

## The Ottoman - Russian Wars in the long 19th century and the influence on the Crimean region



Published Aug 27<sup>th</sup> 1856 by Paul Colnaghi, Glasgow & 17, 21 & 24 Pall Mall East. Publishers to Her Majesty

Day & Son, 140, North Street.

INTERIOR OF LORD RAGLAN'S HEAD QUARTERS  
A COUNCIL OF WAR.

PLATE 8.

SCOTT'S ARTIST'S COPY

Interior of the headquater of Baron Raglan at Khutor – Karatch / Crimea in 1855.

No. 41: Simpson, William The seat of the war in the East

London 1855 – 1856

## Catalogue 181

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## 4th Ottoman - Russian war: 1735-1739

Mid-1730s. Russia was in a favorable international situation. Since 1726 Russia had a alliance with Austria and signed a treaty with Persia and supported the accession of Augustus III to the Polish throne. In 1735, a war with the Ottomans was provoked by raids of the Crimean Tatars on Russian territory and the khanate's military campaigns in the Caucasus. Russia decided to mount a military campaign to drive the Ottomans from the Lower Dnieper Valley, Crimea and the Sea of Azov region. The Russians' main targets were the Ottoman-controlled fortresses of Ochakiv and Kinburn, which guarded the mouth of the Dnieper as it entered the Black Sea.

Münnich successfully took the forts in July 1737. However, the Russian army had poor supply lines and ran desperately short of provisions, and so had to abandon both positions in 1738. In 1737 Austria joined the war on Russia's side, to gain Ottoman lands in the Balkan. But it was defeated in the Battle of Banja Luka in 1737 and Grockat in 1739, and at the end lost Belgrade. Austria signed a separate treaty with the Ottoman Empire in 1739.

These factors, combined with the threat of Swedish invasion in the North, forced Russia to sign the Treaty of Niš with the Ottoman Empire on September 29, 1739, which ended the war on the terms of status quo ante bellum.

*Reference:*

*GÜNGÖRÜRLER, Selim*

*The repercussions of the Austro – Russian – Turkish war (1736 – 1739) on the diplomacy and the international status of the Ottoman Empire  
Istanbul 2014*

|      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| I    | II   | III  | IV   | V    | VI   | VII  | VIII | IX   | X    | XI   |
| 1676 | 1686 | 1710 | 1735 | 1768 | 1787 | 1806 | 1828 | 1853 | 1877 | 1914 |
| -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    | -    |
| 1681 | 1700 | 1711 | 1739 | 1774 | 1792 | 1812 | 1829 | 1856 | 1878 | 1918 |

# Classic history writing

## 1. GUINEMENT DE KÉRALIO, Louis Félix

Histoire de la guerre des Russes et des Impériaux contre les Turcs, en 1736, 1737, 1738 et 1739, et le paix de Belgrade qui la termina. Paris, Debure l'aîné, 1780.

2 volumes. Contemporary half calf, spines richly gilt. With 12 engraved folding maps. VI,304; 324 (4) pp.

**€ 2.950,00**

Second edition, first published in 1772; with armorial bookplate with motto *Fata viam invenient*.

Louis-Felix Guinement, chevalier de Kéralio (1731-1793) was a French soldier, writer and academic. 'He married Françoise Abeille and their daughter was the feminist writer Louise-Félicité de Kéralio. He followed a military career and became professor at the Ecole Militaire. He wrote several works on the Russo-Ottoman wars and also wrote on tactics and the art of war' (Atabey p. 285). - A very attractive set.  
*Atabey Collection 542; not in Blackmer.*



# French military assistants for the Ottomans

## 2. BONNEVAL, Claude-Alexandre de

Mémoires du comte de Bonneval, Ci-devant General d'Infanterie au service de Sa Majesté Impériale & Catholique.

Tome I –II

Londres (= Amsterdam?), Aux dépens de la Compagnie, 1737.

Sm. 8vo. 2 volumes in 1. Contemporary mottled calf, spine ribbed and richly gilt. With 2 title-pages printed in red and black (without the portrait as always, see Koç p.216). 192; 186 pp.

**€ 295,00**

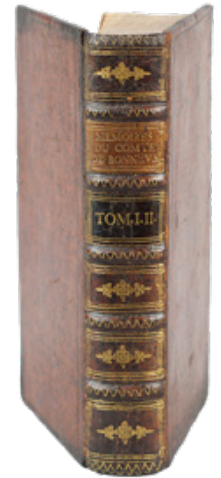
First edition. - 'The true origin of these entertaining but fictitious memoirs will probably never be known, and indeed it is likely that different parts of it were written at different times and by different hands, composed in order to satisfy a market which was always hungry for news of the exotic and curious; but a London origin might go some way towards explaining the false imprints of the earliest French versions. Claude-Alexandre, Comte de Bonneval (1675-1747) was, however, a real person. A French army officer, his temper and insolence led him into various scrapes: sentenced to death in 1704, he fled to Germany and later joined the Austrian army, but fell out with Prince Eugene of Savoy; he was then exiled to Venice after another court-martial, and eventually 'turned Turk' and was put in charge of the Turkish artillery, at which point he was known as Kumbaracı Ahmet Pasa' (The Ömer Koç Collection I, p.216). The renegade Count Bonneval rendered valuable services to the sultan in his war with Russia.

He advised on Ottoman diplomatic affairs and was highly regarded by the Grand Vizier. He was in Constantinople from 1720. These memoirs appeared just after Bonneval began to lose favour at the Ottoman court. He was exiled to Asia Minor in 1737, but later partly reinstated. He died in 1747 and his tomb is in the garden of the Teke of the whirling dervishes at Pera in Constantinople. - A fine copy. *Blackmer Collection 162 (other ed.); Atabey Collection 129 (other ed.).*

*Reference:*

ALMIRA, Jacques - *La fuite de Constantinople ou la vie du comte de Bonneval*, Paris 1986

CHATZIPANAGIOTI - SANGMEISTER, Julia *Griechenland, Zypern, Balkan und Levante; eine kommentierte Bibliographie der Reiseliteratur des 18. Jahrhunderts* / 2 bd. Lumpeter & Lasel 2006. p. 504 - 515



## 6th Ottoman - Russian war: 1787-1792

In 1787 Catherine II made a procession through New Russia and the Crimea in company with Holy Roman Emperor Joseph II. These events, the rumors about Catherine's Greek Plan and the complaints about the Treaty of Küçük Kaynarca (1774), stirred up public opinion in Constantinople, while the British and French ambassadors supported the Ottoman war party. The war ended in Russian success with the Treaty of Jassy signed in 1792, recognizing Russia's 1783 annexation of the Crimea.

*Reference:*

*DAVIES, Brian Empire and military Revolution in Eastern Europe;  
Russia's Turkish wars in the eighteenth century  
London 2011*

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### 3. FERRIÈRES-SAUVEBOEUF, Louis François de.

Mémoires historiques, politiques et géographiques des voyages faits en Turquie, en Perse et en Arabie, depuis 1782 jusqu'en 1789; avec ses observation sur la religion, les moeurs, le caractère et le commerce de ces trois nation; suivies de details très-exacts sur la guerre des Turcs avec les deux cours imperials, d'Autriche et des Russie; les dispositions des trios armés et les resultas de leurs campagnes. Paris, Buisson 1790.

2 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary mottled sheep, spines gilt with red morocco labels. (IV), XXIV, 298, (1errata); (IV), X, 303, (1, errata) pp; half-titles present.

**€ 1.775,00**

First edition. - With bookplate of Henry Myron Blackmer. - Volume I is concerned mainly with the Ottoman - Russian war of 1788-9. Volume II describes the author's travels to Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Syria.

Louis Francois, comte de Ferrieres-Sauveboeuf (1750 – 1814) travelled between 1782 and 1789 as a merchant in the Ottoman Empire: Konstantinopel, Trabzon, Erzerum, Kars, Jerewan, etc. He reported on the Russo – Ottoman troubles in that period. He travelled to Persia where he represented himself to the Shah as a precursor of the French envoy, and later he undertook a political mission for Vergennes, French ambassador at Constantinople prior to Choiseul-Gouffier. (Blackmer, p. 128).

In his work he was notably critical of Choiseul-Gouffier's political mission. He was also critical about the pro-russian work of Volney (1788) Other sources, however, suggest that Ferrières-Sauveboeuf was involved in arms trading in Turkey on his own account, and had quarreled with Choiseul-Gouffier before being expelled from Constantinople. When he returned to France in 1788 his reputation had preceded him and he was imprisoned for some month in the Chateau d'If. This work was written after his release, in an attempt to settle the score. That can be the reason for (also) publishing it in Holland. (Koç Collection I, 159). - A fine set. *Atabey Collection 428; Blackmer Collection 590; Weber 598; Boucher de la Richarderie, I, p.199.*



# Travels on the Russian Black Sea side

## 4. GUTHRIE, Maria.

A tour performed in the years 1795 6, through the Tauride, or Crimea, the ancient kingdom of Bosphorus, the once powerful republic of Tauric Cherson, and all the other countries on the north shore of Euxine, ceded to Russia by the peace of Kainardgi and Jassy. Described in a series of letters to her husband, the editor, Matthew Guthrie.  
London, Nichols and Son, 1820.

Later half calf. With 2 folding maps, 11 engraved plates (8 depicting coins) and some woodcuts. XXIV,446 pp.

**€ 675,00**

A dual language edition in French and Russian was published at Moscow in 1810. Mrs. Guthrie was the headmistress of a school in St. Petersburg for the education of the daughters of the Russian nobility. Her husband was physician to the Imperial Corps of naval cadets. This journey along the Black Sea coast tells much of the antiquities, coins, monuments seen, as well as detailed reports on mosques, modern architecture, life and customs in the area, as well as trade. It is based on letters sent to her husband; it was edited by him after her death. Slightly foxed, otherwise fine.

*Atabey Collection 546; Cat. Russica 1398; Cox I, p.199 (other ed.); Muller, Bibl. Neerl.-Russe, 507; not in the Blackmer Collection..*





# Rare French travel account

## 5. OBSONVILLE, Foucher d'

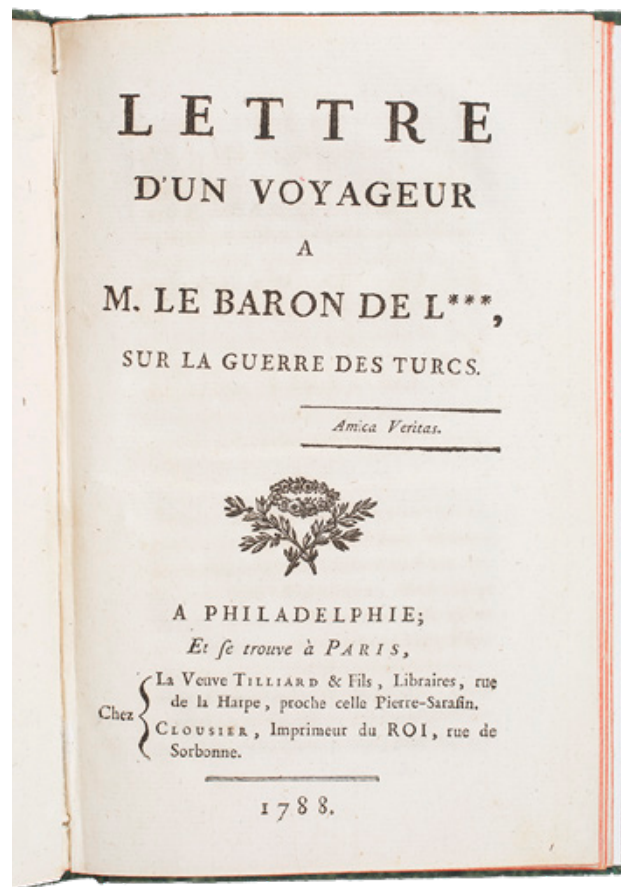
Lettre d'un Voyageur à M. le Baron de L\*\*\*, sur la Guerre des Turcs. Philadelphie, et se trouve à Paris, chez la Veuve Tilliard et Fils, et Clousier, 1788.

Modern green marbled boards with blue morocco title label on spine. With woodengraved title-vignette and head-piece. (4), 35 pp.

€ 1.450,00

First edition. - Très rare ouvrage sur la Turquie du voyageur français Foucher d'Obsonville (1734-1802), dans lequel il analyse la situation du pays dans sa guerre contre l'Autriche et la Russie, ainsi que la position des européens au Moyen-Orient. On y trouve des considérations sur l'esclavage, les noirs, les races, la religion musulmane, etc. Il s'embarqua pour les Indes Orientales vers 1753. Après un visite a Smyrne, il gagna Alep par voie de terre et atteignit Bagdad après diverses aventures fort mouvementées. Il revint en France en 1771 et mit en ordre les notes qu'il avait recueillies, notes présentant de curieuses remarques. Elles n'ont point été publiées en totalité et renfermaient pourtant des renseignements précieux que les bibliographes regrettent d'avoir perdus (Larousse).

This memoir on the Ottoman Empire during the last part of the 18th century is very rare, with only three copies known in the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris.



# From St. Petersburg to Constantinople

## 6. STRUVE, Johann Christoph Gustav von.

Voyage en Krimée. Suivi de la relation de l'Ambassade envoyée de Pétersbourg à Constantinople en 1793. Publié par un jeune Russe, attaché à cette Ambassade. Traduit de l'Allemand par L.A. Delamarre. Chez Maradan, de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, an X - 1802.

Contemporary tree calf, spine richly gilt. VIII,398,(2) pp.

**€ 875,00**

First French edition of *Reise eines jungen Russen von Wien über Jassy in die Krimm und ausführliches Tagebuch der im Jahre 1793 von St. Petersburg nach Constantinopel geschickten russisch-kaiserlichen Gesandtschaft*, Gotha 1801

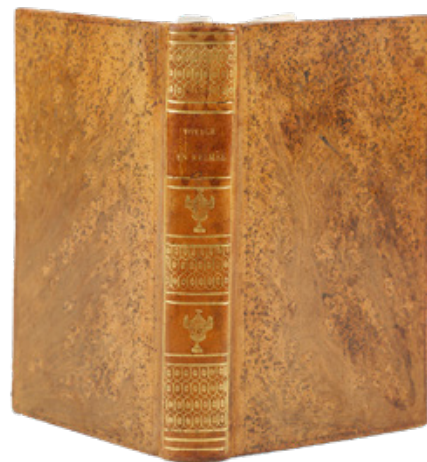
Johann Christoph Gustav von Struve was born on 26 September 1763 in Regensburg in the Kingdom of Bavaria to the diplomat Anton Sebastian von Struve, the Russian ambassador to the Reichstag. Gustav, as he was known, was also a diplomat and was a signer to the Treaty of Paris of 1814. 'A lively and detailed description of diplomatic ceremonial at its apogee' (Koç Collection I, 180).

Four leaves with small marginal stain, otherwise a very attractive copy.

*Atabey Collection 1182; Catalogue Russica II, 2908; not in Weber and Blackmer.*

*Reference:*

*O'NEILL, Angus & Julie Pickard Impressions of Istanbul / Voyage to Constantinople: the Omer Koc collection / part I Vehbi Koc Foundation, Istanbul 2014 p. 299 - 300*





# Diplomats on the partition of the Ottoman empire: Tott versus Peyssonnel

## 7. DE TOTT, Francois

Mémoires du Baron de Tott, sur les Turcs et les Tartares.: [And:] Lettre de M. de Peyssonnel, ancien Consul-General a Smyrne, ci-devant Consul de sa Majeste aupres du Khan des Tartares, a M. le Marquis de Nointel. Contenant quelques observations relatives aux memoires qui ont paru sous le nom de M. le Baron de Tott. Amsterdam, 1784.

4 parts in 2 volumes. Sm.8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt (foot of spines sl. dam.). LVI,274; 301; 252; 208 pp.

€ 1.250,00

First edition; with 2 armorial woodcut stamps of Henr. Petit. - Baron De Tott (1733-1793) was born in France of Hungarian extraction. He first visited Constantinople in 1755 as secretary to his uncle, the comte de Vergennes, who had just been appointed ambassador to the Porte; he stayed there for eight years, learning Turkish and gathering intelligence, then, after a spell in Switzerland, he was sent to the Crimea in 1767 as the French consul. He was commissioned by the Ottoman government to reform the army and the navy; his fortifications on the Black Sea and the Bosphorus helped defend the Ottoman fleet from the Russians in the Russo-Turkish war of 1768-74 (The Ömar Koç Collection I, p.262). 'His memoirs had a great succes; they provide objective information and a new unromantic view of the Ottoman Empire' (Blackmer p. 353).

Bound with: LETTRE DE M. DE PEYSSONNEL, ancien consul-général à Smyrne, ci-devant consul de sa majesté auprès du Khan des Tartares à M. le Marquis de N.... Contenant quelques observations relative aux Mémoires qui ont paru sous le nom de M. le Baron de Tott. Amsterdam, 1785. 130,(1) pp.



Tott inspired some controversy: the French writer and diplomat Claude-Charles de Peyssonnel (1727-1790) was one of his principal detractors, and it has been suggested that throughout his career, particularly during his expedition to Egypt with Sonnini in 1776-78, he was working as a French secret agent; but these memoirs, often reprinted, have always been appreciated for their objective view of the Ottoman empire (Koç p.262). - A fine set.  
*Attabey Collection 1227; Weber p.121 (later editions only).*

### References:

AKSAN, V. *Breaking the spell of the Baron de Tott: reframing the question of military reform in the Ottoman Empire 1760 - 1830.* in: Virginia Aksan – *Ottomans and Europeans: contacts and conflicts* Istanbul 2004 p. 111-138

TOTH, Ferenc *Un diplomate militaire français en Europe Orientale à la fin de l'ancien régime: la carrière de François Baron de Tott (1773 – 1793)* Istanbul 2011

# Diplomats on the partition of the Ottoman empire: Volney versus Peyssonnel

## 8. VOLNEY, Constantin François de.

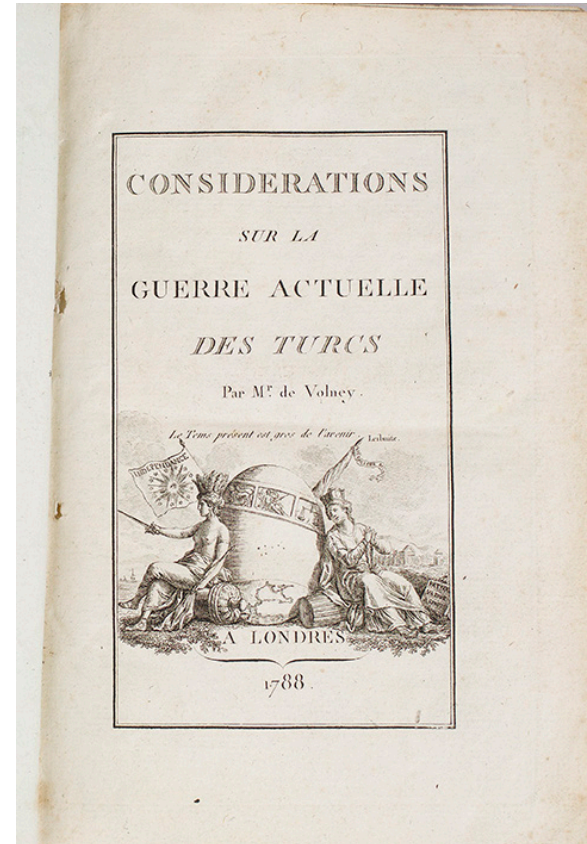
Considerations sur la guerre actuelle des Turcs.  
Londres (but actually Paris), 1788.

Contemporary half calf, spine richly gilt, with black title-label (at foot of spine some small wormholes). With engraved title and folding engraved map. 140 pp.

€ 675,00

First Edition. - Constantin François de Chasseboeuf de la Giraudais, alias Volney, (1757 - 1820) travelled in 1783-85 in Syria and Egypt, for a great deal of the time on foot. Volney's account of this travels had appeared the previous year, bringing him tremendous esteem and establishing him in the intellectual and literary world of 18th century Paris.

Revolution was in the air. Volney discusses in this work the potential for change in the Ottoman Empire and in Russia. In Volney's opinion the brake up of the Ottoman Empire would be the best solution for the French economy, Egypt and for the life of people in the Ottoman Empire. This essay on war of 1787-8 was decidedly pro-Russian and looked forward to the desmemberment of the Ottoman Empire. The folding map bound at the end of the book shows new potential borders on the Balkans after the fall of the Ottoman Empire. Catherine II presented Volney with a gold medal on its appearance.



His work on the Russian – Ottoman war was answered by Claude Charles de Peyssonnel *Examen du livre intitulé deonsiderations sur la guerre actuelle des Turcs*, par M. de Volney, Amsterdam, 1788. Peyssonnel was successively consul for France in the Crimea en 1753, La Canée en 1757 en in Smyrna till 1763 (a post formerly held by his father). He supported the Ottoman state, continuing the policy of Vergennes against de Tott, who looked forward to the continuation of the Ottoman Empire based on a policy of reform.  
Bound with three other works not on the subject. - Fine.  
*Atabey Collection 1304; Blackmer Collection 1749.*

*Reference:*

CHATZIPANAGIOTI – SANGMEISTER, Julia *Griechenland, Zypern, Balkan und Levante; einde kommentierte Bibliographie der Reiseliteratur des 18. Jahrhunderts / 2 bd Lumpeter & Lasel 2006 p. 143 – 152 + p. 451 - 456*

GAULMIER, Jean *L'Idéologues Volney (1757 – 1820). Contribution à l'histoire de l'orientalisme en France* Beyrouth 1951

YALCINKAYA, Mehmet Alaaddin *The recruitment of European experts for service in the Ottoman Empire (1732 – 1808) in : HUTTLER, Michael & Hans Ernst Weidinger Ottoman Empire and European Theatre II: from Sultan Mahmud I to Mahmud II. Wien 2014 p. 37 – 39*



CARTE RELATIVE  
au partage éventuel  
DE LA  
TURQUIE.



## 8th Ottoman - Russian war: 1828 - 1829

The war of 1828–1829 was sparked by the Greek War of Independence (1821 – 1831). The war broke out after the Sultan closed the Dardanelles to Russian ships in a reaction on the Russian participation in the Battle of Navarino in Greece. Faced with several defeats on the Balkan and in the Caucasus, the Ottoman Sultan decided to sue for peace.

The Treaty of Adrianople on 14 September 1829 gave Russia most of the eastern shore of the Black Sea and the mouth of the Danube. The Ottomans recognized also Russian sovereignty over parts of northwest present-day Armenia

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| I<br>1676<br>-<br>1681 | II<br>1686<br>-<br>1700 | III<br>1710<br>-<br>1711 | IV<br>1735<br>-<br>1739 | V<br>1768<br>-<br>1774 | VI<br>1787<br>-<br>1792 | VII<br>1806<br>-<br>1812 | VIII<br>1828<br>-<br>1829 | IX<br>1853<br>-<br>1856 | X<br>1877<br>-<br>1878 | XI<br>1914<br>-<br>1918 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|

# British analyses of the Russian navy / army

## 9. ALEXANDER, James Edward

Travels to the seat of war in the East, through Russia and the Crimea, in 1829. With sketches of the imperial fleet and army, personal adventures, and characteristic anecdotes.

London, Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830.

2 volumes. Original half cloth (rubbed). With lithographed frontispiece, folding map, 2 lithographed plates, 3 hand-coloured costume plates, 6 wood-engravings and 8 aquatint plates by the author. XXXI,308; XII,327 pp.

€ 675,00

First edition. - A cross between a travelogue and a report of a military observer of a foreign war. 'A very interesting work detailing James Edward Alexander's experiences during the Russo-Ottoman war of 1827-28 for which he received the Ottoman order of the crescent'. All his writings are connected with his service. His early career began with the India Company; he then was appointed aide-de-campe to MacD Kinnel, British envoy to Persia, and on his return to England in 1827 wrote Travels... through Persia, Asia Minor, and European Turkey

In the first volume he describes his journey across the Baltic to Hamburg and thence to St Petersburg, Moscow and on to the Crimea, giving his views on the Russian Army. He ends this volume with a chapter on the antiquities to be found on the shores of the Black Sea. In the second volume he joins the Russian Black Sea Fleet, which he describes, and follows its operations during the final days of the war. He relates various events at which he was present and makes use of eyewitness accounts of others. When naval operations ended he joined the Russian army and goes into great detail describing every aspect of that army - the Russian soldier, dress, discipline, training and so on. (Naval and Military Press)  
*Attabey Collection 12; Abbey, Travel, 229; not in Blackmer.*



# British vision on the Ottoman army

## 10. CHESNEY, Francis Rawdon.

The Russo-Turkish campaigns of 1828 and 1829:  
with a view of present state of affairs in the East. London,  
Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay, Smith Taylor & co, 1854.

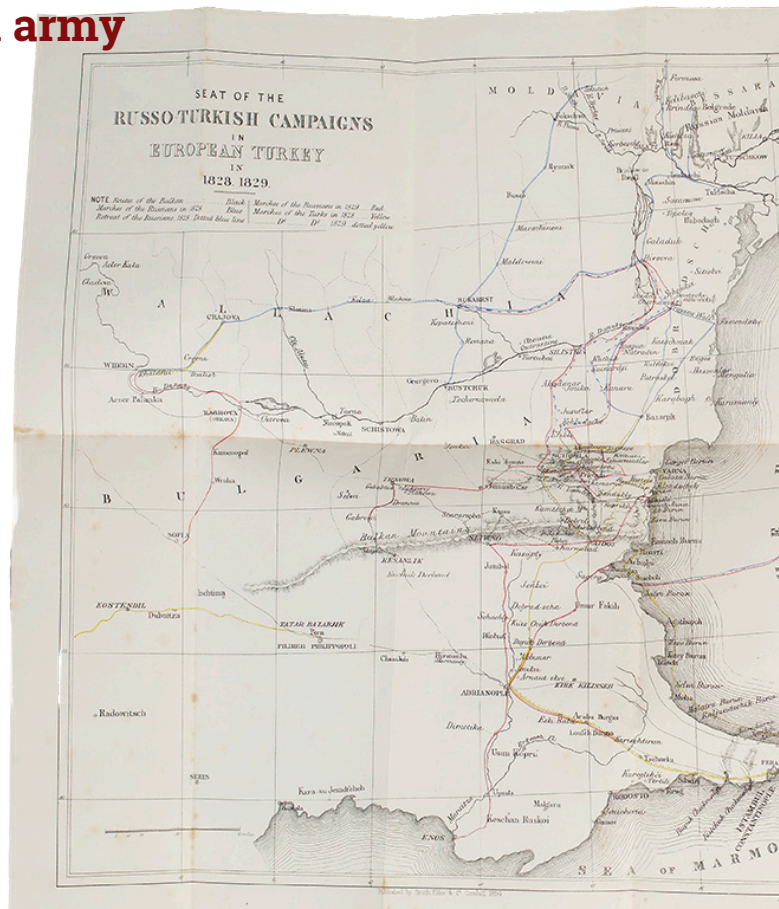
Original embossed green cloth. With two folding maps,  
coloured in outline. XXXVIII, 448; (16) pp.

€ 275,00

Three editions were issued in 1854. – Colonel Francis Rawdon Chesney went to Constantinople in 1829 with the intention of joining the Ottoman forces, but was delayed by a tour of inspection of Syria and Egypt, and the peace of Adrianople was announced just as he arrived. In this work, composed of materials collected on the spot, he has provided an account of the Russo - Ottoman war of 1828-29, and in the final chapter gives a history of past and present Russo - Ottoman wars and a background to the Eastern Question. (Atabey p.118).

He was persuaded to survey Egypt and Syria. This was a decision of some moment as he was the first to prove the feasibility of the Suez Canal. Chesney was clearly an explorer of the first order and his courage and perseverance were matched only by his attention to detail and thoroughness in the surveys he produced.

*Atabey Collection 235; not in Blackmer.*



# Travel description from the brother of Heinrich Heine

## 11. HEINE, Maximilian.

Bilder aus der Türkei.

St. Petersburg, J. Brieff, 1833.

Original boards (rubbed). With lithographed title-page. (12),233 pp.

**€ 475,00**

Original edition. - Reisebericht von Heinrich Heines jüngerem Bruder Maximilian (1807-1879), der als Arzt in St. Petersburg tätig war und direct nach dem Krieg eine reise nach der Türkei machte.

Heinrich Heine schrieb 1834 an seinen Bruder: "Daß Deine Türkenbilder wegen Deiner Russenliebe just nicht überall amüsieren, konntest du dir wohl vorstellen, bei der jetzigen Stimmung.." (Kopelow, Heinrich Heines russische Phantasien, in: West-östliche Spiegelungen, A III, 537). -

(Browned).  
*Weber 209.*



# An American impression of the Ottomans in 1830

## 12. KAY, James Ellsworth de.

Sketches of Turkey in 1831 and 1832.

New York, J. & J. Harper, 1833.

Contemporary half green calf, with black morocco title-label on spine (rubbed). With several woodengravings in the text. XII,527 pp.

€ 825,00

First edition; copy from the Wadsworth Library, New York. - 'In the following pages I have attempted to preserve a record of my own impressions, without reference to the descriptions of many preceding tourists, who seem to have taken a marvellous pleasure in exaggerating the vices and suppressing the good points of the Turkish character' (Introduction).

James De Kay was born in Portugal in 1792 and moved as a kid with his parents to New York. He attended Yale and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh. After his return to the United States, he married Janet Eckford, daughter of Henry Eckford, a ship builder. He traveled with his father-in-law to the Ottoman Empire as a ship's physician. His presence was connected with the first treaty between America and Turkey and with the rebuilding of the Ottoman fleet destroyed at Navarino. Henry Eckford took over the Shipyard of the Ottoman navy in 1832.

De Kay published 'Sketches of Turkey in 1831 and 1832' about these travels, a work full of historical and political sketches, including a chapter on the first treaty between the Porte and the US. It contains also lively descriptions of the neighbourhoods of Istanbul, and its Armenian, Greek and Jewish communities. De Kay was close to American literary circles of the period and was a friend of James Fenimore Cooper and Joseph Rodman Drake (Blackmer, p 101)..- (Foxed).

*Atabey Collection 334; Blackmer Collection 465; Weber 210.*



### 13. KEPPEL, George Thomas

Narrative of a journey across the Balcan, by the two passes of Selimno and Pravadi; also of a visit to Azani, and other newly discovered ruins in Asia Minor, in the years 1829-30. London, H.Colburn and R.Bentley, 1831.

2 volumes. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt. With hand- coloured aquatint frontispiece, 3 maps ( 2 folding of which 1 with tears), and 8 wood-engravings. XVI,463; XIII,465 pp.

€ 795,00

George Thomas Keppel (1799-1891), held the rank of Lieutenant in the British Army serving in the 14th Foot Regiment, he was present at Waterloo and also served in the Ionian Islands, Mauritius, the Cape and India. In 1821 he was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 24th Foot Regiment, was transformed to the 20th, and ordered to India.

There he served as aide-de camp to the Governor - General, the Marquis of Hastings. In 1823 he obtained to return overland to England. In 1829 in the rank of Major he spent some time with the British squadron in Ottoman waters, visited Constantinople and Adrianople and crossed the Balkans. The author undertook the journey specially to visit the Ottoman Empire and witness its progress as manifested by the successes of the Ottoman army marches. Later he became the Earl of Albemarle. - A fine copy.

*Abbey, Travel, 207; Blackmer Collection 909; Atabey Collection 632; Weber 201.*





## 14. MACFARLANE, Charles.

Constantinople in 1828. A Residence of sixteen months in the Turkish capital and provinces. With an account of the present state of the naval and military power, and of the resources of the Ottoman empire.

London, Saunders and Otley, 1829.

Contemporary half calf, spine gilt. With a double page lithograph view of Constantinople on India paper and mounted, and 4 lithograph plates (1 printed in sepia and 3 hand coloured). XIX,406 pp.

€ 2.250,00

First edition. A second edition in 2 volumes, 8vo, containing a copious appendix, was published in the same year. A French translation also appeared in 1829. Charles MacFarlane was a prolific miscellaneous writer who supported himself by his literary work. He spent much of his early life in Italy, and in 1827-28 he travelled to Constantinople and Asia Minor. This was a critical period in Turkey, following the battle of Navarino, the ending of the Greek revolution and the renewal of Russian ambitions in the East. MacFarlane returned to Turkey in 1847. He also produces several novels and tales with a Turkish setting.

In this work is a long description of Asia Minor, Constantinople and of Smyrna, besides discussions of recent political history. The plates contain a view of Constantinople, a portrait of the Sultan, illustrations of the new troops, etc. This is an early issue, without the appendix. - Some light foxing otherwise a fine copy.

*Atabey Collection 741; Blackmer Collection 1047; Weber 175; Abbey Travel, 393,*

*Reference:*

*TRAVELS IN TURKEY: Charles MacFarlane and R.R. Madden, In: The Monthly Review 11, 1829, p. 529 – 550*

*NOVELS AND TRAVELS IN TURKEY: R.R. Madden & John Fuller & C. MacFarlane & V. Fontanier, In: The Westminster Review 13, 1830, p. 458 - 475*





# A German vision on the war at the Balkan

## 15. MOLTKE, Helmuth Karl Bernhard von.

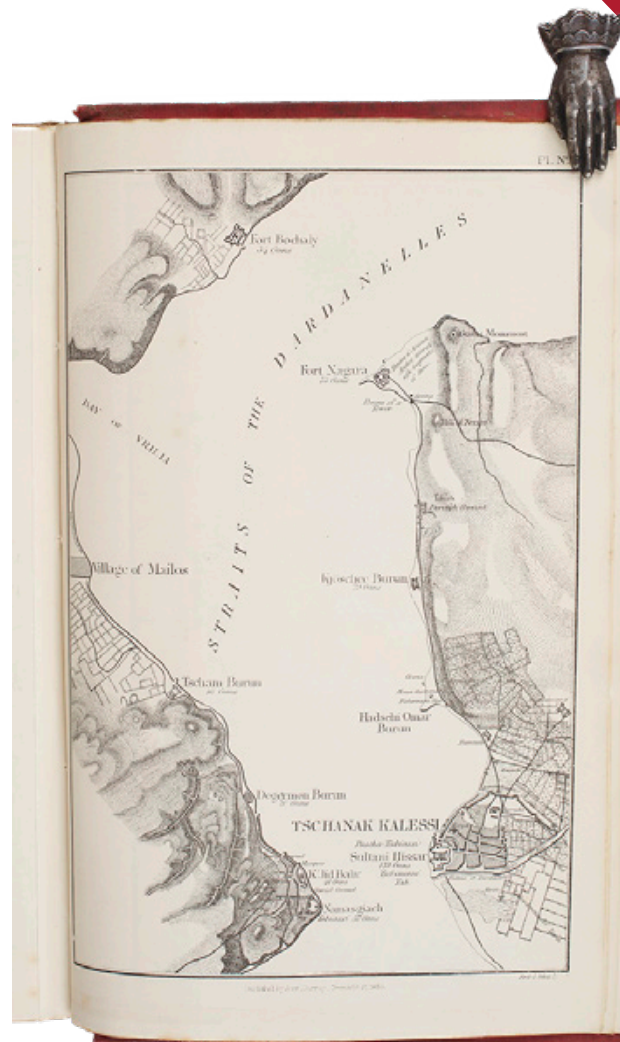
The Russians in Bulgaria and Rumelia in 1828 and 1829; the campaigns of the Danube, the siege of Brasov, Varna, Silistria, Shumla, and the passage of the Balkan by Marshal Diebitch.  
London, John Murray, 1854.

Original red cloth. With folding map and 12 battle-plans on 11 folding plates.  
230x150mm. VI+476 pages.

€ 450,00

First published in 1841. – Graf von Moltke was a German Field Marshal. The chief of staff of the Prussian Army for thirty years, he is regarded as one of the great strategists of the latter 19th century, and the creator of a more modern method of directing armies in the field. He was seconded by the Prussian government to the service of the Porte. He spent two years in Constantinople charged with the reorganisation of the army and the refurbishment of the fortifications in the Dardanelles. He fought in the Syrian campaign against Mehmet Ali in the 1840's (*Atabey* p.429).

The English translation of the book was published on the occasion of the Crimean war. 'No other book gives so deep an insight into the character of the Turkish Empire, and no other book of travels better deserves to be regarded as a German classic' (Encyclopaedia Britannica).



# An artist journey, ordered by Czar Nicolas I of Russia

## 16. SAYGER, C. & A. DESARNOD.

Album d'un voyage en Turquie fait par ordre de sa majesté l'empereur Nicolas Ier en 1829 et 1830.  
Paris, Engelmann & Cie.  
1834.

Folio. Contemporary half calf (spine sl. rubbed). With lithographed title and 51 lithograph plates (2 double-page, 4 coloured by hand) by Villeneuve, St. Aulaire, Sabatier, Bichebois, Fragonard, Courtin, Tirpenne, Arnout after Sayger and Desarnod. Text pages preceding the plates gives a list of subscribers, predominately members of the Imperial court in Saint Petersburg.

**€ 12.500,00**

First edition; with 5 (of 8) Table de livraison leaves; with bookplate of R. & A. Kercoff. The subscribers' list consists almost entirely of Russian, though it does include George Gropius, Baron Taylor and General Wittgenstein.

Carl (Karl Iwanowitsch) Sayger (1788-1840) was librarian of the privat library of Nikolas I. He was sent on what appears to be an archaeological and topographical mission but he had some sort of military authority. The plans and elevations were made by a military man at his instructions. He himself was under the orders of Marechal Count Hans Karl von Dirbitch Sabalkansky, head of Russian forces during the Russo Ottoman war, 1828-9. Most of the subscribers were Russian, although the list does include George Gropius, Baron Taylor and General Wittgenstein.

Auguste-Joseph (Awgust Ossipowitsch) Desarnod (1788 - 1840) was a French-born engraver and battle painter who spent most of his life in Russia. In 1812, he enlisted as an officer in the Hussars, participated in the French invasion of Russia, and was captured by cossacks during the Battle of Krasnoi. After his release in 1814, he remained in Russia and became a citizen; having married a Russian woman.



During his career, he received the patronage of Alexander I, Nikolai I and the Grand Duke Mikhail Pavolovich, and produced many paintings of the uniforms worn by the various guard regiments.

In 1829, he accompanied the troops of Count Hans Karl von Diebitsch on their campaigns in the Russo-Turkish War. Upon his return in 1830, he was awarded the Order of Saint Vladimir. The drawings he made were turned into lithographs and, with the cooperation of the Tsar's librarian. But Sayger mentions him hardly at all in his account of their travels, which took place just after the taking of Adrianople by the Russians, from August 1829 to March 1830. The very interesting plates include views of Adrianople, Demotika (Didimotikho), Bourghaz, Viza, Selimno, Eski Serai and Mesembria  
*Weber 1120; Blackmer Collection 1495 (proof state); Atabey Collection 1095.*



Signing of the Treaty of Adrianople / Edirne, septembre 1829

# The “Crimean War”

## 9th Ottoman - Russian war: 1853 - 1856

The “Crimean War” (1853 - 1856) was a conflict between the Russian Empire and the Ottoman Empire, helped by an alliance of the French and British army. Most of the conflict took place around the Crimean Peninsula, with smaller campaigns in the Caucasus. It is known for the tactical errors during the land campaign, but also as one of the first ‘modern’ wars, as it introduced the first tactical use of railways and the electric telegraph. It is also famous for the work of Florence Nightingale, who pioneered modern nursing practices while caring for wounded British soldiers. And it was one of the first wars to be documented extensively in written reports and photographs, notably by William Russell and Roger Fenton. The public in western Europe were kept informed of the day-to-day realities of war.

*Reference:*

*BADEM, Candan*

*The Ottoman Crimean war (1853 – 1856) Brill, Leiden 2012*

*GARTLAN, Luke James Robertson and Felice Beato in the Crimea: recent findings, in: History of Photography An International Quarterly. Vol. 29 no. 1 Spring 2005, p. 72 - 80*

|                        |                         |                          |                         |                        |                         |                          |                           |                         |                        |                         |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| I<br>1676<br>-<br>1681 | II<br>1686<br>-<br>1700 | III<br>1710<br>-<br>1711 | IV<br>1735<br>-<br>1739 | V<br>1768<br>-<br>1774 | VI<br>1787<br>-<br>1792 | VII<br>1806<br>-<br>1812 | VIII<br>1828<br>-<br>1829 | IX<br>1853<br>-<br>1856 | X<br>1877<br>-<br>1878 | XI<br>1914<br>-<br>1918 |
|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|

## 17. BAKER, James.

Turkey

New York, Henry Holt and Comp., 1877.

Original decorated red cloth. With 2 folding coloured maps. XII,495 pp

**€ 125,00**

First edition, the second and the third edition also appeared in 1877 which would imply that the book was very popular; with bookplate of Joseph M. Gleason. -

The author was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Auxiliary Forces and had visited Constantinople during the Crimean war and had returned to Turkey in 1874, where he remained three years dividing his time between his estate outside Salonica and his travels through the country. It provides also a great deal of information on what is now Northern Greece and Bulgaria. (Blackmer p.15). This very interesting work contains a great deal of information, especially on agricultural districts (Atabey p.32).

*Blackmer Collection 65 (later ed. only); Atabey Collection 49 (French edition only).*



## 18. DESTRIKHES. M.

Confidence sur la Turquie

Paris, E. Dentu, 1855.

Contemporary half green morocco, spine richly gilt. XLI,252,(1) pp.

**€ 850,00**

2me édition, the first edition was printed privately in 1855. - The book was produced in the wake of the Crimean war. It contains special chapters on Mehmet Ali and Rechid Pasha. Emile Tarin replied in Réponse aux confidences, 1856 (Atabey p.189). Bound with: Alfred Poissonnier. Les esclaves Tsiganes dans les principautés Danubiennes. Paris, 1855. & M.F. de Saulcy. La Syrie et la Palestine. Examen critique de l'ouvrage de M. van de Velde. Paris, 1855. & Some contributions from the Revue Orientale. - Fine.





# British Ambassador during the Crimean War

## 19. CANNING, Stratford.

The Eastern question. By the late Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe.

A selection from his writing during the last five years of his life. With a preface by Arthur Penrhyn

Stanley, dean of Westminster.

London, John Murray, 1881.

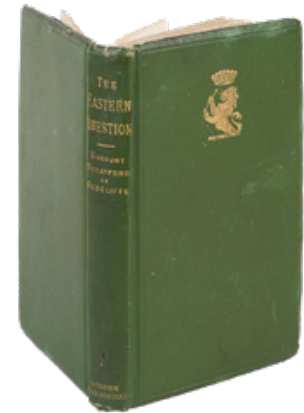
Original green cloth gilt. With folding map, coloured in outline (with tear). XXIV,216; 32 pp.

€ 295,00

First edition, published posthumously. - Stratford Canning (Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe) spent much of his diplomatic career in Turkey. His first trip to Constantinople was in 1808, when he accompanied the mission of Robert Adair that restored peace between Britain and the Ottomans. When Adair left Constantinople in 1810, Canning became minister-plenipotentiary, and he helped to mediate the Treaty of Bucharest between the Ottomans and Russia on 28 May 1812. In 1824 he was appointed British ambassador to the Porte, a position he was elected several times, and he was resident in Constantinople for most of the period from 1825 to 1858, with several interruptions of different lengths. In 1828 he signed the Poros Protocols, which granted the new Greek state the islands of Crete, Samos, and Euboea. This move was disavowed by the government, and Canning resigned.

Canning's next term in Constantinople lasted from 1842 to 1852, and he came to be seen as one of the leading figures in Constantinople, as British influence over the Porte increased and the Ottomans came to be seen more and more as British clients. He returned home in 1852, but in 1853 was sent back to Constantinople and came in the midst of a crisis caused by the dispute between Napoleon III and Nicholas I over the protection of the holy places. This crisis ultimately led to the Crimean War. (See Atabey p.90).

*Not in the Blackmer Collection.*



# Rare artist impressions of the “Crimean War”

## 20. CRIMEAN WAR.

Seventeen popular prints depicting scenes of the Crimean war. Published by various publishers: Mainz, Joseph Scholz / Mainz, E. Linn & Comp. / Neu Ruppin, Ochmigke & Riemschneider / Stuttgart, F.G. Schulz, ca. 1851 - 54.

Oblong 8vo. Contemporary half red morocco.  
Album with 17 lithographed plates, coloured by hand.

**€ 1.950,00**

The Crimean War was one of the first to be documented extensively in written reports, photographs and prints.

Rare collection of popular prints depicting Odessa, Oltenizza, Constantinople, Scutari, Shesketil, Sinope, Silistria, Sebastopol, etc. - Fine.





# Black Sea / Bosphorus during the Crimean War

## 21. DURAND-BRAGER, Jean Baptiste Henri

Voyage dans la Mer Noire, le Bosphore, la Mer de Marmara & les Dardanelles. A voyage in the Black Sea, the Bosphorus, the sea of Marmara & the Dardanelles.  
Paris, (ca. 1855).

Large folio. Contemporary half blue morocco. With lithographed title and 24 tinted lithographed plates by Sabatier, E. Cicéri and Ph. Benoist after Darand-Brager.

**€ 18.000,00**

Original edition. - Jean Baptiste Henri Durand-Brager (1814-1879) combined a naval career with that of marine artist. He was a student of Isabey, was active in the 40's and 50's and well known as a marine painter. According to Thieme-Becker he worked for a Persian illustrated newspaper during the Crimean War and painted battle scenes and several Crimean subjects for the Czar. He was also war correspondent to several French papers and journals during the Crimean War. The Black Sea voyage described here was probably connected with Durand-Brager's activities during the Crimean War (Blackmer p.114).







Odessa

ODESSA

Lithogr.

Durand-Brager effectue de nombreux voyages d'entrer dans l'atelier d'Eugène Isabey. Grand voyageur, il parcourut l'Europe, l'Algérie, le Sénégal et la côte atlantique de l'Afrique. Il peint des scènes militaires et se fait une solide réputation comme peintre de marines. Il était correspondant pour plusieurs journaux français et exécuta notamment une série de 20 peintures constituant un panorama du siège de Sébastopol maintenant conservées au Musée de Versailles. Pendant la guerre de Crimée (1853-1855), il assiste au siège de Sébastopol, puis il participe à une expédition en mer Noire et à l'issue du conflit, il peint une Bataille de Sinope à la demande du tsar de Russie. Si les batailles navales et les marines constituent toujours une part importante de son œuvre, il réalise également des peintures ayant pour sujet les paysages de l'orient (Le port de Trébizonde, Bateaux sur le Bosphore).

L'illustration de 'Voyage' est composée de 24 vues lithographiées par Sabatier, Cicéri et Benoist, d'après les dessins de Durand-Brager alors qu'il était attaché à l'expédition de la Mer Noire sous le commandement du Vice-Amiral Hamelin durant la guerre de Crimée.

The quality of the plates is excellent. According to Bazancourt his plans and drawings were lithographed at the French ministry of the Marine, at the depot for maps and plans. The plates are: Gallipoli; Trebizonde; Varna; Sebastopol; Kaffa; Soukoun-Kaleh; Batoum; Bourgaz; Schousgab; Platana; Redout-Kaleh; Sulina; Touaps; Anara; Sotcha; Khelindijk; Kavarna; Feu d'Europe; Odessa; Baltchick; Therapia; Sinope; Dardanelles ou Kilid-Bas; Feu d'Asie.

A very fine copy.

With rare brochure by Goupil et Cie: Publications relatives a la guerre d'Orient. 4 pp.

*Blackmer Collection 520: scarce work; Atabey Collection 383; not in Abbey, Travel.*

# The 'Kurdisch question' in 1854

## 22. CURZON, Robert.

Armenia: A year at Erzerum and on the frontiers of Russia, Turkey and Persia.  
London, John Murray, 1854.

Contemporary red morocco, gilt fillets on sides, spine gilt in compartments, a.e.g. With woodcut frontispiece, woodcut vignette on title-page, map and 4 plates. XIV,253 pp.

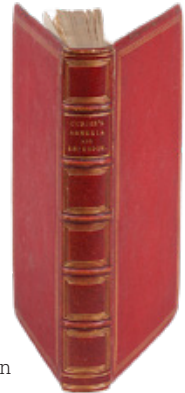
**€ 425,00**

First edition. - In 1842 Curzon joined a conference at Erzerum to deal with the border incursions of the Kurdish tribes into both the Ottoman regions and Persia, and to determine the border between the two countries. The commission was formed by Ottoman, Russian, Persian and English plenipotentiaries. Curzon, privat secretary to Stradford Canning, British ambassador in Constantinople, was joint British commissioner with Colonel W.F. Williams. The treaty was finally signed in 1847 and a new commission formed in 1848 to survey the border area, much of it wholly unexplored, extending to the east beyond Mesopotamia. The survey was completed in 1852. This is a very important work, and of especial interest for information on the Christian tribes in the area surveyed (Atabey p.159).

Robert Curzon, 14th Baron Zouche (1810 - 1873), was a notable Victorian English traveler, travel writer, and diplomat, active mainly in the Near East. He is perhaps best known as being responsible for the "purchase" of some of the most important early Bible manuscripts from Eastern Orthodox monasteries.

- An attractive copy.

*Weber 478; not in Blackmer.*



# Manuscript

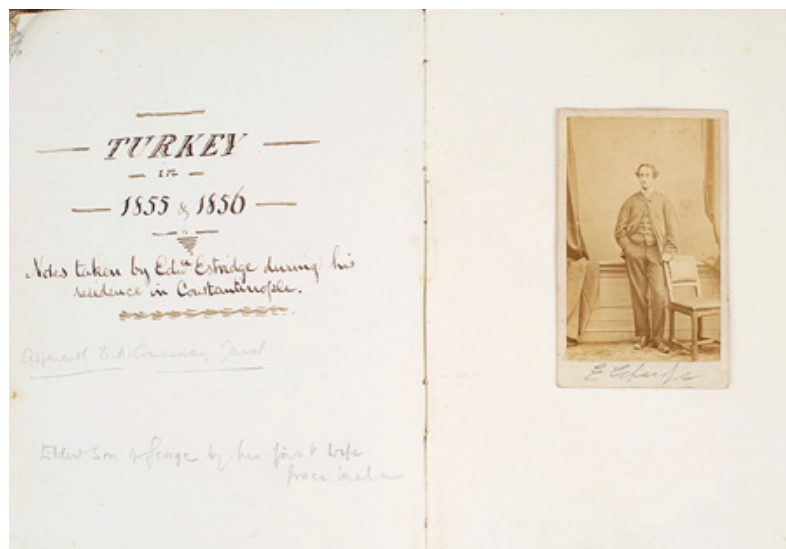
## 23. ESTRIDGE, Edward

Turkey in 1855 & 1856. Notes taken by Edward Estridge during his residence in Constantinople. 1855-1856.

Manuscript. With albumen photograph portrait, carte de visite, of Edward Estridge. Old boards (spine damaged), in modern cloth box. 115 pp.

€ 1.495,00

Handwritten account starting with 'I left England for Turkey on 12th Sept. 1855' and ending with 'I left England for the West Indies on the 2nd December 1856', describing his stay in Turkey. - Rare.



## 24. GAUTIER, Théophile.

Constantinople of to-day. Translated from the French by R. Howe Gould.  
London, David Bogue, 1854.

Sm.8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt. With tinted woodengraved title and frontispiece and 6 tinted woodengraved plates. 368 pp.

€ 495,00

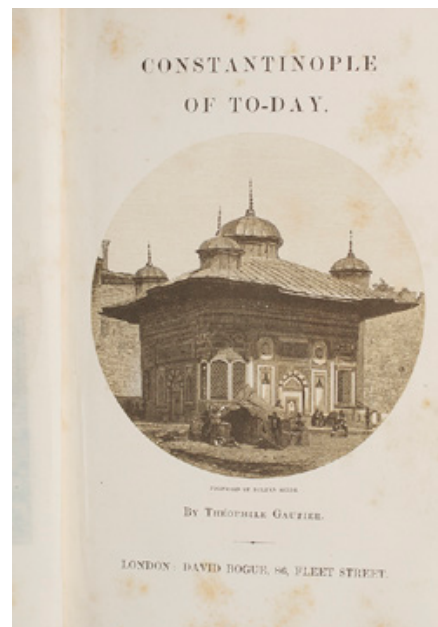
First English edition, first published in French in 1853.

Pierre Jules Théophile Gautier (1811-1872) was a French poet, dramatist, novelist, journalist, and literary critic. He began writing poetry as early as 1826 but the majority of his life was spent as a contributor to various journals, mainly for *La Presse*, which also gave him the opportunity for foreign travel and meeting many influential contacts in high society and in the world of the arts. In 1840 he went to Spain and wrote *Voyage en Espagne*. Thereafter he went to Alger (1845), Italy (1850), Greece and Turkey (1852/3), Russia (1858) and Egypt (1862). On each trip he wrote a literary account.

He travelled in Greece and Turkey in 1852-3; he made a journey to Constantinople with Charles Garnier and spent about two months in the city. His description also contains chapters on Syros and Smyrna. This is the best of Gautier's accounts of his travels: his description of Constantinople and his evocation of its life are both fresh and accurate. This material appeared originally in a series of articles for the "*Presse*" from October 1852 to November 1853 under the title "De Paris a Constantinople" (Blackmer p. 142).

Gautier became associated in the public mind with Turkey, and later he wrote introductions to Rogier's *La Turquie* and to Duckett's *La Turquie Pittoresque* – (Some foxing; with library stamps of the Parliamentary Library of N.S. Wales).

*Blackmer Collection 658; Atabey Collection 482; Weber 482.*





## 25. GILLE, Florent.

Lettres sur le Caucase et la Crimée.

Paris, Gide, 1859.

8vo. Original cloth, g.e. (sl. stained). With folding lithograph map, and 30 woodengraved plates and illustrations. (4),IV,544 pp.

**€ 695,00**

The author provides an indepth narrative of his travels, initiated by medical advice, across the Caucasus. His description of the journey from St Petersburg to Athens, which began in July 1858, includes much topographical, ethnological and botanical information about the lands he traverses, Caucasus, Georgiae, Chechnya, Armenia and the Crimea.

The illustrations and plates depicting costumes, views and scenes. - (Sl. foxed).  
Cat. Russica I p.459; Chadenat 2892.



# Moving borders between Russia and the Ottoman Empire

## 26. GORDON, Charles George.

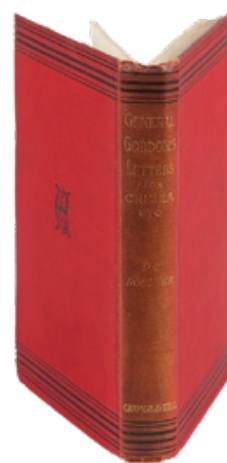
General Gordon's letters from the Crimea, the Danube, and Armenia. August 19, 1854, to November 71, 1858.  
Edited by Demetrius C. Boulger.  
London, Chapman and Hall, 1884.

Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt. XIII, 205 pp.

**€ 295,00**

Charles George Gordon (1833-1885) was a British soldier and administrator. After the Crimean War broke out Gordon was ordered on active service, and landed at Balaklava on the 1st of January 1855. The siege of Sevastopol was in progress, and he had his full share of the arduous work in the trenches. He was attached to one of the British columns which assaulted the Redan. He took part in the expedition to Kinburn, and then returned to Sevastopol to superintend a portion of the demolition of the Russian dockyard.

After peace with Russia had been concluded, Gordon was attached to an international commission appointed to delimit the new boundary, as fixed by treaty, between Russia and Turkey in Bessarabia; and on the conclusion of this work he was ordered to Asia Minor on similar duty, with reference to the eastern boundary between the two countries. While so employed Gordon took the opportunity to make himself well acquainted with the geography and people of Armenia, and the knowledge of dealing with eastern nations then gained was of great use to him in after life. - A nice copy.



## 27. GRIMM, August Theodor von.

Wanderungen nach Südosten.  
Berlin, Alexander Duncker, 1855-56.

3 volumes in 1. Later half calf.

Part I Die Taurische Halbinsel

Part II Die orientalische Frage, geschichtlich entwickelt.

Der Bosphorus und die frankischen Vorstädte

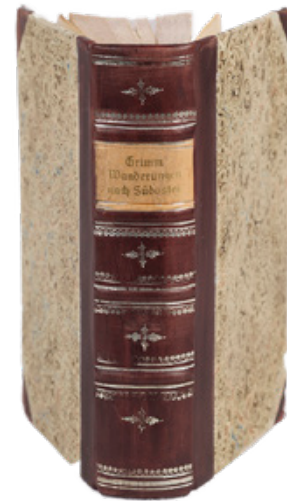
Part III Constantinopel

**€ 250,00**

August Theodor von Grimm (1805-1878) was a German writer, musician and state council in service of the Russian Tsars. After his studies in pedagogy and music he started working as a teacher at the Palas in St. Petersburg, where he had (among others) the children of Csar Alexander II and Nikolaus I as his pupils.

His writing was about the social enviroment oft he Russia he worked in and the travels he made.

- (Stamp on title-page).



# The Siege of Sebastopol from 'within'

## 28. HAMLEY, E. Bruce

The story of the campaign of Sebastopol written in the camp.  
Edinburgh, London, W. Blackwood and Sons, 1855.

Contemporary red morocco, spine ribbed and gilt, a.e.g. With folding map, 4 coloured lithographed plates (1 folding) and 5 tinted lithographed plates (1 folding). XV,339 pp.

€ 395,00

First edition. - Edward Bruce Hamley went out to the Crimea as adjutant to Colonel Richard Dacres, commanding the batteries in the First Division. On the death of General Strangways at Inkerman, Dacres was promoted to chief command of the artillery, Hamley becoming his aide-du-camp. Originally submitted to Blackwood's as a series of letters from the camp in Crimea. Sir Edward Hamley gives a striking portrayal of the siege and military tactics.

The Movement to the Crimea. First Operations in the Crimea. Battle of the Alma. The Katcha and the Balbek. The Flank March. Occupation of Balaklava. The Position before Sebastopol and commencement of the Siege. This work probably represents the most vivid published portrayal of the siege. The attractive lithographs are from the author's own sketches. Includes descriptions of the charges of the Heavy Brigade and of Florence Nightingale in her hospital. - (Some spotting).

*Abbey, Travel, 236; Bibl. Russica 125.*



## 29. HORNBY, Emilia Bithynia.

Constantinople during the Crimean War.

London, R. Bentley, 1863.

Later half calf, spine gilt. With chromo-lithograph frontispiece and 4 chromo-lithographed plates after Mary Walker. XVI, 500 pp.

€ 495,00

First edition. - Emily Hornby and her husband travelled to Turkey in 1855 on his appointment as Judge Consular Consort of Constantinople. Her father had lived in Constantinople twenty five years earlier. Initially she was looked after by a woman destined to become a close friend, who was the English wife of the dragoman of the writer Alexander Kinglake. The Hornby's took their first Christmas dinner at the British Embassy, where she met Florence Nightingale. Her account of her stay in the city took the form of letters. In it she wrote of a range of experiences in an entertaining way, including a visit to a harem. (Theakstone p. 135)

This book is based on her book *In and around Stamboul, 1858*. The plates are after Mary Walker, who was resident in the Levant for over forty years and a friend of the author. Her brother was chaplain to the English community at Constantinople and later Salonica. She produced several illustrated books of her travels. (Atabey p.311).

*Blackmer Collection 829; Atabey Collection 594; Robinson, Wayward women, p. 264-65.*





## 30. HOWARD, George William Frederick

Diary in Turkish and Greek waters.

4th edition Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, London, 1854.

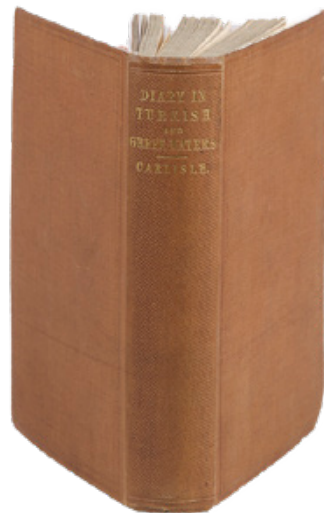
Original brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt. XI,353; (24) pp.

**€ 225,00**

"It will be perceived that I have resolved the doubt, expressed in the opening sentences of this Diary, in favour of publication. I have most assuredly not been led to this decision by any presumption that the hurried entries which it contains, written almost without exception on the days to which they refer, can be supposed to include sufficient matter worthy of being directly addressed either to the scholar, the antiquary, the artist, the politician, or the divine; but I have thought it possible, considering the places which I have visited, and the periods of my visit, that they might awaken or recall associations, among each of these classes, which they will have derived from less shallow sources." (Preface)

These travels took place from June 3, 1853 to May 20, 1854 during the Crimean War. The diary is written in quite informal and loquacious form. Blackmer notes his gossip entries on life in Athens but contains useful material: "Nothing can exceed the neglected and squalid condition of these interesting buildings; the temple of the Winds was undergoing a systematic pelting from the ingenuous boyhood of Athens. It can hardly have been worse in Turkish times, and it certainly continues to afford the best justification to Lord Elgin." (Blackmer 835) Howard has also written *The last of the Greeks, or the fall of Constantinople 1828*.

*Blackmer Collection 835; Weber 507*



### 31. JOUBERT, M. et FELIX MORNAND

Tableau historique, politique et pittoresque de la Turquie et de la Russie.  
Paris, Paulin et Le Chevalier, 1854.

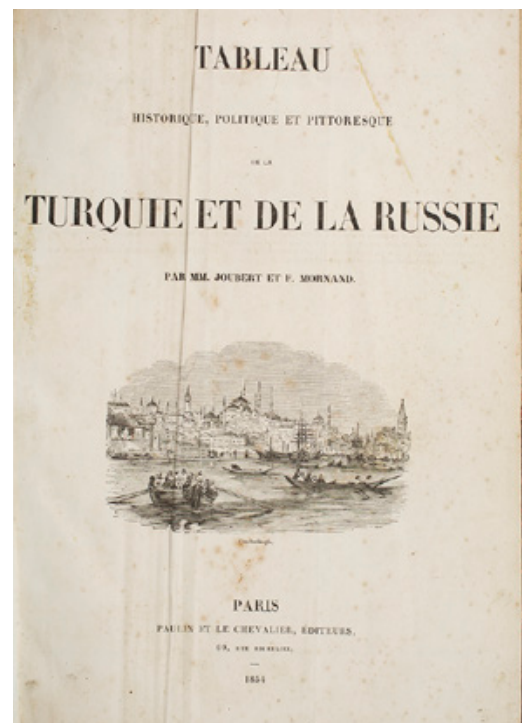
Folio. Contemporary half red morocco, spine lettered in gilt. With wood-engraving on title-page depicting Constantinople, coloured map and numerous wood-engravings (some full-page). 176,(1) pp.

**€ 395,00**

First edition. - Richly illustrated book on the Turco-Russo wars and relations between these countries in the period 1736-1854. A contrast of the two countries involved in the Crimean war. The subjects of the wood engravings are lively and unusual, depicted rather in the manner of the Illustrated London News (Atabey p.326). - Rare.

Cat. Russica J 595;

*Atabey Collection 623; not in Blackmer.*



# Standard history of the Crimean War

## 32. KINGLAKE, Alexander William

The invasion of the Crimea: its origin, and an account of its progress down to the death of Lord Raglan. London, 1863-1887.

Edinburgh, London, W. Blackwood and Sons, 1863.

8 volumes. Contemporary half calf. With numerous maps and plans.

**€ 1.250,00**

A history of the Crimean War from historian Alexander William Kinglake, (1809-1891) who was an English travel writer and historian. He witnessed the battle of the Alma and the Charge of the Light Brigade, and became well acquainted with the British commander, Lord Raglan. This work was commissioned by Lady Raglan to repair her husband's reputation, and Kinglake was given access to Raglan's papers, and to private and confidential state records.

The eight volumes were published between 1863 and 1887. They were extremely successful commercially, but received mixed critical reviews, owing to the bias and prejudice shown by the author, and serious questions were raised about his use of the sources to which he was given exclusive access. However, the breadth of his research, corresponding with or interviewing participants in the war, and use of French, Turkish and Russian sources as well as British, gives lasting value to the work. 'Kinglake's most important work is his 8-volumes history of the Crimean War (1863-87)' (Blackmer p.192). - A very fine set.

*Bibl. Russica 464.*



### 33. KNIGHTON, William.

European Turkey, its people, its provinces, and its history with an account of the origin of the present war.

London, John Cassell, 1854.

Original embossed green cloth, spine gilt. With folding map and folding portrait of Omar Pashi on a horse and many woodengravings in the text (several full page).

VIII, 216 pp.

**€ 275,00**

First edition. - 'The author has endeavoured to write dispassionately and without prejudice of institutions, customs, manners, and a state of society totally different from those of Western Europe' (Preface).



## 34. LADIMIR, Jules.

La guerre. Histoire complète des opérations militaires en Orient pendant les années 1853 et 1854, précédée d'un aperçu historique sur les Russes et les Turcs. Ouvrage donnant sur tout ce qui se rattache à la crise actuelle, des détails authentiques à l'aide desquels chacun pourra suivre les péripéties de ce grand drame.

Paris, Renault Ruel, 1854.

Contemporary half calf, spine gilt. With fine large panoramic view of the Bosphorus (22,5 x 122 cm) and folding coloured map. 220,(2) pp.

**€ 475,00**

First edition.







## 35. LANE - POOLE, Stanley.

The life of the right hounourable Stratford Canning, Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe; from his memoirs and private and official papers.

London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1888.

2 volumes. Later blue cloth with green morocco title-labels. With 2 steelengraved portraits of Stratford Canning by G.J. Stodart (1 foxed), portrait of Mrs. Canning and folding facsimile. XXIX,519; XVIII,475; 24 pp.

**€ 375,00**

First edition. - Stratford Canning, 1st Viscount Stratford de Redcliffe (1786-1880) was a British diplomat and politician, best known as the longtime British Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire. He held his first appointment as Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire between 1825 and 1828. He represented several constituencies in parliament between 1828 and 1842. In 1841 he was re-appointed Ambassador to the Ottoman Empire, a position he held for the next 17 years. Canning came to be seen as one of the leading figures in Constantinople, as British influence over the Porte increased.



*Stratford Canning.*

ÆT. 29.

*From a miniature by A. Robertson, 1816. Engraved by G. J. Stodart.*

London, Longmans, Green & Co.

## 36. MARX, Karl.

The Eastern question. A reprint of letters written 1853-1856 dealing with the events of the Crimean War. Edited by Eleanor Marx Aveling and Edward Aveling.

London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., 1897.

Original red cloth. With folding coloured map. XV,656 pp.

€ 475,00

First edition in this format. – This volume is a reprint of certain letters and articles by Karl Marx (1818-1883), dealing with the Eastern Question as it presented itself in the "fifties," with the particular events that led up to the Crimean War, and with the War itself. The letters and articles appeared in the New York Tribune.

As to the letters which are signed, there has, of course, been no difficulty of identification. As to unsigned letters and leading articles, the exercise of careful investigation and discretion has been necessary.

We have been helped and guided in this task by a collection of extracts from the New York Tribune, made by Hermann Meyer, which were found among the papers of Frederick Engels; by letters from Mr. Dana, the editor of the New York Tribune; by other letters from friends in America; by personal knowledge of facts; and, above all, by the statements of Marx himself. The letters and articles appeared for the first time in the New York Tribune.

# THE EASTERN QUESTION

A Reprint of Letters written 1853-1856 dealing  
with the events of the Crimean War

BY  
KARL MARX

*Edited by*  
ELEANOR MARX AVELING  
AND  
EDWARD AVELING, D.Sc. (Lond.)



London  
SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO. LIM<sup>D</sup>  
PATERNOSTER SQUARE

## 37. MONEY, Edward.

Twelve months with the Bashi-Bazouks.

London, Chapman and Hall, 1857.

Original embossed green cloth, spine lettered in gilt (extremities spine sl. dam.). With 3 lithographed plates, coloured by hand, depicting an offer, an Arab soldier and an Arnaout soldier of the Bashi Bazouks. IV,220; (4) pp.

€ 495,00

First edition; with autograph dedication by the author. - A bashi-bazouk was an irregular soldier of the Ottoman army. They were armed and maintained by the government, but did not receive pay and did not wear uniforms or distinctive badges. They were motivated to fight mostly by expectations of plunder.

The bashi-bazouk were notorious for being brutal and undisciplined, thus giving the term its second, colloquial meaning of "undisciplined bandit" in many languages. Bash-bazouk could be ethnic Turks or from other peoples of the empire such as Circassians, Arabs, Albanians, or Bosniaks. - With fine coloured plates. - (Some marginal wormholes). *Not in the Blackmer or Atabey Collecton.*



An Arab Soldier of the Bashi Bazouks.

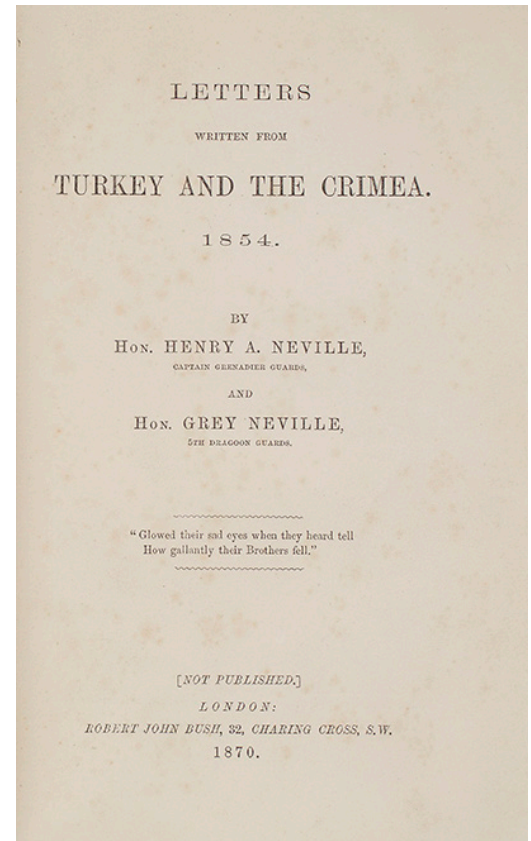
### 38. NEVILLE, Henry A. and Grey NEVILLE.

Letters written from Turkey and the Crimea. 1854.  
London, Robert John Bush, 1870.

Original cloth. (sl. discoloured). 167 pp.

€ 295,00

Privately printed. - With armorial bookplate of Stanley Leighton.





# Naval soldier / artist in the Criman War

## 39. O'REILLY, Montague.

Twelve views in the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

London, Day & Son, 1856.

Small folio. Original cloth-backed printed wrappers, preserved in a fitted cloth box. With a pictorial title and 12 tinted lithographed plates by J. Needham after O'Reilly. With 4 pp. descriptive letterpress.

€ 8.500,00

First edition. - A rare series of views by a British naval officer from the time of the Crimean War, made on the spot, during the period of service of H.S. Retribution in the Black Sea and the Bosphorus.

The Crimean War was principally fought along the shores of the Black Sea and naturally, Sebastopol was of particular interest to the Allies. On January 6, 1854, the HMS Retribution, commanded by Lieutenant Montague O'Reilly (1822-1888) made a reconnaissance visit to the waters just south of the city. O'Reilly was an accomplished artist and found the time to make a detailed sketch of Sebastopol, which he later refined in order to perfect its appearance. Turkish officials in Istanbul, who had never seen the fabled Sebastopol, were highly impressed and arranged for O'Reilly to have a rare personal audience with Ottoman Sultan Abdülmecid I, in order to show him his sketch

The plates depict:

- Sweet waters of Asia (Bosphorus)
- Graveyard (Bosphorus, Turkish)
- Beikos Bay (Bosphorus, Fleet, etc.)
- View of the Bosphorus (from Sultan's Valley)
- Ghelendjik (Coast of Circassia)
- Site of the Treaty of Unkiar-Skelessi (Bosphorus)
- Baltschik Bay, Bulgaria (Declaration of War)
- 333 Monastery of St. George (Crimea)
- Cape Kara-Bournou (Black Cape, Roumelia)

- Kustendjeh (Bulgaria)
- Balaklava Harbour (Crimea)
- Roumili Hissar (the Castle, Bosphorus)

*Atabey Collection 888 (without the printed wrappers); Abbey, Travel, 241; Weber 1168; not in Blackmer Collection.*





Engraved by Messrs. G. & J. S. Smith, London.

Printed and Published by Messrs. G. & J. S. Smith, London.

By Appointment to Her Majesty the Queen.

VIEW OF THE BOSPHORUS  
(from Sultan's Valley.)

# Famous pictorial account of British campaign on the Crimea

## 40. SIMPSON, William.

The seat of war in the East

London, Paul & Dominic Colnaghi & Co., 1855-56.

2 volumes in 1. Large folio. Contemporary half morocco (rebacked with the original spine laid down), a.e.g. With lithographed dedication, 12 + 12 pp of 'Description of the plates', and 81 tinted lithographed plates (including 2 frontispieces) by Day & Son, several with key to names and plates are given on separate leaves.

€ 9.750,00

First edition. – To William Howard Russell (journalist of the Times) and the photographer Roger Fenton was added William Simpson (1823 – 1899), an artist who had been sent out to the Crimea by Colanghi's, the printer publisher. Simpson's job was to produce a series of traditional heroic engravings which, like Fenton's photographs, would be published and offered for general sale to the public. Simpson's work was to be in the best tradition of the Imperial war prints. But with photographs exploding the lie that troops fought in dress uniforms - or for that matter any uniform at all - the war artist would rapidly become a dying breed. (Hannavy 1974; p. 13)

This book is a pictorial account of the campaign in the Crimea, 1855-56 which earned Simpson the name 'Crimean Simpson'. Simpson was commissioned to proceed to Sebastopol, probably as soon as war was declared. 'These plates are indeed an impressive piece of work, not only artistically and technically, but also as pictorial reporting. Simpson must in this way rank as an early war correspondent' (Abbey, Travel, 237). Simpson became a pioneer war artist. Some foxing otherwise fine.

*Cf. Atabey 146; not in Blackmer Collection.*





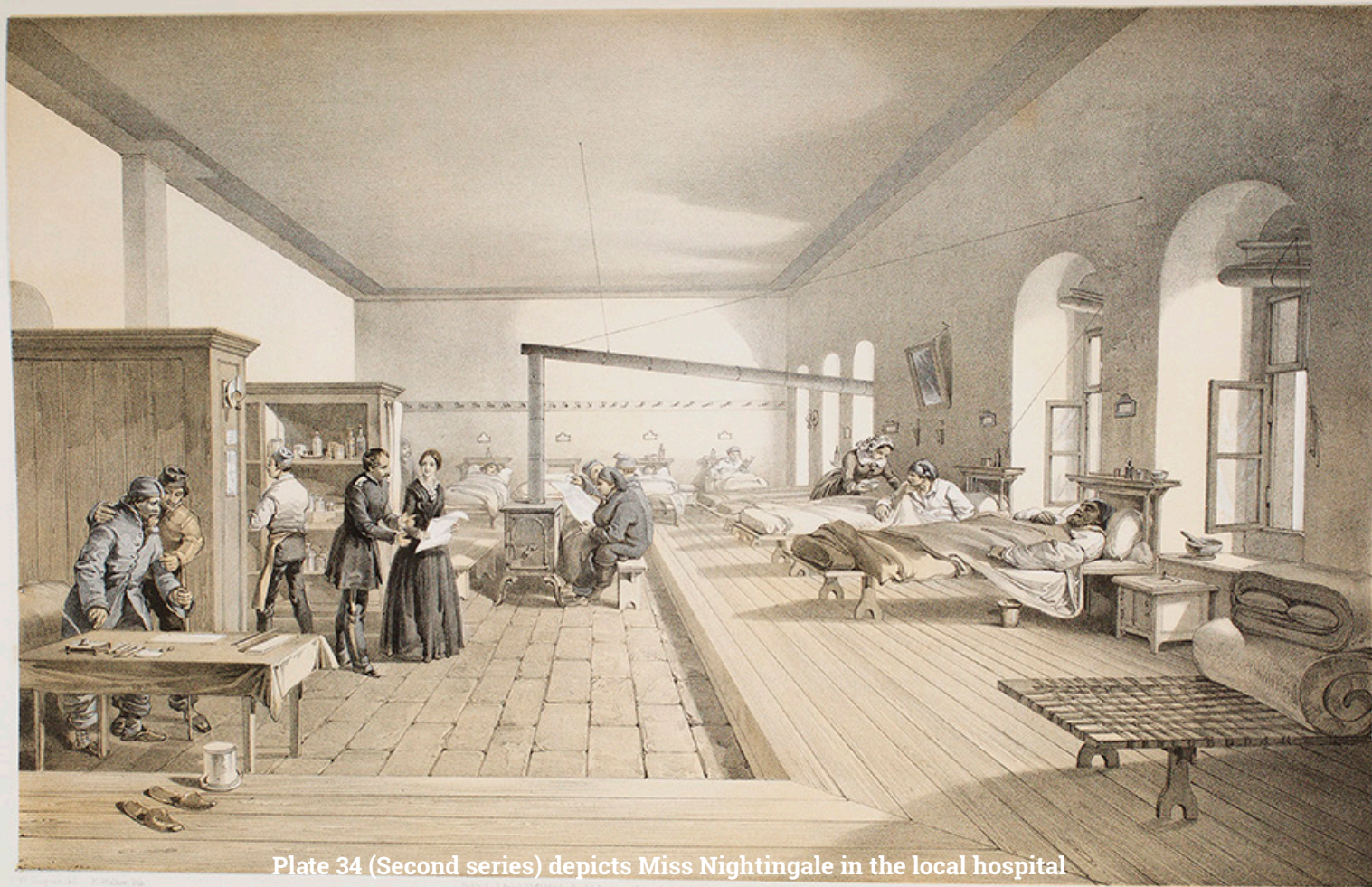


Plate 34 (Second series) depicts Miss Nightingale in the local hospital

Published April 25/1854 by Paul Chapman, Colingale & Co. 12, 13 & 14, Pall Mall East, London. — Publications to Her Majesty

Long & Co., Ltd. to the Queen

ONE OF THE WARDS OF THE HOSPITAL AT SCUTARI.

## 41. OLIPHANT, Laurence.

The Russian shores of the Black Sea in the autumn of 1852 with a voyage down the Volga, and a tour through the country of the Don Cossacks. 3rd edition - revised and enlarged.

Edinburgh, W. Blackwood and Sons, 1854.

Contemporary half calf, spine gilt. With tinted lithographed frontispiece, 2 maps (1 folding), and 33 wood-engravings. XIV,380 pp.

€ 295,00

First published in 1853, with blind stamp and bookplate of the Paterson Library, Westfield, depicting Hannah and George Paterson. –

Laurence Oliphant (1829-1888) was a British author, traveler, diplomat, and mystic. Best known for his 1870 satirical novel "Piccadilly," he spent a decade in later life under the influence of the spiritualist prophet Thomas Lake Harris. Oliphant was Member of Parliament for Stirling Burghs.

Oliphant was acting as a correspondent of the Times during the Russian - Ottoman war. He travelled in the Crimea with Oswald Smith shortly before the outbreak of the Crimean War, and his overview of the region also includes details of his visit to Nizhniy Novgorod and other Russian cities, including Sevastapol, which Oliphant and Smith entered in disguise, in order to map its fortifications. Oliphant's biographer, A. Taylor, identifies him as a British Secret Agent and it is in this role he finds his way. The approach of the Crimean War ensured the work's popularity, a fourth edition was published in 1854. - An informative account of the journey.  
*Abbey, Travel, 233; Cat. Russica 0328.*





## 42. SKENE, James Henry

The Danubian Principalities, the Frontier Lands of the Christian and the Turk.  
Richard Bentley, London 1854.

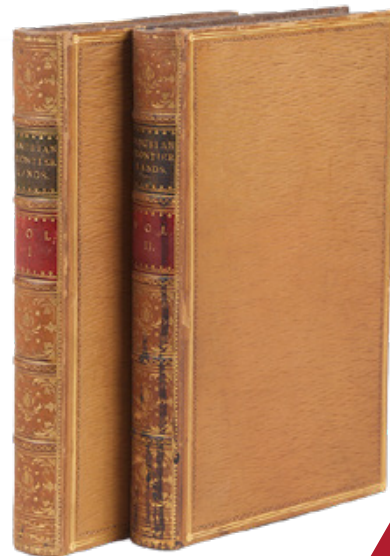
2 volumes. Contemporary straight grained calf, gilt fillets round sides, spines richly gilt with red and green morocco labels. With steelengraved view of Jassy (sl. foxed) and folding map. VIII,423; 421 pp.

**€ 450,00**

Second or third edition, first published in 1853. James Henry Skene (1812-1886) was a Scottish diplomat and traveler. After serving some years in the army he sold his commission and became attached to the service of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, English Ambassador at Constantinople after serving with him in the Crimean War.

He was appointed Consul-General at Aleppo, in Syria in 1855 and served there until about 1880. The travels described in this work were made in 1850-1851 and include impressions of Croatia, Slavonia, Bosnia, Hungary, Wallachia, Moldavia, Serbia and Bulgaria. - A fine copy.

*Atabey Collection 1141 (note); Weber 496; not in Blackmer.*



### 43. SLADE, Adolphus.

Turkey and the Crimean War: A narrative of historical events.  
London, Smith, Elder and Co., 1867.

Original cloth boards, spine modern half calf gilt. XXIII,502; (4) pp.

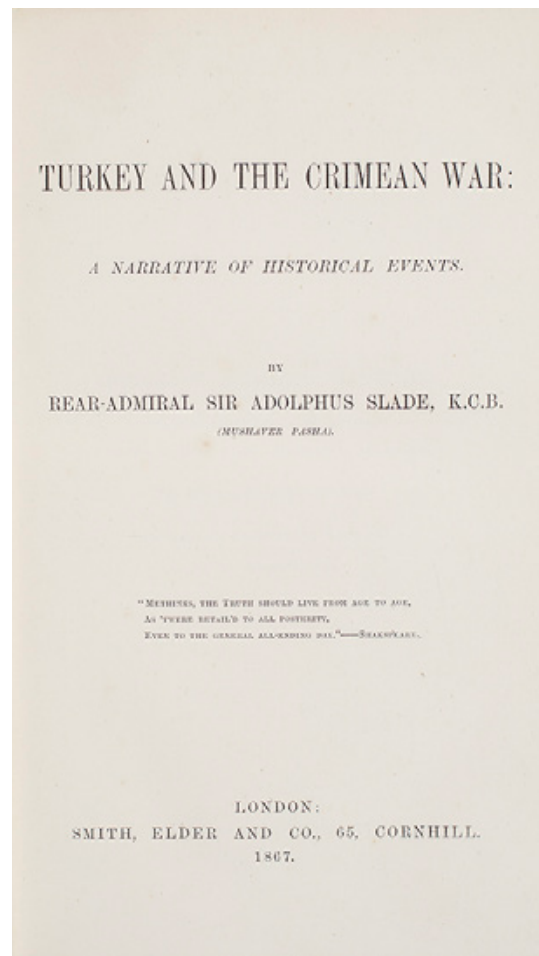
€ 295,00

First edition. - Slade's naval career spanned over 40 years, most of it concerned with the Levant. He was present at the battle of Navarino in 1827, and travelled from 1828 to 1831 extensively on both sides of the Bosphorus. He reached Constantinople in 1829, where he became friendly with the Capitan Pasha, head of the Ottoman navy, who invited him on a tour to the Black Sea. The Ottomans were then at war with Russia (1828-9). From 1834 to 1836 he was attached to the British squadron in the Mediterranean. In 1849 he was seconded to the Porte for service with the Ottoman fleet. He retained his rank in the British navy, but entered the Ottoman service under the name Mushaver Pasha. He was administrative head of the Ottoman fleet until 1866, when he returned to England as a rear-Admiral.

Slade, who spoke perfect Turkish and at the time of the Crimean war entered the Sultan's service as Naval Adviser, certainly had unsurpassed opportunities of studying Ottoman affairs. He strongly criticised the reform movement, but did so because he considered that it had destroyed much that should have been preserved. Slade's judgements are extremely interesting and original, and his books are among the most important English contributions to a study of the period. (Bowen 1945 / p. 36 + 37)

He was a confirmed Turcophile and wrote several books based on his experiences in the Levant. (Blackmer p. 327). Professional contacts and high rank gave him inside information not normally available to others.

*Blackmer Collection 1549 (note); not in Atabey Collection.*



## 44. UBICINI, (Jean Henri Abdolonyme).

Letters on Turkey: an account of the religious, political, social, and commercial condition of the Ottoman empire; the reformed institutions, army, navy, etc. Translated from the French by Lady Easthope.

London, John Murray, 1856.

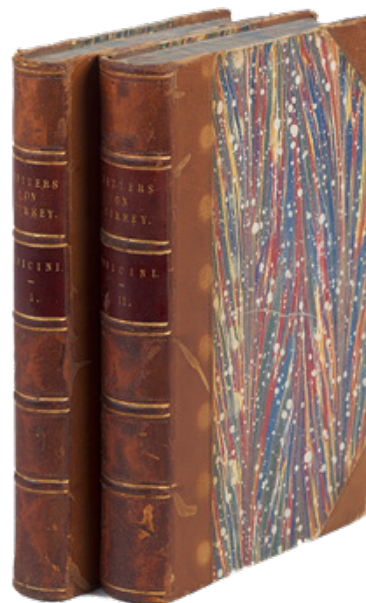
2 volumes. Contemporary half calf, spines with labels. VII,358; XXVI,450 pp.

**€ 695,00**

First English edition; first published in Paris in 1853-1854 as *Lettres sur la Turki*. - These letters first appeared in successive issues of the *Moniteur Universel* in 1850. Ubicini travelled in Greece and Turkey in 1846. He found himself at Bucharest during the insurrection of 1848 and took an active part as secretary of the provisional government.

Vapereau describes him as 'publiciste français', in practice he wrote a great deal on the Ottoman empire' (Blackmer p. 357). He also produced *La Question d'Orient* (1854) and *Etat present de l'Empire Ottomane* (1876)- With stamps of the Parliamentary Library of N S. Wales on title-pages; some foxing).

*Blackmer Collection 1692 (note), not in the Atabey collection*



## 45. WINDHAM, Charles Ash.

The Crimean Diary and letters of Lieut.-General Sir Charles Ash Windham, with observations upon his services during the Indian mutiny and an introduction by Sir William Howard Russell. The whole edited by Major Hugh Pearse.  
London, Kegan Paul, Trench, Trübner & Co., 1897.

Original decorated cloth (spine faded). With engraved portrait. X,272 pp.

**€ 95,00**

First edition. - Sir Charles Ash Windham (1810 - 1870) was a British Army officer and Liberal Party politician. Promoted colonel on 20 June 1854, Windham was assistant quartermaster-general of the 4th Division in Crimea and was present, but saw little action, at the battles of Alma River, Balaklava, and Inkerman.

He was outspoken in his criticism of laggard British military leadership in the Crimea. Given command of the assault on the Great Redan at Sevastopol on 8 Sept. 1855, he personally rode back to ask for reinforcements after suffering heavy losses, but a retreat had been ordered. He was criticized by soldiers for his conduct but made a popular hero by William Howard Russell, correspondent of the Times, for having "saved the honour of the army."

With preface by Charles Windham jr. and an introductory chapter by W.H. Russell, famous for his reports on The Crimean War for Times Newspaper.



## 46. YOUNG, Marianne

Our camp in Turkey, and the way to it.  
London, Richard Bentley, 1854.

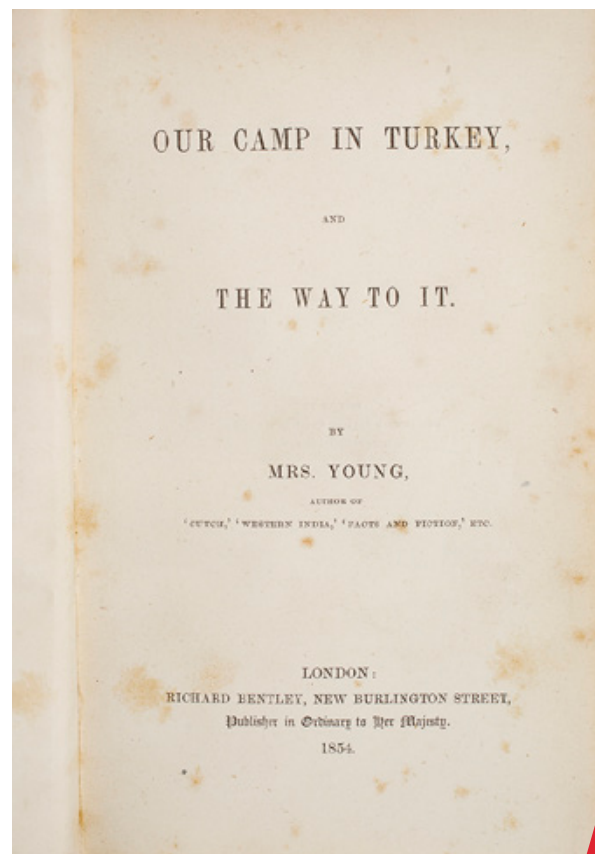
Contemporary half calf, with red morocco title-label. VIII,313 pp.

€ 350,00

First edition. - Marianne Postans (1811-1897) married Lieutenant Thomas Postans, an officer in the army of the East India Company. After his death she married in 1848 William Henry Young, an army surgeon. In 1854 she travelled to Turkey.

Her book was published under her second married name. Her book is engaging: she clearly was a woman of determination and forceful character, with views which cannot always have endeared her to the Establishment, but which are elegantly conveyed (Theakstone p. 218-219). 'An interesting work' (Blackmer p. 392).

Robinson, *Wayward women*, p. 220-221; Tuson, *Western women travelling East 1716-1916*, p. 142;  
*Not in the Atabey Collection.*





## 10th Ottoman - Russian war: 1877 - 1878

A conflict between the Ottomans and an Eastern Orthodox coalition led by Russia. Fought in the Balkans and in the Caucasus, it originated in emerging 19th-century nationalism. After Bulgarian territories was 'liberated' by the Russian Army they continued to move towards Constantinople.

The British sent battleships to intimidate Russia and eventually they entered into a settlement under the Treaty of San Stefano on March 1878. The Ottomans recognized the independence of Romania, Serbia, Montenegro, and the autonomy of Bulgaria. In the Caucasus Armenians looked towards Russia to free them from Ottoman rule. The Russians were keen to mobilize Armenian patriotism. Many of the commanders they employed in the Caucasus were of Armenian descent. They made large territorial gains, but the Treaty of San Stefano did not grant Russia western Armenia. Great Britain and Austria pressed for a revision of the treaty. At the Congress of Berlin Russia was forced to give up all its Armenian gains except the regions of Kars and Ardahan..

*Reference:*

*JELAVICH, C. & B. JELAVICH Russia in the East, 1876-1880. E.J. Brill. Leiden, 1959.*

*YAVUZ, M. Hakan & Peter Sluglett War and diplomacy: the Russo - Turkish war of 1877 - 1878 and the Treaty of Berlin  
Utah Press 2011*

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| I<br>1676<br>-<br>1681 | II<br>1686<br>-<br>1700 | III<br>1710<br>-<br>1711 | IV<br>1735<br>-<br>1739 | V<br>1768<br>-<br>1774 | VI<br>1787<br>-<br>1792 | VII<br>1806<br>-<br>1812 | VIII<br>1828<br>-<br>1829 | IX<br>1853<br>-<br>1856 | X<br>1877<br>-<br>1878 | XI<br>1914<br>-<br>1918 |
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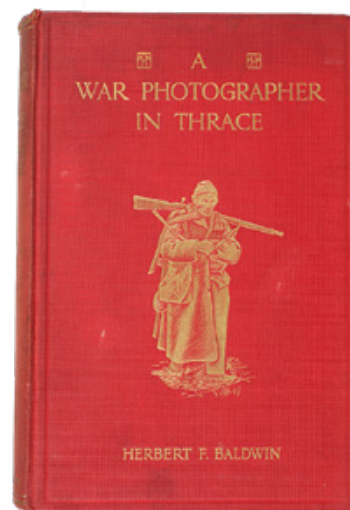
## 47. BALDWIN, Herbert F

A war photographer in Thrace. An account of personal experiences during the Turco-Balkan war, 1912.  
London, Leipsic, T. Fisher Unwin, (1913).

Original decorated red cloth gilt (spine sl. discoloured). With 36 illustrations from photographs by the author. 312 pp.

**€ 95,00**

First edition. - 'I went to Turkey as a correspondent belonging to the 'new arm' of journalism: as a Press photographer charged with the mission of picturing, mainly with the camera, but to some extent with the pen as well, some of the leading features of the campaign; and I have written here in that same capacity, because I have thought there may be many readers of the illustrated Press and others interested to learn something of the condition under which a correspondent who aims at securing a pictorial record of modern warfare has to work' (Preface).



## 48. BROCKETT, Linus P. and Porter C. BLISS

The conquest of Turkey or the Decline and fall of the Ottoman Empire 1877- 1878. A complete history of the late war between Russia and Turkey, including the causes of the war ... Graphic descriptions of the two empires ... etc., etc. To which is added biographical sketches of the leading actors in this great drama. Prepared, with great care, from the most authentic and official sources. Philadelphia, Hubbard Bros Pub. 1878.

Original decorated cloth (soiled). With folding coloured map and 82 woodengraved illustrations. 768 pp.

**€ 100,00**

First edition. - Sir Charles Ash Windham (1810 - 1870) was a British Army officer and Liberal Party politician. Promoted colonel on 20 June 1854, Windham was assistant quartermaster-general of the 4th Division in Crimea and was present, but saw little action, at the battles of Alma River, Balaklava, and Inkerman.

He was outspoken in his criticism of laggard British military leadership in the Crimea. Given command of the assault on the Great Redan at Sevastopol on 8 Sept. 1855, he personally rode back to ask for reinforcements after suffering heavy losses, but a retreat had been ordered. He was criticized by soldiers for his conduct but made a popular hero by William Howard Russell, correspondent of the Times, for having "saved the honour of the army.

With preface by Charles Windham jr. and an introductory chapter by W.H. Russell, famous for his reports on The Crimean War for Times Newspaper.  
*Blackmer Collection 210; not in Weber*



TURKOMAN GIRL.

## 49. BURNABY, Frederic Gustavus

On horseback through Asia Minor

London, Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Riverston, 1877.

2 volumes. Original pictorial green cloth. With mounted photographic frontispiece and 3 large folding maps. XXII,352; 24; XX,399 pp.

€ 1.275,00

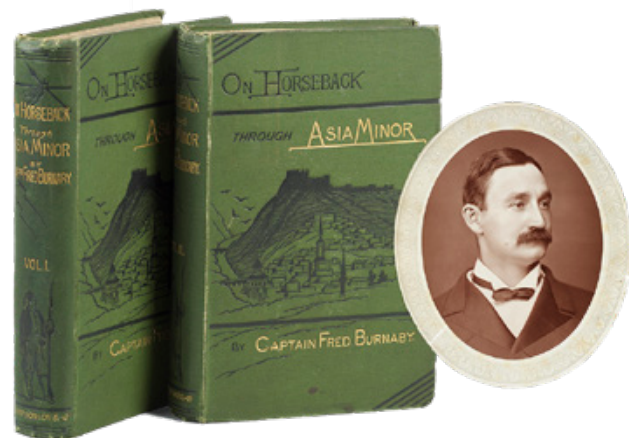
First edition - Frederic Gustavus Burnaby (1842 – 1885) was an adventurer and traveller, who had successfully penetrated Russian controlled central Asia in 1875. This is a description of a five month-long journey in Asia Minor from November 1876 till march 1877, which is particularly interesting in the view of the Russo – Turkish war of 1877 – 1878 in which Burnaby commanded a Turkish brigade. One appendix relates to the invasion of Circassia by the Russians. He was killed during the Karthoum relief expedition. (Blackmer 244)

Burnaby was an extraordinary traveller and soldier. Having a knack for languages, he mastered French, German and Italian and spoke Russian, Turkish and Arabic tolerable well. After a trip to the Sudan, Burnaby travelled on horseback to Khiva in Central Russia, simply because the Russian Government had forbidden Europeans to enter the region. A Ride to Khiva (1877) became an instant success. Burnaby duplicated his feat by a ride across Asia Minor in the winter of 1876 – 77, occasioned by his determination to see for himself how the Porte treated its subjects. He could be quite critical of the tales of massacres, torture and imprisonments with which the Greeks and Armenians filled his ears. In the course of five months Burnaby travelled over two thousand miles in Turkey. When *On horseback through Asia Minor* appeared in 1877, it went through seven editions. . - A nice set of a classic travel narrative.

*Blackmer Collection 244; not in the Atabey Collection and Weber.*

*Reference:*

ALEXANDER, M. *The Tyre Blue. The life and adventures of colonel Fred Burnaby, 1842-85.* London, 1957



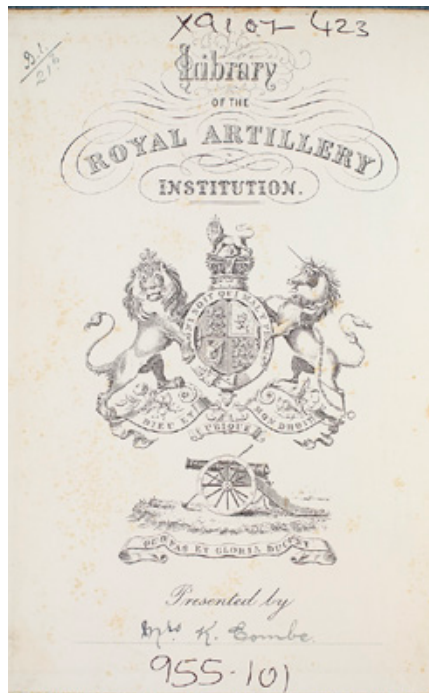
## 50. CAMPBELL, George John Douglas, Duke of Argyll.

Our responsibilities for Turkey. Facts and memories of forty years.  
London, John Murray, 1896.

Original cloth (sl. soiled). 10,166 pp.

**€ 75,00**

First edition; with armorial bookplate of the Library of the Royal Artillery Institution. -  
Dealing with the Armenians and the Armenian massacres of 1894-1896.





## 51. CUNYNGHAME, Arthur Thurlow

Travels in Eastern Caucasus, on the Caspian and Black seas, especially in Daghestan and the frontiers of Persia and Turkey, during the summer of 1871.

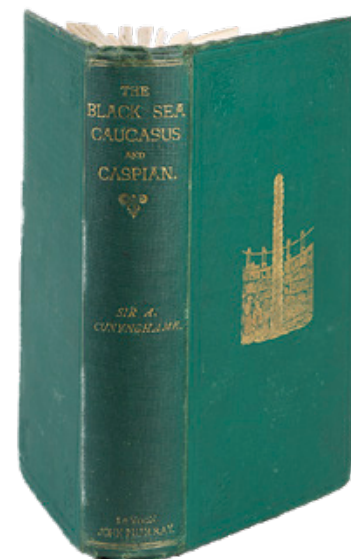
London, John Murray 1872.

Original green cloth gilt, gilt vignette to upper cover, spine lettered in gilt. With woodengraved plates and illustrations and 2 folding maps. XVI, 367; (12) pp.

€ 725,00

British lord and his son record a sympathetic visit, July-September, to the Black Sea fortifications." (Nerhood) The author had been aide-de-camp to Lord Saltoun in China in 1841-42, and subsequently served with great distinction in the Crimean War. Cunynghame's tour of the Crimea contains personal reminiscences of the war. An account of travels in the summer of 1871 by the author, on leave from the army, and his son, whose drawings illustrate the book. - An excellent copy.

*Ghani p.86; Miansarof 3232; Nerhood 303.*



## 52. DAILEY NEWS.

The War correspondence of 1877 with a connecting narrative; forming a continuous history of the War between Russia and Turkey. Including letters of Mr. Archibald Forbes, Mr. J.A. Macgahan and many other correspondents in Europe and Asia. 2nd edition containing a full description of the taking of Kars.

London, Macmillan and Co., 1878.

Original red cloth (sl. rubbed, spine ends sl. damaged). XVI,643 pp.

€ 125,00

With the bookplate and stamp of Girton College. - Of the letters 'may be said, that they were welcomed by the public as affording the earliest, fullest, and most specific information at critical moments of the campaign, and if it should further be found that these same letters, hastily written in the bivouac, on the field of victory, or in some hovel on the line of retreat, have at the same time the merit of being among the most vivid and truthful pictures of war that have at any time been offered to the public, the popularity they have attained would be accounted for (Preface).



## 53. DAILEY NEWS.

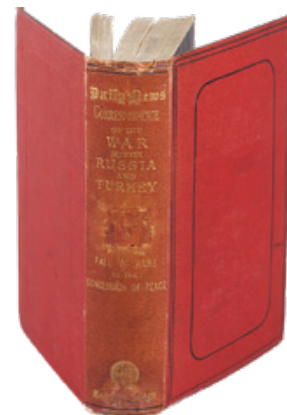
The War correspondence of 1877-8 continues from the fall of Kars to the signature of the preliminaries of peace; with a connecting narrative forming a continuous history of the War between Russia and Turkey.

London, Macmillan and Co., 1878.

Original red cloth (sl. rubbed, spine ends sl. damaged). XVI,599 pp.

€ 125,00

With the bookplate and stamp of Girton College. - 'The collection, which now forms a complete history of the war, comprises the correspondence of Archibald Forbes, J.A. MacGahan, F.D. Millet, E. Pears, E. O'Donovan, J.H. Skinner, V. Julius, and other correspondents - in all seventeen in number - to each of those letters a conventional sign has been affixed' (Preface).



## 54. DREW GAY, J.

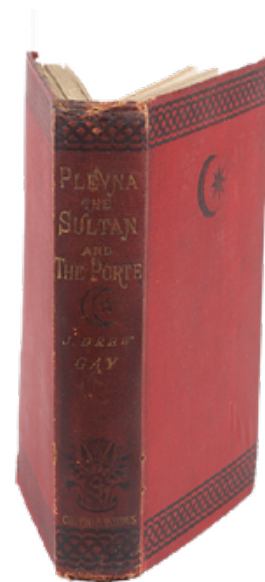
Plevna, the Sultan and the Porte; reminiscences of the war in Turkey  
London, Chatto and Windus, 1878.

Original red cloth (sl. soiled). VI,(1),298; 40 pp.

**€ 495,00**

First edition. - With the bookplate of Sefik E. Atabey. - 'During my stay in Turkey as Special Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, it was my high privilege to have unusual facilities for obtaining information respecting what inspired within the Palace, the Seraskierate, and the Porte.

It was, moreover, my fortune to be present at the heavy fighting which, early in September 1877, took place at Plevna. What I heard at Constantinople, and what I witnessed on the memorable battlefields where Osman Pasha and his gallant army gained for themselves and their country undying renown, I have transcribed, and to my observations appended sundry notes respecting the present condition and what I take to be the needs of Turkey in the future' (Preface). - Rare.  
*Not in the Blackmer Collection.*



## 55. GOSSIP, Robert.

Turkey and Russia, their races, history, and wars. Embracing a graphic account of the Great Crimean War and of the Russo-Turkish War.  
Edinburgh, Thomas C. Jack, 1879.

4to. Original pictorial blue cloth gilt, spine later half blue morocco gilt, a.e.g..  
With 2 folding coloured maps of Turkey and Russia and 26 tinted lithographed plates. XII,798 pp.

**€ 275,00**

First edition. - From the contents: Foundation of the Ottoman Empire, The earliest conflict with Russia, The rise of Russia, Alliance and enmity, The wars of Catherine the Great and the Napoleonic period, The Crimean war, A twenty years' interregnum, The Russo - Ottoman war.



## 56. (THE) GRAPHIC

The Eastern Question - The war in the East.  
London, 1876.

Modern cloth. More than 200 wood engravings on 73 leaves (3 double-page).  
Each leaf ca. 30 x 39 cm (including margins).

€ 375,00

Odd illustrations from: The Graphic. An illustrated weekly newspaper. 1876. - The fine engravings, 'sketched by our special artist' depict scenes of the war in the Balkan between the 'League of the three emperors' (Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia) and other countries in the Balkan against the Ottoman Empire.





## 57. GREENE, Frances Vinton.

The Russian army and its campaigns in Turkey in 1877 - 1878.

New York, D. Appleton & Co 1879.

2 volumes. Large 8vo,. Original green cloth. With three plates (two folding), illustrations, and an atlas, with 26 maps, plans and plates (some double page). XIV,(2), 459 pp.

**€ 1.250,00**

First edition. - An English text edition and the companion atlas volume, published by D. Appleton in New York in 1879. First-hand accounts, as well as those written and previously published by various Russian officers and commanders. The atlas volume offers maps of the battles, as well as illustrations of fortifications used by both Russian and Ottoman forces.

An account of the Russo - Ottoman war, including a description of the Russian army, narratives of the campaigns in Bulgaria and Armenia, and a discussion of the defense and attack of fortified positions. The author, appointed US military attaché in Moscou in 1877, accompanied the Russian army headquarters during the Russo - Ottoman war, observing several engagements, including those at Shipka Pass, Plevna, and Philippopolis (now Plovdiv). He received two Russian decorations for bravery at Philippopolis.



## 58. HOZIER, Henry Montague.

The Russo-Turkish war: including an account of the rise and decline of the Ottoman power, and the history of the Eastern question.

London, William Mackenzie, (1877-79).

2 volumes in 5. 4to. Original pictorial red cloth. With 8 maps (6 folding, 2 coloured), 9 steelengraved plates and 15 steelengraved portraits. 2,954,(5) pp.

€ 550,00

Rare edition in 5 volumes. - 'This is a comprehensive study of the Russo - Ottoman war of 1877-78. The plates include maps, views of the principal battle sites, and portraits of the Ottoman and Russian military and political leaders' (Blackmer p. 178). - A fine set.

*Atabey Collection 597; Blackmer Collection 841.*



## 59. HOZIER, Henry Montague.

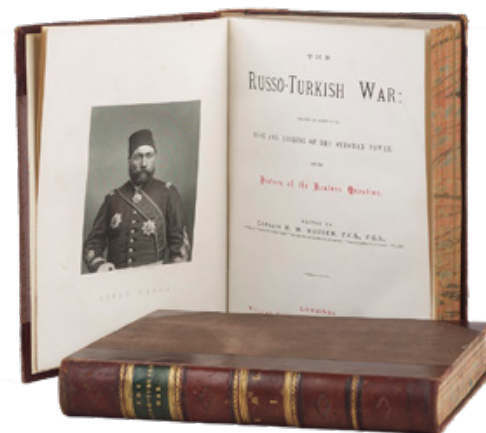
The Russo-Turkish war: including an account of the rise and decline of the Ottoman power, and the history of the Eastern question.

London, William Mackenzie, (1877-79).

2 volumes. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt with green title-labels. With 8 maps (6 folding, 2 coloured), 9 steelengraved plates and 15 steelengraved portraits. II,954 pp.

€ 450,00

With the bookplate and stamp of Girton College. - 'The collection, which now forms a complete history of the war, comprises the correspondence of Archibald Forbes, J.A. MacGahan, F.D. Millet, E. Pears, E. O'Donovan, J.H. Skinner, V. Julius, and other correspondents - in all seventeen in number - to each of those letters a conventional sign has been affixed' (Preface).



## 60. OLLIER, Edmund.

Illustrated history of the Russo - Turkish war, including a historical sketch of the Russian and Ottoman Empires. London, Paris, New York, Cassell Petter & Galpin, (1878).

2 volumes in 1. Contemporary half red morocco, with black title-labels on spine. With numerous woodengravings. XVI,576; XVI,583 pp.

€ 200,00

Volume I: From the commencement of the war to the fall of Plevna. Including an historical sketch of the Russian and Ottoman empires. Volume II: From December, 1878, to the ratification of peace. Including a history of Cyprus, and of the Afghan war. - Fine illustrated history



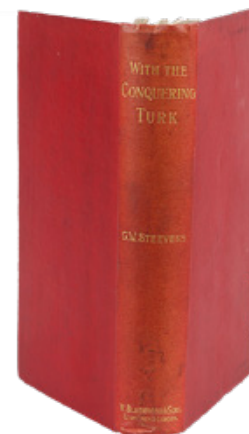
## 61. STEEVENS, George Warrington.

With the conquering Turk. Confessions of a Bashi-Bazouk. Edinburgh, London, William Blackwood and Sons, 1897.

Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With 4 folding coloured maps. VI,315/32 pp.

€ 295,00

With autograph dedication by Bertha Steevens, 'in memory of the author'. George Warrington Steevens (1869 -1900) was a British journalist and writer. He was the most famous war correspondent of his time and was present during the Greco - Ottoman war of 1897. - A fine copy.



## 62. THIELMAN, Max von

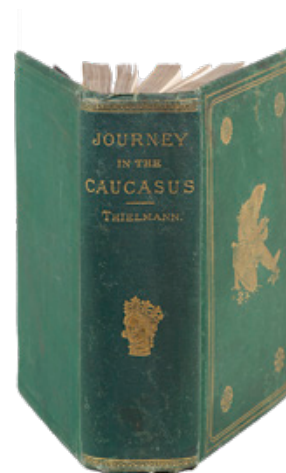
Journey in the Caucasus, Persia and Turkey in Asia. Translated by Charles Heneage  
London, John Murray, 1875.

2 volumes in 1. Original green pictorial cloth gilt, a.e.g. With folding map and 14 woodengraved plates.  
XV,308; X,302 pp.

€ 675,00

First English edition; first published in Leipzig in 1875 *Streifzüge im Kaukasus, in Persien und in der asiatischen Türkei*. - An account of a journey undertaken in 1872-73. Max Franz Guido Freiherr von Thielmann (1846 - 1829) was Political Secretary to the German Embassy in St. Petersburg, Kopenhagen, Bern, Washington D.C., Brussel, Paris and Konstantinopel.

*Weber I,730; Ghani p.386.*



## 63. TURCO-RUSSIAN WAR.

Historical narrative of the Turko-Russian war. A history of the war commenced in april 1877, between Russia and Turkey; preceded by a summary of the events which led up to the outbreak of hostilities, including the Servian and Montenegrin campaigns of 1876.

London, Adma & Co., (1886).

2 volumes. 4to. Contemporary half black morocco, spines richly gilt with red morocco title-labels. With chromo-lithographed title-page, 15 chromo-lithographed portraits and 31 chromo-lithographed plates and views, all finished with gum arabic. IV,480; 472 pp.

€ 600,00

Narrative of Russo - Ottoman War, 1877-1878 and Serbo-Ottoman War, 1876. The fine coloured plates depict i.a. Constantinople, the Danube, Matchin, Kizila, Kars, Plevna, Erzeroum, Kustendjie, the Bosphorus, Belgrade and San Stefano. - A fine set.



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in the long 19th century and the influence  
on the Crimean region**

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