar of modern Breton, 1838

Celtic-Breton Grammar, Grammaire Celto-Bretonne. New edition. I. F. M. M. A. Le Gonidec. Paris, H. Delloye, 1838.

Landmark grammar of modern Breton.

Decorative light green paper covers. Some damage to the back cover, interior fine.



355. One of first bilingual French–Breton works of poetry, 1862

Ancient and Modern Breton Poetry, Poésies Anciennes et Modernes de la Bretagne. Bleuniou-Briez. Quimperle, Th. Clairet, 1862. (2) ff + VI pp + 257 pp + (1) Table de matieres.

One of the first anthologies to make Breton poetry accessible to French readers. This is the first edition, it was reprinted in 1905. Text is parallel bilingual French and Breton.

Original quarter Morocco red binding. Slight cracks at top and bottom of spine. Letters H. L. at bottom of the spine.

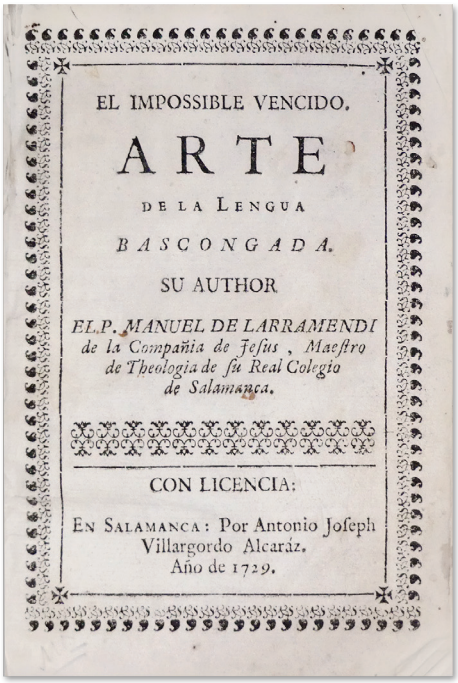
Basque

356. First grammar of the Basque language, 1729

The impossible to master art of the Basque language, El Imposible Vencido, Arte de la Lengua Bascongada. P. Manuel de Larranmendi. Salamanca, Joseph Villagordo Alcaraz, 1729. (18) ff + 404 pp.

The first grammar of the Basque language written by Manuel Larramendi in 1729. The book is written in Spanish. Larramendi is considered to be the founder of the Basque national movement.

Original vellum binding. Slight staining. Very good copy.


EL IMPOSSIBLE VENCIDO,

ARTE

DE LA LENGUA

BASCONGADA.

SU AUTHOR

EL P. MANUEL DE LARRAMENDI de la Compañia de Jesus, Maestro de Theologia de su Real Colegio de Salamanca.

CON LICENCIA:

En Salamanca: Por Antonio Joseph Villargordo Alcaráz. Año de 1729.

357. French grammar of Basque, 1836

Grammatical studies of the Basque language, Etudes Grammaticales de la Langue Euskarienne. A. Th. D'Abbadio et Augustin Chaho. Paris, Arthur Bertrand, 1836. 184 pp, 22.4 x 14 cm.

The Basque language has similarities in structure with Hungarian as they both use suffixes. There are four principle dialectic variations of Basque. A profusion of dialects and a weak recognised standard is usual with languages that are predominantly spoken rather than written (e.g. Frisian, Romanche).

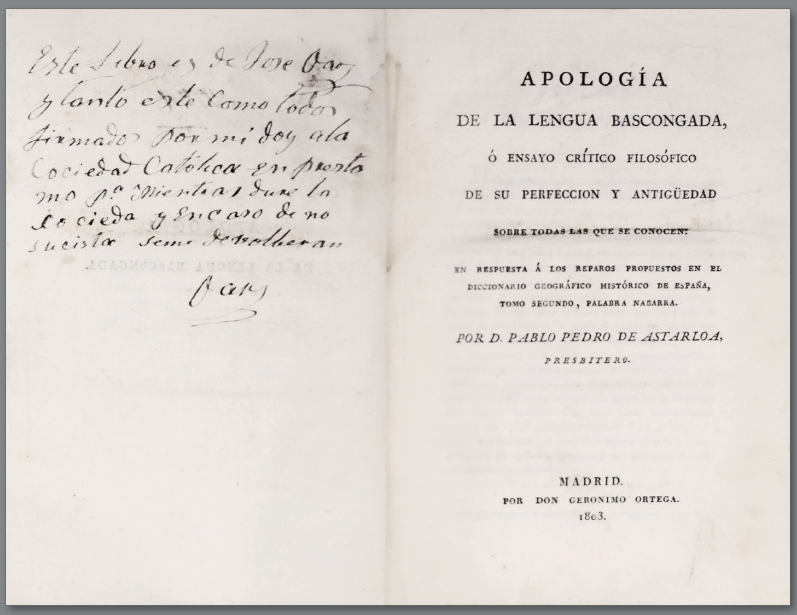
Original publisher's paper wrappers. Back cover has about 13 cm missing and the spine is split. Inside the book is very clean and looks unused.

358. A fundamental work defining the foundations of Basque nationalism, 1803

Apología de la lengua Bascongada o ensayo critico filosófico de su perfección y antigüedad . Pablo Pedro Astarloa. Madrid, Don Geronimo Ortega, 1803. XXIV pp + 452 pp.

This is a key work in the formation of Basque national identity and political consciousness. Astarloa (1752-1806) writing was the basis of the Basque ideology expressed one hundred years later by Sabino Arana, who developed the first comprehensive statement of Basque nationalism. Astarloa was a priest, linguist and philosopher, who supported the efforts of the liberal Spanish Enlightenment in exploring the cultural particularities of the regions of Spain. He supported the thesis that Basque was the oldest and most 'perfect' language in the world and also that it was the language previously spoken throughout the whole Iberian Peninsula. Wilhelm von Humboldt had a close intellectual relationship with Astarloa, staying at his home in Madrid for five days. Humboldt's influence can be seen in Astarloa's later works.

Original full sheep binding with some scratching. Light foxing and staining. Few worm traces. Very good copy, with warm authentic feeling.



APOLOGÍA

DE LA LENGUA BASCONGADA,

Ó ENSAYO CRÍTICO FILOSÓFICO

DE SU PERFECCION Y ANTIGÜEDAD

~~SOBRE TODAS LAS QUE SE CONOCEN.~~

EN RESPUESTA Á LOS REPAROS PROPUESTOS EN EL DICCIONARIO GEOGRÁFICO HISTÓRICO DE ESPAÑA, TOMO SEGUNDO, PALABRA NABARRA.

POR D. PABLO PEDRO DE ASTARLOA,

PRESBITERO.

MADRID.

POR DON GERONIMO ORTEGA.

1803.

359. Basque conversational manual for Spanish people, 1918

Castilian-Basque Manual of Conversation, Manuel de Conversación Castellano-Éusquero . Isaac Lopez Mendizabad. Second edition. 1918. 371 pp, 15.9 x 10.5 cm.

Mendizabad was an intellectual and promoter of Basque culture. After the Civil War, he went to France and then to Argentina, returning to Spain in 1966.

Publisher's green cloth. Faded title on front and spine. Inside paper browned but very clean.

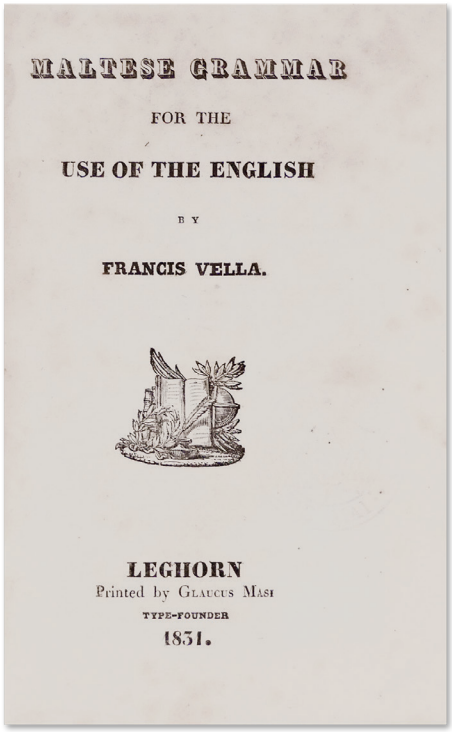
Maltese

360. First grammar of Maltese for British colonists, 1831

Maltese Grammar for the use of the English. Francis (Francesco) Vella. Leghorn, Glaucus Masi, 1831. 350 pp + (1) p errata.

The first grammar of the Maltese language for the British, who colonised Malta in 1813. Before then, it was ruled by the Knights of St. John from 1513-1798 and by the French intermittently after that until British conquest during the Napoleonic Wars. Italian was the language of culture and Maltese the spoken language of the Maltese people. Italian retained a strong influence and remained an official language until 1934. The earliest grammars of Maltese were written by Italians or in Italian. This grammar of 1831, introducing Maltese to English living in the colony, was also written by an Italian.

Contemporary blue half-leather binding. Light spotting at the beginning of the book otherwise very clean. Fine condition.


MALTESE GRAMMAR

FOR THE

USE OF THE ENGLISH

BY

FRANCIS VELLA.

LEGHORN

Printed by Glaucus Masi

TYPE-FOUNDER

1831.

361. Three rare early Maltese grammars, 1844/5

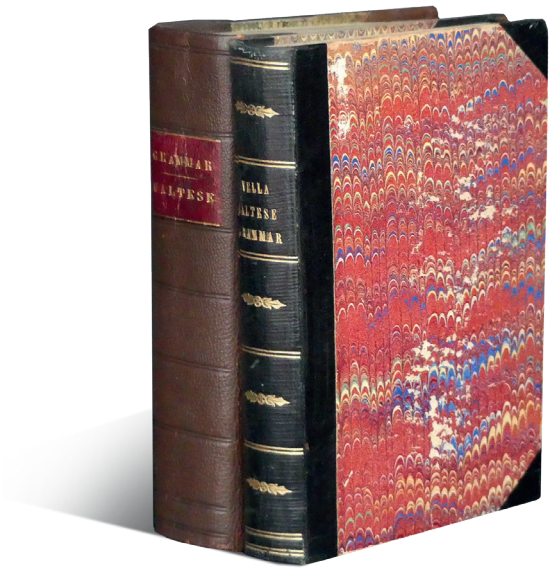
Three early books on Maltese Grammar bound in one volume. a) A Short Grammar of the Maltese Language. (Anonymous). Malta, 1845. 72 pp, 17.5 x 12.4 cm. b) Elementary Lessons in Spelling and Reading for the use of the Malta Infant School. (Anonymous). Malta, 1844. 72 pp. 3) Grammatica della Lingua Maltese spiegata secondo i principi delle lingue orientale e della lingua italiana (Maltese Grammar explained according to the principles of the Oriental and Italian languages). Fortunato Panzavecchia. Malta, D. Weiss, 1845. (5) ff + 253 pp + (1) ff + 64 pp.

The book contains early studies of Maltese for the British (perhaps the first book for pupils at an English Infant School) and an important grammar in Italian, by Canon Fortunato Panzavecchia, one of the greatest figures of modern Maltese cultural history. Panzavecchia was a priest, lawyer and scholar and he promoted the study of the Maltese language and its use in everyday life, starting a newspaper, Brighella in 1838. In 1844, he was appointed Director of Government Primary Schools in Malta and Gozo. Fortunato was the cousin of Ignazio Panzavecchia, who was the founder of the first Maltese National Party, Mons. All three books are very rare.

Original half-leather binding, very professionally repaired. Inside very clean, smaller ink stain on fore edge.



Cancelled stamp: Ex Bibl. Heythrop Library with Withdrawn stamp. The Heythrop Library is part of the London Jesuit Centre.



Stamp of the Heythrop Library. Withdrawn.



J. P. Hansen

Germanic Languages

The library avoids mainstream works on German, as they are well represented elsewhere. The focus here is on German dialects and the history of lesser-known corners of the Germanic languages: Plattdeutsch of Mecklenburg and the German dialect of the Province of Posen (now Poznań, Poland), Dutch grammars printed in the 18th century in the Spanish Netherlands, Afrikaans, and Dutch Creoles from the Caribbean. There are early works on Swedish, and Danish for Germans during the time of Danish rule in Schleswig-Holstein. We also explore various Frisian dialects and Faroese, a language descended from Old Norse.

Highlights

- First German-English dictionary with portrait of Sophie of Brunswick who was at the time heir to Queen Anne of England. 1706
- First printed document recording German slang used by Hungarian criminals, 1783
- Earliest literary work in the North Frisian dialect of the island of Sylt, Germany, early 1830s
- Several works on the Dutch-derived Creole dialects spoken in Suriname and the Caribbean

German

362. First German–English Dictionary, 1706

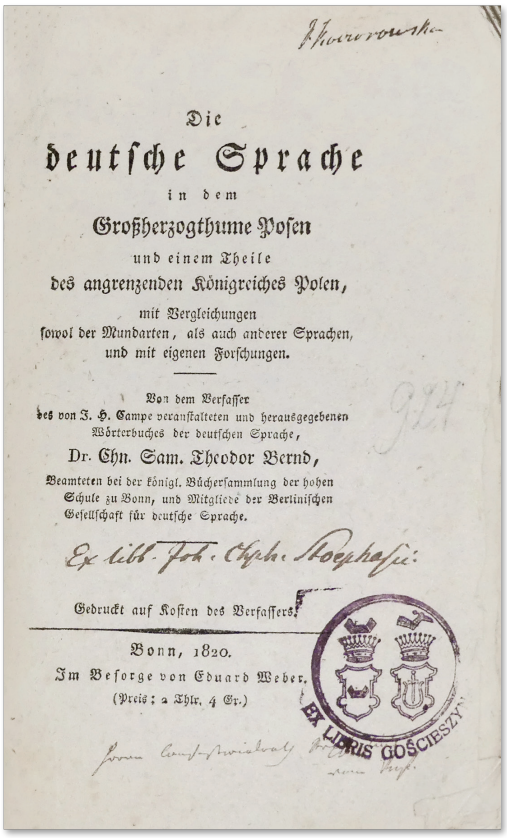
A Dictionary of English, German and French. Containing not only the English words in their alphabetical order, together with their several significations, but also their proper accent, phrases, figurative speeches, idioms and proverbs composed from the best new English Dictionaries/Englisch-Deutsch-Französisch Lexicon. Christian Ludwig. Leipzig, Thomas Fritschen, 1706. (7) ff + 786 pp, 25.5 x 19.2 cm.

The first edition of the first dictionary of the English and German languages. Written by Christian Ludwig, a German who spent 30 years in the American colonies. He wrote the book after his return to Europe. This first edition contains a dedication to Princess Sophia of Brunswick, together with her engraved portrait as a frontispiece. Sophia was, at the time of issue of the dictionary, heir to the reigning monarch of England, Queen Anne, however she died before Anne, who was then succeeded in 1714 by Prince George of Hanover, as George I. Later editions do not have Sophia's portrait.

Original vellum binding, with some staining, but very tight. Inside very light foxing. The portrait of Sophia of Brunswick is detached.



Ownership inscription in brown ink on front loose flyleaf, M. Hassel, 1730.


Die
deutsche Sprache
in dem
Großherzogthume Posen
und einem Theile
des angrenzenden Königreiches Polen,
mit Vergleichungen
sowol der Mundarten, als auch anderer Sprachen,
und mit eigenen Forschungen.

Von dem Verfasser
des von J. H. Campe veranstalteten und herausgegebenen
Wörterbuches der deutschen Sprache,
Dr. Chn. Sam. Theodor Bernd,
Beamteten bei der königl. Büchersammlung der hohen
Schule zu Bonn, und Mitgliede der Berlinischen
Gesellschaft für deutsche Sprache.

Ex libb. Joh. Chph. Stoephasii

Gedruckt auf Kosten des Verfassers.

Bonn, 1820.
Im Beforge von Eduard Weber.
(Preis: 2 Thlr. 4 Gr.)

EX LIBRIS GOŚCIESZY

363. German dialect spoken in the Grand Duchy of Posen (now Poznan, Poland), 1820

The German language in the Grand Duchy of Posen and Parts of the neighbouring Kingdom of Poland, Die Deutsche Sprache in dem Großherzogtum Posen und einem Theile des angrenzenden Königreichs Polen mit Vergleichungen, sowol der Mundarten, als auch anderen Sprachen und mit eigenen Forschungen. Christian Samuel Theodor Bernd. Bonn, printed at the cost of the author and sold by Eduard Weber, 1820. X pp + 104 pp + 477 pp + (6) p errata, 19.7 x 12.4 cm.

The only edition of this important description of the German dialect of Posen (Poznan) by Christian Samuel Theodor Bernd (1775-1854). He was a linguist and well-known for his work on heraldry. In this work, he shows the influence of the Polish on the German language of the region and is particularly interested in the confluence of German and Slavic languages, a topic of his other works.

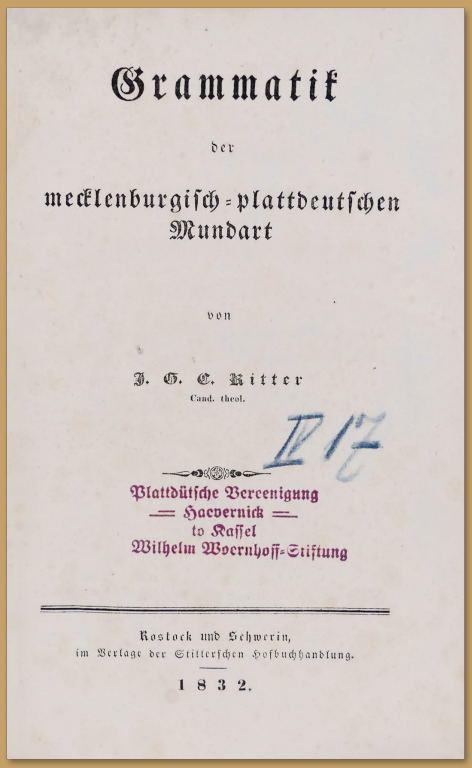
Original paper brown mottled paper covers with a reinforced spine. Uncut and in very fine condition.

364. Plattdeutsch of Mecklenburg, 1832

Grammar of the Mecklenburg Plattdeutsch dialect, Grammatik der mecklenburgisch-plattdeutschen Mundart. J. G. C. Ritter. Rostock/Schwerin, Stillerische Hofbuchhandlung, 1832. 137 pp + (3) pp, 20.5 x 12.7 cm.

The first grammar of the Plattdeutsch as it is spoken in the region around Schwerin and Rostock.

19th century library binding. Foxing on title page, otherwise very clean.


Grammatik

der

mecklenburgisch-plattdeutschen Mundart

von

J. G. C. Ritter

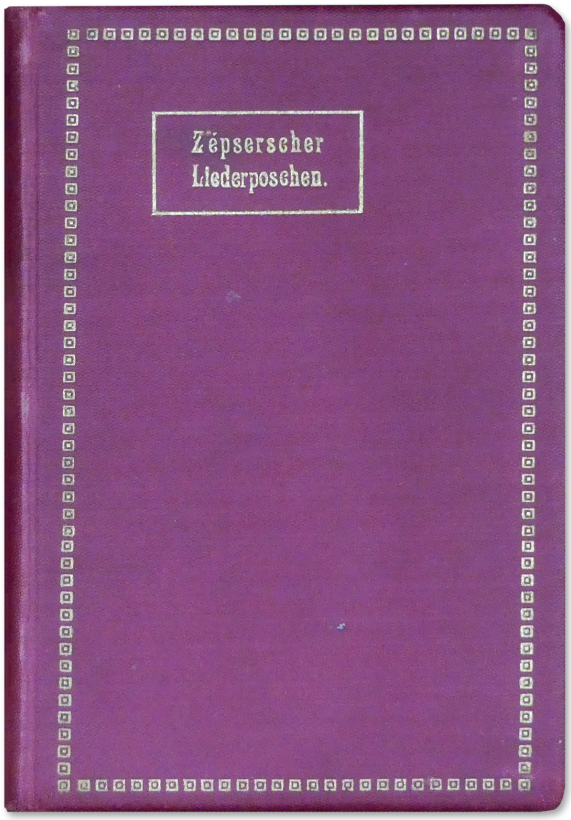
Cand. theol.

Plattdütsche Vereenigung
— Haevernick —
to Kassel
Wilhelm Woernhoff-Stiftung

Rostock und Schwerin,
im Verlage der Stillerschen Hofbuchhandlung.

1832.

Stamp of the Plattdütsche Vereinigung 'Haevernick' in Kassel Wilhelm Woernhoff-Stiftung.



365. Songs in the German dialect of the Zipser region of present-day Slovakia, 1879

A floral bunch of Zipser songs, Fartblihndjer Zepserscher Liederposchen. Lenders Ernst von Käisenmark. Second edition. Budapest, Grill and Leutschau, Seeliger, 1879. VII pp + (1) ff + 168 pp, 15.8 x 10.5 cm.

A book of songs for youth and students in the Zipser German dialect. The region was part of the Kingdom of Hungary and is in modern day Slovakia. There are very few Germans left in the area and the dialect has almost disappeared as a spoken language. One of the songs shows animosity towards Hungarian rule. It is entitled 'Lang schunt schläit der liebe Godd es Ungervolk' (God has long been striking the Hungarian people). This is the second edition of the work and contains a glossary of dialect terms.

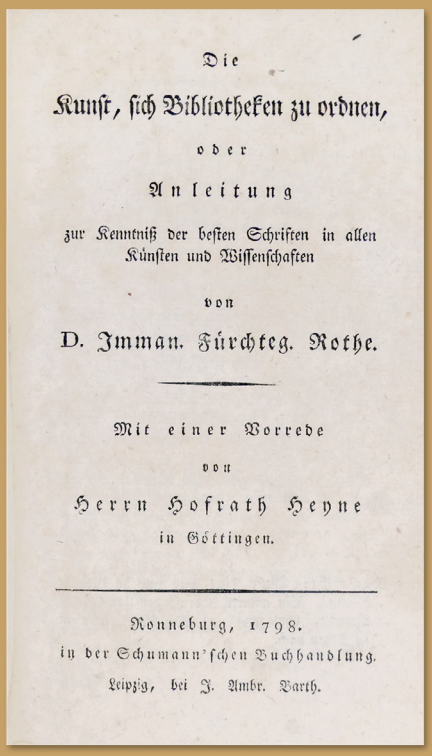
Publisher's red cloth binding with gold embossed borders and title on front cover. In very fine condition.

366. How to construct a private library of all important knowledge in the spirit of the Enlightenment, 1798

The art of creating a library or guide to the best writings in all arts and sciences, Die Kunst, sich Bibliotheken zu ordnen oder Anleitung zur Kenntniss der besten Schriften in allen Kunsten und Wissenschaften. Immanuel Furchtegott Rothe. Ronneburg, Schumann'sche Buchhandlung, and Leipzig, J. Ambr. Barth, 1798. (1) ff + 416 pp, 18 x 10.6 cm.

This is a curious and important book that very much reflects the spirit of the Enlightenment. It was one of the first books to help aristocrats and wealthy burghers build up a private library encompassing the spectrum of essential modern knowledge. Books were listed on Science, Art, Mathematics, Philosophy and Classical and Modern Languages. The languages included German, English, French, Coptic, Croatian, Wallachian (Romanian), Hungarian and Kurdish. This book has another interesting feature in that it is a pre-publication copy which has certain features missing with the intention to insert them in the final version. The reverse of the title page states (in German): Notice: This title is only printed in a provisional form. Another version of the same (including Preface, Introduction and Index) will follow in 14 days. The Preface was to be written by Hofrath Heyne, the Director of the Göttingen University Library as is already mentioned on the title page of this pre-publication copy. Interestingly, in the final version of the book, Heyne's Preface never appeared and he is no longer mentioned on the title page. Heyne was an important figure in the history of Göttingen University Library.

19th century blind patterned card binding. The front flyleaf has the price in ink in Hungarian. '30 Fr. ezüstben' meaning 30 Francs in silver.


Die
Kunst, sich Bibliotheken zu ordnen,
oder
Anleitung
zur Kenntniß der besten Schriften in allen Künsten und Wissenschaften
von
D. Imman. Fürchteg. Rothe.
Mit einer Vorrede
von
Herrn Hofrath Heyne
in Göttingen.
Ronneburg, 1798.
in der Schumann'schen Buchhandlung.
Leipzig, bei J. Ambr. Barth.

The book was purchased in Budapest.

367. The first printed record of the slang of German-speaking Hungarian criminals, 1783

Official printed document issued by the court of Vas County Hungary at Pinkafeld and certified by the Notary Ferenc Boros containing about 140 expressions in the slang of German-speaking Hungarian criminals with a translation into standard German. 1783. One sheet, 36 x 21.9 cm.

This is the first printed record of the slang of German-speaking Hungarian criminals and it dates from 1783. At the time, there was a very large German-speaking population in Hungary. The source of the wordlist was a group of thieves who had been convicted in Austria and then escaped across to Hungary. They were caught and brought before a Hungarian court in Pinkafeld, today in Austria. During their captivity, it was observed that they used a very particular argot when speaking among themselves and these words, together with their standard German

meanings, were noted by court officials. This printed document, certified by the Notary Ferenc Boros, was sent to other courts to help them understand the criminal dialect. Some words on the list are quite curious and others can be simply deciphered. A book, for example, is 'Blauderei', like standard German Plauderei, meaning 'gossip'. A particularly strange one is the word for bacon, 'Speck' in standard German and 'Juden' (Jews!) in argot. Obviously, because Jews do not eat bacon! Criminal argot came to be seriously studied at the end of the 19th/beginning of the 20th centuries. Wordlists were published, sometimes as supplements to police newspapers. These later studies focused on the language of Budapest criminals which contained strands of Hungarian, German, Yiddish and Roma. This document is interesting for its age and depiction of German minority and not Budapest criminal argot.

A loose sheet in very fine, clean condition.

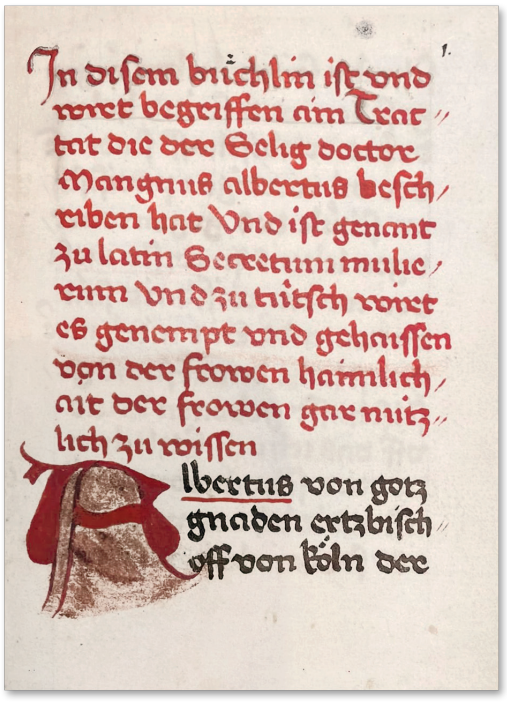


Verkehrte Redensart deren Schleken in Gränzen deren Steuer-Mark, Oesterreich, und Ungerland sich befindlichen Raubers-Gesindel, welche zur Gelegenheit des Pinkafeld den 1ten und mehreren Tägen des Monats Martii des 1783ten Jahres vorgenohmen pro Examinis, Antoni Ruber, nach dem Diebsnamen Wurzenkrammer, Tondl, oder heilige Geistlub, Bernarthy Urtz, nach dem Diebsnamen in der Cameradschaft Tischlerhärtl, Thomá Hueber, oder Abdecker Tondl, Jakob Martin, nach dem Diebsnamen Kirschnerjackl genannten eingestanden haben, als:

	Diebs-Sprache.		Diebs-Sprache.
Gott	Grimige Paters	Musik	Klingenfetzen
Kaiser	Grimige Schienkl	Tanzen	Klein Geld
Bischof	Grimiger Gallach	Strick	Gwain
Dom-Herr	Gallach	Holzhacker	Krachetmaus
Pfarrer	Gallachen	Fleisch	Paus
Franciskaner	Spitzbärtl	Speck	Juden
Bann-Richter	Bann Schienkel od.	Brod	Löwen
Kriegs Hauptmann oder Bergsham	Bann-Prinz gatschinige schienkel	Wein	Karls oder Jocher
Verwalter, Einnehmer, o. Herr	Schergl	Flinten	Glasanen
Soldat	Balmachumm	Stehlen	Gänsen
Ueberreiter	Ueberträpler	Ist gefangen	Er ist frank
Diener	Wötter	Geld	Mege
Baurn	Hachen od. Gscherte	Weeg	Strudi
Kramer	Regaurer	Leibel	Mitterbäntl
Fleischhacker	Poselfetzer	Schuh	Hollen
Wirth	Schwitzer	Hosen	Buxen
Beck	Löwenschupfer	Haus	Kiter
Bräuer	Plimpelwascher	Hund	Tsacka
Schuster	Hubenpflanzer	Sau	Kronigk
Schneider	Stichler	Kuch	Gleyfstuck
Kerzen	Todtenspies.	Pferd	Kleber
Gefängniß	Tufus	Feuer	Junckch
Wasser	Flauser	Ketten	Leutschen
Bethler	Schnurer o. türcher	Trugen	Schallen
Geld in Beutel	Meger in Reider	Unsere Weiber	Gütschen
Jahrmarkt	Geschock	Schlagen	Kailn
Ein reicher Mensch	Raucher gober Schuren	Messer	Hiertling
Der Vorsteher der Banna	Der andere Schuren	Pöth	Senften
Ein Dorf	Polar	Roth und Wald	Poly
Geschloß, Markt, oder Stadt	Steinhaufen	Todak	Tobey
Feuer anheitzen	Fung machen	Fenster	Scheinkig
Waitz, Korn, oder Gersten, wie auch andere Fruchtsorten		Hacken	Kübekämper
Ein Belz	Spitz	Prätl	Braunspurger
Galgen	Rauchling	Ein alter Mann	Ein Altischer
Brand marken	Duellmer	Ein junger Mann	Jung Lisch
Freymann	Turmen bekumen	Steuermark	Stirisch
Schinder	Tillinger	Hungarn	Roautzen
	Kotleo	Ein Ungar	Ein Roautz
		Wagen	Nadlercy
		Schlaffen	Letschen
		Wo sie den Aufenthalt haben	Pehn
		Ein kleines Mädchen	Gitschedl
		Obacht geben	Gichi

The original manuscript of the printed sheet is in the Hungarian State Archive in Budapest. Printed copies are exceedingly rare.

368. An extraordinary manuscript of Pseudo-Albertus Magnus, now in the Göttingen University Library, 1509



German translation of Secreta Mulierum (Secrets of Women). 1509. 104 pp (complete), 15 x 10 cm.

Secreta Mulierum is a 13th century Latin text ascribed to the theologian Albertus Magnus but almost certainly not written by him. It is a medical treatise on the functioning of the female body and illnesses. The first German printed translation appeared in 1451 and around that time a number of translations appeared in Southern Germany and Austria. 15 other copies are known and only one is in private hands. This particular version is unique. It is based on a Middle High German translation but is presented in a North Bavarian dialect. This feature was very interesting to the University of Göttingen Library (SUB) to whom I sold the manuscript.

Modern full leather binding. The pages have been cleaned and are in fine condition.

The manuscript was found inside the binding of a 16th century theological work as padding and bought by the Budapest bookdealer Lajos Borda in about 1980. He restored the MS and had it bound. It was then acquired from him by Tamás Glaser and from him it came to my collection.

Dutch/Flemish

369. Most important Dutch grammar for Germans, 1755

Low German or Dutch grammar for officials, merchants and military personnel as well as other who wish to learn the language in a short time without a teacher, Niederdeutsche oder holländische Grammatik für diejenigen hochdeutschen Staats- Handels- und Kriegsleute als auch andrere welche diese Sprache in kurzer Zeit; mit leichter Mühe und ohne mündlichen Lehrmeister richtig lesen, verstehen und reden... wollen. Matthias Kramer. Leipzig, Friedrich Lankischens Erben, 1755. (4) ff + 248 pp, 18.1 x 12.9 cm.

Matthias Kramer, a notable German language teacher (Sprachmeister), was born in Cologne in 1640 and died at the age of 89 in 1729. He was originally focused on the Romance languages, but later began to develop an interest and write about Dutch. In 1716, he published the first edition of this grammar which continued to be used throughout the 18th century. In 1719, at the age of 80, he published the first German-Dutch dictionary.

Contemporary mottled brown boards, slight wear at edges. Faint browning throughout. Fine copy.

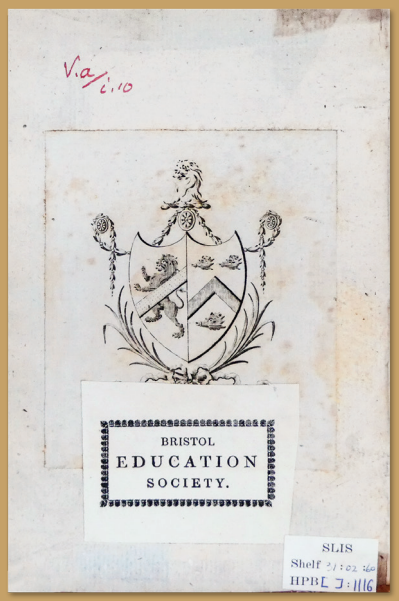

Matthias Kramers
der occidentalischen Sprachen Professor ꝛc.
vollkommene
niederdeutsche oder holländische
Grammatik,
für diejenigen hochdeutschen
Staats- Handels- und Kriegsleute
als auch andere
welche diese Sprache in kurzer Zeit, mit leichter Mühe und ohne mündlichen Lehrmeister richtig lesen, verstehen und reden, oder auch darinnen schreiben und sonst Briefe wechseln wollen.
Nebst einer alphabetischen Vorstellung aller holländischen
Grund- und Stammwörter,
auf hochdeutsch erklärt.
Neue und verbesserte Auflage.
Leipzig,
bey Friedrich Lankischens Erben, 1755.

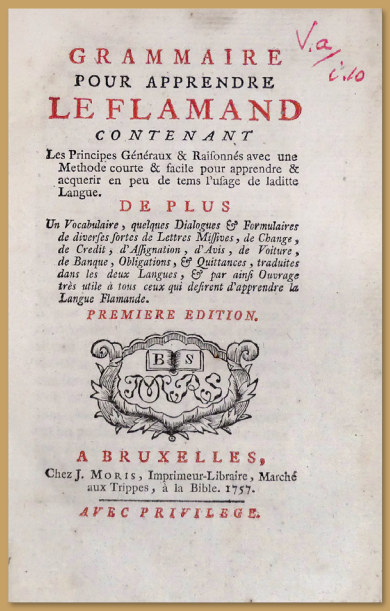
370. Dutch grammar printed in the Spanish Netherlands, 1757

Grammaire pour apprendre le Flamand, première édition. (No author). Brussels, J. Moris, 1757. (1) ff + IV pp + 342 pp + (2) ff, 18.1 x 11.7 cm.

The Dutch language was frequently referred to as Flemish up until the 19th century. This grammar was printed in Brussels, which at the time was the capital of the Spanish Netherlands and is therefore of historical interest.

Worn quarter leather binding with marbled boards.



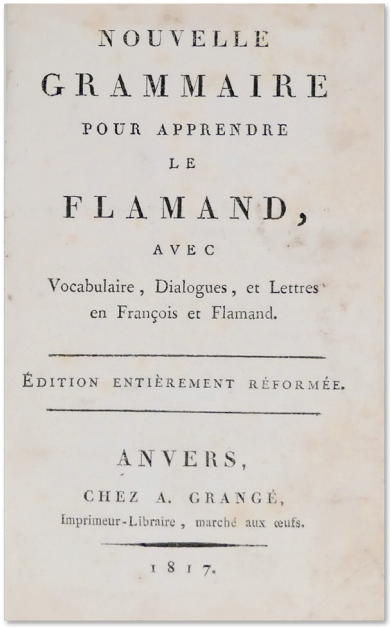


371. Grammar of Dutch printed in Antwerp, recently becoming part of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands, 1817

Nouvelle Grammaire pour Apprendre le Flamand, avec Vocabulaire, Dialogues et Lettres en François et Flamand. Anvers, A. Grange, 1817. 264 pp, 17 x 10.5 cm.

This text already appeared in the 18th century. Antwerp was predominantly French-speaking and until 1815 was under Napoleonic control. Under the terms of the Congress of Vienna, it became part of the United Netherlands so the need to learn Dutch became more important. This status remained until 1830 when Antwerp became part of the new state of Belgium after a revolution led to the dissolution of the United Netherlands.

Full sheep binding. Slight loss at top of spine and signs of wear. Inside has light staining. Very good copy.

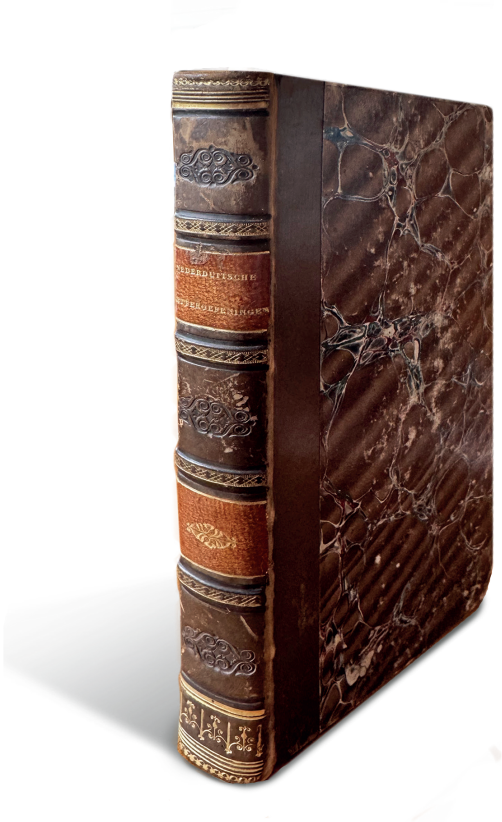

NOUVELLE
GRAMMAIRE
POUR APPRENDRE
LE
FLAMAND,
AVEC
Vocabulaire, Dialogues, et Lettres
en François et Flamand.
ÉDITION ENTIÈREMENT RÉFORMÉE.
ANVERS,
CHEZ A. GRANGÉ,
Imprimeur-Libraire, marché aux œufs.
1817.

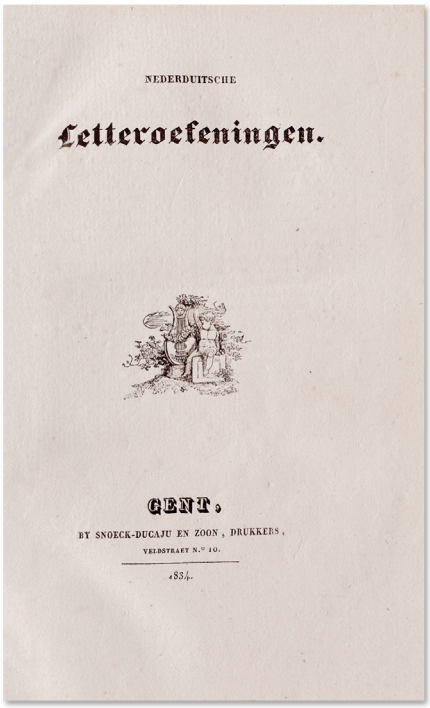
372. One of the first journals of the Vlaamse Beweging that promoted the Flemish language in the newly-formed Belgium, 1834

Low German literary exercises, Niederdeutsche Letterofeningen. Gent, Snoeck-Ducaju, 1834. (1) ff + 320 pp + (1) ff + (1) p errata, 22 x 13.2 cm.

After the formation of the Belgian state, the Flemish language took a secondary place with all affairs of state conducted in French. The Vlaamse Beweging started as a purely cultural movement to promote the writing of poetry and prose in the Flemish language. Although now Flemish and Dutch are one language with one standard form, at that time there was no body that established unified rules. The Vlaamse Beweging only became political with Flemish separatist ambitions in the 20th century. This edition of Letteroeffeningen contains patriotic poetry, a report on the decline of the Dutch language in Belgium and details of new publications in the Dutch language. The book opens with a poem by Marie Doolhaege entitled 'Aan de Belgische Dichters' (To the Belgian Poets), with the first lines, ' Neen de eedle tael van Nederland/ Zal nooit in nachtelyk duister zinken.' (No, the noble Dutch language will never sink into the darkness of the night).

Contemporary half-leather binding with decorative spine. Orange title label on spine. Slightly scuffed edges. Fine copy.




NEDERDUITSCHE

Letteroefeningen.

GENT.

BY SNOECK-DUCAJU EN ZOON, DRUKKERS,

VELDSTRAET N.° 10.

1834.



The book bears the bookplate of Jean Baptiste Theodore de Jonghe (1801-1860). He had the best collection of books on history, heraldry, genealogy and numismatics in the Low Countries. His collection was sold after his death in 1860 and the details are preserved in a three-volume auction catalogue. De Jonghe built up his collection over a 30 year period financed by a large inheritance. This copy was acquired at a flea market in Berlin near the Brandenburg Gate.

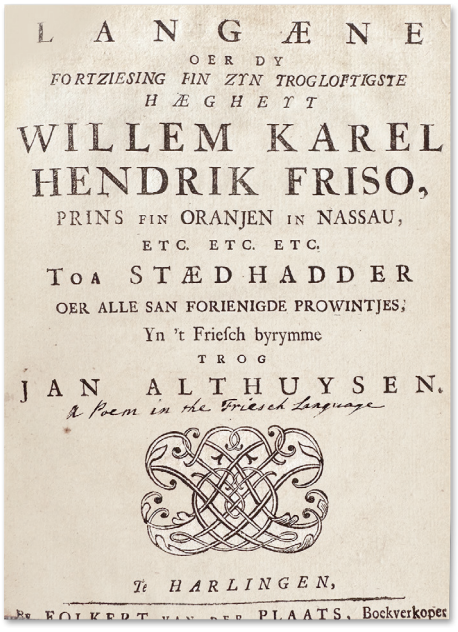
West Frisian

373. Poems addressed to William, Prince of Orange, in Frisian, 1747

Poems for His Highness Willem Prince of Orange, Langaene oer dy Fortziesing fin zyn trogloftigste Haeghett Willem Karel Hendrik Friso, Prins Fin Oranjen in Nassau. Jan Althuysen. Harlingen, F. van der Plaats, 1748. 18 pp, 20 x 15 cm.

An early work of poetry in West Frisian, a language spoken in the northern part of the Netherlands. Frisian was a written language in the middle ages but from the 16th century onwards remained mostly spoken. This poem, honouring the Princes of the House of Orange, is a rare work by Jan Althuysen (1715-1763) who was born in Franekar, where he was educated and later entered the Church. This is the first edition of this short work, which was reprinted by Althuysen's friend F. W. Higt in Leeuwaarden in 1755, together with a Frisian translation of the Psalms.

Modern binding. Text very tightly cut with loss of the last line of the title page and catchwords (the first word of the following page) at the bottom of some text pages.


LANGÆNE

OER DY

FORTZIESING FIN ZYN TROGLOFTIGSTE

HÆGHETT

WILLEM KAREL

HENDRIK FRISO,

PRINS FIN ORANJEN IN NASSAU,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

TOA STÆDHADDER

OER ALLE SAN FORIENIGDE PROWINTJES;

Yn 't Frieſch byrymme

TROG

JAN ALTHUYSEN.

A Poem in the Friesch Language

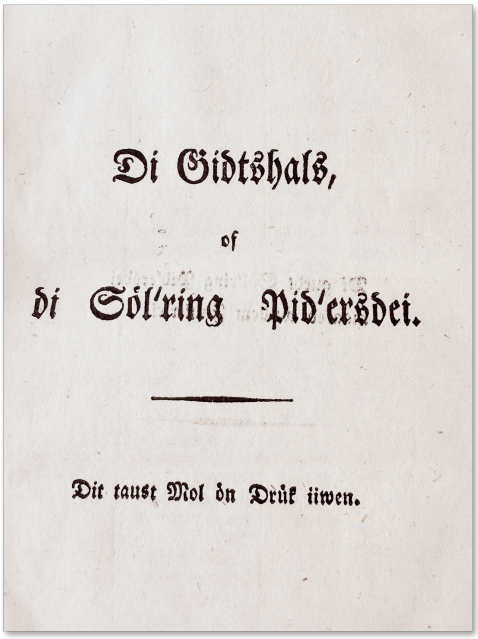
Te HARLINGEN,

By FOLKERT VAN DER PLAATS, Bockverkoper.

Bookplate of the Earl of Macclesfield's Noth Library.

North Frisian (Sölring)

374. Earliest literary work in Sölring, spoken on the island of Sylt in Northern Germany, near Denmark, 1833


Di Gidtshals,
of
di Söl'ring Pid'ersdei.
Dit taust Mol ön Drük iiwen.

The front loose flyleaf has ownership markings in pencil and ink, including Manuel Cassen, brother of Emma Cassen. The Cassens are one of the leading families of Sylt.

Di Gidtshals of di Söl'ring Pidersdei (The Miser of Sylt), De lekkelk Stuurmann (The Happy Sailor), Het Leedtis (Songs). Jep Peter Hansen. Sonderberg, Wisweschen Offizin, 1833. XVI pp + 184 pp + 51 pp + 53 pp, 17.6 x 11 cm. Original title page replaced by a photocopy.

The Gidtshals is the first literary work to appear in Sölring, the language of Sylt. The play was written by J. P. Hansen, one of the most prolific writers in Sölring in 1809. This copy is the rare second edition that includes the first edition of De Leekelik Stjuurmann, the first Sölring prose work. The songs in the third part of the book are part of the Sylt oral tradition collected by Hansen. Hansen was born in 1767 in Westerland, Sylt where he died in 1855. He was a seaman, church warden and teacher of navigation. The book contains an engraving of Hansen.

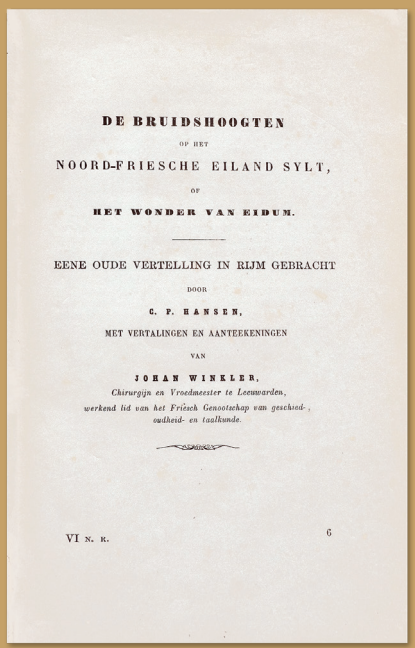
Contemporary half-leather binding, with signs of wear. The interior is in very good condition with very light staining and discolouring. The original title page has been replaced by an inserted photocopy.

375. Very unusual translation of a Sölring poem into West Frisian and Dutch, 1879

The Bridesmaids on the island of Sylt, De Bridfiarhoogher üp Sölth. C. P. Hansen. Extract from the Dutch Frisan magazine, De Vrije Fries, Leeuwaarden, 1879. 81-133 pp, 23.5 x 14 cm.

De Vrije Fries was a cultural journal and by publishing this poem in North Frisian Sölring and providing a translation into the Western Frisian variant, it was comparing the two Frisian languages, which are quite different. As a reference point for the translation, a Dutch version is also provided. C. P. Hansen was the son of J. P. Hansen and was known as a chronicler of Sylt history and customs. This work appears is an extract from De Vrije Fries with a separate title page.

Paper cover. Fine condition.


DE BRUIDSHOOGTEN
OP HET
NOORD-FRIESCHE EILAND SYLT,
OF
HET WONDER VAN EIDUM.
EENE OUDE VERTELLING IN RIJM GEBRACHT
DOOR
C. P. HANSEN,
MET VERTALINGEN EN AANTEEKENINGEN
VAN
JOHAN WINKLER,
Chirurgijn en Vroedmeester te Leeuwarden, werkend lid van het Friesch Genootschap van geschied-, oudheid- en taalkunde.
VI N. R. 6

North Frisian (Föhr and Amrun)

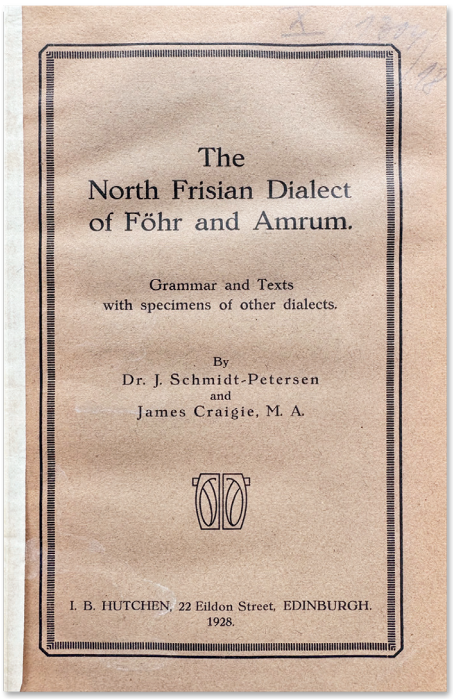
376. First comprehenisve study of the Föhr and Amrum dialect, 1912

Dictionary and Grammar of the North Frisian language as spoken on Föhr and Amrum, Wörterbuch und Sprachlehre der Nordfriesischen Sprache nach der Mundart von Föhr und Amrum. Dr J. Schmidt-Petersen. Husum, Verlag von Friedrich Petersen, 1912. XX pp (grammar) + 166 pp (Dictionary) + (1) p errata, 23 x 15 cm.

Although only 13 km apart from each other, the North Frisian dialects of the islands of Föhr and Amrun are very distinct, with an even greater difference to the dialect of Sylt, which is 42 km from Föhr. Dialects of predominantly spoken languages often differ substantially if communities are separated by water or mountains. We see the same with the Rheto-Romanche dialects in the valleys of Graubunden. Jürgen Schmidt-Petersen (1860-1950), the author of this first dictionary of North Frisian, was born in Oevenum on the island of Föhr and both parents were Frisian speakers. During the First World War he served as a doctor. In 1902, he was one of the founders of the Nordfriesischer Verein (North Frisian Society), which promoted the Frisian culture of the region.

Original brown decorative card cover. Title on typed label affixed to spine. Very clean fine copy.





Ex-Hamburg Public Library copy with withdrawal stamp.

377. An important work in English on North Frisian (Föhr and Amrum), 1928

The North Frisian Dialect of Föhr and Amrum. Grammar and Texts with specimens of other dialects. Dr J. Schmidt-Pedersen and James Craigie. Edinburgh, I. B. Hutchen, 1928. (2) ff + 96 pp, 22 x 14.5 cm.

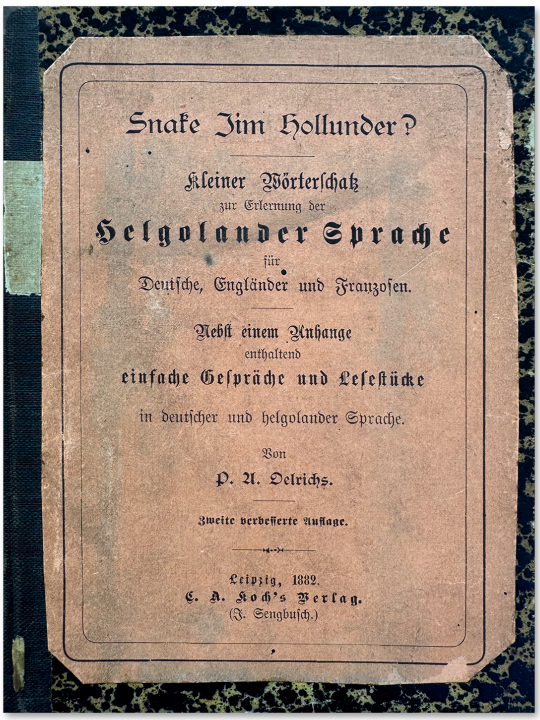
This is the first English language work on Frisian dialects based on the above work. It was a collaborative project between Schmidt-Pedersen and James Craigie, a Scottish librarian and nephew of the linguist, Sir William Craigie, editor of the Oxford English dictionary and an expert on Anglo-Saxon, Scots and Scandinavian languages.

Quarter cloth library binding with original soft covers preserved. Very slight water-staining. Fine copy.

378. The North Frisian dialect of Helgoland under British rule, 1882

Do you speak Holunder? A small treasury of words to learn the Helgoland language for Germans, English and French. With a supplement containing simple conversations in the German and the language of Helgoland, Snake jim Hollunder? Kleiner Wörterschatz zur Erlernung der Helgolander Sprache für Deutsche, Engländer und Franzosen. Nebst einem Anhange enthaltand einfache Gespräche und Lesestücke in deutscher und helgolander Sprache. P. A. Oelrichs. Second edition. Leipzig, E. A. Koch, 1882. (2) ff + 124 pp, 15.7 x 11.8 cm.

A guide for visitors to Helgoland published during the period of British rule from 1807 -1890. Britain acquired the island during the course of the Napoleonic wars. It was a popular tourist resort, particularly amongst Germans, and there was a casino on the island until 1871. In 1890, Helgoland was returned to Germany as it was considered too close to Germany to be defendable militarily and therefore of no strategic value. In the same year, Zanzibar was transferred from Germany to Britain. The local Frisian dialect, Hollunder, is connected to the dialects of Föhr and Amrun, but quite remote from the Sölring dialect spoken on Sylt. Today there are about 500 speakers of Frisian on Helgoland.


Snake Jim Hollunder?

Kleiner Wörterschatz
zur Erlernung der
Helgolander Sprache
für
Deutsche, Engländer und Franzosen.

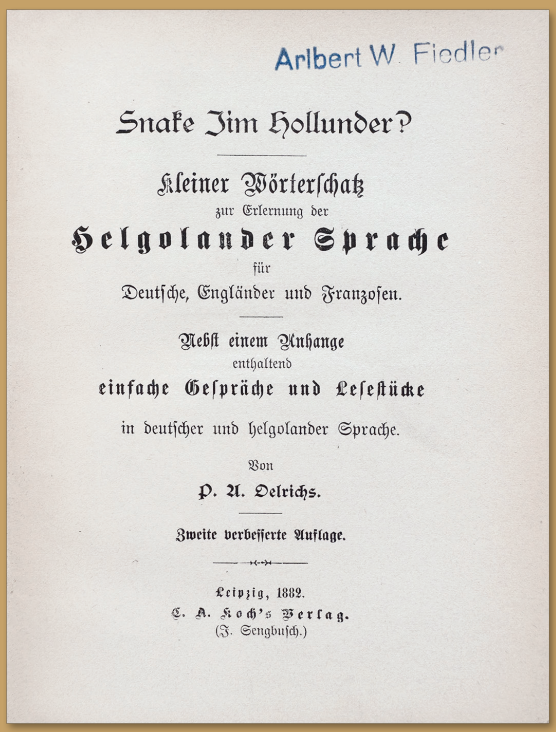
Nebst einem Anhange
enthaltend
einfache Gespräche und Lesestücke
in deutscher und helgolander Sprache.

Von
P. A. Oelrichs.

Zweite verbesserte Auflage.

Leipzig, 1882.
C. A. Koch's Verlag.
(J. Sengbusch.)

Original front cover affixed to private quarter cloth binding. One page has a very slight paper loss, without text loss. Browning at the edges and book block slightly loose. Fine copy.


Albert W. Fiedler

Snake Jim Hollunder?

Kleiner Wörterschatz
zur Erlernung der
Helgolander Sprache
für
Deutsche, Engländer und Franzosen.

Nebst einem Anhange
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einfache Gespräche und Lesestücke
in deutscher und helgolander Sprache.

Von
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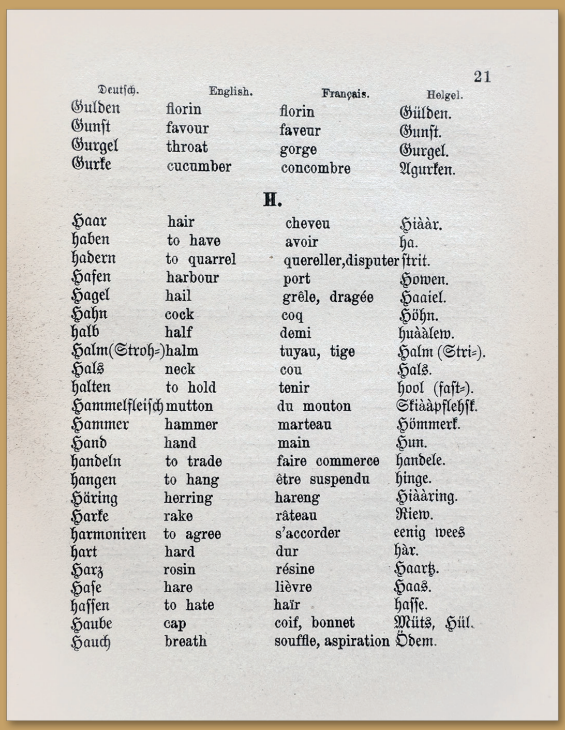


Deutsch.	English.	Français.	Helgol.
Gulden	florin	florin	Gülden.
Gunst	favour	faveur	Gunst.
Gurgel	throat	gorge	Gurgel.
Gurke	cucumber	concombre	Agurken.

H.

Haar	hair	cheveu	Hiààr.
haben	to have	avoir	ha.
hadern	to quarrel	quereller,disputer	strit.
Hafen	harbour	port	Howen.
Hagel	hail	grêle, dragée	Haaiel.
Hahn	cock	coq	Höhn.
halb	half	demi	huààlew.
Halm(Stroh-)	halm	tuyau, tige	Halm (Stri-).
Hals	neck	cou	Hals.
halten	to hold	tenir	hool (fast-).
Hammelfleisch	mutton	du mouton	Skiààpflehsk.
Hammer	hammer	marteau	Hömmerk.
Hand	hand	main	Hun.
handeln	to trade	faire commerce	handele.
hangen	to hang	être suspendu	hinge.
Häring	herring	hareng	Hiààring.
Harke	rake	râteau	Riew.
harmoniren	to agree	s'accorder	eenig wees
hart	hard	dur	hàr.
Harz	rosin	résine	Haarts.
Hase	hare	lièvre	Haas.
hassen	to hate	haïr	hasse.
Haube	cap	coif, bonnet	Müts, Hül.
Hauch	breath	souffle, aspiration	Ödem.

Dutch-based Caribbean Creole: Negerengels and Negerhollands

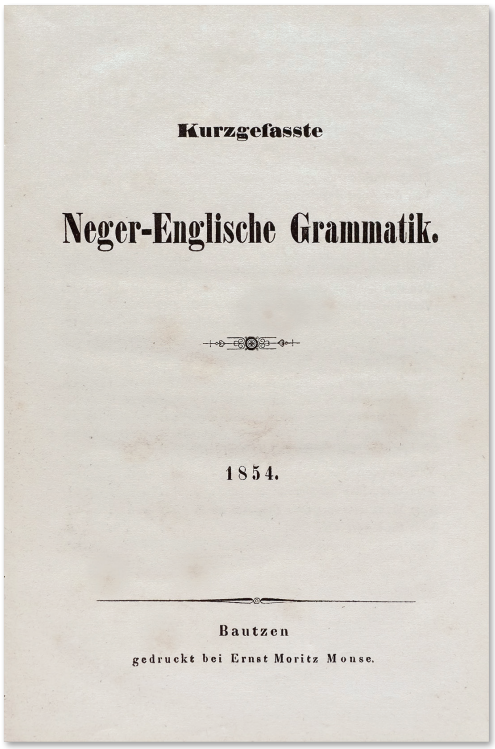
Negerengels (Language of Surinam)

379. Grammar of Negerengels for German missionaries, 1854

Short Negerengels Grammar, Kurzgefasste Neger-Englische Grammatik. H. R. Wullschlägel. Bautzen, Ernst, Moritz Monse, 1854. (1) ff + 68 pp, 21.1 x 13.5 cm.

Negerengels is a Creole language with Dutch, English, German, Portuguese and African roots. This book was written for missionaries in German by H. R. Wullschlägel (born Russia 1805- died 1864), a missionary in the Moravian Brothers Community. He served in the Caribbean from 1844 and moved to Surinam in 1849, working mainly with slaves. Negerengels has a vocabulary taken strongly from English and the spelling is Dutch. An example of the language: 'de strati doti', means 'the street is dirty'.

Original black cloth cover, with damaged spine, bits missing. Interior fine.

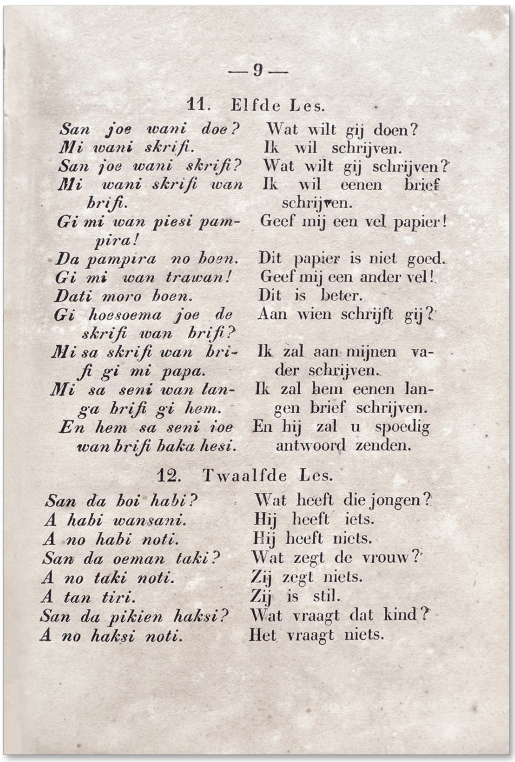

Kurzgefasste

Neger-Englische Grammatik.

1854.

Bautzen

gedruckt bei Ernst Moritz Monse.


— 9 —

11. Elfde Les.

San joe wani doe?	Wat wilt gij doen?
Mi wani skrifi.	Ik wil schrijven.
San joe wani skrifi?	Wat wilt gij schrijven?
Mi wani skrifi wan brifi.	Ik wil eenen brief schrijven.
Gi mi wan piesi pampira!	Geef mij een vel papier!
Da pampira no boen.	Dit papier is niet goed.
Gi mi wan trawan!	Geef mij een ander vel!
Dati moro boen.	Dit is beter.
Gi hoesoema joe de skrifi wan brifi?	Aan wien schrijft gij?
Mi sa skrifi wan brifi gi mi papa.	Ik zal aan mijnen vader schrijven.
Mi sa seni wan langa brifi gi hem.	Ik zal hem eenen langen brief schrijven.
En hem sa seni ioe wan brifi baka hesi.	En hij zal u spoedig antwoord zenden.

12. Twaalfde Les.

San da boi habi?	Wat heeft die jongen?
A habi wansani.	Hij heeft iets.
A no habi noti.	Hij heeft niets.
San da oeman taki?	Wat zegt de vrouw?
A no taki noti.	Zij zegt niets.
A tan tiri.	Zij is stil.
San da pikien haksi?	Wat vraagt dat kind?
A no haksi noti.	Het vraagt niets.

Bookplate John Lawson (US collector). Only a couple copies of the book are known.

380. Rare Sranan Tongo (Negerengels)/Dutch conversation training for correspondence schools published in Paramaribo, 1864

Dutch Conversations for Surinam Correspondence Schools, Nederduitsche Zamenspraken voor de Zending-Scholen in Suriname. Paramaribo, 1864. 55 pp, 11 x 17 cm.

Publications from Surinam from this period are very rare. The style of printing is quite basic and the book serves as a basis for communication in the local and colonial communities.

Contemporary quarter cloth with marbled boards. Some pages loose and browning throughout.

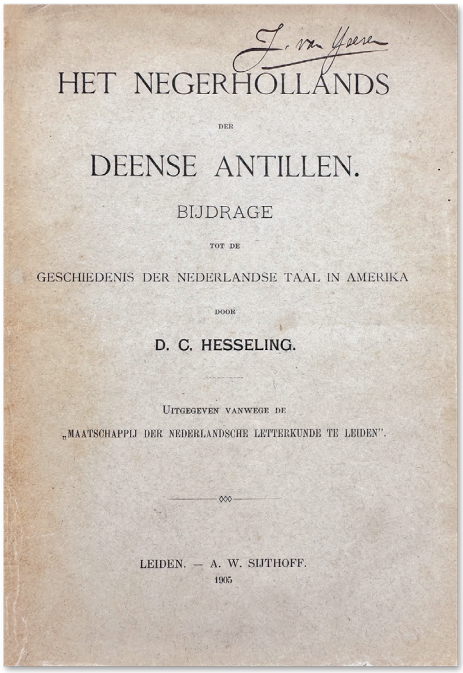
Negerhollands, spoken in the former Danish (now US) Virgin Islands

381. Standard work on Negerhollands, 1905

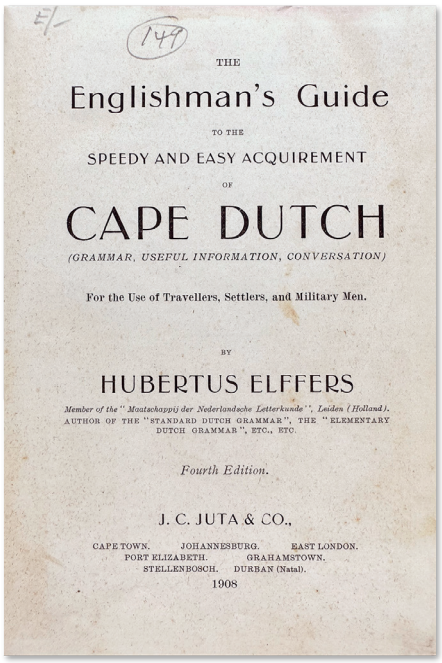
Het Negerhollands der Deense Antillen Bijdrage tot de Geschiedenis der Nederlandse Taal in Amerika. D. G. Hesseling. Leiden, A. W. Sijthoff, 1905. X pp + 290 pp.

The most comprehensive description of Negerhollands. A rare and highly sought-after book. Hesseling (1859-1941) was a Dutch scholar specialising in Modern Greek culture, the creation of Creole languages and the adaptation of Dutch in the derivative languages Afrikaans and Negerhollands.

Original blue/grey paper covers with small damage to the head of the spine. Inside fine.


HET NEGERHOLLANDS
DER
DEENSE ANTILLEN.
BIJDRAGE
TOT DE
GESCHIEDENIS DER NEDERLANDSE TAAL IN AMERIKA
DOOR
D. C. HESSELING.
UITGEGEVEN VANWEGE DE
„MAATSCHAPPIJ DER NEDERLANDSCHE LETTERKUNDE TE LEIDEN".
LEIDEN. — A. W. SIJTHOFF.
1905

Afrikaans


THE
Englishman's Guide
TO THE
SPEEDY AND EASY ACQUIREMENT
OF
CAPE DUTCH
(GRAMMAR, USEFUL INFORMATION, CONVERSATION)
For the Use of Travellers, Settlers, and Military Men.
BY
HUBERTUS ELFFERS
Member of the "Maatschappij der Nederlandsche Letterkunde", Leiden (Holland).
AUTHOR OF THE "STANDARD DUTCH GRAMMAR", THE "ELEMENTARY DUTCH GRAMMAR", ETC., ETC.
Fourth Edition.
J. C. JUTA & CO.,
CAPE TOWN. JOHANNESBURG. EAST LONDON.
PORT ELIZABETH. GRAHAMSTOWN.
STELLENBOSCH. DURBAN (Natal).
1908

382. A guide to Afrikaans for English-speakers, 1908

The Englishman's Guide to Cape Dutch. Hubertus Elfers. Cape Town, J. C. Juta and Co., 1908. 104 pp, 19 x 13 cm.

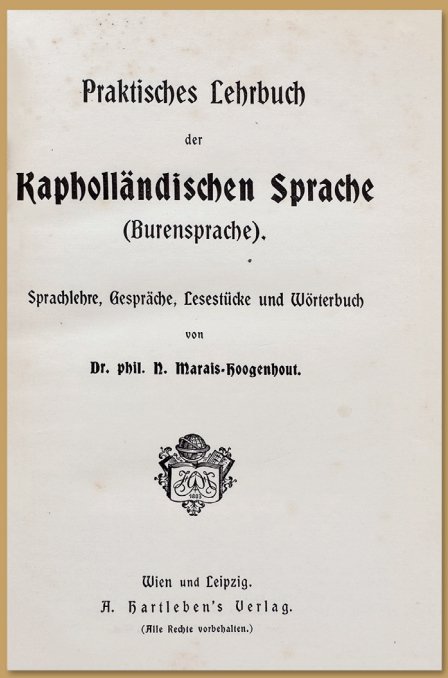
Afrikaans was commonly known at the time as Cape Dutch and was still going through the process of standardisation. An interesting early introduction to the language.

Some wear and staining. Title written on the spine in ink. Very good.

383. Two early German introductions to Afrikaans, 1901/5

1) Die Sprache der Buren. Heinrich Meyer. Göttingen, Franz Wunder, 1901. XVI pp + 105 pp, 15 x 21. 2) Praktisches Lehrbuch der Kapholländische Sprache (Burensprache). Dr. N. Marais-Hoogenhout. Vienna/Leipzig, Hartleben, c. 1905. VIII pp + 176 pp, 17.2 x 11.5 cm.

Germany had a lot of sympathy for the Boers in the war against the British, 1899-1901. Contact with the Boers and emigration encouraged an interest in the language. The second book comes from the Hartleben series Kunst der Polyglottie (The Art of Polyglotism) which covered well over 100 languages.

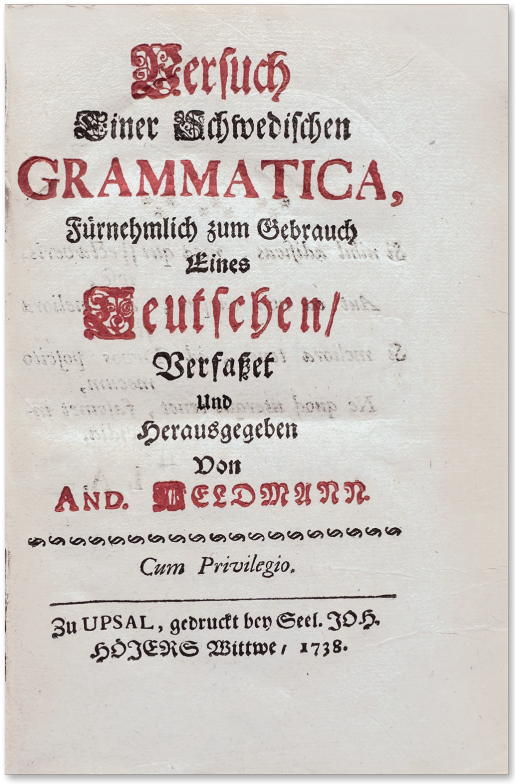

Praktisches Lehrbuch
der
Kapholländischen Sprache
(Burensprache).
Sprachlehre, Gespräche, Lesestücke und Wörterbuch
von
Dr. phil. N. Marais-Hoogenhout.
Wien und Leipzig.
A. Hartleben's Verlag.
(Alle Rechte vorbehalten.)


Verlag von Franz Wunder
in Göttingen.
Die
Sprache der Buren
Einleitung,
Sprachlehre,
Sprachproben.
Von
Heinrich Meyer,
Dr. phil., Assistent am Deutschen (Grimm'schen) Wörterbuch.
Preis 2 Mk.

1) Paper covers, front repaired, back missing. Interior very fine. 2) Blue decorated cloth. Very fine. Very light bumps.

Swedish

384. An early Swedish grammar written by a German from Transylvania, 1738


Versuch
Einer Schwedischen
GRAMMATICA,
Fürnehmlich zum Gebrauch
Eines
Teutschen/
Verfaßet
Und
Herausgegeben
Von
AND. HELDMANN.
Cum Privilegio.
Zu UPSAL, gedruckt bey Seel. JOH.
HÖJERS Wittwe, 1738.

An essay on Swedish Grammar primarily for the use of Germans, Versuch einer schwedischen Grammatica vornehmlich zum Gebrauch eines Deutschen verfaßt. Andreas Heldmann. Uppsala, Johannes Hojers, 1738. (2) ff + 339 pp + (1) p errata.
A grammar for Germans to learn Swedish. Andreas Heldmann was born in Transylvania but moved to Sweden where he spent the rest of his life. He was born in 1688 in Birthälm in the Sachsen area of Transylvania and died in Holm, Sweden in 1770. From 1719 to 1750, he was Professor of German at Uppsala University.

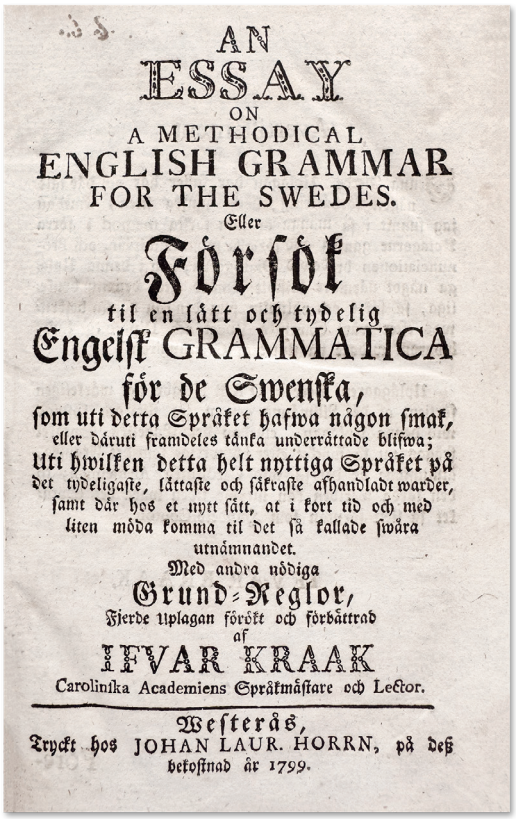
Original publishers' blue paper wrappers. Uncut. Excellent condition.

385. A Grammar for Swedes to learn English, 1799

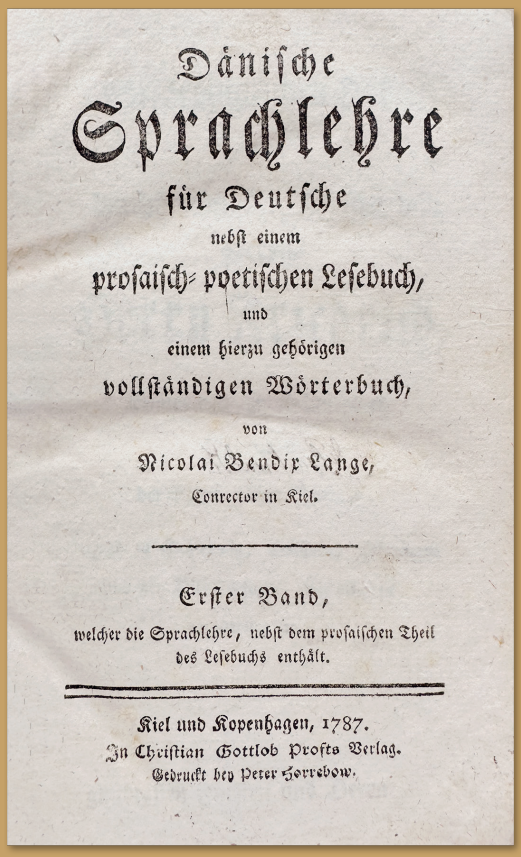
An Essay on Methodical English Grammar for the Swedes, Eller försök till en lätt och tydelig Engelsk grammatica för de Swenska. Ifvar Kraak. Westeras, Johan Laur, Horrn, 1799. (4) pp + 374 pp, 17.7 x 11 cm.

The first edition of this popular and most widely-used grammar of English for Swedes was first published in 1748. This is the fourth edition, with other editions appearing in 1777 and 1789. It contains a selection of interesting dual language dialogues and a prose section in English of the remarkable and unusual items that can be found in the various countries of the world.

Half brown leather, slightly rubbed. Interior very clean.


AN
ESSAY
ON
A METHODICAL
ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR THE SWEDES.
Eller
Försök
til en lätt och tydelig
Engelsk GRAMMATICA
för de Swenska,
som uti detta Språket hafwa någon smak,
eller däruti framdeles tänka underrättade blifwa;
Uti hwilken detta helt nyttiga Språket på
det tydeligaste, lättaste och säkraste afhandladt warder,
samt där hos et nytt sätt, at i kort tid och med
liten möda komma til det så kallade swåra
utnämnandet.
Med andra nödiga
Grund-Reglor,
Fjerde Uplagan förökt och förbättrad
af
IFVAR KRAAK
Carolinska Academiens Språkmästare och Lector.
Westerås,
Tryckt hos JOHAN LAUR. HORRN, på deß
bekostnad år 1799.

Danish


Dänische
Sprachlehre
für Deutsche
nebst einem
prosaisch-poetischen Lesebuch,
und
einem hierzu gehörigen
vollständigen Wörterbuch,
von
Nicolai Bendix Lange,
Conrector in Kiel.
Erster Band,
welcher die Sprachlehre, nebst dem prosaischen Theil
des Lesebuchs enthält.
Kiel und Kopenhagen, 1787.
In Christian Gottlob Prosts Verlag.
Gedruckt bey Peter Horrebow.

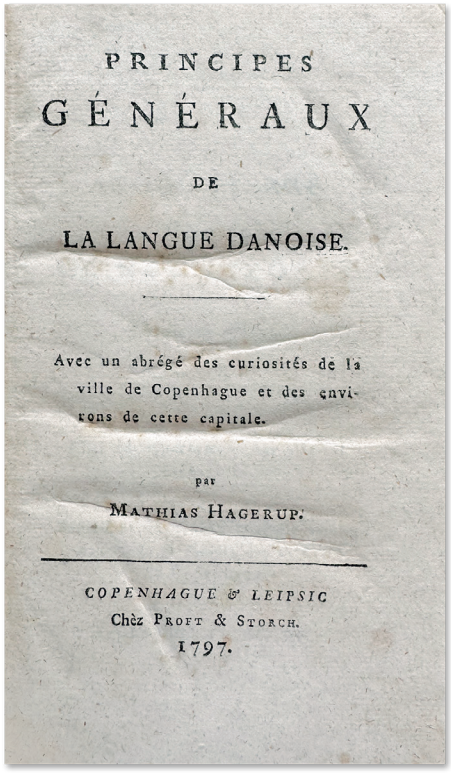
386. Danish for Germans, 1787

Danish Grammar for Germans, Dänische Sprachlehre für Deutsche. Nicolai Bendix Lange. Kiel/Copenhagen, 1787. Two volumes - Vol 1: 462 pp; Vol 2: 395 pp. 17.5 x 11.1 cm.

Lange's work was considered the leading work in German on the Danish language. Published in Kiel and Copenhagen and focusing on the German population of Schleswig-Holstein which was at the time ruled by the Danish King in his role as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein within the German Holy Roman Empire. Schleswig-Holstein to this day has a Danish-speaking population, a reminder of wars and treaties between Prussia or Germany from the 1780s. The book is divided into two volumes: volume one, a grammar, and volume two, a reader, and short dictionary.

Contemporary half-leather slight signs of wear, book block repaired with new end-papers. Interior very fine and clean.

387. Danish language in the Enlightenment, 1797


PRINCIPES
GÉNÉRAUX
DE
LA LANGUE DANOISE.

Avec un abrégé des curiosités de la ville de Copenhague et des environs de cette capitale.

par
MATHIAS HAGERUP.

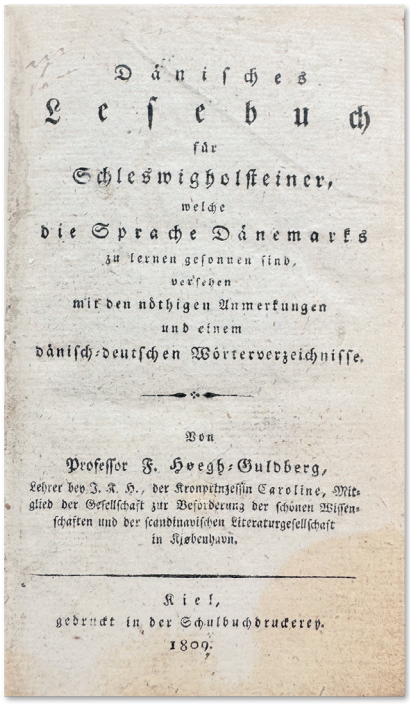
COPENHAGUE & LEIPSIC
Chez PROFT & STORCH.
1797.

General principles of the Danish language with a summary of the curiosities of the city of Copenhagen and its surroundings, Principes Généraux de La Langue Danoise. Avec un abrège des curiosités de la ville de Copenhague et des environs de la capitale. Matthias Hagerup. Copenhagen/Leipzig, Proft and Storch, 1797. 236 pp, 20.6 x 12.2 cm.

The purpose of the book was to present Denmark as a flourishing part of Europe with a fine culture and language. It was a celebration of the progress made as a result of the policy of neutrality towards both France and Britain pursued by the Danish Foreign Minister, Andreas Peter Bernstorff. The book is dedicated to Bernstorff with a four page eulogy. The author, Hagerup, presents a very polished form of the Danish language combined with a guide for sightseeing in Copenhagen, in an attempt to get people to learn the language and come to Denmark. Interestingly, the text has mistakes in the French, but Hagerup's explanation was that he wanted to write a book to allow people to learn immaculate Danish and not for Danes to learn French. Hagerup was attempting to establish Denmark as a modern nation in Enlightenment Europe. In fact, Copenhagen became an important cultural centre in the early 19th century, influencing the Baltic region and German artists such as Caspar David Friedrich. Important architectural testimony to the Danish influence on Northern Germany can be seen on the island of Rügen, an area that featured in many of Caspar David Friedrich's paintings.

Half-leather contemporary binding. Spine and edges have signs of wear. Interior very fine, light browning.

388. Encouraging Germans in the Kingdom of Denmark to learn Danish, 1809


Dänisches
Lesebuch
für
Schleswigholsteiner,
welche
die Sprache Dänemarks
zu lernen gesonnen sind,
versehen
mit den nöthigen Anmerkungen
und einem
dänisch-deutschen Wörterverzeichnisse.

Von
Professor F. Hoegh-Guldberg,
Lehrer bey J. K. H., der Kronprinzessin Caroline, Mitglied der Gesellschaft zur Beförderung der schönen Wissenschaften und der scandinavischen Literaturgesellschaft in Kjøbenhavn.

Kiel,
gedruckt in der Schulbuchdruckerey.
1809.

Danish reading book for residents of Schleswig-Holstein who are disposed towards the Danish language, Dänisches Lesebuch für Schleswig Holsteiner, welche die Sprache Dänemarks gesonnen sind. Prof F. Hoegh-Guldberg. Kiel, Schulbuchdruckerei, 1809. XXXIV pp + 428 pp, 16.8 x 9.8 cm.

In 1806, during the course of the Napoleonic Wars, the King of Denmark ceased to rule Schleswig-Holstein in his dual capacity as a German Duke, but he took control over the area directly and incorporated it into the Kingdom of Denmark. The inhabitants of the region, Schleswigholsteiner, became citizens of Denmark. This book is designed to develop patriotic feelings towards Denmark and is written by a well-known patriot, writer and teacher of the Danish language, Professor Frederik Hoeg-Guldenberg (1771-1852). He worked as a teacher of Princess Louise in the Danish royal household and wrote books of poetry, edited Danish cultural journals and composed plays and operas.

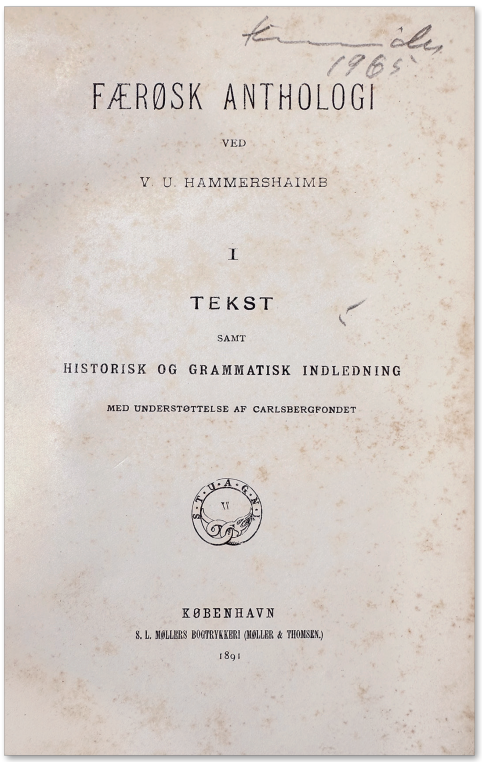
Half-leather contemporary binding. In fine condition. Interior very lightly browned.

Faroese

389. First comprehensive book on the Faroese language, 1891

Faroe Anthology, Færøsk Antologi. V. U. Hammershaimb. Copenhagen, Moller and Thomsen, 1891. 2 volumes. Vol 1: Tekst samt historisk og grammatisk Indledning (Examples of Faroese text, together with an introduction to history and grammar); Vol 2: Ordsamling og Register udarbejdet af Jakob Jakobsen (Wordlist and Index prepared by Jakob Jakobsen). Vol 1: CXVI pp + 460 pp; Vol 2: (6) pp + 467 pp. 21 x 13.3 cm.

The Faroe Islands were Norwegian from 1035-1814, when they became part of the Kingdom of Denmark. The territory was given Home Rule by Denmark in 1948. The islands' native language is Faroese, based on Old Norse, which was brought to the islands during the 9th-15th centuries by Norwegian settlers. It remained principally a spoken language until Venceslaus Ulricus Hammershaib (1809-1919) developed a spelling system in 1846 strongly influenced by Icelandic orthography. A short grammar was written in 1855, but this book, Faerosk Antologi is his most important contribution to modern Faroese. It includes examples of Faroese literature, a grammar and a short dictionary. The dictionary in the second volume was written by Jakob Jakobsen, who also wrote the first dictionary of the Norn language, the now extinct language of the Shetlands and Orkney, which was closely related to an older form of Faroese. Jakobsen found Hammershaimb's spelling rules too complex, but he was overruled by a local committee examining the question in 1895. A new spelling system was introduced in 1925 (see next item).


FÆRØSK ANTHOLOGI

VED

V. U. HAMMERSHAIMB

I

TEKST

SAMT

HISTORISK OG GRAMMATISK INDLEDNING

MED UNDERSTØTTELSE AF CARLSBERGFONDET

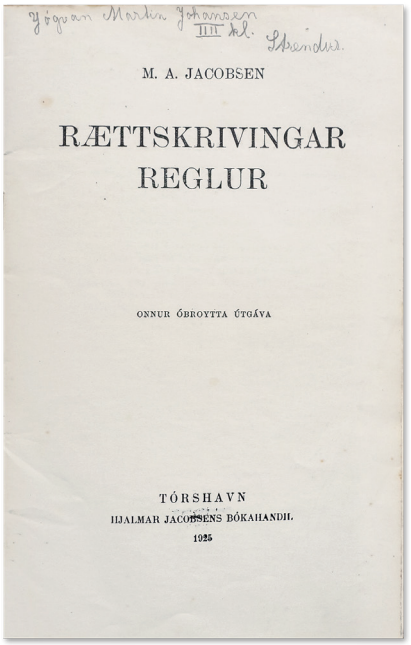
KØBENHAVN

S. L. MØLLERS BOGTRYKKERI (MØLLER & THOMSEN)

1891

Dark red half-leather, some light scuffing on spines. Interior clean. Fine copy.

Ex libris Jan de Vries (1890-1964). A Dutch philologist, polyglot, writer and public official who specialised in Germanic languages with a special interest in Old Norse. In the period before WWII, he had a distinguished academic career being Chair of Ancient Germanic Languages and Philology at Leiden and a member of Dutch linguistic and literary societies. During the war, he collaborated with the Nazi occupiers which led to a period in prison and the loss of his academic appointments. After his release he eventually became a secondary school teacher and wrote important works on Celtic religion, Old Norse and Dutch etymology.


M. A. JACOBSEN

RÆTTSKRIVINGAR REGLUR

ONNUR ÓBROYTTA ÚTGÁVA

TÓRSHAVN

HJALMAR JACOBSENS BÓKAHANDIL

1925

390. The modernisation of Faroese spelling

Spelling Rules revised edition, Rættskrivningar reglur onnur obroytta utgava. M. A. Jacobsen. Torshavn, Hjalmar Jacobsens Bokahandil, 1925. 29 pp, 20.3 x 12.8 cm.

A short book on new spelling rules in Faroese. I bought this booklet on a visit to the Faroe Islands.

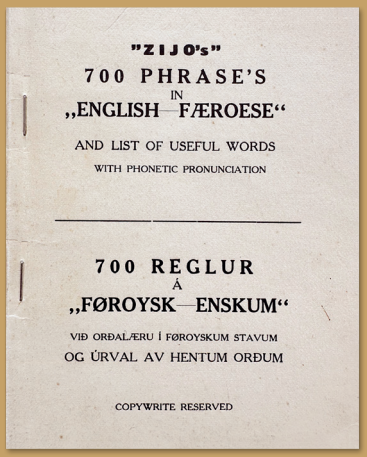
Light cream board covers with light foxing and slight tears to the bottom and top of the spine. Interior with light foxing. Very good.

391. Phrase book for British forces stationed on the Faroes from 1940

ZIJO's' 700 Phrases in English-Faroese, 700 reglur á føroysk-enskum. Written and published by F. Jordan and J. and M. Ziska. Torshavn, Faroe Islands, 22 Dec. 1940.

A phrase book designed for British soldiers who occupied the Faroes after the fall of Denmark to Germany in 1940. The British moved in in April 1940 as a pre-emptive measure against a German attempt to occupy the territory. The British stayed there until the after the end of the war.

White paper covers. Very fine condition.

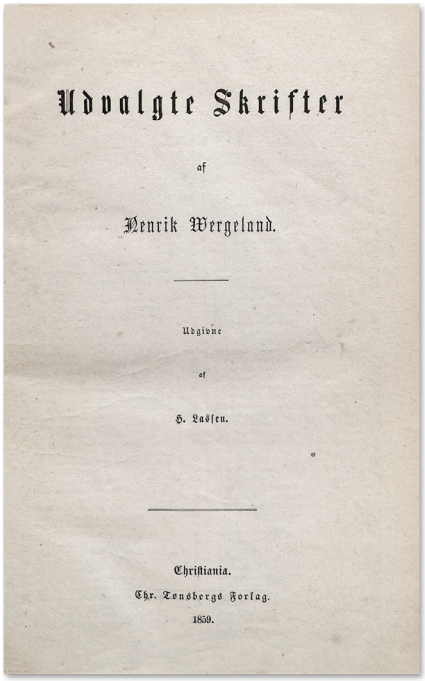

"ZIJO's"
700 PHRASE'S
IN
„ENGLISH—FÆROESE"
AND LIST OF USEFUL WORDS
WITH PHONETIC PRONUNCIATION

700 REGLUR
Á
„FØROYSK—ENSKUM"
VIÐ ORÐALÆRU Í FØROYSKUM STAVUM
OG ÚRVAL AV HENTUM ORÐUM

COPYWRITE RESERVED

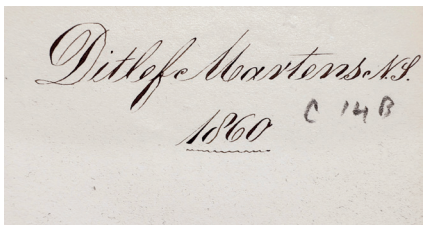
Norwegian

392. An early work in modern Norwegian by the most important nationalist poet, Henrik Wergeland, 1859


Udvalgte Skrifter
af
Henrik Wergeland.

Udgivne
af
H. Laasen.

Christiania.
Chr. Tonsbergs Forlag.
1859.


Ditlef Martens N.S.
1860
C 14 B

Udvalgte Skrifter af Henrik Wergeland. Christiana, Chr. Tonsbergs Forlag, 1859. (3) ff + (484) ff, 22.5 x 14 cm.

Hendrik Wergeland (1808-1845) is considered a pioneer of the modern Norwegian language and literature. He was one of the first writers to write in a distinctly Norwegian, as opposed to Danish, language, which was considered the language of culture and used in the administration. Norwegian was considered to be a mere dialect of Danish and the two languages were known as Danish-Norwegian. Wergeland combined his literary promotion of a distinct Norwegian language with political activism. He became well known for his stand for Norwegian rights on 17 May 1829, when he openly celebrated the Norwegian Constitution of 1814. Norway had been in a union with Denmark for over 300 years until the Swedes in 1814 acquired Norway in a union after the Napoleonic Wars. The liberal constitution of 1814 was never fully implemented and Wergeland used it as a symbol for Norwegian independence and national identity. He died young at the age of 37 but his work, both poetry and political essays continued to have a huge influence on the movement to Norwegian independence, which was finally achieved in 1905. This book, which appeared 11 years after his death, is the second collection of selected writings.

Original brown cloth binding with title on spine. Sides of the spine split, but attached. Interior very lightly browned. Very good.

The book belonged to Detlef Martens (1837-1920) from a well-known family of bakers from Bergen. There is an inscription in ink with his name on the front loose flyleaf which says 'Detlef Martens N. S. 1860'. This note is interesting as the 'N. S.' after his name means Nicolay's Sonn (Nicolay's Son). I was told by Ernst Bjorke of the Norwegian National Library that this form of linking a name with the father was quite common in rural areas but very unusual for an urban family, especially one so well established.

Luxembourgish

393. A collection of three plays in the Echternach dialect of Luxembourgish, 1894–1909

1) Theatersteker an Echternoacher Monndoart voam Andre'i Duchscher No. 1 D'n Handltraich oder D'Bloum o'ous d'm Rusendhal. Lostspill an äm Akt Fir d'ischt Mol opgefouhert zou Echternoach am Heerst 1865 (Plays in the Echternach dialect by Andrei Duchscher No. 1 The Gloves or A Flower from the Rose Valley. Comedy performed for the first time in Echternach in Autumn 1865). Letzeburg (Luxemburg), Ch. Praum, 1909. 56 pp, 16.4 x 10.5 cm.

2) Echternoacher Theatersteker voam Andre'i Den Handweerksmaan am Strait fir d'deglich Brut (Echternacher Plays by Andre, The Handworkers arguing over the same Bride). Luxemburg, Successors of B. and L. Bück, 1894. 101 pp + (2) pp, 21.7 x 13 cm.

3) Echdernoachterdäitsch Teatersteker voam Ändre'i No. 4. Rekes III, Bugermäster voan Howelek, Schauspil an dräi Akten (Echternach Plays No. 4 Rekes the Third, Mayor of Howelek, Play in three acts). Luxemburg, Successor of B. and L. Bück, 1896. 101 pp + (2) pp, 27.7 x 13 cm.

Like many minority languages which have a strong oral rather than written tradition, Luxembourgisch has significant dialectic variants although the language is only spoken in quite a small geographical area. The three main dialect groups are: Oesling (northern Luxemburg), Moselle and Franconian (centre and east), with German and French influences, and Gutland (south), with a strong French influence and closest to the official standard language. The three plays presented are in the dialect of Echternach, which is part of the Moselle Franconian group. Ändrei Duchscher, the author of these plays, was born in Echternach in 1868 and became well-known for his impact on Luxembourgish language and culture through his writings. The Echternoacher Theatersteker refers to the Echternach Theatre Troupe, an amateur theatrical society founded by Duchscher in the 1890s to preserve and continue Luxembourgish theatre traditions.


Bibliothek Luxemburger Theaterstücke — Nr. 45.

Theatersteker an eechdernoacher Monndoart
voam
Ändre'i Duchscher.

1.

D'n Handstraich
oder
D'Bloum o'us d'm Rusendhal.

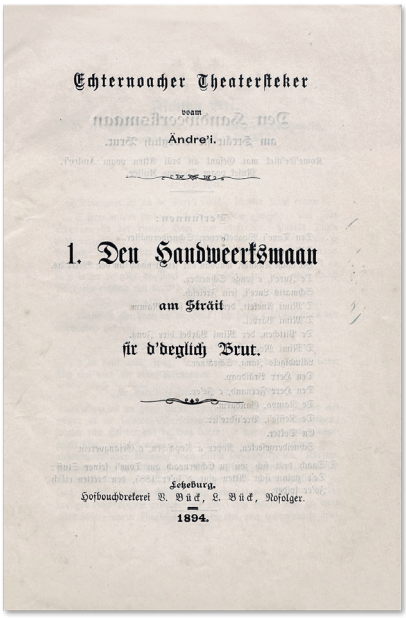
Lostspill an äm Akt.

Fir d'ischt Mol opgefouhert zou Eechdernoach
am Heerbst 1865.

Zwät verbässert Opla.

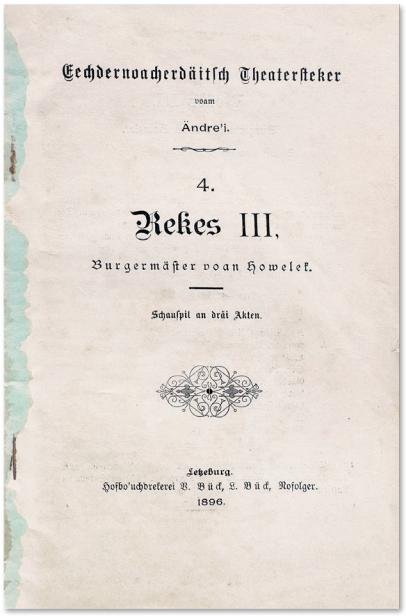
All Rächter virbehal.

Letzeburg.
Druck a Verlag voam Ch. Praum.
1909.


Echternoacher Theatersteker
voam
Ändre'i.

1. Den Handweerksmaan
am Stráit
fir d'deglich Brut.

Letzeburg.
Hofbouchdrekerei B. Bück, L. Bück, Nofolger.
1894.


Eechdernoacherdäitsch Theatersteker
voam
Ändre'i.

4.

Rekes III.
Burgermäster voan Howelek.

Schauspil an dräi Akten.

Letzeburg.
Hofbo'uchdrekerei B. Bück, L. Bück, Nofolger.
1896.

All three plays are without covers, only D'n Handstraich has the rear cover preserved.
Very light staining. Very fine.



Greek Enlightenment and National Awareness

Two strands emerged in the 18th century in the process of creating a modern Greek state: one was a movement for independence from the Ottoman Empire, and the other was the evolution of the language from a modified classical form to a modern vernacular. Greece gained independence in 1821, but it took longer for spoken Greek to evolve into its modern spoken form. The Greek Enlightenment was an intellectual movement with leading figures outside Greece, notably in Wallachia, Bessarabia, and Albania. This movement did not focus on modernising everyday spoken language, which had to wait until the 19th century.

Highlights

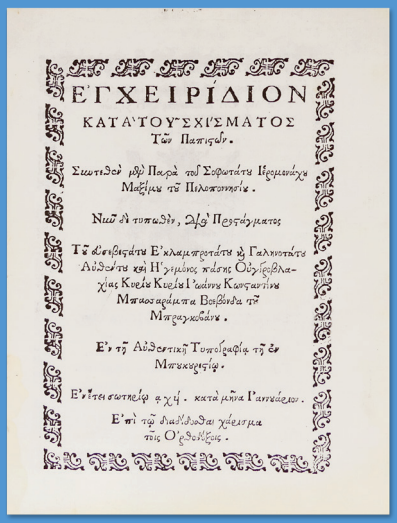
- First book printed in Greek in Romania, Encheiridion, 1690
- Greek grammar by the Albanian Georgios Demetriou, Vienna, 1785
- Athanios Parios, Epitome, Leipzig, 1806
- Psalterion, Venice, 1810, owned by Iosif Naniscu, Metropol of Moldavia

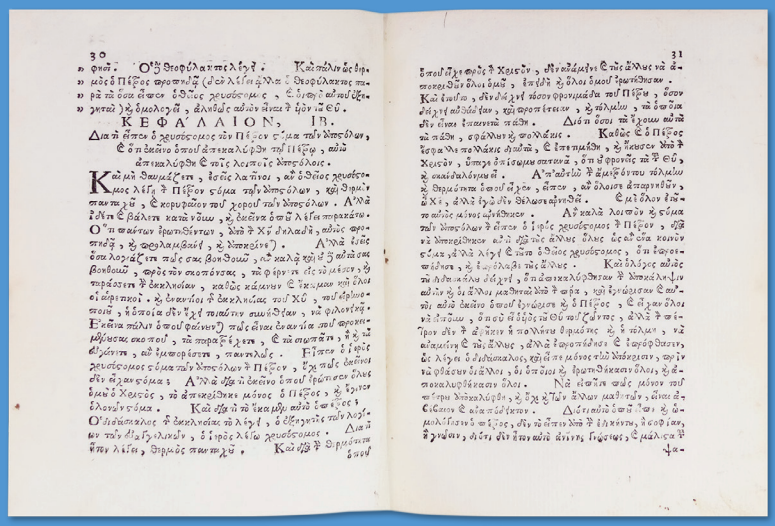
394. The first book printed in modern Greek in Bucharest and a very important text against the spread of the Roman Catholic Church in Wallachia and Moldavia, 1690

ZIJO's' 700 Phrases in English-Faroese, 700 reglur á føroysk-enskum. Written and published by F. Jordan and J. and M. Ziska. Torshavn, Faroe Islands, 22 Dec. 1940.

A phrase book designed for British soldiers who occupied the Faroes after the fall of Denmark to Germany in 1940. The British moved in in April 1940 as a pre-emptive measure against a German attempt to occupy the territory. The British stayed there until the after the end of the war.

White paper covers. Very fine condition.





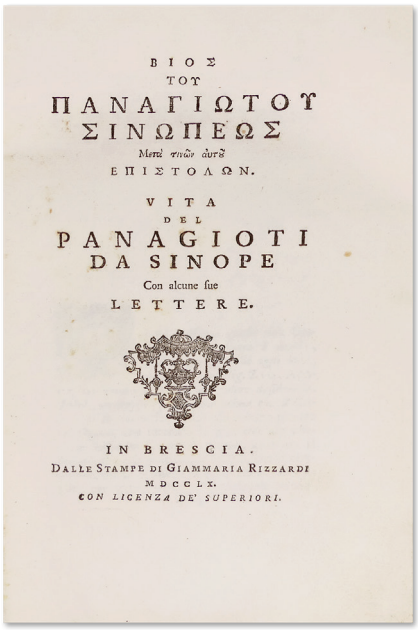
An extremely rare, important book. Only three copies known in Romania.

395. Early modern Greek, Brescia 1769

Life of Panagioti of Sinope, Vita del Panagioti da Sinope con alcune sue lettere/Bios tou Panagiotou Sinopeos. Brescia, Dalle Stampe di Giammaria Rizzardi, 1769. XX pp + engraved portrait frontispiece + 172 pp, 24 x 17 cm.

Panagioti was a Greek scholar born in Brescia, and lived in Constantinople and Wallachia. The book is an early example of Modern Literary Greek.

Uncut in publisher's paper boards. Very clean and fine copy.

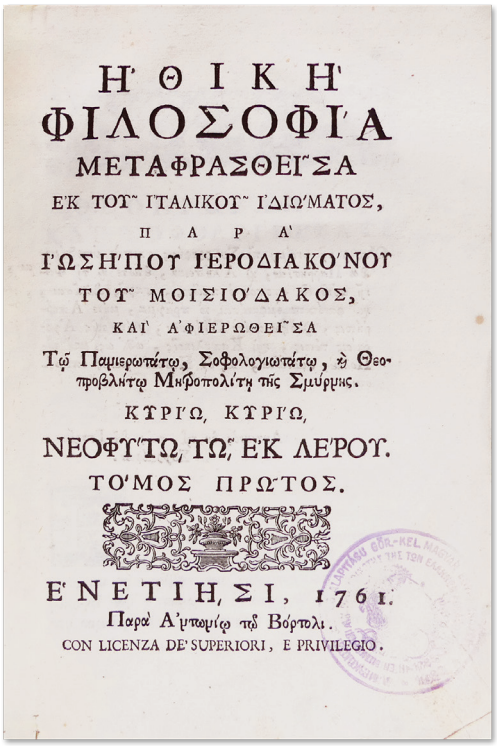


396. One of the first books of the Greek Enlightenment, 1761

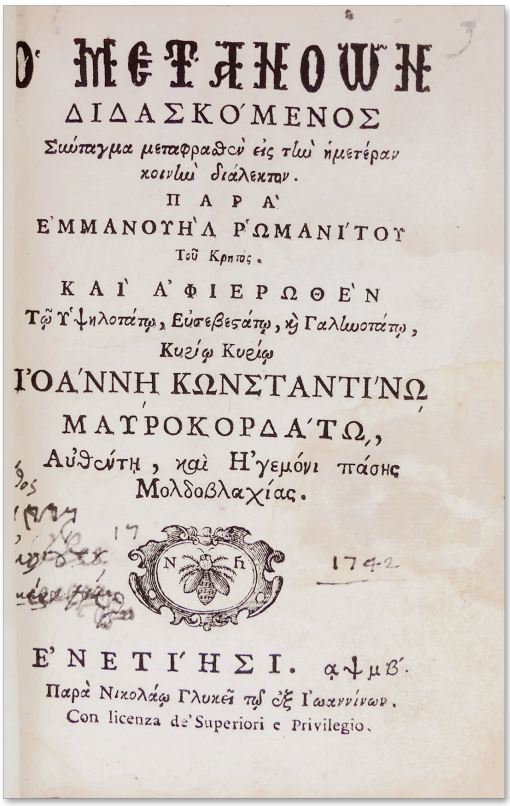
The Philosophy of Ethics translated from the Italian by Iosepos Moisiodax, Ethike Philosophia Metaphrastheisa ek tou italikou idiomatos para Iosepou Hierodiakonou tou Moisiodakos. Volume One (Volume Two appeared a year later in 1762). Venice, Antonio Bortoli, 1761. 40 pp + 250 pp, 21 x 13 cm.

Iosepos Moisiodax was one of the founding figures of the Greek Enlightenment, born in 1725 (d. in 1800). He originated from Cernavodain Romania. This work, a translation of the original Italian of Antonio Muratori (1672-1750), is considered as one the first works of the Greek Enlightenment.

Very clean copy in contemporary vellum binding. Edges coloured red. Old library stamp on title.



Η Θ Ι Κ Η
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΑ
ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΘΕΙΣΑ
ΕΚ ΤΟΥ ΙΤΑΛΙΚΟΥ ΙΔΙΩΜΑΤΟΣ,
ΠΑΡΑ
ΙΩΣΗΠΟΥ ΙΕΡΟΔΙΑΚΟΝΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΜΟΙΣΙΟΔΑΚΟΣ,
ΚΑΙ ΑΦΙΕΡΩΘΕΙΣΑ
Τῷ Παμιερωτάτῳ, Σοφολογιωτάτῳ, καὶ Θεο-
προβλήτῳ Μητροπολίτῃ τῆς Σμύρνης.
ΚΥΡΙΩ, ΚΥΡΙΩ,
ΝΕΟΦΥΤΩ, ΤΩ ΕΚ ΛΕΡΟΥ.
ΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΣ.
ΕΝΕΤΙΗ, ΣΙ, 1761.
Παρὰ Ἀντωνίῳ τῷ Βόρτολι.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI, E PRIVILEGIO.



Ο ΜΕΤΑΝΟΩΝ
ΔΙΔΑΣΚΟΜΕΝΟΣ
Σώπαγμα μεταφραδθὲν εἰς τὼ ἡμετέραν
κοινὼ διάλεκτον.
ΠΑΡΑ
ΕΜΜΑΝΟΥΗΛ ΡΩΜΑΝΙΤΟΥ
Τοῦ Κρητὸς.
ΚΑΙ ΑΦΙΕΡΩΘΕΝ
Τῷ Ὑψηλοτάτῳ, Εὐσεβεστάτῳ, καὶ Γαλλωτάτῳ,
Κυρίῳ Κυρίῳ
ΙΩΑΝΝΗ ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΩ
ΜΑΥΡΟΚΟΡΔΑΤΩ,
Αὐθεντὴ, καὶ Ἡγεμόνι πάσης
Μολδοβλαχίας.
1742
ΕΝΕΤΙΗΣΙ. ασμβ.
Παρὰ Νικολάῳ Γλυκεῖ τῷ ἐξ Ἰωαννίνων.
Con licenza de' Superiori e Privilegio.

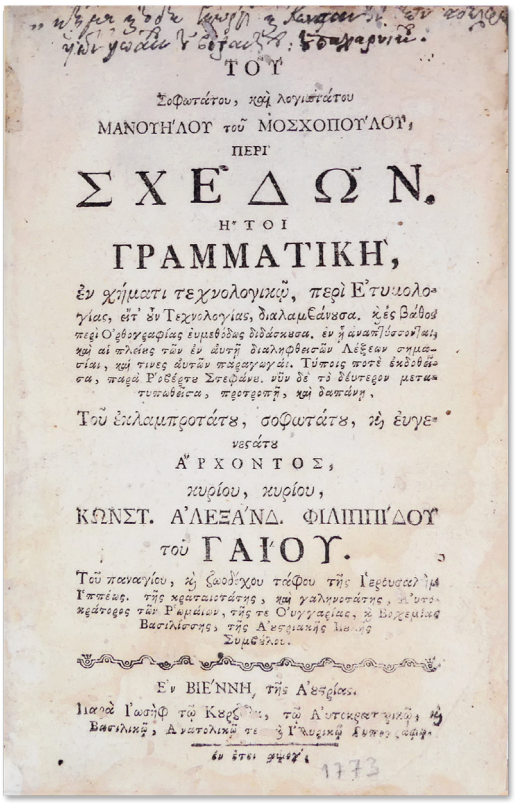
397. Moldavian sponsorship of Greek

Who repents learns, O metanoon didaskomenos. Venice, Nikolaos Glykys, 1742. 246 pp, 16.5 x 10.5 cm.

Greek translation of Paolo Segneri's Il Penitente Istruito, which appeared in first edition in Bologna in 1699. This very rare edition, translated by Emanuil Romanites was found by Ioan Marsellinos in Constantinople and sent to Venice to be printed by the great Greek printing house of Nikolaos Glykys in 1742. It is an important book as its publication was sponsored by Constantin Mavrocordat, who was Prince and Ruler of Wallachia and Moldavia at several occasions between 1730 and 1769. Glykis dedicated the book to Mavrocordat whom he called 'the intellectual and political leader of the Greek nation'.

Full leather binding with decorative religious motif. Contemporary. Signs of wear. (7) ff blank leaves at the beginning of the book several of which bear notes dated from 1793-1837.

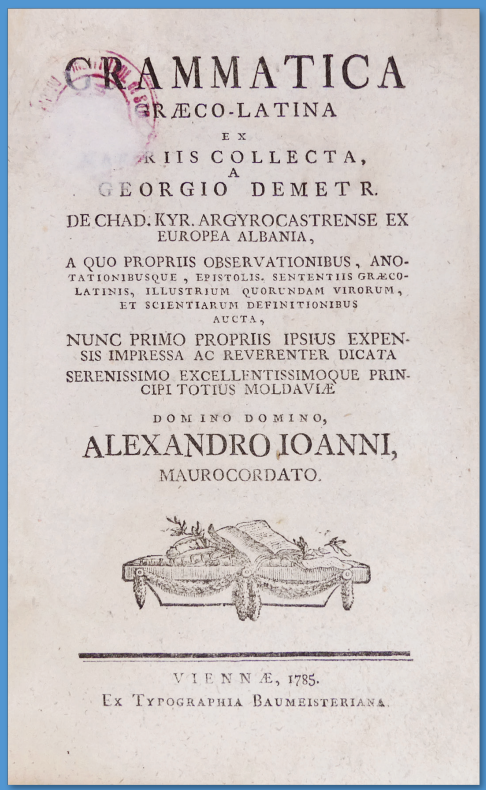
398. Greek grammar with influence of the Romanian Enlightenment, 1773


ΤΟΥ
Σοφωτάτου, καὶ λογιωτάτου
ΜΑΝΟΥΗΛΟΥ τοῦ ΜΟΣΧΟΠΟΥΛΟΥ,
ΠΕΡΙ
ΣΧΕΔΩΝ.
Η ΤΟΙ
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ,
ἐν σχήματι τεχνολογικῷ, περὶ Ἐτυμολογίας, εἴτ' ἐν Τεχνολογίας, διαλαμβάνουσα. καὶ ἐς βάθος περὶ Ὀρθογραφίας ἐυμεθόδως διδάσκουσα. ἐν ᾗ ἀναπτύσσονται, καὶ αἱ πλείους τῶν ἐν αὐτῇ διαληφθεισῶν Λέξεων σημασίαι, καὶ τινες αὐτῶν παραγωγαί. Τύποις ποτὲ ἐκδοθεῖσα, παρὰ Ῥοβέρτου Στεφάνου. νῦν δὲ τὸ δεύτερον μετατυπωθεῖσα, προτροπῇ, καὶ δαπάνῃ,
Τοῦ ἐκλαμπροτάτου, σοφωτάτου, καὶ εὐγενεστάτου
ἈΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ,
κυρίου, κυρίου,
ΚΩΝΣΤ. ἈΛΕΞΑΝΔ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΔΟΥ
τοῦ ΓΑΙΟΥ.
Τοῦ παναγίου, καὶ ζωοδόχου τάφου τῆς Ἱερουσαλὴμ Ἱππέως. τῆς κραταιοτάτης, καὶ γαληνοτάτης, Αὐτοκράτορος τῶν Ῥωμαίων, τῆς τε Οὐγγαρίας, καὶ Βοχεμίας Βασιλίσσης, τῆς Αὐστριακῆς Μοναρχίας Συμβούλου.
Ἐν ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, τῆς Αὐστρίας.
Παρὰ Ἰωσὴφ τῷ Κουρζῆκ, τῷ Αὐτοκρατορικῷ, καὶ Βασιλικῷ, Ἀνατολικῷ τε καὶ Ἰλλυρικῷ Τυπογράφῳ.
ἐν ἔτει ἀψογ'.
1773

Greek Grammar, Peri Schedon etoi Grammatike. Manuel Moschopoulos, sponsored and edited by Constantin Philipides Gaia, introductory epigrams by Constantin Hagi Cehani of Moscopole. Vienna, Joseph Kurzböck, 1773. (7) ff + 324 pp + (1) ff, 19.5 x 12 cm.

The basis of this book is the Greek Grammar of Manuel Moschopoulos who lived in the Byzantine period from 1265-1316. The new edition was sponsored and edited by Constantin Gaia, a Serb politician and scholar who studied in Hungary and Germany. He himself, in 1773, translated a biography of Joseph II from German into Greek. His co-editor, Constantin Hagi Cehani, originated from Moscopole, a centre of Romanian culture in the Balkan region. He was Aromanian and studied widely in France, Holland, Austria and Germany. This new edition of the Grammar was an important product of the Balkan-based Greek Enlightenment.

Original full leather binding, restored. Inside very good with some foxing. Some hand-written remarks on the title page in Greek.


GRAMMATICA
GRÆCO-LATINA
EX
RIIS COLLECTA,
A
GEORGIO DEMETR.
DE CHAD. KYR. ARGYROCASTRENSE EX EUROPEA ALBANIA,
A QUO PROPRIIS OBSERVATIONIBUS, ANOTATIONIBUSQUE, EPISTOLIS. SENTENTIIS GRÆCO-LATINIS, ILLUSTRIUM QUORUNDAM VIRORUM, ET SCIENTIARUM DEFINITIONIBUS AUCTA,
NUNC PRIMO PROPRIIS IPSIUS EXPENSIS IMPRESSA AC REVERENTER DICATA SERENISSIMO EXCELLENTISSIMOQUE PRINCIPI TOTIUS MOLDAVIÆ
DOMINO DOMINO,
ALEXANDRO IOANNI,
MAUROCORDATO.
VIENNÆ, 1785.
Ex Typographia Baumeisteriana.

399. Greek Grammar of the Albanian Georgios Demetriou, 1785

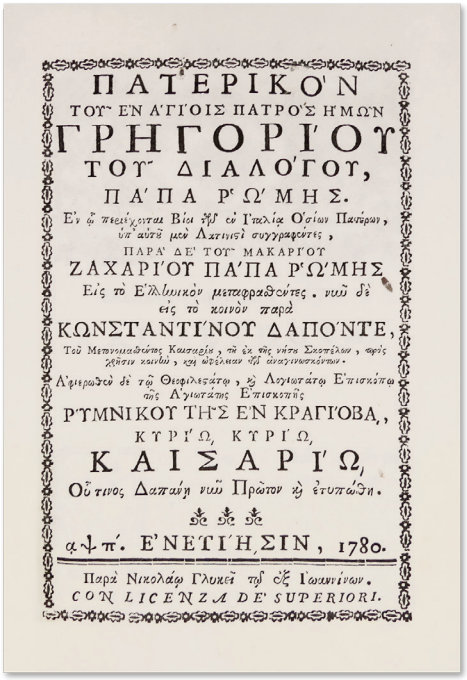
Grammatica Graeco-Latina. Georgios Demetriou, dedicated to Alexandru Ioan Mavrocordat. Vienna, Tipografie Baumeister, 1785. (10) ff + 288 pp + (6) ff, 20 x 12.8 cm.

A very important early Modern Greek grammar by Georgios Demetriou, born in Gjirokaster, in northern Albania, then part of the Ottoman Empire. The book is dedicated to Alexandru Mavrocordat, a Faniot Prince of Moldavia in 1785-86. Moldavia played an important role in the early years of the Greek Enlightenment. The printing took place in Vienna which by that time had overtaken Vienna as the main centre of Greek book production.

Modern pastiche binding in the style of the time. Interior very clean. New endpapers. Light foxing. Illegible remains of stamp on title page.

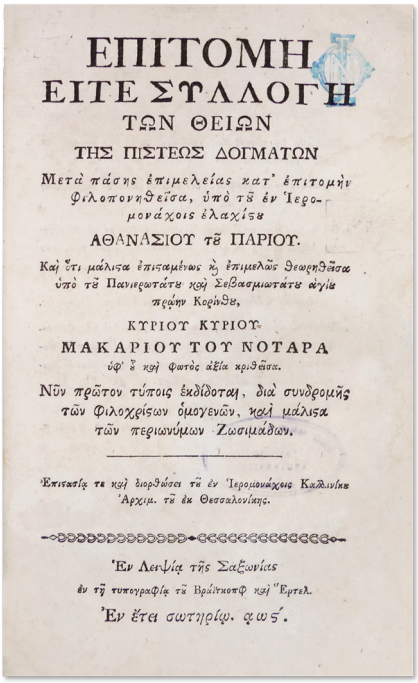
400. Konstantinos Dapontes, major figure of the Hellenic Enlightenment, 1784

Paterikon tou en hagiois patros hemon Gregoriou tou Dialogou papa Rhomes. Konstantinos Dapontes (1713-1784). Venice, Nicolas Glykis, 1784. 31 pp + 1 engraved frontispiece + 608 pp.


ΠΑΤΕΡΙΚΟΝ
ΤΟΥ ΕΝ ΑΓΙΟΙΣ ΠΑΤΡΟΣ ΗΜΩΝ
ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΥ
ΤΟΥ ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΥ,
ΠΑΠΑ ΡΩΜΗΣ.
ΖΑΧΑΡΙΟΥ ΠΑΠΑ ΡΩΜΗΣ
ΚΩΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΥ ΔΑΠΟΝΤΕ,
ΡΥΜΝΙΚΟΥ ΤΗΣ ΕΝ ΚΡΑΓΙΟΒΑ,,
ΚΥΡΙΕ, ΚΥΡΙΕ,
ΚΑΙΣΑΡΙΩ,
Οὗτινος Δαπάνῃ νυῦ Πρῶτον ἐξετυπώθη.
αψπ'. ΕΝΕΤΙΗΣΙΝ, 1780.
Παρὰ Νικολάῳ Γλυκεῖ τοῦ ἐξ Ιωαννίνων.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.

Dapontes was a significant figure in the Hellenic Enlightenment and shows the importance of the links with Romania in the development of modern Greek culture. He was born on the Greek island of Skopelos and at the age of 18, he went to study at the Princely Academy of Bucharest, one year after starting his studies in Constantinople. In 1733, Constanin Mavrocordat made him his Second Secretary. Dapontes returned to Skopelos but spent a great deal of his life in Wallachia and Moldavia publishing works of importance for Greek cultural development. The Paterikon contains a number of works which show a flexible attitude to the use of the Greek language. The major work in the book is the Dialogues of Gregory the Great, first translated into Greek in the 8th century. It served as an important guide to monastic life in the Middle Ages. Dapontes translated it into a popular form of Modern Greek, in order to make it accessible to contemporary readers. In another work, The Life of Epiphanus, he strikes a balance between the original Medieval Greek and the Modern. The work contains explanations of Biblical topics and he felt it was important to preserve the original style of the book, so the Modern Greek was used mainly to explain and improve understanding of the text than to provide a complete rendering. The book demonstrates how the modernisation of the Greek language was not really a popular movement but an intellectual process based on scholarly texts and that the popularisation of the language had to wait until after War of Independence in 1821.

Original white soft boards. Very clean and fine copy.


ΕΠΙΤΟΜΗ
ΕΙΤΕ ΣΥΛΛΟΓΗ
ΤΩΝ ΘΕΙΩΝ
ΤΗΣ ΠΙΣΤΕΩΣ ΔΟΓΜΑΤΩΝ
ΑΘΑΝΑΣΙΟΥ τῦ ΠΑΡΙΟΥ.
ΚΥΡΙΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ
ΜΑΚΑΡΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ ΝΟΤΑΡΑ
Νῦν πρῶτον τύποις ἐκδίδοται, διὰ συνδρομῆς τῶν Φιλοχρίστων ὁμογενῶν, καὶ μάλιστα τῶν περιωνύμων Ζωσιμάδων.
Ἐν Λειψίᾳ τῆς Σαξωνίας
ἐν τῇ τυπογραφίᾳ τῦ Βρέϊτκοπφ καὶ Ἑρτελ.
Ἐν ἔτει σωτηρίῳ. ᾳωϛ'.

Title page bears library stamp 'I. N', maybe Ion Nistor. Romanian historian and politician, 1876-1962.

401. Athanasios Parios, philosopher and theologian of the Hellenic Renaissance, 1806

Epitome eite sylloge ton theion tes pisteos dogmaton. Athanasios Parios (1722-1813). Leipzig, Breitkopf und Härtel, 1806. XIV pp + 531 pp, 20.5 x 12.5 cm.

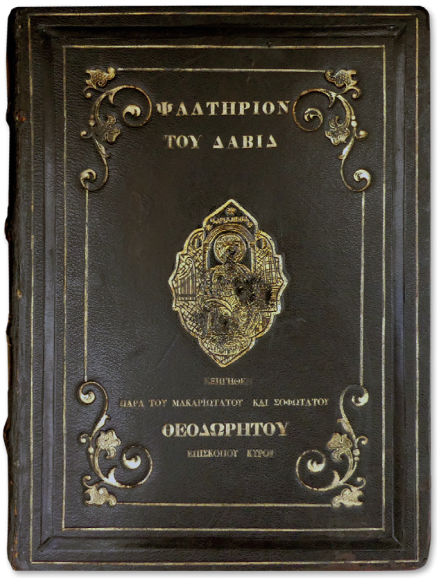
The first edition of an important work of Athanasios Parios who was a major figure of the Hellenic Renaissance. He was born on the island of Paros and received his higher education in Smyrna. He had a colourful career, moving to Mount Athos, where he became director of the Athonias Academy. He criticised the some of the traditions of monastic life and

was a member of the Kollyvades reform movement, which led to him being defrocked and branded a heretic in 1776. Five years later his status was restored. He moved to Chios where he was a school director until one year before his death in 1813, at the age of 90. He is a saint of the Orthodox Church. Athanasios was a philosopher, theologian and hymnographer and one of the 'Teachers of the Nation' during the Greek Enlightenment. This book, Epitome, was a theological handbook about the dogma of the Orthodox Church and is his most important work. It was written together with Saint Makarios of Corinth. Despite his role in the development of Greek culture, Athanasios is considered a reactionary as he opposed Western influence. Half leather contemporary binding. The interior has some brown toning and light foxing. Title page has some old stamps, one of which is clear. Binding worn, with scuffing to the edges.

Half leather contemporary binding. The interior has some brown toning and light foxing. Title page has some old stamps, one of which is clear. Binding worn, with scuffing to the edges.

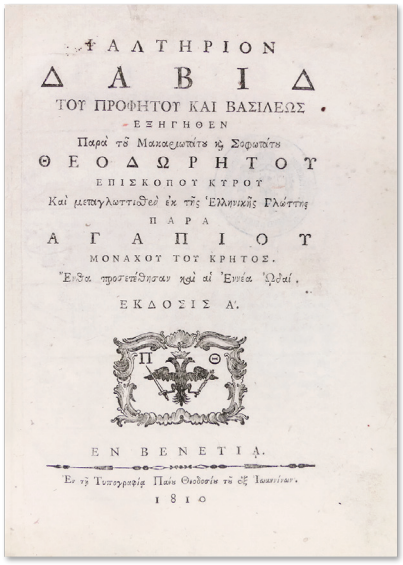
402. Psalter owned by Iosif Naniscu, Metropol of Moldavia, 1810

Psalterion David tou prophetou kai basileos exegethen para tou Makariotatou kai Sophotatou Theodoretou episkopou Kyrou. Venice, Theodosios, 1810. 7 pp + engraved image of King David + 470 pp + (1) p errata, 24 x 17.5 cm.



Rare edition in Modern Greek of the Psalms of David. Typographically fine edition published in Venice. The additional importance of this copy is the provenance. It belonged to Iosif Naniescu, Metropol of Moldavia, with the date 1886 embossed on the spine. Naniescu lived from 1818-1902 and was canonised as a saint of the Orthodox Church in 2017.

Full blue leather late 19th century binding embossed with the title of the book on the front and the name of the owner and date on the rear. The interior is in very fine condition except for a tear on page 364 with slight loss of text.





From the library of Mitropol Iosif Naniescu.

403. A beautifully illustrated book about the Kykkos Monastery in Cyprus, 1817

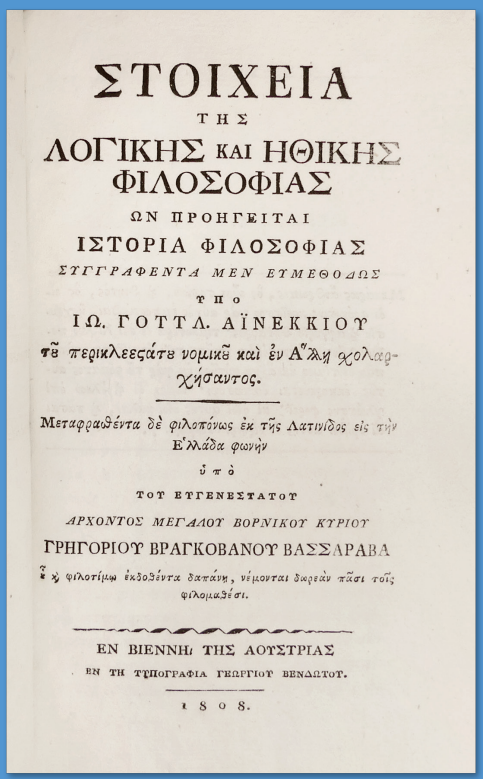
Description of the Holy, Revered and Imperial Monastery of the Most Holy Theotokos… of Kykkos on the island of Cyprus, Perigrafi tes Hieras Sebasmias kai Basilikes Mones tes Hyperagias Theotokou ..tou Kykkou. Former Metropolitan of Ankara Seraphim of Pissidia. Venice, Nikolai Glykei, 1817. 132 pp, 24.3 x 17.7 cm. One frontispiece and 14 full-page engravings.

The monastery of Kykkos in Cyprus is of importance to the Orthodox Church because of an icon of the Virgin Mary to whom the monastery is dedicated. This is the third edition of the book and contains significantly more engravings than the first two editions. The first edition was written by Ephraim Hierodidaskalos, later Patriarch of Jerusalem. This edition was revised by Seraphim of Ankara. The last two pages have manuscript remarks in Arabic.



A Syrian private collection.

The book is internally very clean with engravings in excellent condition. The binding is likely early 20th century and it is very plain and practical, the reinforcing with transparent film suggesting heavy use. The first and last pages are also covered in film. The book was acquired in Syria and the condition has the feeling of an object used in the region.



ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ
ΤΗΣ
ΛΟΓΙΚΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΗΘΙΚΗΣ
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΑΣ
ΩΝ ΠΡΟΗΓΕΙΤΑΙ
ΙΣΤΟΡΙΑ ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΑΣ
ΣΥΓΓΡΑΦΕΝΤΑ ΜΕΝ ΕΤΜΕΘΟΔΩΣ
ΥΠΟ
ΙΩ. ΓΟΤΤΛ. ΑΪΝΕΚΚΙΟΥ
τῶ περικλεεσάτω νομικῶ καὶ ἐν Ἀθήναις σχολαρχήσαντος.

Μεταφρασθέντα δὲ φιλοπόνως ἐκ τῆς Λατινίδος εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα φωνὴν
ὑπὸ
ΤΟΥ ΕΥΓΕΝΕΣΤΑΤΟΥ
ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟΣ ΜΕΓΑΛΟΥ ΒΟΡΝΙΚΟΥ ΚΥΡΙΟΥ
ΓΡΗΓΟΡΙΟΥ ΒΡΑΓΚΟΒΑΝΟΥ ΒΑΣΣΑΡΑΒΑ
ὃ καὶ φιλοτίμως ἐκδοθέντα δαπάνῃ, νέμονται δωρεὰν πᾶσι τοῖς φιλομαθέσι.

ΕΝ ΒΙΕΝΝΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΟΥΣΤΡΙΑΣ
ΕΝ ΤΗ ΤΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΒΕΝΔΩΤΟΥ.
1808.

404. Greek translation of Heinecke's History of Philosophy, 1808

Stoicheia tes Logikes kai Ethikes Philosophias On proegeitai Istoria philosophias hypo Io. Gottlieb Heinecke. Gottlieb Heinecke, translated by Grigorie Brancoveanu Basarab. Vienna, Georg Ventotis, 1808. (1) ff + 28 pp + 330 pp, 21 x 13cm.

An essential element of the Enlightenment was the transfer of ideas through translations of important and influential philosophical works. In this case we have the Greek translation of Johann Gottlieb Heinecke's history of philosophy published in German in 1729. The translation was made by the great Moldavian prince, Grigorie Brancoveanu Basarab, who was not just a political leader but also a great man of culture. Again this shows the importance of Moldavia and Wallachia in the Greek national awakening.

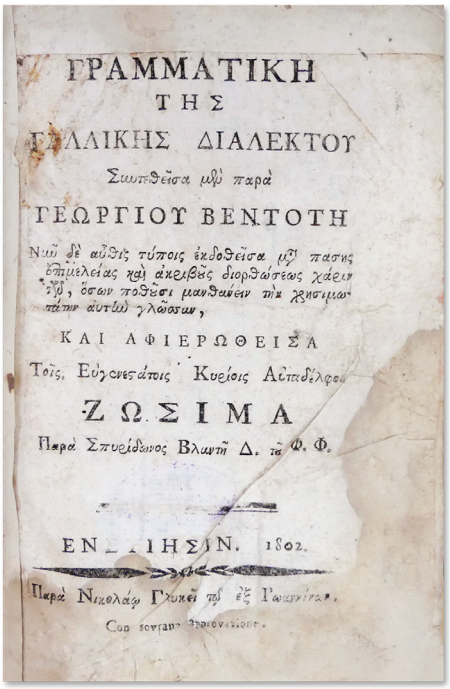
Contemporary full leather binding. Slight wear to cover. Inside very clean and fine.

405. Grammar of French in Modern Greek

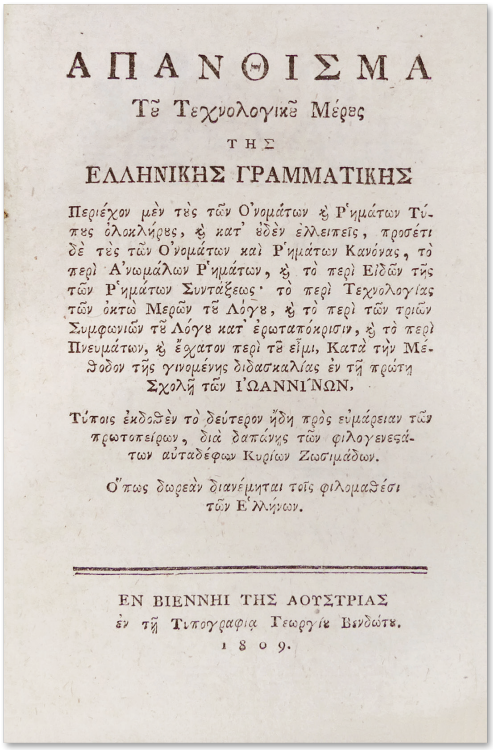
Grammatike tes Gallikes dialektou. Georgios Bendotes. Venice, Nikolaos Glykys, 1802. 272 pp, 17 x 11 cm.

A rare edition of the one of the earliest grammars of French written in Modern Greek. Georgios Bendotes worked in Venice with Glykis and translated a number of works into Greek including Tissot's treatise on onanism. In 1780, Bendotes had a short stay in Budapest, after which he moved to Vienna and started cooperation with the Baumeister who also published books in Greek.

Heavily worn contemporary binding. One page could be missing at the end but this could not be verified as no other copy was found. First 30 pages are water stained, sometimes more heavily, the rest of the book has light foxing.


ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ
ΤΗΣ
ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΑΛΕΚΤΟΥ
Συντεθεῖσα μὲν παρὰ
ΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ ΒΕΝΤΟΤΗ
ΚΑΙ ΑΦΙΕΡΩΘΕΙΣΑ
Τοῖς, Εὐγενεστάτοις Κυρίοις Ἀδελφοῖς
ΖΩΣΙΜΑ
ΕΝ ΒΙΕΝΝΗ, 1802.

Very rare second edition. Unknown to the Onassis Library that cites a first edition in 1786 and subsequent editions in Vienna in 1806 and 1809.


ΑΠΑΝΘΙΣΜΑ
Τῆ Τεχνολογικῆ Μέρες
ΤΗΣ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΝ ΒΙΕΝΝΗ ΤΗΣ ΑΟΥΣΤΡΙΑΣ
1809.

Reference to a later third edition in the catalogue of the Library of the Academy of Athens which was published in Venice by Ioannis Parolares.

406. Rare analysis of grammar and syntax of Modern Greek, 1809

An exposition of the technical structure of Greek grammar, Apanthisma tou technologikou merous tes hellenikes grammatikes. Thodon. Vienna, Georgios Bendotes, 1809. 356 pp, 17.2 x 11 cm.

According to the description on the title page this is a full description of the grammar and syntactic rules of Modern Greek „based on the method of teaching used in the First School of Ioannina". Its publication was financed by the Zosimas brothers – members of a wealthy family of Ioannina, who founded and financed numerous educational and charity institutions in the town an elsewhere – and distributed free to the students to the school of Ioannina. Vienna had a significant Greek community. Ioannina is a town in Greece which in the 18th and 19th centuries was a centre of the Greek Enlightenment.This appears to be a rare second edition.

Very clean unused copy in original publisher's plain boards.

407. Grammar of Modern Greek for Greeks living in Paris, 1824


ΔΙΔΑΣΚΑΛΙΑ
ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗΣ ΔΙΑΛΕΚΤΟΥ,
ΚΑΙ ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑΣ,
ΔΙΑ ΚΑΝΟΝΩΝ,
ΕΙΣ ΜΑΘΗΜΑΤΑ ΕΙΚΟΣΙΤΕΣΣΑΡΑ·
Η
ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΙΚΗ ΓΑΛΛΙΚΗ.
ΕΝ ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙΣ.
Ἐκ τῆς τυπογραφίας τοῦ κυρίου Α. Βοβαιου.
Ἐν τῇ ὁδῷ de la Tabletterie, nº 9.
1824.

The French language in 24 lessons, Didaskalia Gallikes Dialektou kai orthographias. Paris, A. Bobaios, 1824. 107 pp, 16.4 x 10.5 cm.

A schoolbook for Greek pupils to learn the French language. It could have been written for the Greek community in Paris or for schools in Greece. It reflects the intensified interest in Greece after the War of Independence in 1821.

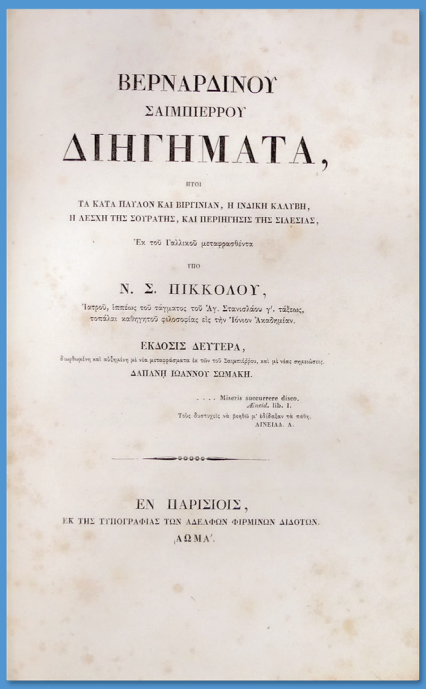
Publisher's original boards with old stamp on the title page. Spine missing. Inside very clean.

408. Early German Grammar of Modern Greek, 1822

Grammar of Modern Greek with basic vocabulary and conversations, Neugriechische Grammatik nebst Hauswörterbuch und Gesprächen. Author not mentioned. Tübingen, Heinrich Laupp, 1822. 111 pp + 177 pp, 19 x 11 cm.

One of the earliest works in German on Modern Greek. The author, who wished to remain anonymous, excuses himself in the introduction for not being a professional scholar. He based the book on Demetrio Venieri's book on the Greek language, published in Triest in 1799, which he bought on his travels. The purpose of the book is to provide for the interest in Greece amongst Germans after the Greek War of Independence which started one year before publication.

Very fine copy. Publisher's original coloured boards, worn. Old stamp on title page.


ΒΕΡΝΑΡΔΙΝΟΥ
ΣΑΙΜΠΙΕΡΡΟΥ
ΔΙΗΓΗΜΑΤΑ,
ΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΑΥΛΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΙΡΓΙΝΙΑΝ, Η ΙΝΔΙΚΗ ΚΑΛΥΒΗ,
Η ΛΕΣΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΥΡΑΤΗΣ, ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΙΑΕΣΙΑΣ,
Ἐκ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ μεταφρασθέντα
ΥΠΟ
Ν. Σ. ΠΙΚΚΟΛΟΥ,
ΕΚΔΟΣΙΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ,
ΔΑΠΑΝΗ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΣΟΜΑΚΗ.
ΕΝ ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙΣ,
ΑΩΜΑ'.

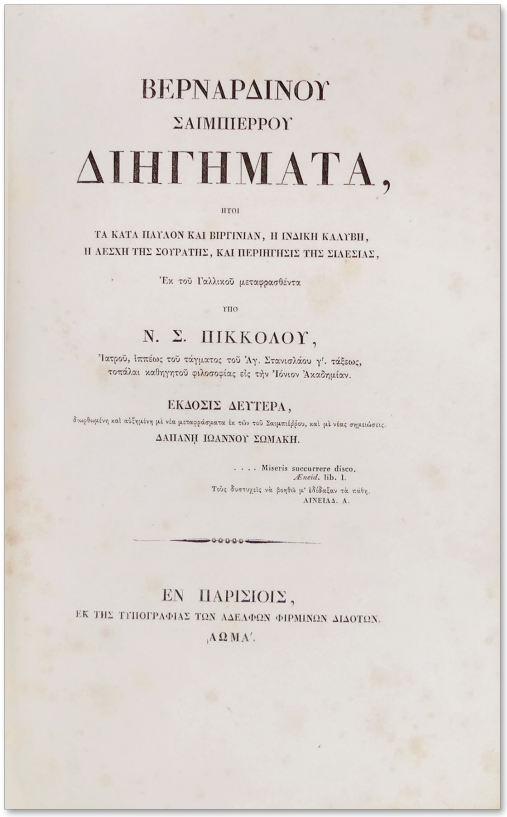

Neugriechische
Grammatik,
nebst
Hauswörterbuch
und
Gesprächen.
Tübingen,
in Commission bey Heinrich Laupp.
1822.

409. Didot translation of Paul et Virginie, 1841

Paul et Virginie suivie de La Chaumière Indienne, Le Café de Surate et le Voyage en Silésie, Ta kata Paulon kai Virginian, He Indike Kalybe, He Lesche tes Surates, kai Periegesis tes Silesias . Bernadinu Saimpierru (Bernard de Saint-Pierre). Paris/Athens, Firmin et Didot Freres, 1841. (9) ff + 375 pp + (2) ff, 22 x 13.8 cm.

The second Greek translation of the French classic Paul et Virginie, published by Firmin et Didot Freres who had been active since the beginning of the 19th century in publishing books in Modern Greek. Their work was a major contribution to the development of the modern popular national language. Before independence, Modern Greek had been a language of scholars and had not developed as a national spoken language. New vocabulary had to be developed and the translations of foreign works played an important role in this process. The translator of this work was Nicolas Spyridon Piccolos, who made the first translation of Paul et Virginie in 1824. This is a much improved, reworked edition. Piccolos was a professor at the Academy of Corfu and devoted his life to the revival of the Greek language.

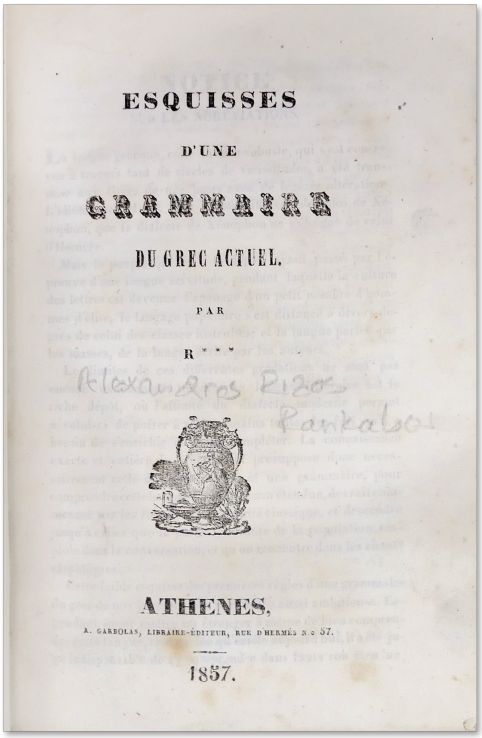
Very fine in contemporary quarter Morocco with dark marbled boards.


ΒΕΡΝΑΡΔΙΝΟΥ
ΣΑΙΜΠΙΕΡΡΟΥ
ΔΙΗΓΗΜΑΤΑ,
ΗΤΟΙ
ΤΑ ΚΑΤΑ ΠΑΥΛΟΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΙΡΓΙΝΙΑΝ, Η ΙΝΔΙΚΗ ΚΑΛΥΒΗ,
Η ΛΕΣΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΣΟΥΡΑΤΗΣ, ΚΑΙ ΠΕΡΙΗΓΗΣΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΣΙΛΕΣΙΑΣ,
Ἐκ τοῦ Γαλλικοῦ μεταφρασθέντα
ΥΠΟ
Ν. Σ. ΠΙΚΚΟΛΟΥ,
Ἰατροῦ, ἱππέως τοῦ τάγματος τοῦ Ἁγ. Στανισλάου γ'. τάξεως,
τοπάλαι καθηγητοῦ φιλοσοφίας εἰς τὴν Ἰόνιον Ἀκαδημίαν.
ΕΚΔΟΣΙΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΑ,
ΔΑΠΑΝΗ ΙΩΑΝΝΟΥ ΣΩΜΑΚΗ.
. . . . Miseris succurrere disco.
Æneid. lib. I.
ΑΙΝΕΙΑΣ Α.
ΕΝ ΠΑΡΙΣΙΟΙΣ,
ΑΩΜΑ'.

410. A convolut of post-Independence (1820) grammars of Greek and Ottoman, 1857–1881

Esquisses de Grammaire: a convolut of four books relating to the study of Greece and Greek culture in the 19th century. 1) Sketches of contemporary Greek Grammar, Esquisses d'une Grammaire du Grec actuel. Alexandros Rizos Rangabes. Athens, A. Garbolas, 1857. 93 pp. 2) Greek Grammar, Hellenike Grammatike eis chresin ton hellenikon Scholeion. Athanasios Sakellarios. Third Edition. Athens, P.D. Sakellarios, 1881. 206 pp + (1) ff. 3) Ollendorff's German course, Introduction a la méthode Ollendorff Appliquée a l'Allemand. Dr H-G. Ollendorff. New edition corrected and augmented. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1879. 85 pp. 4) Elementary Ottoman Grammar, Grammaire Elémentaire de la Langue Ottoman. Nedjib First edition. Constantinople, Imprimerie Djeride-i-Havadis. 143 pp + (4) ff. 21.5 x 13.8 cm.

A collection of grammars of the Greek, German and Ottoman languages, probably owned by a scholar residing in Athens. German was important for archaeological studies and Ottoman for documents prior to independence and presumably for communication with Turkish speakers still living in the new kingdom.


ESQUISSES
D'UNE
GRAMMAIRE
DU GREC ACTUEL.
PAR
R***
ATHENES.
A. GARBOLAS, LIBRAIRE-EDITEUR, RUE D'HERMÈS N° 57.
1857.

Quarter green leather binding with title in gold lettering on spine. Green marbled boards. Interior fine, no handwritten notes.


LA VIE D'UNE SAINTE
E. M. Cioran De l'inconvénient d'être né
Buchmendel
LES DEUX SOEUR
LESBIA
THE FLEA



The Orient: Religion, Ideology and Imperialism

Over the last 500 years the Orient has been the focus of interest of European and Asian empires – Dutch, French, British, Portuguese, Spanish, Ottoman and American. Also the expansion of China and Japan, the latter particularly in the Second World War. European-based religions have also been active through missionary work, which is reflected in the production of translations of the Bible and grammars of local languages which were witness to their activity. In the 20th century we saw the growth of Communist ideologies throughout Asia.

Highlights

- Decorative manuscript of the Qasidat Al-Burda
- Coptic-Arabic Psalter, Rome, 1744
- Mutteferika, Turkish Grammar, Constantinople, 1730
- Csoma de Koros Tibetan Grammar, Calcutta, 1834
- First Dictionary of Ordos Mongolian, Peking, 1941/42

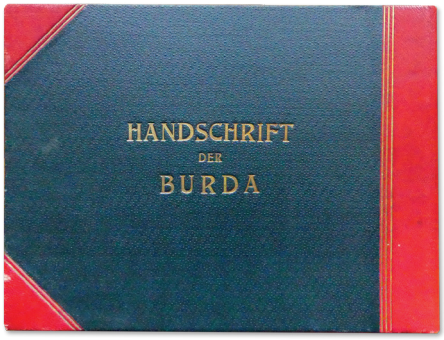
Arabic

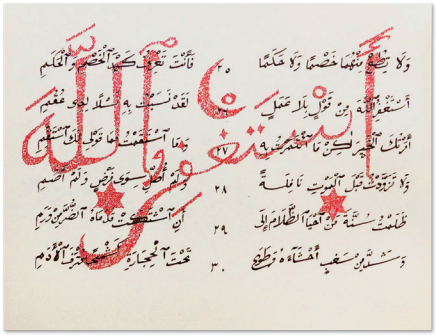
411. 20th Century Calligraphic Manuscript of an important Shiite prayer by the Austrian artist Günther Harum.

Qasidat al-Burda. 23.4 x 18 cm, 23 leaves

A beautiful book of Arabic calligraphy from the beginning of the last century. The text is the Qasidat al-Burda (Poem of the Mantle), an ode in 10 chapters and 160 verses to the prophet Mohammad. It is perhaps the most popular text amongst Sunni Muslims and it is often chanted at services.
The book belonged to the Austrian Writer Günther Harum who wrote a book of tales for children, Die Schlafhaube der Chadidscha (1922), which had an Oriental theme. The calligraphic artist has not been identified. It is a very fine work executed on 26 leaves. Maybe someone in the Group has an idea about the artist.

Elegant red half-morocco with title gold-embossed on petrol green boards. Calligraphic pages covered by protective tissue.





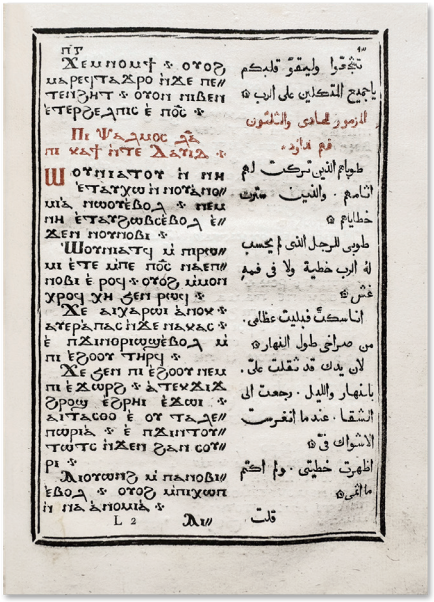


412. Beautifully produced 1744 Psalter in Coptic and Arabic. Printed in Rome and bound in a Middle Eastern Binding.

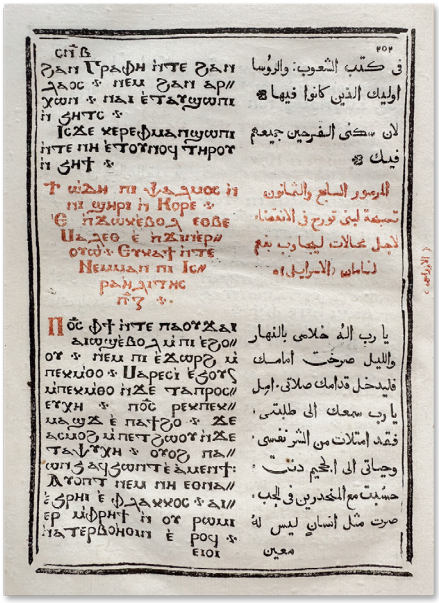
Psalter, Coptic and Arabic. Pi gom Nie pi Psalterion Nie David, edited by Rafael Tuki, Bishop of Arsinoe. Rome, Congregatio Propaganda Fide, 1744. 502 pp, 23 x 17 cm.

An Arabic and Coptic bilingual Book of Psalms printed in Rome in 1744 at the Congregatio Propaganda Fide. This publishing house controlled by the Vatican printed books in many languages to support missionary work. In this case it was to support the Eastern Christian communities of Egypt and the Levant.
The text of this edition follows the Milan Arabic/ Coptic Psalter of 1610. There was another edition published in Constantinople in 1731. All of these editions are rare.
The binding of my copy is particularly interesting. It is well preserved and i believe it reflects the style of Lebanon and Syria. The illustration shows King David composing the Psalms.









Ottoman Turkish / Turkish

413. Muteferrika's Turkish Grammar, 1730

Muteferrika-Grammaire Turque ou Méthode courte et facile pour apprendre la langue (Ottoman Turkish). Johann Holdermann. Constantinople, Ibrahim Muteferrika, 1730. (16) ff + 194 pp + (6) ff, 21.8 x 16 cm.

One of the first books in printed in the Arab/Levant world and the very first to be printed using Roman letters. It is one of the 17 books known as the Arab incunabula which were printed in Constantinople by Ibrahim Muteferrika, a Hungarian from Cluj/Kolozsvar. We know nothing about Muteferrika's Transylvanian background or even his original name. The Turkish grammar is number seven on the list of the 17 Muteferrika productions. The book was sponsored by the French Embassy in Constantinople which required a textbook for its diplomatic staff. 200 copies out of an edition of 1000 were sent to France.

Contemporary full Morocco binding. Small loss to top of spine and slightly rubbed, otherwise very fine and clean. Unusually, this copy is complete with all pages and tables.

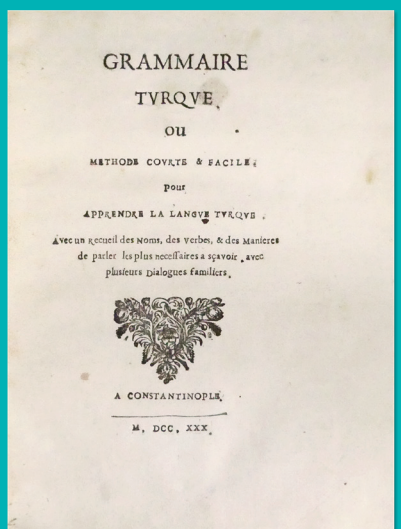

GRAMMAIRE
TVRQVE,
ou
METHODE COVRTE & FACILE,
pour
APPRENDRE LA LANGVE TVRQVE,
Avec un recueil des Noms, des Verbes, & des Manieres de parler les plus neceſſaires a ſçavoir, avec pluſieurs Dialogues familiers.
A CONSTANTINOPLE,
M. DCC. XXX.

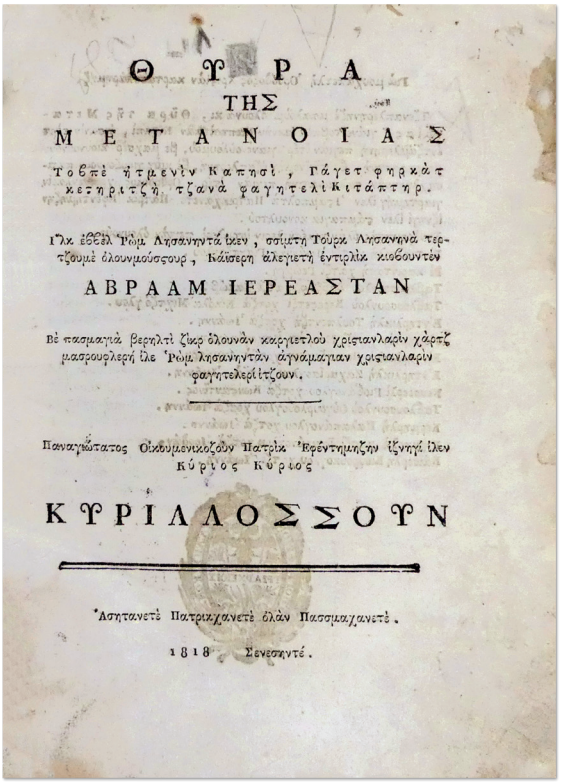

TABLE
ALPHABETIQVE

414. Karamanli Turkish work written with Greek letters, 1818

Thyra tēs metanoias. Tövbe idmenin kapısı: gayet fırkat getirice cana fayeteli kitaptır (Karamanli Turkish). Avraam Hiereas. Asitane'de (Istanbul), Patrikhane'de olan Bassmahane'de (Patriarchate Press), 1818.
2 pp + 14 pp + 264 pp, 24 x 18 cm.

This is an unusual text written in Karamanli Turkish which is Ottoman Turkish used by Eastern Orthodox Turks and written in Greek letters. This is the first Turkish edition of a collection of devotions and prayers for penitence. The original Latin text was written in Moscow in the 18th century by Ioan Comnen. It was then translated into Greek, and later into Turkish by the priest Abraham, a preacher from Endirlik. The original MS of the Latin text is in the Library of the Romanian Academy. There was also a Romanian translation in the 18th century done by the monk Rafail. An interesting journey through many cultures.

Recent quarter leather binding with marbled boards. Paper evenly browned and lightly brown-toned throughout.



Θ Υ Ρ Α
ΤΗΣ
Μ Ε Τ Α Ν Ο Ι Α Σ

ΑΒΡΑΑΜ ΙΕΡΕΑΣΤΑΝ

ΚΥΡΙΛΛΟΣΣΟΥΝ

Never appeared at auction.
Only four copies in libraries internationally.



415. Rare first edition of important Ottoman novel, 1876

A Turk in Paris, Paris'te Bir Türk. Ahmet Mithat Effendi. Istanbul, 1876.

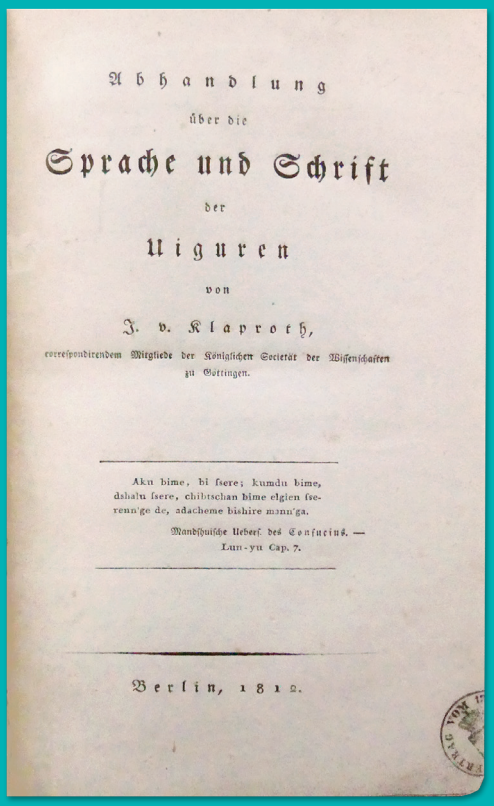
Rare first edition of an important Ottoman novel which explores the differences between Western and Oriental culture and Christianity and Islam. The story is about a Turkish journalist who is sent to Paris to report back on what he sees there. He becomes famous in France for his erudition and conversations about the two cultures and religions. The book was written in the Tanzimat reform period and still remains important today, being regularly reprinted. Mithat's perspective was conservative but not rigid or dogmatic which gives the book a modern appeal.

Contemporary cloth binding with wrappers preserved.

416. Early, most important book on the Uyghur language, 1812

Abhandlung über der Sprache und Schrift der Uighuren. J. v. Klaproth. Berlin, no publisher given, 1812. 96 pp, with three tables two of which folded. 21.2 x 13 cm.

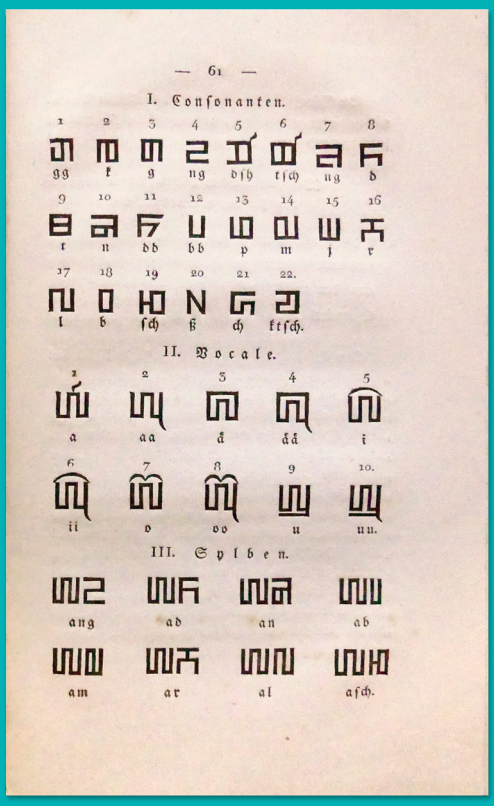
The Uyghurs of East Turkistan/Xinjiang on the western border of China are very much in the news because of well-documented reports of Chinese government persecution of this Muslim people. The featured book, Klaproth's Abhandlung der Sprache und Schrift der Uighuren (Study of the Language and Writing of the Uyghurs), Berlin 1812, is the most important study of the Uyghur language. It has fascinating engraved tables showing the varieties of Uyghur script, which included Arabic, which is the most popular form used today.
The book was written by Julius Klaproth, (1783-1835), a leading German scholar, whose work, Asia Polyglotta, 1823 and 1831, set the foundations of European Oriental language studies. This book on the Uyghur language established for the first time that the language was a Turkic and not a Tungut language, as was postulated by another German Orientalist, Isaac Schmidt. The language today has 8-13 million Uyghur speakers in the Xinjiang area of China and one million in Kazakhstan. Twice, in 1933 and 1944, because of confusion in the government of China, the opportunity was taken to create an independent Republic of East Turkistan. However, the last attempts were extinguished in 1949 through Soviet and Chinese intervention. The independent spirit of the Uyghur people creates a problem for the Communist central government today.


Abhandlung
über die
Sprache und Schrift
der
Uiguren
von
J. v. Klaproth,
correspondirendem Mitgliede der Königlichen Societät der Wissenschaften zu Göttingen.

Aku bime, bi fsere; kumdu bime, dshalu fsere, chibtschan bime elgien feerenn'ge de, adacheme bishire mann'ga.

Mandshuische Ueberf. des Confucius. — Lun-yu Cap. 7.

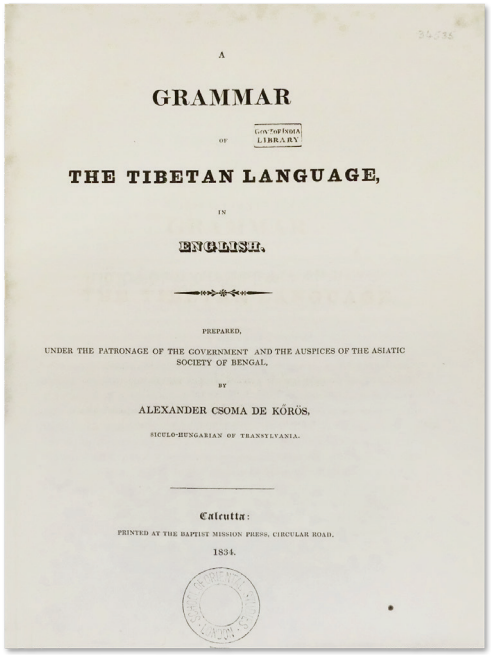
Berlin, 1812.


— 61 —
I. Consonanten.
II. Vocale.
III. Sylben.

Tibetan

417. Csoma de Koros' Grammar of Tibetan, 1834

Grammar of Tibetan. Alexander Csoma de Koros. Calcutta, Baptist Mission Press, 1834. XII pp + 204 pp + 35 pp (tables of specimen writing), 28 x 20.5 cm.


A

GRAMMAR

OF

THE TIBETAN LANGUAGE,

IN

ENGLISH.

PREPARED,

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT AND THE AUSPICES OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BENGAL,

BY

ALEXANDER CSOMA DE KÖRÖS,

SICULO-HUNGARIAN OF TRANSYLVANIA.

Calcutta:

PRINTED AT THE BAPTIST MISSION PRESS, CIRCULAR ROAD.

1834.

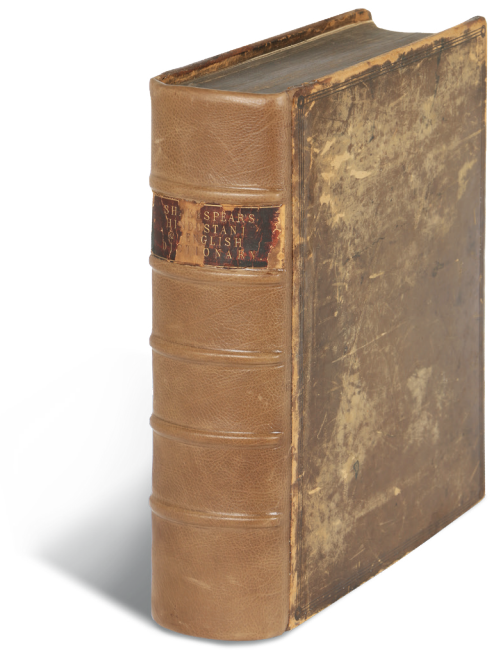
A Grammar of the Tibetan Language in English prepared under the patronage of the Government and the auspices of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Also, it is the much-respected and rare first grammar of the Tibetan language by the Transylvanian Hungarian, Alexander Csoma de Koros. He studied languages at Göttingen and went on foot to India and Tibet in search of the roots of the Hungarian language. After his arrival, he studied Tibetan and in addition to this Grammar, he published a Tibetan-Sanskrit-English dictionary (Calcutta, 1834). On the basis of his contributions to Buddhism, he became the first European to be elevated to sainthood.

Elegant brown modern quarter leather binding. Old Government of India stamp. SOAS London library and withdrawal stamps. Very fine copy.

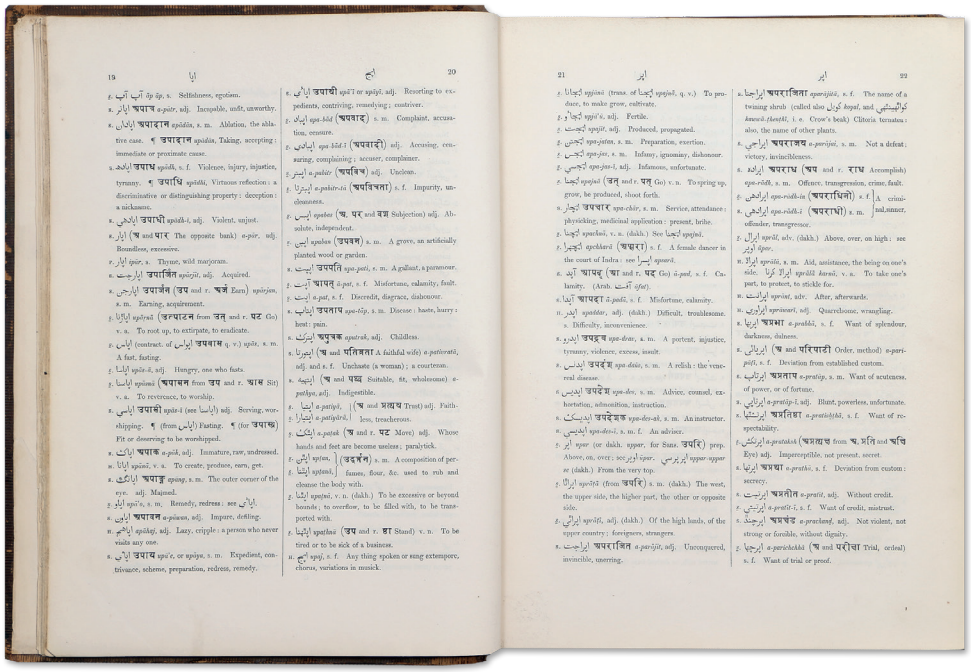
Hindustani

418. Most important 19th century Hindustani dictionary, 1849

Dictionary of Hindustani and English and English and Hindustani, the latter being entirely new. John Shakespear. Fourth edition greatly enlarged. London, printed for the author and published by Pelham Richardson, 1849. (2) ff + X pp + 1120 pp (pages are split into two columns each with a page number in a large part of the book, so page numbering reaches 2241), 28x22 cm.



This is a dictionary of Urdu with Devangari text added. In addition, this contains Urdu words used in Dakhni, a language spoken in Mysore and Hyderabad. The English-Hindustani section had been greatly extended compared to earlier editions. Shakespear was born in Lincolnshire, son of a small



farmer in 1744. Through a clergyman at his school, he met Lord Frances Rawdon-Hastings who sent him to London to Learn Arabic. In 1805, he became a Professor of Arabic at the Royal Military College, and in 1807, Professor of Hindustani (Urdu) at the East India Company College. Shakespear died in 1858. This dictionary is considered a model for all future Urdu dictionaries and has value today.

Original full leather binding re-backed with damaged title label retained. Inside very clean.

419. Grammar of Hindustani for missionaries, 1778

Grammatica Indostana a mais volgar…offerecida aos muitos reverendos Padres Missionarios. Rome, Estamperia da Sagrada Congregacao de Propaganda Fide, 1778. 136 pp + (1) ff, 19.5 x 13 cm.

Grammar of Hindustani published by the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide to support missionary activity in Northern India. The text of the book shows Urdu written with Latin letters, no local writing system is included. This is the first grammar of Urdu in Portuguese.

Decorative patterned paper covers. Clean, but spine worn, 3 cm missing. Some foxing, remains of stamp on title page. Inside very clean.


GRAMATICA
INDOSTANA
A MAIS VULGAR
Que ſe practica no Imperio do gram Mogol
OFFERECIDA
AOS MUITOS REVERENDOS
PADRES MISSIONARIOS
DO DITTO IMPERIO.
EM ROMA MDCCLXX[illegible]II.
Na Eſtamperia da Sagrada Congregaçaõ de Propaganda Fide.
Com todas as licenças dos Superiores.

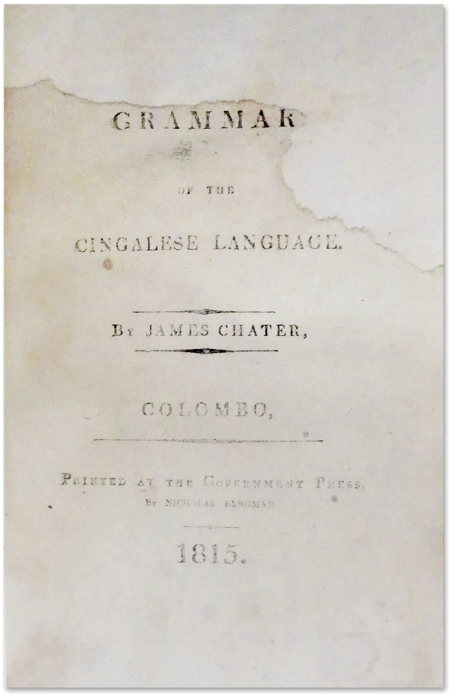
Singhalese

420. First book printed in Ceylon under British rule, 1815

Grammar of the Cingalese Language. John Chater. Colombo, Government Press, 1815.
(5) ff + 141 pp, 22 x 14.5 cm.

The first grammar of the Sinhalese language compiled by an Englishman and the first book printed in Ceylon at the Government Press after the British took over the island from the Dutch. The Press was used primarily for government decrees. This was the first book printed there.

Mid-20th century binding, half-leather. Tear to title page. Pages browned throughout, in rare areas browning is strong. Overall good.


GRAMMAR

OF THE

CINGALESE LANGUAGE.

BY JAMES CHATER,

COLOMBO,

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS,

1815.

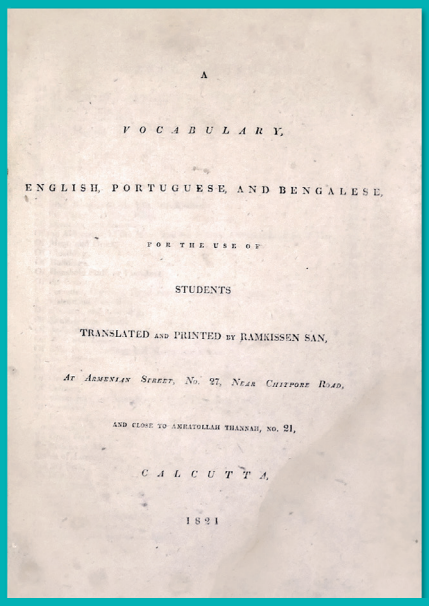
Bengali

421. Early Calcutta language book 1821

A Vocabulary of English, Portuguese and Bengalese, Ramkissen San (compiler and printer). Calcuttal,1821. 132pp, 28.7 x 19.2 cm.

A trilingual lexicon was a learning aid for students and a means to ease communication between Indians and the British and Portuguese who were the principal foreign communities in Calcutta. This city was was major centre of learning and commerce, with Portuguese speaks prominent both commerce and education.

Contemporary full leather binding. Light stain on the first two pages, otherwise little foxing and mostly very clean.


A

VOCABULARY,

ENGLISH, PORTUGUESE, AND BENGALESE,

FOR THE USE OF

STUDENTS

TRANSLATED AND PRINTED BY RAMKISSEN SAN,

AT ARMENIAN STREET, NO. 27, NEAR CHITPORE ROAD,

AND CLOSE TO AMRATOLLAH THANAH, NO. 21,

CALCUTTA,

1821


A VOCABULARY. 45

English.	*Portuguese.*	*Bengalese.*
A Jack,	Os Galhardetes,	Ack Dumeol,
The Streamer,	A Bandéira,	Nessaun, Potackah,
An Anchor.	A Ancora,	Ack Langgor, Nunggor,
The Lanthorn,	A Lanterna,	Lanton, Phanus,
A Pole,	A Vara,	Dhujee,
The Pump,	A Bomba,	Bommah,
The Sounding Line,	O Prúmo,	Doreaur Jollar Gohenw Mapa Rossee,
The Ballast,	O Lastro,	Nellam,
The Compass,	O Compasso de Mareár,	Compass,
The Pilot,	O Piloto,	Arcattee,
The Master,	O Mestre,	Noyah Arcottee,
A Mariner,	O Marinhéiro,	Ack Jahujee Calassee,.
A Passenger,	O Passagéiro,	Ack Chorondar,
A Shipwright,	O Architecto de navios,	Ack Jahauz Bananay, Wollah Borroy, Chootar, Mestry,
A Shipwreck,	O Naufrágio,	Ack Jahauz Marawjoy Dobuy
Provision,	O Bastimento	Khoruack, Russod,
Loading;	A Cargaçam,	Vhoreeay Bojoy Correotay,
Unloading,	A Descarga,	Naboyah Khallee Correetay,
A Contract,	O Contracto,	Chooktee Corraur,
Freight,	O Frete,	Nowol,
A Bill of Lading,	O Conhecimento,	Ack Bojogg,
A Bill of Exchange,	A Letra de Cambio,	Ack Hoondee,
A Policy, or Writing of Insurance,	A Polica ou Escritura de Seguro,	Bemayer Ackraur Namah,
A Correspondent,	O Correspondente,	Pottorardocarroy Carbarree,
A Valuer,	O Valor,	Ack Jachondar,
A Partner,	O Companhéiro,	Ack Bhunggay, Bockradaur,
A Company,	Companhia,	Ack Bhunghee, Bockradaurar Jomeoti,
Custom or Duty,	O Derôito,	Haussel, Daun Joggaut Corr,
Entry,	A Entrada,	Haussel Caron Jenees Neckay Rackay,
The Custom-House,	A Alfangeda,	Pormeet,ponchotteraur,ghorr,
Goods,	As Fazenduz, Géneros,	Jeness, Potró,
Merchandizes,	Mercadorias,	Soudagoree,
Averidge, a Average;	A Avaria,	Damassoy Horradoray,
Money,	O Dinhéiro,	Tockaw Moodrah Utto; Boratickay,

M

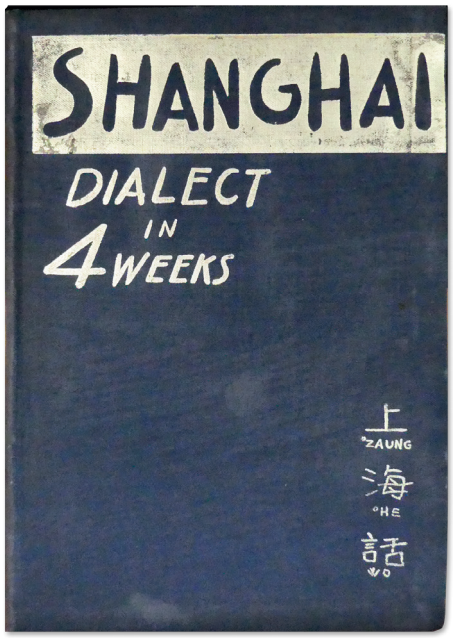
Chinese and Dialects

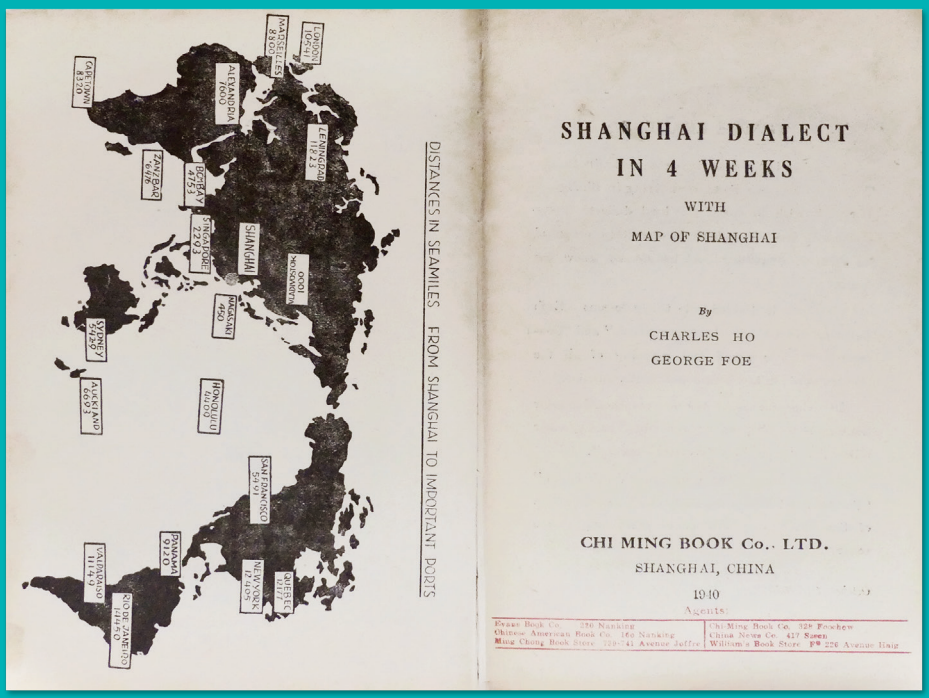
422. Shanghai dialect under Japanese occupation, 1940

Shanghai Dialect in 4 weeks. Charles Ho, George Fo. Shanghai, Chi Ming Book Co., 1940. 1225 pp, 19 x 13 cm.

An introduction to the Shanghai dialect for foreigners issued during the wartime occupation of the city by the Japanese. Shanghai had self-governing American, French, and British concessions which were respected by the Japanese until the start of the Pacific War in 1941. The book was also sold through an agent in Nanking (Nanjing) where the notorious massacre took place in December, 1937. Books on the Shanghai dialect are scarce and this one has been used by modern scholars to compare the evolution of the modern language since then and to note the differences. The rear endpapers of the book display a plan of the city of Shanghai, clearly showing the boundaries of the concessions.

Blue cloth binding with silver embossed title on the front cover. Inside very clean. A very fine copy.

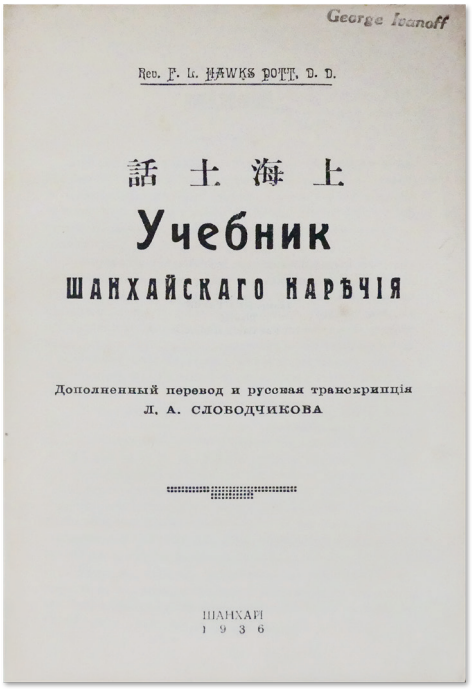




423. Shanghai dialect for White Russian emigres living in the Russian concession, 1936

A Primer of Shanghai Dialect (Russian), Uchebnik Shankhaiskago Narichiya. P.L. Hawks Pott D. D., translated by L. A. Slovodchikov. Shanghai, Tipografila ‚Grafik', 1936. VII pp + 240 pp, 21.5 x 14 cm.

A textbook for the Russian community living in the Russian concession in Shanghai. After the Japanese occupation of Manchuria, Shanghai became the centre for the Russian emigre community. Note that the Russian spelling does not reflect the Soviet reforms but uses the pre-Revolution spelling and the letters abolished by the Bolsheviks. The author of the book, L.A. Slobodchikov, was an engineer and a Chinese scholar, who was a resident of the city.



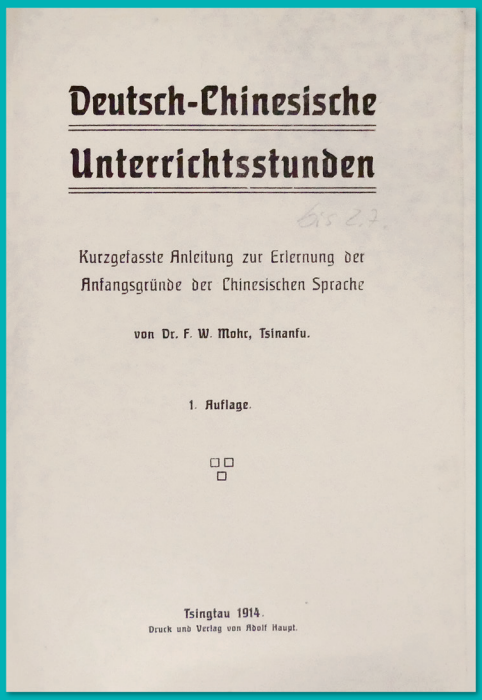
Discrete ownership stamp of George Ivanoff.

424. North Chinese in the German colony of Tsingtau, 1914

German-Chinese lessons, Deutsch-Chinesische Unterrichtsstunden. Dr F. W. Mohr Tsingtau. Druck und Verlag Adolf Haupt, 1914. VIII pp + 122 pp, 23.5 x 16 cm.

A basic introduction to the Northern Chinese dialect spoken in the former German colony of Tsingtau. The book wasa bought it from a bookdealer whose great uncle had worked there. The introduction has a clear colonial tone, saying the book is designed for housewives, civil servants and soldiers who are in Tsingtau on assignment and not for Sinologists or serious students of the language.

Original faded blue cloth binding with some marks and stains. Inside is fresh with minimal foxing. stamp on title page. Inside very clean.



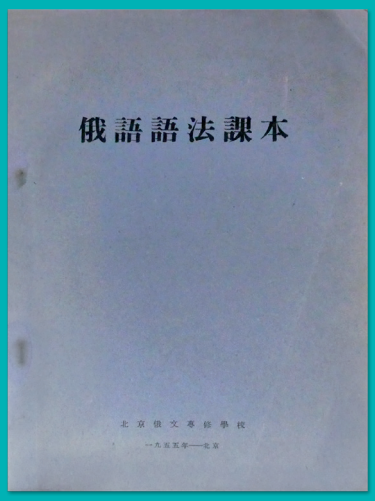
One copy in the BNF in Paris and no other printed copies could be found.

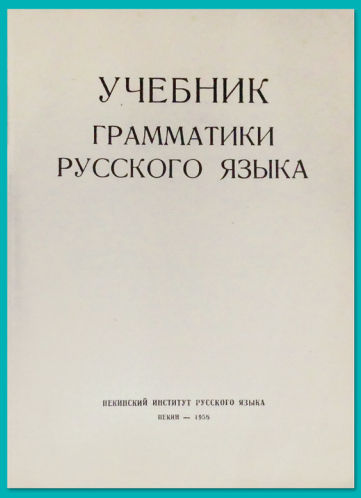
425. Russian for Chinese before the Sino–Soviet split, 1955

Study book for the grammar of the Russian language, Uchebnik grammatiki russkogo yazyka. Beijing, Pekinskii Institut Russkogo jazika (Peking Institute for the Russian language), 1955. 294 pp, 26 x 18.2 cm.

Before 1956, China and the Soviet Union were very closely aligned and the Russian language was widely studied. After Krushchev's denunciation of Stalin in 1956, relations cooled rapidly and worsened as the Soviet Union pursued a policy of peaceful co-existence with the West. Textbooks like this one from 1955 are scarce as most would have been destroyed for fear of showing sympathy towards 'social imperialists'.

Thin blue paper covers with title in Chinese. Some light creasing, otherwise a very fine unused copy.

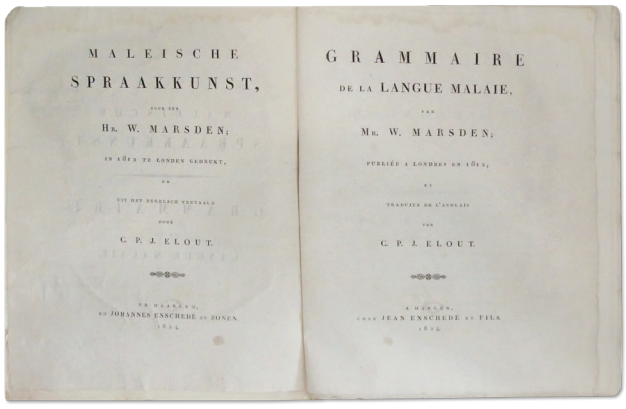




Ex libris label Y.Z. Martchenko.

Malay/Javan/Indonesian

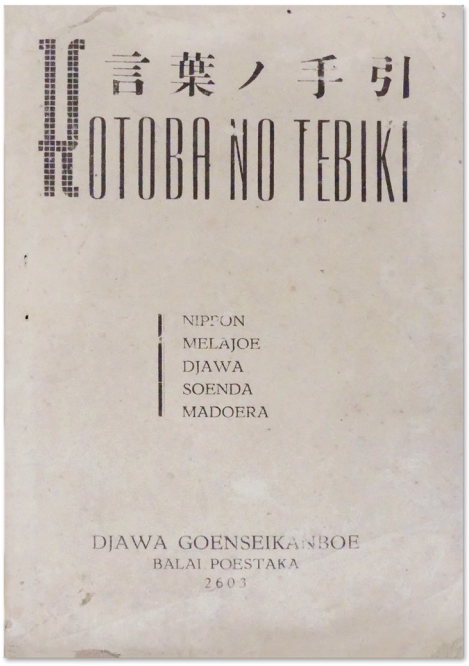
426. First modern grammar of Malay language, 1824



Grammaire de la Langue Malaie/Maleische Spraakkunst. F. W. Marsden, translated from the English by C. P. J. Elout. Haarlem, Johannes Enschede en Zonen, 1824. (2) ff + 95 pp + 344 pp, 30 x 24 cm.

Marsden's Grammar of the Malayan Language was published in London in 1812 and was the first study of the language that is spoken in modern Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia and Brunei. This edition was translated into Dutch and French and was published in the Netherlands. It was important as an aid for colonisers and traders in the Dutch East Indies. At that time French was also an official language of the United Kingdom of the Netherlands as it also incorporated Belgium until 1830. The date of publication, 1824, was also the year of the Anglo-Dutch Treaty, which defined their respective colonial interests. The language in the book is Classical Malay, written in Arabic script, which reflects the importance of Islam. However, by the beginning of the 20th century, Latin script was firmly established.

Very clean and uncut copy. Publisher's boards with spine splitting but firmly attached.



427. Japanese Occupation of Dutch East Indies in WWII, 1943

Wordlist of Japanese-Javan and other local languages, Kotoa No Tebiki. Djawa Goenseikanbee Balaii Poestala (Japanese Military Executive, Java), 2603 (1943). 200 pp, 13.9 x 9 cm.

Wordlist published by Japanese occupation authorities in the Dutch East Indies to facilitate communication with the local population. Languages covered: Japanese, Malay, Javanese, Soenda, Madoera.

Small cream paper-covered book with little signs of wear inside. Covers are scuffed.

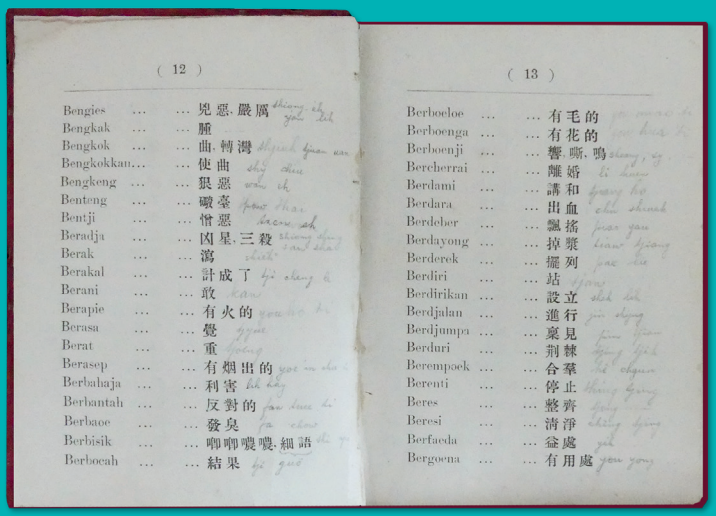
428. Word list for communication with Chinese labourers in the Dutch East Indes, 1919

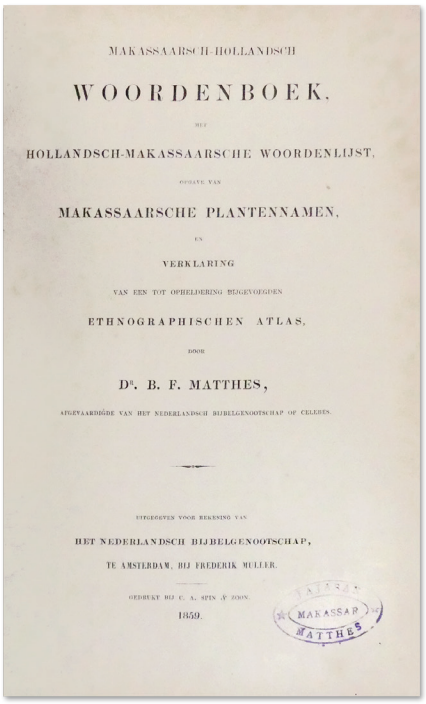
Hoe Boe Tjie Tian Boekoe Bahasa Malaijoe Disalin Bahasa China. Chun Yu Ho. Shanghai, Chung Hwa Book Co., 1919. 131 pp, 13.5 x 9.5 cm.

Word list aimed at those who worked with Chinese plantation workers in the Dutch East Indies. The pencil notes next to the Chinese characters in the text enable us to identify the dialect in which the book is prepared. The characters remain the same in Chinese but the pronunciation is different according to the dialect. The text notes enable us to dedect the Hokkien dialect.

Red textile binding with signs of wear. Interior very clean, but with several pencil notes on pronunciation which helps us today to detect the dialect.






MAKASSAARSCH-HOLLANDSCH

WOORDENBOEK,

HOLLANDSCH-MAKASSAARSCHE WOORDENLIJST,

MAKASSAARSCHE PLANTENNAMEN,

VERKLARING

ETHNOGRAPHISCHEN ATLAS,

Dr. B. F. MATTHES,

HET NEDERLANDSCH BIJBELGENOOTSCHAP,

TE AMSTERDAM, BIJ FREDERIK MULLER.

1859.

MAKASSAR

MATTHES

Matthes' personal copy.
Stamp in book: Jajasan Mattes Makassar.

429. Important Macassar–Dutch Dictionary, 1859

Macassar-Dutch Dictionary with Dutch Macassar list of words, Makassaarsch-Hollandsch Woordenboek met Hollandsch-Makassaarsch Woordenlijst. Dr B. F. Matthes, representative of the Netherlands Bible Society on the Celebes. Amsterdam, Het Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap, Frederik Muller, 1859.
8 pp + 953 pp, 26.2 x 17.3 cm.

The first dictionary of the Macassar language, spoken in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia). Dr. Mattes was a missionary and this vast work shows the importance of church missionaries in recording indigenous languages. I purchased this book from Indonesia.

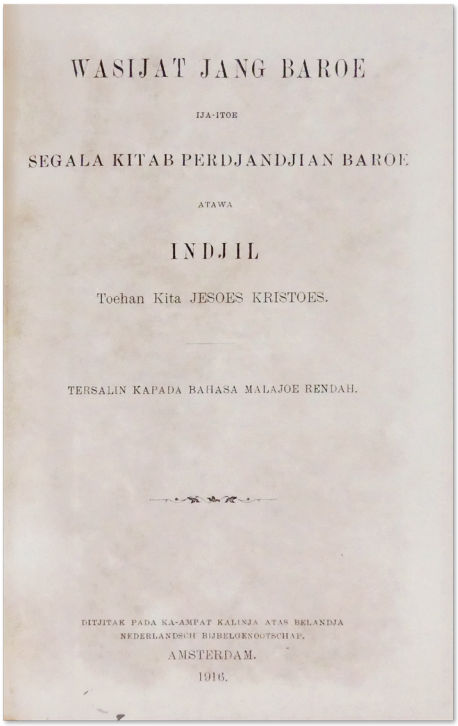
Black cloth, worn at edges and small splitting on spine. Covers show signs of aging. Inside very clean.

430. Gospels in Malay, 1916

The Gospels (Bahasa Malayan), Kitab Indjil. Wasijat jang baroe, ija itoe segala kitab perdijandjian baroe, atawa Indjil Toehan kita Jesoes Kristoes: Tersalin kapada bahasa Malojoe Rendah. Amsterdam, Nederlandsch Bijbelgenootschap, 1916. 572 pp, 21 x 13.8 cm.

The Gospels translated into Bahasa Malay, which was the literary language of the Dutch East Indies until it was replaced by Bahasa Indonesian, which is similar. The term Bahasa Indonesian as a distinct language emerged in the 1920s and was promoted during the Japanese occupation when the use of Dutch was banned. Indonesian was enshrined as the national language in the 1945 Independence Constitution. Indonesian and Malay have common roots but there are differences in their spelling , as they both now use the Latin alphabet and not Arabic, and Malay is English-influenced and Indonesian Dutch-influenced.

Original decorative cloth binding with gilt title on spine. Signs of wear, with spine split on both sides but not detached.


WASIJAT JANG BAROE

IJA-ITOE

SEGALA KITAB PERDJANDJIAN BAROE

ATAWA

INDJIL

Toehan Kita JESOES KRISTOES.

TERSALIN KAPADA BAHASA MALAJOE RENDAH.

DITJITAK PADA KA-AMPAT KALINJA ATAS BELANDJA NEDERLANDSCH BIJBELGENOOTSCHAP,

AMSTERDAM.

1916.

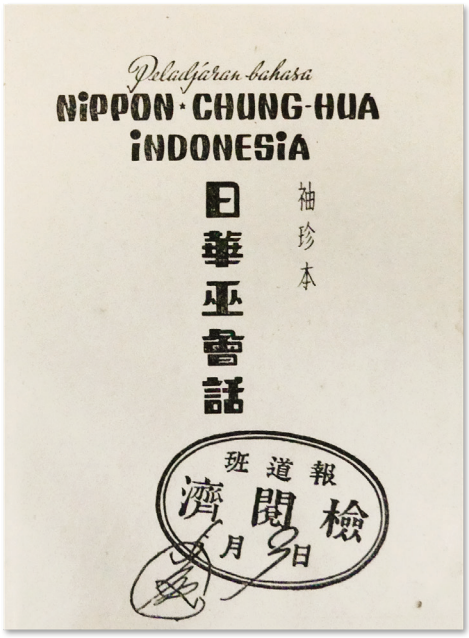
There were many editions of the Bible published by the Netherlands Bible Society. One copy of this edition was found at Cornell University Library.

431. Trilingual dictionary issued by the Japanese Occupation Authorities

Nippon-Chung-Hua-Indonesia, written and edited by Kwang Yang. (7) ff + 280 pp + (5) ff, 15 x 10.5 cm.

Dictionary published by the Japanese occupation forces in Indonesia that covers Japanese, Chung Hua (literary Chinese) and Indonesian. It covers the three main languages of the Japanese wartime Empire.

Original cloth covers. Signs of wear to binding which is loose but all pages are firmly bound. The book has been stored privately in a tropical climate. Good copy.



A relic from the Japanese Occupation.

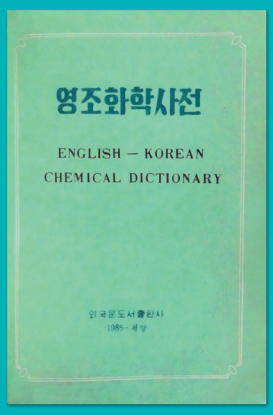
Korean (North)

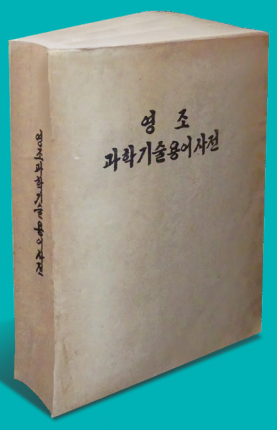
432. Three dictionaries with ideological content, 1970–80s

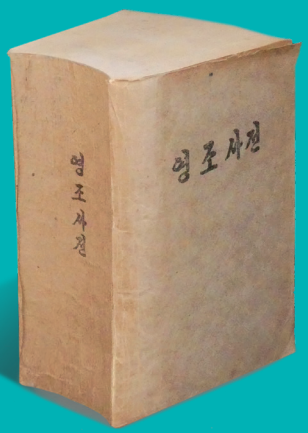
Three dictionaries from the 1970s and 1980s published in Pyongyang. a) English-Korean Dictionary, Kim Il Sung University, English Literature Course. Pyongyang, Foreign Language Education Publishing, 1975 (1988). 1556 pp, 18.5 x 12 cm. b) English-Korean Dictionary of Scientific and Technical Terms, University of Kimchaek, Technology Second Foreign Language Course. Pyongyang, Foreign Book Publishing Company, 1977 (1987). 1007 pp, 26 x 18.2 cm. c) English-Korean Chemical Dictionary. Pyongyang, Foreign Book Publishing Company, 1985. 828 pp, 18.1 x 13.1 cm.

It is rare to find publications from North Korea. These were acquired from a Hungarian scientist who was working in Pyonyang in the 1980s. Although they are all for language and technical studies, the dictionaries all have a strong ideological element. The introduction to the English-Korean Dictionary states: 'The editorial group made every effort to ensure that this (dictionary project) established the Party's monolithic ideological system, was consistent with the great revolutionary ideology of our beloved leader Kim Il-sung-Juche ideology and ensured that the principles of socialist pedagogy were implemented'.

a) Bound in very simple thin light brown paper covers with the title printed on the front cover and spine in Korean only. The front cover is partially detached. Otherwise condition fine. b) Similar binding and title script. Paper covers firmly attached. Fine. c) Firm orange and brown thin boards. Signs of normal usage. Interior very fine.







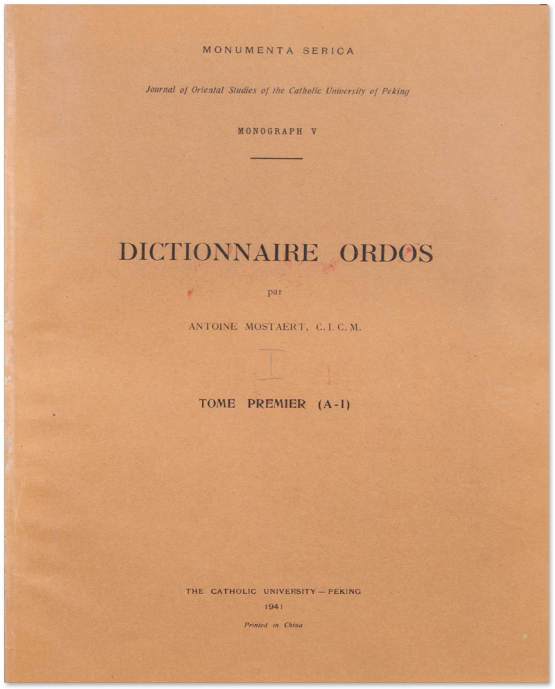
Mongolian (Inner Mongolia)

433. First dictionary of Ordos Mongolian, 1941/2

Dictionary of the Odrus dialect of Mongolian, Dictionnaire Ordos. Antoine Mostaert. Peking, Catholic University, 1941/2. 3 volumes. Vol 1, A-I: XII pp + (1) p errata + 390 pp; Vol 2, J-Z: (1) p errata + 391-767 pp; Vol 3: (2) ff + 768-950 pp + (1) ff. Volume 1 has three loose corrigenda slips and Volume 2, 1 slip. 30.8 x 34.4 cm.

First and definitive dictionary of the Ordos dialect of Mongolian spoken in Inner Mongolia, which was and is part of China. This is monograph V of the Journal of Oriental Studies of the University of Peking. Antoine Mostaert (1881-1971) was a Belgian Roman Catholic missionary and a member of the Belgian C.I.C.M Missionaries.

Original red cloth binding. Light wear to spine edges. Front paper covers preserved.


MONUMENTA SERICA

Journal of Oriental Studies of the Catholic University of Peking

MONOGRAPH V

DICTIONNAIRE ORDOS

par

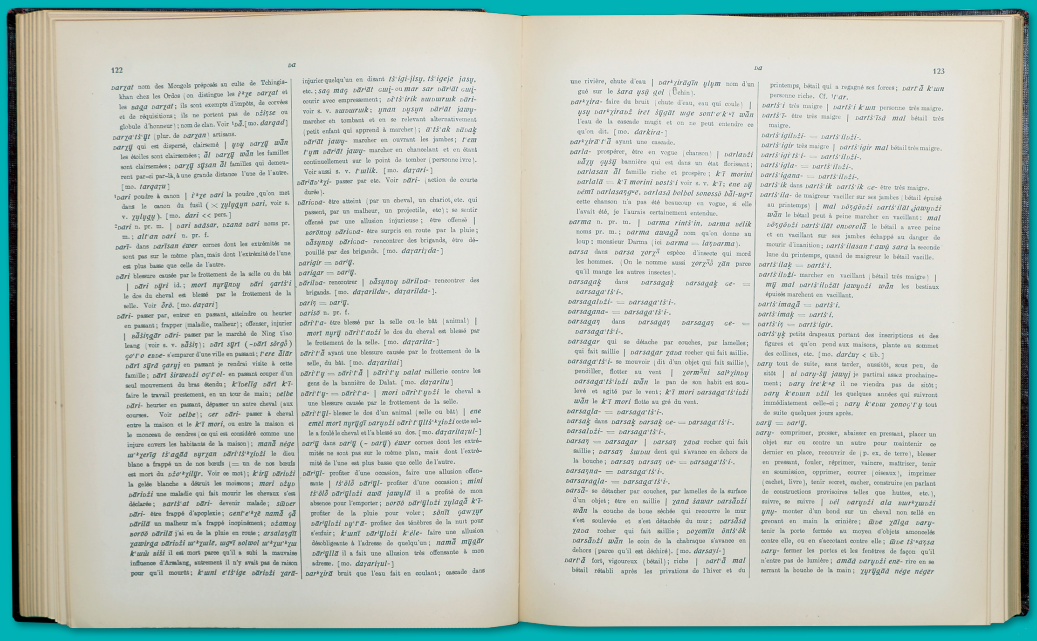
ANTOINE MOSTAERT, C. I. C. M.

TOME PREMIER (A-I)

THE CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY — PEKING

1941

Printed in China




אלף-בית
הצִיּוּרִים
מֵאֵת
זְאֵב רַבָּא
הַחֲרוּזִים
מֵאֵת
לֶרֶא בַּיְטָנִים
בְּצַלְאֵל - יְרוּשָׁלַיִם
הוֹצָאַת
«הַסֵּפֶר»
ה'תרפג

Hebrew and Yiddish

The rich Jewish culture and history of Eastern Europe are reflected in the language books published in the region. Yiddish was widely spoken and produced its own literature and translations. During the interwar period, books were written to prepare Jews who wanted to emigrate to Eretz Israel/Palestine.

Highlights

- New Testament in Yiddish, Frankfurt Oder, 1700
- Finely illustrated Yiddish reading book, Czernowitz, 1921
- Artistic Zionist Hebrew Alphabet, Berlin, 1923
- New Testament in Syriac, 1621

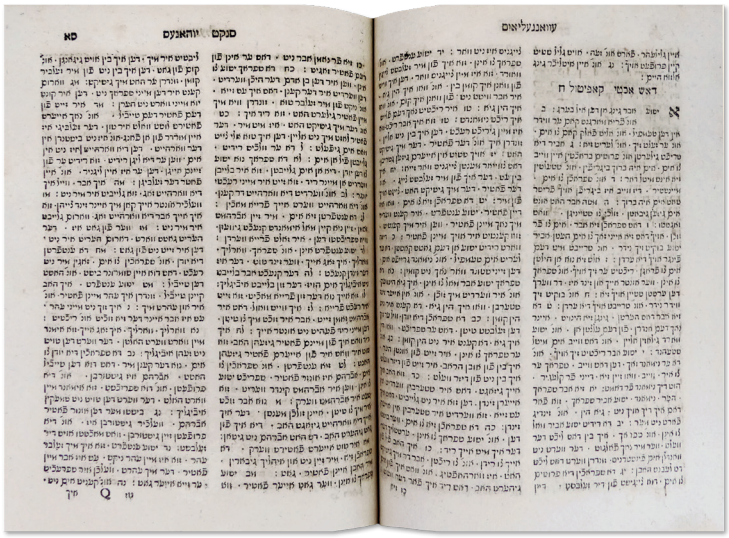
434. Translation of the New Testament into Yiddish, 1700

New Testament in Yiddish, Novum Testamentum Hebreo-Teutonicum. Christian Moller. Frankfurt an der Oder, Michael Gottschalk, 1700. (1) ff + (151) ff + 2 pp, 21 x 16.5 cm.

This is the first complete translation of the New Testament into Yiddish (or German-Hebrew, as it was known). Previously, in 1540 and 1592, parts had been translated but not the entire text. The motive of the translation was the 'friendly' conversion of Jews to Christianity. Luther had propagated this approach and all translations were based on the Luther Bible.

Original full leather covers. Spine replaced and title in modern gilt lettering. Inside very lightly foxed. Fine copy.


ספר
חברית חדשה
כהוים מן תלמידי ישוע הנצרי :
כרישטיאן מילער
hoc eſt
NOVUM TESTAMENTUM
Hebræo - Teutonicum operà
M. CHRISTIANI MOLLERI,
Paſt. Eccleſ. Sandov. deſcriptum.
Francofurti ad Oderam
Sumptibus Michaelis Gottſchalckii, Anno 1700.

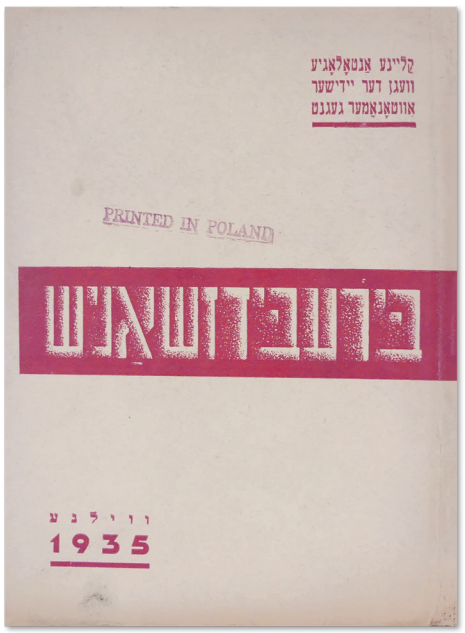


435. Birobidzhan Jewish Autonomous Region of the USSR, 1935

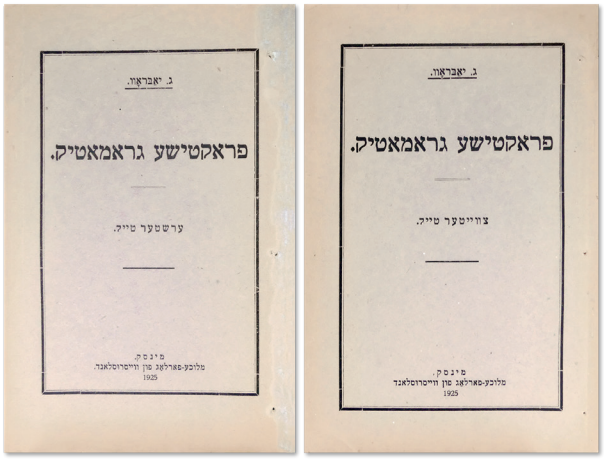
Anthology about Jewish Autonomous Region, Birebidzshanish: Kleine Antologye vegan der yiddisher Avtonomer Gegnt. D. Zalbefert. Vilnius (Poland), G. Kieckno, 1935. 132 pp, 18 x 13 cm.

Birobidzhan was founded in 1931 and became the centre of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast in 1934. The initial approval for the project was given by the Politburo in 1928. Although the project of the Jewish homeland on the Trans-Siberian Railway near the Chinese border attracted immigrants from within the Soviet Union and beyond (Poland, USA, Argentina), it was not a success. There was not enough connection between the area and Jewish culture to inspire migrants to create one. Many were there for reasons other than the creation of a Jewish homeland and that was also not the government's first priority. The Jewish homeland still exists, with Yiddish as its official language, but it is more an historic relic with very few Jews actually living there. The book contains literary pieces about the region.

Original decorated paper covers. Interior fine.


קליינע אנטאלאגיע
ווענג דער יידישער
אוטאנאמער געגנט
PRINTED IN POLAND
בירובידזשאנ
1935

436. Scarce Yiddish Grammar, Minsk, 1925



Yiddish Grammar, Praktische Grammatik. Gershon Yabrev. Minsk, Meluche Farlag fun Veysrusland, 1925. Two volumes. Vol 1: 74 pp; Vol 2: 90 pp, 23 x 15 cm.

Rare first edition of this Yiddish grammar. Second and third editions published in 1926/27.

Original paper covers.

437. Finely illustrated Yiddish reading book, Czernowitz, 1921

Yiddish reading book for schools, Aleph-Bet. Elias Shteynbarg, illustrated by Arthur Kolnig and Rubin Zelikawits, cover design by Kolnig. Czernowitz, Kolter Verlag (für Rumänien, Bukovina and Transylvania), 1921. 146 pp, 20.6 x 17 cm.

A book of songs, stories and rhymes for children written by the great Yiddish writer of fables, Elias Shteynbarg (1880-1932). He was born in Moldavia where he was the director of Yiddish and Hebrew schools. In 1919, Shteynbarg moved to Czernowitz which was then part of Austrian Bukovina, but by 1921 had become part of Romania. This rare and beautifully illustrated book is a testament to the multi-ethnic communities that existed in Eastern Europe before the Second World War and also to the strength and importance of Jewish culture in Bukovina. Shteynbarg was a prominent representative of Romanian and Bukovinan Jewish culture and his work was familiar to the young Paul Celan, the Jewish-German writer who emigrated to Germany from Romania after the Second World War. Shteynbarg eventually emigrated to Brazil in 1928, where he ended his days.

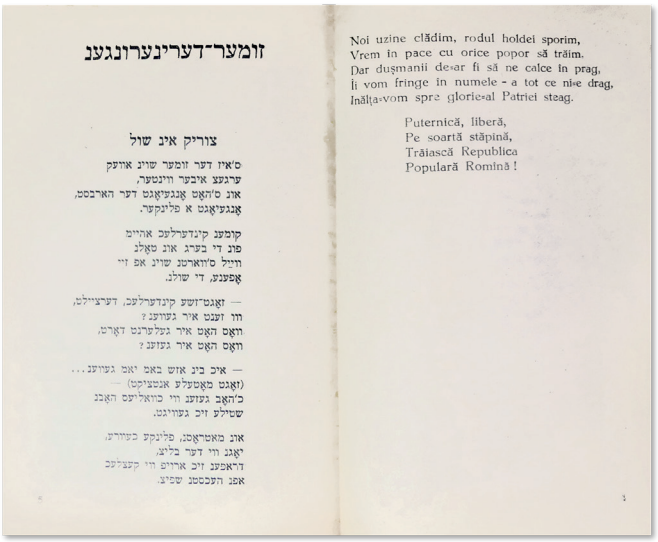
Original paper cover affixed to marble boards. Interior very clean. Fine copy.





438. Yiddish Reader for Romanian-Yiddish medium schools, 1956




זומער־דערינערונגען

צוריק אין שול

ס'איז דער זומער שוין אויסק
ערגעץ אידער וינטער,
אוּן ס'האָט אָנגעפֿאַנגט דער הארבסט,
אָנגעפֿאַנגט א פלינקער.

קומען קינדערלעך אהיים
פֿון די בערג אוּן טאָלן
וויזיל ס'וואַרטן שוין אַפֿ זיי
אָפּענע, די שולן.

— זאָגט־זשע קינדערלעך, דערציילט,
וווּ זענט איר געווען?
וואָס האָט איר געלערנט דאָרט,
וואָס האָט איר געזען?

— איך בין אויש באַוּ יאָר געווען...
(זאָגט מאָסטעלע אַנטוּלקע)
כ'האָב געזען וויּ כוואַליעס האָבן
שטילע זיך געווארפֿן.

אוּן מאַטאַלע, פֿלינקע בעסטע,
יאָגן וויּ דער בליץ
דראָפּען זיך אַרויס וויּ קעגלעך
אפֿ הפּסטן שפּיץ.

Noi uzine clădim, rodul holdei sporim,
Vrem în pace cu orice popor să trăim.
Dar dușmanii de-ar fi să ne calce în prag,
Îi vom frînge în numele - a tot ce-i e drag.
Înălța-vom spre gloriea-al Patriei steag.

Puternică, liberă,
Pe soartă stăpînă,
Trăiască Republica
Populară Română!

Romanian Yiddish School Reading Book. Bucharest, Herta Donnenfeld, 1956. 134 pp, 20 x 13 cm.

A very unusual book, approved by the Ministry of Education of Romania, designed to be used in Yiddish medium schools in Romania in the IVth class. The book was prepared in the Communist period, although it emphasises Romanian culture (Eminescu, Balcescu and the National Anthem) more than socialist values. In 1939, there were 800,000 Yiddish speakers in Romania, half of whom perished in the war. Most of the rest emigrated so today there are less than one thousand in the country. It is likely that this Yiddish textbook was produced for purely political rather than practical purposes, as only 2,000 copies were printed. That is a very low number for a school book. It is likely that the Government wanted to show that they were supporting minority cultures, so the publication had a rather decorative political quality. In the same vein, a Hungarian Autonomous Region existed at the time, which had no powers but, again, served propaganda purposes.

Original decorated paper covers. Very fine condition. Unused.

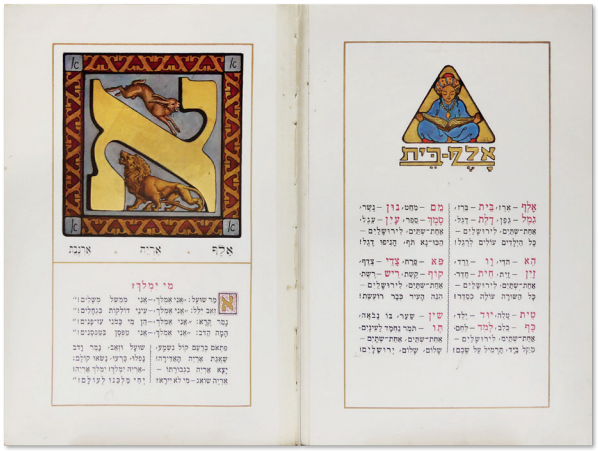


439. Beautifully illustrated Zionist book of the Hebrew Alphabet, 1923

Alphabet Poems, Aleph-Bet. Levin Kipnis, illustrations by Za'ev Raban. Berlin, Verlag ‚Hasefer' S.D. Salzmann, 1923. (30) ff, 25 x 17.5 cm.

A beautiful depiction of the letters of the Hebrew alphabet. Each letter had a short verse with a strong Zionist message encouraging emigration to Palestine. Raban was a student of the Tel Aviv Bezalel Art School, which opened in 1906 and became a source of early Jewish Art Nouveau.

Original boards, with some light staining. Book binding slightly loose but no pages are detached.



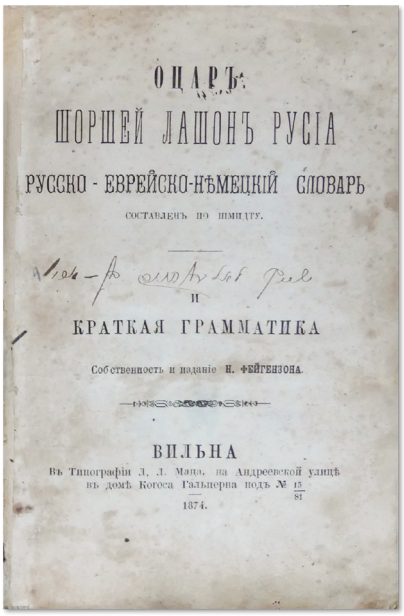


440. Russian for Yiddish speakers, Vilnius, 1874

Russian Yiddish Dictionary and Short Grammar, Shorshei Lashon Rusia Russko-Evreisko-Nimetskii Slovar i Kratkaya Grammatika. Vilnius, N.Feigenson, L.L. Matsa, 1874. 70 pp, 20.5 x 13.5 cm.

Vilnius was the major centre of Yiddish culture and study during the Russian Empire and during the period of independence between the wars. The city had a Yiddish University.

Contemporary cloth binding. Signs of wear. Binding slightly loose.



441. Rare modern introduction to Ladino spoken in Moldova

Sefardskii (evreiskii-ispanskii) Jazik (Sephardic (Hebrew-Spanish) Language, M.A. Gabinskii. Kishinev, 1992. 184 pp, 19.4 x 13 cm, Copies printed 2,000.

Scarce modern introduction to the Ladino language spoken by the Jews of Moldova, most of whom have since emigrated. The explanatory text is in Russian and the Ladino is written in Latin letters. A very unusual book on this little-known language spoken by Jews of the Mediterannean region. It is based strongly on Spanish and is often written with Hebrew letters. It is similar in concept to Yiddish which is effectively a German dialect.

Modern paperback.



442. Prison notes of Julius Futchik murdered by the Gestapo, Moscow, 1948 in Yiddish.

Moscow 1948. 17.3 x 13 cm. Copies printed 5,000.

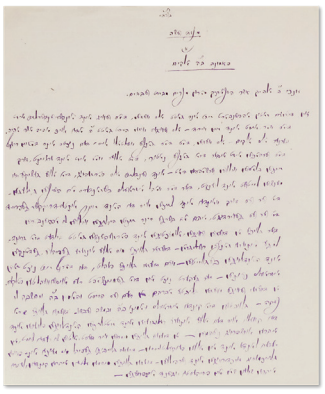
A 1948 Yiddish translation of Julis Fučik's Notes from the Gallows, a classic text of Communist martyrdom that was translated into 90 languages. Fučik was a Czech resistance fighter who was executed by the Gestapo, aged 40 in Berlin. He was sentenced to death by the notorious Nazi judge Roland Freißler. The book tells of Fučik's time in prison and the methods he employed to stay strong under interrogation, tips which were used by later generations of communist political prisoners. Fučik wrote notes on small pieces of paper which were smuggled out of prison and edited into book form by his widow. The publisher of this Yiddish translation was Der Emes, a Yiddish publishing house established in Moscow in 1920. This was one of its last publications as it closed down in 1948, the year of publication. 5,000 copies were printed, very few of which survive. I was surprised to learn that Bucharest still has a street named after Julius Fučik.



443. Rabbinical study book on Jewish laws, Belarus, 1807

Comments on Sfer Mitzvot HaGadol (13th Century Code of Jewish Law of Moses ben Jacob of Courcy). Ammude Schlomo. Kopys (in the Vitebsk Region of Belarus), 1807. 34 x 22 cm.

The book contains the comments of 16th century writer Ammude Schlomo on a 13th century Jewish legal text. It was a book that was made for rabbis and printed on good quality paper. In the book I also found a hand-written sermon in Yiddish. Around this time a number of small Jewish printers started up in Poland/ Lithuania but they were subject to strict control and censorship by the authorities. On the title page of this book we can find the seal of Tsar Alexander I and the approval of the censor. Although this book was printed in the small Shetl of Kopys, books from here are not rare as they provided Torahs and Talmuds for the Jewish population of the area. This book is exceptional as it was published for scholarly use. Kopys was also the centre of a group within the Chabad Hassidic movement called Kopust. Founded in 1866, there are still members of this group living near Jerusalem.







Original card binding, with damage to spine and the covers. Interior very fine and unstained.



444. Ivrit for Romanian emigrants to Palestine, 1938

Manual of Ivrit Language, Haiviri Manual de Limba Ebraică. I. Iacubov. Bucharest, Editura Netzivuth Bethar b'Romania, 1938.

A manual of instruction in Ivrit for Romanians wishing to emigrate to Palestine. Interestingly, the lessons are written in Romanian and German, as well as Ivrit, suggesting many Jews in Romania had German as their first language

Original decorative paper covers. Fine copy.

445. Translation of The Book of Chronicles into German, with the German text written in Hebrew Letters

Book of Chronicles of the Tanakh, Yehudah Ben Ze'ev, translated into German by Moses Mendelssohn. Second expanded edition, Schmid and Busch, Vienna, 1841. 21.5 x 3.5 cm, 422 pp (211 numbered in Hebrew and 211 in Latin).

The first edition of this translation was printed in 1818. It is a curious experiment in aimed at teaching High German to Orthodox Jews of Galicia and Bukovina some of whom only knew Yiddish, which was written in Hebrew script. The idea was to present a parellel text in German of one of the important religious works and so give easier access to the German language. The translation is based on an edition of the Book of Chronicles with commentary by Yehudah Ben Lev Ze'ev, a Galician doctor and author of one of the first modern Hebrew grammars. Mendelssohn's translation of the Jewish texts spanned several volumes and this is the fifteenth in this reprinted edition (in the first 1818 publication it was volume 18). I recently saw a translation of the Torah from the same series published it St.Petersburg in 1852. In order to reach the wider Jewish populations of the Russian Empire it was republished in Vilnius and Warsaw, both important centres of Yiddish culture.

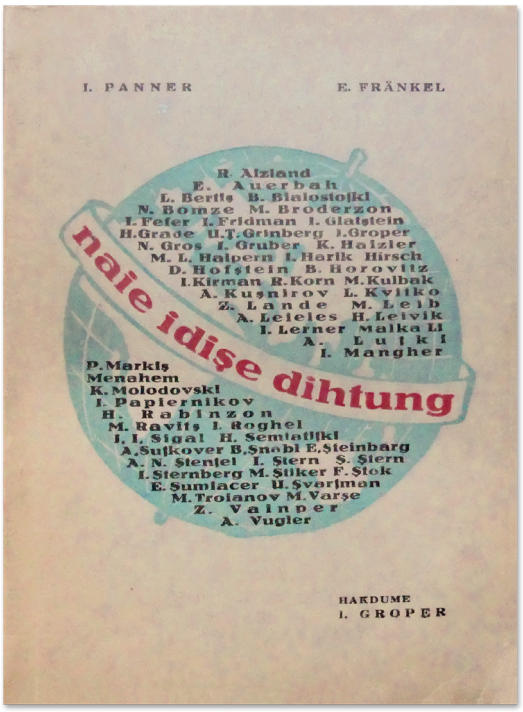
It is very interesting to see how a religious text is used to bridge the cultural gap between the secular German-speaking world and the closed communities of Yiddish-speaking Jews. The work attracted the criticism of Orthodox rabbis who interpreted the publication as sacreligious and copies were even burned.





446. Rare anthology of new Yiddish poetry, Romania, 1945

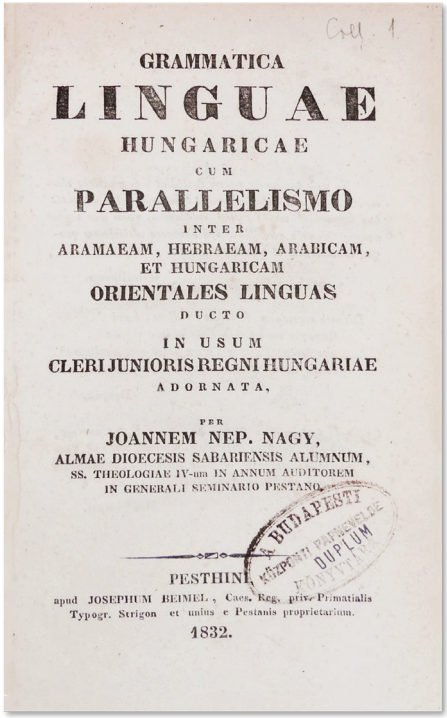
Antolologie fin der naie idise dihtung (Anthology of New Yiddish Poetry), I. Panner and E. Fränkel. Iasi, Farlag Idiser Kultur Kraiz, ‚I.L. Peretz', 1945. 112 pp, 18 x 13 cm.



A rare book of Yiddish poetry published in Iasi, Romania just after the War in 1945. It is entitled 'New Yiddish Poetry' and reflects the Diaspora and Holocaust with works from Romanian, Bessarabian or Galician writers who had moved to the US, Canada, Erez-Israel (the Palestine Mandate) or London. Examples are E. Auerbah born 1892 in Beltz (Balți), living in America, I. Glatstein born 1896 Lublin, living in New York. Some still lived in Eastern Europe. I. Gruber was in Czernovitz and R. Korn, born in Poldiski, 1898, was living in Poland. Others like Hirsch, about whom little is known died in the Vilnius Ghetto uprising.
Unusually, the book is written with a Latin and not Hebrew script. The purpose was to make the poems more widely accessible. In addition in the transliteration Romanian letters and sounds were used to bring the text even closer to Romanian readers.
I found a reference to one other copy and book dealers in Romania have never seen one offered for sale.

447. Hungarian studies of Biblical Hebrew and the relationship between Hungarian and Biblical Hebrew, 1832/1856

Three Hungarian texts on Biblical Hebrew bound together: a) Grammatica Lingua Hungaricae cum Parllelismo inter Arameam, Hebraeam, Arabicam, et Hungaricam orientales linguas..in usum cleri junioris regni Hungariae Per Johannem. Johann Nepomuk Nagy. Pest, Joseph Beimel, 1832. (9) ff + (190) ff. b) Parallelismus inter Linguas orientales Aramaeam, Hebraeam, et Arabicam cum Hungarica Per Johannem. Johann Nepomuk Nagy. Pest, Joseph Beimel, 1832. 52 pp. c) A héber nyelv elemi tankönyve. Dr Ballagi Mor. Prague, Ferdinand Eggenberg, 1856. VIII pp + 196 pp, 21 x 13 cm.


GRAMMATICA
LINGUAE
HUNGARICAE
CUM
PARALLELISMO
INTER
ARAMAEAM, HEBRAEAM, ARABICAM,
ET HUNGARICAM
ORIENTALES LINGUAS
DUCTO
IN USUM
CLERI JUNIORIS REGNI HUNGARIAE
ADORNATA,
PER
JOANNEM NEP. NAGY,
ALMAE DIOECESIS SABARIENSIS ALUMNUM,
SS. THEOLOGIAE IV-um IN ANNUM AUDITOREM
IN GENERALI SEMINARIO PESTANO.
PESTHINI,
apud JOSEPHUM BEIMEL, Caes. Reg. priv. Primatialis
Typogr. Strigon et unius e Pestanis proprietarium.
1832.

The first two books deal with a recurring theme in Hungarian: the mystery of the origins of the language. There are several books in the library that deal with this topic. Although it is generally accepted that Hungarian is a Finno-Ugric language, there are those that see Turkic, Semitic, Greek or even Egyptian roots. These two books explore the relations between Hungarian and Semitic languages. The third volume is a grammar of Biblical Hebrew, written by the linguist Mor Ballagi who also wrote a Hungarian and German dictionary. It is rare and curiously was published in Prague, which is unusual for a Hungarian book.

Contemporary olive-green quarter leather binding with black boards. Decorative spine. Fine condition.

448. Hungarian 19th Century poetry in Hebrew

Two small booklets: 1) Mivchar Sire Hagar, Szemelvenyek Hires Magyar Koltok Muveibol (Highlights from the works of Hungarian poets), translated into Hebrew by Samuel Fischer. M.Kohn, Miskolc, 1887. 56 pp, 19.2 x 12 cm; 2) Hebraische Gedichte (Hebrew Poems), Lazar Rapaport. S. Katzberg, Budapest, (c. 1900). 64 pp, 20.5 x 11.5 cm.

These two rare books of Hebrew poetry published in Hungary in 1887 and around 1900. The book with the yellow cover is a selection of Hungarian poetry, including Petöfi and Kisfaludy translated into Hebrew by Samuel Fischer (1847-1917). The book was published in 1887 by M. Kohn in Miskolc, where Fischer was a teacher in the Jewish community. The other book contains original poetry written in Hebrew by Eliezer (Lazar) Rapaport of Bartfeld (Bartfa/Bardejov), a town in present-day Slovakia with a history of publishing.
What is fascinating about these books is that they are non-religious works in Hebrew. I was not aware of a Hebrew literary tradition before the 20th century. A language expert friend from Israel helped me understand this. She explained that that modern Hebrew is just an evolution of the classic language, with no hugely fundamental differences and that there had been a continuous literary tradition in Hebrew throughout history.







S. Ignacio de Loyola, Fundador de la Compañia de Jesus.

Indigenous Languages of Africa, the Americas, and Eskimo

Church missionaries were primarily responsible for the first recordings of indigenous languages in Africa and the Americas. In the case of North-East Russian Eskimo and Greenlandic, civilian authorities took the lead, particularly in the Soviet Union, where the study of all national languages within the USSR was a matter of political importance.

Highlights

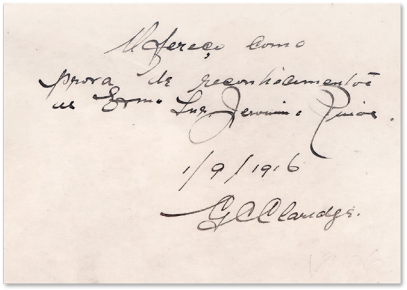
- Early various grammars of indigenous languages from Portuguese Africa, from 1859-1940.
- Aid for Spanish missionaries in Mexico in Nahuatl language, 1759
- A collection of the first books on the Navajo language signed by the author and gifted to Cardinal Spellman of New York. Nine volumes 1926-1951.
- First book printed in Greenland, signed by the printer, 1865.

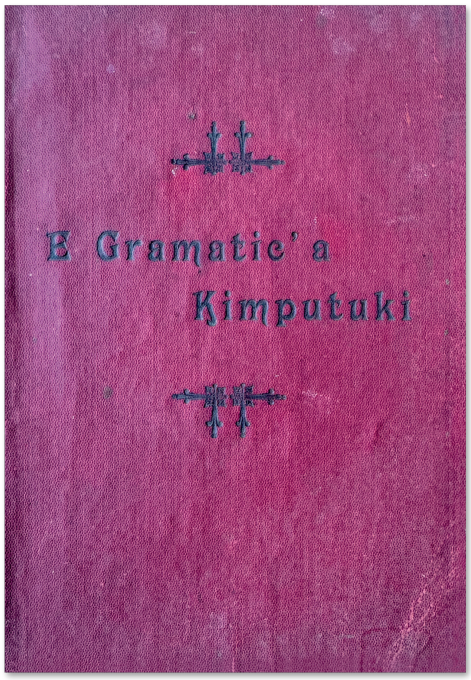
Africa

449. Grammar of Kimputuki/Congo, 1916

E Gramatic'a a Kimputuki. G. Cyril Claridge. San Salvador (Portuguese Congo), Baptist Missionary Society, 1916.
71 pp, 18 x 12 cm.

The Portuguese Congo is the former name of the present-day Cabinda Province of Angola. This is a very oil-rich area separated from the rest of Angola by a narrow strip of the former Belgian Congo. There has been unrest there in the past with groups pushing to create an independent state. The book was printed by the Baptist Missionary in the Belgian Congo and is signed and dedicated by the author.





Excellent condition, firm and tight in a flexible red cloth binding.

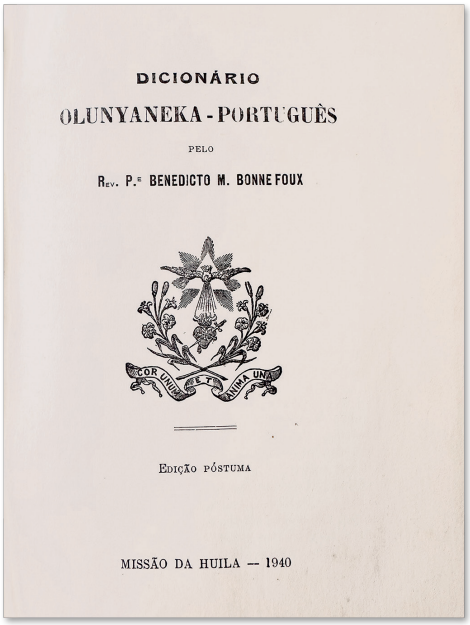
450. Olyunyaneka–Portuguese Dictionary, 1941

Dicionário Olunyaneka-Português. Benedicto M. Bonnefoux. Missao de Huila, Tipografia da Missao, 1941. VIII pp + (1) ff + 206 pp, 22 x 15 cm.

Olyunyaneka is spoken by the people of Huila and Gambos in south-west Angola. The title page indicates that the book was published after the author's death.

Very fine in quarter cloth and cream decorative boards.



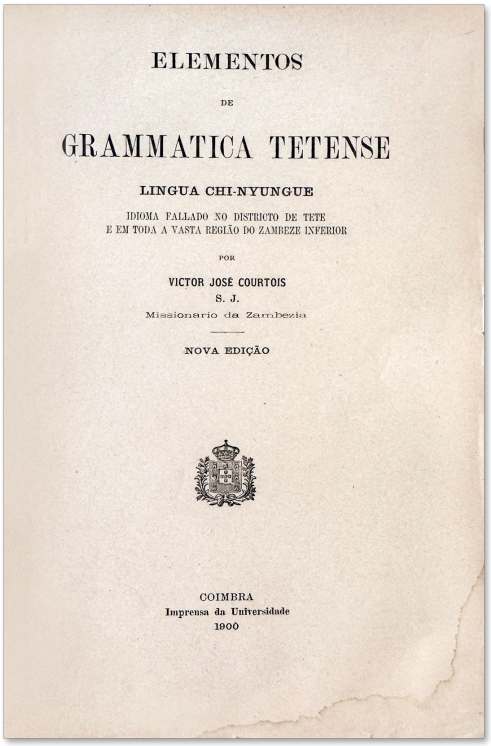


451. Grammar of Tetense, 1900

Elementos de Grammatica Tetense. Lingua Chi-Nyungue. Victor Jose Coutois. S. J. Coimbra, Impresa de Universidade, 1900. XII pp + 231 pp, 23 x 14.5 cm.

Tetense is spoken in the lower Zambezi region. This is the second edition of the standard work on the language, there having been no more modern work written since. As with many indigenous languages this grammar was written by a missionary, in this case a Jesuit. We owe it to them that we have detailed knowledge of so many languages, some of which are now extinct.

Cream plain paper covers, slight water stain. Interior very clean. Slight damage to the upper spine. Very fine copy.


ELEMENTOS

DE

GRAMMATICA TETENSE

LINGUA CHI-NYUNGUE

IDIOMA FALLADO NO DISTRICTO DE TETE
E EM TODA A VASTA REGIÃO DO ZAMBEZE INFERIOR

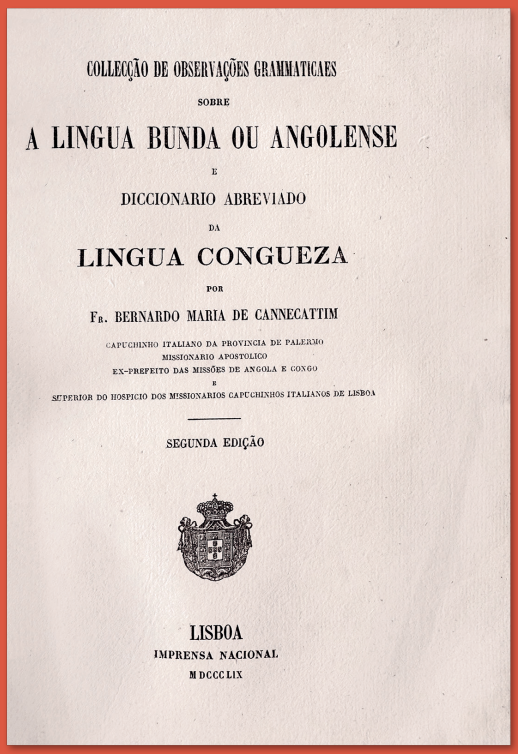
POR

VICTOR JOSÉ COURTOIS
S. J.
Missionario da Zambezia

NOVA EDIÇÃO

COIMBRA
Imprensa da Universidade
1900

452. Bunda and Congueza of Angola, 1859


COLLECÇÃO DE OBSERVAÇÕES GRAMMATICAES

SOBRE

A LINGUA BUNDA OU ANGOLENSE

E

DICCIONARIO ABREVIADO

DA

LINGUA CONGUEZA

POR

Fr. BERNARDO MARIA DE CANNECATTIM

CAPUCHINHO ITALIANO DA PROVINCIA DE PALERMO
MISSIONARIO APOSTOLICO
EX-PREFEITO DAS MISSÕES DE ANGOLA E CONGO
E
SUPERIOR DO HOSPICIO DOS MISSIONARIOS CAPUCHINHOS ITALIANOS DE LISBOA

SEGUNDA EDIÇÃO

LISBOA
IMPRENSA NACIONAL
M DCCC LIX

Collection of Observations on the Bunda or Angolan language together with a short Dictionary, Collectao de Observacoes grammaticas sobre a lingua Bunda ou Angolense e Dicionario abreviado. Fr. Bernardo Maria Cannecattim. Second edition (first 1805). Lisboa, Impresa Nacional, MDCCCLIX (1859). XVII pp + 174 pp, 22.8 x 16 cm.

Second edition of the most important and first work on the Bunda language of Angola. The author was a Capuchin monk from Palermo and Prefect of the missions in Angola and Congo. In his preface, he notes the importance of knowing the language to propagate the teachings of the Catholic Church. The publication of the first edition of the grammar followed the major success of Cannecattim's Dictionary of Bunda. Bunda is a Bantu language and this is one of the first grammars to present a language from that group.

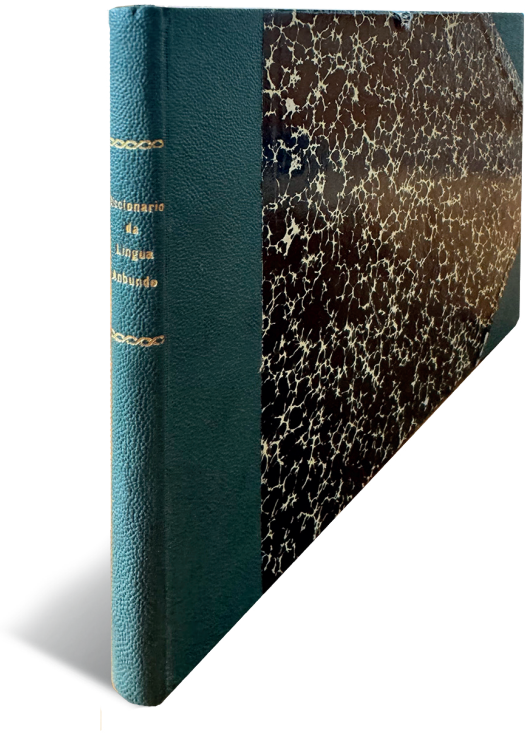
The book is in very fine condition with original light blue blind publisher paper wrappers. Very little dust staining. The pages are uncut, printed on velin paper.

453. Neat manuscript dictionary of Anbundo, circa 1840

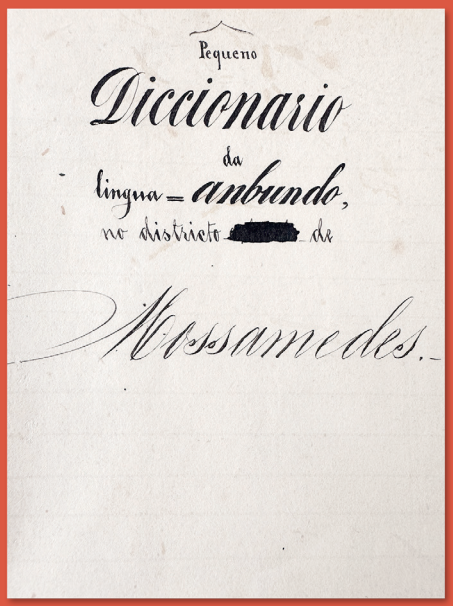
Pequeno dicionario de lingua Anbundo no districto de Mossamedes. Anonymous. Manuscript (circa 1840). 59 pp, 21.3 x 16 cm.

Mossamedes (Mocamedes in modern Angola) was first established by the Portuguese in 1840 and was named after the Portuguese Governor-General of Angola, Baron Mossamedes. It developed into an important port and is located in the south of the country near Namibia. The dictionary is very neatly written and is in two parts: a short Portuguese-Abundo wordlist only covering the letters A-I and six pages of interesting and famous place names with an explanation of their meaning in Portuguese. The place names have interesting meanings, for example, Guipola means 'a cold fresh or humid place' and Macalla means 'an abandoned place deserted by animals'. Curiously, the book appears complete as it is with the list of place names following the letter 'i'.

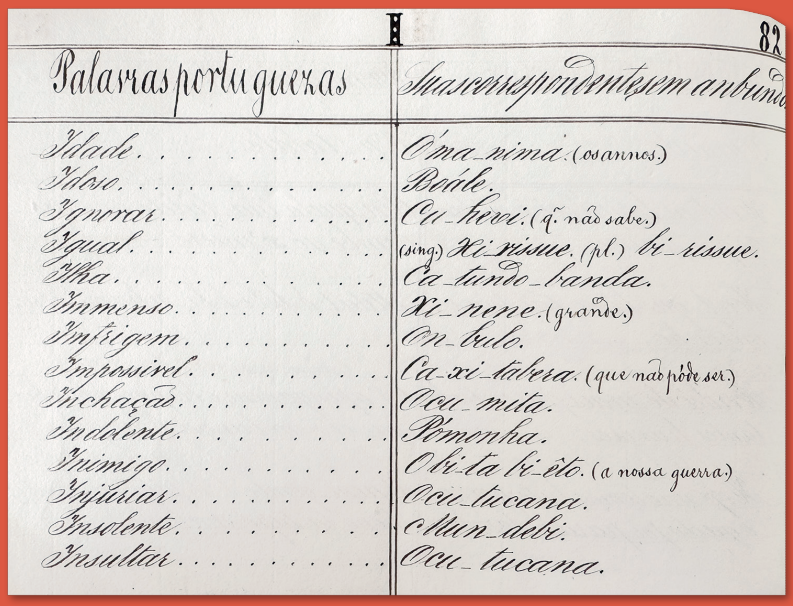
An elegant mid-20th century green half-leather binding. Very clean interior.



Ex libris Maria de Conceicao Van Zeller Pereira Palha Gil de Borja e Menezes.

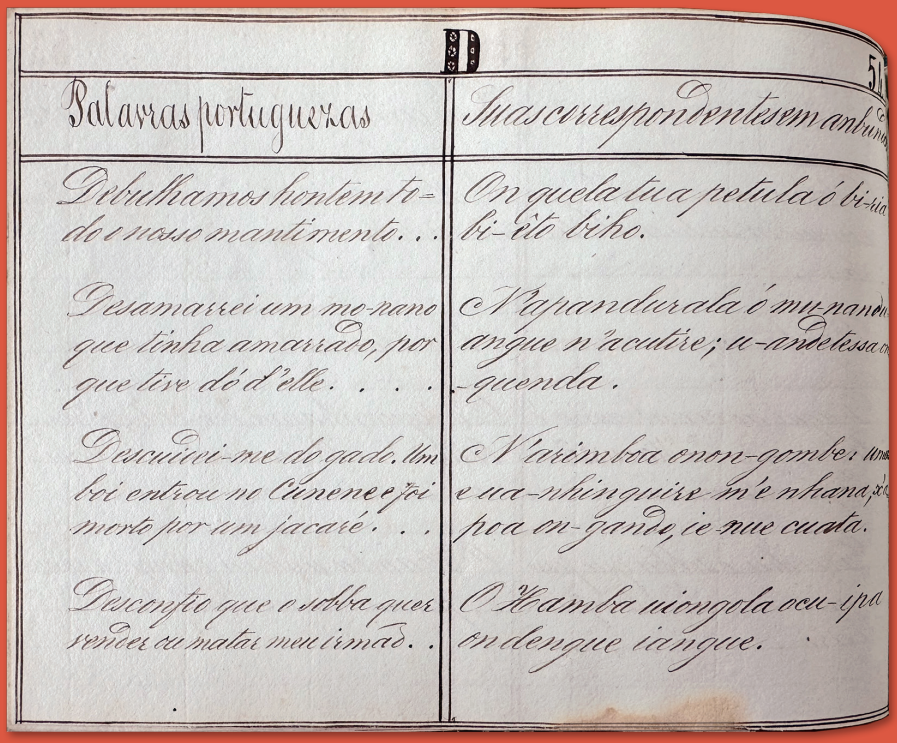


Pequeno
Diccionario
da
lingua = anbundo,
no districto [redacted] de
Mossamedes.



I 82

Palavras portuguezas	Suas correspondentes em anbundo
Idade	Óma_nima. (os annos.)
Idoso	Boále.
Ignorar	Cu_hevi. (q. não sabe.)
Igual	(sing.) Xi_rissue. (pl.) bi_rissue.
Ilha	Ca_tundo_banda.
Immenso	Xi_nene. (grande.)
Imfrigem	On_bulo.
Impossivel	Ca_xi_tabera. (que não póde ser.)
Inchação	Ocu_mita.
Indolente	Pómonha.
Inimigo	O bi_ta bi_êto. (a nossa guerra.)
Injuriar	Ocu_tucana.
Insolente	Mun_debi.
Insultar	Ocu_tucana.

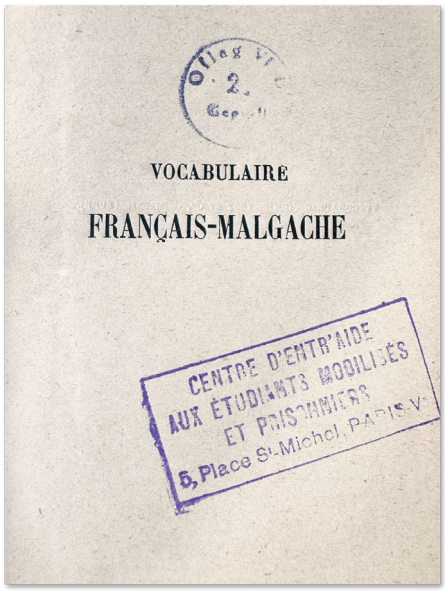


Palavras portuguezas	Suas correspondentes em anbuma
Debulhamos hontem todo o nosso mantimento. . .	On quela tua petula ó bi-ria bi-êto biho.
Desamarrei um mo-nano que tinha amarrado, por que tive dó d'elle. . . .	N'apandurala ó mu-nandu angue n'acutire; u-andetessa on-quenda.
Descuidei-me do gado. Um boi entrou no Cunene e foi morto por um jacaré. . .	N'arimboa onon-gombe: uma e ua-nhinguire m'e nhana, xa poa on-gando, ie-nue cuata.
Desconfio que o sobba quer vender ou matar meu irmão. .	O Hamba uiongola ocu-ipa ondengue iangue.

454. Dictionary and Short Grammar of Malagasy (Madagascar) with German POW camp library stamp, 1924

This book is interesting as it comes from the library of a POW camp for French officers near Münster, called Oflag VI D. The front loose flyleaf has the name in ink of 'Cne (Capitaine) Johnson 8086c Oflag VI D'. Research shows that the cultural life in this camp was very lively. It had a library of over 16,000 books and a theatrical society that put on more than 400 plays. There is a second stamp in the book which shows it was provided to the camp by the 'Centre d'Entraide aux Etudiants Mobilises et Prisoniers', an educational charity for mobilised and imprisoned students.

Original blue publisher's cloth.
Slight bumping, otherwise fine.



Vocabulaire Français-Malgaches. R. P. Malzac. Paris, Societe des Editions Geographiques, Maritimes et Coloniales, 1924. XIV pp (grammar) + 456 pp, 15.4 x 11 cm.

Americas

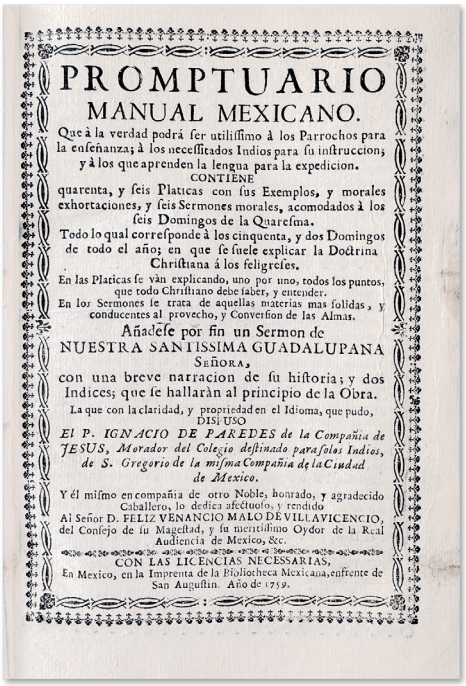
Nahuatl Mexico

455. Aid for missionaries to convert indigenous population to Catholicism, 1759

Promptuario Manual Mexicano. Que la verdad podrá ser utilísimo para la enseñanza… Ignacio Padres. Mexico, Imprenta Biblioteca Mexicana, 1759. (44) pp (including engraved frontispiece) + 380 pp + XC pp, 21 x 15 cm.

The author, Ignacio Padres, was an expert in the Nahuatl Mexican language. He also wrote various grammars and language books but this was his principal work. It is an aid for priests working in remote areas in converting indigenous Mexicans to Catholicism. The book has an introduction and a dedication to Malo de Villavicencio, who was oidor (a judge) of the Real Audiencia de Mexico (Royal High Court of Mexico). It also has 46 model conversations on religious topics and six sermons all in Nahuatl. At the end there is a longer sermon dedicated to the Virgin Guadelupe, together with her story. The frontispiece shows Saint Ignacio standing on a globe supported by four figures: two representing Spanish monarchs and two native Mexicans.

Contemporary vellum binding, restored. Inside very clean.

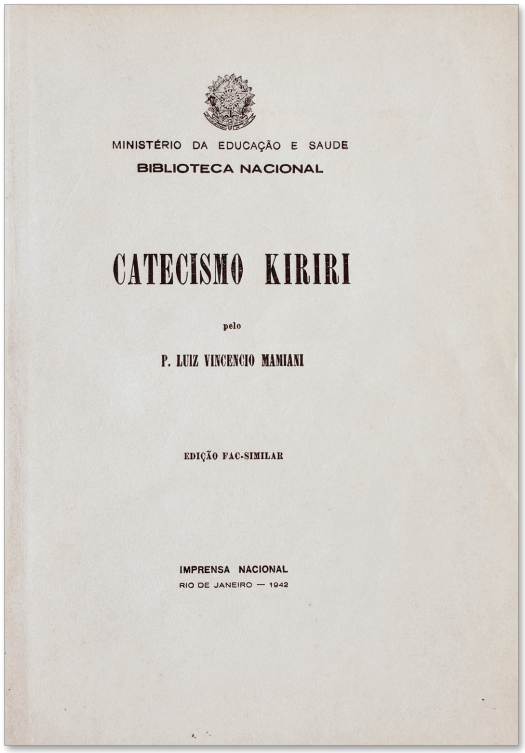

PROMPTUARIO
MANUAL MEXICANO.
Que à la verdad podrá ſer utiliſſimo à los Parrochos para la enſeñanza; à los neceſſitados Indios para ſu inſtruccion; y à los que aprenden la lengua para la expedicion.
CONTIENE
quarenta, y ſeis Platicas con ſus Exemplos, y morales exhortaciones, y ſeis Sermones morales, acomodados à los ſeis Domingos de la Quareſma.
Todo lo qual correſponde à los cincuenta, y dos Domingos de todo el año; en que ſe ſuele explicar la Doctrina Chriſtiana à los feligreſes.
En las Platicas ſe và explicando, uno por uno, todos los puntos, que todo Chriſtiano debe ſaber, y entender.
En los Sermones ſe trata de aquellas materias mas ſolidas, y conducentes al provecho, y Converſion de las Almas.
Añadeſe por fin un Sermon de
NUESTRA SANTISSIMA GUADALUPANA
Señora,
con una breve narracion de ſu hiſtoria; y dos Indices; que ſe hallaràn al principio de la Obra.
La que con la claridad, y propriedad en el Idioma, que pudo,
DISPUSO
El P. IGNACIO DE PAREDES de la Compañia de JESUS, Morador del Colegio deſtinado para ſolos Indios, de S. Gregorio de la miſma Compañia de la Ciudad de Mexico.
Y él miſmo en compañia de otro Noble, honrado, y agradecido Caballero, lo dedica afectuoſo, y rendido
Al Señor D. FELIZ VENANCIO MALO DE VILLAVICENCIO, del Conſejo de ſu Mageſtad, y ſu meritiſſimo Oydor de la Real Audiencia de Mexico, &c.
CON LAS LICENCIAS NECESSARIAS,
En Mexico, en la Imprenta de la Bibliotheca Mexicana, enfrente de San Auguſtin. Año de 1759.





Kiriri (extinct language of Brazil)

456. A facsimile of one of the only texts in the extinct Kiriri language, 1942


MINISTÉRIO DA EDUCAÇÃO E SAUDE
BIBLIOTECA NACIONAL

CATECISMO KIRIRI

pelo

P. LUIZ VINCENCIO MAMIANI

EDIÇÃO FAC-SIMILAR

IMPRENSA NACIONAL
RIO DE JANEIRO — 1942

Catecismo Kiriri. P. Luiz Vincenzio Mamiani. Rio de Janeiro, Imprensa Nacional, 1942. XXIX pp + (16) ff + 236 pp, 19.3 x 14.2 cm.

Padre Luiz Vincenzio Mamiani was a Jesuit priest born in Pessaro, Italy and after finishing his studies was sent as a missionary to Brazil to work among the Quiriris. He returned to Europe in 1701 and died in Rome in 1730. Mamiana wrote two books on the Kiriri language: a grammar, which was reproduced in facsimile in 1877, and this Catechism. At the time of the first facsimile project it had already been planned to publish the Catechism, but no original copy could be found. The Brazilian National Library did not possess a copy and it was not until the 1930s that a copy was found in Rome in the Jesuit library. The language became extinct during the course of the 20th century and now Kiriri speak only Portuguese.

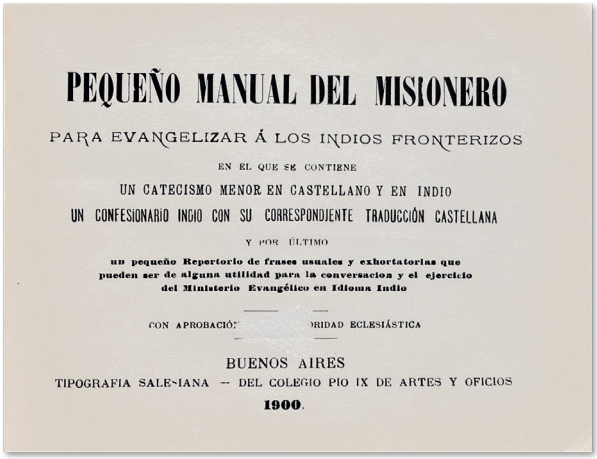
Original paper wrappers. Uncut. Very fine condition.

457. Conversation manual to aid missionaries in Patagonia (Spanish/Mapuzungun), 1900

Small manual for Missionaries for the purpose of converting frontier Indians, Pequeño Manual de Misionero para evangelizar a los indos fronterizos. (Pablo Savino). Buenos Aires, Tipografia Sale-Ana, 1900. 156 pp, 14.5 x 11.4 cm.

The area of Patagonia was only incorporated into Argentina after a war between 1879-1884. The main indigenous language spoken there was Mapuzungun. The prominent missionary, Domenico Milanesio, was convinced that the only way to convert the indigenous population effectively was by using their own language. Milanesio wrote a number of books, this one, however is not written by him, but in his tradition, by Pablo Savino, and the short dictionary at the end of the book by Padre Salesiano. The priests were all Lazarists, of the Order of St. Lazare, founded in Paris. The first edition of this book appeared in 1876.

Original black mottled cloth cover with gold lettering: 'Manuel del Misionero'. Very fine. One word scratched out on title page.


PEQUEÑO MANUAL DEL MISIONERO

PARA EVANGELIZAR Á LOS INDIOS FRONTERIZOS

EN EL QUE SE CONTIENE

UN CATECISMO MENOR EN CASTELLANO Y EN INDIO

UN CONFESIONARIO INDIO CON SU CORRESPONDIENTE TRADUCCIÓN CASTELLANA

Y POR ÚLTIMO

un pequeño Repertorio de frases usuales y exhortatorias que pueden ser de alguna utilidad para la conversacion y el ejercicio del Ministerio Evangélico en Idioma Indio

CON APROBACIÓ[illegible]ORIDAD ECLESIÁSTICA

BUENOS AIRES

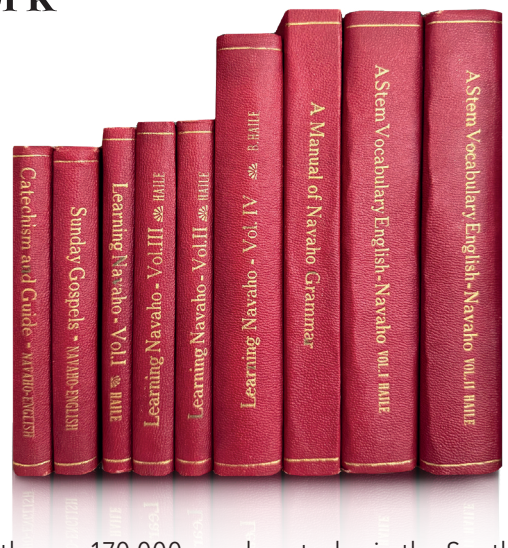
TIPOGRAFIA SALESIANA — DEL COLEGIO PIO IX DE ARTES Y OFICIOS

1900.

Provenance: a Hungarian collection with the ex libris Czupor affixed opposite the title page.

Navajo (Southwest USA)

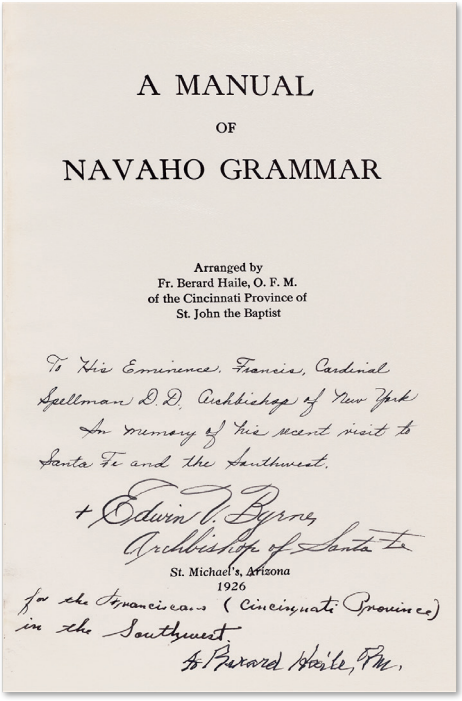
458. First comprehensive study of the Navajo Indian language with dedications to Cardinal Francis Spellmann, Archbishop of New York



Collection of five titles by the Navajo (Navaho) pioneer Berard Haile.
1) A Stem Vocabulary English-Navaho. St. Michaels, Arizona, St. Michaels Press, 1951. Two volumes, Vol 1: XII pp + (1) ff + 340 pp + (1) ff; Vol 2: XLVI pp + (1) ff + 327 pp. 23.3 x 16.1 cm.
2) A Manual of Navaho Grammar. St. Michaels, Arizona, 1926. XI pp + 324 pp, 23.4 x 15.6 cm.
3) Catechism and Guide Navaho-English. St. Michaels, Arizona, St. Michaels Press, 1937. 176 pp + (2) ff, 16.5 x 11.6 cm.
4) Sunday Gospels Navaho-English. St. Michaels, Arizona, St. Michaels Press, 1938. 254 pp, 16.6 x 11.7 cm.
5) Learning Navaho. Four Volumes. St. Michaels, Arizona, St. Michaels Press, 1941-48. Vol 1: 1941, VIII pp + 184 pp, 17.5 x 13.5 cm; Vol 2: 1942, VII pp + 224 pp, 17.8 x 13 cm; Vol 3: 1947, V pp + 166 pp, 18 x 14.1 cm; Vol 4: VIII pp + 296 pp.

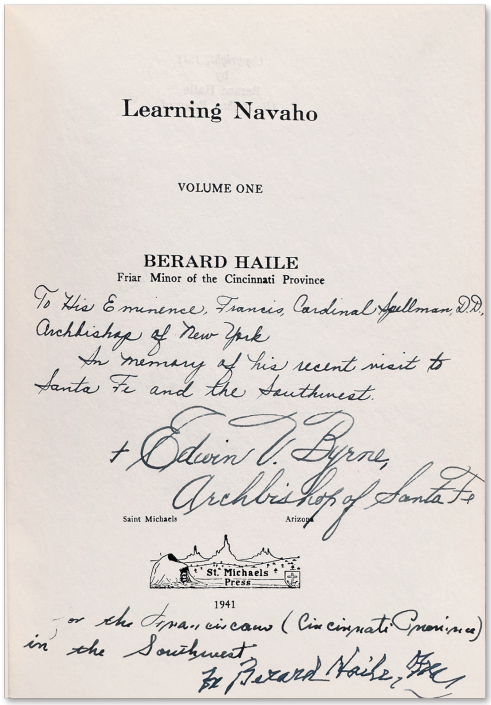
Navajo is the most widely spoken of Native American languages, with over 170,000 speakers today in the Southwest of the US, mainly in Arizona and New Mexico. One of the most important figures in the recording of the written language was the Franciscan monk, Berard Haile (1874-1961) who worked from 1901 to 1954 at the St. Michaels Navajo Mission in Arizona. He was an anthropologist and linguist and wrote books on language and folklore. Haile also developed the 60 letter Navajo alphabet which is still used today. All the books bear two dedications, the first from Haile to the Cincinnati Province of the Franciscans and the second from Edwin V Byrne, Bishop of Santa Fe to Cardinal Spellman. Spellman visited the Southwest in the early 1960s and received these books as a gift from Byrne. Spellmann was perhaps the most influential Catholic cleric of the last Century, being friends with President Roosevelt and Pope Pius XII. Byrne was a more controversial figure known for his very conservative views. He banished bikinis in beauty pageants for Catholic girls and denounced high-school 'necking' as pagan.

All volumes are uniformly bound in bright red cardboard with gold lettering on the spine.


A MANUAL
OF
NAVAHO GRAMMAR

Arranged by
Fr. Berard Haile, O. F. M.
of the Cincinnati Province of
St. John the Baptist

To His Eminence, Francis, Cardinal
Spellman D.D. Archbishop of New York
In memory of his recent visit to
Santa Fe and the Southwest.
+ Edwin V. Byrne
Archbishop of Santa Fe
St. Michael's, Arizona
1926
for the Franciscans (Cincinnati Province)
in the Southwest
Fr Berard Haile, OFM.


Learning Navaho

VOLUME ONE

BERARD HAILE
Friar Minor of the Cincinnati Province

To His Eminence, Francis, Cardinal Spellman, D.D.
Archbishop of New York
In memory of his recent visit to
Santa Fe and the Southwest
+ Edwin V. Byrne
Archbishop of Santa Fe
Saint Michaels Arizona
St. Michaels Press
1941
for the Franciscans (Cincinnati Province)
in the Southwest
Fr Berard Haile, OFM

Greenlandish/Eskimo

Greenlandish

459. First book printed in Greenland, with dedication from the printer and publisher, 1865

Greenlandish folktales, Kaladlit Okalluktualliait. Bilingual parallel text Greenlandish/Danish. Hinrich Rink. Noungme, L. Moeller, 1865. (3) ff + 123 pp, 21.5 x 13.9 cm.

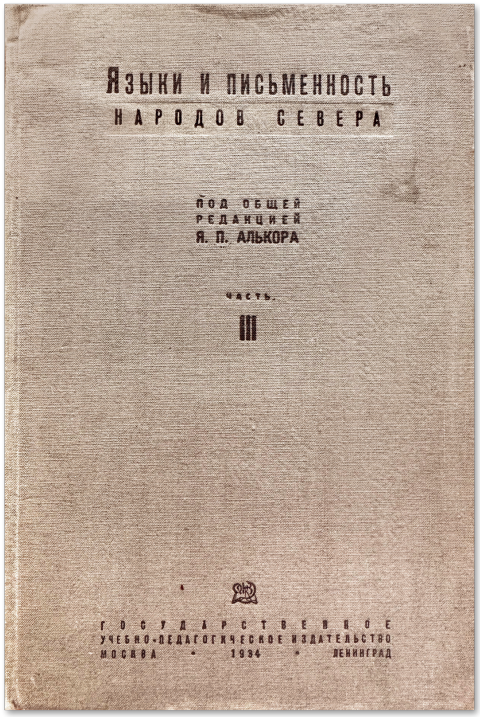
This is the fourth volume of the first book to be printed at a permanent printing press in Greenland, which was located at Naungme (Godthaab in Danish). The series is a collection of local folk tales collected by the author Hinrich Rink, a civil servant, and illustrated by local artists. The pioneering printer was Lars Moeller, who set up the Inspectorate Press in a small building next to Rink's house. The series of four books appeared between 1859 and 1865, my copy from 1863 also bears a signed dedication by the printer, Moeller, to a certain Mr. Soerensen.

Bound in original yellow decorative paper boards. Cover stained and corners bumped. Spine is attached but with some text missing. Inside occasional light staining.


Hr. Vol. A. Sörensen
af.
KALADLIT
OKALLUKTUALLIAIT.
kaládlisut kablunátudlo.
Attuakat sisamai.
NOUNGME.
NUNNAP NALAGATA NAKITERIVIANE NAKITAT,
L. MØLLERMIT.
1865.

A very rare book, particularly with the dedication from the printer.

Russian Eskimo Languages


Языки и письменность
народов севера
под общей
редакцией
Я. П. Алькора
часть
III
государственное
учебно-педагогическое издательство
москва • 1934 • ленинград

460. Description of Russian Eskimo languages, 1934

Language and literature of the peoples of the North, Yazyki i pismennost narodov severa. Part 3: Yazyki i pismennost paleoaziatskih narodov (Language and literature of the ancient Asian people). Edited by E. A. Kreinovich. Moscow/Leningrad, Pedagogical Book Press, 1934. 223 pp + I-IV pp, 27 x 18 cm.

A study of the Eskimo languages and literature of Northern Russia. Imperial Russia and the Soviet Union had a strong tradition of studying and publishing books and research on the huge range of national and regional languages in the country. Especially interesting is the work done on minor languages. This particular book covers a range of Eskimo languages including Inuit and Aluetian. The last Russian native speaker of Aluetian died in 2022. As is typical for specialised language books, the print run is low and they are therefore rare. In this case, 3,400 copies were printed.

Original brown publisher's cloth. Fine copy.


Ѥѵ҃лїстъ
матѳей

Bibles and Religion

The most important early book in nearly every language was the Bible, which consisted of translations of Greek, Aramaic, and Hebrew texts. These translations often marked a milestone in the development of vernacular languages, introducing consistency in grammar and orthography. The Ostrog Bible is a significant monument of Church Slavonic, while the Bucharest Bible holds the same importance for Romanian. For some minor languages, such as the Dutch Creole, Negerhollands, spoken in the Danish Virgin Islands, the Bible represents the only significant work of literature.

Highlights

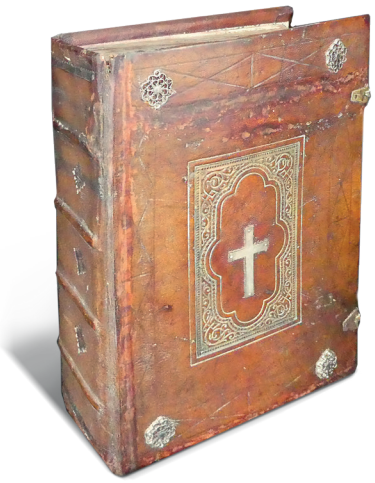
- Ostrog Bible, 1581
- Biblia de la Bucuresti, 1688
- Latvian Bible, 1739
- Albanian Gegh Dialect New Testament, 1872
- Bilingual Gospels Russian and Romanian, Chisinau,1912
- Antim Ivreanul's Greek-Romanian Gospels, 1693
- Cazania lui Varlaam, 1643
- Manificent Bessarabian Binding, 1819

461. Ostrog Bible, First Slavonic Bible, 1581

Bible (Church Slavonic). Ostrog Bible. Ostroh, Ukraine, 1581. Complete copy: (8) ff + 276 pp + 179 pp + 30 pp + 56 pp + 78 pp, 30 x 21 cm.



1500 copies of the Bible were printed and approximately only 300 survive to this day. Complete copies are very rare.







The pride of the library, a complete copy of the Ostrog Bible, 1581 (version B). This is a monumental work of scholarship and the first Bible to be printed in Church Slavonic. The project was directed by Ivan Fyodorov of Moscow under the sponsorship of the Ruthenian Prince Ostrogorski of Ostroh in modern Ukraine. As a basis, it used the Gennadius MS of the Bible in Slavonic, dated 1499. The parts that were not present in the MS were taken from Greek texts, which were compared with work done by Czech and Polish scholars and the Belarussian Francysk Skaryna, who made a Ruthenian (Ukrainian/ Belarussian) translation. The artistic production of the book is a masterpiece in itself, with decorative motifs on every page.

19th century binding. Signs of usage in church services but overall in fine condition.

462. First biblical Translation into Romanian, 1648

Bible (Romanian). New Testament, Noul Testament. Bălgrad (Alba Iulia), 1648. (6) ff + 330 pp, 31 x 19 cm.

One of the most important early texts in Romanian. This New Testament was the first part of the Bible to be printed in Romanian, the complete Bible translation appearing 40 years later, in 1688, as the Biblia de la Bucuresti, the Bucharest Bible (see below). The work was completed at Bălgrad (Alba Iulia) under the sponsorship of Prince George I Rákóczi. The fine binding is contemporary and most likely comes from a monastery near Alba Iulia.

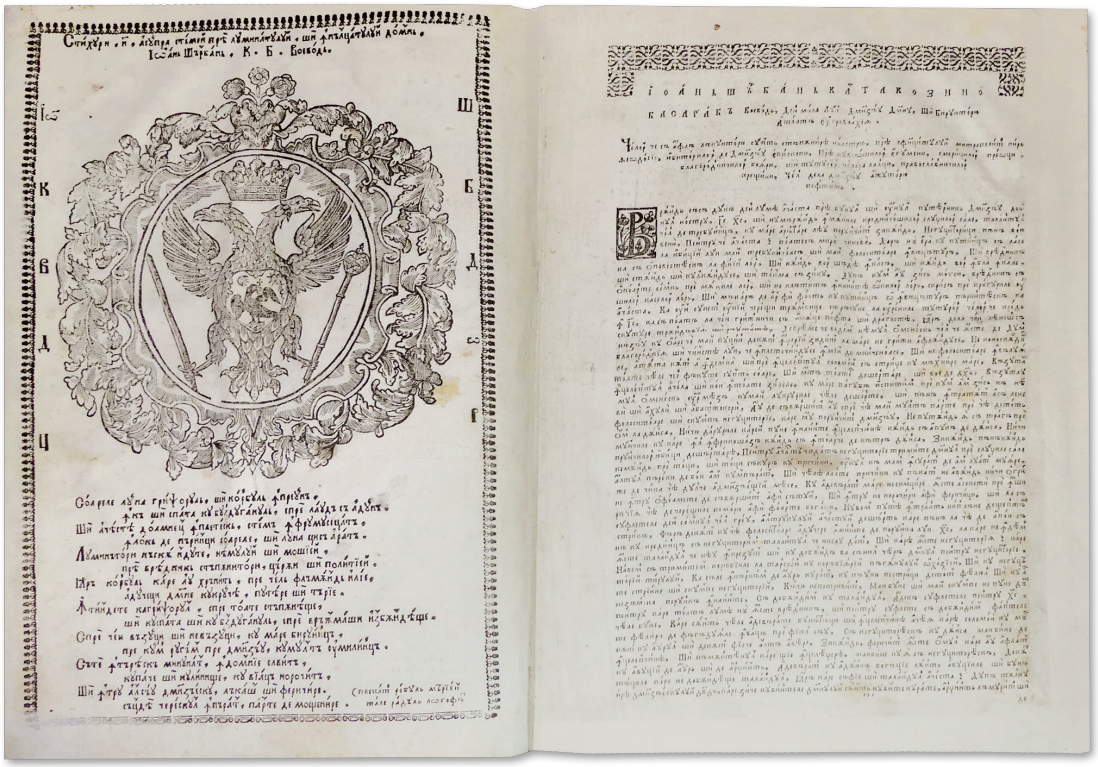
463. First complete translation of the Bible into Romanian, 1688



Bible (Romanian). Bucharest Bible, Biblia de la Bucuresti. Wallachia, 1688. (5) ff + 932 pp + (1) ff, 38 x 25 cm.

The Bucharest Bible is a cultural icon and is the most sought-after Romanian book by collectors. Like the Luther Bible in German, it represents a milestone for the codification and development of the Romanian language. It also has significance for being the first Biblical text printed in Romanian Wallachia, the New Testament of 1648 having been printed in Hungarian-controlled Transylvania. The Bible project was sponsored by the then ruler of Wallachia, Şerban Cantacuzino, and managed by Constantin Brâncoveanu. As a basis for the translation, several sources were used, principally the Frankfurt Septuagint of 1587. The translation work was performed by the Greceanu brothers, who incorporated the 1648 Alba Iulia New Testament translation and the Old Testament translation by Nicolae Milescu.

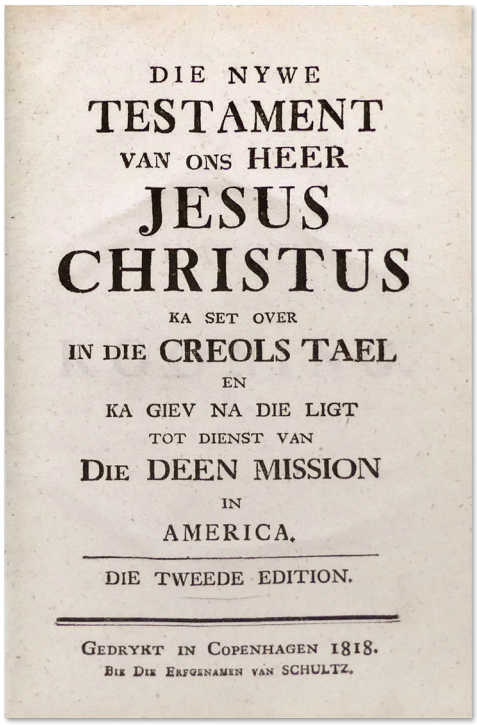
Mid-19th century maroon leather binding, with silver medallion on front cover. Complete with light staining.



Ex libris Prof. Dr. Ion Iliescu.

464. Danish Antilles Creole New Testament, 1818

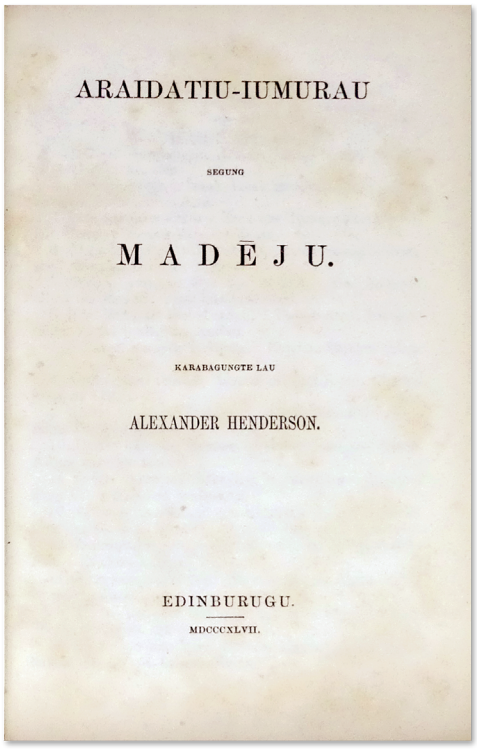
Bible (Negerhollands). New Testament, Die Nywe Testament van ons Heer Jesus Christus, ka set over in die Creols tael en ka giev na die ligt tot dienst van die Deen mission in america. Copenhagen, Heirs of Schultz, 1818. (10) ff + 1166 pp, 20.2 x 12 cm.


DIE NYWE
TESTAMENT
VAN ONS HEER
JESUS
CHRISTUS
KA SET OVER
IN DIE CREOLS TAEL
EN
KA GIEV NA DIE LIGT
TOT DIENST VAN
DIE DEEN MISSION
IN
AMERICA.
DIE TWEEDE EDITION.
GEDRYKT IN COPENHAGEN 1818.
BIE DIE ERFGENAMEN VAN SCHULTZ.



New Testament written in Negerhollands, a Creole dialect based on Dutch, spoken in the Danish West Indies (today the US Virgin Islands). This work was significant as the only prominent book in this language. Bibles were often responsible for the first codification of both major and minor languages (cf. Luther Bible). In this case it has helped preserve an understanding of Negerhollands. Although the territory was owned by Denmark, most of the plantation owners were Dutch and hence the Dutch-based Creole was the lingua franca with the slaves.

Contemporary full sheepskin. Very fine copy.


ARAIDATIU-IUMURAU
SEGUNG
MADĒJU.
KARABAGUNGTE LAU
ALEXANDER HENDERSON.
EDINBURUGU.
MDCCCXLVII.

465. Gospel according to Matthew in Black Carib, 1847

Bible (Black Carib). Gospel according to St. Matthew, Araidatiu-Iumurau segung Madeju karabagunte lau Alexander Henderson Edinburgu. Translated by Alexander Henderson. Edinburgh, 1847.
88 pp, 17 x 11 cm.

Gospel according to St. Matthew in Garifunda or Black Carib. Henderson, the translator, was a missionary and wrote the translation in 1847. The language, which is still spoken by two per cent of the population in St. Vincent and Belize, is a Creole derived from a mixture of African languages of escaped slaves and that of the indigenous Caribs. Unlike the Negerhollands the language of the Danish West Indies and the Negerengels of Surinam (also known as Sranan Tongo, see below), this dialect has no European elements.

Fine-grained olive cloth. Very clean copy.

466. Second edition of the Bible in Latvian, 1739

Bible (Latvian). Second edition. Königsberg, 1739.
(16) ff + 992 pp + 176 pp + 348 pp, 20 x 12.5 cm.

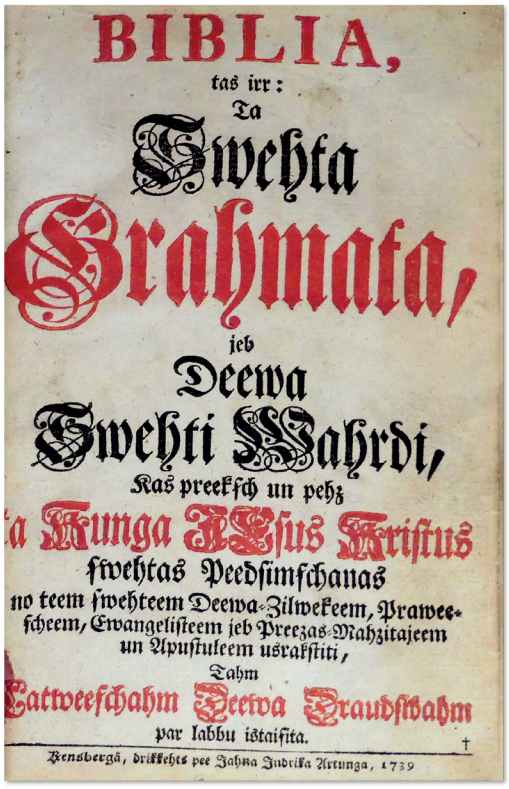
This second edition of the Latvian Bible takes the same text as the first edition that appeared in Riga 1694, the New Testament had already appeared separately in 1689. The text was translated by Ernst Glück and edited by Jacob Benjamin Fischer, a professor of German from Sulzbach in Hessen. The introduction to this Bible reflects the complex political status of the Baltics. Riga was founded by Germans and ruled by a local German aristocracy. After the Great Northern War, Russia added large parts of this area to its Empire but left the status of local German rulers intact. This explains the introductions to the Bible and the dedications included within, one to the Empress Anna Ivanova and one to Ernst Johann, Duke of Livonia, being in German. The Latvian Bible is an important landmark in the development of the language. Latvian grammars of quality were published for the first time in the late 17th Century, the milestone being the work of Heinrich Adolph (Mitau, 1685), also included in this collection.

Finely restored red Morocco binding with gold patterned fore-edge.



This copy bears the ex libris and signature of Georg Arnold, a well-known Nürnberg art historian from the late 19th century.




BIBLIA,
tas irr:
Ta
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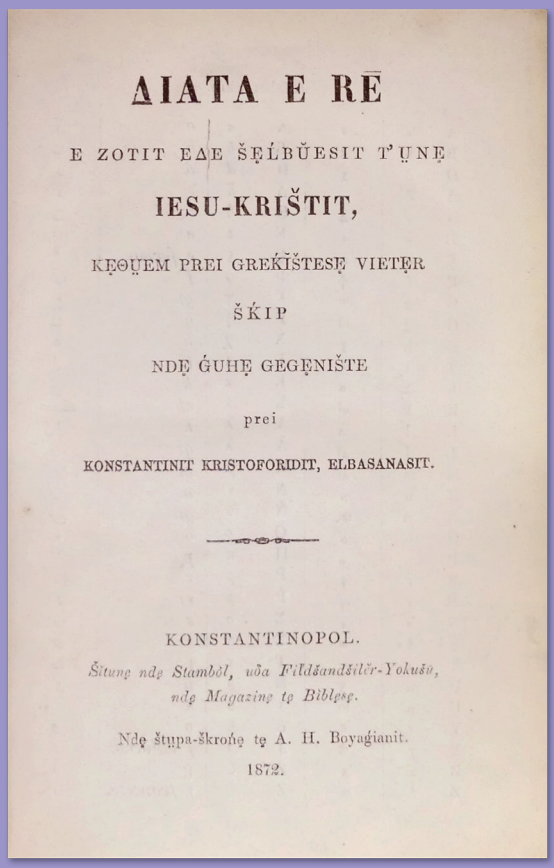
jeb
Deewa
Swehti Wahrdi,
Kas preekſch un pehz
ta Kunga Jesus Kristus
ſwehtas Peedſimſchanas
no teem ſwehteem Deewa-Zilwekeem, Prawee-
ſcheem, Ewangelisteem jeb Preezas-Mahzitajeem
un Apuſtuleem uskrakſtiti,
Tahm
Latweeſchahm Deewa Draudſmahm
par labbu istaisita.
Rensbergâ, drikkehts pee Jahna Indrika Arrunga, 1739

467. First translation of the New Testament into Albanian Gegh, 1872

Bible (Albanian Gegh dialect). New Testament, Diata E Re e zotit ede selbuesit t'une IESU-KRISTIT, kethuem prei grekistese vieter skip nde guhe gegenisteprei Konstantinit Kristoforidit. Bound with Psalter/Psalteri. Translated by Kostandin Kristoforidhi. Elbasan, A.H. Boyagianit, 1872.
New Testament: (4) ff + 491 pp; Psalms: (4) ff + 126 pp, 20.5 x 14 cm.

One of the most important books in the development of Modern Albanian is Kostandin Kristoforidhi's (1826-95) translation of the New Testament. It was the first time the New Testament was translated into the Gegh dialect of Albanian. In 1878, Kristoforidhi published a translation in the other Albanian dialect, Tosk. The translations into the two dialects laid the foundations of a unified national language. Kristoforidhi achieved this with his ground-breaking Albanian-Greek dictionary, which was published after his death in Athens in 1904. Bound together with this copy is Kristoforidhi's 1872 translation of the Psalms. Both books contain introductory tables which show how the writing of Albanian had previously also been in Greek and Arabic scripts.

Contemporary green half-leather binding. Spine repaired. Clean copy.



AIATA E RĒ

E ZOTIT EΔE ŠĘĹBŬESIT T'ŲNĘ

IESU-KRIŠTIT,

KĘΘŲEM PREI GREĶĬŠTESĘ VIETĘR

ŠĶIP

NDĘ ĠUHĘ GEGĘNIŠTE

prei

KONSTANTINIT KRISTOFORIDIT, ELBASANASIT.

KONSTANTINOPOL.

Šitunę ndę Stambôl, uða Fildšandšilĕr-Yokušu, ndę Magazinę tę Biblęsę.

Ndę štupa-škroñę tę A. H. Boyaġianit.

1872.

468. Romanian New Testament, St. Petersburg, 1817

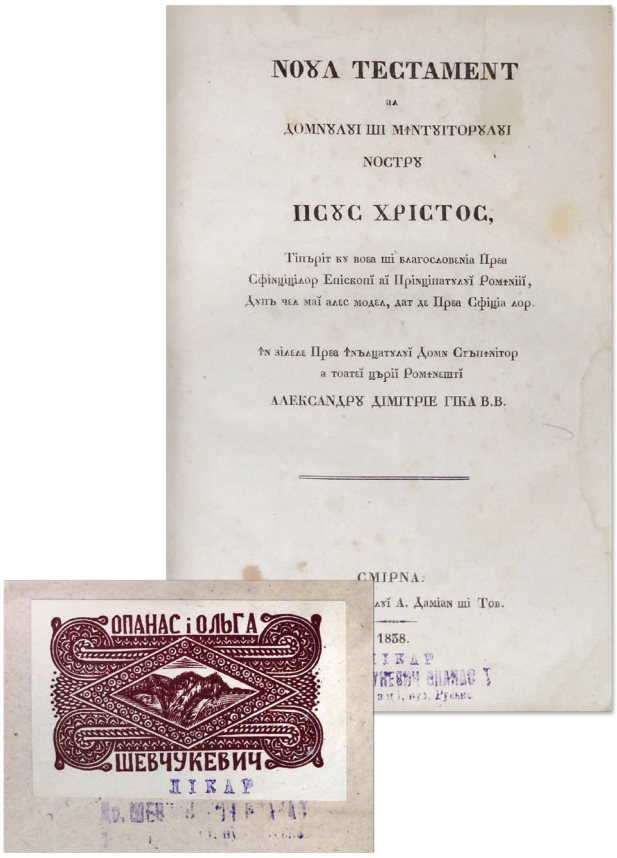
Bible (Romanian). New Testament, Noul Testament. St. Petersburg, Printing House of the Saint Synod, 1817. (1) ff + 274 pp, 23 x 14 cm.

Published by the Russian Bible Society, which was established in 1812 with the support of Tsar Alexander I to propagate the distribution of the Bible in the vernacular languages of the Russian Empire. This particular edition of the New Testament in Romanian was destined for the Romanian-speakers of Bessarabia, which was incorporated into the Russian Empire in 1812. A complete edition of the Bible (also included in the collection) was published in St. Petersburg in 1819. The text of the Biblia de la St. Petersburg was the Samuil Micu translation, known as the Biblia de la Blaj, published in 1795. Other printings of the Russian Bible Society were, amongst others, in Latvian, Tartar, Armenian, Kalmyk, Georgian and Yiddish.

Full contemporary sheepskin with stamp of the Russian Bible Society.



Ex libris and stamp of Opanas and Olga Shevtchukevich, Czernowitz.



Ex libris and stamp of Opanas and Olga Shevtchukevich, Czernowitz.

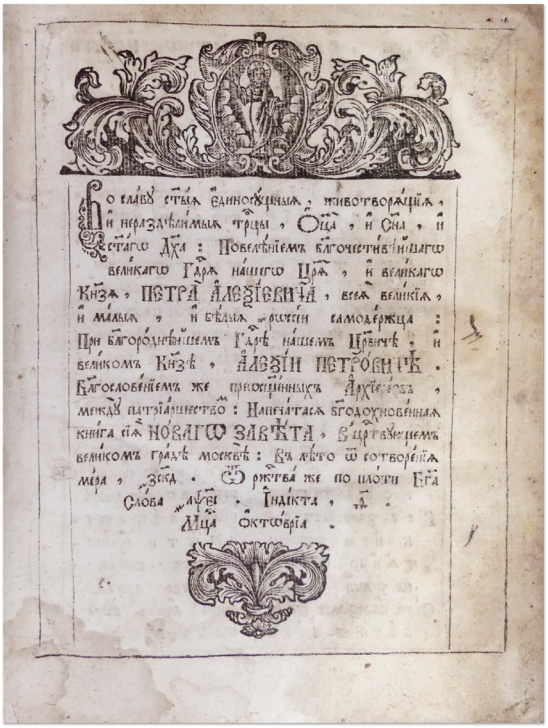
469. New Testament in Romanian, Smyrna, 1827

Bible (Romanian). New Testament, Noul Testament al Domnului şi Mântuitorului nostru Isus Hristos. Smyrna, Damian si Tov, 1927. (4) ff + 464 pp, 23 x 14 cm.

A very unusual New Testament published in Smyrna in the Ottoman Empire in Romanian. Smyrna, like Alexandria, epitomised the flows and interaction of cultures in the Eastern Mediterranean. Here people communicated with each other in many tongues without thinking of nationality or religion. This curious work was the initiative of Benjamin Barker of the British and Foreign Bible Society (BFBS), an association dedicated to propagating the Bible in many world languages. Barker was working on a project to provide Bibles to Romanians and Bulgarians living in the Ottoman Black Sea and Mediterranean area. He was aware of the sensitivity of the project as the Orthodox Church authorities were naturally concerned that the BFBS would try and use the Bible to convert Romanians to other sects of Christianity. Barker travelled to Bucharest and convinced the Church Authorities to agree to a text that could be published, providing an undertaking that there would be no commentary. And so the Smyrna Bible came to be.

Grey/red cloth boards. Early 20th century. Book block loose but attached, binding edges scuffed. Light staining.

470. Peter the Great's revision of the New Testament, 1715



Bible (Church Slavonic). New Testament. Moscow, Novago Zaveta, 1715.
(1) ff + 206 pp + 9 pp + 221 pp + 24 pp + 16 pp, 20.8 x 15.7 cm.

Third edition, eight (of 10) engravings. This is the second translation of the Bible into Church Slavonic and was sponsored by Tsar Peter I, who launched a programme to correct the mistakes of earlier editions. The project was only completed by Tsarina Elizabeth in 1751. This edition contains seven copper engravings of high quality. Engravings, as opposed to woodcuts, are rare in Russian early 18th Century religious texts.

Later quarter brown leather binding. Interior with very occasional staining.

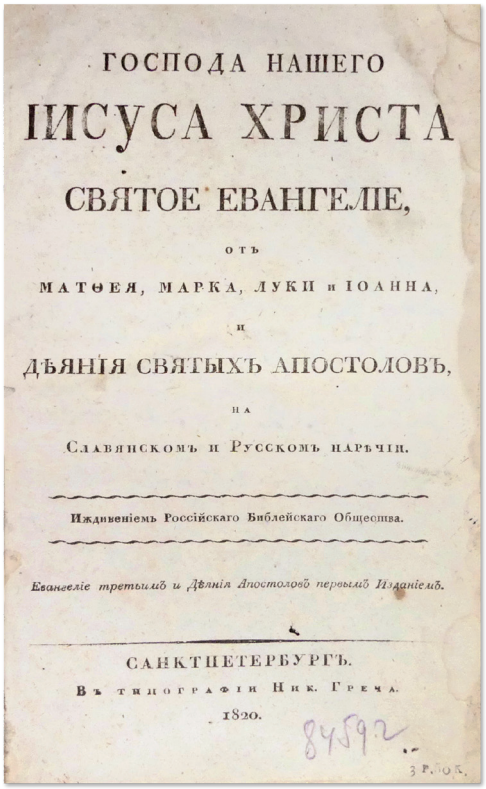


471. One of the first Biblical translations into Russian,

Bible (Russian). Holy Gospels and Acts of the Apostoles, Gospoda Nashega Isusa Khrista Svyatoe Evangelie. St. Petersburg, Nikola Gretch, 1820. (1) ff + VII pp + 525 pp, 23.5 x 14.2 cm.

Until the beginning of the 19th Century, Bibles in Russia were exclusively in Church Slavonic. In 1812, Alexander I established the Russian Bible Society and a project was started under Filaret, the rector of the Theological Academy of St. Petersburg, to produce a Russian Bible. The Gospels first appeared in 1818 and this edition of 1820 was the first time the Acts of the Apostoles were also added. The entire New Testament appeared in 1822 and, before the Russian Bible Society was dissolved in 1825, work had begun on the Old Testament. This project was controversial and incredibly it was not until 1876 that the first complete Bible appeared in Russian.

Contemporary full sheepskin.

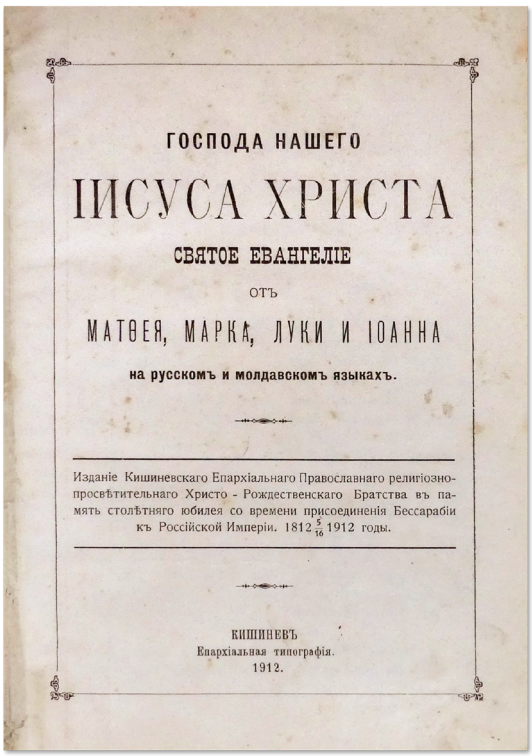

ГОСПОДА НАШЕГО
ИИСУСА ХРИСТА
СВЯТОЕ ЕВАНГЕЛІЕ,
ОТЪ
МАТѲЕЯ, МАРКА, ЛУКИ и ІОАННА,
И
ДѢЯНІЯ СВЯТЫХЪ АПОСТОЛОВЪ,
НА
Славянскомъ и Русскомъ нарѣчіи.
Изданіемъ Россійскаго Библейскаго Общества.
Евангеліе третьимъ и Дѣянія Апостоловъ первымъ Изданіемъ.
САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
Въ типографіи Ник. Греча.
1820.

Embossed stamp of Russian Bible Society (faded).

472. Scarce Russian/Romanian bilingual Gospels, 1912

Bible (Romanian/Russian). Gospels, Gospoda Nashega Isusa Khrista Svyatoe Evangelie... na Russkom i Moldavskom Yazykakh. Kishinev/Chisinau (then part of Russian Empire), 1912. 634 pp, 22 x 15.2 cm.

The Russian Empire acquired Bessarabia in 1812 and was subject to Russification. The Romanian Orthodox Church existed alongside the Russian Orthodox, being managed from Iasi in Romanian Moldavia. Although the Romanian language in Romania completely abandoned Cyrillic writing in the 1860s, the language continued to be written in the Russian form of Cyrillic until Chisinau and part of Bessarabia reverted to Romania in 1918. This was a conscious policy pursued later in Soviet times to differentiate Bessarabia from Romanian Moldavia by insisting that the Moldavian language is different from Romanian, which it is not. Between 1812 and 1918, nearly all books published in Romanian in Russian Bessarabia were religious or technical. Very few works of literature were printed.


ГОСПОДА НАШЕГО
ИИСУСА ХРИСТА
СВЯТОЕ ЕВАНГЕЛІЕ
ОТЪ
МАТѲЕЯ, МАРКА, ЛУКИ И ІОАННА
на русскомъ и молдавскомъ языкахъ.
Изданіе Кишиневскаго Епархіальнаго Православнаго религіозно-просвѣтительнаго Христо - Рождественскаго Братства въ памятъ столѣтняго юбилея со времени присоединенія Бессарабіи къ Россійской Имперіи. 1812 5/16 1912 годы.
КИШИНЕВЪ
Епархіальная типографія.
1912.

Original brown half-leather binding with cloth boards. Interior shows signs of use. Very good copy. Contemporary half-leather binding. Light staining. Name in large ink lettering on inside flyleaf.

473. Antim Ivreanul Greek Romanian bilingual Gospels, 1693



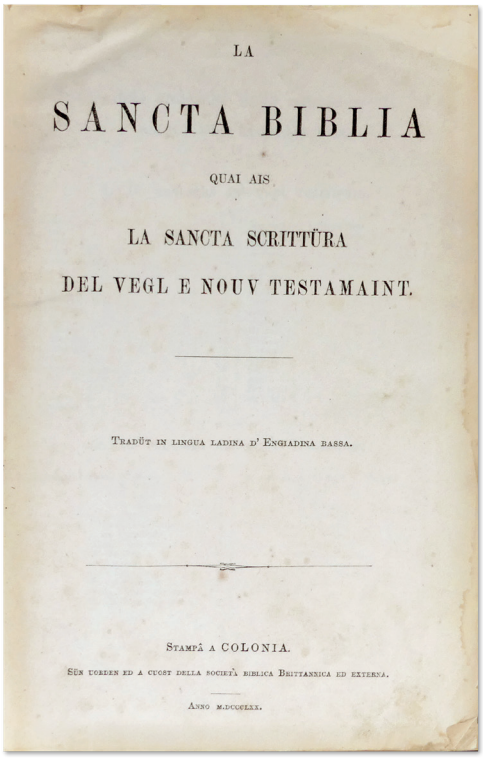
Bible (Romanian/Greek). Gospels, Evanghelia Greco-Română. Bucharest, 1693. (5) ff + 372 pp, 34.7 x 24 cm.

The first bilingual edition of the Gospels produced in Romania, five years after the publication of the Bucharest Bible of 1688. Antim Ivireanul was a Georgian monk who moved to Romania and was responsible for several translations of the Scriptures into the Romanian language from Greek or Church Slavonic. He believed strongly in making religious works accessible to the general population. He is the most important intellectual figure of that age, being a printer, illustrator and translator. This Evanghelia has four full-page illustrations preceding each of the Gospels. Invreanul established printing presses in Tirgoviste, Snagov and Bucharest where he published books in Romanian, Greek, Slavonic and Arabic. In 1708, he was made Metropolitan of Wallachia and a saint of the Romanian Orthodox Church in 1992. Saint Antim Ivreanul (1650-1716) was responsible for the artwork and typography.

Near contemporary decorated full leather. Very finely restored.

474. New Testament in Swiss Lower Engadine Romanche, 1870

Bible (Lower Engadine Romanche). New and Old Testament, La Sancta Biblia quai ais La Sancta Scrittura Del Vegl e Nouv Testament. Cologne, British and Foreign Bible Society, 1870. 596 pp + (125) ff + 259 pp + 312 pp, 23 x 14.5 cm.


LA

SANCTA BIBLIA

QUAI AIS

LA SANCTA SCRITTÜRA

DEL VEGL E NOUV TESTAMAINT.

TRADÜT IN LINGUA LADINA D' ENGIADINA BASSA.

STAMPÂ A COLONIA.

SÜN UORDEN ED A CUOST DELLA SOCIETÀ BIBLICA BRITTANNICA ED ESTERNA.

ANNO M.DCCCLXX.

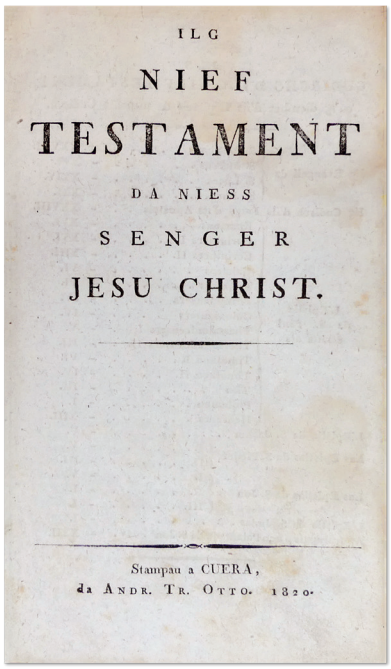
Like many minor languages which have a stronger oral than written tradition, there are often many variants. Such is the case with the fourth Swiss national language Romanche, where significant differences can be found between the dialects spoken from one valley to the next. This is logical as the Romanche speakers lived in isolated mountain valley communities. A similar situation can be found in the North Frisian dialects of Northern Germany where communities are cut off from each other between different islands and the Mainland. Also in common with other minority languages, the Bible played an important role in codifying it and ensuring its survival as the language was actively used in church services. This edition of the Bible, published by the British and Foreign Bible Society, is written in the Lower Engadin dialect, Vallader. It is the third edition of the Bible in Romanche, the first appearing as early as 1679 and the second in 1743. The early publication of the Bible protected Romanche as a language.

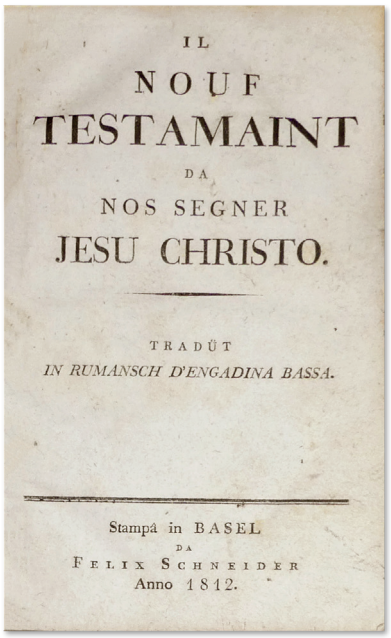
Black shiny boards with lightly embossed ecclesiastical design. Edges of spine worn.

475. New Testament in Swiss Lower Engadine Romanche, 1812

Bible (Lower Engadine Romanche). New Testament, Il Nouf Testamaint da nos Segner Jesu Christo. Basel, Felix Schneider, 1812.
526 pp + 1 blank, 20.5 x 13 cm.

Contemporary quarter leather. Good condition, very light staining.


ILG
NIEF
TESTAMENT
DA NIESS
SENGER
JESU CHRIST.
Stampau a CUERA,
da Andr. Tr. Otto. 1820.


IL
NOUF
TESTAMAINT
DA
NOS SEGNER
JESU CHRISTO.
TRADÜT
IN RUMANSCH D'ENGADINA BASSA.
Stampâ in BASEL
DA
Felix Schneider
Anno 1812.

Note from previous owner that the book was a gift from his daughter.

476. New Testament in Swiss Upper Engadine Romanche, 1820

Bible (Upper Engadine Romanche). New Testament, Ilg Nief Testament da niess Senger Jesu Christ. Chur, Andr. Tr. Otto., 1820.
566 pp + 1 blank, 21.8 x 12 cm.15.7 cm.

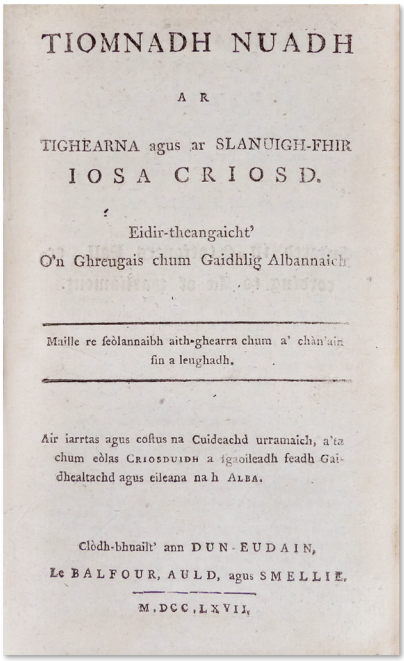
Contemporary quarter leather.

477. New Testament in Scots Gaelic, 1767

Bible (Scots Gaelic). New Testament, Tiomnadh Nuadh ar Tighearna agus Slanuigh-fhir Iosa Criosd. Eidirtheangaicht' O'n Ghreugais chum Gaidhlig Albannaich Dun-Eudain. Balfour, agus Smellie, 1767. (636) ff, 17.2 x 10 cm.

First part of the Bible translated into Scots Gaelic, by Rev. James Stewart of Killin. It was the first attempt to establish norms for Scots Gaelic that were free of the Irish idiom. The result was a book that was printed in a large number (10,000 units) but which few could understand because it did not reflect the Gaelic spoken language of Scotland. Very few copies of this work survive. Blind sheepskin binding. Bought at McNaughton's, Edinburgh.

Plain light brown sheepskin.


TIOMNADH NUADH
AR
TIGHEARNA agus ar SLANUIGH-FHIR
IOSA CRIOSD.
Eidir-theangaicht'
O'n Ghreugais chum Gaidhlig Albannaich
Maille re feòlannaibh aith-ghearra chum a' chàin'ain fin a leughadh.
Air iarrtas agus costus na Cuideachd urramaich, a'tà chum eòlas Criosduidh a igaoileadh feadh Gaidhealtachd agus eileana na h Alba.
Clòdh-bhuailt' ann DUN-EUDAIN,
Le BALFOUR, AULD, agus SMELLIE.
M, DCC, LXVII.

478. Vuk Karadzic New Testament in Serbian, 1867

Bible (Serbian). a) New Testament, Novi Zavjet Gospoda Nashega Isusa Hrista. Translated by Vuk Stef. Karadzic and A. Reichard, Pest 1867. b) Psalms of David, Psalmi Davidovi. Translated by Duro Dancic and A. Reichard. Pest, Reichard & Co., 1867. Bound together.
New Testament: (4) ff + 385 pp; Psalms: 103 pp, 15.2 x 10.5 cm.


НОВИ ЗАВЈЕТ

ГОСПОДА НАШЕГА

ИСУСА ХРИСТА

ПРЕВЕО

ВУК СТЕФ. КАРАЏИЋ.

1867

ИЗДАЊЕ А. РАЈХАРДА И ДРУГА

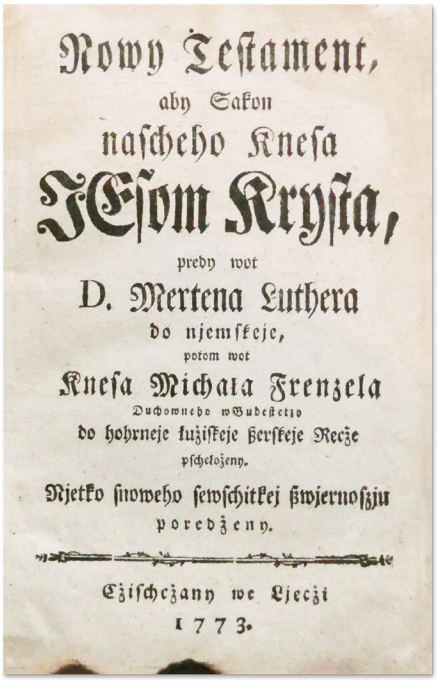
У ПЕШТИ.

Zu haben bei
A. REICHARD & Co.
Wien, Elisabethstr. 6.
Pest, Kohlenplatz 3.
Prag, Rossmarkt 778.
Clausenburg, inn. Monostorg. 174.

An unusual Serbian edition of the New Testament and Psalms published as two books with separate title pages. The New Testament translated by the great Serb nationalist and linguist, Vuk Karadzic and the Psalms by the other pioneer of the Serbian language, Dura Dancic. Both were published in Pest by Reichard & Co. in 1867. Karadzic made his first translation of the New Testament in 1847, and Dancic completed a translation of the Old Testament in 1867. The following year, 1868, the very popular Karadzic/Dancic Serbian Bible appeared. Our book is the first time Dancic and Karadzic appeared together. Also unusual is that the book

479. New Testament and Psalms in Upper Sorbian language, 1733

Nowy Testament, aby Zakon nascheho knesa Jesom Krysta, predy wot D. Martena Luthera do njemskeje, potom wot Knesa Michala Frenzela Duchowneho w Budestetzv (New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ translated from the German of Martin Luther by Michael Frenzel. Third edition. Czischczane and Ljeczi, no publisher given, 1773. 614 pp + (VIII) pp. Bound together with Psalmy krala y prophety Davida (Psalms of the King and Prophet David. Czischczane and Ljeczi, no publisher given, 1773. 155 pp + (5) pp. 18 x 11.5 cm.


Nowy Teſtament,
aby Sakon
naſcheho Kneſa
JEſom Kryſta,
predy wot
D. Mertena Luthera
do njemſkeje,
potom wot
Kneſa Michala Frenzela
Duchowneho wBudeßetzu
do hohrneje łužiſkeje ßerſkeje Reczе
pſchełożeny.
Njetko ſnoweho ſewſchitkej ßwjernoſzju
poredżeny.
Czischczany we Ljeczi
1773.

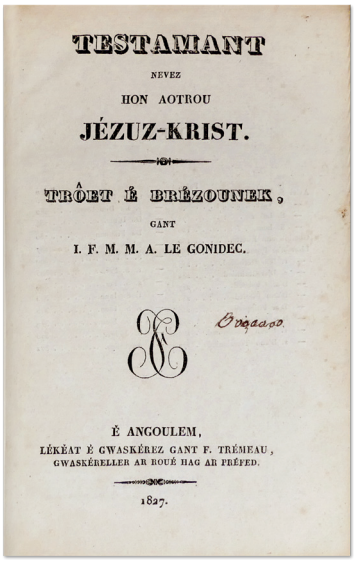
The 1773 third edition of Michael Frenzel's translation of the New Testament into Upper Sorbian. The first edition of this translation appeared in 1706 and was published by Frenzel's son as Frenzel himself died in 1706 (born 1628). The second edition of 1742, was revised by Johann Gottfried Kühn. Bound together in this copy with the New Testament is a translation of the Psalms, also dated 1773, taken from the Sorbian Old Testament translation of 1728. Both texts are based on Martin Luther's German Bible and in fact the 1706 edition had appeared as a parallel German/Sorbian text.
Sorbian is a Slavic language spoken in Saxony and Brandenburg in Germany, with its cultural focal points in Bautzen and Görlitz. It is spoken by about 30,000 people today and is closely related to Polish as a West Slavic language. It has two forms, Upper and Lower Sorbian, with Upper Sorbian the dominant variant. Interestingly the first Biblical text in this language was published as early as 1547.
This book is unusual and fits in well with other translations of the Bible in unusual languages that i have in the collection.

480. First translation of the New Testament into Breton, 1827

Bible (Breton). New Testament, Testament nevez hon aotrou JEZUZ-KRISTT roet e Brezounek gant I.F.M.M.A Gondiec. Angoulem, Lekeat e Gwaskerez, Gant F. Tremeau. 1827. (1) ff + 341 pp, 19 x 11.8 cm.

First translation of part of the Bible into Breton. Le Gondiec was also an important author on the grammar of the Breton language.

Contemporary full leather. Spine replaced, original title label retained. Light staining.


TESTAMANT
NEVEZ
HON AOTROU
JÉZUZ-KRIST.
TRÔET È BRÉZOUNEK,
GANT
I. F. M. M. A. LE GONIDEC.
È ANGOULEM,
LÉKÉAT È GWASKÉREZ GANT F. TRÉMEAU,
GWASKÉRELLER AR ROUÉ HAG AR PRÉFED.
1827.

Ex libris stamp of Pol Aubert.

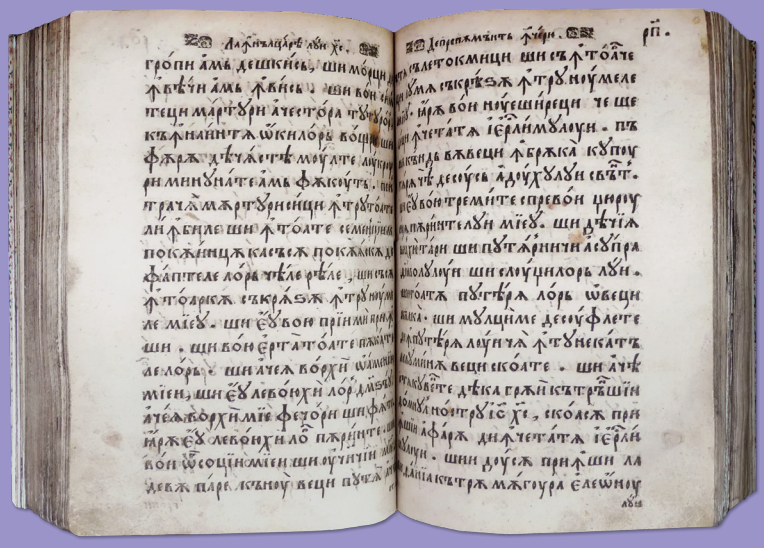
481. One of the most important early books in Romanian, 1643

Cartea românească de învățătură (Cazania lui Varlaam) Tipografia domnească de la Mânăstirea Trei Ierarhi. Iasi, 1643. (3) ff + (384) ff + (116) ff + (4) ff, 29.7 x 19.2 cm. 15.7 cm.

A book of sermons by Metropol Vaarlam based on readings from the Gospels. This book is the first book printed in Iasi and in Moldavia. The sponsor was Prince Vasile Lupu, who addressed the Romanian speakers of Muntenia, Transylvania and Moldavia. Copies were distributed throughout these Romanian lands and so it is an important assertion of Romanian cultural identity.

This copy is complete with 516 leaves and has a 17th century binding. The ornament attached to the front is 18th century silver. The book is considered a masterpiece of artwork with fine engravings and decorative features.



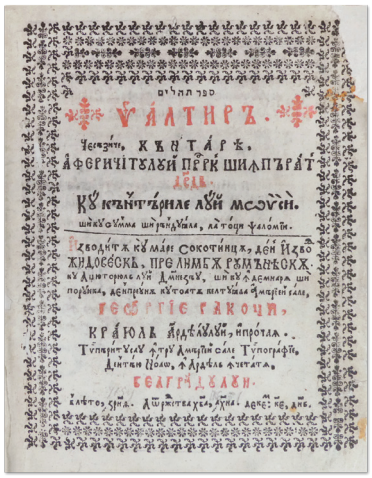


482. Important book of Psalms (Romanian), 1651

Book of Psalms, Psaltirea. Bălgrad, 1651. (300) ff, 18.4 x 14 cm.

Known as the Psaltirea de la Bălgrad, this work, together with the New Testament Romanian translation of 1648, was sponsored by Prince George Rakoczi I, as part of his plan to introduce Calvinism to Transylvania at the expense of the Orthodox Church. An essential element of Protestantism was the availability of key church texts in the vernacular to enable private devotion. Unusually, this copy was found in Hungary and it has an interest for collectors of Hungarian books as it appears in the register of Old Hungarian Publications, Regi Magyar Konyvtar (RMK), having been printed in Alba Iulia (Gyulafehervar), at that time part of the Hungarian lands.

Restored contemporary binding. Clean and complete. Only 30-40 copies of this work are known.





483. Very decorative Romanian Gospels, 1812

Evanghelie. Translated by Stefan Stratimirovich. Buda, Royal University Press, 1812.
(2) ff + (142) ff + (2) ff, 36 x 23.5 cm.

The Four Gospels printed in Buda in 1812 with four engravings by Vencel Engelmann, completed in Vienna in 1795. Interestingly this is a new translation by Stefan Stratimirovich, and not the Samuel Micu version of 1796. This could be as the Orthodox community wanted their own translation and not one written by a Transylvanian Greek-Catholic. This edition was popular in Bessarabia and a reprint appeared in Chisinau in 1854.

The binding is typical for the Bessarabian region with velvet covers and metal edges. The rear corners are made of hall-marked silver and the rest is silver-plated. The binding is in very good condition, showing some signs of wear. Very clean, fine copy with mild staining.





484. Magnificent green Morocco Bessarabian binding, 1819

Bible (Romanian). Biblia după Dumnezeiasca Scriptură a legii vechi și a celei noi, Nicolae Grecea. St. Petersburg, Russian Bible Society, 1819.
(2) ff + 1249 pp + (1) ff + 303 pp, 23.9 x 13.9 cm.

After the New Testament appeared in 1817, the Russian Bible Society completed its Romanian Bible, with Old and New Testaments in 1819. This was part of a programme to provide Bibles in the native languages of the Russian Empire. Bessarabia became part of the Empire in 1810. The text of the Bible was Samuil Micu-Klein's Biblia de la Blaj of 1796.

The most significant aspect of this book is the astonishing full green Morocco decorated binding. This is a very fine example of Bessarabian bookbinding.



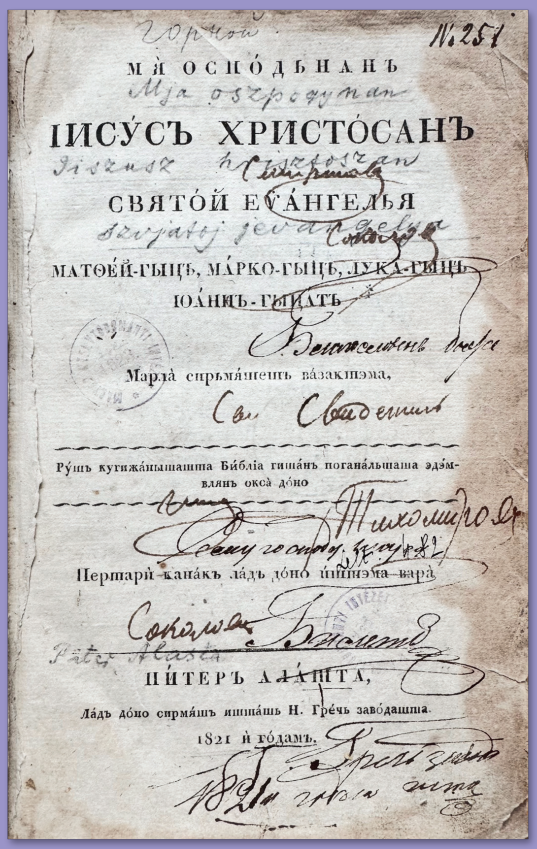
485. First significant book written in the Cheremis (Mari) language. The Gospels, 1821.

Iesus Christosan Svjatoi Evangelija, N. Gretch, (St.Petersburg), 1821. (2) ff + 298 pp. 23 x 14.4 cm

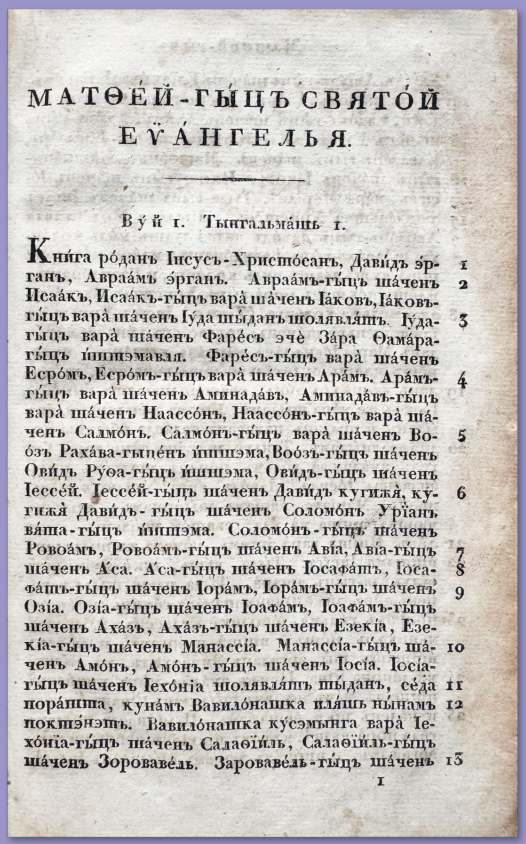
The first book written in Cheremis language (today called Mari) was the Four Gospels translated under the direction of the Russian Bible Society (RBS) in 1821. The RBS published translations of parts of the Bible in 41 national languages of the Russian Empire between 1813 and 1826.

The Mari language is spoken today by 650,000 people in the central Volga region of European Russia around Kazan and Nizhny-Novgorod. There are two main dialects Hill and Meadow Mari both of which are classified as Endangered languages. Mari is part of the Finno-Ugric family. The Mari people and their language were severely repressed in Soviet times but in 1991 the Mari El Republic was founded within the Russian Federation. Unfortunately after 2001, under new leadership in the Republic the repression restarted.
This book was used as the basis of Ferdinand Weidemann's pioneering study of the grammar of the Mari language published in Reval (Tallinn) in 1847.

This book is extremely rare and very few copies are known. 1,000-1,500 copies were printed but nearly all have perished. The binding has the blind imprint of the Russian Bible Society.



МЯ ОСНО́ДЬНАНЪ
ІИСУ́СЪ ХРИСТО́САНЪ
СВЯТО́Й ЕЎА́НГЕЛЬЯ
МАТѲЕ́Й-ГЫЦЪ, МА́РКО-ГЫЦЪ, ЛУКА-ГЫЦЪ
ЮА́НЦЪ-ГЫЦАТЪ
Марла̀ спрьмя́шешь ва́закшэма,
Ру́шъ кугижа́нышашта Би́бліа гиша́нъ погана́льшаша эдэ́мвлянъ окса̀ до́но
Пертари̇̀ кана́къ ла́дъ до́но и́шшэма вара̀
ПИ́ТЕРЪ АЛА́ШТА,
Ла́дъ до́но спрмя́шъ ишша́шь Н. Гре́чь заво́дашта.
1821 и̇̀ го́дамъ.



МАТѲЕ́Й-ГЫ́ЦЪ СВЯТО́Й
ЕЎА́НГЕЛЬЯ.

Ву́й 1. Тынгальма́шь 1.

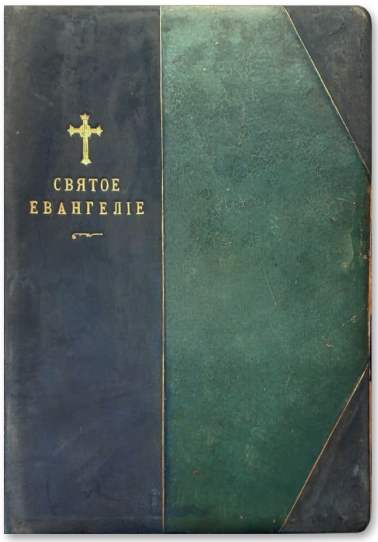
Кни́га ро́данъ Іисусъ-Христо́санъ, Дави́дъ э́рганъ, Авраа́мъ э́рганъ. Авраа́мъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Исаа́къ, Исаа́къ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Іа́ковъ, Іа́ковъ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Іу́да шы́данъ шолявля́шъ. Іу́да-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Фаре́съ эчѐ За́ра Ѳама́ра-гы́цъ и́шшэмавля. Фаре́съ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Есро́мъ, Есро́мъ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Ара́мъ. Ара́мъ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Аминада́въ, Аминада́въ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Наассо́нъ, Наассо́нъ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Салмо́нъ. Салмо́нъ-гы́цъ вара̀ ша́ченъ Воо́зъ Раха́ва-гыце́нъ и́шшэма, Воо́зъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Ови́дъ Ру́ѳа-гы́цъ и́шшэма, Ови́дъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Іессе́й. Іессе́й-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Дави́дъ кугижя̀, кугижя̀ Дави́дъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Соломо́нъ Урі̇̀анъ вя́ша-гы́цъ и́шшэма. Соломо́нъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Ровоа́мъ, Ровоа́мъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Авіа, Авіа-гы́цъ ша́ченъ А́са. А́са-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Іосафа́шъ, Іосафа́шъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Іора́мъ, Іора́мъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Озіа. Озіа-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Іоафа́мъ, Іоафа́мъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Аха́зъ, Аха́зъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Езекіа, Езекіа-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Манассіа. Манассіа-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Амо́нъ, Амо́нъ-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Іосіа. Іосіа-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Іехо́ніа шолявля́шъ шы́данъ, се́да пора́шша, куна́мъ Вавило́нашка пля́шъ ны́намъ покшэ́нэшъ. Вавило́нашка ку́сэмынга вара̀ Іехо́ніа-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Салаѳі̇́ль, Салаѳі̇́ль-гы́цъ ша́ченъ Зоровавéль. Зоровавéль-гы́цъ ша́ченъ

1

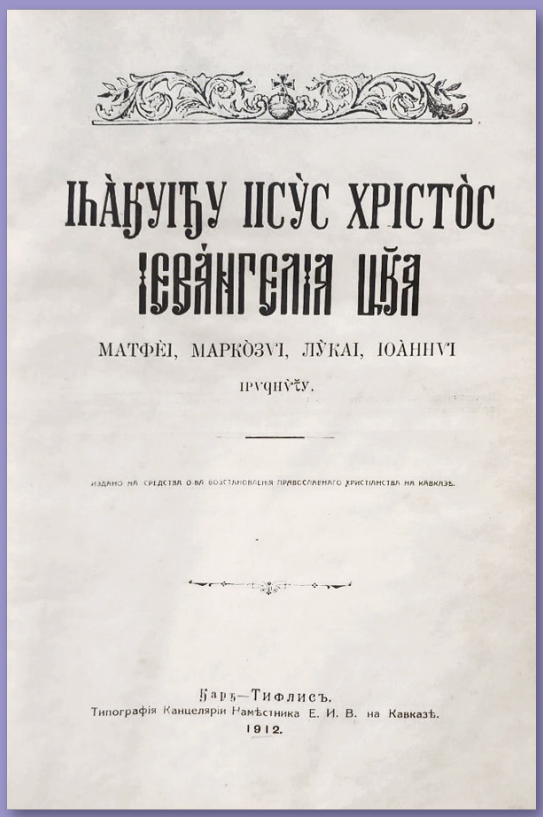
486. One of the first and most important books in the Abkhazian language. Gospels 1912.

Svjatoe Evangelie, Tipografija Kantselarii Namestnika E.I.V. Kavkaz, Tifls, 1912. 356 pp 26.7 x 18.7 cm.

A milestone in the development of the Abkhazian language. It was translated by Dimitri Gulia, considered the founder of the Akhazian literary language. Together with Konstantin Machavariani, Gulia developed an Abkhazian alphabet, which was used in the Gospels. The Gospels were the first major piece of writing in Akhazian, it was preceded by some language books and a poems by Gulia. The translation of the Gospels was ordered by a commission in 1892 and compled by Gulia and Nikolai Ladarius. The Gospels were published in 1912 in an edition of only 120 copies. The alphabet developed by Gulia is no longer used today. For a brief period Abkhazian was written with Georgian letters but today it is written in modern Cyrillic. Abkhazia was never fully integrated into Georgia in Czarist and Soviet times, and it unilaterally broke away from the post-Soviet Georgian Republic in 1999, it is recognised only by a handful of states, including Russia, North Korea, Venezuela and Nauru. It is effectively controlled by Russia.



Original half blue brushed leather binding with gold-embossed title on the front cover. Front inside flyleaves in blue silk followed by two pages of manuscript text. The pages are gold-edged. Inside the book has moderate staining.

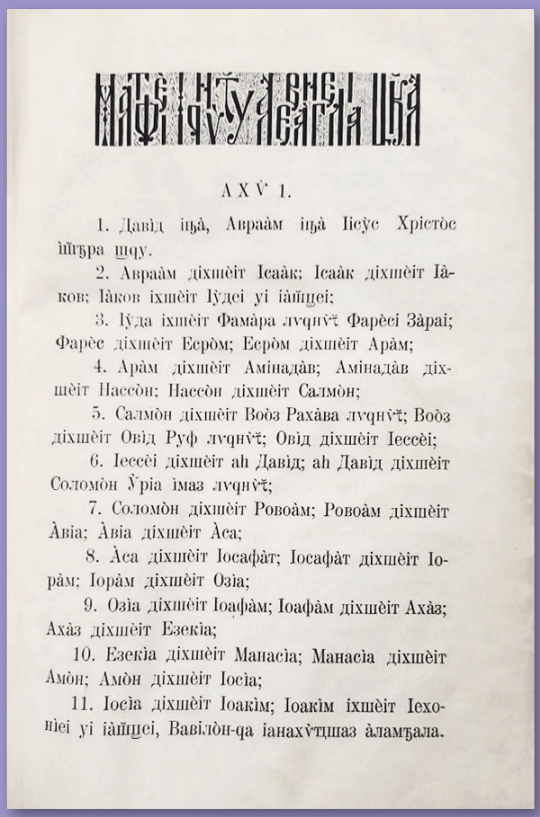

ІҺÀҜУІҬУ ІІСУ̀С ХРІСТО̀С
ІЄВÀНГЄЛІЯ ЦЪЯ

МАТФЄ̀І, МАРКО̀ЗѴІ, ЛЪ̀КАІ, ІОÀННѴІ

ІРѴҺЪ̆ҬУ.

ИЗДАНО НА СРЕДСТВА О-ВА ВОССТАНОВЛЕНІЯ ПРАВОСЛАВНАГО ХРИСТІАНСТВА НА КАВКАЗѢ.

Ҫарь—Тифлисъ.
Типографія Канцеляріи Намѣстника Е. И. В. на Кавказѣ.
1912.


МАТѲІѢ ІѴҬЛЄВЪ ЦЪЯ

ΑΧѴ 1.

1. Давѝд ицà, Авраàм ицà Іисỹс Хрістòс ѝщъра щqу.
2. Авраàм дѝхшѣ̀ит Исаàк; Исаàк дѝхшѣ̀ит Іàков; Іàков ѝхшѣ̀ит Ҫудеі уі іàѝщеі;
3. Ҫỹда ѝхшѣ̀ит Фамàра лѵqнѵ̆̀т Фарѐсі Зàраі; Фарѐс дѝхшѣ̀ит Есрòм; Есрòм дѝхшѣ̀ит Арàм;
4. Арàм дѝхшѣ̀ит Амінадàв; Амінадàв дѝхшѣ̀ит Нассòн; Нассòн дѝхшѣ̀ит Салмòн;
5. Салмòн дѝхшѣ̀ит Воòз Рахàва лѵqнѵ̆̀т; Воòз дѝхшѣ̀ит Овѝд Руф лѵqнѵ̆̀т; Овѝд дѝхшѣ̀ит Іессѐі;
6. Іессѐі дѝхшѣ̀ит ah Давѝд; ah Давѝд дѝхшѣ̀ит Соломòн Ъ̆ріа імаз лѵqнѵ̆̀т;
7. Соломòн дѝхшѣ̀ит Ровоàм; Ровоàм дѝхшѣ̀ит Àвіа; Àвіа дѝхшѣ̀ит Àса;
8. Àса дѝхшѣ̀ит Іосафàт; Іосафàт дѝхшѣ̀ит Іорàм; Іорàм дѝхшѣ̀ит Озіа;
9. Озіа дѝхшѣ̀ит Іоафàм; Іоафàм дѝхшѣ̀ит Ахàз; Ахàз дѝхшѣ̀ит Езекіа;
10. Езекіа дѝхшѣ̀ит Манасіа; Манасіа дѝхшѣ̀ит Амòн; Амòн дѝхшѣ̀ит Іосіа;
11. Іосіа дѝхшѣ̀ит Іоакѝм; Іоакѝм ѝхшѣ̀ит Іехоѝщеі уі іаѝщеі, Вавілòн-qа іанахѵ̆̀тцшаз àламҕала.

One copy known in the Russian National Library.

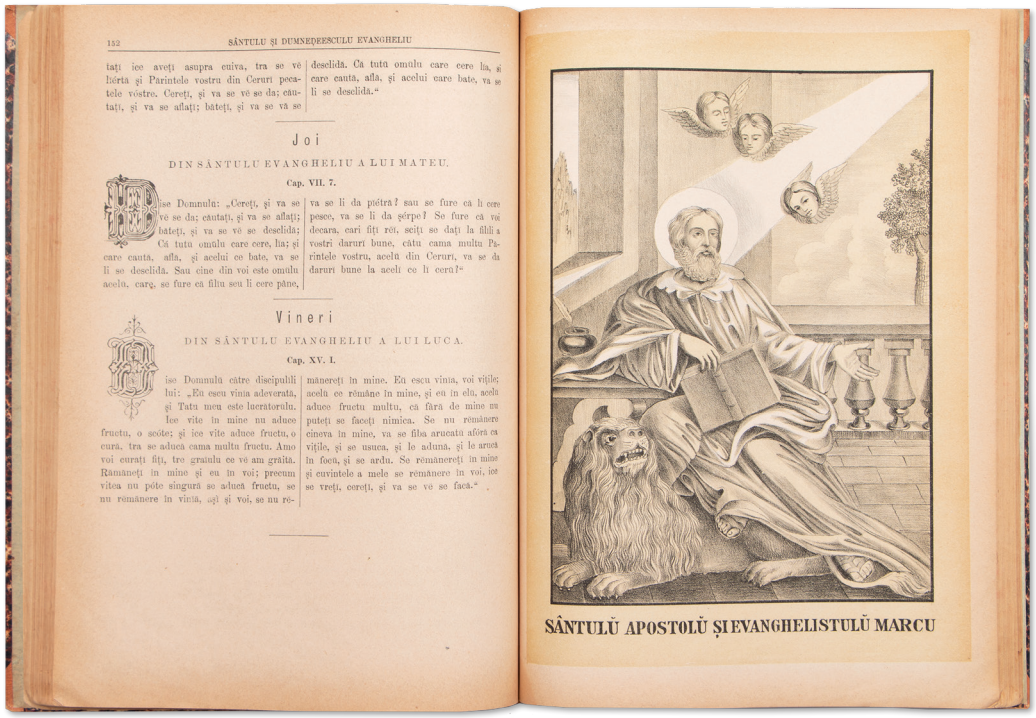
487. The first translation of the Gospels into the Aromanian dialect from the library of a leading modern Aromanian scholar and activist, 1881

The Saintly and Holy Gospels in Macedo-Romanian dialect printed after the original held by the Saint Metropol at the cost of the Ministry of Worship in the days of King Carol I, Santu si Dumnezeiescului Evangheliu in dialectu Macedo-Romana imprumut dupe originalul Santei Metropolii cu spesele Ministerului de Culte in dilele M.S. Regelui Romaniei Carol I. Bucharest, Thiel & Weiss, 1881. (2) ff + 273 pp + (1) p errata, 32.4 x 22.5 cm.

The Macedo-Romanian or Aromanian dialect is similar to Romanian but with a strong Greek influence. It is spoken in regions south of the Danube with further Aromanian minorities present throughout the Balkans, particularly in North Macedonia and Albania. The publication of the Gospels in Macedo-Romanian/ Aromanian in 1881 emphasised the inherent Romanian identity of the newly acquired territory of Northern Dobrogea, ceded to Romania by the 1878 Treaty of Berlin, which concluded the 1876-78 Russo-Turkish War. Romania acquired this territory from the Ottoman Empire with its large Aromanian community.

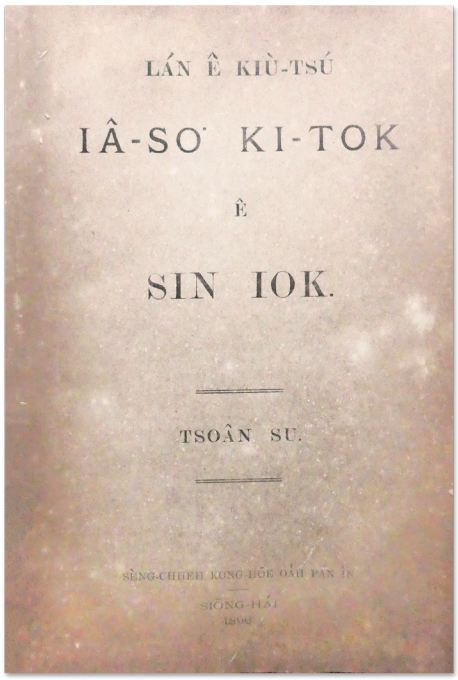


Very practical late 19th Century private quarter cloth binding with mottled brown boards. Signs of wear. Front inside cover split but not detached. Light browning around the edges of the modest brown-coloured paper. Original decorative blue paper wrappers affixed to front and back inside covers. Very good copy. The book has a decorative lithographed title page and four individual lithographs of the authors of the four Gospels.



Provenance: the library of the late Professor Vasile Barbu who was a professor at the University of Freiburg and the founder of the Macedo-Romanian library in that city. Includes his personal stamp and the stamp of the library. He is considered to be a leading expert on Aromanian/Macedo-Romanian. In Freiburg he also edited the Aromanian monthly magazine, Zborlu a Nostru (Our Word). Barbu emigrated to Germany from Romania in 1985. He was very vocal in insisting that Aromanians have a distinct ethnic identity. This idea was strongly contested, particularly in Greece, where the view was taken that Aromanians are not a minority but are in fact ethnic Greeks.

488. New Testament in Amoy Chinese vernacular with Romanised script.



Lan E Kiu-Tsu Ia-So' Ki-Tok e Sin Iok (New Testament). Shanghai, Seng-Chheh Kong-Hoe Oah Pan In, 1896. 1f + 402 pp + 1 f (blank), 23 x 15.5 cm.

A copy of the New Testament written in Amoy Chinese vernacular published in Shanghai in 1896. Amoy is spoken in Taiwan and the neighbouring Xiamen province of mainland China. The Amoy vernacular with Romanised script was developed by a Scottish doctor and Presbyterian missionary to Taiwan, James Laidlaw Maxwell (1836-1921) and it is still used by Presbyterians in Taiwan today. Maxwell studied medicine at Edinburgh University and later he met Carstairs Douglas, another Scot, who was looking for medical missionaries for Xiamen, where Maxwell first went before going to Taiwan.

This is the 1896 second enlarged edition of Maxwell's work first published in 1876. The book was bought in Indonesia where there is a significant Amoy-speaking community. It shows the important influence missionaries had on the development of language.

489. A guide to Jerusalem for pilgrims with fully engraved text and illustrations, 1781

Description of the Holy City of Jerusalem, Opisanie stago Bzhia grada Ierusalima. Hristofor Zefarovic. Vienna, 1781. 3 pp + 4-51 pp, 21 x 16.5 cm.

An early example of a Proskinitar, which was a guide for Orthodox pilgrims to Jerusalem. The text and illustrations of this beautiful book were entirely engraved by Simon Simonevic. The edition of 1781 is the third edition, the first appearing in 1748. A second edition was printed in 1770 in Moscow, where Zefarovic also lived.

The copy is in excellent condition, in a contemporary leather binding.





The binding bears the super ex libris of George Popovici, who was Bishop of Timisoara from 1745-48.

490. 17th Century guide for Greek Othodox pilgrims visiting Jerusalem.

Proskunetarion, Venice, Nikolaos Glykys, 1679. It contains woodcuts of theholy places of Jerusalem. 1 f, 199 pp, 17 x 11 cm. Bound together with Logoi Psyofeleis (Spiritually beneficial discourses on the Salvation, Passion and Glorious Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ). Venice, Nikolaos Ghykys, 1763. 200 pp.

A 1679 guide for Orthodox Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem, written by hieromonk Arsenios of Crete and printed by the renowned modern Greek publisher Nikolaos Glykys in Venice. The tradition of guides for Orthodox pilgrims already existed in the 6th Century AD and continued through the Byzantine and Ottoman periods. In more modern times they were frequently illustrated. The library has two further pilgrim guides to Jerusalem, both illustrated, an all-engraved book in Serbian by Simon Simonovic (Vienna 1781) and a 19th Century Romanian guide by Anton Pann (Bucharest 1852). These guides covered places to visit, important martyrs in the Orthodox Church and places for Orthodox worship.
The Greek guide is bound together with a later but also rare product of Nikolaos Ghykys from 1763, Logoi Psyofeleis, 'Spitiually Beneficial discourses on the Salvation Passion and Glorious Resurrection of our Lord Jesus Christ'. A popular book of spiritual guidance, it first appeared in 1711 and subsequently 11 times in the 18 Century. I could not find another copy of this Ghykys edition.


ΠΡΟΣΚΥΝΗΤΆΡΙΟΝ
Τῶν Ἱερῶν τόπων ὅπου εὐλόγουνται εἰς τὴν
ΑΓΙΑΝ ΠΟΛΙΝ
ΙΕΡΟΥΣΑΛΗΜ
Ἐκδοθὲν Παρὰ Α'ΡΣΕΝΙΟΥ Ἱερομονάχου,
Καὶ Ἱεροκήρυκος Καλλιόπη τῆ Κρητός·
Πρὸς τὸν Ἐ'κλαμπρότατον
ΠΡΙΓΚΙΠΑ ΚΑΙ Α'ΦΘΕ'ΝΤΗΝ
ΜΟΛΔΟΒΛΑΧΙΑΣ.
Ε' Ν Ε Τ Ι Η Σ Ι,
Παρὰ Νικολάῳ τῷ Γλυκεῖ, τῷ ἐξ Ἰωαννίνων.
CON LICENZA DE' SUPERIORI.


Περὶ τῆς ἁγίας Σιὼν.

18th Century full leather binding in good condition with repairs to the spine. Interior has occasional staining but is overall very clean.

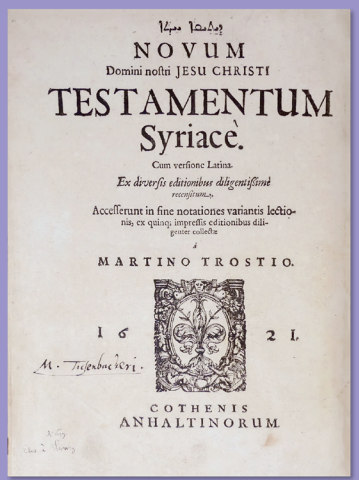
491. An early printed New Testament in the Syriac (Aramaic) language, 1621

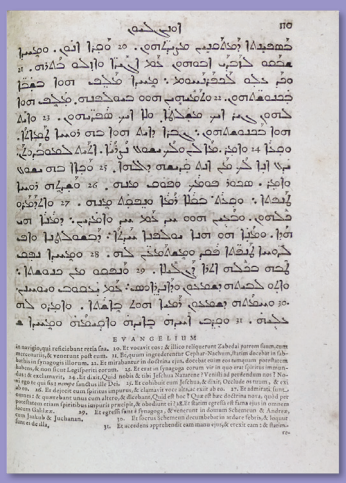
The New Testament of our Lord Jesus Christ in Syriac together with a version in Latin very diligently edited from various editions, Novum Domini nostri Jesu Christi Testamentum Syriace cum versione Latina ex diversis editionibus diligentisime recensitum. Martin Trost. Köthen, Press of the Prince of Anhalt, 1621. (4) ff + 843 pp, 25.8 x 19.4 cm.

The production of this New Testament in Syriac or Aramaic (the two terms are synonymous, Aramaic being the older term) with a Latin translation, was a project led by Wolfgang Riedke directly supported by the Prince of Anhalt. The Prince was keen to support the study of languages and the Syriac New Testament was one of the first productions of the Anhalt Printing Press. In editing and translating the book, Trost referred to earlier editions with translations from 1555, 1574 (Plantin, Antwerp) and 1584. Trost was the first person to note the variations between the Latin translation, therefore from a scholarly perspective this is an important work. From the typographic perspective the book is very successful with beautifully laid Syriac text.

Contemporary parchment binding. Some browning of the text. Otherwise a very elegant example of rare early Aramaic typography.




NOVUM
Domini nostri JESU CHRISTI
TESTAMENTUM
Syriacè.
Cum versione Latina.
Ex diversis editionibus diligentissimè recensitum.
Accesserunt in fine notationes variantis lectionis, ex quinq; impressis editionibus diligenter collectis
MARTINO TROSTIO.
1621
COTHENIS
ANHALTINORUM.




Omnia bene fecit.
Er hat Alles gut gemacht.
Mark. VII. 31.
Surdi audiunt.
Die Taubenhören.
Muti loquuntur.
Die Stumen reden.
Quod ignorantes colitis, hoc ego annuntio vobis.
Welchen ihr unwissend verehret diesen verkündige ich euch.
Apostg. XVII. 23.

Artificial Languages

Before the 18th century, people speculated about a natural language, which was believed to be the language spoken at the Creation. With the Enlightenment in Europe came a more philosophical approach and speculation about artificial universal languages that could ease communication across cultures and linguistic barriers. Several early pioneers came from Eastern Europe, notably George Kalmar, Andreas Rethy, and Ioan Pralle. Alexander Kyss, writing in the early 1800s, proposed a universal alphabet to eliminate phonetic inconsistencies between the spelling systems of languages. Towards the end of the 19th century, the movement to create artificial languages gained momentum and achieved broad popular appeal. The first such language was Volapük, developed in the 1870s, which attracted one million followers. Volapük eventually lost out to Esperanto, which emerged ten years later, developed by the Pole L.L. Zamenhof. Esperanto was later challenged by Neutral and Ido but has remained the leading artificial language, with over two million speakers today. The library contains grammars and classics of world literature translated into Esperanto.

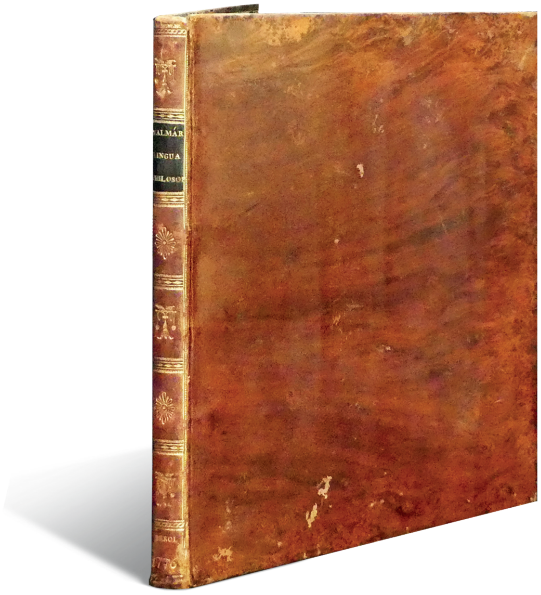
Highlights

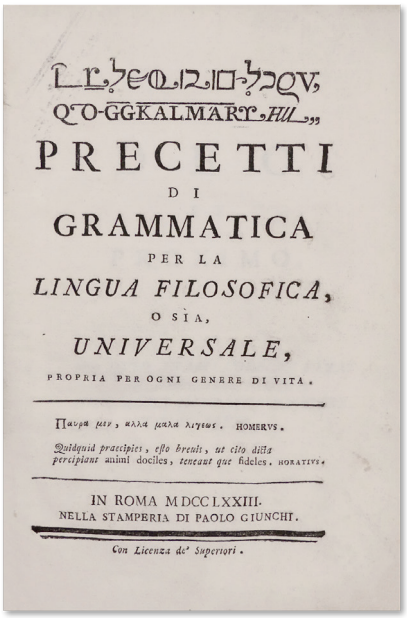
- One of the first attempts to create a structured artificial language, by György Kalmár, 1772–4 (German, Latin, Italian editions of his principal work).
- Alexander Kyss' proposal for a Universal Alphabet, 1813.
- Very fine book of 41 engravings to teach Bible history to deaf-mute children, 1788.
- A collection of books and ephemera from the library of Austrian priest, author and Esperantist Dr. Christoph Franz, 1920s–30s.

492. Gyorgy Kalmar, the genius who developed one of the first attempts at a theory of artificial language, 1772–4

Kalmar's proposed language which he called 'philosophical' or 'general' was described in his major work which appeared in three languages, Latin, German and Italian. a) Latin: Praecepta Grammatica atque Specimina Linguae Philosophicae sive Universalis. Gyorgy Kalmar. Berlin und Leipzig, D. Jacobaer, 1772. 55 pp, 24.6 x 19.5 cm. Includes two folding tables. b) German: Grammatikalische Regeln zur Philosophischen oder Allgemeinen Sprache, das ist Der Sprache Aller Voelker Zeiten und Lebensarten. G. Kalmar. Wien, Joseph Kurzböck, 1774. 112 pp, 21.2 x 13.5 cm. Three folding tables with the rare mezzotint portrait of Kalmar. c) Italian: Precetti di Grammatica per la lingua filosofica o sia universale. Giorgio Kalmar. Roma, Paolo Giunchi, 1773. In this copy the six tables are missing.

Kalmar is an under-appreciated figure in Hungary but, in the context of European intellectual history, he has an important place with his unique theories on the commonality of languages. Kalmar was born in Tapolcafo, Hungary in 1726 and later studied in Debrecen and Oxford (1749), in 1753 he started to travel around Europe, Russia and the Ottoman Empire where he was often hosted by British diplomats. Through his travels he developed an impressive network amongst leading figures of the European Enlightenment, amongst them Lomonosov in Russia. Whilst in Russia he also wrote a grammar of Hebrew in Ancient Greek and he was offered the Chair of Hebrew at St. Petersburg University. The essence of his universal theory of language was not the establishment of one single world language for ease of communication, but the discovery of a system of signs that represented word meanings which would however be spoken differently in various languages. The system of signs represented the universality. Kalmar was also known to be of eccentric appearance, a heavy drinker with wild unkempt hair and untidy clothing. Nevertheless, his academic achievements seem to have overcome any negative impressions and he was welcomed wherever he travelled. His book on universal language appeared in three versions, with the German edition the most comprehensive and sought-after. The German copy in the collection includes the very rare mezzotint print of Kalmar, which is frequently absent. The Italian edition has the tables missing, but is included in the library to present the full scope of Kalmar's work.



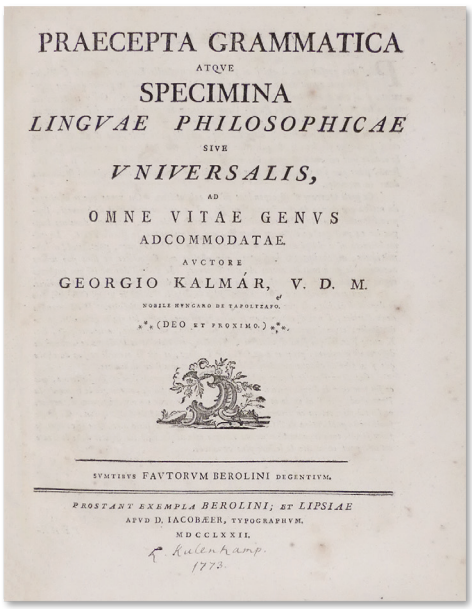


PRECETTI
DI
GRAMMATICA
PER LA
LINGUA FILOSOFICA,
O SIA,
UNIVERSALE,
PROPRIA PER OGNI GENERE DI VITA.

Παυρα μεν, αλλα μαλα λιγεως. HOMERVS.

Quidquid præcipies, esto brevis, ut cito dicta
percipiant animi dociles, teneant que fideles. HORATIVS.

IN ROMA MDCCLXXIII.
NELLA STAMPERIA DI PAOLO GIUNCHI.
Con Licenza de' Superiori.



PRAECEPTA GRAMMATICA
ATQVE
SPECIMINA
LINGVAE PHILOSOPHICAE
SIVE
VNIVERSALIS,
AD
OMNE VITAE GENVS
ADCOMMODATAE.
AVCTORE
GEORGIO KALMÁR, V. D. M.
NOBILE HVNGARO DE TAPOLTZAFO.
(DEO ET PROXIMO.)

SVMTIBVS FAVTORVM BEROLINI DEGENTIVM.

PROSTANT EXEMPLA BEROLINI; ET LIPSIAE
APVD D. IACOBÆER, TYPOGRAPHVM.
MDCCLXXII.

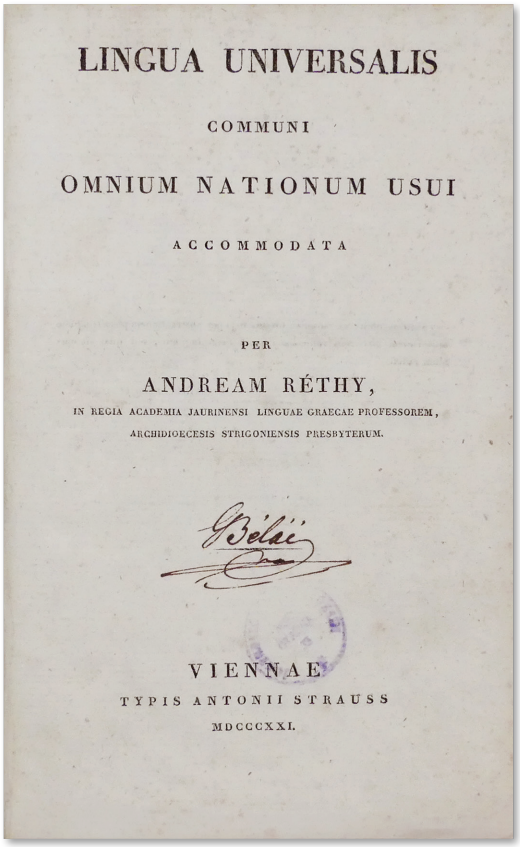


A) Latin edition: full contemporary leather, decorative label on spine. Previous owner's name in ink on the title page. Inside light browning. Very fine copy. B) German edition: publisher's paper covers. Uncut. Some light foxing and browning. Very fine copy. C) Italian edition: contemporary paper covers. Tables missing, otherwise very fine.

493. An early 19th century attempt at a universal language, 1821

A common universal language for the use of all nations, Lingua Universalis communi omnium nationum usui. Andrea Rethy. Vienna, Antonii Strauss, 1821. 144 pp + (1) p errata, 20.2 x 12.5 cm.

Andrea (Endre) Rethy, born in 1779, was a Hungarian professor of Greek at the Royal Academy at Gyor, who developed an international language which could serve as a medium of communication with its own vocabulary and grammatical structure. It can be seen as a forerunner of Volapük or Esperanto and it is clearly different from Kalmar's proposition which sought the commonalities between languages represented by signs and not a complete language in itself. Rethy's Lingua Universalis contains a dictionary with words and their Latin translations divided into nouns, verbs and adverbs.
Contemporary boards, former owner's name on title page. Very fine copy



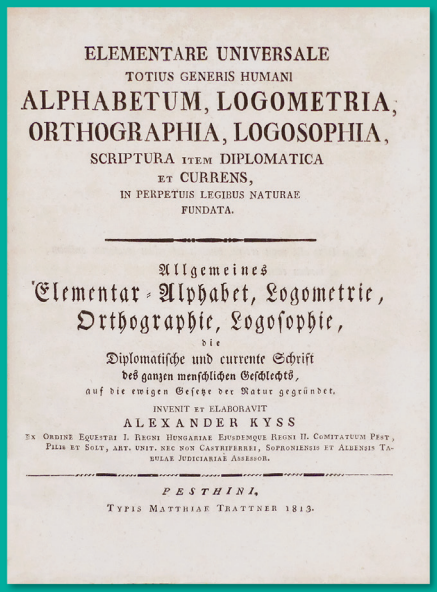
Old stamp of Zalavari monastery.

494. A proposal for a Universal Spelling system, 1813

Universal elements of all types of human alphabet, logometry, orthography and logosophy, Elementare Universale totius generis humani Alphabetum, Logometria, Orthographia, Logosophia (title also in German). Alexander Kyss. Pest, Matthias Trattner, 1813. 84 pp, 24.7 x 19.2 cm.

Alexander Kyss's work is considered a major contribution towards attempts at standardising spelling systems. The book is a beautiful typographical production with examples of the Lord's Prayer presented in Latin, German and Hungarian to illustrate Kyss's rules of orthography.

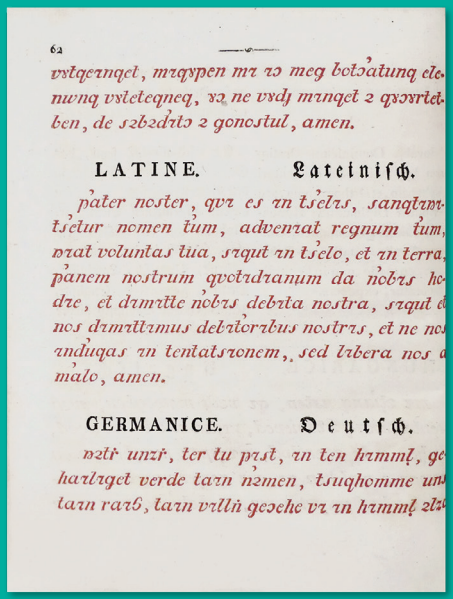
A very fine copy in contemporary half leather and title label on a decorative spine. Interior very clean.


ELEMENTARE UNIVERSALE
TOTIUS GENERIS HUMANI
ALPHABETUM, LOGOMETRIA,
ORTHOGRAPHIA, LOGOSOPHIA,
SCRIPTURA ITEM DIPLOMATICA
ET CURRENS,
IN PERPETUIS LEGIBUS NATURAE
FUNDATA.

Allgemeines
Elementar-Alphabet, Logometrie,
Orthographie, Logosophie,
die
Diplomatische und currente Schrift
des ganzen menschlichen Geschlechts,
auf die ewigen Gesetze der Natur gegründet.

INVENIT ET ELABORAVIT
ALEXANDER KYSS

PESTHINI,
TYPIS MATTHIAE TRATTNER 1813.


62

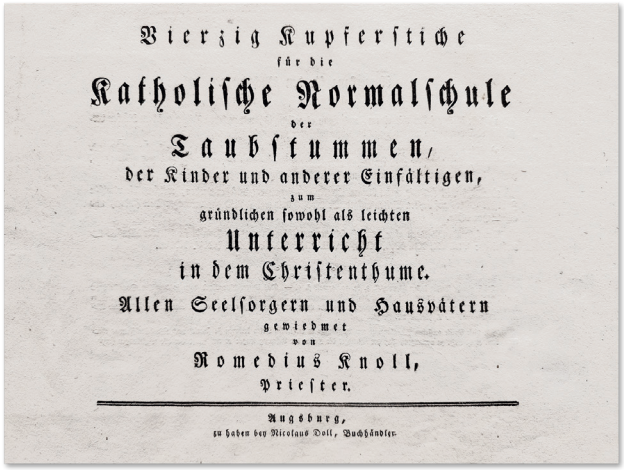
LATINE. Lateinisch.

GERMANICE. Deutsch.

495. A pioneering work of deaf-mute religious education with 41 fine engravings, 1788

Forty engravings for the use of Catholic Elementary Schools for Deaf-Mute Children and other simple persons… for the purpose of teaching Christianity, Vierzig Kupferstiche für die Katholische Normalschule für Taubstummen der Kinder und anderer Einfaltigen… zum Unterricht in dem Christentume. Romedius Knoll. Augsburg, Nicholaus Doll, 1788. 29 x 44.5 cm.

Romedius Knoll was a Franciscan monk, born in Bozen (Bolzano), South Tyrol in 1727. He was particularly devoted to the education of the deaf-mute and in addition to this album he wrote a teaching book. The engravings follow the events of the Old and New Testaments, starting with Adam and Eve, the life of Jesus and include a number of cautionary images featuring demons which show the consequences of a sinful life. Bound in with the engravings is a small leaflet issued about 1830-40 by Franz Hermann, a Czech in Vienna, which shows a sign language for communication with deaf-mutes.


Vierzig Kupferstiche
für die
Katholische Normalschule
der
Taubstummen,
der Kinder und anderer Einfältigen,
zum
gründlichen sowohl als leichten
Unterricht
in dem Christenthume.
Allen Seelsorgern und Hausvätern
gewiedmet
von
Romedius Knoll,
Priester.

Augsburg,
zu haben bey Nicolaus Doll, Buchhändler.

Fine half-leather binding. Engravings are very fine.


Omnia bene fecit.
Er hat Alles gut gemacht
Marc. VII. 31.


Tab. II


Tab. XXXIII.


Tab. XXXVIII.


Tab. I.

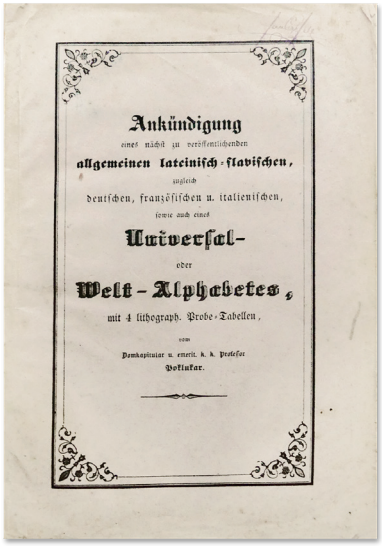

Tab. XXXIX.

496. Utopian plan for a Universal Slavic Alphabet 1851–58.

Ankündigung eines nächst zu veröffentlichenden allgemeinen lateinisch-slavischen, zugleich deutschen, französischen, italienischen und auch eventuell auch eines Universal- oder Welt- Alphabetes, mit Beigabe eines Brevi manu-Vorschlages des slovenischen Alphabet als Probe (Notice of a soon to be announced general Latin-Slavic and at the same time German, French, Italian and possibly a Universal or World Alphabet with a short proposal for a Slovenian alphabet as a test). Jozef Poklukar. Laibach (Ljubliana), I. von and F. Bamberg, 1851-58. 42 pp, one fold-out appendix, four tables with examples of the proposed Slovenian alphabet, 22.8 x 15 cm.

Jozef Poklukar (1791-1866) was a Slovenian lawyer and politician who developed a utopian vision of a reformed Slavic alphabet that covered the special sound characteristics of Slavic languages. He started work on the project in the 1820s but the first article was only published in 1851. After that he continued to publish and update his tables of a proposed reform of the spelling of the Slovenian language as an example for other Slavic languages. The problem in the meantime had been resolved in Slovenian by the adoption of the Czech diacritical marks applied, for example, to the letters 's' and 'c'. This did not dampen Poklukar's enthusiasm but his project remained a purely utopian dream, like many visions of a universal language or alphabet.

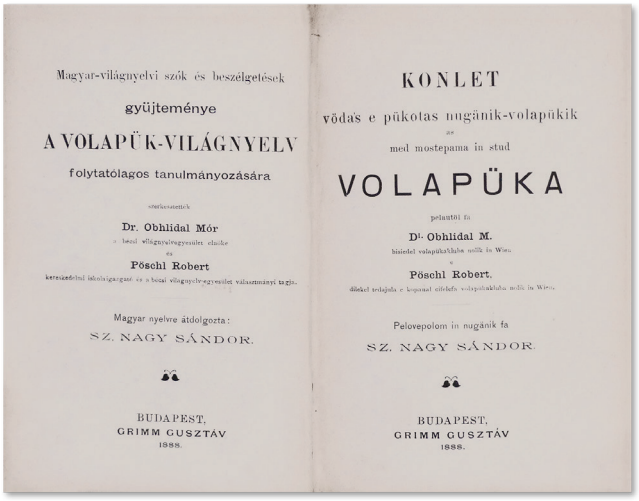
Original decorative light paper covers. Slightly worn and foxed. Very fine.


Ankündigung
eines nächst zu veröffentlichenden
allgemeinen lateinisch-slavischen,
zugleich
deutschen, französischen u. italienischen,
sowie auch eines
Universal-
oder
Welt-Alphabetes,
mit 4 lithograph. Probe-Tabellen,
von
Domkapitular u. emerit. k. k. Professor
Poklukar.

Few copies known outside Slovenian institutional libraries.

497. Volapük, the world's first constructed artificial language – an early book for Hungarians to learn the language, 1888

The Hungarian world language word and conversation collection for the study of the Volapuk world language, Magyar vilagnyelvi szok es beszelgetessel gyutemenye. A Volapuk vilagnyelv folytatologas, tanulmanyozasara. Dr Mor Obhlidal and Robert Pöschl. Budapest, Gustav Grimm, 1888. 148 pp, 17.5 x 11 cm.


Magyar-világnyelvi szók és beszélgetések
gyüjteménye
A VOLAPÜK-VILÁGNYELV
folytatólagos tanulmányozására
Dr. Obhlidal Mór
Pöschl Robert
Magyar nyelvre átdolgozta:
SZ. NAGY SÁNDOR
BUDAPEST,
GRIMM GUSZTÁV
1888.

KONLET
vödaś e pükotas nugänik-volapükik
VOLAPÜKA
Dr. Obhlidal M.
Pöschl Robert.
Pelovepolom in nugänik fa
SZ. NAGY SÁNDOR
BUDAPEST,
GRIMM GUSZTÁV
1888.

Brown half-cloth with marbled boards.
Title in gilt lettering on leather label on spine.

Volapük was the world's first complete artificial language and by the end of its first decade of existence, in 1890, it claimed one million adherents. It was created between 1879 and 1880 by a German priest, Johann Martin Schleyer, who believed that God had given him the task in a dream of creating an international language. The vocabulary of Volapük comes mainly from English with French and German elements. During the 1880s international conferences were held, first using German and then in 1889 only Volapük. This book is an introduction to the language for Hungarians. During the 1890s the language suffered a swift decline, due to intense in-fighting, and the emergence of a much simplified version, Idiom Neutral. Its real death-knell was the emergence of Esperanto which by the beginning of the 20th century became the dominant artificial language.

498. An early introduction to Idiom Neutral, a simplified form of Volapük, 1902

Dictionary of Neutral, Wörterbuch der Neutrale Sprache. Woldemar Rosenberger. Leipzig, Haberland, 1902. (2) ff + 313 pp + (1) Contents + (4) ff advertisments.

A German-Neutral dictionary preceded by a 40-page grammar of the language. The language was developed by the Dane Otto Jespersen shortly before this book was published. It aimed to have a more simple grammar and compact vocabulary and drew on wider sources than Volapük that it was designed to replace. Despite its creativity, it never gained much support as it was over-shadowed by the then strongly emerging Esperanto.

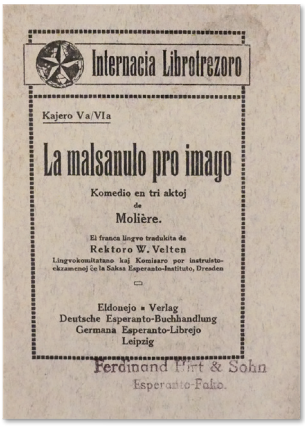
Green decorative publisher's cloth with Art Nouveau motifs. Very fine condition.

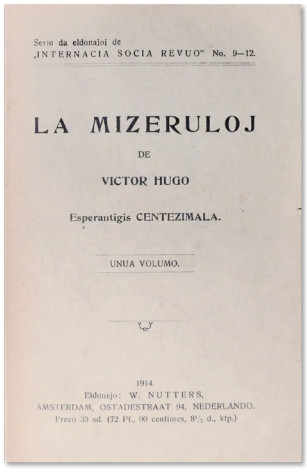


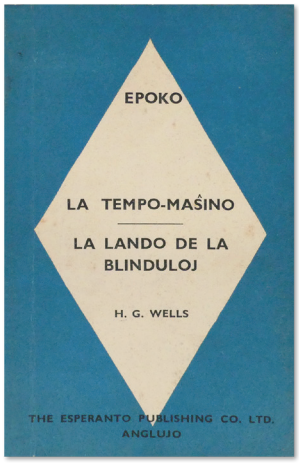
499. Examples of international literature translated into Esperanto

1) La malsano pro imago (Le malade imaginaire/imaginary invalid). Moliere. Leipzig, Deutsche Esperanto Buchhandlung, 1911. 98 pp + (1) p advertisements, 14 x 11.2 cm. 2) La Miseruloj (Les Miserables). Victor Hugo. Two volumes. Amsterdam, D. Nutters, 1914. 1-112 pp + 113-248 pp, 17.3 x 11.4 cm. 3) Murdo en la Orienta Ekspreso (Murder on the Orient Express). Agatha Christie. Rickmansworth (England), The Esperanto Publishing Co., (no date). 183 pp + (3) ff other books in series, 18.4 x 11.5 cm. 4) La tempo-maŝino (The Time Machine) and La Lando de la Blinduloj (The Country of the Blind). H. G. Wells. Rickmansworth (England), The Esperanto Publishing Co., (no Date). 180 pp + (4) ff list of other books in series, 18.4 x 11.5 cm. 5) La Knaboj de Paulo-Strato (The boys of Paul Street). Ferenc Molnar. Rickmansworth (England), The Esperanto Publishing Society. 180 pp + (4) ff list of other titles + loose blue advertisement slip for forthcoming titles, 18.4 x 11.5 cm. Brown half-cloth with marbled boards. Title in gilt lettering on leather label on spine.

In the first half of the twentieth century, works of world literature, both classic and contemporary, were translated into Esperanto.









500. Two original novels in Esperanto, 1928/31



1) La Vila Mano (The Empty Hand). Herman Johannes Bulthuis. S'Gravenhage, Ykema, 1928. 299 pp + 15 pp index of words, 20 x 13.5 cm. Frontispiece illustration. 2) Mr. Tot Aĉetas Mil Okulojn (Mr. Tot buy me some glasses). Jean Forge. Budapest, Literatura Mondo, 1931. 244 pp, 20 x13.5 cm. With dustjacket (damaged).

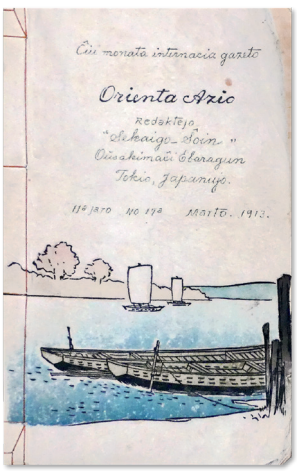
La Vila Mano was written by the Dutch Esperantist Hendrik Bulthuis (1865-1945) who dedicated his life to Esperanto, after having first qualified as a teacher of Volapük. He wrote 35 books and brochures in Esperanto and was recognised for the creativity of his writing. La Vila Mano is a realistic novel portraying the traditions and morals of Dutch rural life. The second book is a fantasy novel written by Jean Forge, the pen name of Jan Fethke, a German-Polish film director. He wrote in both German and Esperanto and his works are recognised for their psychological observations and use of effects. This work, Mr. Tot acetas mil okuljon, was translated into several languages was the basis of Fritz Lang's last film, The Thousand Eyes of Dr. Mabuse (1960).

501. Japan was an important centre for the Esperanto movement

1) Orienta Azio, cui monata internacia gazeto (Asia Orient, a monthly international magazine). Tokyo, Sekaigo-Soin, 11th year, No. 17a March, 1913. 34 pp, 18.8 x 11.8 cm. 2) Gvidlibreto por Japanlando tradukita de la Redakcio de Japana Esperanto-Instituto (Guidebook for Japan translated by the Japanese Esperanto Institute). Tokyo, Japanese Ministry for the State Railways, 1927. V pp + 102 pp, 19.4 x 12.7 cm. With 37 illustrations and 9 maps.

Although Esperanto had no roots in Japan it became very popular in the period from the Russo-Japanese War until the Second World War. It is still popular today. In an interesting article, Ian Rapley of the University of Cardiff explains the pre-war interest in Esperanto as a popular, grass-roots movement of Japanese people eager for contact with the outside world. It was also a vehicle for expressing views on the future development of a new World Order and the international role of Japan. Esperanto was chosen because of the distance of Japanese from other international languages. The two items presented here are an early copy from 1913 of the beautifully printed Japanese Esperanto journal, Asia Orient and a guide in Esperanto for visitors to Japan.

From the library of the Austrian Esperantist, Dr Franz Christanell.





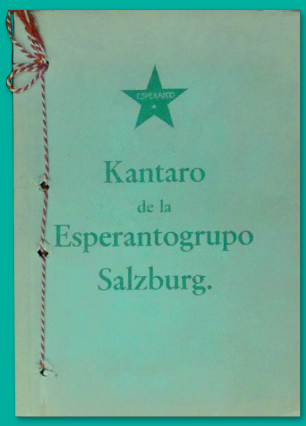
502. Books and Ephemera from the library of Prof Dr Franz Christanell, President of the Austrian Esperanto Association

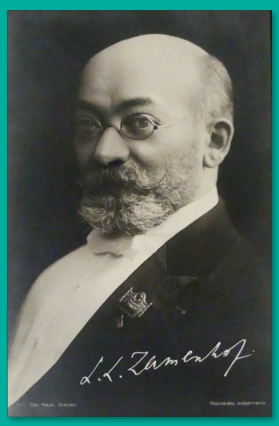
1) Kantaro Estonteco (Song for the Future. No author (maybe Christanell). Privately type-copied, no publisher or date. 27 pp, 21.3 x 18 cm. 2) Kantaro de la Esperanto grupo Salzburg (Song of the Salzburg Esperanto Group). Edited by F. Scheirl and F. Christanell. Salzburg, Private Print, 1930. (3) ff + 41 pp, 17.6 x 12.2 cm. 3) La Vero pri Suda Tirolo (The truth about South Tyrol). Hans Fingeller. Published by the author, 1927. 51 pp, 22.8 x 15. 4) Esperanto ein moderner Bildungsfaktor (Esperanto an element in modern education). Prof Dr Franz Christanell. Berlin and Dresden, Esperanto Verlag Ellersiek & Borel, 1924. 5) Ephemera. Dr Franz Christanell. Membership card of the Universal Esperanto Association with photo, dated 1925; entrance card for Dr Franz Christanell to the Edinburgh XVIII Universal Esperanto Conference, August 1926; an Esperanto language Perpetual Calendar for 60 years from 1925 sent by mail to Dr Christanell by the author of the Calendar, Arthur Morton of Glasgow, with a signed note on the rear.

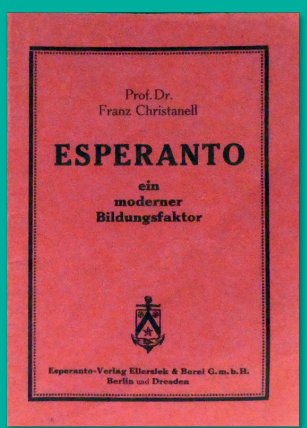
During a holiday in South Tirol, I discovered the library of the Austrian Esperantist Dr Franz Christanell, which had been sitting unsold in a bookshop in Merano for over 10 years. Christanell was a major figure in the Austrian Esperanto movement and his library contained his own writings and reflected his activity as a leader of the Austrian movement. Christanell was a native of Südtirol but later lived in Salzburg. He wrote in Esperanto about the injustice of the separation of Südtirol from Austria after the First World War when the area was ceded to Italy. Christanell was also a priest, so the themes he covered in his Esperanto writings were very broad, encompassing politics, the Esperanto language and religion. Included here is also his entrance card to the 1926 Esperanto Conference in Edinburgh.

The brochures and ephemera are all in good condition.













503. Esperanto travel Books for Austria and a map of Budapest for the 21st Esperanto Universal Congress, August 1929

1) Guidlibro tra Salzburg urbo kai lando (Guide to Salzburg city and state). No author. Salzburg, Salzburg State branch of the Austrian Esperanto Delegation, 1924. 32 pp, 16 x 11.5 cm. 2) Per autobuso tra Austrio kaj Wien (By bus through Austria and Vienna). Hofrat Hugo Steiner. Bisamberg, privately printed by the author, no date (1930?). 80 pp, 21.1 x 13.3 cm. 3) A map of Budapest with descriptions of places to see written in Esperanto, published in 1929 by the Capital City Tourist Office (Chefurba Fremduloficejo).

Various tourist guides to Austria in Esperanto from the 1920s from the library of Dr Franz Christanell and an Esperanto map of Budapest, acquired separately, for attendees of the 1929 International Esperanto conference.

All items in very fine condition.





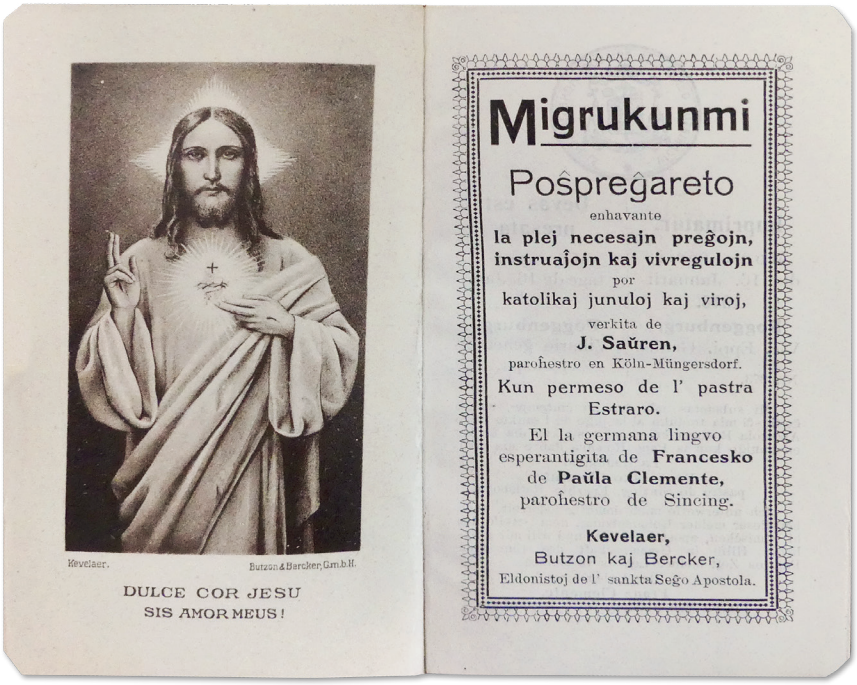


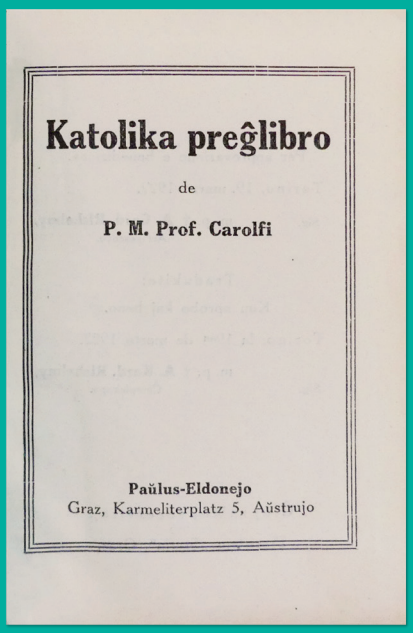
504. Esperanto Catholic Prayer Book, 1913

Esperanto prayer book. Migrukunmi Poŝpreĝareto, J. Sauren. Translated from German. Kevelaer, Butzen and Bercker, 1913. 336 pp, 12 7.4 cm.

Attractive and unusual Prayer Book from the library of Dr. Franz Christanell (d. 1961). Christanell was born in Meran/Merano in South Tirol (then Austria, now Italy). He moved to Salzburg where he became Head of the Salzburg Chapter of the Austrian Esperanto Institute. I found his library in a bookshop where it had been for over 12 years and bought a large part of it. Christanell was a priest and had a major influence on the Austrian Esperanto Movement.

Cloth binding in slipcase. Stamp of Dr. Franz Christanell. Very fine.





505. Esperanto Prayer Book, 1922

Katolika Preĝlibro. P. M. Carolfi. Translated from Italian. Paulus-Elondejo, Graz, 1922. 160 pp, 12.4 x 8.4 cm.

Catholic Prayer Book in Esperanto from the library of Dr. Franz Christanell. Written by Franciscan priest Modesto Eugenio Carolfi (born in 1884) who founded the Unione Esperantista Cattolica Italiana in 1920, and later led the International Catholic Esperanto Union.


Kriſtus
követésérő
egy könyvei

World Classics in Translation

Translation enables the global flow of ideas, philosophy, and entertainment. The concept of international bestsellers has existed since the inception of printing, with works and writers like Thomas à Kempis's ***De Imitatione Christi, Robinson Crusoe, Télémaque***, Molière, Dickens, and continues with Marx, ***Dracula***, and Orwell.

Highlights

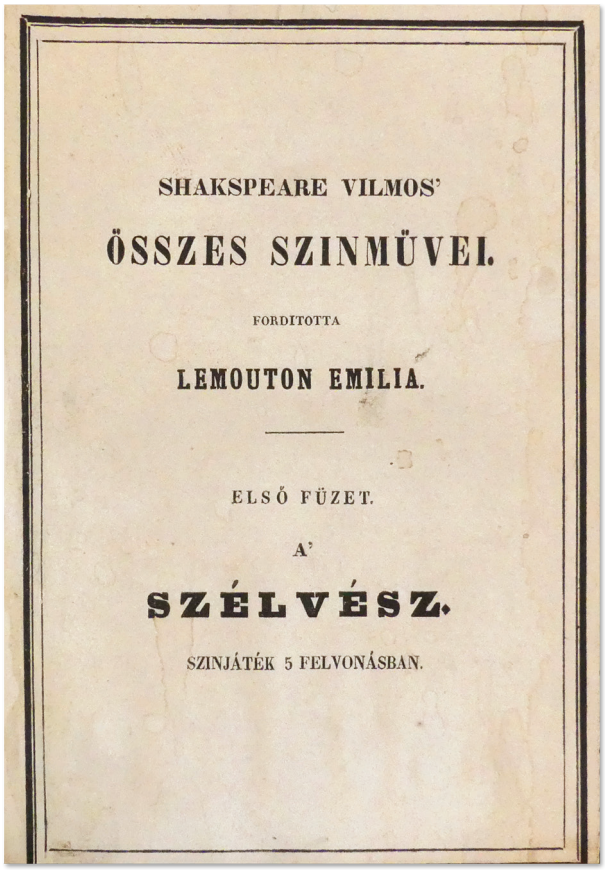
- Shakespeare in Russian, Hungarian, Romanian, Georgian, Armenian, West Frisian and Ottoman Turkish
- Robinson Crusoe in Maltese, 1846
- Uncle Tom's Cabin (Hungarian), 1853
- Thomas à Kempis De Imitatione Christi, Arabic, Rome, 1663
- Dante Gabriel Rosetti's copy of the first English Translation of Dante's Vita Nuova, 1843
- Gulliver's Travels in Udmurt
- Karl Marx, Capital, signed by all leaders of Hungary's first Communist Government, including Matyas Rakosi, 1948
- Andersen's Fairy Tales in Yakut, 1937
- J.S. Mill, On Liberty, in Yiddish, 1909

506. Various first Hungarian editions of Shakespeare, translated by Emilia Lemouton, 1845

William Shakespeare Complete Works (Hungarian), Shakespeare Vilmos összes szinmüvei. Translated by Emilia Lemouton. Pest, Karoly Trattner, 1845. Szélvész (The Tempest): 61 pp; Két veronai nemes (Two Gentlemen of Verona): 63 pp; Windsori vig nők (Merry Wives of Windsor): 83 pp; Viola (Twelfth Night): 73 pp; Szeget szeggel (Measure for Measure): 78 pp, 15 x 11 cm.

Emilia Lemouton was the first female literary translator in Hungary. Her father was Jean Lemouton (Lemouton Janos), a Frenchman, who was the first lecturer in English at the University of Buda. He also wrote the second grammar of English for Hungarians. Although Emilia planned to translate all of Shakespeare's works into Hungarian, she did not progress further than the five plays in this volume. The plays were issued separately. Each of these plays was translated here for the first time into Hungarian.

Contemporary half-cloth binding. The five plays which were issued separately are bound together with front and back covers preserved.



SHAKSPEARE VILMOS'

ÖSSZES SZINMÜVEI.

FORDITOTTA

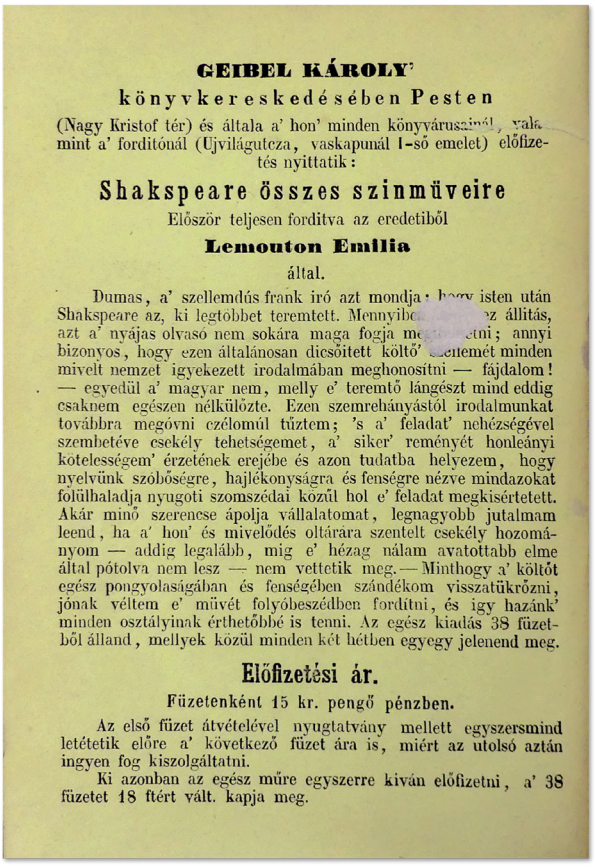
LEMOUTON EMILIA.

ELSŐ FÜZET.

A'

SZÉLVÉSZ.

SZINJÁTÉK 5 FELVONÁSBAN.



GEIBEL KÁROLY'

könyvkereskedésében Pesten

(Nagy Kristof tér) és általa a' hon' minden könyváruszinál, vala mint a' fordítónál (Ujvilágutcza, vaskapunál 1-ső emelet) előfizetés nyittatik:

Shakspeare összes szinmüveire

Először teljesen fordítva az eredetiből

Lemouton Emilia

által.

Dumas, a' szellemdús frank iró azt mondja: hogy isten után Shakspeare az, ki legtöbbet teremtett. Mennyibe[illegible]z állitás, azt a' nyájas olvasó nem sokára maga fogja me[illegible]tni; annyi bizonyos, hogy ezen általánosan dicsőitett költő' [illegible]nemét minden mivelt nemzet igyekezett irodalmában meghonosítni — fájdalom! — egyedül a' magyar nem, melly e' teremtő lángészt mind eddig csaknem egészen nélkülözte. Ezen szemrehányástól irodalmunkat továbbra megóvni czélomúl tűztem; 's a' feladat' nehézségével szembetéve csekély tehetségemet, a' siker' reményét honleányi kötelességem' érzetének erejébe és azon tudatba helyezem, hogy nyelvünk szóbőségre, hajlékonyságra és fenségre nézve mindazokat fölülhaladja nyugoti szomszédai közül hol e' feladat megkisértetett. Akár minő szerencse ápolja vállalatomat, legnagyobb jutalmam leend, ha a' hon' és mivelődés oltárára szentelt csekély hozományom — addig legalább, mig e' hézag nálam avatottabb elme által pótolva nem lesz — nem vettetik meg. — Minthogy a' költőt egész pongyolaságában és fenségében szándékom visszatükrözni, jónak véltem e' müvét folyóbeszédben forditni, és igy hazánk' minden osztályinak érthetőbbé is tenni. Az egész kiadás 38 füzetből álland, mellyek közül minden két hétben egyegy jelenend meg.

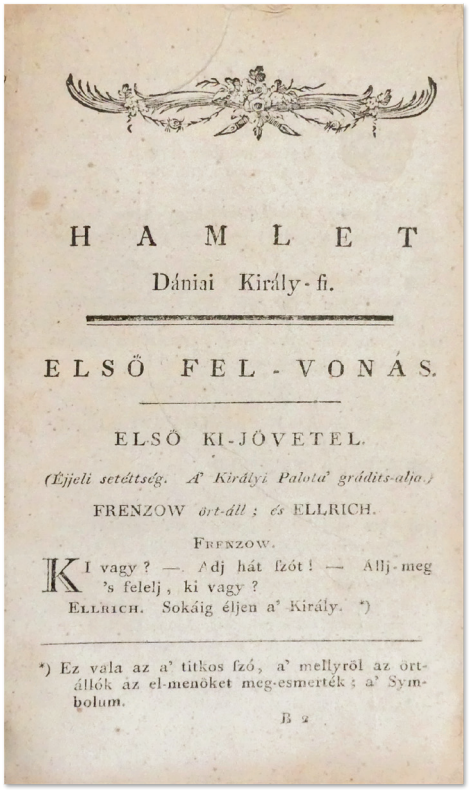
Előfizetési ár.

Füzetenként 15 kr. pengő pénzben.

Az első füzet átvételével nyugtatvány mellett egyszersmind letétetik előre a' következő füzet ára is, miért az utolsó aztán ingyen fog kiszolgáltatni.

Ki azonban az egész műre egyszerre kiván előfizetni, a' 38 füzetet 18 ftért vált. kapja meg.

507. Shakespeare's Hamlet (Hungarian), 1790



HAMLET

Dániai Király-fi.

ELSŐ FEL-VONÁS.

ELSŐ KI-JÖVETEL.

(Éjjeli setétség. A' Királyi Palota' grádits-aljo.)

FRENZOW órt-áll; és ELLRICH.

FRENZOW.

KI vagy? — Adj hát fzót! — Állj-meg 's felelj, ki vagy?

ELLRICH. Sokáig éljen a' Király. *)

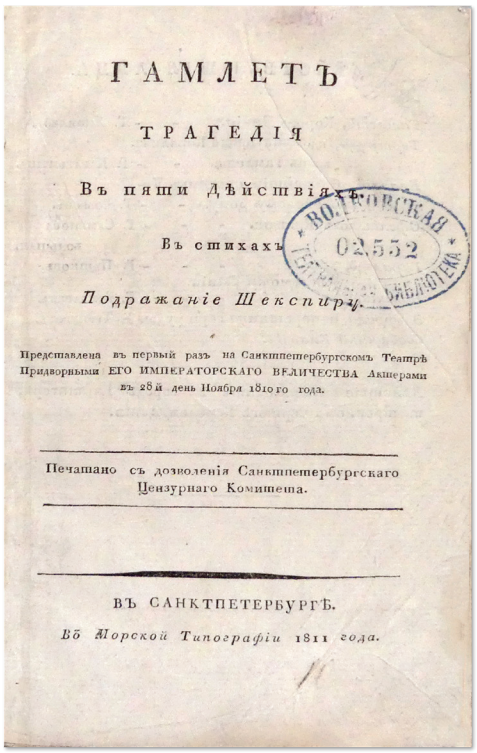
*) Ez vala az a' titkos fzó, a' mellyről az órt-állók az el-menöket meg-esmerték; a' Symbolum.

B 2

Hamlet Prince of Denmark (Hungarian), Hamlet. Szomorú játék VI fel-vonásban. William Shakespeare, translated by Ferenc Kazinczy. Kassa, Ellinger Janos, 1790. 125 pp (title page and seven introductory leaves missing, text complete), 18.5 x 11.6 cm.

Considered to be the first translation of a work of Shakespeare into Hungarian, this book is the first part of Ferenc Kazinczy's collected foreign language plays. The earlier 1786 Romeo and Juliet was a distant adaptation of Shakespeare's work. Kazinczy's translation is also based on a German adaptation, by Ludwig Schröder, but it recognises the origin of the work as Shakespeare. The title page (not present here), states that it is 'based on Shakespeare and Schröder'. The Romeo and Juliet adaptation never mentions Shakespeare at all. The Schröder version, like Romeo and Juliet, has plot changes, for example, Hamlet in this version lives to be King of Denmark. Kazinczy is considered to be one of the greatest Hungarian writers of the period and to have had a major role in the development of the modern Hungarian language.

Modern paper covers. Looks as if it has been extracted from a larger bound collection of texts. Light foxing with an old library stamp on the last page.



ГАМЛЕТЪ

ТРАГЕДІЯ

Въ пяти дѣйствіяхъ.

Въ стихахъ

Подражаніе Шекспиру.

02552

Представлена въ первый разъ на Санктпетербургскомъ Театрѣ Придворными ЕГО ИМПЕРАТОРСКАГО ВЕЛИЧЕСТВА Акперами въ 28 й день Ноября 1810 го года.

Печатано съ дозволенія Санктпетербургскаго Цензурнаго Комитета.

ВЪ САНКТПЕТЕРБУРГѢ.

Въ Морской Типографіи 1811 года.

508. Shakespeare's Hamlet (Russian), 1811

Hamlet, Tragedy in Five Acts, in verse, adaptation of Shakespeare (Russian), Gamlet Tragediya v piati deistviyakh. V stikhakh. Podrazhanie Shekspiru. St. Petersburg, V Morskii Tipografii, 1811.
(6) ff + 56 pp, 20.5 x 12.5 cm.

The first Russian edition of Hamlet appeared in St. Petersburg in 1748 and was a heavily adapted version by Alexander Sumarokov. This edition, by Stepan Ivanovich Visovatov (1786-1831), based on a French translation by Jean-Francois Ducis, is in verse and closer to the original plot although here as well the ending has been changed to reflect a later death of Ophelia and a continuing life for Hamlet. Visovatov's Hamlet was written for the stage and first performed on November 28, 1810. It appeared in printed form one year later.

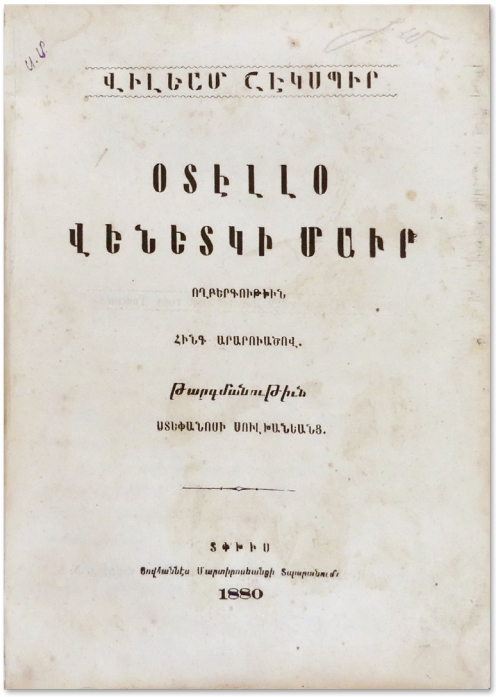
Excellent condition with a theatrical library stamp on the title page. Later wrappers in a modern slipcase.

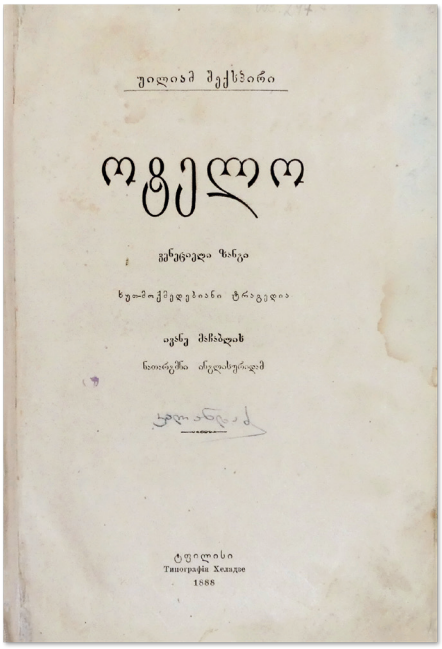
509. Shakespeare's Othello (Armenian), 1880

Othello (Armenian). William Shakespeare, translated by Stefanos Sul. Khaniants. Tbilisi (Georgia), Sovannes Mardirosian Printing House, 1880.
165 pp + (1) p errata, 19.5 x 14 cm.

First edition in Armenian. Published in Tbilisi where there was a large Armenian community and thriving Armenian theatre. Famous Armenian Shakespearian actors toured in Russia where Armenian performances of Shakespeare were popular. Hovannes Abelian, for example, starred as Othello for 25 years. This tradition has recently been revived.

Later textile binding. Very clean.





510. Shakespeare's Othello (Georgian), 1888

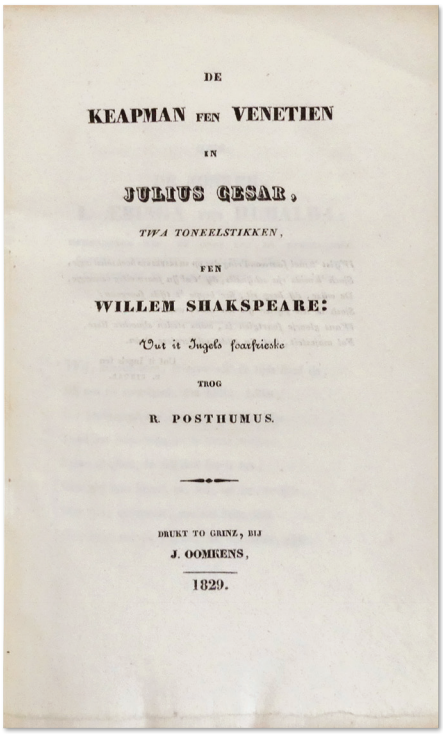
Othello (Georgian). William Shakespeare. Tbilisi, Tipografiia Kheladze, 1888. 138 pp + (2) ff, 22.2 x 15.7 cm.

First translation of any of Shakespeare's work into Georgian.
Contemporary quarter leather binding. Worn. Inside some staining, minimal handwriting.

511. Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice and Julius Caesar (West Frisian), 1829

Merchant of Venice, Keapman van Venetien, and Julius Caesar (West Frisian). William Shakespeare, translated by A. Postumus. Groningen, Grinz, 1829. (XXVIII) pp + 1 pp + 238 pp, 23 x 13 cm.

First translations of Shakespeare into West Frisian, a language spoken in the northern parts of the Netherlands.
Card binding, some lighter damage. Inside very clean.

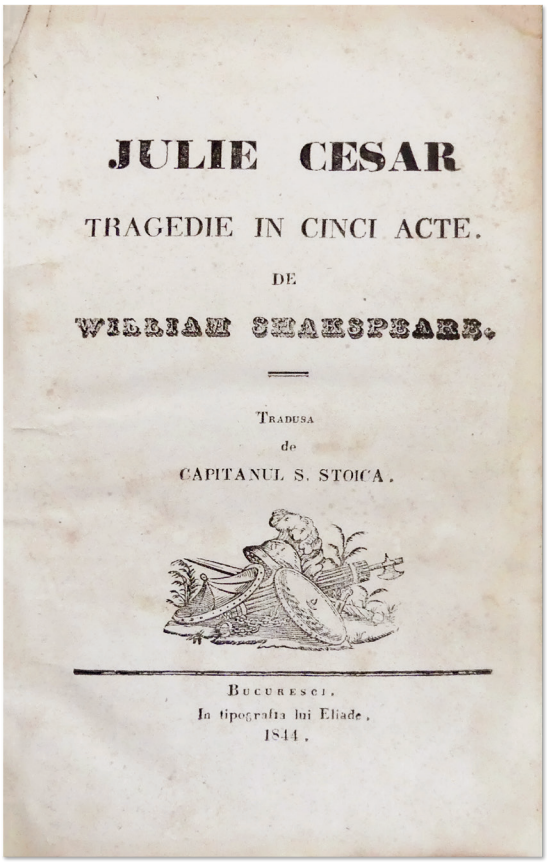


512. First Shakespeare in Romanian: Julius Caesar 1846

Iulius Cezar Tragedie în Cinci Acte tradusă de Căpitanul S. Stoica. Bucharest, Eliade, 1844. (2) ff + 166 pp. Bound together with a Romanian translation of Joseph Bouchardy's Le Sonneur de Saint-Paul (Bell Ringer of St. Paul's). William Shakespeare, translated by P. Theulescu. Bucharest, 1846. (2) ff + 146 pp.

This Julius Caesar of 1844 is the first translation of a Shakespeare play into Romanian. It was translated by Captain S. Stoica who was a close associate of the great linguist, editor and language reformer, Ion Heliade Radulescu. The book was also published by Heliade. It is not known whether the book was translated directly from the original English or through an intermediate French version. The latter is more likely as that was common practice at the time and French was a much better-known language. In Hungary, there was a similar practice of translating the classics through German translations. The second book bound together with Julius Caesar is one of the most successful plays by Joseph Bouchardy (1810-1870), a leading writer of French popular plays in the mid-19th Century.

Contemporary half-leather with worn mottled cloth. Light staining. Fine copy.


JULIE CESAR

TRAGEDIE IN CINCI ACTE.

DE

WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

Tradusa

de

CAPITANUL S. STOICA.

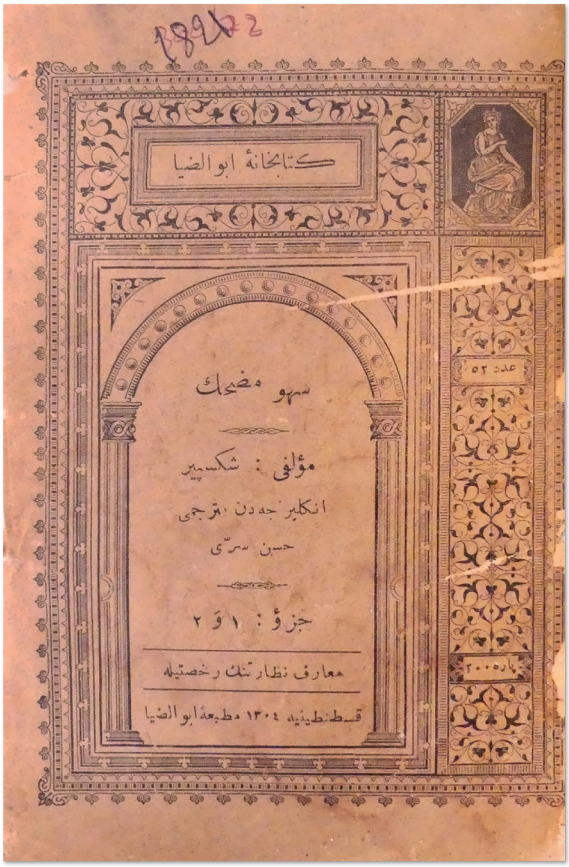
Bucuresci,
In tipografia lui Eliade,
1844.

Library of Ion Florescu, Bucharest.

513. Shakespeare's Comedy of Errors (Ottoman Turkish), 1887

Comedy of Errors (Ottoman Turkish), Matbaa-i Ebu'z-Ziya. William Shakespeare, translated by Hasan Sirri. Constantinople, 1887.
119 pp, 16 x 12 cm.

One of the first translations of Shakespeare into Turkish.
Modern full leather binding in Ottoman style.



514. Shakespeare's Hamlet (Swedish), Zaehnsdorf binding with Royal Swedish arms embossed, 1952

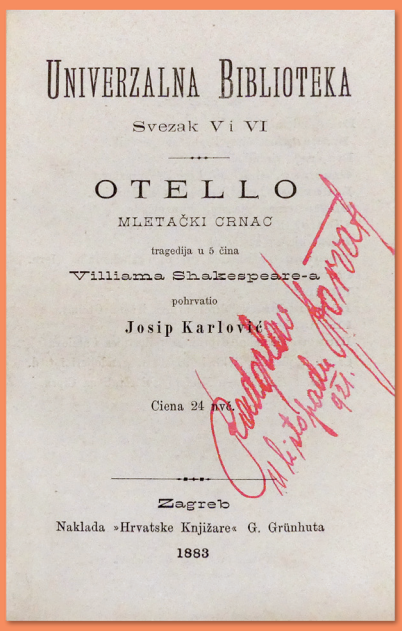
Hamlet (Swedish), Hamlet Prins av Danmark. Stockholm, Forntid och Nutid, 1952. 330 pp, 24 x 17 cm.

Special 350th anniversary edition. This copy is exceptional because of the binding and provenance. Zaehnsdorf binding with Swedish Royal Arms embossed on cover.

Full Morocco olive binding signed by Zaehnsdorf. Split in inside of front cover between flyleaf and binding but book firm. Text very clean.



Swedish Royal Arms on front cover of binding.



Hand-written ownership note: Radoslav Horvath, 1921.

515. Shakespeare's Othello (Croatian), 1883

Othello (Croatian), Otello. Translated by Josip Karlovic. Zagreb, G. Grünhuta, 1883. 159 pp, 14.3 x 9.8 cm

By the 1880s, Shakespeare was well-established in Croatia with the first Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet appearing in 1841. Othello was first performed in a theatre in Croatian in 1875, in a translation of Petar Brani. This translation was not published in book form. Othello first appeared as a published book in 1883 when our translation by Josip Karlovic was published. In the same year another translation of the play by Ivan Trnski also appeared.

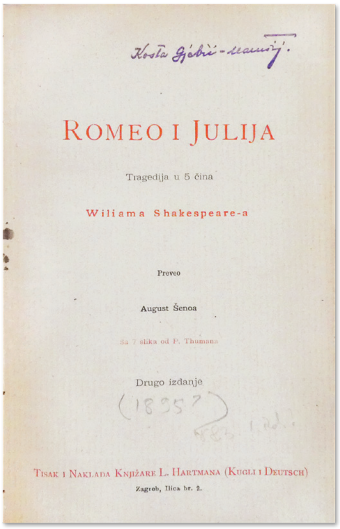
Contemporary brown half cloth with tile in gilt lettering on the spine. Generally a fine copy. Six leaves towards the end have tears which have been professionally repaired.

516. Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet (Croatian), 1895

Romeo and Juliet (Croatian), Romeo i Julija, Tragedija u 5 cina Williama Shakespearea. William Shakespeare, translated by August Senoa, Second Edition. Zagreb, L. Hartmann, 1895.
88 pp, 18 x 11.8 cm.

Second edition of Romeo and Juliet in Croatian. First volume in the series Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare.

Half cloth binding. Light damage to the title page. Interior fine.



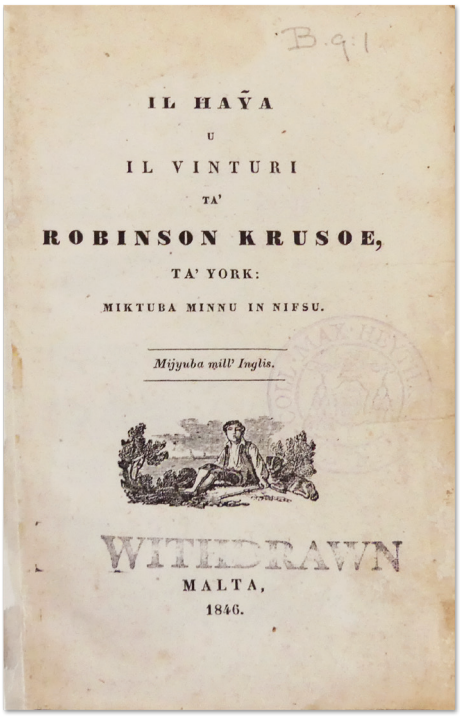
517. Robinson Crusoe (Maltese), 1846

Robinson Crusoe (Maltese), Al Haya u Il Vinturi ta Robinson Crusoe ta York. Daniel Defoe. Malta, 1846. (6) ff + 165 pp + (1) ff, 16 illustrations in text, 15.8 x 10.2 cm.

First work of fiction printed in Maltese. Robinson Crusoe is the second most read book in the world after the Bible. The Maltese translation has an importance beyond its curiosity as it was the first non-religious work to be published in Maltese. An Arabic translation appeared in Malta in 1835.

Quarter leather, worn covers. Loose front flyleaf missing.

Library stamp Biblio. Major Heythrop/Withdrawn.



518. Robinson Crusoe (Romanian), 1835

Robinson Crusoe (Romanian). Daniel Defoe, two volumes. Iasi, Tipografia Albinei, 1835. Vol 1: (1) ff + 8 pp + IX pp + 136 pp; Vol 2: (2) ff + 137 pp + 312 pp + XI pp, 21 x 13.5 cm.

This first translation of Robinson Crusoe into Romanian was published in two volumes in Iasi in 1835. It was presented as an educational book for schools. The translator was Vasile Draghici, who used as his basis the German translation by Johann Campe. The book had 363 subscribers and was illustrated with four naive lithographs after the first French engravings of Bernard Picart.

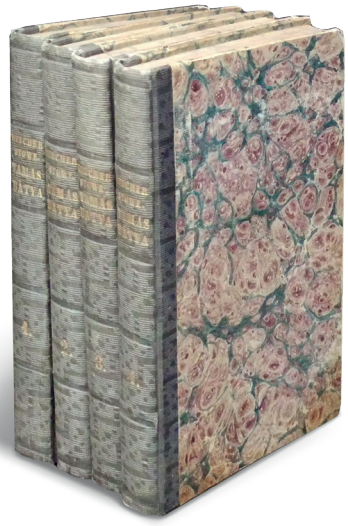
The covers of the books are of printed blue card. The covers are damaged but the interior of the books are very clean. Each volume has two illustrations.

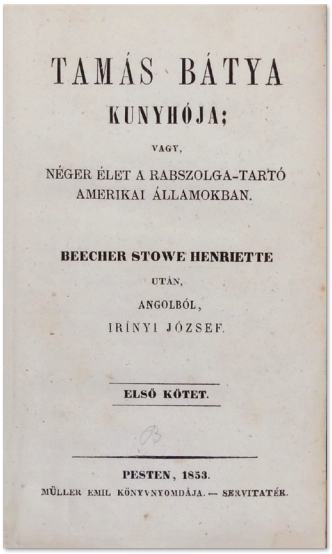




519. Uncle Tom's Cabin (Hungarian), 1853

Uncle Tom's Cabin (Hungarian). Harriet Beecher Stowe, Tamas Batya Kunyoja, translated by Jozsef Irinyi. Pest, Müller Emil, 1853. 4 volumes, 16 x 9.6 cm. Vol 1: (4) ff + XXVI pp + 218 pp; Vol 2: (4) ff + 210 pp; Vol 3: (4) ff + 211 pp; Vol 4: (4) ff + 219 pp.





TAMÁS BÁTYA

KUNYHÓJA;

VAGY,

NÉGER ÉLET A RABSZOLGA-TARTÓ AMERIKAI ÁLLAMOKBAN.

BEECHER STOWE HENRIETTE

UTÁN,

ANGOLBÓL,

IRÍNYI JÓZSEF.

ELSŐ KÖTET.

PESTEN, 1853.

MÜLLER EMIL KÖNYVNYOMDÁJA. — SERVITATÉR.

Scarce first Hungarian edition of one of the most important American novels. It was published in 1852 and within a year had sold 300,000 copies. This Hungarian edition appeared only nine months later in January 1853, although other translations, like in German, appeared even more quickly.

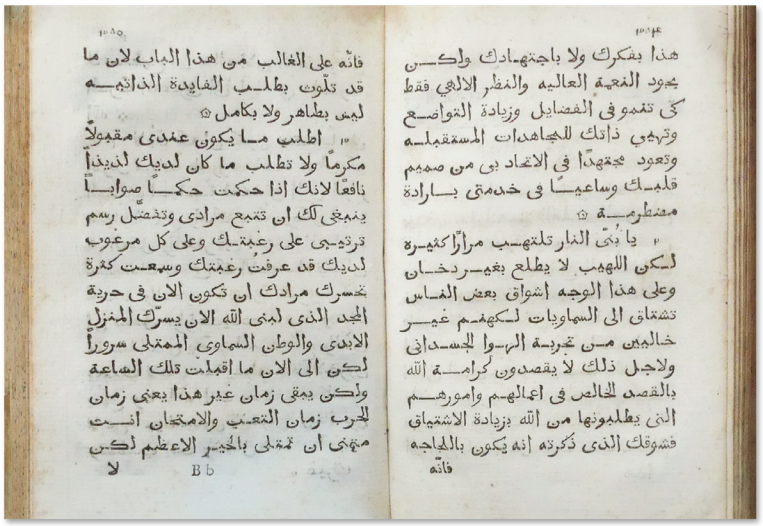
An excellent, fresh copy. Four volumes in original cloth bindings with bright gold lettering. Extremely rare in this condition.

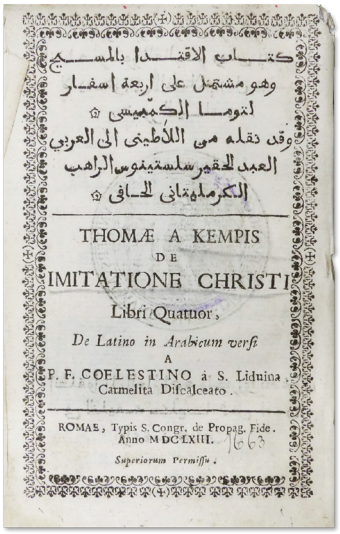
520. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi, First Arabic translation, 1663

De Imitatione Christi (Arabic). Thomas a Kempis. Rome, Congregatio de Propaganda Fide, 1663. (24) ff + 548 pp + (14) ff, 16 x 10.5 cm.

Kempis' book, a guide to private spiritual contemplation is the most read book in the Catholic Church after the Bible. This copy is the first Arabic edition of 1663 and it is extremely scarce. It was published in Rome at the Congregatio de Propaganda Fide which printed books to support the Church's missionary activity in foreign lands. Translated by the Dutch Catholic, Pieter van Gool.

Original parchment binding. Front cover loose with lack of loose front flyleaf. Inside very clean, very light foxing. A very fine copy.





THOMÆ A KEMPIS
DE
IMITATIONE CHRISTI
Libri Quatuor,
De Latino in Arabicum versi
A
F. F. COELESTINO à S. Liduina
Carmelita Discalceato.

ROMÆ, Typis S. Congr. de Propag. Fide.
Anno MDCLXIII.

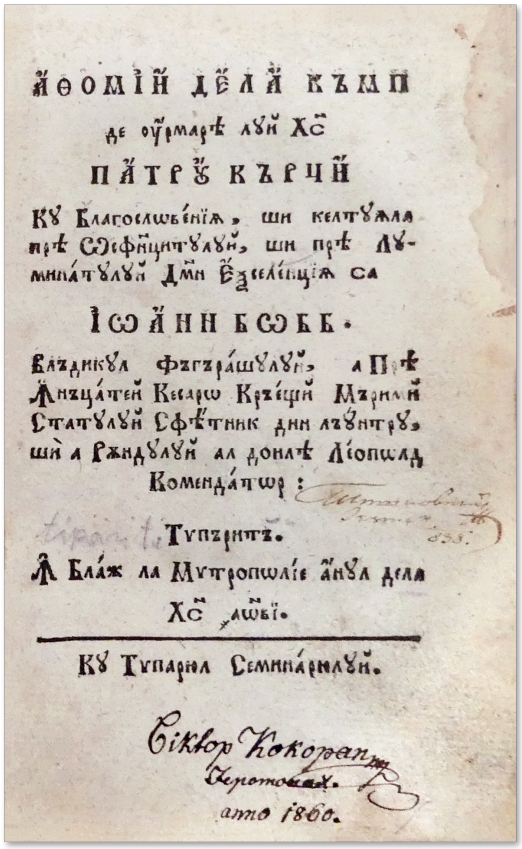
Superiorum Permissu.

521. Thomas à Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Romanian), 1812

De Imitatione Christi (Romanian), De Urmare lui Christ. Thomas à Kempis, edited by Ioann Bobb, translated by Samuil Micu-Klein. Blaj Tiparul Seminarului, 1812. (6) ff + 419 pp, 17.8 x 11 cm.

Translated by Samuil Micu-Klein, the author of the first printed grammar of Romanian and the second translation of the Bible in 1796, known as the Biblia de la Blaj. On the title page of the book, only Ioann Bobb's name is given, who edited Klein's manuscript in 1806. There was great tension between Bobb and the representatives of the Transylvanian Enlightenment: Klein, Sinkai and Petru Maior. These were theological disputes that put Klein's vision of a united Greek-Catholic and Orthodox Church in conflict with the views of Bobb. Bobb was an authoritarian figure, who had George Sinkai imprisoned in 1794. Bobb also made a major contribution to the development of Romanian culture, particularly with his trilingual Romanian-Latin-Hungarian dictionary of 1822, which was the first published Romanian dictionary (Klein's was in MS form), predating the Dictionary of Buda by three years.

Clean but with some staining.



522. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Catalan), 1739

De Imitatione Christi (Catalan), Tractat de la Imitació de Christo. Thomas a Kempis. Gerona Francisco Bro, 1739. (6) ff + 468 pp + (5) ff, 13.5 x 7.5 cm.

First Catalan translation.

Original parchment with title written on spine. Clean copy with a few signs of ageing.

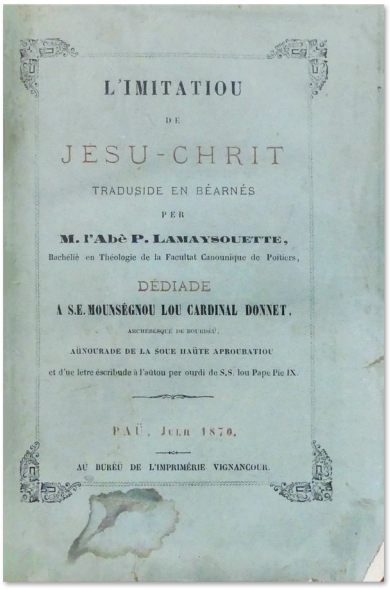


523. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Gascon/Béarnese)

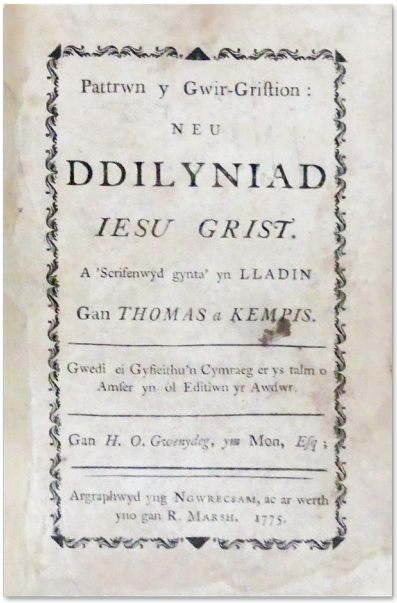
De Imitatione Christi (Gascon/Béarnese), L'Imitatiou de Jesu-Chrit. Traduside en Bearnes per M. l'Abe P. Lamaysouette, dediade a S. E. Monsegnou Lou Cardinal Donnet… Aunourade de la soue haute aproubatiou et d'une lettre… a l'autou per ourdi de S. S. Iou Pape Pie IX Pau. Thomas a Kempis. L'Imprimerie Vignancour.
(11) ff + 468 pp + (12) ff, 13.5 x 17.4 cm.

First translation into Béarnese, a dialect of Gascon related to Catalan. Spoken in southern France around Pau.

Early 20th century quarter, light brown leather with marbled boards. Original front wrapper preserved in binding.


L'IMITATIOU
DE
JESU-CHRIT
TRADUSIDE EN BÉARNÈS
PER
M. l'Abè P. LAMAYSOUETTE,
DÉDIADE
A S.E. MOUNSÉGNOU LOU CARDINAL DONNET,
PAÜ, JULH 1870.
AU BURÉU DE L'IMPRIMÉRIE VIGNANCOUR.

Ex libris Dominique Goytino.


Pattrwn y Gwir-Griftion:
NEU
DDILYNIAD
IESU GRIST.
A 'Scrifenwyd gynta' yn LLADIN
Gan THOMAS a KEMPIS.
Gwedi ei Gyfieithu'n Cymraeg er ys talm o Amfer yn ol Editiwn yr Awdwr.
Gan H. O. Gwenydeg, yn Mon, Elq;
Argraphwyd yng NGWRECSAM, ac ar werth yno gan R. MARSH, 1775.

524. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Welsh), 1775

De Imitatione Christi (Welsh), Pattrwn y Gwir-Gristion: neu DDILYNIAD IESU GRIST. Thomas a Kempis, translated by H.O. Gwenydeg Ngwrecsam. Wrexham, R. Marsh, 1775.
VI pp + 265 pp, 16 x 10.5 cm.

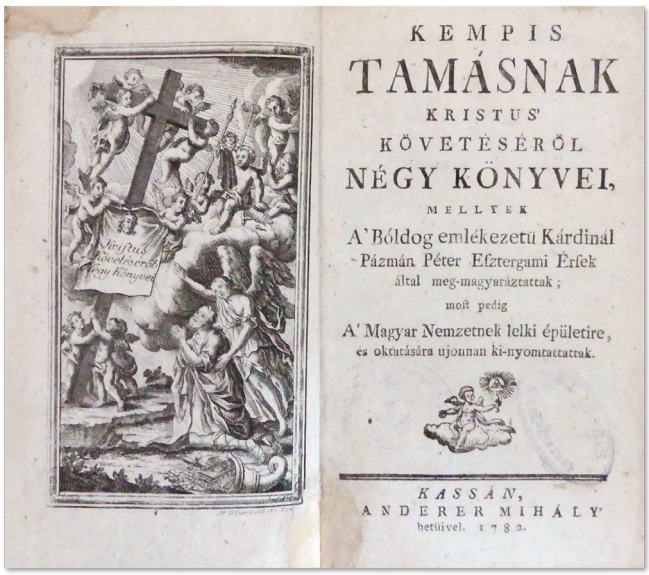
Contemporary full leather binding, restored. Some ink notes on rear of title and first page of text. Signs of ageing and foxing throughout.

525. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Hungarian), 1782

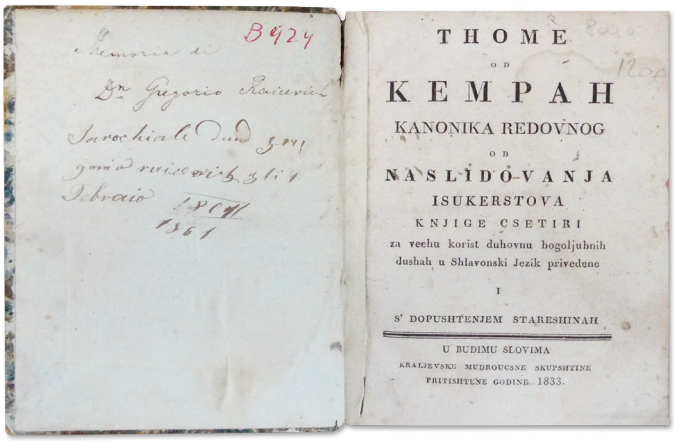
De Imitatione Christi (Hungarian), Kempis Tamásnak Kristus követéséről négy könyvei. Thomas a Kempis. Kassa (Kosice), Anderer Mihaly, 1782. Frontispiece engraving + (4) ff + 319 pp + (7) ff, 17.5 x 10.6 cm.

Later edition of the 17th century translation by Péter Pázmán.

New plain grey boards. Interior very clean.


KEMPIS
TAMÁSNAK
KRISTUS'
KÖVETÉSÉRÖL
NÉGY KÖNYVEI,
MELLYEK
A' Bóldog emlékezetü Kárdinál
Pázmán Péter Eſztergami Érſek
által meg-magyaráztattak;
most pedig
A' Magyar Nemzetnek lelki épületire,
es oktatására ujonnan ki-nyomtattattak.
KASSÁN,
ANDERER MIHÁLY
betüivel. 1782.

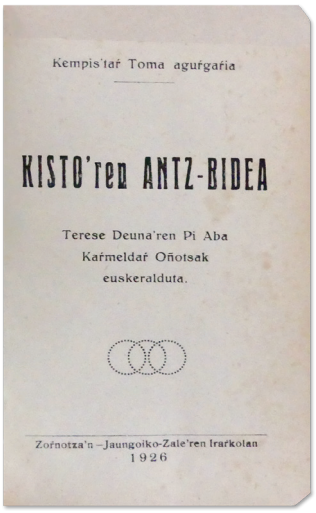
526. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Croatian), 1833



De Imitatione Christi (Croatian), Naslidovanja Isukerstova Knjiga cetiri. Thomas a Kempis. Buda, Royal University Press, 1833.
XXXVI pp + 412 pp, 12.8 x 9.6 cm.

First translation into Croatian.

Interior lightly stained and foxed. Binding boards worn and stained with damage to spine (part missing) and front stained.



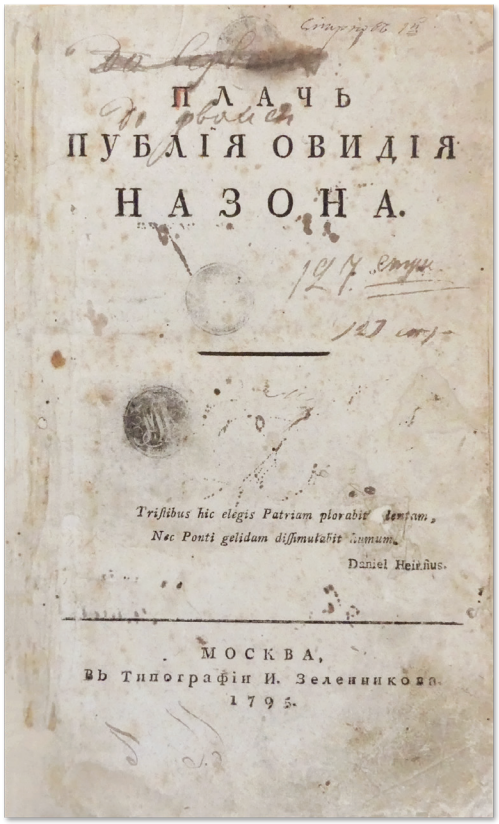
527. Thomas a Kempis' De Imitatione Christi (Basque), 1926

De Imitatione Christi (Basque), Kisto'ren Antz-Bidea. Zornotza, Jaungoiko-Zalea, 1926. 400 pp, 13 x 7.7 cm.

Second Basque edition, first from 1920.

Publisher's crushed leather binding. Very fine copy.

528. Ovid's Tristia, First Russian Translation, 1795



Tristia (Russian), Plach Publiya Ovidiya Nazona. Ovid. Moscow, Tipografii I Zelenikov 1795. 320 pp, 21.4 x 13 cm.

This is the first Russian translation of Ovid's book which had a great influence on Russian culture. The story tells of exile and suffering and was written during Ovid's period of exile in Tomis (Constanta, Romania). The book influenced Pushkin and later Osip Mandelstam, who used Ovid's themes in his second book of poems entitled 'Tristia', published in Petropolis (St. Petersburg), 1922. This book is in Latin/Russian parallel text and it was used in Russian seminaries until the end of the 19th century as a reader for the study of Latin. An important text in the Russian Enlightenment, which sought to extend the vision of Russia beyond the language and teachings of the Orthodox Church.

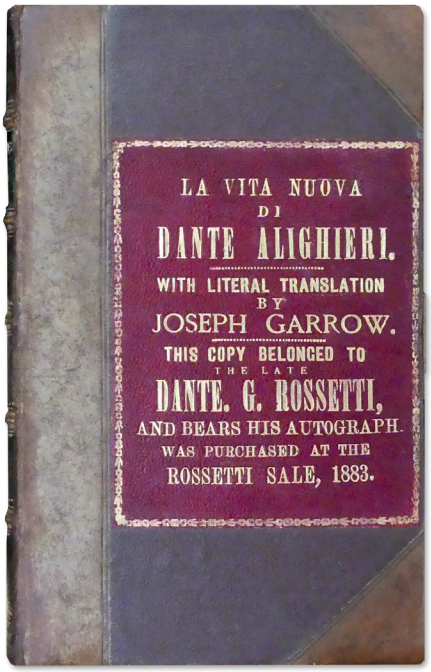
Original full leather binding restored. Heavier stains on title page, rest of the book has lighter foxing.

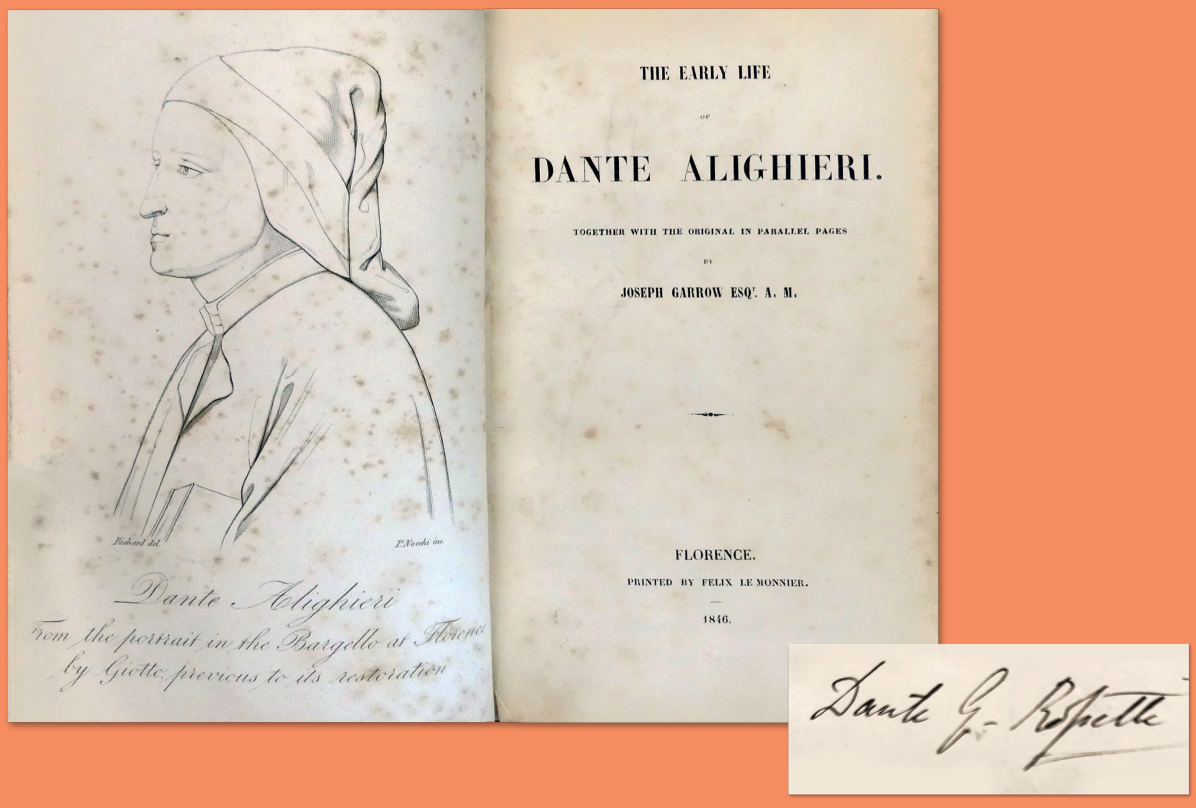
529. Dante Gabriel Rossetti's copy of La Vita Nuova, 1849

English translation of Dante Alighieri's La Vita Nuova. Dante Gabriel Rossetti, translated by John Garrow. Florence, Felix Le Monnier, 1849. XXIII + blank + 159 pp, 18.5 x 11 cm.

An iconic copy, coming from the library of the pre-Raphaelite painter and poet, Dante Gabriel Rossetti. The book bears his signature on the flyleaf. La Vita Nuova was the work which most influenced Rossetti's painting, with its themes of courtly love and feminism so characteristic of the pre-Raphaelite movement. Later, Rossetti made his own translation of La Vita Nuova. Rossetti's passion for Dante was influenced by his father, an immigrant from Italy and a teacher of the Italian language.

Quarter-leather binding and tasteful red leather label on front cover indicating that the book was bought at the sale of D.G. Rossetti's estate in 1883.





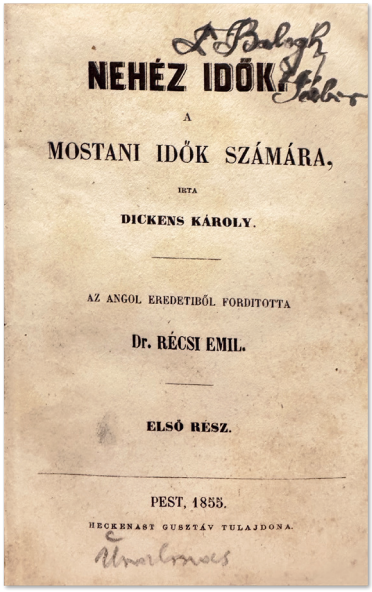
From the library of Dante Gabriel Rossetti. Signature on flyleaf.

530. Charles Dickens' Hard Times (Hungarian), 1855

Hard Times (Hungarian), Nehéz Idők. Charles Dickens, translated by Emil Récsi. Pest, Hecknast Gustav, 1855. In three parts bound in two volumes. Part 1: (4) ff + 140 pp; Part 2: 157 pp + (3) ff + advertisements; Part 3: 160 pp.

The English edition of Hard Times appeared in 1854, only one year before the Hungarian translation.

Contemporary half-cloth binding. Clean copy.


NEHÉZ IDŐK.

A

MOSTANI IDŐK SZÁMÁRA.

IRTA

DICKENS KÁROLY.

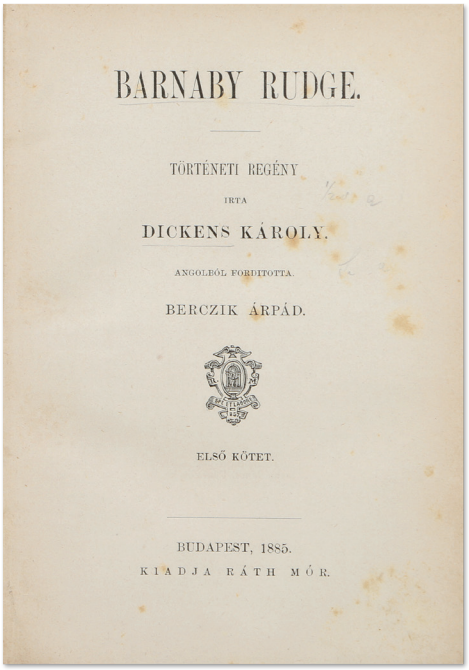
AZ ANGOL EREDETIBŐL FORDITOTTA

Dr. RÉCSI EMIL.

ELSŐ RÉSZ.

PEST, 1855.

HECKENAST GUSZTÁV TULAJDONA.


BARNABY RUDGE.

TÖRTÉNETI REGÉNY

IRTA

DICKENS KÁROLY.

ANGOLBÓL FORDITOTTA.

BERCZIK ÁRPÁD.

ELSŐ KÖTET.

BUDAPEST, 1885.

KIADJA RÁTH MÓR.

531. Charles Dickens' Barnaby Rudge (Hungarian), 1885

Barnaby Rudge (Hungarian). Charles Dickens, translated by Bercsik Arpad. Budapest, Mor Rath, 1885. Three volumes. 1: (2) ff + 319 pp; 2: (2) ff + 314 pp; 3: (2) ff + 300 pp, 17.8 x 16.2 cm.

First Hungarian translation.

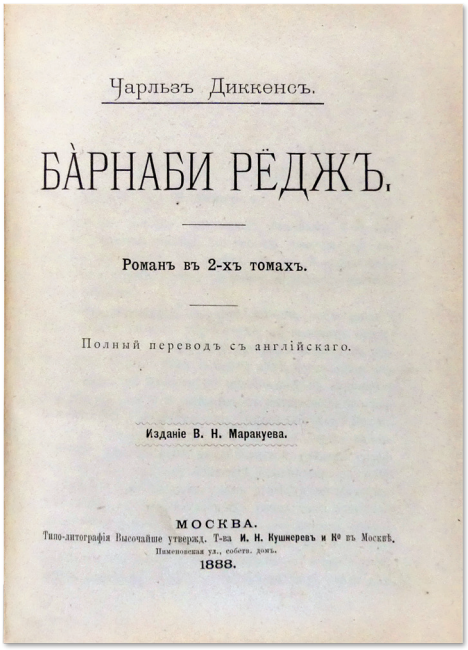
Steel blue contemporary cloth binding. Interior very clean and crisp.

532. Charles Dickens' Barnaby Rudge (Russian), 1888/1889

Barnaby Rudge (Russian). Charles Dickens, translated by V. N. Maranyev. Moscow, I. N. Kushnerev & Co., 1888/1889. Two volumes. Vol 1: VI pp + 470 pp; Vol 2: (2) ff + 483 pp, 20 x 15 cm.

First translation of Barnaby Rudge into Russian.

French quarter leather contemporary binding. Binder's stamp: P. Burka.


Чарльзъ Диккенсъ.

БАРНАБИ РЁДЖЪ.

Романъ въ 2-хъ томахъ.

Полный переводъ съ англійскаго.

Изданіе В. Н. Маракуева.

МОСКВА.

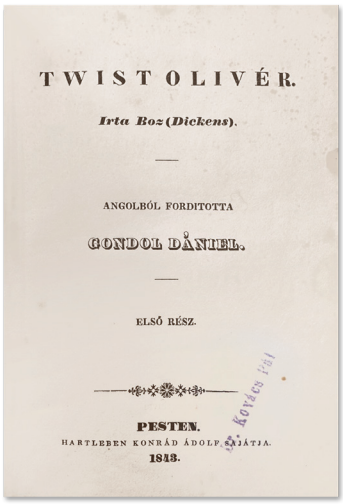
1888.

533. First Hungarian translation of Oliver Twist, 1843

Twist Oliver (Oliver Twist) irta Boz (Dickens). Three parts in two volumes. Pest, Adolf Konrad Hartleben, 1843. Vol 1 Part 1 1-214 pp, 1 f blank, Part 2 1-211 pp, Vol 2, Part 3 196 pp. This volume also has bound in Cervantes' A Bőkezű Szerető (El Amante Liberal, The Generous Lover) 71 pp. 16 x 11 cm.

The first Hungarian translation of Oliver Twist by Charles Dickens (Dickens Karoly), Pest, Hartleben, 1843 shortly after its publication in English. The original English work appeared in parts between 1837-39 and complete in book form in three volumes, at Richard Bentley, 1838. Another Hungarian translation was published by Gustav Emrich in Pest in the same year, 1843. Both are rare and both claim to be the first edition. The third volume also includes a translation of Cervantes' short work, El Amante Liberal, which in both Hungarian and English bears the title, The Generous Lover.

Original light brown cloth covers with gold lettering on the spine. Spine ends slightly scuffed. Interior has some moderate staining, otherwise fine.





534. Mark Twain's The Prince and the Pauper (Belorussian), 1928

The Prince and the Pauper (Belorussian), Prynts i Zhabrak. Vilnius, B. Kletskin, 1928. 215 pp, 21.5 x 15 cm.

In between the two world wars, Vilnius was a part of Poland and was an important centre for the production of books in Belorussian.

Good untrimmed copy. Orange paper covers slightly scuffed.

535. Gulliver's Travels in Udmurt

Gulliverlen Puteshestviosiv (Gulliver's Travels) Johnathan Swift. Izhevsk, Udmurtgosizdat, 1952. Copies printed 5,000. 131 pp, 22.8 x 17 cm.

An abridged version og Gulliver's Travels for children in the Soviet Republic of Udmurtia. The 1952 translation of Gulliver's Travels by Jonathan Swift into Udmurt. It was printed in 5000 copies by Udmurtgosizdat in Izhevsk. The book is a based on a similar edition in Russian that was published in 1949. Udmurt is a Finno-Ugric language spoken in Central European Russia north of Kazan, in the Republic of Udmurtia. The language is related to Finnish, Hungarian, Estonian and the Russian indigenous languages of Komi, Mari and Mansi. Udmurt is classified as an Endangered language with the number of speakers declining rapidly. In 1989 there were 554,000, 2010 324,000 and 2020 270,000

Fine copy with publisher's illustrated covers.



Fénelon's Telemachus the most translated book in the 18th century



536. First translation of Telemachus into Romanian and first volume of a later translation, 1818 and 1831

Telemachus (Romanian), Întâmplarea lui Telemach fiul lui Ulise. François Fénelon, translated by Petru Maior. Volume 1 (no further published). Buda, Royal University Press, 1818. 288 pp, 29 x 11.5 cm.

Fénelon's Adventures of Telemaque was first published in 1699 and was the most translated book of the 18th Century. It was translated into over 200 languages. Telemachus (as it is commonly known) is considered one of the greatest texts of the Enlightenment. It tells the story of the education of Ulysses' son Telemachus in how to be a good and just prince. He is educated by his teacher Mentor. The book was compulsory reading in schools and, even at that time, not considered the most exciting material. It is now a forgotten book but its importance in the development of European culture gives it an essential place in this library.

Later cloth with marbled boards. Paper title label on spine. Some foxing, overall very clean copy.


ÎNTÂMPLAREA
LUĬ
TELEMÁH
FIIUL LUĬ OU'LIS (ODISEU),
ÎNTOCMITĂ
DE
FENELON
ÎARHIEPISCOPUL KÂMBREI.
ÎNTÂIU ÎNTĂIU,
De pre limba Italiénéscă, pre limba Romănéscă prefăcută
De
PETRU MAIOR de Dincо-Sămărtin,
Protopop, shi Krăiésc Revizor â Kărților.
TOMU I.
LA BUDA
Ĭ Krăiasca Tipografie â Ou'niversitătĭi din
Pésta. 1818.


ÎNTÂMPLAREA
LUĬ
TELEMÁH
FIIUL LUĬ ULISE.
De
M. FRANCISC de SALIGNAC DELA MOT FENELON,
Arhiepiskop-Duc al Kamerii, shi Prinț Sfintei Împărății Romanești.
Acum întâiu tradusă din Franțuzéshte de
G. PLEȘOIANU,
Profesor la shcoalele Naționale din Craiova.
Vândută de patru tomuri, dimpreună cu portretul shi viața autorului, shi tâlcuitorii lui Telemah, cu câte o hărțuie, cu o chiantari de poezii shi cu dicționer Mitologhic shi Istorhicesc la sfârshitul fie cărții tom.
FRANCISC SALIGNAC DELA MOT FENELON
TOMUL ÎNTÂI.
1831.

Telemachus (Romanian), Întâmplarea lui Telemach fiul lui Ulise. François Fénelon, translated by George Plesoianu. Volume 1 (of four). Craiova, 1831. 3 pp + 256 pp + (2) ff, 17 x 10.5 cm.

This is the second translation of Telemachus into Romanian. The work appears in four volumes but we only have the first. It is shown together with the Petru Maior translation for comparison. This version was translated by George Plesoianu, a teacher of French at the National School of Craiova. He also wrote a grammar of French for Romanian schools. Maior's translation was not from the original French, a language he did not know, but from Italian.

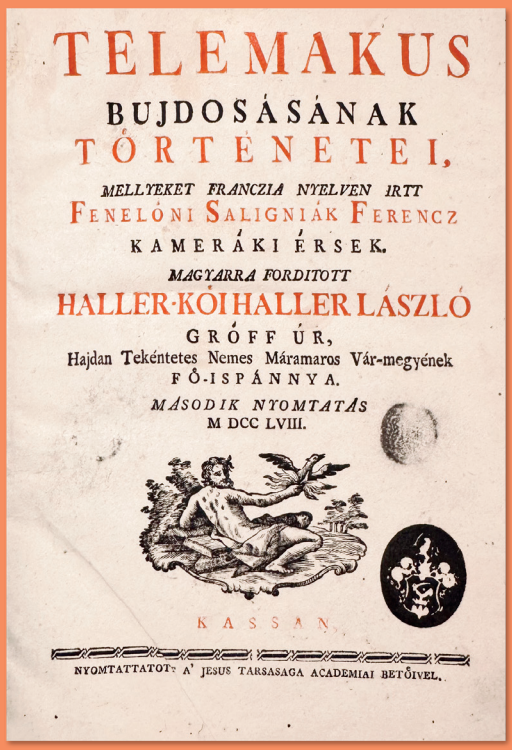
One engraving of Fenelon, one map, six plates.

537. Fénelon's Telemachus in Hungarian, 1757

Telemachus (Hungarian), Telemakus Bujdosásának történetei. François Fénelon, translated by Count Hellerkőii Haller László. Second edition. Kassa (Kosice), Jesuit Press, 1757. 343 pp, 21 x 16 cm.

The Hungarian translation of Telemachus appeared quite early. This one at the Jesuit Press in Kassa. Despite being a key book of the Enlightenment, the book was embraced by many elements of the Church.

Early 19th century half-leather binding, well preserved with decorative spine. Inside very clean.


TELEMAKUS
BUJDOSÁSÁNAK
TÖRTÉNETEI,
MELLYEKET FRANCZIA NYELVEN IRTT
FENELÓNI SALIGNIÁK FERENCZ
KAMERÁKI ÉRSEK.
MAGYARRA FORDITOTT
HALLER-KŐI HALLER LÁSZLÓ
GRÓFF ÚR,
Hajdan Tekéntetes Nemes Máramaros Vár-megyének
FŐ-ISPÁNNYA.
MÁSODIK NYOMTATÁS
M DCC LVIII.
KASSAN,
NYOMTATTATOT A' JESUS TARSASAGA ACADEMIAI BETŐIVEL.

538. Fénelon's Telemachus in Modern Greek, Buda 1801

Telemachus (Modern Greek), Tuchai Telemachou tiou tou Odysseos. François Fénelon, translated by Demetrios Panagiotos. Volume 1 (of two). Buda, Royal Hungarian University Press, 1801. XX pp + 397 pp, 20.5 x 12.8 cm.

Unusual Modern Greek translation published in Buda. With 10 fine engravings, the first three being hand-coloured.


ΤΥ'ΧΑΙ
ΤΗΛΕΜΑ'ΧΟΥ
'ΤΙΟΥ ΤΟΥ
'ΟΔΥΣΣΕ'ΩΣ
ΣΥΝΤΕΘΕΙΓΣΑΙ ΜΕ'Ν ΓΑΛΛΙΣΤΙ ΠΑΡΑ'
ΤΟΥ ΣΟΦΩΤΑ'ΤΟΥ ΚΥΡΙ'ΟΥ
ΦΡΑΓΚΙ'ΣΚΟΥ ΣΑΛΙΝΙΑ'Κ
ΔΕ' ΛΑ' ΜΟ'ΤΤΕ ΦΕΝΕΛΟ'Ν·
ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΘΕΙΓΣΑΙ ΔΕ', ΠΛΕΙ'ΣΤΟΙΣ ΣΗ-
ΜΕΙΩΜΑΣΙΝ 'ΕΠΗΤΕΗ'ΝΘΗΣΑΝ ΠΑΡΑ'
ΔΗΜΗΤΡΙ'ΟΥ ΠΑΝΑΓΙΩ'ΤΟΥ
ΤΟΥ
ΓΟΒΔΕΛΑΑ'·
ΤΟ'ΜΟΣ ΠΡΩ'ΤΟΣ.
ΔΑΠΑ'ΝΗ, ΦΙΛΕΛΛΗ'ΝΩΝ·
'ΕΝ ΒΟΥ'ΔΑ,
Τύποις τῶ κατ' 'Ουγκαρίαν Βασιλικῶ Πανδιδακτηρίῳ·
ϛωα'. 1801


ΤΗΛΕΜΑ'ΧΟΥ. 37
ΣΥ'ΝΟΨΙΣ ΤΟΥ' ΔΕΥΤΕ'ΡΟΥ
ΒΙΒΛΙΟΥ.

Ὁ Τηλέμαχος διηγεῖται, ὅτι πλέων εἰς τὸ Τυρηνικὸν καράβι διὰ τὴν πατρίδα του, ἐπιάσθη ἀπὸ τὸν στόλον τοῦ Σεσόστρου καὶ ἀπήχθη εἰς τὴν Αἴγυπτον αἰχμάλωτος· Περιγράφει τὴν ὡραιότητα αὐτοῦ τοῦ τόπου, καὶ τὴν σοφὴν διόικησιν τοῦ Βασιλέως του, προσθέτων, ὅτι ὁ Μέντωρ χωρισθεὶς ἀπ' αὐτοῦ διὰ τῆς προδοσίας τοῦ Μετόφου ἀπήχθη εἰς τὴν Αἰθιοπίαν αἰχμάλωτος, καὶ ὅτι ὁ ἴδιος κατήντησε διὰ νὰ ποιμαίνῃ τὰ πρόβατα εἰς τὴν ἐρημίαν τοῦ Ὄκση, ὅπου ὁ Θερμόσιρις Ἱερεὺς τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος τὸν παρηγόρησε, παρακινῶντάς τον διὰ νὰ μιμῆται τὸν Ἀπόλλωνα· ἐκεῖ θαυμάσθη ἕνα Λέοντα, διὰ τῆς φήμης τοῦ ὁποίου ἔργου ἀνακαλεῖται ἀπὸ τὸν Βασιλέα, ὅς τις τοῦ ὑπόσχεται ἕνα πλοῖον διὰ νὰ ἀκολουθήσῃ τὴν θαλασσοπορίαν του· ὁ θάνατος ὅμως αὐτοῦ τοῦ Βασιλέως τὸν ἔρριψεν εἰς νέας δυστυχίας, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ὡς αἰχμάλωτον τὸν κατέκλεισαν πάλιν εἰς ἕνα πύργον, πλησίον εἰς τὸν αἰγιαλὸν τῆς θαλάσσης· ἀπὸ ἐκεῖ εἶδε νὰ κατασφαγῇ ὁ νέος Βασιλεὺς Βόκχορης εἰς μίαν μάχην ὁποῦ εἶχε κινήσῃ ἐναντίον τῶν ἀποστατησάντων ὑπηκόων του, καὶ συμμαχουμένων ὑπὸ τῶν Τυρηνῶν·

Τῶν

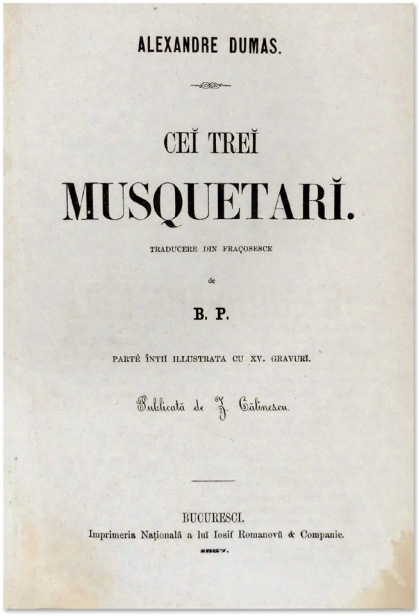
Contemporary full leather binding, with faded gilt decorated spine. Only Volume 1 of 2.

539. Dumas' Three Musketeers (Romanian), 1857

Three Musketeers (Romanian), Cei Trei Musquetari. Alexandre Dumas. Published by J. Calinescu, printed by Iosif Romanov, Bucharest 1857. Two volumes. Vol 1: 304 pp + 15 engravings; Vol 2: 204 pp + (5) ff + 17 engravings, 23.7 x 23.5 cm.

First Romanian translation of Dumas' work. Classics of foreign literature generally only appeared in Romania after 1830, unless there had been a religious or didactic need. Iosif Romanov printed a series of such illustrated classics, including the first Romanian translation of Shakespeare, Hamlet. Also noteworthy is that the text of the book is in the transitional script of Romanian, being half-way between the old Cyrillic and the new Latin script, which was generally used after around 1865.

Two modern full leather bindings in slipcases. Some foxing.


ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

CEĬ TREĬ

MUSQUETARĬ.

TRADUCERE DIN FRAÇOSESCE

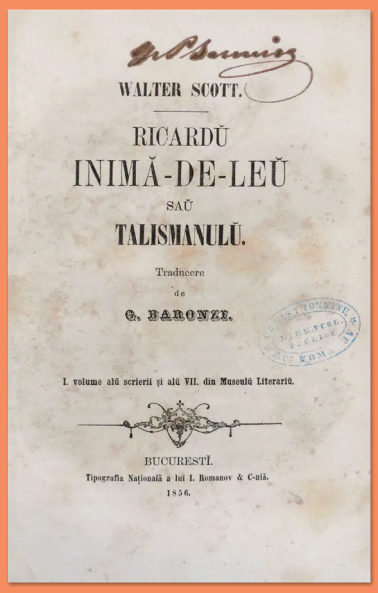
de

B. P.

PARTE ÎNTÎI ILUSTRATA CU XV. GRAVURI.

Publicată de G. Calinescu.

BUCURESCI.
Imprimeria Națională a lui Iosif Romanovŭ & Companie.


WALTER SCOTT.

RICARDŬ
INIMĂ-DE-LEŬ
SAŬ
TALISMANULŬ.

Traducere
de
G. BARONZE.

I. volume alŭ scrierii şi alŭ VII. din Museulŭ Literariŭ.

BUCURESCI.
Tipografia Națională a lui I. Romanov & C-nia.
1856.

540. Sir Walter Scott Richard the Lionheart (Romanian)

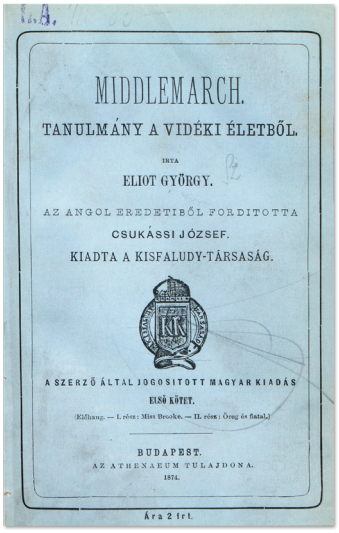
Richard Inimă de Leu sau Talismanul. Walter Scott, translated by G. Baronzi. Bucharest, I. Romanov & Co., 1856. Two volumes bound together. Vol 1: 1-294 pp; Vol 2: 295-581 pp. 16 chapters each with an engraving plus an extra engraving at the end, 20 x 13 cm.

The first volume in the series Museulu Literariu (Literary Museum).

Contemporary quarter-leather binding. Some stains, but generally very clean. Slight wear on spine. Stamp of bookseller on title pages of each volume. Handwritten text on the back of title page of series.

541. George Eliot, 1974/5

Middlemarch, (Hungarian). George Eliot. Budapest, Atheneum, 1874/5. Four volumes. Vol 1 (1874): VII pp + 392 pp; Vol 2 (1875): 348 pp; Vol 3 (1875): (1) f + 369 pp; Vol 4 (1875): 348 pp, 18.2 x 11.5 cm.
First Hungarian edition. Eliot was popular in Hungary and this was the second of her works to appear there. During the 19th century five of her books were translated.
Four volumes bound into two. Binding early 20th century, half green cloth with marbled boards. Each volume has one original front wrapper preserved and bound in. Very few pages loose but not detached.


MIDDLEMARCH.

TANULMÁNY A VIDÉKI ÉLETBŐL.

IRTA

ELIOT GYÖRGY.

AZ ANGOL EREDETIBŐL FORDITOTTA

CSUKÁSSI JÓZSEF.

KIADTA A KISFALUDY-TÁRSASÁG.

A SZERZŐ ÁLTAL JOGOSITOTT MAGYAR KIADÁS

ELSŐ KÖTET.

BUDAPEST.
AZ ATHENAEUM TULAJDONA.
1874.

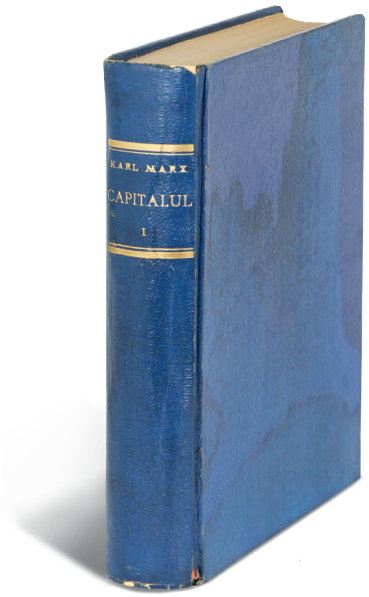
Ára 2 frt.

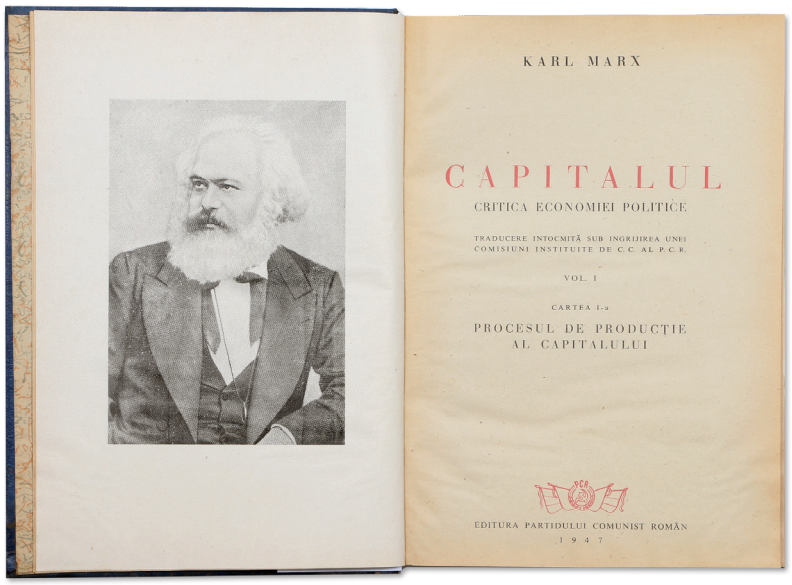
542. Karl Marx Das Kapital (Romanian), 1947

Das Kapital, Volume 1 Book 1 - The Capitalist Process of Production (Romanian), Capitalul critic al economiei politice traducere întocmită sub îngrijirea unei comisiuni instituite de C.C. al P.C.R. Vol 1, Cartea 1 -a Procesul de producție al capitalului. Karl Marx. Editura Partidul Comunist Roman, 1947. Portrait of Marx + 780 pp + (2) ff, 24 x 17 cm.

First Romanian translation. Translation made with the support of a commission established by the Cenral Committee of the PCR.

Publisher's blue boards.





543. Karl Marx Das Kapital (Hungarian), 1948

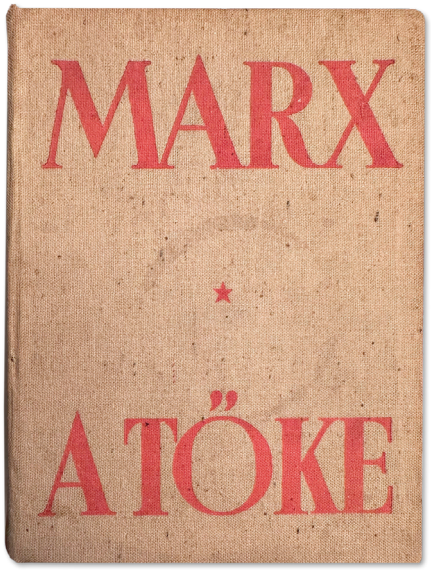
A unique historical document signed by all the major figures of the Hungarian Workers' Party at the Congress that established the one-party state. Also signed by guest Wilhem Pieck, leader of the East German Communist Party.

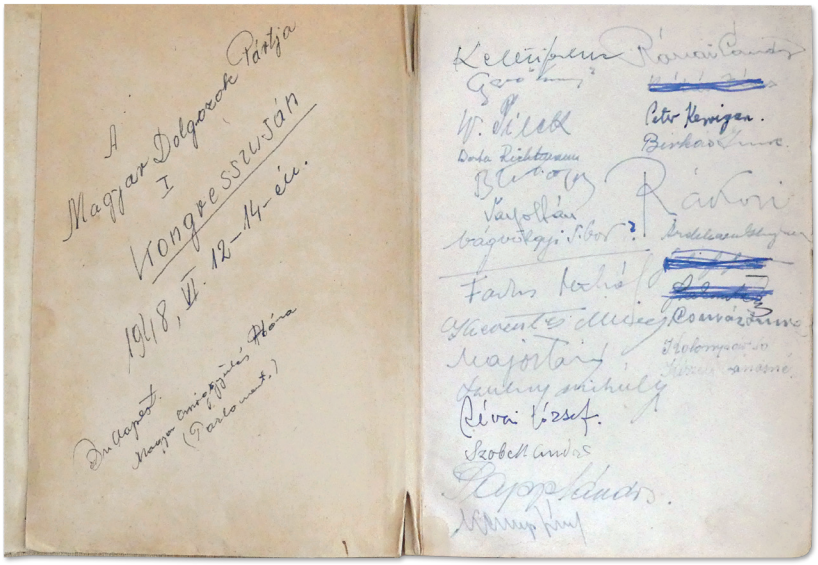
Das Kapital (Hungarian), A Tőke. Karl Marx. Third Edition. Budapest, Szikra, 1948. Portrait of Marx + 936 pp, 20.6 x 15 cm.

An important historical document that marks the beginning of the one-party Communist state in Hungary. The book contains 26 signatures of members of the Party and foreign guests who were present at the First Congress of the Hungarian Workers' Party (Magyar Dolgozok Partja) which took place in Budapest from 12-14 June, 1948. The Congress declared the union of the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party, thus establishing the one-party state. It was one of the most significant moments in Hungarian post-war history before 1989. Among the signatures written on the back of the Marx portrait are: Rakosi, Gero, Revai, Farkas, Major, Vagvolgyi and Ronai. Three names were crossed-out: Janos Kadar, Andras Szebeni and Arpad Szakasits (they fell out of favour, Kadar (1951) and Szakasits (1951) were imprisoned for 'anti-system attitudes'). The most distinguished foreign guest and signatory was Wilhelm Pieck, the joint President with Otto Grotewohl of the East German (DDR) SED. Pieck had engineered a similar forced union of the SPD and Communist Party (KPD) in the DDR in 1946 and he became the first and only President of the DDR from 1949 until his death in 1960. The British delegate to the Congress was Peter Kerrigan, a prominent member

of the Communist Party of Great Britain and its one-time representative to the Comintern. Opposite the page with the signatures is written the name of the occasion: 'A Magyar Dolgozok Partja I Kongresszusan 1948, VI. 12-14-en' (The Hungarian Workers' Party First Congress, 1948 June 12-14'). A document of unique historical importance.

Publisher's full ochre cloth binding. Front loose but not detached. Traces of a glass stain on the front cover. Kept in firm velvet case.





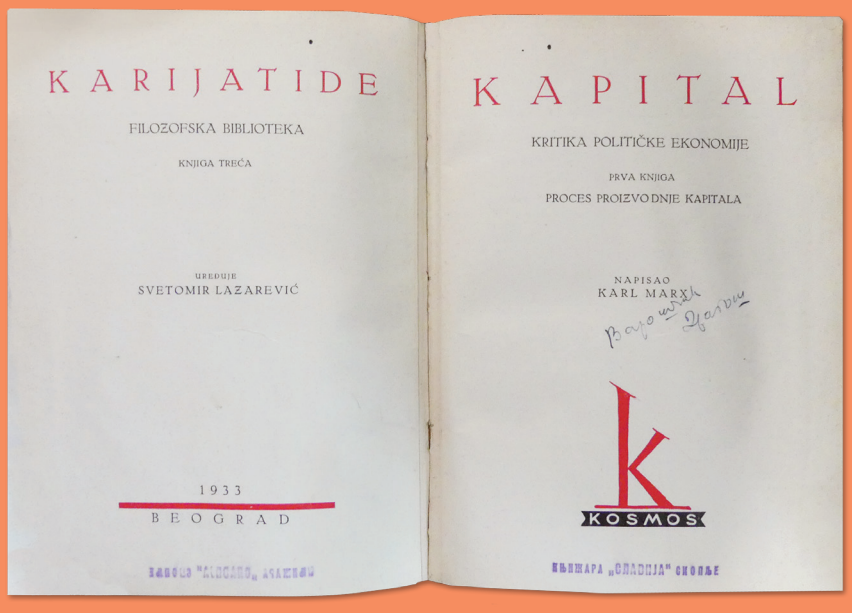
Provenance cannot be determined.

544. Serbo-Croatian translation of Das Kapital, 1933/4

Das Kapital (Serbo-Croat), Kapital kritika politicke ekonomije. Karl Marx. Beograd (Belgrade), Kosmos, Vol 1: 1933; Vol 2: 1934. Vol 1: 838 pp + (1) ff + frontispiece portrait of Marx, 21.7 x 16 cm; Vol 2: 550 pp, 24 x 17.5 cm

First Serbo-Croatian translation of Das Kapital.

Later quarter leather private binding. Pages cut with no loss of text.



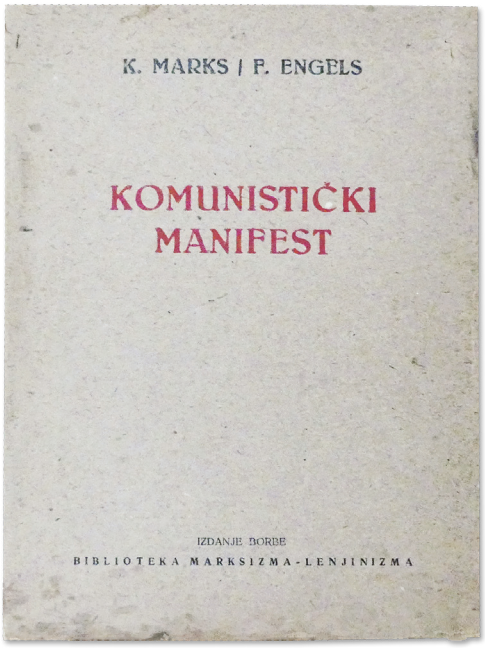
Marx and Engels Communist Manifestos, 1945

545. Communist Manifesto (Serbian)

Komunistički manifest. Marx and Engels, translated by Moshe Pijade. Beograd (Belgrade), Biblioteka Marxisma-Leninisma, Borbe Publishing House, 1945. 68 pp + (2) ff, 19.3 x 14 cm.

First post-war Serbian edition of the Communist Manifesto under Tito's leadership. The first translation was published in 1902 in Budapest.

Printed in 20,000 copies on poor quality paper. Some signs of wear but fine, unused copy.

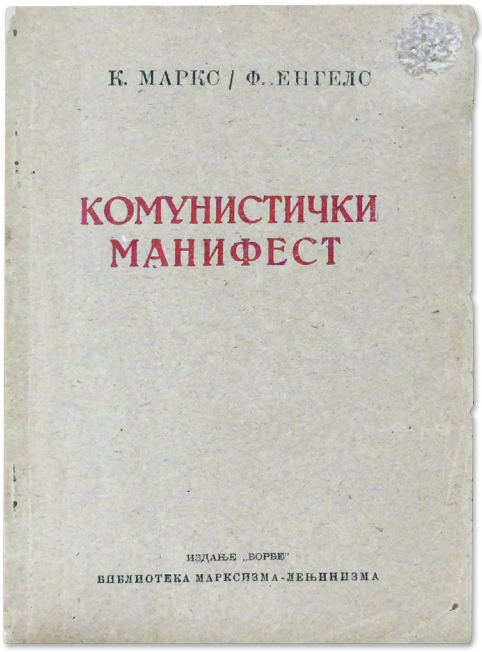


547. Salomon Gessner, 1825 (Armanian)

La Mort d'Abel [Death of Abel] (Armenian). Salomon Gessner. Venice, 1825. Engraved frontispiece and title page + 272 pp, 15.4 x 9.5 cm.

La Mort d'Abel was one of Gessner's most famous works and it was very widely translated. Gessner was a Swiss writer, poet and painter, who was born in 1730 in Zurich, where he also died in 1788. He is perhaps the most significant Swiss writer of the second half of the 18th century. La Mort d'Abel, a Biblical tale, is considered a classic of world literature.

Contemporary white full leather binding with title label on spine. Interior very clean. Very fine copy.



546. Communist Manifesto (Croatian)

Komunistički manifest. Marx and Engels, translated by Moshe Pijade. Beograd (Belgrade), Biblioteka Marksizma-Lenjinizma, Borbe Publishing House, 1945. 64 pp + (2) ff, 19.3 x 14.1 cm.

First post-war Serbian edition of the Communist Manifesto under Tito's leadership. The first translation was published in 1902 in Budapest.

Printed in 20,000 copies on poor quality paper. Some signs of wear but fine, unused copy.

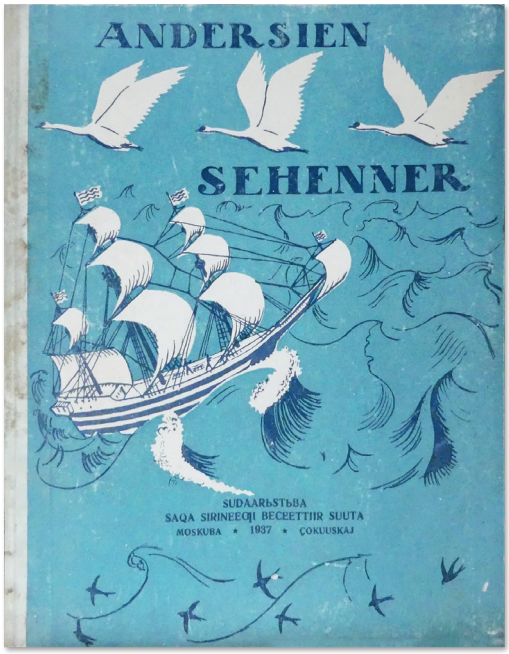


548. Hans Andersen Fairy Tales in Yakut, 1937

Fairy Tales (Yakut), Sehenner. Hans Andersen. Moscow, Sudaarstva Saqa Sirinechi Becettiir Suut, 1937.
56 pp, 26 x 20.2 cm

This may be the only copy of a 1937 translation of Anderson's Fairy Tales into Yakut. It was published in Moscow and Yakutsk. It uses the Latin script when all Soviet national languages were moving to Cyrillic. The book has the stamp 'Specimen' on the title page and the dealer who sold me the book believes that it never entered commercial circulation.

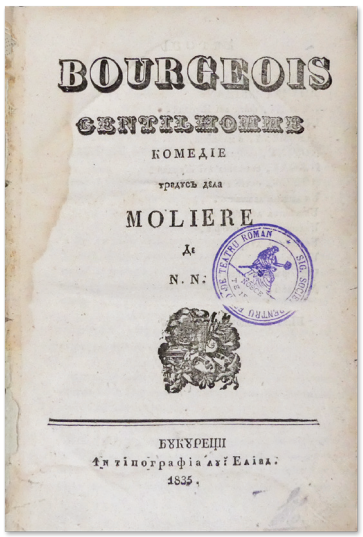
Original blue and white decorative boards in excellent condition. Some signs of wear but fine, unused copy.

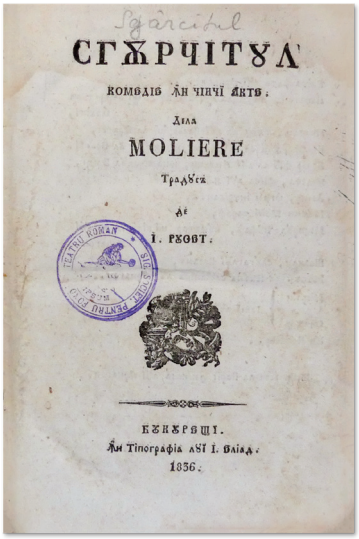


549. Two Volumes of Moliere and Florian in Romanian, 1836

Volume 1: L'Avare/The Miser, Zgârcitul. Moliere, 168 pp; Les Fourberies de Scapin/The Deceptions of Scapin, Vicleniile lui Scapin. Moliere, 120 pp; Le Sicilien ou L'Amour Peintre/The Sicilian or the Painter's Love, Sicilianul sau Amorul Zugravului. Moliere, 47 pp. Bucharest, Tipografia Eliad (Heliade), 1836.
Volume 2: Bourgeois Gentilhomme. Moliere, 86 pp; Monsieur de Pourceagnac. Moliere, 109 pp; Deux Billets/Two Tickets, Doua Bilete. Florian, 32 pp; Les Jumeaux de Bergame/The Twins of Bergamo, Gemenii de Bergam. Florian, 36 pp; Der blinde Gärtner/The Blind Gardner, Grădinarul Orb. Kotzebue, 48 pp. Bucharest, Eliad, 1836 (Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme, 1835). 18.8 x 12.2 cm.

Two volumes of the first translations of Moliere into Romanian, accompanied by two plays by Jean-Pierre Claris de Florian and one play by the great German playwright, August von Kotzebue. They are all in first Romanian translations and appeared in 1835/36. The publisher was the great moderniser of the Romanian language Ion Heliade Radulescu, who promoted the introduction of new words through the translation of great foreign literature, particularly French. The translators are also of interest. The Twins of Bergamo was translated by Lieutenant Ion Emanuel Florescu, later to become an Army General and Prime Minister of Romania. The Blind Gardener by Kotzebue was translated by Iancu Vacarescu, the





Old ex libris stamp of a Romanian Theatrical Society.

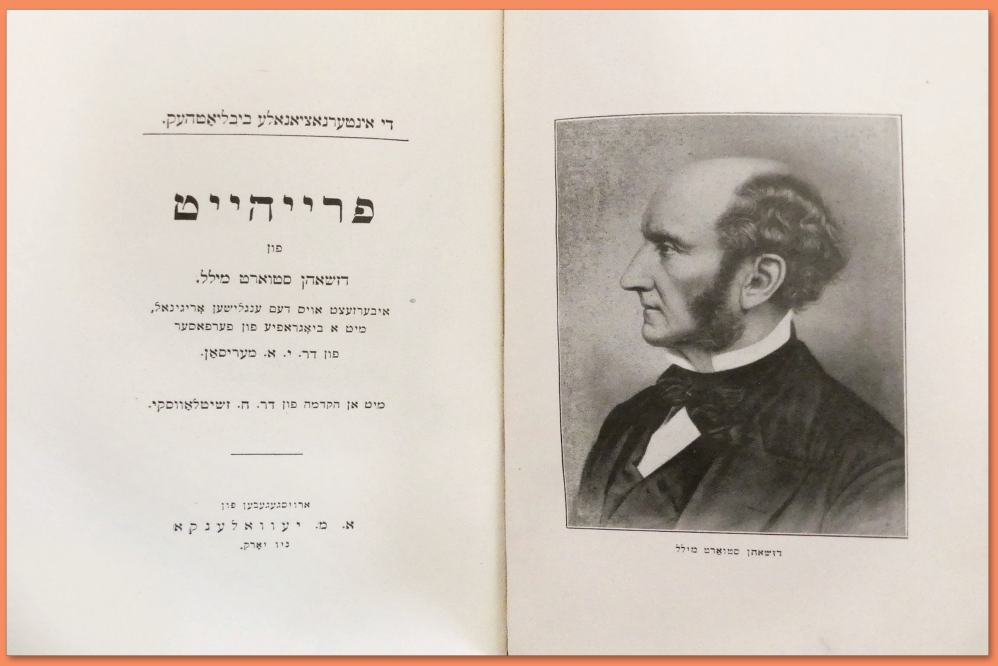
Both volumes are in matching contemporary quarter cloth with mottled boards. The bindings are very worn, one volume has the whole spine missing, the other the lower third. Interior is clean and quite fresh with some light/medium water-staining.

550. Mill's On Liberty (Yiddish), 1909

On Liberty (Yiddish), Frayhayt. J. S. Mill, translated by Y. A. Marison. New York, A. M. Evalenko, 1909. 258 pp + (2) ff, 19.6 x 13.4 cm.

Entitled Frayhayt, this is the first Yiddish edition of J.S. Mill's Libertarian work where he pleaded for the rights of the individual against the 'oppressive' state. The translation was made by the very gifted Y.A. Merison (1866-1941), who was born in Russian Lithuania and emigrated to the United States where he became an anarchist, medical doctor, journalist, writer and translator. He wrote medical books and translated major works of philosophy and science, including Karl Marx, Herbert Spencer, Thoreau, and Darwin. The Yiddish translation of On Liberty was published in 1909 by A. M. Evalenko in New York.

Original publisher's green cloth binding with title in gilt lettering on the spine. Very fine copy.

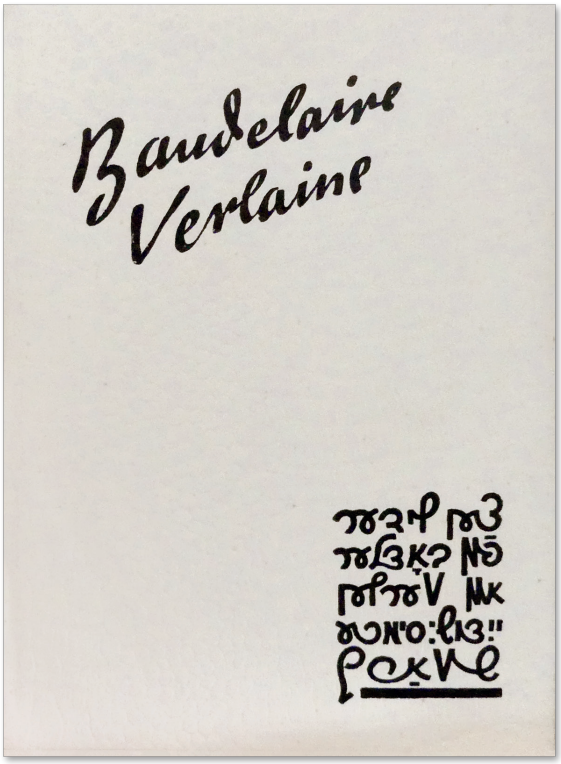


551. Poems of Baudelaire and Verlaine (Yiddish) with dedication by the translator, 1936

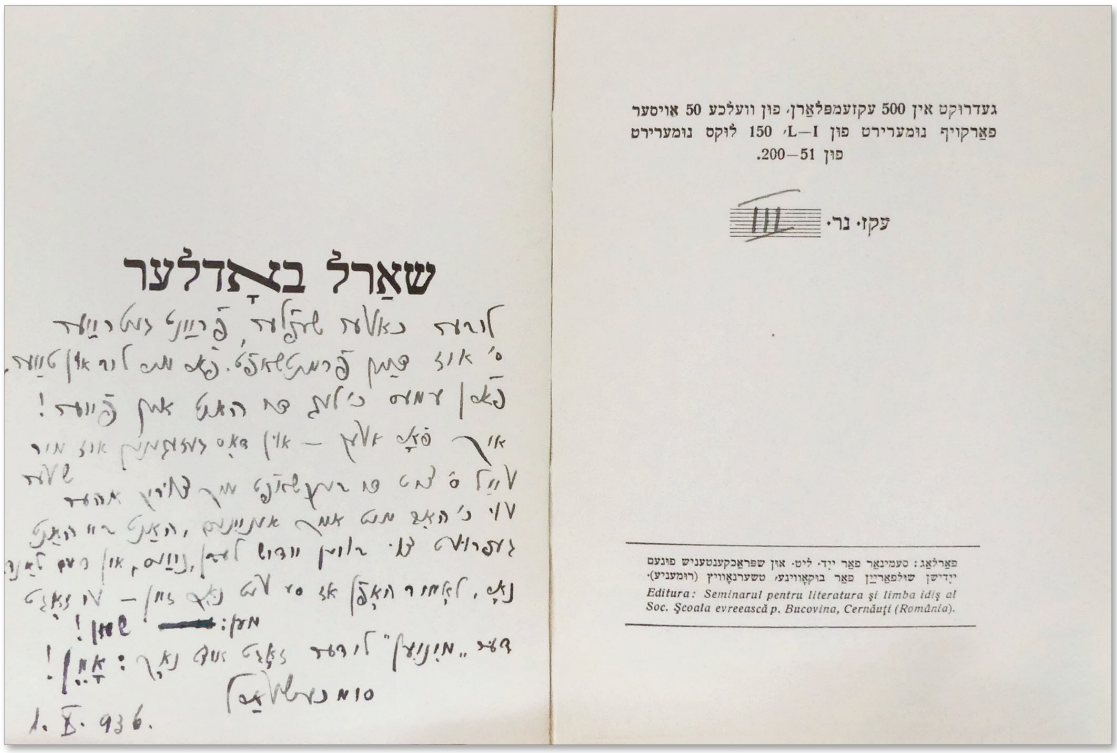
Poems Translated into Yiddish, Poesies traduites en Yiddish/Poezii traduse in idiș. Charles Baudelaire, Paul Verlaine, translated by Simche Schwarz. Cernauti (Chernovitsi), Seminarul pentru literatura si limba idisa Soc. Scoala evreeasca p. Bucovina, 1936. 32 pp, 16.3 x 12.1 cm.

An unusual Yiddish translation of 10 poems by Baudelaire and Verliane, chosen and translated by Simche Schwarz in Cernauti, then part of Romania, in 1936. It has a handwritten dedication from the translator to his friend, Shefler. The dedication is a lament for Yiddish culture in Bucovina and explains a lot about the choice of poems. Schwarz established a Yiddish theatre in Cernauti in 1929 and in 1936 decided to emigrate as he saw no future for Yiddish culture in the city. The dedication (translated for me by Leonid Roytman of the Sholom Aleichem Museum in Tel Aviv) clearly shows his frame of mind: 'Dear friend Shefler, our friendship is very dear to me. I swear, I could put my hand in the fire. I'm leaving. The parting is difficult for me

and I am already pulled back, where together with you, hand in hand, I tried to build the Jewish life filled with events in this country. But let's hope that everything will come true yet, as they say, Amen. 10 poems also say Amen. Simche Schwarz.' The poems that Shwarz chose were all melancholic, with a sense of loss and confusion, but also of hope. Of particular interest is Baudelaire's Cain and Abel, a much-analysed poem about revolt, injustice and fratricide. Abel was favoured by God but Cain killed him. Why did God not protect Abel against the first murderer after Creation? In the context of Schwarz's selection of poems, it is almost prophetic in foreseeing the Holocaust. Curiously, Baudelaire is considered anti-Semitic but his work strongly influenced and appealed to Jewish writers. Schwarz moved to Paris and then during the War was able to flee to Switzerland. After the War he returned to France, but he moved again to Argentina in 1952 where he was able to again set up a Yiddish theatre and participate in the country's rich Yiddish cultural tradition. He also wrote in Spanish and died in Buenos Aires in 1974 at the age of 74.



Cream paper covers with blind embossed crocodile pattern. Title on front cover.



Printed in 500 copies. According to the colophon only 50 were for sale. This is number Roman III.

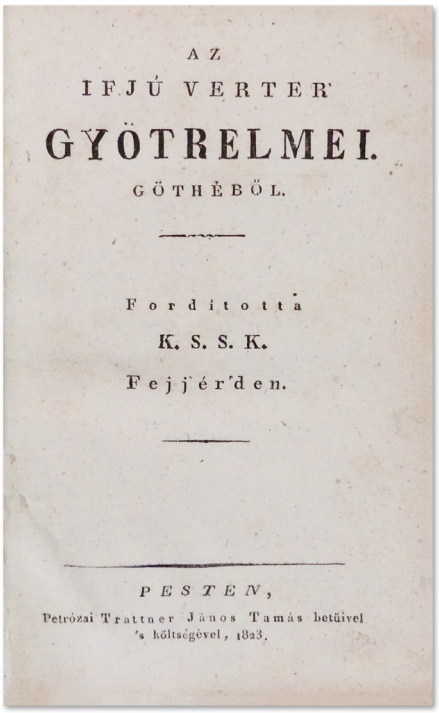
Goethe Die Leiden des Jungen Werther (The Sorrows of Young Werther), an 18th century bestseller

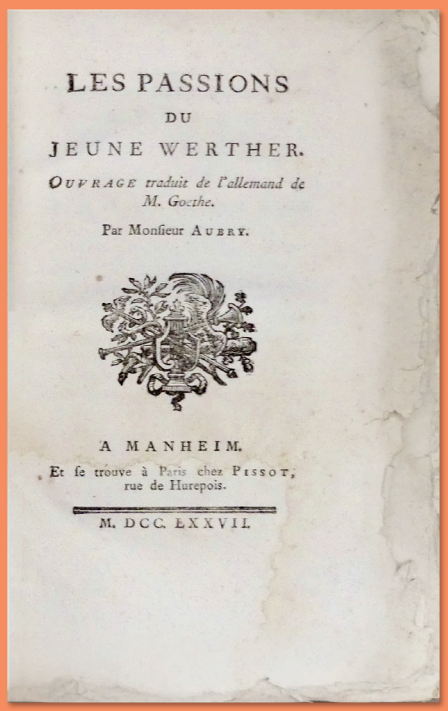
552. Hungarian, 1823

The Sorrows of Young Werther, Az ifju Verter Gyötrelmei. Translated by Karoly Solymosi Simo Kis. Pest, Petrozai Tratner Janos Tamas, 1823. 153 pp, 18.8 x 11.6 cm.

Goethe's story of Werther's unrequited love for Lotte and his subsequent suicide was one of the greatest popular novels of the 18th century. It was translated into almost all European languages. Goethe's first version of this book was published in 1774 and a modified edition appeared in 1787. The first attempt at a Hungarian translation was made in 1790 by Ferenc Kazinczy but it was neither finished nor printed. The 1818 translation by Sandor Boloni had the same fate. Therefore this 1823 edition, which is the third translation, was the first to be printed.

Very fine copy in contemporary half calf binding. Very light spotting.


AZ
IFJÚ VERTER'
GYÖTRELMEI.
GÖTHÉBŐL.
Forditotta
K. S. S. K.
Fejjér'den.
PESTEN,
Petrózai Trattner János Tamás betüivel
's költségével, 1823.


LES PASSIONS
DU
JEUNE WERTHER.
OUVRAGE traduit de l'allemand de M. Goethe.
Par Monsieur AUBRY.
A MANHEIM.
Et se trouve à Paris chez PISSOT, rue de Hurepois.
M. DCC. LXXVII.

Ex libris Andre Chagny (1862-1965).
A university professor, historian and writer who taught at the Catholic Institute of Lyon.

553. French, 1777

The Sorrows of Young Werther, Les Passions du Jeune Werther. Translated by Philippe-Francois Aubrey. Mannheim and Paris, Chez Pissot, 1777. XXXIX pp + 220 pp, 22.2 x 14 cm.

Werther was so popular in France that three different translations appeared in 1776 and 1777. This one by Aubrey was the last to appear, but it is considered to be qualitatively the best. Aubrey was assisted in his translation work by a German, Count Woldemar Friedrich von Schmeckow. This translation is usually used as the basis of modern editions of the title.

Later quarter leather binding with marbled boards. Spine worn. Pages uncut, some lighter water-staining. Very good.

554. First edition of Darwin's Origins of Species in Hungarian

Fajok Eredete a Természeti Kiválasztás Útján (The Origian of Species through Natural Selection), Charles Darwin. Budapest, Termeszettudomanyi Tarsulat (The Natural Sciences Society), 1873. Translated by László Dapsy and Tivadar Margo. Two volumes. Vol 1: XVI pp + 303 pp, Vol 2: VII pp + Engraved frontispiece of Darwin + 361 pp + 81) f advertisments. 22. 9 x 15.6 cm

Hungarian translation of Darwin's revolutionary work, based on the English Sixth Edition.

Contemporary publisher's green cloth with the blind embissed stamp of L. Borka the bookbinder. Both volumes contain foxing and occasional staining. The engraving of Darwin in volume 2 also has some staining. Bindings are firm with some signs of wear. Volume 1 has had the spine repaired with no loss. Overall very good.



Two private ownership stamps: Uveges Erno (cancelled) and Csikvari Csik Gyula.


DÖBLIN
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nova
kiadás
PÁLVIJENŐ
33

Modern Translations

In the Twentieth Century translated books were often considered subversive. Orwell's works were popular as exile or samizdat publications in Communist Eastern Europe. James Bond crept into Czechoslovakia during the 1968 Prague Spring.

Highlights

- Orwell's Animal Farm in Hungarian, Lithuanian and Polish.
- Orwell, 1984, in Hungarian.
- James Bond in Czech, Greek and Danish.

555. Döblin's Berlin Alexander-platz in stunning dust jacket (Hungarian), 1934

Berlin Alexanderplatz (Hungarian). Alfred Döblin, translated by Dr. Soma Braun. Budapest, Nova Irodalmi Intezet, 1934. 392 pp, 19.5 x 12.5 cm.

One of the great classsics of Weimar Germany.

Almost perfect copy in original dust wrappers.





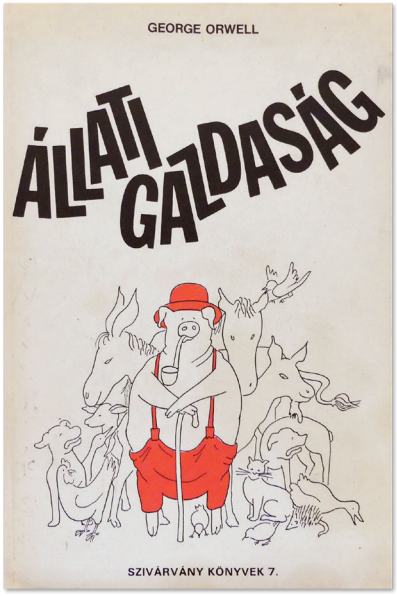
556. Winnie the Pooh (Hungarian)

Winnie the Pooh (Hungarian), Micimackó. A. A. Milne, translated by Karinthy Frigyes, illustrated by H. Shepard. Budapest, Atheneum Kiadó, no date (1935). 122 pp + (2) ff, 24 x 19 cm.

In between the two world wars, Vilnius was a part of Poland and was an important centre for the production of books in Belorussian.

Excellent condition in original coloured boards.

Orwell's Animal Farm and 1984 (Samizdat and Exile Publications)



557. Animal Farm (Hungarian)

Állati Gazdaság. George Orwell. Budapest, Framo Publishing Chicago, AB Független Kiadó, 1985. 96 pp, 23 x 15 cm.

American edition of the first samizdat publication of Animal Farm which appeared in Hungary the previous year, 1984. Framo was an exile Hungarian publishing house. Appeared as the seventh volume in the series 'Szivarvany' (Rainbow) which was a collection of literature aimed at the Hungarian diaspora.

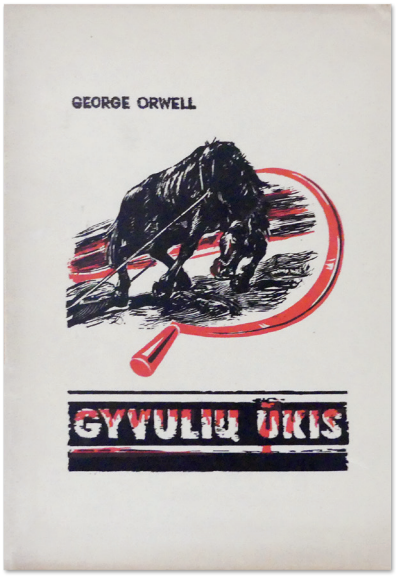
Original decorated paper covers. Cover lightly soiled. Very good clean copy.

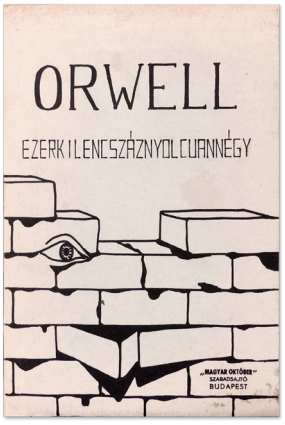
558. Animal Farm (Lithuanian)

Gyvulių ūkis. George Orwell, translated by F. Neveravicius. London, Isleido Lietuviu Namu, 1952. 79 pp, 21.8 x 14cm.

Banned in the Soviet Union, this translation was published by an exile Lithuanian publishing house in London.

Paper covers, small tear to upper spine.







559. 1984 (Hungarian)

Ezerkilencszáznyolcvannégy. George Orwell. Budapest, Magyar Október Szabadsajtó, 1984. 192 pp, 21 x 14 cm.

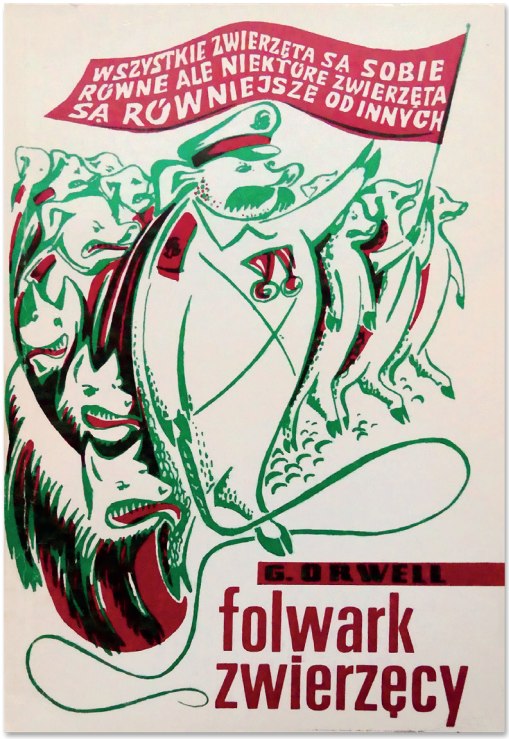
Samizdat translation of 1984, appearing in the same year as the second edition in Hungarian.

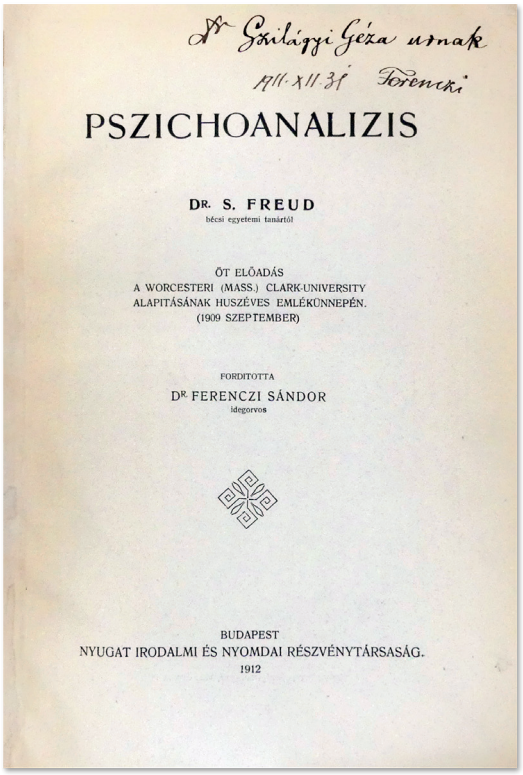
Faded green paper covers. Unopened.

560. Exile edition of Orwell's Animal Farm in Polish during Communism

Folwark Zwierzecy (Animal Farm), George Orwell. Odowa, Londyn (London), 1974. 96 pp, 18 x 12 cm.

The second edition of the Polish translation of Orwell's Animal Farm, published in London, Odnowa, 1974. It is the same text as the first edition that appeared in Paris in 1947, translated by Teresa Jelenska. The London edition is important as it brought the book for the first time to a wide Polish audience. It was first officially published in Poland in 1988 as the Communist system was crumbling. At the end of the book is a list of other publications of Odnowa, all considered undesirable in Communist Poland of the 1970s.





561. Signed translation of Freud by Sandor Ferenczi, 1912

Psychoanalysis (Hungarian), Pszichoanalízis. Sigmund Freud, translated by Sándor Ferenczi. Budapest, Nyugat Irodalmi es Nyomdai RT, 1912. 62 pp, 20 x 16.5 cm.

Includes a dedication from Sandor Ferenczi to the writer, Dr. Geza Szilagyi. An interesting association copy of this work of Freud translated by Sandor Ferenczi (1873-1933). Ferenczi was not only the father of Hungarian psychoanalysis but also had international significance as a friend and correspondent of Freud. Their letters were separately published. In 1919, during the period of Bela Kun's Hungarian Soviet Republic, Ferenczi became the world's first university professor of Psychoanalysis. This short book contains a series of lectures delivered by Freud at Clark University in Worcester, Massachusetts. Ferenczi accompanied Freud to this event along with the great C. G. Jung. This copy is dedicated to Hungarian writer Geza Szilagyi (1875–1958).

Very clean copy in a modern binding with wrappers preserved. Dedication on title page.



562. Bram Stoker's Dracula, first Romanian translation, 1990

Dracula (Romanian). Bucharest, Editura Univers, 1990. 430 pp, 20 x 13 cm.

The first Romanian translation of this Transylvanian vampire novel had to wait until after the 1989 Revolution. I found it at a street seller's stall near Bucharest University.

Commercial binding in very good condition.

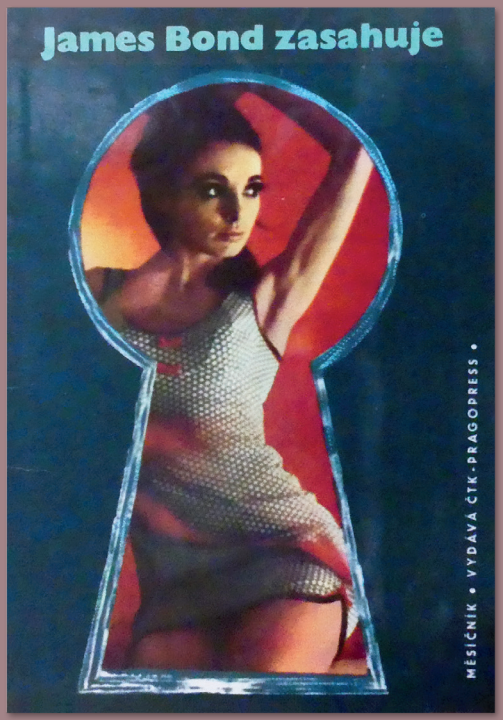
Ian Fleming – James Bond

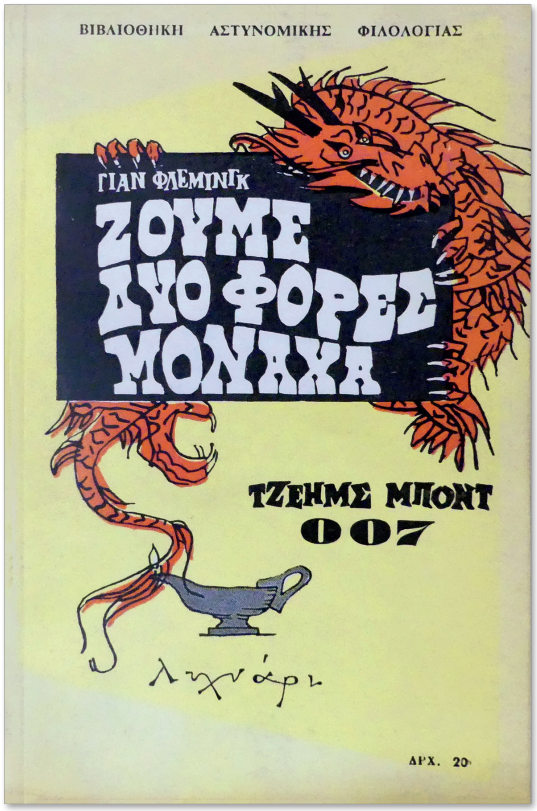
563. Doctor No (Czech)

Doktor No. Ian Fleming. Prague, Svobodne Slovo, 1968.

First Czech translation of a James Bond novel. Published during the Prague Spring of 1968.

Red private cloth binding.
Original covers preserved.





564. You Only Live Twice (Greek)

Zoume Duo Fores Monacha. Ian Fleming. Luchnari, 1965. 176 pp, 19 x 12.2 cm.

First Greek edition of this James Bond title that first appeared in 1964.

Original paper covers. Unread copy.

565. Casino Royale (Danish)

Ian Fleming. Kobenhavn, Grafisk Forlag, 1959. 197 pp, 21.7 x 15 cm.

First Danish translation of the first James Bond novel.

Good copy with soft covers. Front cover showing Bond in a Casino being watched by an opponent and a Bond-appropriate young woman.

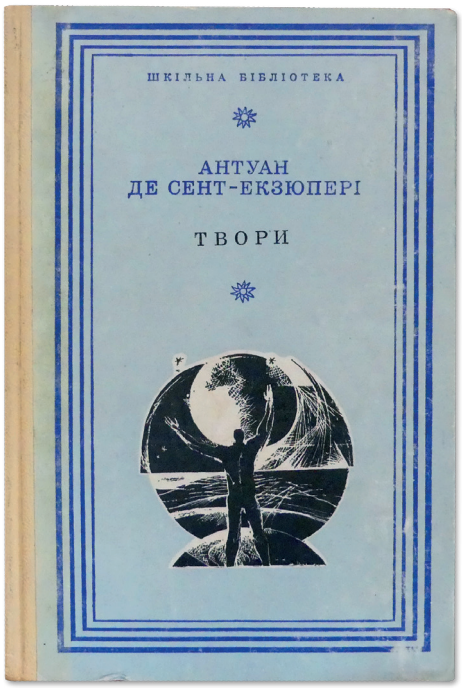


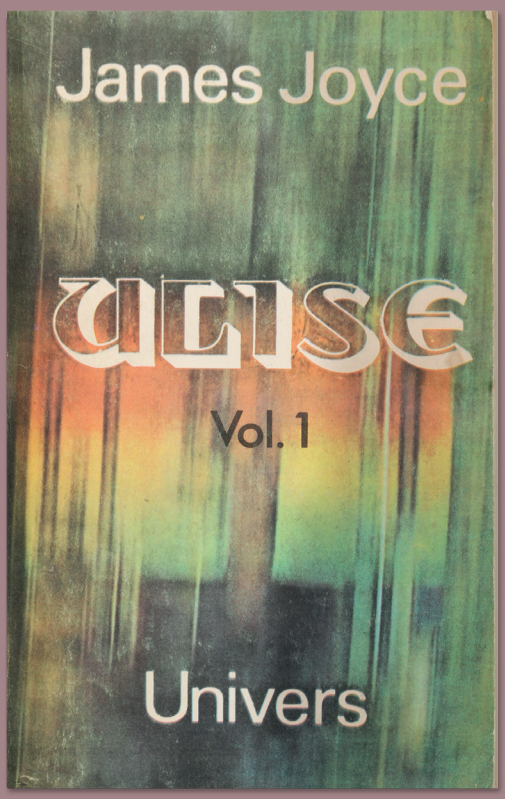
566. Antoine de St. Exupery in Ukrainian, 1973

Writings (Ukrainian), Tvory. Antoine de St. Exupery, translated by Anatolii Zsalovskii. Kyiv, Molod, 1973.
352 pp + (2) ff, 20.7 x 13.5 cm.

Second translation of St. Exupery's works into Ukrainian. This book contains The Little Prince, Night Flight, Planet of People and Military Pilot (Pilote de Guerre).

Original light blue decorative boards. Slight bumping at sides and edges. Very fine and clean copy.



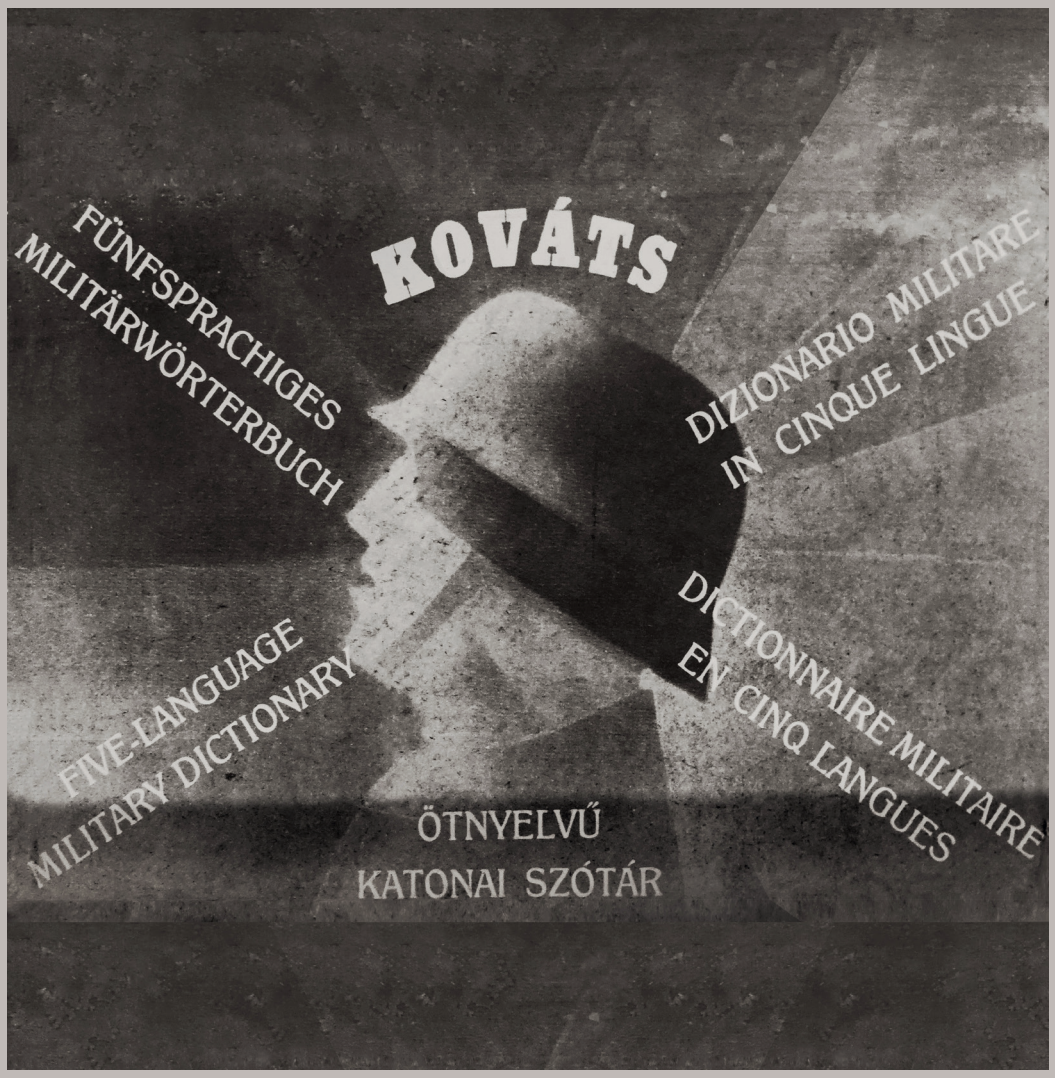


567. James Joyce's Ulysses (Romanian First Translation), 1984

Ulysses (Romanian), Ulise. James Joyce, translated by Mirces Ivanescu. 2 volumes. Editura Univers, Bucharest, 1984. Vol 1: 477 pp; Vol 2: 448 pp, 19.8 x 12 cm.

The Romanian translation of Ulysses was translated by Mirces Ivanescu and was published in 1984. According to the social and sexual censorship norms of the time, the more 'sexual' elements were removed. The censured parts were restored in a 1922 centenary edition, which revisited Ivanescu's translation notes.

Original publisher's decorative covers in the graphic design style of Communist Romania. Both volumes are as new, unread, with very slight damage to Vol 1.


KOVÁTS
FÜNFSPRACHIGES MILITÄRWÖRTERBUCH
DIZIONARIO MILITARE IN CINQUE LINGUE
FIVE-LANGUAGE MILITARY DICTIONARY
DICTIONNAIRE MILITAIRE EN CINQ LANGUES
ÖTNYELVŰ KATONAI SZÓTÁR

Phrase Books for the Military

Starting in the 19th century, it became common to issue military phrase books to cover actual or potential theatres of war. These were also necessary for communication within multinational armies, such as the Austro-Hungarian army, or between allies, as well as for the interrogation of prisoners and contact with local populations. The library contains phrase books from the Crimean War, the Russo-Turkish War of 1877-78, World War I, World War II, and the Vietnam War.

Highlights

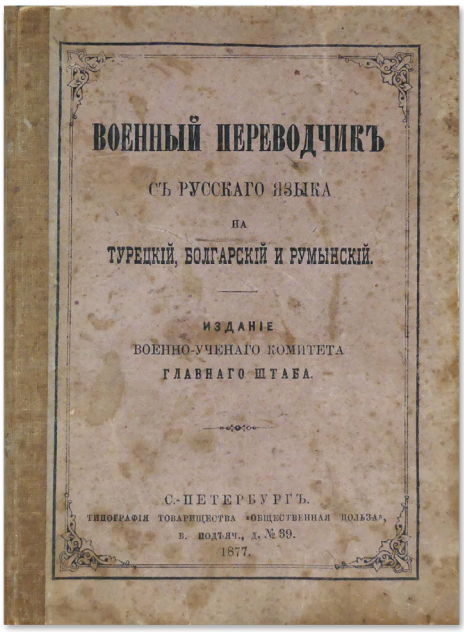
- Russian, Turkish, Bulgarian military phrase book from the Russo-Turkish War, 1877
- Crimean War British phrase book, 1855
- Romanian-Russian phrase book WWI, Odessa, 1917
- German phrase books from WWI and WWII
- US phrase book for service personnel in Vietnam, 1966

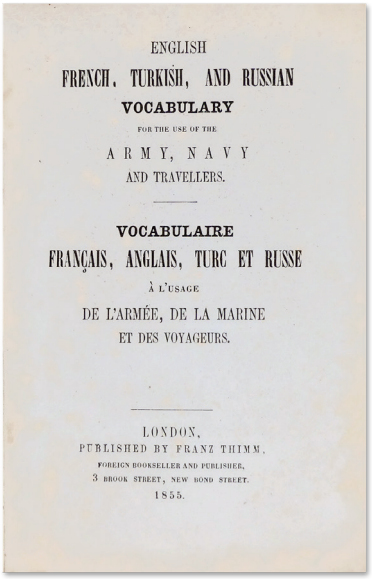
568. Russo-Turkish War, 1877–78

Military interpreter from Russian to Turkish, Bulgarian and Romanian, Voennyi Perevodchik c Russkago Yazyka na Turetskii, Bolgarskii i Rumynskii. Publication of the Committee for War Studies of the General Staff. St. Petersburg, Public Benefit Press, 1877. 363 pp + IV pp, 14.1 x 10.2 cm.

Unusual trilingual military phrase book written at the time of the Russo-Turkish War. Romania supported Russia and received northern Dobrogea. It was also the moment that the Balkan States achieved their de jure independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Decorative card covers with blind cloth spine. Spine hinges loose at front but not detached. Interior very clean.


ВОЕННЫЙ ПЕРЕВОДЧИКЪ
СЪ РУССКАГО ЯЗЫКА
НА
ТУРЕЦКІЙ, БОЛГАРСКІЙ И РУМЫНСКІЙ.
ИЗДАНІЕ
ВОЕННО-УЧЕНАГО КОМИТЕТА
ГЛАВНАГО ШТАБА.
С.-ПЕТЕРБУРГЪ.
1877.


ENGLISH
FRENCH, TURKISH, AND RUSSIAN
VOCABULARY
FOR THE USE OF THE
ARMY, NAVY
AND TRAVELLERS.
VOCABULAIRE
FRANÇAIS, ANGLAIS, TURC ET RUSSE
À L'USAGE
DE L'ARMÉE, DE LA MARINE
ET DES VOYAGEURS.
LONDON,
PUBLISHED BY FRANZ THIMM,
FOREIGN BOOKSELLER AND PUBLISHER,
3 BROOK STREET, NEW BOND STREET.
1855.

569. Crimean War, 1853–56

English, French, Turkish and Russian vocabulary for the use of the Army, Navy and travellers. London, Franz Thimm, 1855. 74 pp + (1) ff, 15.2 x 10.1 cm.

A vocabulary list for use during the Crimean War, containing every day as well as military terms.

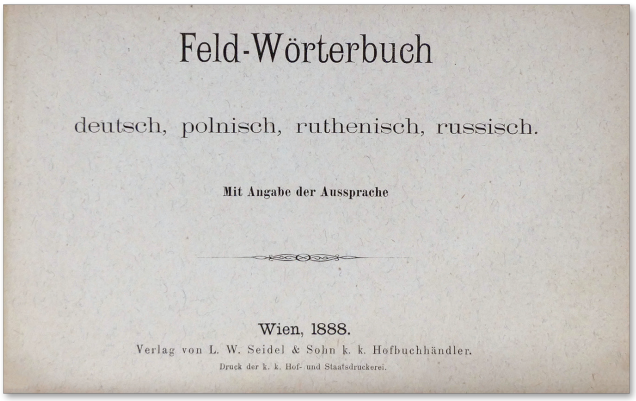
Original brown cloth with embossed design on front cover 'Thimm's Series of European Dialogues'. Slight bumping at edges. Very fine copy.

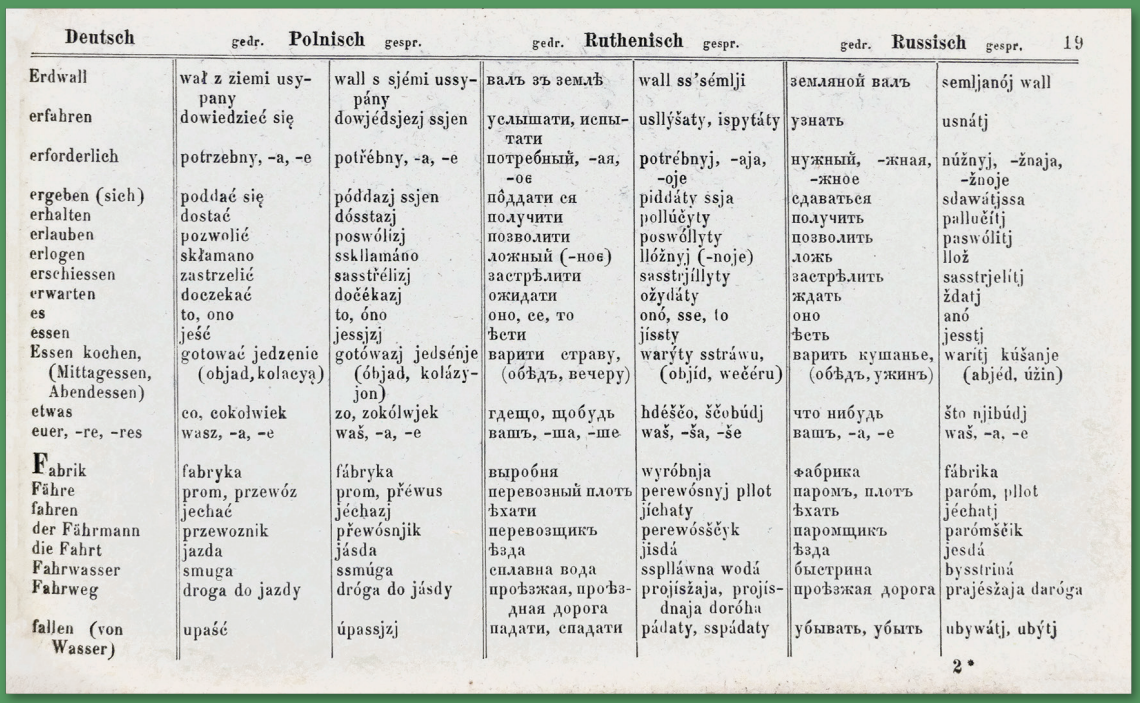
570. Austro-Hungarian Army, 1888

Military dictionary in German, Polish, Ukrainian, Russian, Feld-Wörterbuch deutsch, polnisch, ruthenisch, russisch. Vienna, L.W. Seidel & Sohn, 1888. VI pp + 124 pp, 18.8 x 11.2 cm.

Dictionary covering languages spoken in Galicia, part of the Austrian lands. The regiments from these areas had typically Austrian officers and enlisted men who spoke the languages of Galicia, Russian and Ruthenian. The term Ruthenian was commonly used until 1918 to describe the Ukrainian language and its people.

Original brown embossed oblong cloth binding. Slight bumping at the edges. Very clean, fine copy.


Feld-Wörterbuch
deutsch, polnisch, ruthenisch, russisch.
Mit Angabe der Aussprache
Wien, 1888.
Verlag von L. W. Seidel & Sohn k. k. Hofbuchhändler.
Druck der k. k. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei.



Deutsch	gedr.	Polnisch	gespr.	gedr.	Ruthenisch	gespr.	gedr.	Russisch	gespr.	19
Erdwall	wał z ziemi usypany	wall s sjémi ussypány	валъ зъ землѣ		wall ss'sémlji		земляной валъ		semljanój wall	
erfahren	dowiedzieć się	dowjédsjezj ssjen	услышати, испытати		usllýšaty, ispytáty		узнать		usnátj	
erforderlich	potrzebny, -a, -e	potřébny, -a, -e	потребный, -ая, -ое		potrébnyj, -aja, -oje		нужный, -жная, -жное		núžnyj, -žnaja, -žnoje	
ergeben (sich)	poddać się	póddazj ssjen	по́ддати ся		piddáty ssja		сдаваться		sdawátjssa	
erhalten	dostać	dósstazj	получити		pollúčyty		получить		pallučítj	
erlauben	pozwolić	poswólizj	позволити		poswóllyty		позволить		paswólitj	
erlogen	skłamano	ssklamáno	ложный (-ное)		llóžnyj (-noje)		ложь		llož	
erschiessen	zastrzelić	sasstřélizj	застрѣлити		sasstrjíllyty		застрѣлить		sasstrjelítj	
erwarten	doczekać	dočékazj	ожидати		ožydáty		ждать		ždatj	
es	to, ono	to, óno	оно, се, то		onó, sse, to		оно		anó	
essen	jeść	jessjzj	ѣсти		jissty		ѣсть		jesstj	
Essen kochen, (Mittagessen, Abendessen)	gotować jedzenie (objad, kolacyą)	gotówazj jedsénje (óbjad, kolázyjon)	варити страву, (обѣдъ, вечеру)		waryty sstráwu, (objid, wečéru)		варить кушанье, (обѣдъ, ужинъ)		waritj kúšanje (abjéd, úžin)	
etwas	co, cokolwiek	zo, zokólwjek	гдещо, щобудь		hdéščo, ščobúdj		что нибудь		što njibúdj	
euer, -re, -res	wasz, -a, -e	waš, -a, -e	вашъ, -ша, -ше		waš, -ša, -še		вашъ, -а, -е		waš, -a, -e	
Fabrik	fabryka	fábryka	выробня		wyróbnja		фабрика		fábrika	
Fähre	prom, przewóz	prom, přéwus	перевозный плотъ		perewósnyj pllot		паромъ, плотъ		paróm, pllot	
fahren	jechać	jéchazj	ѣхати		jíchaty		ѣхать		jéchatj	
der Fährmann	przewoznik	přewósnjik	перевозщикъ		perewósščyk		паромщикъ		parómščik	
die Fahrt	jazda	jásda	ѣзда		jisdá		ѣзда		jesdá	
Fahrwasser	smuga	ssmúga	сплавна вода		ssplláwna wodá		быстрина		bysstriná	
Fahrweg	droga do jazdy	dróga do jásdy	проѣзжая, проѣзданая дорога		projišžaja, projisdnaja doróha		проѣзжая дорога		prajéšžaja daróga	
fallen (von Wasser)	upaść	úpassjzj	падати, спадати		pádaty, sspádaty		убывать, убыть		ubywátj, ubýtj	

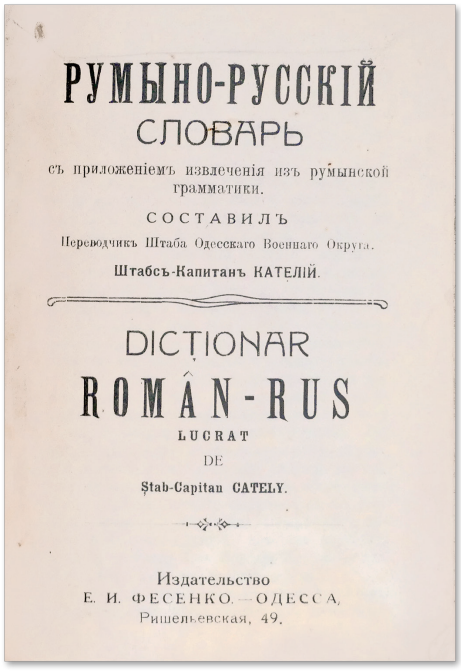
2*

571. Rare Russian–Romanian military phrase book, Odessa, 1917

Romanian-Russian Dictionary with extracts of Romanian grammar, Rumyno-Russkii Slovar c prilozheniem izvlecheniya iz rumynskoi grammatiki/Dictionar Roman-Rus. Staff Captain Cately, Interpreter of the Odessa Military Region. Odessa, E.I. Fesenko, 1917. XXXVII pp + 189 pp, 14.1 x 10.5 cm .

From 1812 until 1918, Bessarabia, with its mixed Russian and Romanian-speaking population, was part of the Russian Empire. During WWI both Romania and Russia were fighting with the UK and France against the Central Powers of Germany and Austria-Hungary. Russia in particular was engaged principally against the Austrian army. This military phrase book was needed to ease communication both within units from Bessarabia, and also contact with allied Romanians.

Black flexible boards. Faded title in Russian in green on front cover. Spine with long split, but still attached. Inside very fine.



РУМЫНО-РУССКІЙ
СЛОВАРЬ
съ приложеніемъ извлеченія изъ румынской грамматики.
СОСТАВИЛЪ
Переводчикъ Штаба Одесскаго Военнаго Округа.
Штабсъ-Капитанъ КАТЕЛІЙ.

DICTIONAR
ROMÂN-RUS
LUCRAT
DE
Ştab-Capitan CATELY.

Издательство
Е. И. ФЕСЕНКО.—ОДЕССА.
Ришельевская, 49.

No other copies of this book located.

572. German Military Phrase Books from the First World War

a) Deutsch-Polnischer Soldaten-Sprachführer (German-Polish Soldier's Phrase book). A. Sulzberger, Lt-Colonel. Leipzig, Hachmeister, (no year). 36 pp, 13.4 x 9.9 cm.

A series of wartime phrase books to enable soldiers to communicate with captured soldiers (interrogation) and communicate with local populations. Covered here are Polish (spoken in the Russian Empire and Austria-Hungary), Czech (Austria-Hungary), English and French.

Pocket-sized manuals, card covers, all in fine condition.

b) Deutsch-Tschechischer Soldaten-Sprachführer (German-Czech Soldier's Phrase book). A. Sulzberger, Lt-Colonel. Leipzig, Hachmeister, (no year). 36 pp, 13.4 x 9.9 cm.

c) Deutsch-Englischer Soldaten-Sprachführer (German-English Soldier's Phrase book). G. Th. Haasmann. Leipzig, Hachmeister, (no year). 34 pp, 13.8 x 10 cm.

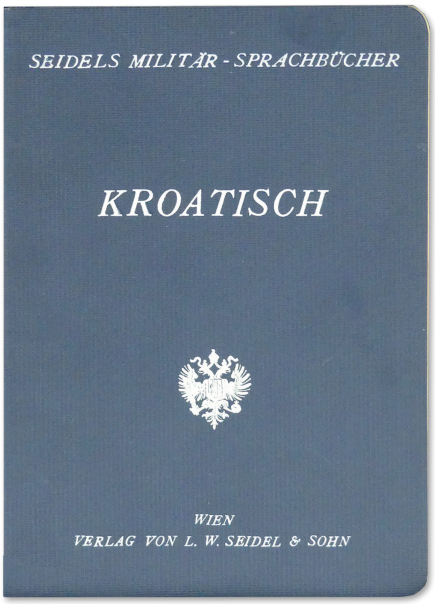
d) Deutsch-Französischer Soldaten-Sprachführer (German-French Soldier's Phrase book). G. Th. Haasmann. Leipzig, Hachmeister, (no year). 34 pp, 13.8 x 10 cm.

e) Deutsch-Französischer Soldaten-Sprachführer (German-French Soldier's Phrase book). Later edition of (d) above. G. Th. Haasmann. Leipzig, Hachmeister, (no year). 34 pp, 13.8 x 10 cm.

f) Deutsch-Französischer Kriegs-Dolmetscher für Soldaten (German-French interpreter for Soldiers). Dr F. Wolsson. Leipzig, Helios Verlag. 32 pp, 14.4 x 9.6 cm.



573. First World War Austro-Hungarian Croatian phrase book



Seidels military language books Croatian military language for the use of superiors in communication with subordinates, Seidels Militär-Sprachbücher Kroatische Militär-Sprache. Ein Handbuch für den Vorgesezten im Verkehre mit den Untergebenen. Vienna, Seidel & Sohn, (no date). 187 pp + (2) ff, 15.5 x 11 cm.

First World War military phrase book for officers in the Austro-Hungarian army to enable communication with common soldiers recruited in Croatia. Communication between officers and soldiers was a challenge in the multi-ethnic Austro-Hungarian army.

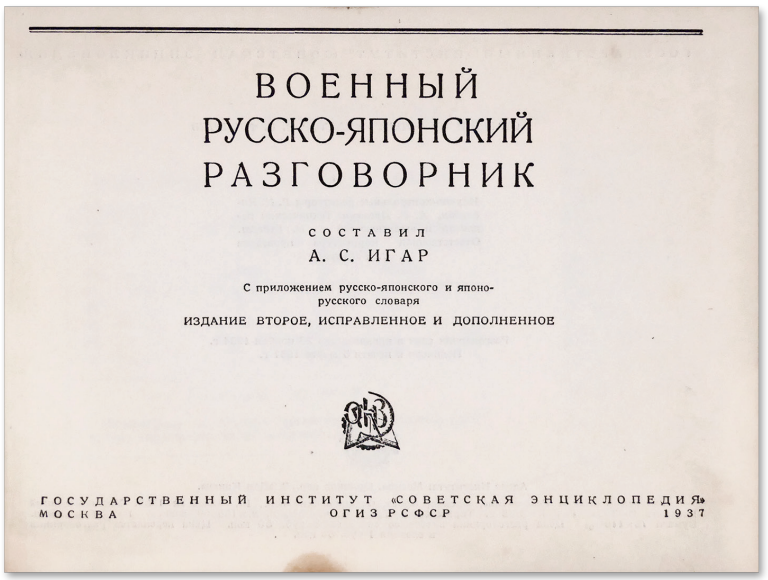
Original blue soft flexible covers. As new. Original price, 2 korona, written on the front loose flyleaf in pencil.

574. Soviet military Japanese phrase book, 1937

Russian-Japanese military phrase book, Voennii Russko-Yaponskii Razgovornik. A. C. Igar. Second edition, corrected and expanded. Moscow, Soviet Encyclopaedia, 1937. 96 pp + (6) ff (tables), 17.3 x 13.5 cm.

A Stalin-era Soviet military phrase book. Part of the series 'Military Dictionaries', only printed in 4,200 copies. This book has a handwritten owner's note on the first page 'Khabarovsk 1946'. The Soviet Union acquired the Sakhalin Islands from Japan at the end of the Second World War in 1945. Khabarovsk is the nearest major city to these islands.

Original slightly marked red publisher's cover. Light stain throughout on a small section at the foot of the pages. Front loose flyleaf missing. Text and book clean and in very good condition.

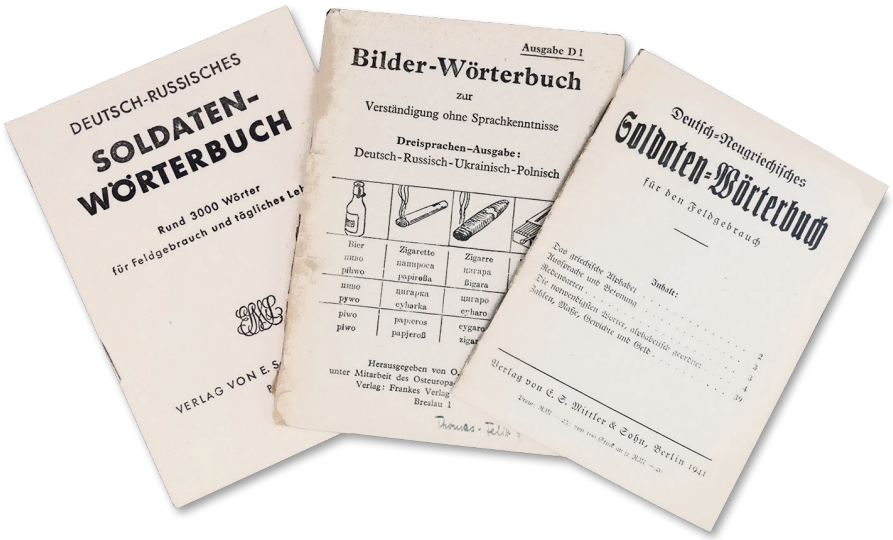


575. German Military Phrase books from World War Two

a) Deutsch-Russisches Soldaten-Wörterbuch rund 3,000 Wörter für Feldgebrauch und tägliches Leben (German-Russian Dictionary for Soldiers for use in the field and daily life). Berlin, E.S. Mittler, 1941. 80 pp, 14.2 x 10.4 cm

b) Bilder-Wörterbuch für Verständigung ohne Sprachkenntnisse. Dreisprachige Ausgabe: Deutsch-Russisch-Ukrainisch, Polnisch (Picture dictionary for communication without language knowledge in three languages: German-Russian-Ukrainian-Polish). Breslau, Frankes Verlag, (no date, about 1941). 96 pp, 14.6 x 10.2 cm.

c) Deutsch-Neugriechisches Soldaten-Wörterbuch für den Feldgebrauch (German-Modern Greek Dictionary for Soldiers for use in the field). Berlin, E.S. Mittler & Sohn, 1941. 40 pp, 13.7 x 10 cm.



576. World War Two illustrated dictionary for German soldiers (Duden)

a) Der kleine Bilder Duden Heft 1 Deutsch, Russisch, Ukrainisch. Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1944. 66 pp, 14.8 x 10.6 cm.

b) Der kleine Bilder Duden Heft 2 Deutsch, Italienisch. Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1944. 66 pp, 14.8 x 10.6 cm.

c) Der kleine Bilder Duden Heft 3 Deutsch, Französisch, Englisch. Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1943. 66 pp, 14.8 x 10.6 cm.

d) Der kleine Bilder Duden Heft 4 Deutsch, Norwegisch, Finnisch. Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut, 1943. 66 pp, 14.8 x 10.6 cm.

e) Bilderduden für Soldaten Deutsch-Serbisch-Griechisch (Picture Duden for Soldiers German, Serbian, Greek). Leipzig, Bibliographisches Institut (Tornisterschrift des Oberkommandos der Wehrmacht Abt Inland), 1941. 66 pp, 14.8 x 10.6 cm.



577. United States War Department Phrase Book and Language Guide – World War Two

a) Romanian Phrase Book. Washington, War Department, December 23, 1943. 128 pp, 13.7 x 10.9 cm.

The US military prepared a wide range of language aids for almost every theatre of war. The Romanian guide is particularly rare as there were very few Americans in the country at the end of World War II. The US started positioning forces in Iceland at the request of the government in 1941, six months before Pearl Harbour, as a measure to protect the Atlantic shipping routes in the face of consistent German victories against Britain in both the Mediterranean and Atlantic.

Standard designed card covers with the emblem of the US Department of Defense. The Romanian booklet is classified as 'Restricted', the other publications are unclassified.

b) Icelandic Language Guide. Washington, War Department, February 10, 1944. 88 pp, 13.3 x 10.7 cm.
c) Norwegian Language Guide. Washington, War Department, November 27, 1943. 96 pp, 13.3 x 10.7 cm.
d) Russian Phrase Book. Washington, War Department, December 4, 1943.

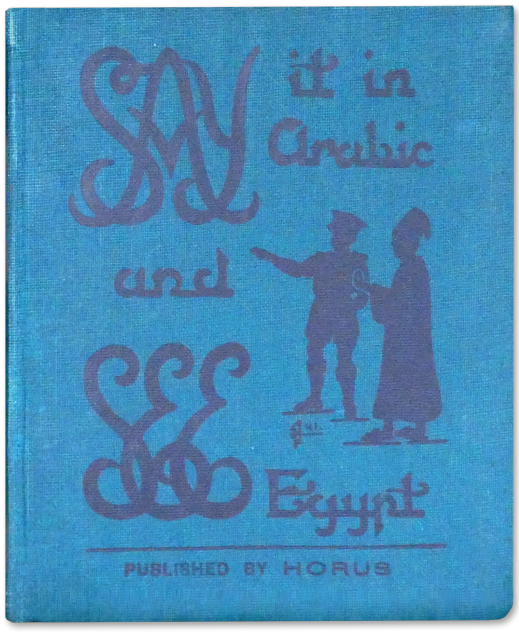


578. British Guide to Egypt and Arabic in World War Two, 1943

Say it in Arabic and See Egypt, The Ideal Handbook for Members of the Allied Forces, containing a short grammar, manual of conversation, a vocabulary and a guide-book with maps. Morik Brin and Raoul Biancardi. Revised edition. Cairo, Horus, 1943. (4) ff + 157 pp, 13 x 10.8 cm.

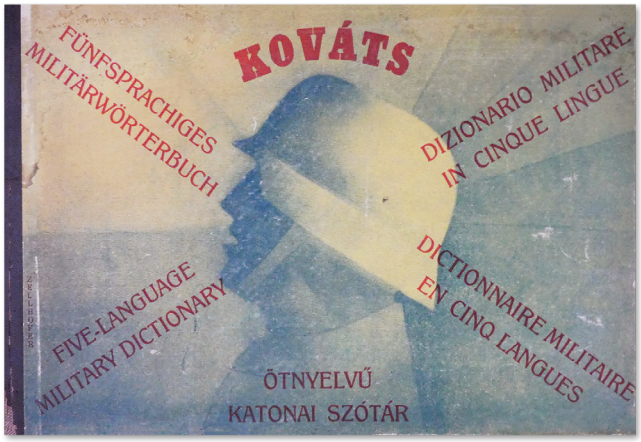
Guide published for British and Allied troops in Egypt covering the Arabic language and including a guide book. The book has advertisements for restaurants, language courses and reproductions of anti-Nazi cartoons.

Publisher's blue cloth binding with decorative design. Very clean, fine copy.



Hungarian military phrase books, 1935–1945

579. Five language military dictionary with Futuristic cover design



Five-language military dictionary (German, Hungarian, Italian, English, French). Lt. Andras Kovats. Privately published, (no date, about 1935). 544 pp, 23.5 x 15.3 cm.

A military dictionary covering the main languages of inter-war military powers.

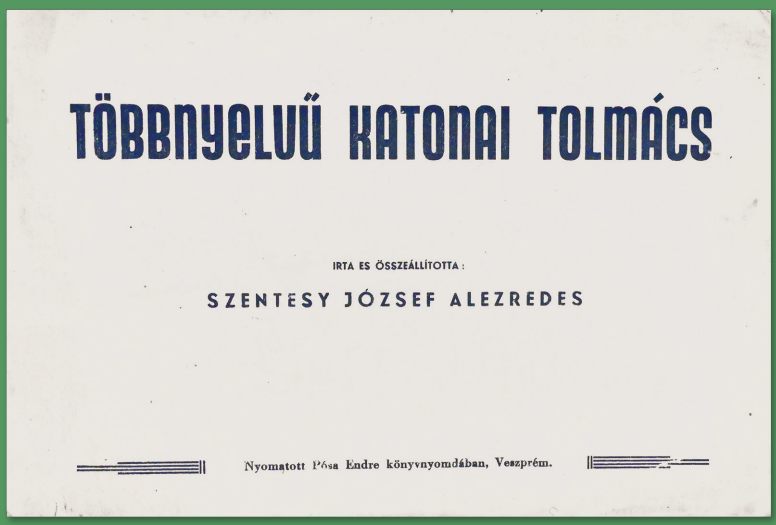
Decorative boards with signs of wear. Front cover has a fascist-futurism design of a soldier's head with his mouth open, speaking. Book block is broken, but interior clean and very good condition.

580. WWII Multilingual Hungarian military phrase book, 1943

Multilingual Military Translator, Tobbnyelvu Katonai Tolmacs. Lt. Col. Jozsef Szentesy. Veszprem, Posa Endre, 1943. 189 pp + (1) ff, 17.6 x 11.8 cm.

An eight-language guide for soldiers covering Hungarian, French, German, English, Russian, Italian, Romanian and Bulgarian. As the purpose of the book is to be completely practical, translations are written entirely phonetically. The result is quite comic, with English equivalents presented as heavily accented Hungarian: 'Dzö dajningrum iz et dzö graundflor' = 'the dining room is at the ground floor', 'Hev bin hir rösen szouldzersz?' = 'have been here Russian soldiers'? Not only is the accent terrible, but sometimes the grammar a bit shaky! Not for spies!

Worn paper covers on poor quality wartime paper. Overall good and complete.

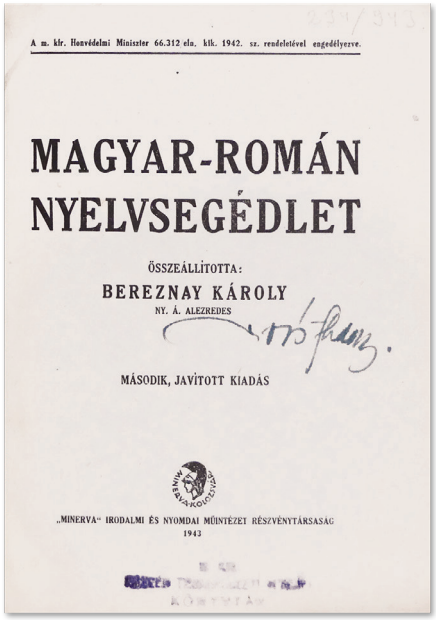


581. Romanian phrase book for Hungarian military in parts of Transylvania regained in 1938, 1943

Hungarian-Romanian language assistant, Magyar-Roman Nyelvsegedlet. Karoly Bereznay. Kolozsvar (Cluj), Minerva, 1943. 15.1 x 11.5 cm.

A military dictionary covering the main languages of inter-war military powers.

In 1938, Hungary regained substantial parts of Transylvania lost to Romania at the Treaty of Trianon in 1920. The book has a section on military terms and the reading texts have a strong patriotic note, such as explaining how Transylvania had been forever Hungarian.


A m. kir. Honvédelmi Miniszter 66.312 eln. klk. 1942. sz. rendeletével engedélyezve.

MAGYAR-ROMÁN
NYELVSEGÉDLET

ÖSSZEÁLLÍTOTTA:
BEREZNAY KÁROLY
NY. Á. ALEZREDES

MÁSODIK, JAVÍTOTT KIADÁS

„MINERVA" IRODALMI ÉS NYOMDAI MŰINTÉZET RÉSZVÉNYTÁRSASÁG
1943

582. Hungarian and German phrase book for use on the Russian Front in WWII


NÉMET TOLMÁCS
A MAGYAR HONVÉDEK SZÁMÁRA

Összeállította:
alistáli BIRÓ JENŐ
ny. ezredes.

UNGARISCHER
SPRACHFÜHRER
FÜR DEUTSCHE SOLDATEN

Zusammengestellt von
EUGEN v. BIRÓ
k. ung. Oberst d. R.

SZERZŐ KIADÁSA

German phrase book for Hungarian soldiers and Hungarian phrase book for German soldiers, Nemet Tolmacs a Magyar Honvedek Szamara/Ungarischer Sprachführer für Deutsche Soldaten. Col. Jeno Biro. Privately published, (no place, no date, around 1942). 64 pp, 14.8 x 11.5 cm.

Basic guide for both German and Hungarian soldiers who were fighting together in Russia.

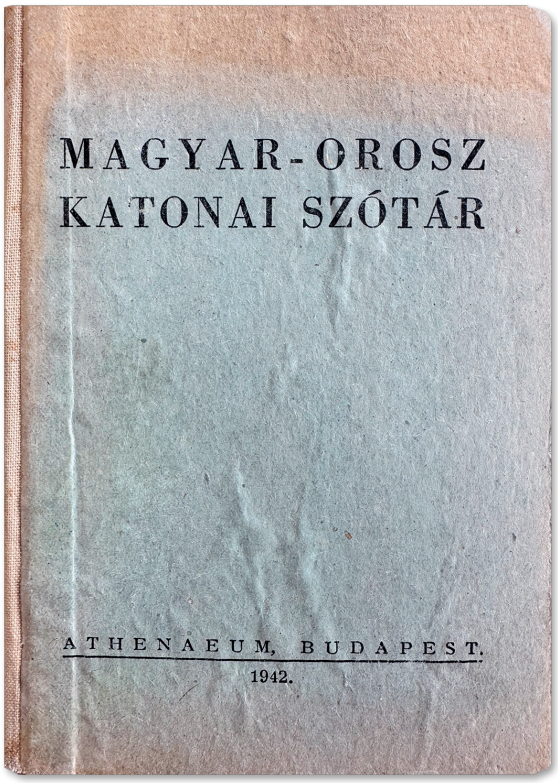
Paper covers, slightly bent at front, otherwise very clean, excellent condition.

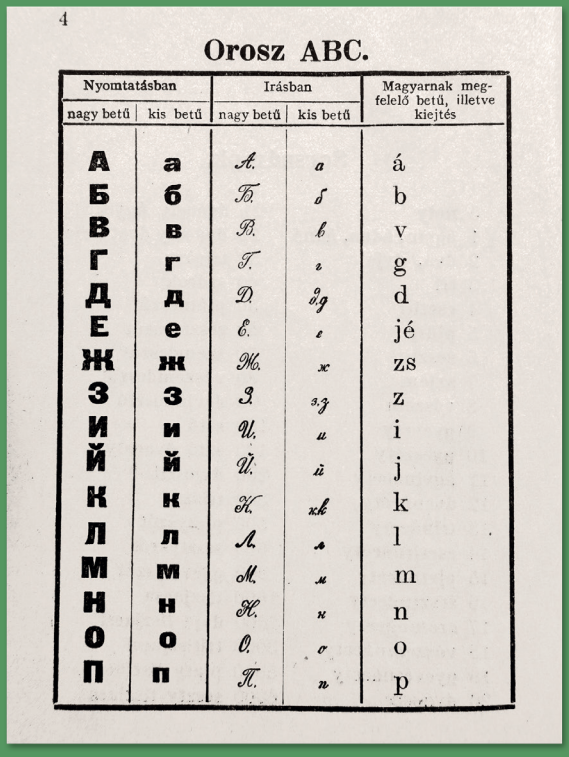
583. Hungarian–Russian phrase book for use on the Russian Front in WWII, 1942

Hungarian-Russian military dictionary, Magyar-Orosz Katonai Szotar. Budapest, Atheneum, 1942.
60 pp, 14.1 x 10 cm.

Phrase book to assist Hungarian soldiers who may encounter the Russian enemy.

Front cover slightly faded, initials of owner on title page. Otherwise unused copy.

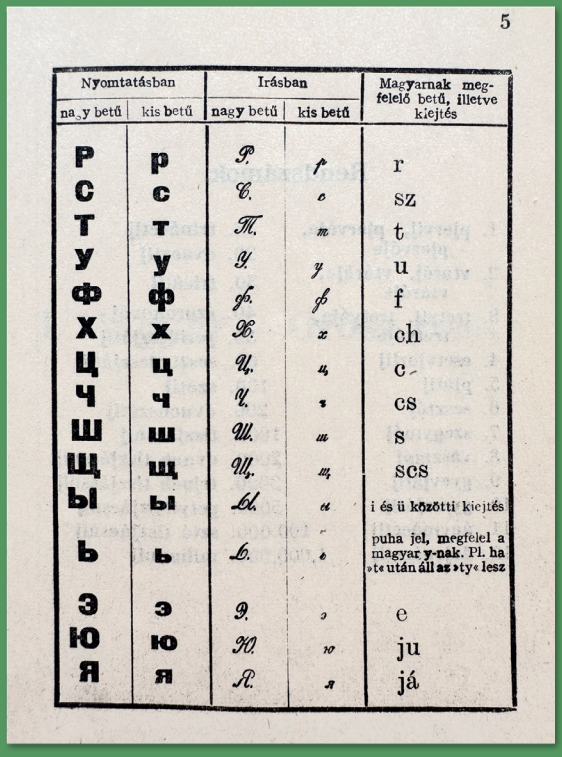




4

Orosz ABC.

Nyomtatásban		Irásban		Magyarnak megfelelő betű, illetve kiejtés
nagy betű	kis betű	nagy betű	kis betű	
А	а	*А.*	*а*	á
Б	б	*Б.*	*б*	b
В	в	*В.*	*в*	v
Г	г	*Г.*	*г*	g
Д	д	*Д.*	*д*	d
Е	е	*Е.*	*е*	jé
Ж	ж	*Ж.*	*ж*	zs
З	з	*З.*	*з*	z
И	и	*И.*	*и*	i
Й	й	*Й.*	*й*	j
К	к	*К.*	*к*	k
Л	л	*Л.*	*л*	l
М	м	*М.*	*м*	m
Н	н	*Н.*	*н*	n
О	о	*О.*	*о*	o
П	п	*П.*	*п*	p



5

Nyomtatásban		Irásban		Magyarnak megfelelő betű, illetve kiejtés
nagy betű	kis betű	nagy betű	kis betű	
Р	р	*Р.*	*р*	r
С	с	*С.*	*с*	sz
Т	т	*Т.*	*т*	t
У	у	*У.*	*у*	u
Ф	ф	*Ф.*	*ф*	f
Х	х	*Х.*	*х*	ch
Ц	ц	*Ц.*	*ц*	c
Ч	ч	*Ч.*	*ч*	cs
Ш	ш	*Ш.*	*ш*	s
Щ	щ	*Щ.*	*щ*	scs
Ы	ы	*Ы.*	*ы*	i és ü közötti kiejtés
Ь	ь	*Ь.*	*ь*	puha jel, megfelel a magyar **y**-nak. Pl. ha »t« után áll az »ty« lesz
Э	э	*Э.*	*э*	e
Ю	ю	*Ю.*	*ю*	ju
Я	я	*Я.*	*я*	já

584. US military phrase book from the Vietnam War, 1966

Simple Vietnamese for Americans. Nyguen Qu'ong. Saigon, Chi Lang, 1966. 125 pp, 15.9 x 12 cm.

The phrase book mainly covers everyday situations with Vietnamese words written in the language and also phonetically. There is a section near the end on the army, containing simple vocabulary.

Colourful yellow/red and black front paper cover design, showing typical 1960s typography.



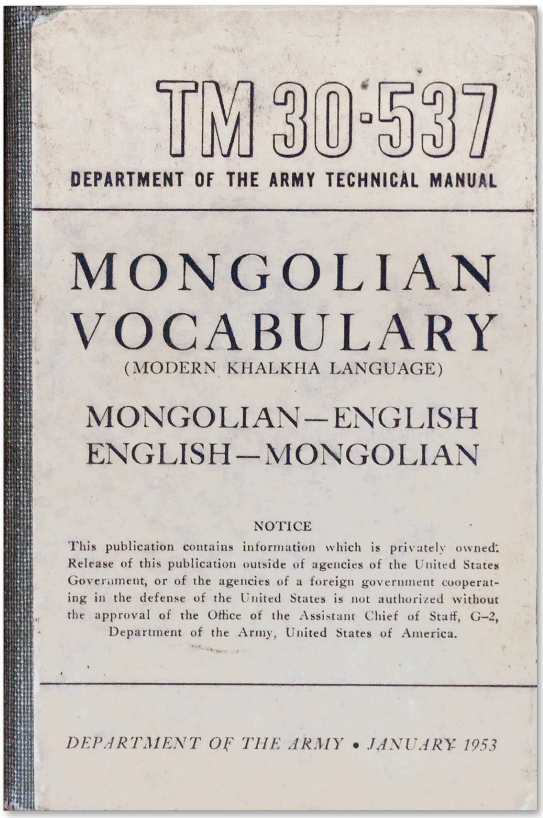
Mongolian

585. Vocabulary for use of US Military watching Communist Mongolia, 1953

Mongolian Vocabulary (Modern Khalkha Language). D. A. Troxel. Washington, Department of the Army, 1953. V pp + 725 pp, 17 x 11 cm.

This handbook includes a short grammar and covers military and political as well as everyday terms. The new Mongolian Alphabet based on Cyrillic was introduced under Soviet influence in 1941. Previously the traditional script was used. The Mongolian People's Republic was established in 1924 and remained closely aligned to Moscow until the one-party state was dissolved in 1990. The purpose of this book was to enable Mongolia watchers to follow developments in the country through spoken and written language. The Department of the Army and U.S. Foreign Service were both very diligent in providing comprehensive language tools.

Original cream boards with plain grey cloth spine. Front cover describes the title of the book and includes a security warning stating that authorisation is needed to share the contents outside US Government agencies.



Кабінет де Конверсаціе

пентрѫ

Зече лімбі;

сѫ

Кѫлеџере де дѫнтрѫѣорбіре пентрѫ віаца соціалѫ

дѫ лімба

латінѣскѫ, італіенѣскѫ, франџозѣскѫ, ротѫнѣскѫ, ѫнгѫрѣскѫ, нетџѣскѫ, енглезѣскѫ, рѫсѣскѫ, сѫрбѣскѫ ші гречѣскѫ.

БѪКѪРЕЩІ,
тіпъріт ші de кѫnzаре ла Фр. Кавасѫ, ліверѫ Кърціі.

1839.

ка дѫнтродѫкціе.

VI. Deutsch.	VII. English.	VIII. Поруски.	IX. Сербски.	X. *Грекіка.*
Hausgeräthe.	The furniture.	О тебели.	Покућство.	*Τὰ σκεύη.*
Das Bett.	The bed.	Кровать.	Постеля.	*Ἡ κλίνη (τό κρεβάτι).*
Die Flasche.	The bottle.	Бутылка.	Стакло.	*Ἡ φιάλη.*
Die Gabel.	The fork.	Вилка.	Вилюшка.	*Τὸ περούνιον.*
Das Messer.	The knife.	Ножъ.	Ножъ.	*Τὸ μαχαίριον.*
Das Trinkglas.	The glass.	Стаканъ.	Чаша.	*Τὸ ποτήριον.*
Der Leuchter.	The candle-stick.	Подсвѣчникъ.	Свећникъ.	*Ὁ λύχνος.*
Die Lichtputze.	The snuffers.	Щипцы.	Штипцы.	*Τὸ κηροψάλιδον.*
Der Löffel.	The spoon.	Ложка.	Кашика.	*Τὸ χολιάριον.*
Der Tisch.	The table.	Столъ.	Астахъ.	*Τὸ τραπέζι.*
Der Sessel.	The seat.	Стулъ.	Столица.	*Τὸ σκαμνὶ (κάθισμα).*
Der Spiegel.	The looking-glass	Зеркало.	Огледало.	*Ὁ καθρέπτις.*
Der Kasten.	The chest.	Ящикъ, сундукъ.	Долапъ.	*Τὸ κιβώτιον.*
Das Nachtgeschirr.	The chamber-pot	Урыльникъ.	Ноћный судъ.	*Τὸ κατουροκάνατον.*

Phrase Books for Travel and Conversation

A small selection of travel and conversation guides reflects the subjects discussed in society and the political realities of Eastern Europe in the 1840s. In Romania in 1848, it was considered advantageous for Romanians to be able to communicate in Russian and Turkish.

Highlights

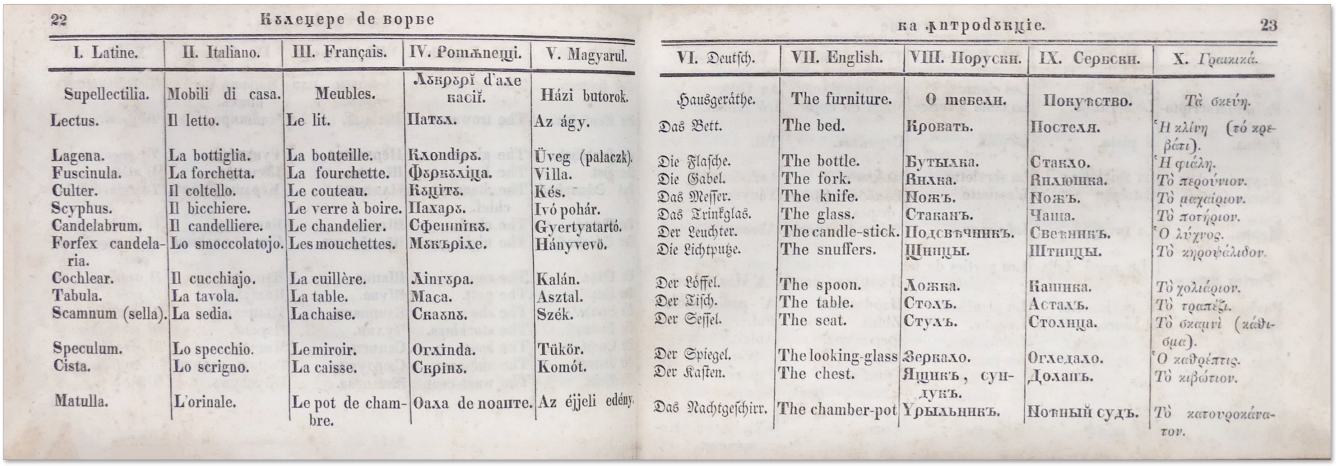
- A social conversation guide in 10 languages for Romanians, 1839
- A manual for Romanians to converse with the two dominant powers in Turkish and Russian, 1848
- The conversation book for the languages of Transylvania, German, Hungarian and Romanian, 1859

586. A guide to social and practical conversation in 10 languages for Romanians, 1839

Cabinet of Conversation in 10 languages. A collection of dialogues for social life in Latin, Italian, French, Romanian, Hungarian, German, English, Russian, Serbian and Greek, Kabinet de Konversatsie pentru zeche limbi; sau Kulegere de intrvorbire pentru viatsa sotsial in limba latinesk, italienesk, frantsozesk, rominesc, unguresk, nemtsesk, englezesc, rusesk, sirbesk shi gretchesk. Bucharest, Fr. Valvaum, 1839. 18.3 x 11.4 cm

A guide to basic vocabulary and dialogues in the 10 languages a Romanian may encounter when travelling through Europe. Dialogues cover scenarios in a restaurant, at the tailor, watchmaker, shoemaker, as well as polite expressions and general questions. On the front loose flyleaf is a manuscript note in Romanian: 'Aceasta cartea este pentru folosu aceloru indivizi care se va ocupa de dansa forte forte necesara' (This book is very, very necessary for those who go dancing). The note is signed, D. Vasilescu, in the year 1839.

Original blue half-leather binding with bright blue boards. Edges are worn with minimal loss to top of the spine. Covers are cracked but firm. Ornamental spine.



22 Кълеџере de ворбе ка ѧнтродъкціе. 23

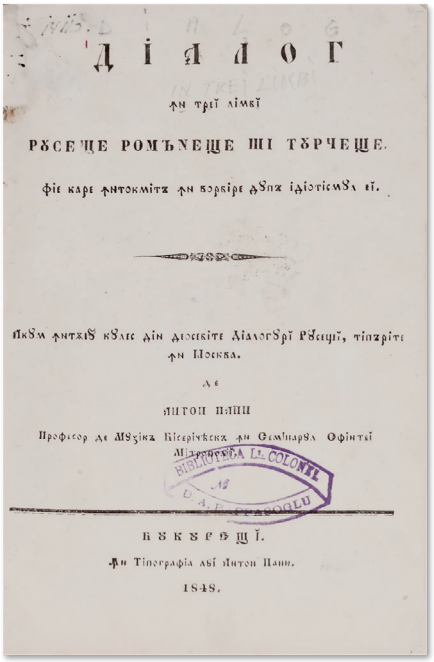
I. Latine.	II. Italiano.	III. Français.	IV. Ромѫнеші.	V. Magyarul.	VI. Deutsch.	VII. English.	VIII. Поруски.	IX. Сербски.	X. Γραικικά.
Supellectilia.	Mobili di casa.	Meubles.	Лъкрърї d'але касіі.	Házi butorok.	Hausgeräthe.	The furniture.	О мебели.	Покуѣство.	Τὰ σκεύη.
Lectus.	Il letto.	Le lit.	Патъл.	Az ágy.	Das Bett.	The bed.	Кровать.	Постеля.	Ἡ κλίνη (τό κρεβάτι).
Lagena.	La bottiglia.	La bouteille.	Клондіръ.	Üveg (palaczk).	Die Flasche.	The bottle.	Бутылка.	Стакло.	Ἡ φιάλη.
Fuscinula.	La forchetta.	La fourchette.	Фъркъліца.	Villa.	Die Gabel.	The fork.	Вилка.	Вилюшка.	Τὸ περούνιον.
Culter.	Il coltello.	Le couteau.	Къцітъ.	Kés.	Das Messer.	The knife.	Ножъ.	Ножъ.	Τὸ μαχαίριον.
Scyphus.	Il bicchiere.	Le verre à boire.	Пахаръ.	Ivó pohár.	Das Trinkglas.	The glass.	Стаканъ.	Чаша.	Τὸ ποτήριον.
Candelabrum.	Il candelliere.	Le chandelier.	Сфешнікъ.	Gyertyatartó.	Der Leuchter.	The candle-stick.	Подсвѣчникъ.	Свѣчникъ.	Ὁ λύχνος.
Forfex candelaria.	Lo smoccolatojo.	Les mouchettes.	Мъкъріле.	Hányvevö.	Die Lichtputze.	The snuffers.	Щипцы.	Штипцы.	Τὸ κηροψάλιδον.
Cochlear.	Il cucchiajo.	La cuillère.	Лінгъра.	Kalán.	Der Löffel.	The spoon.	Ложка.	Кашика.	Τὸ χολιάριον.
Tabula.	La tavola.	La table.	Маса.	Asztal.	Der Tisch.	The table.	Столъ.	Асталъ.	Τὸ τραπέζι.
Scamnum (sella).	La sedia.	La chaise.	Скаѕнъ.	Szék.	Der Sessel.	The seat.	Стулъ.	Столица.	Τὸ σκαμνὶ (κάθισμα).
Speculum.	Lo specchio.	Le miroir.	Огліnda.	Tükör.	Der Spiegel.	The looking-glass	Зеркало.	Огледало.	Ὁ καθρέπτις.
Cista.	Lo scrigno.	La caisse.	Скріnъ.	Komót.	Der Kasten.	The chest.	Ящикъ, сундукъ.	Доланъ.	Τὸ κιβώτιον.
Matulla.	L'orinale.	Le pot de chambre.	Оала de поапте.	Az éjjeli edény.	Das Nachtgeschirr.	The chamber-pot	Урыльникъ.	Ноѣный судъ.	Τὸ κατουροκάνατον.

587. Manual for Romanians to converse in Turkish and Russian, the principal governing powers in the territory,

Dialogues in three languages: Russian, Romanian and Turkish, Dialog între trei limbi: ruseşti, ramâneşci şi turceşti. Anton Pann. Bucharest, Anton Pann Press, 1848. 100 pp, 19 x 12.7 cm.

Anton Pann was a significant personality in Romanian cultural and political life. Born in present-day Bulgaria around 1795, he fled with his family to Bucharest in 1812 during the Russian-Turkish War. He became well-known as a linguist, publisher and composer of music and from 1842 to 1851 Professor of Church Music at the St. Mitropol Seminary in Bucharest. He established a printing press at which he published works on Church music, an illustrated guide for Orthodox pilgrims to Jerusalem (also in my library) and this Conversation Guide for Russian, Turkish and Romanian. During the troubles of 1848, he supported the liberal nationalists in their struggle against the Hapsburgs and was a proponent of Romanian nationalism. This conversation book is interesting as it appeared during a year of political unrest and features the languages of political influence in Wallachia, Russian and Turkish. The contents of the book, however, deals with everyday situations, such as greetings, drinking coffee (with cinnamon!), eating in a restaurant etc., and not interaction with the government or military.

Modern red leather binding. Very light foxing. Private library stamp on the title. Very fine.


ДІАЛОГ

ДИ ТРЇ ЛІМЕЇ

РЪСЕЩЕ РОМЪНЕЩЕ ШІ ТЪРЧЕЩЕ.

ФІЕ КАРЕ АНТОКМІТЪ ДИ БОРБІРЕ АЪПЪ ІДІОТІСМЪЛ ЕЇ.

ЙКЪМ АНТХІЪ КЪЛЕ ДІН ДІОСЕБІТЕ ДІАЛОГЪРЇ РЪСЕЩЇ, ТІПЪРІТЕ ДИ ПОСКВА.

ДЕ

ЙШТОП ПЙПІ

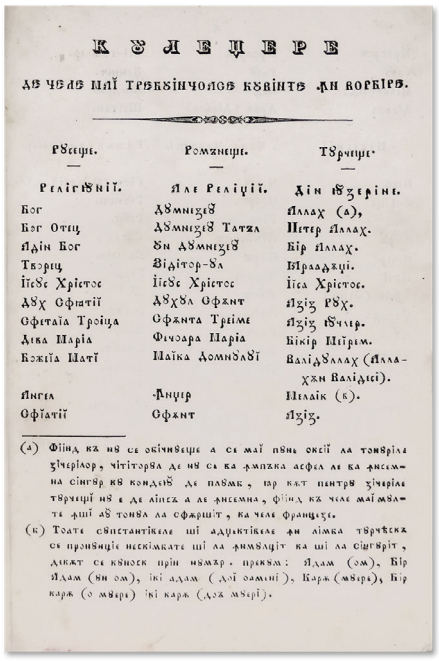
Професор де МЪзіка Кісерічєскъ ди Семінарїа Офінтаї

BIBLIOTECA Lt. COLONEL
C. PAPPASOGLU

БЪКЪРЕЩІ.

Ди Тіпографіа лві Йштоп Папп.

1848.


КЪЛЕЦЕРЕ

АЪ ЧЕЛЪ МАЇ ТРЪЕЪІНЧОЛОЪ КЪВІНТЪ ДИ БОРБІРЪ.

Рѣсещѣ.	Ромънещѣ.	Тѣрчещѣ.
Релігіѣній.	Але Релігіїй.	Дін ізъеріне.
Бог	Дѣмнезеѣ	Ллах (а),
Бог Отец	Дѣмнезеѣ Татъл	Петер Ллах.
Йдін Бог	Ѣн Дѣмнезеѣ	Бір Ллах.
Творец	Зідітор-ѣл	Ізраддаці.
Іісѣс Хрістос	Іісѣс Хрістос	Ііса Хрістос.
Дѣх Офінтіі	Дѣхѣл Офънт	Йзіц Рѣх.
Офінтаїа Троіца	Офънта Трєіме	Йзіц Ічілер.
Дика Маріа	Фічоара Маріа	Бікір Мірем.
Божіа Матї	Маіка Домнълъї	Валідъллах (Ллаххън Валідесі).
Йнгел	Ънцер	Мелаік (к).
Офінтіі	Офънт	Йзіц.

(а) Фіінд кă нѣ се окічнѣеще а се маї пѣне океї ла томнѣіле ічілорор, чітіторя де нѣ се ка ънпъка асфел ле ка ънсемна сінгър кѣ конделѣ де пъме, ар кът пентрѣ ічілеле тѣрчещї нѣ е де лінеѣ а ле ънсемна, фіінд кă челе маї мълте ънї аѣ тонда ла сфършіт, ка челе франчезе.

(к) Тоате сѣнстантіеле шї адъкътіеле ди лімба тѣрчеаскă се пронънціе несімкате шї ла ънмълціт ка шї ла сінгърт, дікът се кѣноск прін нѣмър. прікѣм: Ядам (ом). Бір Ядам (ни ом), ікі ядам (доі оамені). Карж (мѣра), Бір карж (о мѣра) ікі карж (доă мѣрі).

Book comes from the library of Lt-Col Dimitrie Pappasoglu (1811 Bucharest- 1892 Bucharest), a professional soldier, participating in the suppression of the Bulgarian Movement in Braila in 1842 and the 1848 Revolution. He was promoted to Lt.-Colonel in 1884. Pappasoglu had a passion for history and archaeology and was appointed a commissioner at the Ministry of Education. He also organised a museum where he displayed his discoveries. Throughout his life he was a devoutly religious Orthodox Christian and he spent time visiting 60 monasteries, recording their works of art, copying drawings and noting inscriptions on the objects he encountered. His findings were published at his own expense.

588. Conversation guide for the principal languages of Transylvania: Hungarian, German and Romanian, 1859

Hungarian, German and Romanian conversations for the home and travels, Magyar, Nemet es Roman beszelgetesek otthon es uton/Ungarische, deutsche und walachische (sic) Gespräche zu Hause und auf Reisen/Conversatiuni magiare, germane, romane a casa si pe drum. Karoly Acs. Pest, Laufer & Stolp, 1859. (4) ff + 288 pp + (1) ff, 15 x 12.5 cm.

Karoly Acs was a politician, linguist and lawyer, born in 1824 in Pest County. He was involved in the Hungarian revolution of 1848 and he died in 1894. Acs was also interested in Romanian folklore and this book is one of the first practical guides to conversation which featured both Hungarian and Romanian. There had been earlier text books of Hungarian for Romanian schools but this is perhaps the first work that covers everyday communication in the neighbours' languages.

Modern binding with brown decorative boards. Interior very clean. Very good copy.


MAGYAR, NÉMET,

ÉS ROMÁN (OLÁH)

BESZÉLGETÉSEK

OTTHON ÉS UTON.

IRTA

ÁCS KÁROLY.

Ungarische, deutsche und romanische (walachische)

Gespräche

zu Hause und auf Reisen.

CONVERSATIUNI

MAGIARE, GERMANE, ROMANE,

A CASA SI PE DRUMU.

PEST, 1859.

Verlag von Lauffer & Stolp.


CORN. SCHREVELII
LEXICON
MANUALE
Græco-Latinum
&
Latino-Græcum.
LUGDUNI BATAVORUM,
Ex Officina Franciſci Hackii. Aº. 1654.

Language Study from 1600 to 1775

From the beginning of the 17th century, the study of language became more widespread, and grammars and dictionaries of the main languages were produced. At first these were primarily used by scholars and government officials but from 1700 onwards, the learning of languages acquired a more popular aspect as the upper classes began to travel more widely in Europe. The Grand Tour emerged, where young people travelled around Europe visiting courts, learning about other cultures, and requiring knowledge of languages for social and practical communication. We see early guides to conversation focusing on polite social topics. Dictionaries were also produced for travellers, although they were rather large in size, reflecting the amount of luggage taken on these tours. There was certainly no demand for pocket-sized editions. The main languages covered were French, the language of all European courts, including the Habsburg court in Vienna, as well as German, Italian, and English. The library includes a book for French ladies to learn English and another for Germans who accompanied George I from Hanover in 1714 when he ascended the British throne.

Highlights

- Important early eight-language dictionary, 1602.
- First edition of Schewelius' Latin-Greek dictionary, 1654.
- Manual for French nobility to learn German, 1681.
- Grammar for French ladies to learn English, 1776.

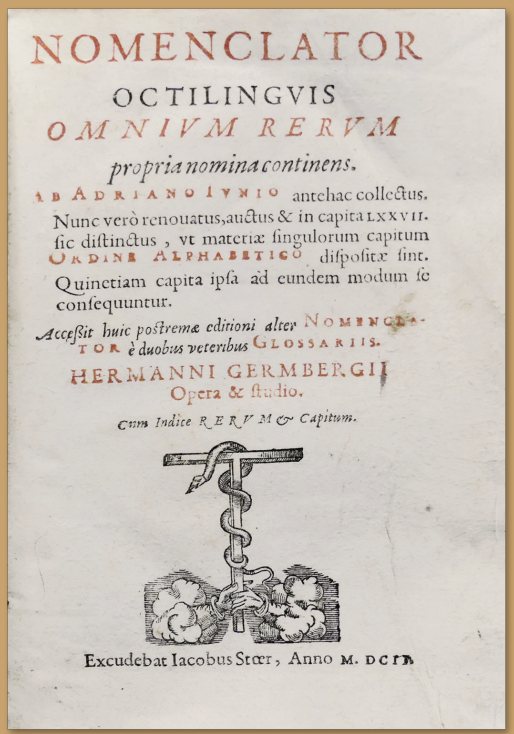
589. The most important early eight-language dictionary arranged according to topic, 1602

A nomenclature in eight languages containing the proper names of all things, Nomenclator octilinguis omnium rerum propria nomina continens. Hadrianus Junius (Adriaen de Jonghe), edited by Hermann Gremberg. Geneva, Jacob Stoer, 1602. (16) pp + 634 pp + (74) pp index, 18.3 x 17 cm.

Adriaen de Jonge (1511-1575), a physician, linguist and lexicographer, was considered the most learned Dutchman of his time after Erasmus. This thematic dictionary (commonly called a Nomenclature) was considered his major work, first appearing in 1567 and going through numerous new editions. This one, published in 1602, was edited by Hermann Germberg, and covers a wide range of topics, such as food, medicine, zoology, music, warfare, dress and weights and measures. The work is octilingual, in Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, French, Italian, Spanish and English, although few entries are represented in all eight languages. English, for example, was just emerging as a language of interest on the Continent and can only be found in 250 of the dictionary entries.

Very fine contemporary flexible vellum armorial binding with arms gilt-embossed on front and rear. Interior very fine. Very slight rubbing to title page but without loss of text.





NOMENCLATOR
OCTILINGVIS
OMNIVM RERVM
propria nomina continens.
AB ADRIANO IVNIO antehac collectus.
Nunc verò renouatus, auctus & in capita LXXVII.
sic distinctus, vt materiæ singulorum capitum
ORDINE ALPHABETICO dispositæ sint.
Quinetiam capita ipsa ad eundem modum se
consequuntur.
Accessit huic postremæ editioni alter NOMENCLA-
TOR è duobus veteribus GLOSSARIIS.
HERMANNI GERMBERGII
Opera & studio.
Cum Indice RERVM & Capitum.
Excudebat Iacobus Stœr, Anno M. DCII

Arms of the Order of St. John of Malta embossed on binding.

590. First edition of the most popular Greek and Latin dictionary which continued to be published until the 19th century, 1654

Pocket Greek-Latin Dictionary, Lexicon manuale Graeco-Latinum et Latino-Graecum. Cornelius Schevelius. Amsterdam, Franciscus Hackius, 1654. (6) ff + 738 pp (Greek-Latin) + (1) f + 159 pp (Latin-Greek), 19.5 x 12.2 cm. .



The rare first edition of this extremely popular dictionary that served scholars, schoolchildren and officials for almost two centuries. Schrevelius or Schevel was born in Haarlem in 1608 and died in 1661 in Leiden. He translated and commented on Greek and Latin texts. This Greek-Latin dictionary was the basis of the first Greek dictionary used in American schools, which appeared in Boston in 1826 under the name of 'The Greek Lexicon of Schrevelius'.

Worn full brown sheep binding with ornamental spine. Title on red leather label. Interior generally very fine, but the first 100 pages have light water staining.

Ownership notes on the front loose flyleaf suggest that Istvan Molnar acquired the book in 1826 and that it passed to Dan Molnar in 1828. Bottom of the title page are illegible ownership notes. One line is written in Hebrew.

591. Early dictionary and grammar for Germans to learn Italian, 1657

German-Italian Dictionary… with attached a detailed report on what a German who wishes to learn the Pronunciation and language should know, Dictianarium Teutsch-Italienisch und Italienisch-Teutsch... Nechst beigefügtem gründlichem Bericht auff was weiß ein Teutscher die Italianische Sprache ohne besondere Müh Aussprechen und Lernen möge. Levinius Hulsius. Mainz, Johann Godfried Schönwetter, 1657. (3) ff + 48 pp (grammar) + 49-291 pp (German-Italian) + 1-470 pp (Italian-German), 19 x 11 cm.

The author of this dictionary was a Flemish trader in scientific instruments and a linguist and lexographer who lived from 1550-1606. The Italian-German dictionary and grammar grew out of the increased interest in Italy as the birthplace of the Renaissance. It was first published in Frankfurt in 1605 and continued to be reprinted until 1687. The structure of the dictionary was very modern and reflected the curiosity to learn languages and explore other cultures that was soon to flourish in the Enlightenment.

Firm contemporary vellum binding.
Browning throughout with minor worm holes on the initial few pages. Slight damage to the top of the spine. Two title pages one of which ornamental wih lightly faded patches.

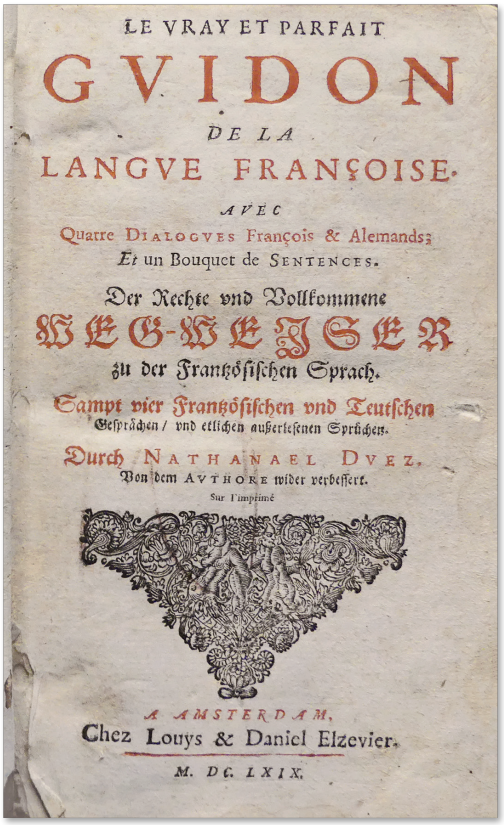


592 Manual for Germans to learn the French language, 1669

The real and perfect Guide to the French Language with four Dialogues in French and German, Le vrai et parfait Guidon de la Langue Françoise avec Quatre dialogues François et Allemands. Nathaniel Duez. Amsterdam, Elzevir, 1669. (8) ff + 560 pp, 17.6 x 10.3 cm.

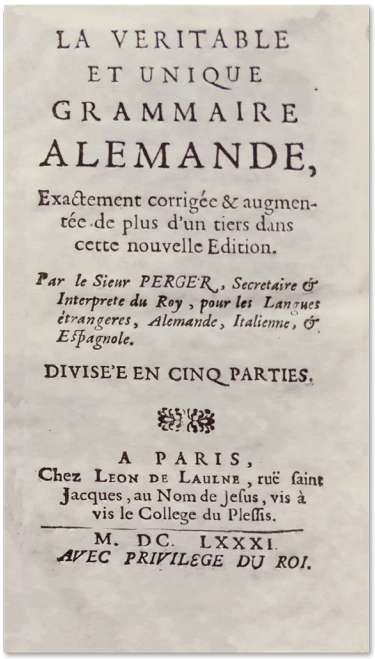
Nathaniel Duez was born in Alsace in 1609 and died after 1669. He travelled through Europe and then settled in Leiden, Netherlands where he became a language teacher of French, German and English. The first edition of this book was in 1639 and it seems to have gone through three other editions before reaching this final one in 1669. The typography is interesting as it juxtaposes the Roman print of the French with the Gothic typeface of German.

Worn contemporary full leather. Some small loss to top and bottom of spine. Very good copy, some internal foxing.


LE VRAY ET PARFAIT
GVIDON
DE LA
LANGVE FRANÇOISE.
AVEC
Quatre DIALOGVES François & Alemands;
Et un Bouquet de SENTENCES.
Der Rechte vnd Vollkommene
WEG-WEISER
zu der Frantzösischen Sprach.
Sampt vier Frantzösischen vnd Teutschen
Gesprächen / vnd etlichen außerlesenen Sprüchen.
Durch NATHANAEL DVEZ.
Von dem AVTHORE wider verbessert.
Sur l'imprimé
A AMSTERDAM,
Chez Louys & Daniel Elzevier.
M. DC. LXIX.

593. Manual for French nobility to learn German, 1681

The true and unique German Grammar precisely corrected and enlarged by more than one third in this new edition, La véritable et unique Grammaire Allemande exactement corrigée et augmentée de plus d'un tiers dans cette nouvelle édition. Par le sieur Perger, Secretaire et interprete du Roy pour les langues etrangeres Alemande, Italienne, Espagnole (Secretary and Interpreter of the King in the German, Italian and French languages). (14) ff + 350 pp + (3) ff, 14.6 x 8 cm.


LA VERITABLE
ET UNIQUE
GRAMMAIRE
ALEMANDE,
Exactement corrigée & augmentée de plus d'un tiers dans cette nouvelle Edition.
Par le Sieur PERGER, Secretaire & Interprete du Roy, pour les Langues étrangeres, Alemande, Italienne, & Espagnole.
DIVISE'E EN CINQ PARTIES.
A PARIS,
Chez LEON DE LAULNE, ruë saint Jacques, au Nom de Jesus, vis à vis le College du Plessis.
M. DC. LXXXI.
AVEC PRIVILEGE DU ROI.

A rare work typical for the early Enlightenment. A short, structured and simplified handbook to the language which could be used as a portable reference work. Perger, who was a teacher, dedicated this book to two of his noble students, M. de la Rochefoucauld, Duc de Rocheguyon, and his brother, the Marquis Deliancor. He praises the great progress made by the two men in learning German and says that one of the reasons he is dedicating the book to them is so that he can use them a reference for the effectiveness of his teaching methods. It would give him the confidence to present the book to future students who are 'des personnes aussi eclairees que vous l'etes' (people as well informed as yourselves). In the period of the early Enlightenment, there was strong competition from teachers to get young, curious students from the nobility.

Full contemporary leather with decorative spine. Edges scuffed. The interior is very fine with light water stains.

594. Standard French–German dictionary for the Grand Tour in the 18th century, first edition, 1712

New French-German German-French Dictionary for Travellers, Nouveau Dictionnaire des Passagers François-Allemand et Allemand-François. Johann Leonhard Frisch. Leipzig, Gleditsch und Sohn, 1712. Frontispiece + (6) ff + 1021 pp (French-German) + 446 pp (German-French), 19.5 x 12 cm.

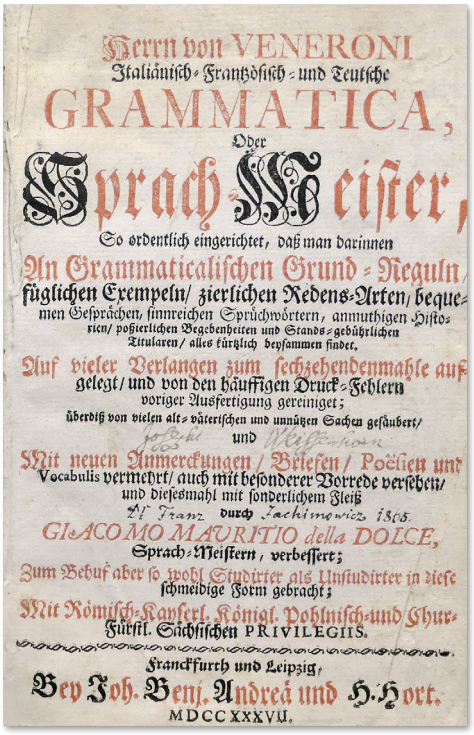
Perhaps the most popular French-German dictionary in the 18th century which was an essential companion on the Grand Tour. The book is not exactly 'pocket-sized' and was used rather for study than in direct practical situations. This is a rare complete copy of the first edition.

Contemporary full firm vellum, darkened through usage. Front cover loose but still attached. Frontispiece detached. Interior browned with some staining. Generally a very good copy of a book that was popular and heavily used on travels.



595. Early edition of one of the most popular Grammars in the Enlightenment by Veneroni, 1737

Grammar or Language Teacher, Grammatica oder Sprach-Meister. Giovanni Veneroni. Frankfurt and Leipzig, Andrea und Hort, 1737. (7) ff + 464 pp, 12.1 x 19.3 cm.


Herrn von VENERONI
Italiänisch-Frantzösisch- und Teutsche
GRAMMATICA,
Oder
Sprach-Meister,
So ordentlich eingerichtet, daß man darinnen
Alle Grammaticalischen Grund-Regulen
füglichen Exempeln/ zierlichen Redens-Arten/ bequemen Gesprächen, sinnreichen Sprüchwörtern, anmuthigen Historien/ posierlichen Begebenheiten und Stands-gebührlichen Titularen/ alles kürtzlich beysammen findet.
Auf vieler Verlangen zum sechzehendenmahle aufgelegt/ und von den häuffigen Druck-Fehlern voriger Ausfertigung gereiniget;
überdiß von vielen alt-väterischen und unnützen Sachen gesäubert/
und
Mit neuen Anmerckungen/ Briefen/ Poëlien und Vocabulis vermehrt/ auch mit besonderer Vorrede versehen/
und dieses mahl mit sonderlichem Fleiß
durch
GIACOMO MAURITIO della DOLCE,
Sprach-Meistern, verbessert;
Zum Behuf aber so wohl Studirter als Unstudirter in diese
schmeidige Form gebracht;
Mit Römisch-Kayserl. Königl. Pohlnisch- und Churfürstl. Sächsischen PRIVILEGIIS.
Franckfurth und Leipzig,
Bey Joh. Benj. Andreä und H. Hort.
MDCCXXXVII.

A trilingual grammar of French and Italian for the German speaker. The author, Giovanni Veneroni, was born in Verdun in 1642 and died in Paris in 1708. He was a curious figure about which not much is known. He seems to have captured the spirit of the Enlightenment and although born a Frenchman with the name Jean Vigneron, he assumed an Italian name and that way became a very successful language teacher in Paris. His works were often reissued in the 18th century, undergoing revisions. This edition was expanded by Giacomo Mauritio della Dolce.

Contemporary firm vellum binding. Light cracks to the spine and side and light foxing. Very good copy.

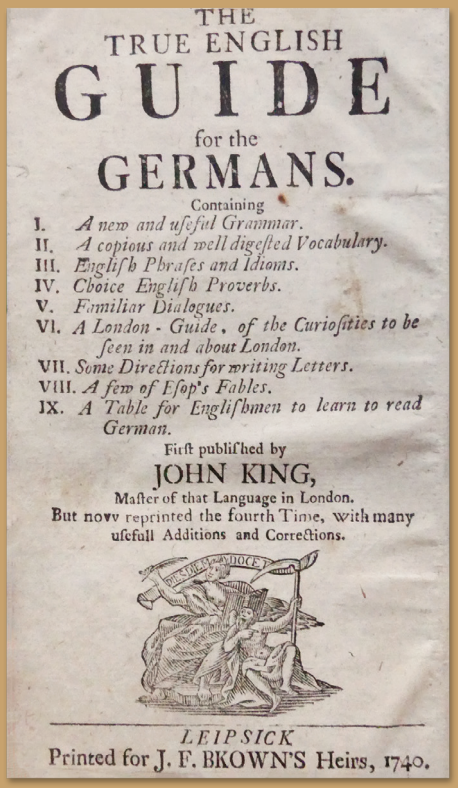
Several ownership notes including Dr Franz Jachimowicz, Vienna, dated 1865, who was a homeopathic doctor in Vienna and a book collector (his ownership of an early printed book is mentioned in a recent Sotheby's catalogue).

596. Originally designed for the expected influx of Germans from Hanover to England during the reigns of Queen Anne and George, 1749.

The True Guide for the Germans/Der getreue englische Wegweiser für die Teutschen. John King (name is translated, his real name is Johann König). Leipzig, Joh. Friedrich Brauns, 1749. (3) ff + 431 pp + (3) pp contents, 16.6 x 10 cm.

The author (1780-1839) was born in Samosujvar (Gherla), Transylvania and later moved to southern Hungary, where he became interested in and promoted the Hungarian language in a region where Serbian and Croatian were predominantly spoken. He made contributions to questions of the development of the Hungarian language and language revival and became a Corresponding Member of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Many of his articles were published in the Tudomanyos Gyutemeny (Scientific Collection) journal. His son, Istvan, was a minister in the Andrassy government from 1867-70. This particular book is a rare and important work on the little-known Bulgarian population of the Banat, today in Romania.

Contemporary blue decorative boards. Very fine.


THE
TRUE ENGLISH
GUIDE
for the
GERMANS.
Containing
I. *A new and useful Grammar.*
II. *A copious and well digested Vocabulary.*
III. *English Phrases and Idioms.*
IV. *Choice English Proverbs.*
V. *Familiar Dialogues.*
VI. *A London-Guide, of the Curiosities to be seen in and about London.*
VII. *Some Directions for writing Letters.*
VIII. *A few of Esop's Fables.*
IX. *A Table for Englishmen to learn to read German.*
First published by
JOHN KING,
Master of that Language in London.
But now reprinted the fourth Time, with many usefull Additions and Corrections.
LEIPSICK
Printed for J. F. BKOWN'S Heirs, 1740.

597. A classic book of the Enlightenment, a French grammar for Germans based on the Grammaire Royale, 1762

A new and complete Royal French Grammar, Nouvelle et parfaite Grammaire Royale Françoise et Allemande. Neue und vollständige königliche Französische Grammatik. Robert de Pepliers, Claude Buffier. Berlin, 1762. (12) pp + 492 pp + (16) pp + 76 pp, 18.7 x 11 cm.

Classic grammar for Germans to learn French which first appeared in 1709. It is a typical product of the Enlightenment to enable the study of French, the language of European culture. This copy belonged to Nicolai Miko de Hidvegh who was a member of the Imperial Bodyguard in Vienna. Miko was very friendly with Gyorgy Bessenyei who was also a member of the Imperial guard, and considered to be the founder of the Hungarian Enlightenment movement. It is known that Bessenyei learned French in Vienna, perhaps with the assistance of this book. It contains an attractive engraved frontispiece on the art of learning language.

Original vellum binding, slightly loose on front interior, otherwise a very fine copy.



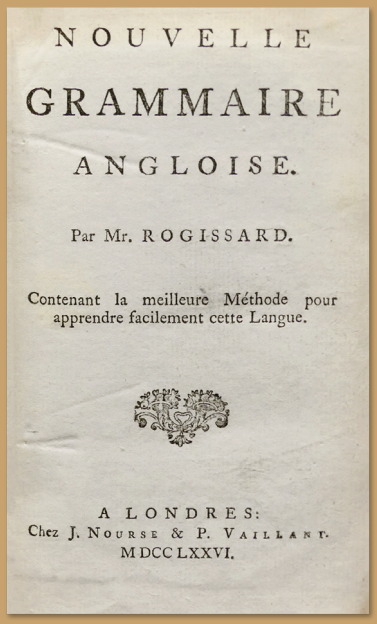
Front inside flyleaf has handwritten ex libris of Nicolai Miko. This copy was acquired from Professor Zoltan Eder of the University of Budapest.

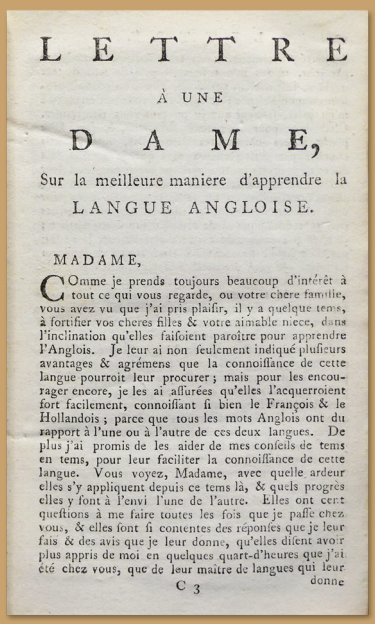
598. A Grammar for Ladies to learn English, 1776

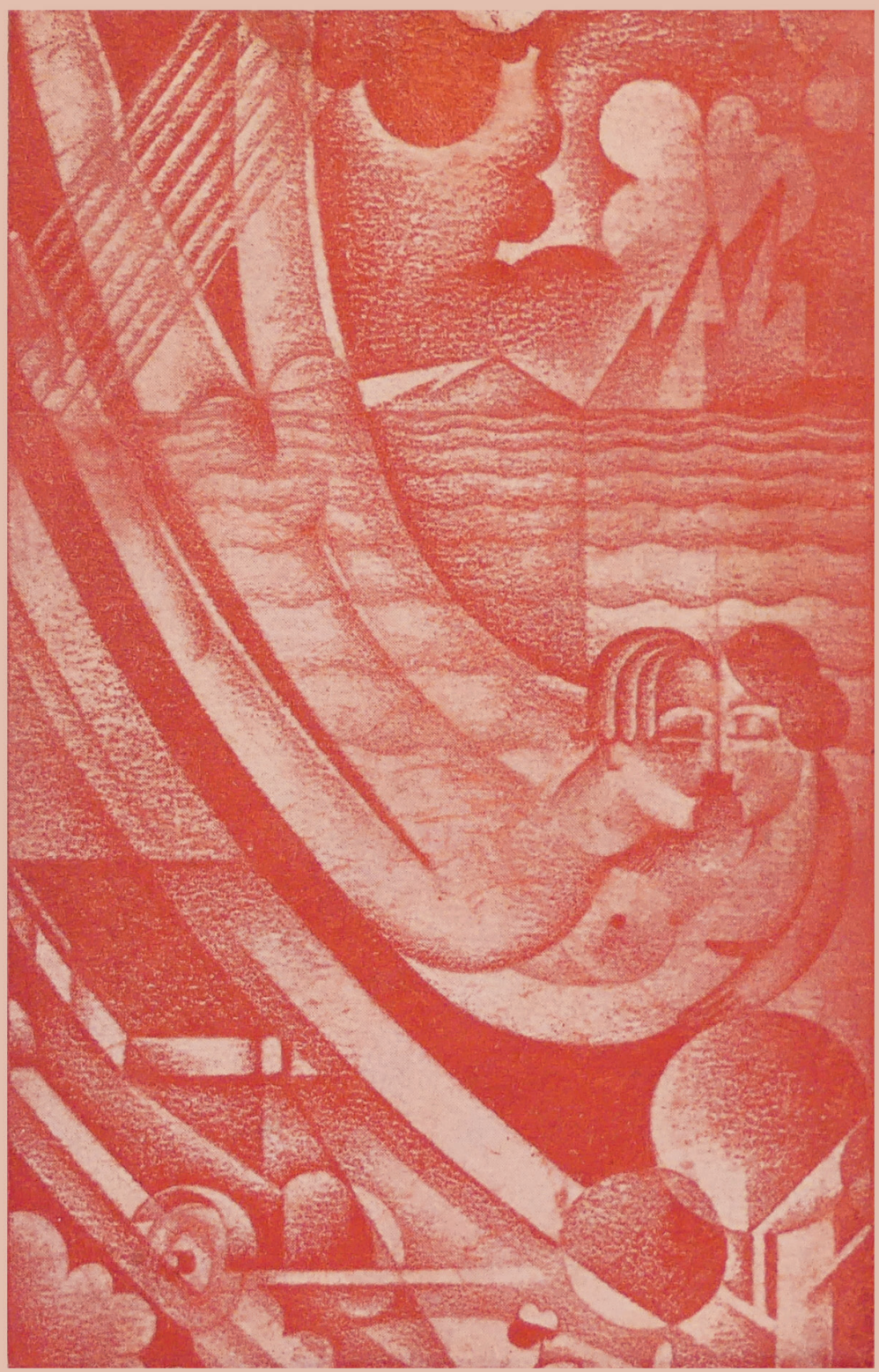
New English Grammar, Nouvelle Grammaire Angloise. Mr Rogissard. London, Nourse and Vaillant, 1776. XXIV pp + 344 pp

In the 18th century a knowledge of foreign languages was considered an essential social skill both for interaction with visiting foreigners and for use during increasingly frequent cultural and social travel, characterised particularly by the Grand Tour of Europe. This book is particularly designed for ladies and beyond the rules of English, it contains models of polite conversation and songs. The art of conversation was also the subject of several books starting in the 17th century. A curious feature is that the book assumes the reader already speaks Dutch and therefore suggests English will be less challenging. In the 18th century Dutch was an important language of culture and commerce.

Full contemporary sheepskin with small splits to the top and bottom of the spine. A very good, clean copy.







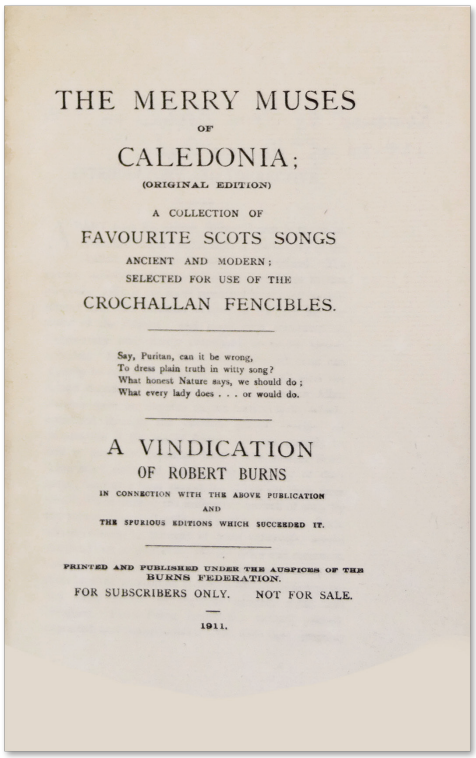
Language and Erotica

The field of erotic literature is quite broad, and some books are particularly interesting because they are either written in a dialect or invent a new language of sexual experience. Josephine Mutzenbacher, written in 1906 by Felix Salten, the author of Bambi, is an important work written in the Viennese working-class dialect of the early 1900s. Other books uniquely bring to life the erotic patois of Martinique or create a pornographic vocabulary for Esperanto.

Highlights

- Erotic pastiche of Robert Burns in Lallans Scots, 1911
- American erotica featuring over 100 words for the penis, 1931
- Josefine Mutzenbacher, classic Austrian erotica in Viennese dialect, First Edition, 1906
- A unique erotic work with elements of Martinique Creole, 1892.
- Poetry which created missing erotic words in Esperanto vocabulary, c. 1930

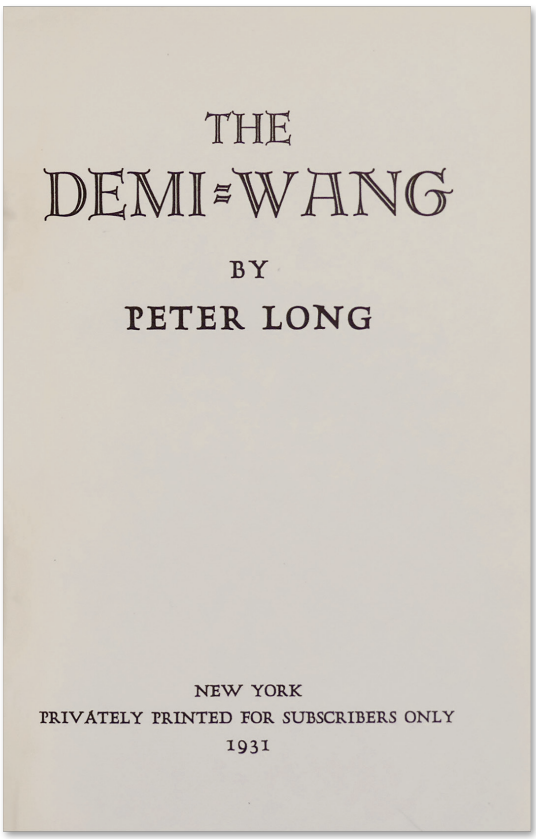
599. An erotic pastiche of Robert Burns Scots verse, 1911


THE MERRY MUSES
OF
CALEDONIA;
(ORIGINAL EDITION)
A COLLECTION OF
FAVOURITE SCOTS SONGS
ANCIENT AND MODERN;
SELECTED FOR USE OF THE
CROCHALLAN FENCIBLES.
Say, Puritan, can it be wrong,
To dress plain truth in witty song?
What honest Nature says, we should do;
What every lady does . . . or would do.
A VINDICATION
OF ROBERT BURNS
IN CONNECTION WITH THE ABOVE PUBLICATION
AND
THE SPURIOUS EDITIONS WHICH SUCCEEDED IT.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE BURNS FEDERATION.
FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. NOT FOR SALE.
1911.

The Merry Muses of Caledonia (original edition), a collection of Favourite Scots Songs ancient and modern. A Vindication of Robert Burns. Burns Federation. For subscribers only. Not for Sale. 1911. 135 pp, 22.5 x 14 cm.

Robert Burns wrote in Lallans Scots, a variant of English recognised today as a distinct language. This book is a selection of verse in Lallans, attributed to Burns but almost certainly not written by him. It is the first example of erotic literature in that language. An example: Green grow the rashes, O,/ Green grow the rashes, O,/ The lassies they hae wimble-bores,/ The widows they hae gashes,O. /O wat ye ought o' fisher Meg,/And how she trow'd the wabster,O,/ She loot me see her carrot c...t,/ And sell'd it for a labster, O.

Original publisher's quarter green leather binding with green boards. Spine slightly faded. Uncut fine quality paper. Very fine condition.


THE
DEMI-WANG
BY
PETER LONG
NEW YORK
PRIVATELY PRINTED FOR SUBSCRIBERS ONLY
1931

600. American erotica from the 1930s using over 100 words for the penis, 1931

The Demi-Wang. Peter Long (real name Gene Fowler, see Kearny Private Case). New York, privately printed for subscribers only, 1931. 60 pp, 23 x 15 cm.

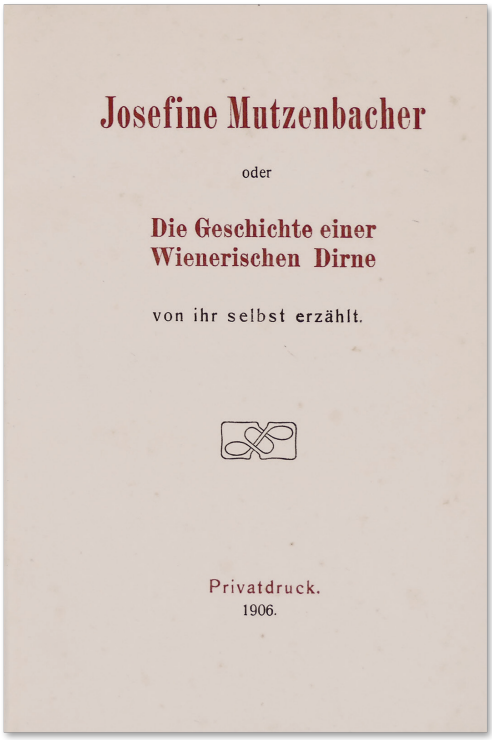
The book is the amusing erotic tale of Egbert who despite having half his penis bitten off as a child, showed considerable sexual prowess. He was inspired by his father, a champion in this field, whose exploits were often observed by Egbert. The book combines jolly humour with a creative application of terms for the male organ. One scene, for example, describes his father in action with a Sunday School teacher: ' Miss Cartermire Brewster, the leader of the Girl's Branch of the Second Presbyterian Sunday School, was committing fellatio on his (the father's) tried and tested gallico - a good seven-and-a-half inch frigger that made his offspring's severed stick even more puny by comparison.' Other words used for the male organs of father and son (only half-sized) were: cod, twizzle, frizzle, curtailed kinkelin, glutinous kosciusko, demi-fizzer, mimmel.

Half light brown leather binding. Very fine condition.

601. Josefine Mutzenbacher and the dialect of Vienna,

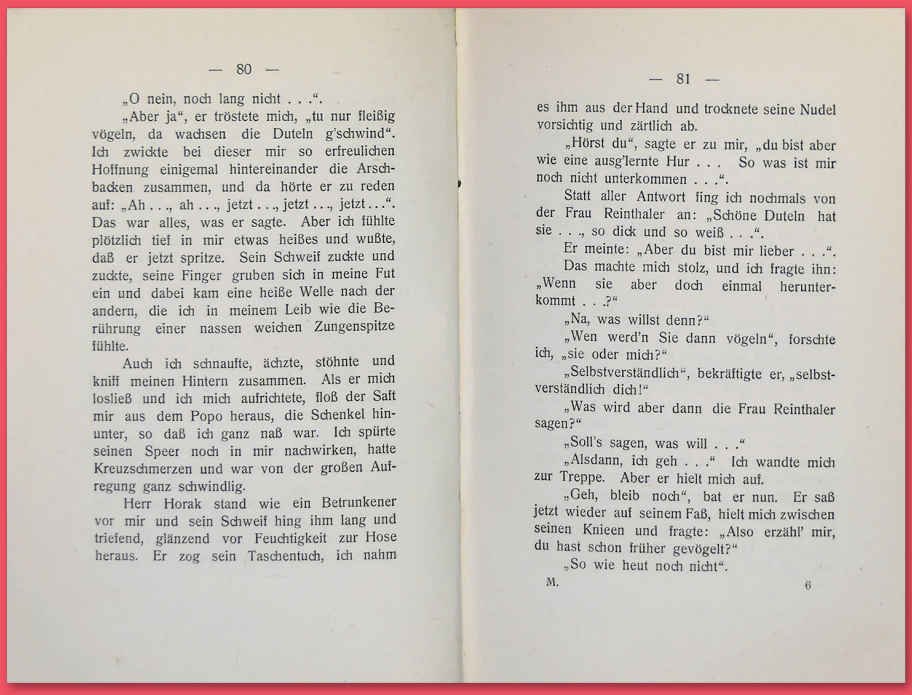
Josefine Mutzenbacher or the story of a Viennese prostitute recounted by herself, Josefine Mutzenbacher oder Die Geschichte einer Wienerischen Dirne von ihr selbst erzählt. Anonymous, but probably Felix Salten (author of Bambi). Privatdruck, 1906. VI pp + 383 pp, 18.8 x 12.5 cm.

Mutzenbacher is considered a great work of Austrian literature as it shows, in an unmatched colourful way, the lives and morals of the working class Viennese at the beginning of the last century. It recounts the sexual adventures of a girl who gets initiated at a very early age and then becomes a prostitute. Her development reflects the social conditions in Vienna at the time. The book is written in Viennese dialect and generously uses the amusing Viennese erotic vocabulary: Nudl, Penis; Dutel, Breast; Damenstift (Lady's pen), Penis; Repetiernudl, a penis that can be easily aroused for repeat performances. Translations of Mutzenbacher usually lose all the atmosphere of the original as they are in an unconvincing foreign slang (US edition) or the argot is completely removed, as in the French translation, and what remains is a boring narrative. This copy is a rare first edition second printing without the errors of the first printing.



Number 121 of 1,000 copies.

Original publisher's blind red boards. Book has been read. Signs of bumping on the spine. Generally a fine copy.



— 80 —

„O nein, noch lang nicht . . .".

„Aber ja", er tröstete mich, „tu nur fleißig vögeln, da wachsen die Duteln g'schwind". Ich zwickte bei dieser mir so erfreulichen Hoffnung einigemal hintereinander die Arschbacken zusammen, und da hörte er zu reden auf: „Ah . . ., ah . . ., jetzt . . ., jetzt . . ., jetzt . . .". Das war alles, was er sagte. Aber ich fühlte plötzlich tief in mir etwas heißes und wußte, daß er jetzt spritze. Sein Schweif zuckte und zuckte, seine Finger gruben sich in meine Fut ein und dabei kam eine heiße Welle nach der andern, die ich in meinem Leib wie die Berührung einer nassen weichen Zungenspitze fühlte.

Auch ich schnaufte, ächzte, stöhnte und kniff meinen Hintern zusammen. Als er mich losließ und ich mich aufrichtete, floß der Saft mir aus dem Popo heraus, die Schenkel hinunter, so daß ich ganz naß war. Ich spürte seinen Speer noch in mir nachwirken, hatte Kreuzschmerzen und war von der großen Aufregung ganz schwindlig.

Herr Horak stand wie ein Betrunkener vor mir und sein Schweif hing ihm lang und triefend, glänzend vor Feuchtigkeit zur Hose heraus. Er zog sein Taschentuch, ich nahm

— 81 —

es ihm aus der Hand und trocknete seine Nudel vorsichtig und zärtlich ab.

„Hörst du", sagte er zu mir, „du bist aber wie eine ausg'lernte Hur . . . So was ist mir noch nicht unterkommen . . .".

Statt aller Antwort fing ich nochmals von der Frau Reinthaler an: „Schöne Duteln hat sie . . ., so dick und so weiß . . .".

Er meinte: „Aber du bist mir lieber . . .".

Das machte mich stolz, und ich fragte ihn: „Wenn sie aber doch einmal herunterkommt . . .?"

„Na, was willst denn?"

„Wen werd'n Sie dann vögeln", forschte ich, „sie oder mich?"

„Selbstverständlich", bekräftigte er, „selbstverständlich dich!"

„Was wird aber dann die Frau Reinthaler sagen?"

„Soll's sagen, was will . . ."

„Alsdann, ich geh . . ." Ich wandte mich zur Treppe. Aber er hielt mich auf.

„Geh, bleib noch", bat er nun. Er saß jetzt wieder auf seinem Faß, hielt mich zwischen seinen Knieen und fragte: „Also erzähl' mir, du hast schon früher gevögelt?"

„So wie heut noch nicht".

M. 6

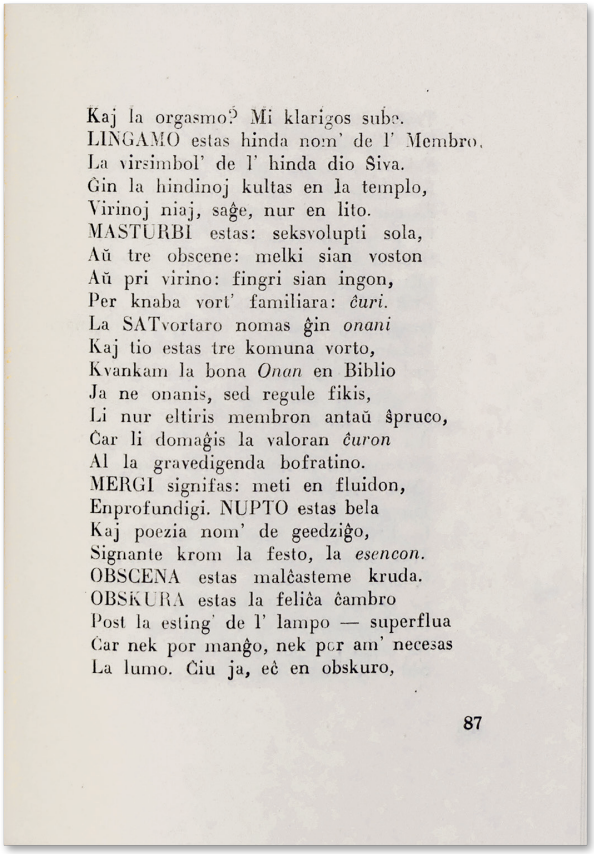
602. The invention of erotic words for Esperanto, circa 1930

Secret Songs, Sekretaj Sonetoj. Peter Peneter (pen name of Kalman Kalocsay). Budapest, Konfidencie (privately printed), c. 1930. 95 pp, 14.5 x 10.5 cm.

As Esperanto is an artificial language, all words needed to be invented. Words to describe erotic situations and experiences remained missing but the gap was filled through this book written by one of the greatest Hungarian Esperantists, Kalman Kalocsay. At the end of the book there is a glossary of erotic words: 'fiki' is fuck, 'kulmino' orgasm, 'kaco' prick, 'sat' sperm etc. Although these poems are light-hearted, they fill an important gap in Esperanto vocabulary. This book is very rare and a reprint was published in 1989 by the Hungarian Esperanto Association.

Illustrated firm paper cover. Excellent condition. Unread.





Kaj la orgasmo? Mi klarigos sube.
LINGAMO estas hinda nom' de l' Membro,
La virsimbol' de l' hinda dio Ŝiva.
Ĝin la hindinoj kultas en la templo,
Virinoj niaj, saĝe, nur en lito.
MASTURBI estas: seksvolupti sola,
Aŭ tre obscene: melki sian voston
Aŭ pri virino: fingri sian ingon,
Per knaba vort' familiara: *ĉuri.*
La SATvortaro nomas ĝin *onani*
Kaj tio estas tre komuna vorto,
Kvankam la bona *Onan* en Biblio
Ja ne onanis, sed regule fikis,
Li nur eltiris membron antaŭ ŝpruco,
Car li domaĝis la valoran *ĉuron*
Al la gravedigenda bofratino.
MERGI signifas: meti en fluidon,
Enprofundigi. NUPTO estas bela
Kaj poezia nom' de geedziĝo,
Signante krom la festo, la *esencon.*
OBSCENA estas malĉasteme kruda.
OBSKURA estas la feliĉa ĉambro
Post la esting' de l' lampo — superflua
Car nek por manĝo, nek por am' necesas
La lumo. Ĉiu ja, eĉ en obskuro,

87

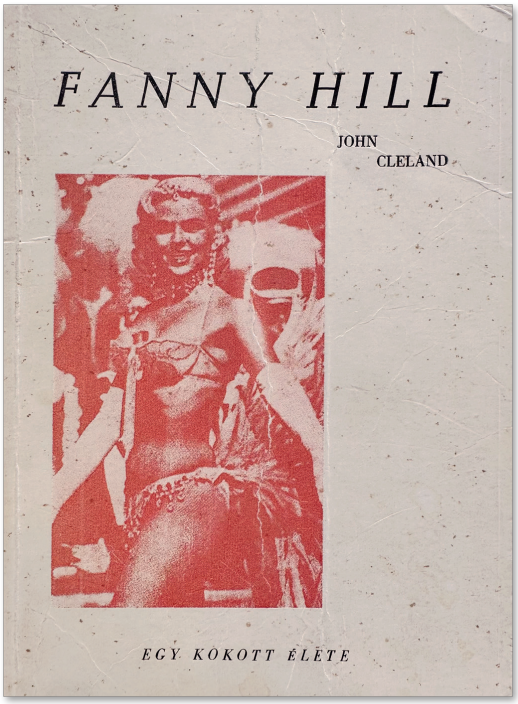


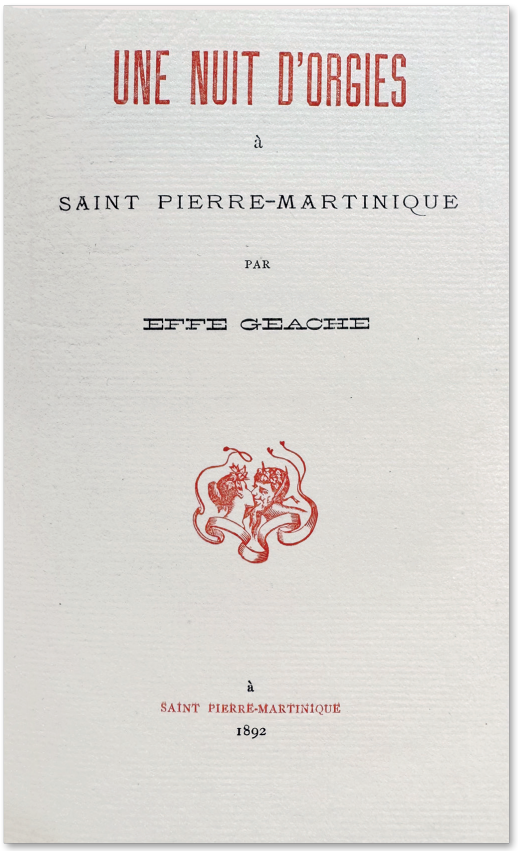
603. A Hungarian translation of Fanny Hill, published in Haifa, Israel, 1940s

Fanny Hill Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure, Fanny Hill egy örömlány emlékiratai. John Cleland. Haifa, 'A. T.' Kiadasa, (no date, probably late 1940s during the post-War Hungarian Jewish emigration). 176 pp, 16 x 12 cm.

There was significant emigration to Israel from Hungary after the Holocaust. As a result, there was a market for books on a wide range of topics from learning Hebrew language to erotica.

Firm paper covers with some light creasing. Inside firm. Rare book printed on poor quality paper.





604. A rare example of erotica with elements of Martinique Creole, 1892

A night of Orgies on Saint Pierre-Martinique, Une Nuit d'Orgies à Saint Pierre-Martinique. Effe Geache (false name). Saint Pierre-Martinique, 1892. 127 pp, 17 x 10.7 cm.

Like with most erotic books, the place of publication is fictitious and the title is just a setting for the standard activities in erotic books. In this case the book has an unusual linguistic significance, as it is a very rare example of Martinique Creole appearing in literature. Although the main text of the book is written in French, the dialogues are peppered with Creole expressions, translated in footnotes. For example, one character announces: 'il introduisit son lolo dans la patate d'Edouarlise' (he introduced his penis into Edouarlise's rear). An amusing and rare book.

Modern green patterned textile binding (1960s). Very fine condition.