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**[FIRST PRINTED MAP OF THE AMERICA(S) IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD]**

1-) KIRIMLI AHMED (AHMAD AL-QIRIMÎ) or / and GALATALI MIGIRDIÇ (MIGIRDICH FROM GALATA), (Map makers). Sekl-i Amerika. [i.e. The form of America]. Prep. by Katib Çelebi. Published by Ibrahim Müteferrika.

-- USD 7500

Müteferrika Printing House., Kostantiniyye [Constantinople - Istanbul], [10 Mukharram 1145 AH] = July 3, 1732. Original hand-colored copperplate map. (31x22 cm) -Printed size: 22x15,5 cm-. In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters).

First printed map of America(s) in the Islamic world, taken from the 11th Turkish incunabula titled "Cihannuma" [i.e. View of the World], printed in 1732, as the 22nd (of 40) map in the book. Extremely rare hand-colored copperplate engraved map. One of 500 copies.

This historically significant and very attractive map was printed on European paper and hand-colored uniquely, like every map in each copy of the book. It shows North, Central, and South Americas with Northern and Southern Poles all in red borders, through the latitudes, longitudes, Equator and tropics, with degrees in Arabic numerical system. Also, Kuba [i.e. Cuba], Riko [i.e. Puerto Rico], Espanyole [i.e. modern-day Haiti - Dominican Republic] are drawn together with several anonymous islands in the Antilles. Pacific and Atlantic Oceans surrounding the Americas are colored in golden-green. Some big rivers like the Amazon, Mississippi were drawn on the map, and the mountain ranges of California and its north are depicted in dark green. Other toponyms in the map: Terre novo [i.e. Terra Nova], Bahr-i Muhit-i Kanada [i.e. Canadian Sea], Britanya-i Cedîd [i.e. New Britain], Françe-i Cedîd [i.e. New France], Memâlik-i Kaliforniya [i.e. The land of California], Meksika [i.e. Mexico], Bahr-i Muhît-i Espanya [i.e. The Spanish Sea], Bahr-i Muhit-i Peru [i.e. Grau's Sea], Memleket-i Berezilya [i.e. The land of Brazil], Memâlik-i Yeraguy [i.e. The land of Uruguay], Macellan Bogazi [i.e. The Strait of Magellan], etc.



There are three different names of cartographers on the 19 maps in Cihannuma, and the rest (21 maps) are not signed. Although this map is one of the anonymous ones, sources suggest either one of them or both Kirimli Ahmed and Galatali Migirdiç are the cartographer(s) who drew this map. Sources agree that Ibrahim Müteferrika (the founder of the first printing house in the Islamic world) himself is Tophaneli Ibrahim [i.e. Ibrahim from Tophane] who is mentioned as the third cartographer in the book.

#### ABOUT THE BOOK OF "CIHANNUMA":

The Cihânnümâ, or Jihannuma is the 11th Turkish incunabula and the state-of-the-art summary of the Ottoman geographical knowledge at that age. That's because the author relied heavily, for the very first time, on European sources such as Mercator's, Ortelius', and Cluverius' atlases. The first part of the work is dedicated to overall geography and hydrography. The second to the political geography, road network, and hydrography of the continents, including America and Australia. This book is a significant breakthrough in geography in Ottoman Turkey, printed in 1732 [Mukharram 10, 1145 AH], in 500 copies, by Ibrahim Müteferrika based on Ottoman scholar and geographer Katip Çelebi's 17th-century manuscript. Cihannüma has 13 charts and 27 maps.

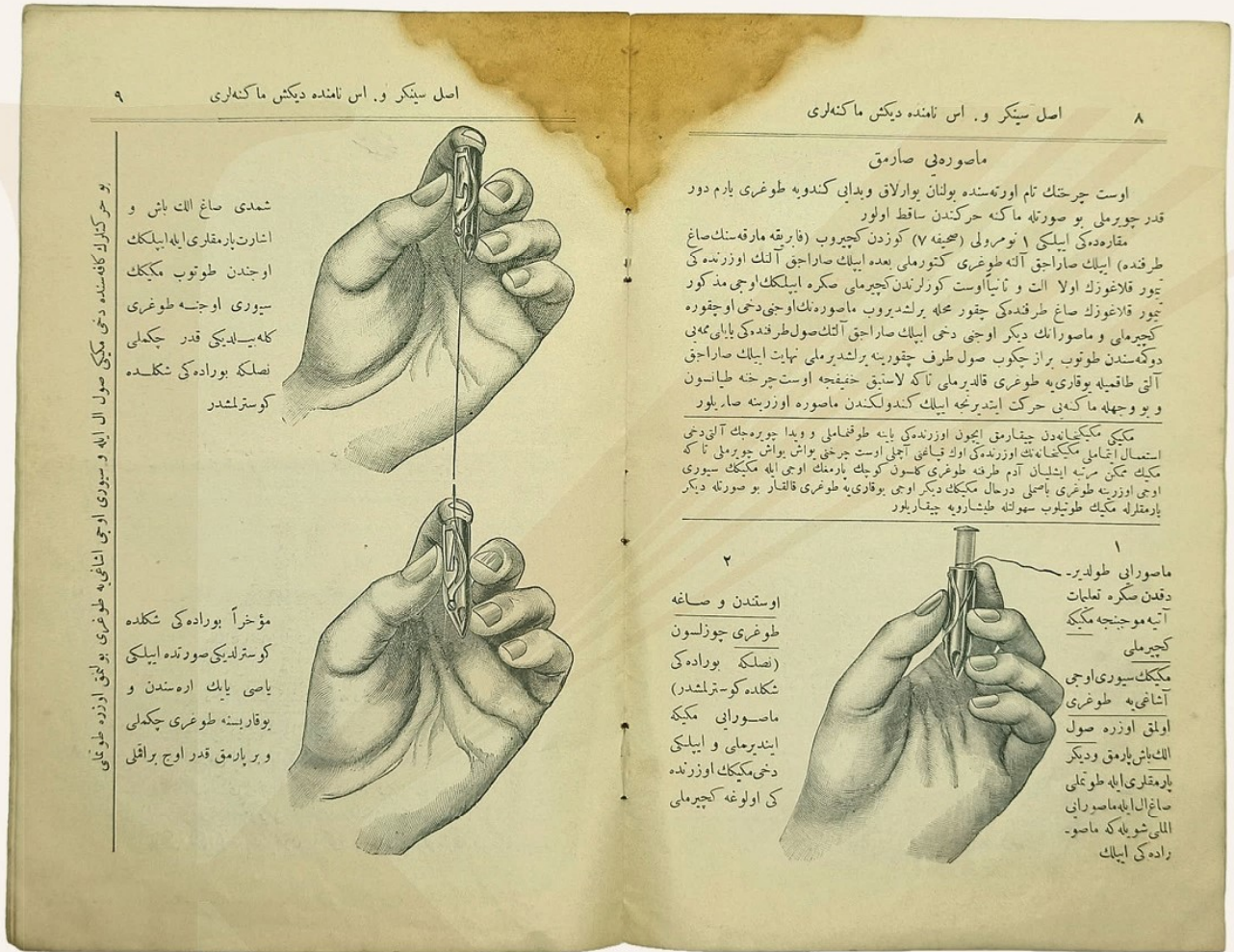
#### ABOUT THE AUTHOR:

Kâtib [Kâtip] Çelebi [known as "Hajji Khalifa" in the western world] (1609-1657) was an Ottoman-Turkish polymath, geographer, scholar, encyclopedist, and leading author of the 17th-century Ottoman Empire. He taught medicine, geography, astrolabe, geometry, logic, arithmetic, and astronomy in the 17th-century Ottoman madrasahs.

#### ABOUT THE FIRST PRINTING HOUSE IN THE ISLAMIC WORLD:

Printing was Hungarian-born Müteferrika's main contribution not only to the Ottoman Empire but also to Islamic culture. He was the first person to run a state-sponsored printing press in an Islamic country to print books in the Arabic script for the Turkish-speaking audience. His printing house was established in Istanbul in 1138/1726 and was officially recognized a year later, permitted to print secular texts only. Ibrahim Müteferrika (1674-1745) printed four separate maps between 1131-1141/1719-1729 and seventeen books. The Basma Khâne [i.e. The Printing House] laid the foundations for the development of moveable type printing presses in other Muslim countries.

(Sources: Yazmadan basmaya: Müteferrika, Mühendishane, Üsküdar.; Library of Hungarian Academy of Sciences online.; The University of Chicago Library).



[FIRST SINGER BROCHURE FOR THE OTTOMAN MARKET]

2-) [SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY]. New York'daki Singer Kumpanyasinin V. S. Vaybireting Shatil tesmiye... [i.e. Instructions for using the Singer of New York titled V. S. for the Ottoman market]. --- USD 350

C. Naydlingen / Singer - Matbaa-yi A. Zellich Mahdumlari [i.e. A. Zellich and Sons Printing House]., Istanbul, 1882. Original illustrated wrappers. Roy. 8vo. (24 x 16 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters, pre-1928). 24 p., [24] unnumbered b/w engraved ill. Heavily stains on top of the pages, a trace of folding. Overall a good copy.

First and Only Edition of this extremely rare first user guide for the Ottoman market for a sewing machine manufactured by the Singer Company.

This richly illustrated user guide in Ottoman Turkish, printed for "28 K" model (manufactured in 1882) of Singer sewing machines includes numerous diagrams showing the parts of the machine and threading the needle, sewing techniques, using the belt wheel and foot pedal, measuring techniques, the thickness of needles and threads, and how to detect and avoid counterfeits of the brand.

In Ottoman Empire, Singer sewing machines were initially started to be offered for sale in Constantinople and Smyrna (today's Istanbul and Izmir) in the 1880s, soon after Isaac Merritt Singer & Company was incorporated with Edward B. Clark, Attorney-at-law from New York in 1851. The company opened its first dealer/dealership in the last period of the Imperial Ottoman at Cadde-i Kebîr [i.e. Istiklâl Street] in Pera, and became the first foreign company to open a dealer/dealership and issue an invoice in Turkey. As the first company to use the "direct marketing" method, Singer went to mountain villages in Turkey, together with its salespersons, instructors, and technicians, who were in charge of showing and informing people on how to use Singer sewing machines, for many years. Singer was the first company to prepare user's guides, to provide extensive service, to initiate the practice of "Guarantee Coupon", to deliver training on sewing - embroidery, and to introduce gas stoves and ovens to Turkish people. In addition, Schneidertempel (Tailors Synagogue), which was founded in 1894 by Mayer Schönman, who was the tailor of Sultan Abdulhamid II in the Ottoman palace, and the head of the tailor's guild at that time, broke the monopoly of male tailors in the Ottoman Empire and led the way for every woman to do sewing at home. At the beginning of the 20th century, free sewing courses for women started to be organized by Singer in Turkey. Furthermore, Singer played a role in the history of all leading garment-industry brands of Turkey. (Source: Official Singer Website - History).

#### ABOUT ZELICH PRINTING HOUSE:

Antonio Zelic (Zellich) of Brela was one of many Dalmatians who left his homeland in pursuit of a better life during the 19th century. However, instead of going west, he set out toward the East, to the Ottoman imperial capital - Istanbul. Upon arrival in the city on the Bosphorus, Zelic found employment at the first lithographic print house founded by Henri

Cayol in the Ottoman Empire. In 1869, Zelic opened his own lithographic print house called "Zellich and Sons" (A. Zellich et fils). His descendants continued his work with great success, and the Zellich Print House, now known as "Zellich Brothers" (Zellich frères), became one of the most renowned in the Empire. The Zellich Brothers won recognition due to the high quality of their products, and, above all, the amazing beauty of their postcards and posters. Their crowning achievement was an order for the printing of the Ottoman Turkish Lira banknotes in 1914. The Zellichs received many Ottoman and international awards, including medals conferred by the Pope, the Persian shah, and the Serbian king". (Source: Documentary film "Zelic- Printers to the Empire", Levantineheritage).

Özege 15450.; Only one institutional copy in the Library of Congress according to the WorldCat: OCLC 125421484.



**[EXTREMELY RARE AMERICA MAPS  
IN OTTOMAN FOLIO ATLAS]**

**3-) MİRLİVA ALİ SEREF PASA, (1840-1907).;  
[AHMET] MUHİTTİN [ERGÜVEN],  
(1883-1969).**

Yeni coğrafya atlası. [i.e. New Geographical Atlas].  
--- USD 4500

[Darüt-Tibaatü'l-Âmîre] Matbaa-i Âmîre., İstanbul,  
[1307-1310 AH - 1309-1312 AR - 1892-1894 AD].  
Contemporary cloth bdg. Mounted original pictorial  
front and back covers with chippings on extremities  
on contemporary black cloth. Maps are in excellent  
condition. Overall a very good copy. Folio. (40 x 31  
cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic  
letters). 42 chromo-lithographed maps on 84  
unnumbered pages.

First and Only Edition of this extremely rare Ottoman  
folio atlas including 42 fine chromo-lithographed  
maps. The present copy is the most complete with 42  
maps. (Index shows 40; two copies in Worldcat have  
40 and 41 maps located at Leiden and University of  
Chicago).

This atlas was published by the Matbaa-i Amire [i.e.  
Government Publishing House], a press that was the  
successor of İbrahim Müteferrika's workshop. Almost  
every map has descriptive text (except for five) and is  
dated between 1892 to 1896. This atlas includes seven  
rare and attractive America maps (Amerika-yi Simâlî

[i.e. North America], Amerika-yi Cenûbî [i.e. South  
America], Pasifik [i.e. the Pacific Ocean with North  
and South America], Kanada [i.e. Canada and North  
America], Cemahîr-i Müttefika-yi Amerika [i.e.  
United States of America], Meksika ve Antiller [i.e.  
Mexico and the Caribbean Sea], and Antil Adalari  
[i.e. the Antilles]). In addition, the atlas starts with a  
fine color world map. Then the Southern and  
Northern Hemispheres were depicted as well as with  
separate maps of Europe, Australia, Asia, Russia,  
Scandinavia, Africa (South with Madagascar, North,  
and West), Japan and Korea, Arabian Peninsula, etc  
which are very detailed.

The cartographer, Ali Seref, or Hafız Ali Seref (or  
Esref) Pasha (1840-1907) was an Ottoman soldier and  
mapmaker who was schooled in Paris as a  
cartographer around 1862. While in Paris he  
published his first atlas with 22 maps, called the Yeni  
atlas. Upon his return to İstanbul, he became the chief  
cartographer at the Matbaa-i Amire Printing Press in  
Beyazıt.

Özege 22999.; OCLC (Only two copies) 902814729,  
1250316703.



[UNCOMMON FIRST TURKISH EDITION OF  
FAULKNER'S MASTERPIECE]

4-) WILLIAM FAULKNER, (1897-1962).

**Ses ve öfke.** [= The sound and the fury]. Preface by Talat Sait Halman. Translated by Rasih Güran, (1915-1970). --- **USD 225**

Remzi Kitabevi / Yükselen Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1965. Original illustrated wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Turkish. 332 p.

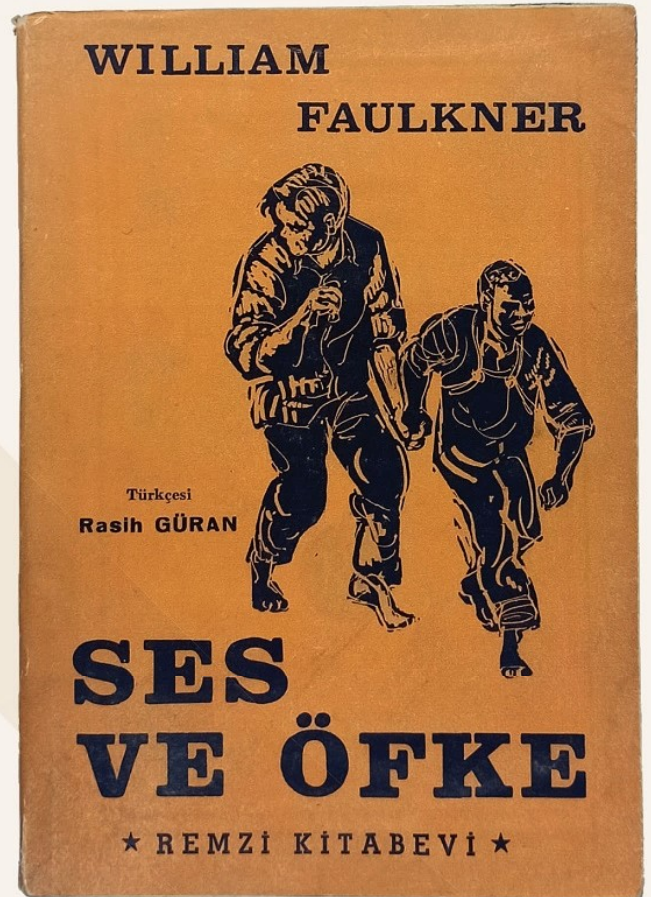
Uncommon First Turkish Edition of Faulkner's "The Sound And The Fury", with its extremely rare fine-designed and illustrated dust wrapper.

This is the very first translation of Faulkner's masterpiece into Turkish, and one of the earliest examples of the 20th-century modernist novel introduced to Turkish readers. Three paper copies are located in OCLC, only one of which is in American libraries: 18596392, 872736644 (the University of Mississippi and also Danish Union Catalogue and Danish National Bibliography, Bogaziçi University Library).

SOME EXTRA INFORMATION FOR THIS  
EDITION AND TRANSLATOR:

In his preface for this edition, Talat Sait Halman (1931-2014 - Turkish Minister of Culture at that time) warns the Turkish readers about the literary conventions of the modernist novel that they still were not accustomed to in the 1960s. He invites readers to read *The Sound and the Fury*, emphasizing that the Turkish readers who read the work "in-depth" will have a "different aesthetic view". It seems that this book was a very different experience for the Turkish readers of the time who are accustomed to the conventions of literary realism and mimetic aesthetics.

Rasih Güran, (1915-1970), was a proficient translator who introduced some foremost novels of American literature to the Turkish language like *The Grapes of Wrath* by John Steinbeck. Güran wrote that he preferred Faulkner's most difficult novel to translate because he "had enough insight" to translate it, in his "translator's note" of this 1965 edition. He was a member of the Turkish Communist Party and close to the art community as being the nephew of Turkish painter Nazmi Ziya (1881-1937) and avant-garde poet Nazim Hikmet (1902-1963). He committed suicide in 1970.



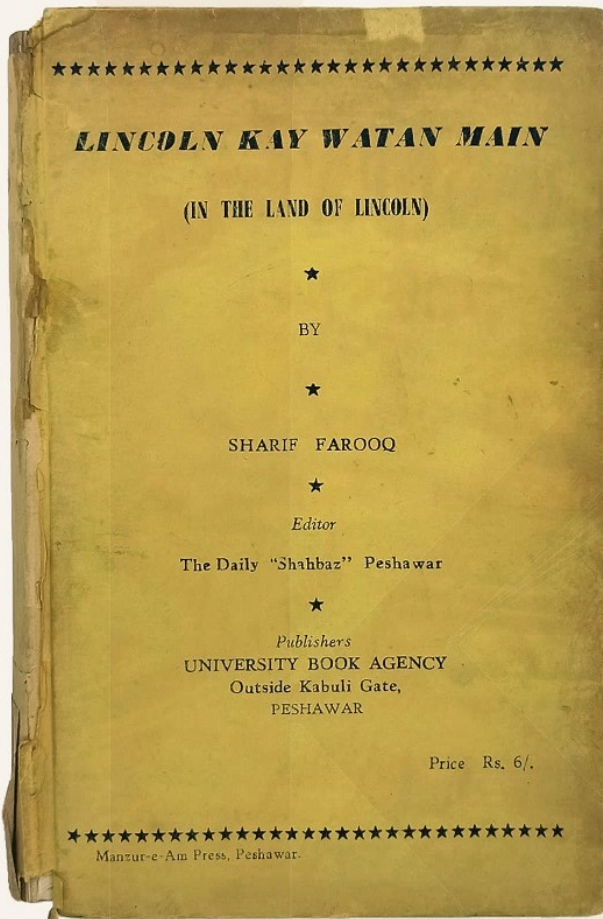


[IN THE LAND OF LINCOLN: AMERICA THROUGH THE EYES OF PAKISTANI JOURNALIST]

book to America in the mid 20th century by Pakistani journalist and intellectual Sharif Farooq, who was invited to visit the USA on the Leader Specialist Programme in 1958.

Sharif Farooq visited America in 1958. In his travelogue, he highlights the lifestyle, educational system, and foreign policy of America in detail. He also introduces the economical situation of the country, economical trends, and the condition of different institutions. Reports of press conferences are also a part of this travelogue. (Source: Travelogues of America in the Urdu Language: Trends and Tradition).

"Wherever the Americans deserve appreciation for their intense patriotism and enthusiasm for labor, the author has given unstinted praise but where criticism is due he has not spared them, though the language used is very sober and moderate. I am confident that this book will be widely read and aimed as one of the good travel books written about America". (From the preface of the book by advocate-general Muhammad Ali).



**5-) SHARIF FAROOQ.** Lincoln kay watan main: Sayr u sayahat... [i.e. In the land of Lincoln]. Edited by The Daily "Shahbaz". Preface in English by Mohammad Ali (Addl. Advocate-General, West Pakistan). --- **USD 750**

University Book Agency (Outside Kabuli Gate) / Manzur-e-Am Press, Peshawar, 1960. In original boards with lettering in both Latin and Arabic, spine missing. Otherwise a good copy. Demy 8vo. (22 x 14 cm). Text is in Urdu with a one-page English preface. 387, [1] p. In the Land of Lincoln. No copy in OCLC.

Extremely rare first and only edition (not in institutional catalogues and market) of this travel

**[1968-69 BOYCOTTS AGAINST THE AMERICAN SIXTH FLEET IN TURKEY]**

**6-) [EARLY ANTI-AMERICAN MOVEMENTS IN TURKEY].**

A photograph collection including a Turkish anti-imperialist hero Deniz Gezmis and his friends' rare images, meetings against the American Sixth Fleet, and boycotts in 1969. --- **USD 950**

Newspaper and Photograph Collection, [Istanbul], 1969. Six photos: 18x24 cm.; two photos: 10x25 cm.; and one "Hürriyet" [i.e., Freedom] Newspaper dated March 17, 1971, Wednesday, with the banner headline "Deniz Gezmis and Yusuf Aslan were caught and arrested!". B/w press photos show TMTF's Meeting [i.e. Turkish National Student Federation] (A Turkish student union, founded in 1916, adopted oppositional, conservative, and leftist views),

Direnis Komitesi's Meeting [i.e. Resistance Committee], and other meetings against the American Sixth Fleet in Beyazit and Taksim squares, student actions, Vedat Demircioglu's (1943-1968) funeral, and Deniz Gezmis with his friends are in the boycott and the last one shows the crowd led by Deniz Gezmis, who gives a speech.

Original rare eight press photos and one newspaper; a collection including the rare and unusual images of Turkish anti-imperialist hero Deniz Gezmis (1947-1972) and his friends' meetings against the American Sixth Fleet, and boycotts in 1968-69.

The anti-imperialist left-wing in Turkey opposed the convergence policy between America and Turkey since World War II. Turkish Marxist-Leninist revolutionary, political activist, and one of the founding members of the People's Liberation Army of Turkey (THKO) Deniz Gezmis (1947-1972) became increasingly politically active on the way to the 68'. On June 12, 1968, he led the student-organized occupation of Istanbul University. After the occupation was brought to an end by the use of force, he spearheaded major protests against the arrival of the United States Sixth Fleet in Istanbul during which on July 17, 1968, several US soldiers were harmed.

Deniz Gezmis was arrested for these actions on July 30 and released in the same year. The unrest and the protests against the Sixth Fleet peaked on February 16, 1969, when 30,000 people marched on Taksim Square. The leftist slogan of the protests (as seen in one of the present photos) was "6. Filo Defol" which literally meant "The 6th Fleet, Get Out". Thus, a clash that turned the streets into a battlefield and called "the Bloody Sunday" of Turkey has happened. As a result of this confrontation that some historians refer to as "an example of organized, fascist violence" between revolutionary and counter-revolutionary wings, two protesters were killed and numerous injured. Left/right political tensions ran high for most of the 1960s and 1970s, and Gezmis and his companions are considered by some as "Turkey's Che Guevara and companeros". Gezmis was executed by hanging on 6 May 1972 in Ankara Central Prison.

A fine photographic collection documenting very early anti-American movements in Turkey, and the events of '68-'69 led by Deniz Gezmis.



[FIRST BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BIOGRAPHY  
IN ISLAMIC WORLD]

7-) EBÜZZIYA TEVFIK, (1849-1913). Benjamin Franklin. --- USD 275

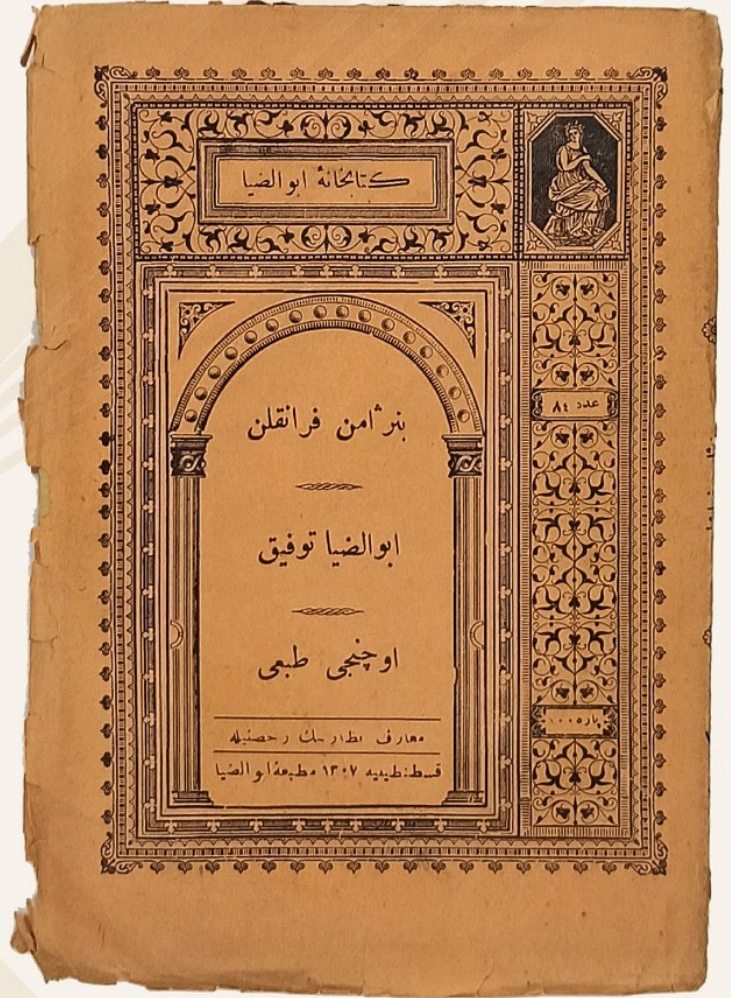
Matbaa-yi Ebüzziya., Kostantiniyye [Constantinople - Istanbul], [1307 AH] = 1890. Original well-designed wrappers. 12mo. (16 x 12 cm). In Ottoman script (Turkish with Arabic letters). 48 p., a hand-drawn portrait of Franklin, probably drawn by Ebüzziya Tevfik. Slightly chipped on extremities. Otherwise a very good copy.

Third edition of this scarce first biography of Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790) in the Islamic world, published as the 81st book of the Ebüzziya Tevfik Printing House, founded by Ottoman / Turkish journalist Ebüzziya Tevfik (1849-1913).

This brief biography of Franklin was initially published in Turkish, compiled by the Turkish publisher, journalist, printer, and intellectual Ebüzziya, who advocated freedom and westernization against the oppressive regime of Ottoman sultan Abdülhamid II (1842-1918).

Ebüzziya is particularly preeminent in this book when he narrates the publishing house that Franklin founded in 1728 together with Hugh Meredith (1697-1749); the following year he became the publisher of a newspaper called The Pennsylvania Gazette. Franklin, one of the most distinguished and famous figures of 18th century America, became known among Turks thanks to this brief biography.

Four institutional copies in OCLC 1014858844, 165099855, 65799358.; TBTK 9384.; Özege 1840.; Library of Congress. Karl Süssheim Collection, no. 1442.



[FIRST ROCKEFELLER BIOGRAPHY IN  
THE MIDDLE EAST]

8-) **IBRAHIM ALAEDDIN [GÖVSA], (1889-1949)  
and COMMISSION.**

Rokfeller [i.e. Rockefeller]. (Büyük Adamlar Serisi Cild 1 - Forma 18. Ibrahim Alâeddin Bey'in riyâseti altında güzide bir hey'et-i ilmiyye tarafından vücûde getirilmiştir. --- USD 350

Resimli Gazete / Sebat Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1927. Original wrappers. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 13 p., a b/w picture shows John D. Rockefeller sitting and reading a newspaper on the front cover, and three unnumbered b/w ills. Chipped on spine and a small tear on the back cover. Otherwise a good copy.

First and only edition of this rare biography of any member of the Rockefeller family in the Middle East. This exceedingly rare booklet (only three institutional paper copies) contains a brief biography of John Davison Rockefeller Sr., (1839-1937), known as an American philanthropist and the richest man in the world of his time.

"Büyük Adamlar Serisi" [i.e. The "Big Men" series] consists of about 41 small books. They were all published in the same year (1927) by a delegation under the presidency of Gövsa and some of them were written by him personally. This series was groundbreaking since biography was not a much-explored genre in the Ottoman Empire and Turkey.

Ibrahim Alaeddin Gövsa was an Ottoman / Turkish writer, educator, and poet who is known for his biographic and encyclopedic studies.

Özege 17040.; Three paper copies in OCLC: 460160558 & 79161461.



## [COLUMBUS BECOMES POPULAR IN THE MIDDLE EAST]

9-) **ANDREAS KOPASSIS EFFENDY [ANDRE E. KOPASSIS], (1856-1912)**. Tarih-i keshf ü feth-i Amerika = Histoire de la decouverte et de le conquête de l'Amerique. [i.e. History of the discovery and conquest of America]. Introduction by [Kemalpasazâde] Said [Bey], (1848-1921). 2 volumes set in one. — **USD 1250**

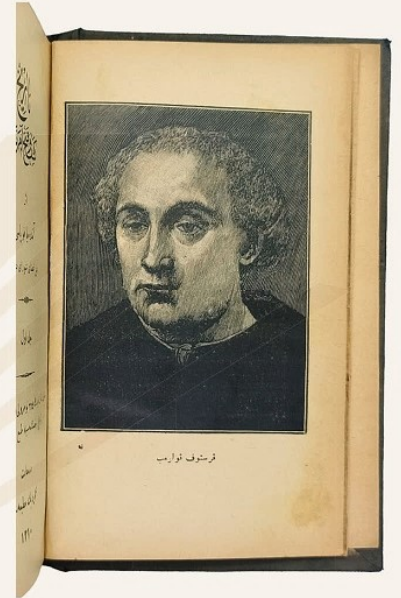
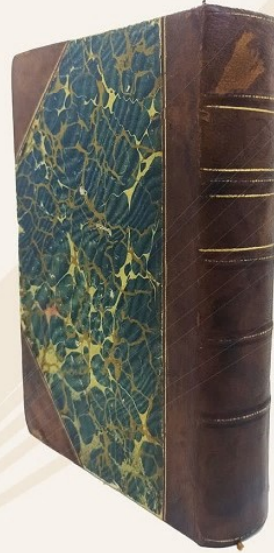
Impremiere Mahmoud Bey / A[rtin] Assadourian., Constantinople, [1310 AH] = 1893. A fine half leather bdg. with marbled boards. Two volumes in one. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). The text in Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters) with bilingual titles in Ottoman Turkish and French on frontispieces and title pages. 2 volumes set: (248 p.; 270, [1] p., the first volume has Columbus' engraved portrait frontispiece, the second has Amerigo Vespucci's portrait). Hegira: 1310 = Gregorian: 1893.

First and only edition of this very rare book, which is the first Turkish original work on the history of the discovery of America printed for the Quadricentennial of the Discovery.

With this book, Christopher Columbus and Amerigo Vespucci quickly became popular among Ottoman readers (soon after Iranian readers with a translation of the first volume only), and immediately among other Middle Eastern readers, and thus the first comprehensive and original text describing Colombus and the discovery of America appeared in the Middle East and Islamic world.

It's been published in Istanbul under the title "The history of the discovery and conquest of America". The first volume is on Christopher Columbus, and the second volume is on Amerigo Vespucci, their lives and travels.

Andreas Kopassis Efendy (1856-1912) was one of the few Ottoman Greeks proficient in the Ottoman literary language. Cretan Kopassis is an intriguing figure who made a remarkable career serving the Ottoman state. At the time of the publication, he was a member of the State Council (Sura-yi Devlet). He displayed quite an extraordinary interest in scholarly research and he seems to have been one of the first to have studied Ottoman "tahrir defterleri" [i.e. Ottoman tax registers]. This could be called a translation in a sense.



Kopassis makes no reference to preceding translations, nor does he refer to Robertson's history of America. His main source was a more recent equally "classic" work on Christopher Columbus, Washington Irving's "History of the life and voyages of Christopher Columbus" (first published in 1828). Another source referred to by Kopassis is J. H. Campe's "Entdeckung von Amerika" (first published in 1781). His educational background is evident particularly in the introductory chapter where ample references are made to Pliny, Ptolemy, and Plato's Timaios which contain allusions to Atlantis. In his takri (Introduction) to this work, Kemalpasazade Said Bey (1848-1921) praised the author for his elegant prose. Sultan Abdülhamid awarded the order of merit (liyâkât) in gold to the author. In the same year (1315=1895), an aide-de-camp at the Iranian Ministry of War, Muhibb-i 'Âli Khan, translated the first volume into Persian. At the turn of the century, Christopher Columbus had become a very popular figure for Ottoman readers of all ages...". (Source: STRAUS, JOHANN: Nineteenth-century Ottoman Americana.; "Frontiers of the Ottoman Imagination: Studies in Honour of Rhoads Murphey.").

Only one copy in OCLC 777274675 (Leiden University Library). Not in American libraries.; Özege 19857. Exceedingly rare.

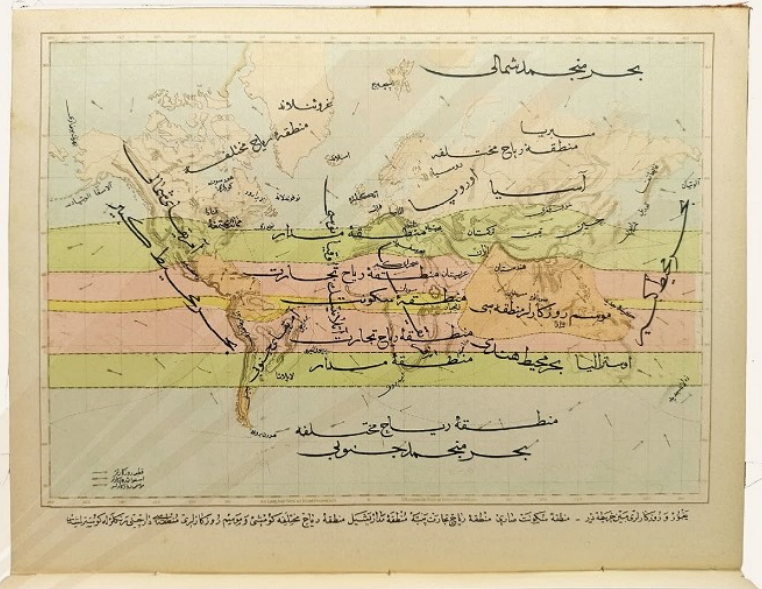
[FINE OTTOMAN ATLAS PRINTED BY THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY BOARD PRINTING HOUSE]

**10-) THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY BOARD.**  
Cografya-yi tabii ilmine esas-i muhtasar: Maarif-i Umumiye Nezaret Celilesinin 16 Cemaziyelevvel 325; 31 Haziran 323 tarihli; 157 numarolu ruhsatnamesiyle nesrolunmustur. Maarif-i Amerikan Misyoner Sirketi tarafından tesviye olunarak tâb olunmustur.--- **USD 2250**

Boyacıyan Agop Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1908. Original brown cloth bdg. gilt-lettered in Ottoman script. Embossing at the bottom of the gilded title. The cloth is slightly stained. Otherwise a very good copy. 4to. (32 x 25 cm). In Ottoman script. [2], 95 p., 9 color full-page color maps including the charts of air pressure, winds, human geography, continents; many b/w ills. Illustrations are very attractive and remarkable. They show people and fauna of all continents, and some specific events, one of them shows Benjamin Franklin flying a kite through the clouds in electrically stormy weather. Second Edition, First Edition in 1884. Published by Turkish / Ottoman Ministry of Education; printed by the American Missionary Company ("Bord" Publishing). An extremely rare, fully illustrated atlas with its completed maps. Second Edition of this very attractive folio atlas, which has richly colored maps and engravings, printed by the American Missionary Board Printing House in Ottoman Turkey.

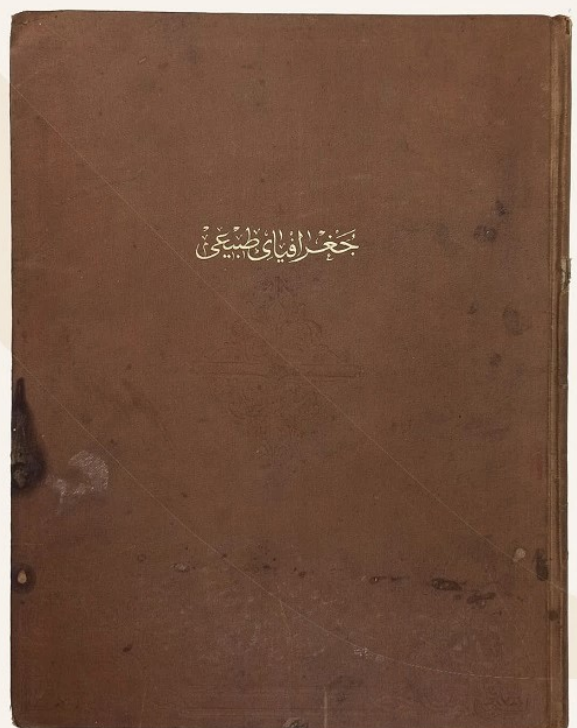
The publishing house of the American Missionary Company, which was active in the Ottoman and Turkish lands since the early westernization period in the Ottoman Empire, 1820s to the 1970s, published this atlas in the late 19th century, to be taught in geography classes in missionary schools in Constantinople (Istanbul) and Anatolia.

This handsome folio atlas was printed in 1908 a second time by famous Armenian typographer Arshag Hagop Boyajian (1837-1914) who was an Ottoman Armenian printer and a leader of the Armenian Protestant community in the Ottoman Empire.



He was born in Diyarbakir and educated at Robert College in Istanbul. During the Crimean War (1853-1856) he served as a translator at the headquarters of the British army in Scutari (Üsküdar), on Istanbul's Asian shore. After a short stay in the United States to perfect his knowledge of modern printing techniques, he established a publishing house in Pera (Beyoglu) in Istanbul. (Source: Brill).

Özege 3130. Not in Serbetçi. Only one copy in OCLC.



[FIRST ACCOUNT OF MUSLIMS IN BRAZIL]

**11-) ABDURRAHMAN b. ABDULLAH BAGDADÎ EFENDI, (Ottoman qadi -judge-), (Early 19th century).**

Tercüme-i seyahatnâme-i Brezilya [sic. Brazilya]. Prep. by Serif Efendi. [i.e. Voyage to Brazil]. --- **USD 1750**

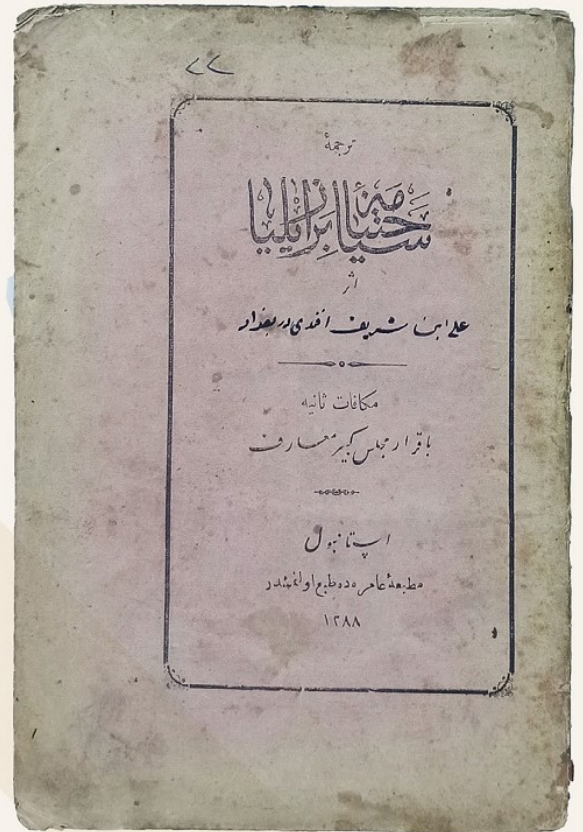
Matbaa-i Âmire., Istanbul, [1288 AH] = 1871. Original wrappers. Red cover. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Ottoman script. 44 p. Occasionally foxing on cover and pages. Otherwise a very good copy.

Extremely rare first edition of this first account of Muslims in Brazil, which is the second voyage ever made to the American continent by the Ottoman navy (as well as any Muslim seafarers and travelers) after Piri Reis in the 15th-16th century.

The travel log that Abdurrahman Efendi wrote in Arabic after he came back to Istanbul from Brazil, was translated into Ottoman Turkish by Antepî Mehmed Serif Efendi and published in 1288/1871. In this account, the transit to Brazil is mentioned briefly, since the writer's main focus was not on the voyage but rather on the situation of the Muslims in Brazil, a group formed mostly by African slaves and their descendants, who were enslaved by Portuguese and British colonists. Abdurrahman Efendi describes the lessons he gave, a booklet in Portuguese with Arabic letters he prepared to outline the basics of Islam, the city of Rio de Janeiro, the plantations near the port, some tropic fruits in Brazil, vast forests from Brazil to the south of the continent, the city of Ebaiye [i.e. Salvador] and Marnempugo, diamond mining area called Lugabiryanti besides the daily life of Muslims in 19th-century Brazil, such as the students' houses of worship, tribal chiefs whom they call "Fa", or "Imam", etc. His Brazil travel log gives his route of return and the main points he visited like Lisbon, Cordoba, Gibraltar, Tanca, Jeddah, and Mecca, on his way back to Istanbul.

With regard to this account, two Ottoman warships bearing the names "Bursa" and "Izmir" left Istanbul en route to their new duty station in the Persian Gulf on 12 September 1865. The ships passed through the Mediterranean Sea and the Strait of Gibraltar into the Atlantic Ocean, planning to follow the African shoreline to Basra. After visiting Cadiz and the Canary Islands, they set sail from the Cape Verde Islands but on 19 May they encountered a storm that threw them in the Atlantic, and this 17-day voyage of uncertainty ultimately brought them to the shores of Brazil, where they laid anchor at the port of Rio de Janeiro.

OCLC 805941733. Özege 20671.



[FIRST BOOK ON THE EUROPEAN  
DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST OF  
AMERICA IN TURKISH]

**12-) ES-SEYYID MEHMED RA'IF**, (19th century),  
(Text and calligraphy by). Amerika kit'asinin hîn-i kesf ü  
istîlâsında zuhûra... [i.e. The History and Unfortunate  
Events that Occurred During the European Conquest of  
America...]. --- **USD 2500**

N.p., [Kostantiniyye - i.e. Constantinople], [1273 AH] =  
1857 AH. Original wrappers. Occasionally slight stains  
on some pages and chipped on front cover, otherwise a  
very good copy. Roy. 8vo. (23 x 16 cm). In Ottoman  
script (Turkish with Arabic letters). 56 p.

Lithographed Edition. First and Only Edition of this first  
Turkish book exclusively related to America. This very  
rare work (both in scarce institutional holdings and  
market rarity) is the first book in Turkish to describe the  
discovery and conquest of America. Thus, it is an  
important and early source on America in the Islamic  
world.

"The first treatise [in Turkish] dedicated exclusively to  
America" (Strauss).

It is printed in a format that is specific to the early  
printing period of the Ottoman Empire and is written in  
a tâliq script and has the appearance of a manuscript. It  
has neither a preface nor a proper title. The heading  
(serlevha) on the first page which is placed in a  
decorative floral design reads: "First chapter: On the  
Islands Discovered by the Venetian and Genoese  
seafarers, and, secondly, on the discovery of America by  
Christopher Columbus". It also contains the mandatory  
praise of the ruler, i.e., Sultan Abdülmecid, and indicates  
that it was "translated and transferred from some  
selected writings (ba'z-i evrâk-i müntahabe)".

The dramatic events of the discovery and of the different  
conquests by the Spaniards are vividly described in plain  
and simple language. Though it is not free from clichés  
adopted from Western sources, the darker aspects of the  
European expansion are not omitted. Particular interest  
is devoted to the fauna and flora of the American  
continent.

The modern territorial divisions of the American  
continent, and briefly, its political history, are dealt with in  
a special chapter at the end of the book. This chapter  
comprises information about both North and South  
America from the Polar Regions (Arazi-i kutbiyye) and  
"Russian America" (Amerika-i Rusiyye) to the Banda  
Oriental (Banda) or the Cisplatin Republic (Çisplatin)  
and the Province of Patagonia (Patakonya Eyaleti). It  
takes into account the latest developments. The last event  
referred to is General Soulouque's takeover in Haiti. "[.]  
in Santa Domingo (Sen Domeng), i.e., the island of Haiti,  
a general from the Negro people appeared in the Frankish  
year of 1847 and beat the Spaniards and the French.  
Assuming the title of 'king', he is known today as Faustin  
I." (p. 54). In fact, General Soulouque (Emperor of Hayti,  
1782-1867)) had assumed the title of 'Emperor' in 1849.  
His reign lasted until 1859. (Source: Nineteenth-Century  
Ottoman Americana by Johann Strauss).

Only two copies in OCLC: (University of California, Los  
Angeles & Library of Congress, Karl Süsseim  
Collection, no. 1717.): 948879228.; TBTK 4412 / 5557.;  
Özege 1591 / 22639.





[FIRST TURKISH "BENHUR" IN THE AGE  
OF THE POPULAR HISTORICAL NOVEL]

13-) **LEWIS WALLACE, (1827-1905).** Ben-Hur. [i.e. Ben-Hur: A tale of Christ]. Cover ill. by Nihat Öcal.  
--- **USD 275**

Ak Kitabevi, Istanbul, 1960. Original bdg. with very rare dust wrapper. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Turkish. 360 p.

Very attractive first Turkish edition of this 19th century American religious epic with its very scarce original pictorial dust wrapper. Two volumes in one. Cover illustration was made by Turkish contemporary artist Nihat Öcal, a famous cover illustrator of both Turkish and translated popular literature of the time.

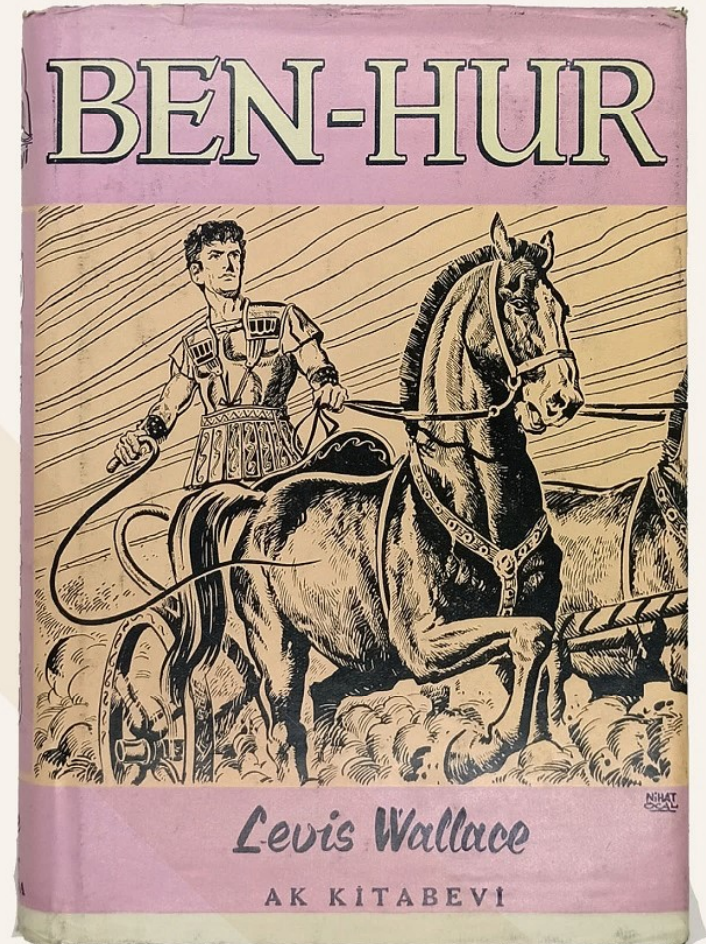
Ben-Hur was originally published in 1880's America and translated into Turkish by a commission, after 80 years, in 1960. This is because one of the most famous movies of the US cinema industry, William Wyler's "Ben-Hur" adaptation that won the Academy Awards in eleven branches was shot in 1959. Soon its reputation spread across the world.

From the very beginning of modern Turkish literature, "historical novel", a sub-genre of popular novel was in great demand. Several writers already proved themselves in this genre like Abdullah Ziya Kozanoglu, Feridun Fazil Tülbentçi, Resat Ekrem Koçu, Oguz Özdes, Nizamettin Tepedelenlioglu and Nihal Atsız. In 1960's Turkey, so many popular novels were written under the influence of the American popular literary industry. In this regard, Ben-Hur, as a great combination of popular fiction and religious/historical epic, was very welcomed in Turkey.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR AND THE IMPORTANCE OF  
BEN-HUR IN THE LITERATURE:

Lewis Wallace, (1827-1905), was an American lawyer, general during the American Civil War, governor of the New Mexico Territory, politician, diplomat, and author from Indiana. Among his novels and biographies, Wallace is best known for his historical adventure story, "Ben-Hur: A Tale of the Christ" (1880), a best-selling novel referred to as "the most influential Christian book of the nineteenth century".

No copy in OCLC. Very scarce.



["THE SUN ALSO RISES" IN TURKISH]

**14-) ERNEST HEMINGWAY, (1899-1961).**

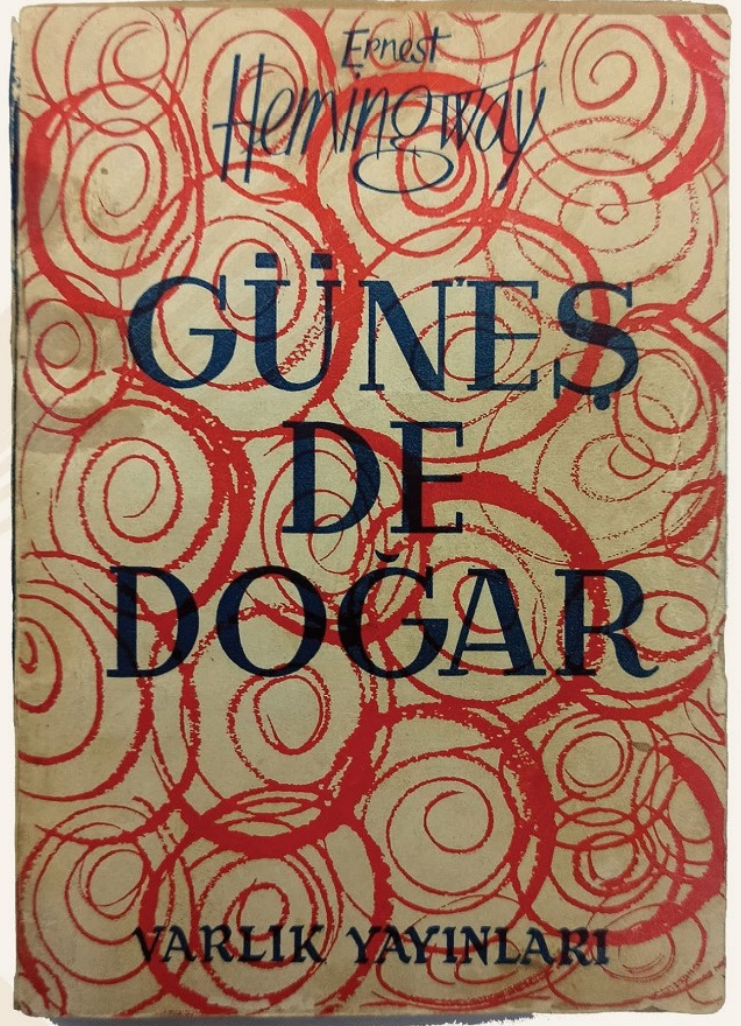
Günes de dogar: Roman. [i.e. The sun also rises].  
Translated by Filiz Karabey,  
(1930-2010). --- **USD 225**

Varlik Yayinlari, Ist., 1955. Paperback. 12mo. (17 x  
12 cm). In Turkish. 267, [iii] p.  
Scarce first Turkish edition of "The Sun Also Rises"  
by Hemingway, one of the most significant figures of  
20th century American literature.

The novel was published in 1955 for the first time in  
Turkish with the translation of Filiz Karabey  
[Ofluoglu], (1930-2010), by Varlik Yayinlari [i.e.  
Existence Publishing House] which has an important  
role in the Turkish cultural world.

Hemingway won the Pulitzer Prize in 1953 with a  
short novel (The Old Man and the Sea) and the Nobel  
Prize in Literature in 1954. Thus, the author of the  
Lost Generation and his literary work, in particular,  
the novel "The Sun Also Rises" became widely  
popular in Turkey soon after the first edition which  
we present here. Various editions were printed by  
Varlik Publishing in the following years, and the  
novel was also published under different titles by  
other publishing houses afterward.

In WorldCat, six institutional copies can be found:  
15623219, 38659015 (Stanford University Libraries,  
Bogaziçi University Library, Koç University Library,  
the University of Delaware Library, Harry Ransom  
Humanities Research Center (HRC); the University  
of Texas at Austin).



[RARE FIRST TURKISH EDITION OF "TO  
KILL A MOCKINGBIRD"]

15-) HARPER LEE, (1926-2016). Bülbulü öldürmek. [= To kill a mockingbird]. Translated by Özay Sunar. Cover ill. by Cemal Dünder. --- USD 225

Halk Kitabevi, Ist., 1963. Original bdg. Dust wrapper. Demy 8vo. (21 x 14 cm). In Turkish. 296 p. Slightly chipped on extremities of dust wrapper. Other than that, a very good copy.

Rare first Turkish edition of "To Kill a Mockingbird", Harper Lee's 1961 Pulitzer Prize-winning novel (has been voted "the most inspirational book of all time", beating the Bible into second place).

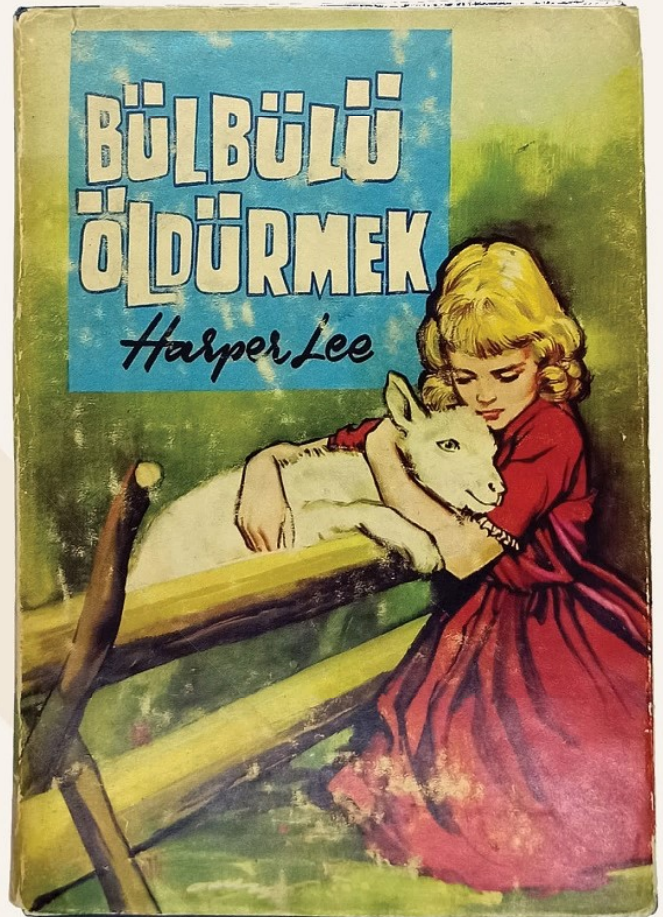
The sixties have caused earth-shattering changes not only for the world but also for Turkey. Turkish leftist intellectuals, who reconsidered ethical and legal questions right after the 1960 Coup in Turkey, ensured that contemporary works on the subject were translated into Turkish on the way to the '68 Movement. At the same time, Islamists were excitedly interested in the movement led by Malcolm X (1925-1965), an African-American Muslim human rights activist in America. In such a political environment, it was a must to translate immediately Lee's "To Kill a Mockingbird", like a book a worldwide sensation on civil rights in America into Turkish. Thus, two years after the original American edition, the book was translated into Turkish by Özay Sunar who had actively translated the contemporary and the classical Western literature between the years of 1950-70.

From a child's point of view, narrating the racial injustice in the Depression-era South, the book sells one million copies per year in America, and Scout remains one of the most beloved characters of American fiction in the hearts of the readers worldwide. "To Kill a Mockingbird" began to be taught in high schools as a textbook in Turkey for the teaching of English. After the book, its movie adaptation was screened in Turkish movie theaters under the name of "Ugursuz Kus" [i.e. The Sinister Bird].

The effect of the book continued for years in Turkey, and "To Kill a Mockingbird" even adapted to a periodic radio play in the '60s.

As to the illustrator, Cemal Dünder, (1937-2004), was a Turkish graphic designer who made the cover illustrations of many American classics translated into Turkish and he illustrated numerous children's magazines, and textbooks.

Only one copy in OCLC in only Bogaziçi University Library in Turkey: 949387627.



["EXTREMELY OBSCENE": RARE FIRST AND BANNED TURKISH EDITION OF "LOLITA"]

16-) **VLADIMIR [VLADIMIROVICH] NABOKOV, (1899-1977).** Lolita. [= Lolita, or the confessions of a white widowed male]. Translated by Leylâ Niven. --- *USD 550*

Aydin Yayinevi, Ist., 1959. Original illustrated wrappers. Large roy. 8vo. (25 x 18 cm). In Turkish. 255 p. Only two copies in just Turkish libraries in OCLC, not in US libraries. OCLC 1030072054.

First and banned (later editions are censored) Turkish edition of 'Lolita' by Nabokov, including interesting wrapper design, which is not located in American libraries according to the OCLC records.

The book has a protagonist who falls in love with a 12-year-old girl, was banned in Turkey (when it was first published in 1959) as well as in France, England, Canada, New Zealand, South America, and Argentina for being "extremely obscene".

Nabokov discussed the cover image of the Turkish edition in a book titled "Re-Covered Rose: A Case Study in Book Cover Design As Intersemiotic Translation" as: "[.] The first distinctive aspect of this full-color, poster-like cover is the surprising omission of the author's name (even assuming that the title had already achieved notoriety). The second distinctive aspect is, of course, the image of the girl. The white skin, blond hair, blue eyes, as well as a partially revealing outfit clearly distinguish her from a Turkish woman of the time. When this cover is clearly and indisputably 'wrong' is that the female is a grown-up woman, not a twelve-year-old girl. This is the most crucial piece of information in the book'. So much so that Nabokov himself, laughing sarcastically at the Turkish cover, turns to the cameramen and asks: 'who is older?'."



[EARLY MANUSCRIPT COPY IN TURKISH  
OF STOWE'S ANTI-SLAVERY CLASSIC]

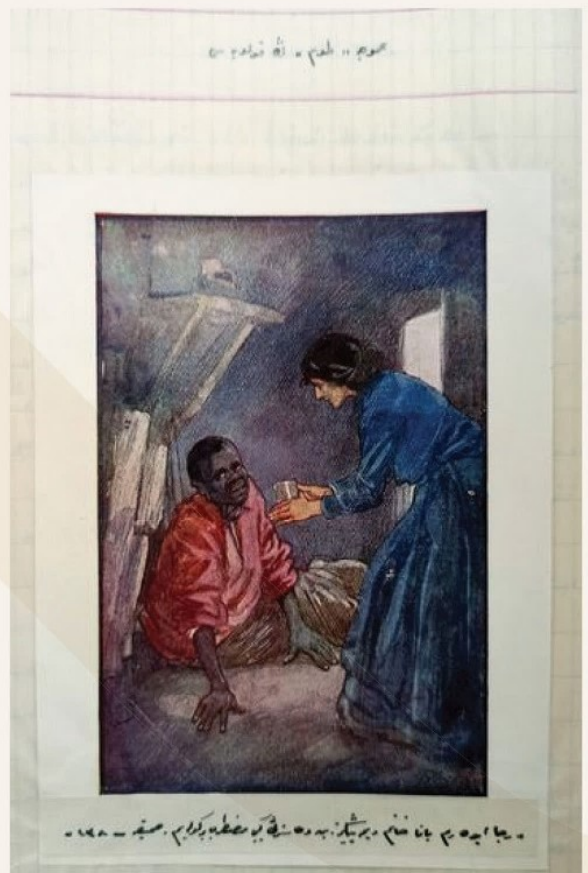
17-) **HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, (1811-1896).**  
Amuca Tom'un kulübesi. [= Uncle Tom's cabin; or,  
life among the lowly]. Translated by Nizâmî.  
--- USD 950

Manuscript, [Trabzon - Trebizond], [ca. 1920].  
Original manuscript with a soft paper cover. Small  
4to. (26 x 21 cm). In Ottoman script (Turkish with  
Arabic letters). 160 p., 8 color plates.

A unique manuscript copy of "Uncle Tom's Cabin;  
or, life among the lowly" with the earliest version of  
the text in translation into Turkish. The first printed  
Turkish edition only came out in 1931.

The first studies and translations regarding slavery  
and abolition were made in the early years of the  
young Turkish Republic, which had refused the  
legacy of its imperial predecessor. In this period,  
several classics of American anti-slavery literature  
were translated for the first time. However, based on  
the known Turkish literary background, this  
handwritten and pictorial copy can be defined as the  
earliest (pre-Republic) version and unpublished  
translation in Ottoman Turkish. As to the translator,  
Nizâmî was an English teacher of the Male High  
School in Trabzon city on the Black Sea coast of  
northeast Turkey.

This manuscript was written in black ink on the  
pages of a checkered notebook, very legibly and  
calligraphically. Color plates are mostly taken from  
an early 20th-century original American printed  
edition of Stowe's classic, mounted to pages and  
re-captioned by Nizami in Ottoman Turkish. Some  
plates are dated 1904.



[EARLY EXAMPLE OF AN ARMENIAN BIBLE PRINTED IN NEW YORK]

**18-) [ARMENIAN BIBLE]** Astuatsashunch'. Girk' hin ew nor ktakarants': Ebrayakan ew hunakan bñagimerên t'argmanuats. [i.e. Bread of God. Book. Old and New Testaments. Hebrew and Greek manuscripts translated]. --- **USD 950**

[American Bible Society], Nor Eork [New York], 1860. Rebacked spine in decorative original boards. Roy. 8vo. (23 x 17 cm). In Armenian (Modern West Armenian). 879, 274 p. Heavily stains and foxing on pages. A group of scratches on boards. Otherwise a good/fair copy. All edges gilt. Text printed in two columns of modern Western Armenian type. OCLC 32958726.

Extremely rare first edition of one of the earliest Armenian Bibles printed in the American diaspora.

SOME INFORMATION ABOUT ARMENIAN PRINTING IN AMERICA:

The first Armenian-language book was published in the United States in 1857. At that time, very few Armenians lived in the New World, and from 1857 to 1888, all Armenian printing activity in the USA was carried out by American missionaries from New York. About forty titles were printed in three decades, including various editions of the Bible, the New Testament, the Psalms, other religious literature, and at least four printings of the Armenian translation of John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*. The missionaries then shipped these books to their various posts in the Ottoman Empire's Armenian-inhabited provinces. After the beginning of Armenian mass migration to the USA in the late nineteenth century, the new migrants set up their own presses. The first was that of Haygag Eginian (Haykak Ekinian), again in New York in 1890. Books printed by Armenians covered more varied subjects. They continued to appear exclusively in New York until Boston had its own Armenian press at the turn of the century and quickly overtook New York as the center of Armenian printing in the USA.

Boston would hold this honor for decades, although Armenian books were also printed in the twentieth century in other towns in Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, and Minnesota. However, the difficulty of maintaining Armenian as a spoken and written language among the US-born generations resulted in these printing centers dying out within a few decades. (Source: *Celebrating the Legacy of Five Centuries of Armenian-Language Book Printing, 1512-2012 - Exhibit Booklet*).



[AMERICAN PRESBITERIAN MISSIONARY  
IN CHINA]

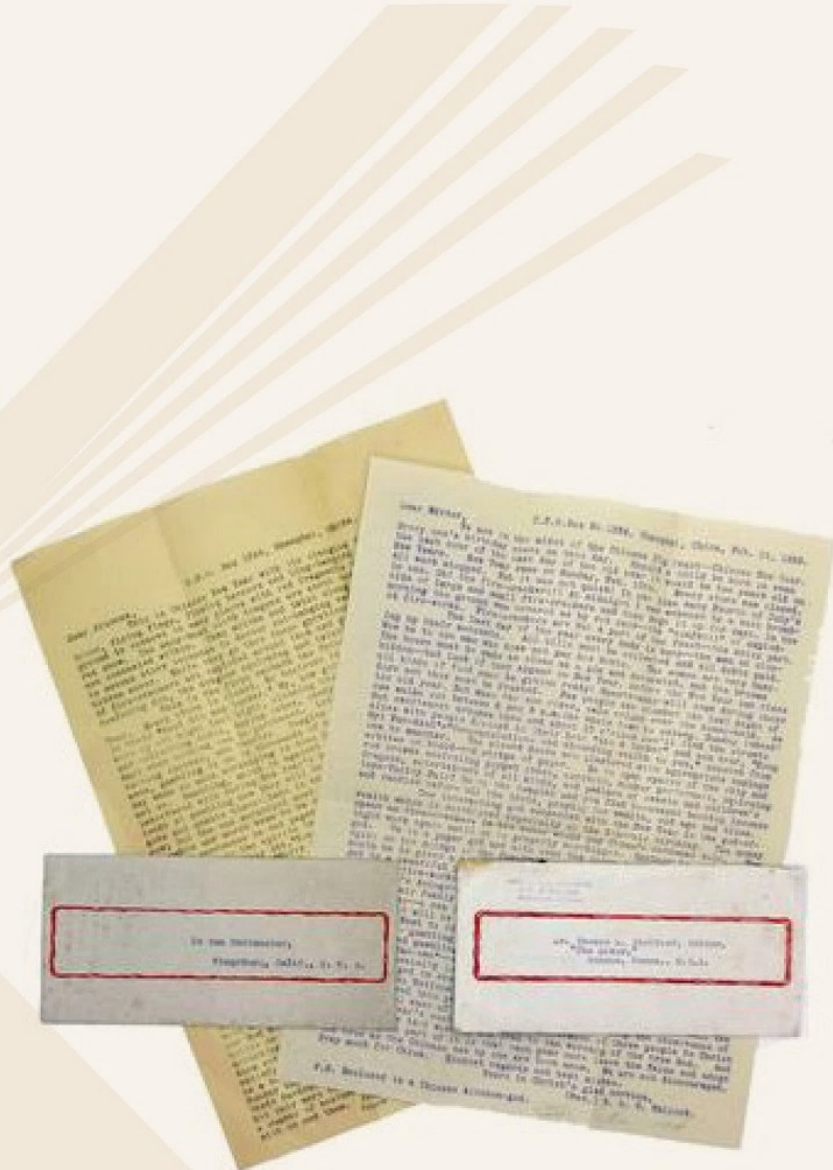
19-) HENRY GALLOWAY COMINGO  
HALLOCK, (American Presbyterian missionary  
in China), (1870-1951).

Two 1920s typescript letters from an American  
Presbyterian Missionary Serving in Shanghai, China  
signed 'Hallock'. --- USD 750

TLS 1925-1929, China. First letter dated January 24,  
1925, and second dated February 15, 1929. Envelopes  
have the return address of Shanghai, China. One  
hand-signed and one with a typescript signature. Both  
very good condition.

Two one-page typescript letters, with original  
envelopes, written by a noted missionary to China  
Reverend Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock  
(1870-1951), who was an American Presbyterian  
missionary in China for almost 50 years. The letters  
are part of an ongoing campaign to solicit donations.  
Both letters describe Chinese New Year festivities and  
customs, including dragon parades, firecrackers,  
gambling, and the holiday's connection with money in  
the early 20th-century. The 1929 letter notes that the  
Nationalist Government tried to suppress New Year  
celebrations but could not. Interesting impressions  
from this well-known missionary, particularly about a  
perceived Chinese preoccupation with money.

Henry Galloway Comingo Hallock, (1870-1951), was  
a graduate of Princeton Theological Seminary  
(1893-96) and Presbyterian missionary in China for  
almost 50 years. He took a post in China immediately  
after graduation and later became involved in  
independent missionary work and teaching in the  
theology department at the University of China,  
Chengdu, Shanghai from 1925-27. He was fluent in  
Chinese, translated Christian material into Chinese,  
and published Hallock's Chinese Almanac, which  
answered questions for Chinese about religious  
matters.



[ATTRACTIVE FIRST GREEK EDITION OF  
THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA]

20-) ERNEST HEMINGWAY, (1899-1961). Ο  
geros kai i thalassa. [= The old man and the sea].  
Translated by Dimitris Berachas. --- USD 225

Ikaros., Athens, [ca. 1950]. Original illustrated fine  
wrappers. Demy 8vo. (22 x 15 cm). In Greek  
(Modern). 94, [1] p. Ex-owner's inscription on  
colophon.

A very scarce and attractive first Greek edition of  
Hemingway's 'The Old Man and The Sea', translated  
by Dimitris Mperakhas. Copy with no date, according  
to the OCLC it's printed in the [1950s], and this  
masterpiece was translated very early into the Greek  
language soon after the original first edition was  
printed in America. Only two institutional copies in  
OCLC: 1111709467.





[AMERICA TRAVELS BY THE FOUNDER OF  
TURKISH "LIFE" MAGAZINE]

21-) SEVKET RADO, (1913-1988). Amerikan masali. [i.e. American tale]. [SIGNED COPY].

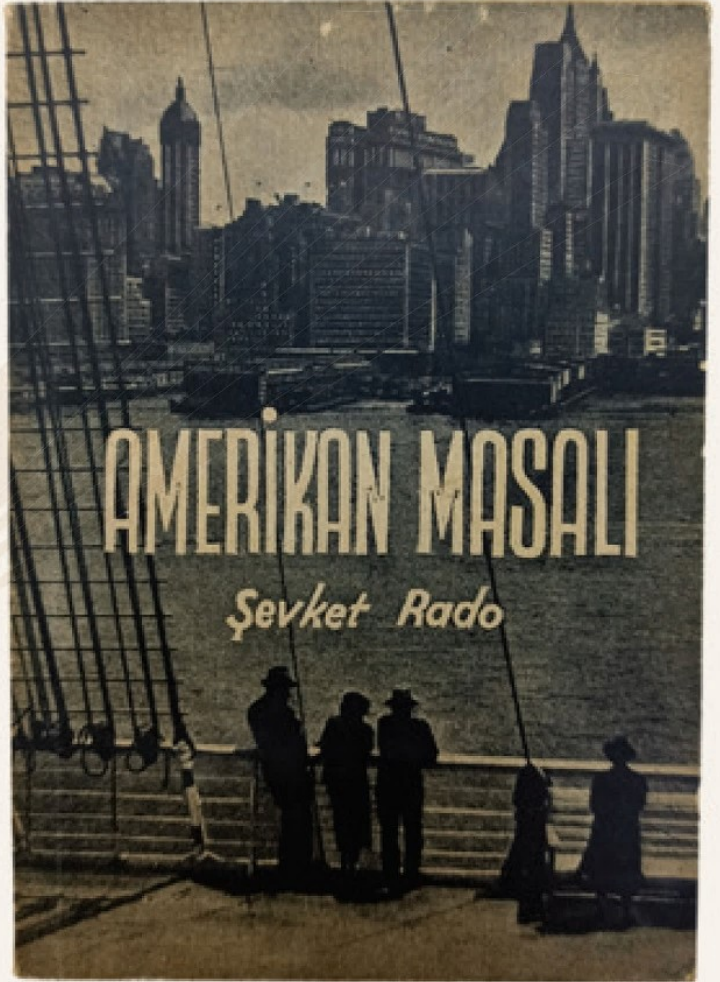
--- USD 225

Dogan Kardes Yayinlari A.S., Istanbul, 1950. Paperback. Untrimmed and uncut copy. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Turkish. 143, [2] p. Signed and inscribed by Rado to Cemil Parman as 'Bana Amerika'yi görmek imkanini bahseden Denizyollarinin kiymetli umum müdürü Cemil Parman Bf.ye derin saygilarimla, 4.12.1950.'. [i.e. With my respects to the General Director of Turkish Maritime Lines, who gave me the opportunity to visit America].

First and Only Edition of this scarce travel book of America in the 20th century, by the founder of Turkish "Life" magazine and Tifdruk Publishing House in the Republic of Turkey.

Sevket Rado was a Turkish journalist, author, and the founder of "Hayat" magazine. "Hayat" means "Life", and it was a long-running periodical in Turkey, which was published in the same format of the "Life" magazine, just like its counterpart in America. "Life" was an American magazine published weekly from 1883 to 1972, as an intermittent "special" until 1978, and monthly from 1978 until 2000. During its golden age from 1936 to 1972, "Life" was a weekly magazine known for the high quality of its photography. "Hayat" magazine is the first example in Turkey of "lifestyle" magazines published in Europe and America in the 1950s.

Only one institutional copy in Worldcat: 40898419 (New York Public Library System).



[1930S HOLLYWOOD THROUGH THE EYES  
OF THE FIRST TURKISH SOCIETY  
REPORTER]

22-) **TURAN AZİZ BELER**, (Turkish high society journalist, author), (1912-1974?).

Yıldızlar arasında: Holivuda giden ilk Türk gazeteci. [i.e. Among the stars: The first journalist to go to Hollywood]. Cover by Orhan Ural.

--- USD 450

Vakit Gazete ve Matbaası, İst., 1938. Paperback. Large roy. 8vo. (25 x 18,5 cm). In Turkish. 213, [3] p., many b/w plates.

First and only edition of this very rare 20th century Turkish-Americanana, and the first book written to introduce the world of Hollywood to the Turkish audience, by the first Turkish society reporter.

Turan Aziz Beler was a modern pioneer of magazine journalism in Turkey. Beler was born in Istanbul in 1912. He started his literary career as a journalist. His first novel "Sevda" [i.e. Love] also stands out but "Türedi Ailesi" [i.e. Türedi Family] brought him fame.

According to Beler's foreword in the book, the purpose of his travel is to clarify all things known incorrectly about Hollywood in Turkey. He spent three and a half years in Hollywood with many celebrities and interviewed American stars. He examined the conditions under which American popular cinema was formed. According to his own statement, he expressed the witty language that he was grateful to Hollywood for not having gotten married or gotten beaten He has very interesting and funny wording in this 1930s Hollywood travel memoirs. This book caused him to be sentenced to two years in prison in Turkey according to contemporary sources.



[BOOKER T. WASHINGTON BIOGRAPHY IN  
OTTOMAN TURKISH]

**23-) BOOKER T[ALIAFERRO] WASHINGTON, (1856-1915).** Kölelikten kurtulus: Bir tercüme-i hâl. [= Up from slavery. An autobiography]. Translated to Turkish by Ayse Pertev [Akinci].

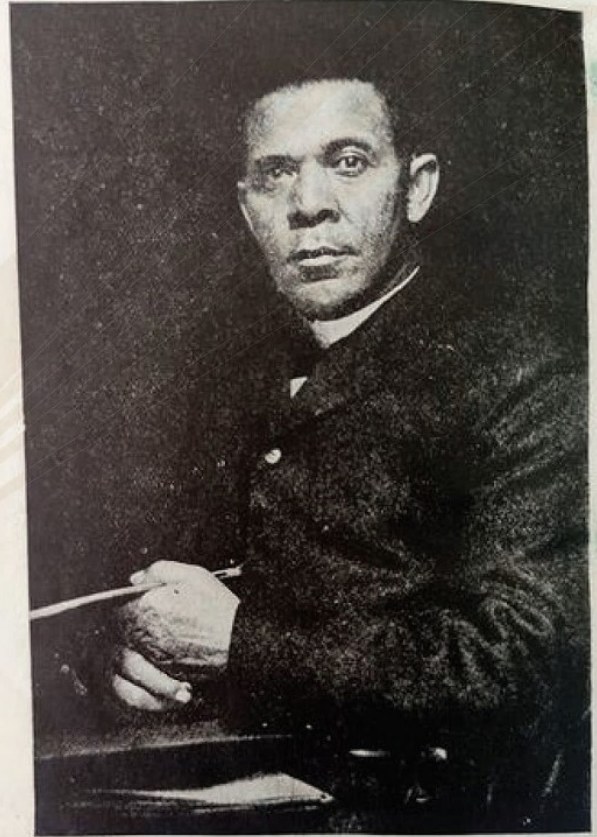
--- **USD 750**

Hilâl Matbaasi, Istanbul, 1926. A modern fine full leather bdg. in the Ottoman style. Cr. 8vo. (20 x 14 cm). In Ottoman script (Old Turkish with Arabic letters). 134, [1] p., 1 Washington's portrait, 3 unnumbered b/w plates. Özege 11210.

First and only Turkish edition of this exceedingly rare biography of the important African-American leader Booker T. Washington.

The first studies and translations regarding slavery and abolition were made in the early years of the young Turkish Republic, which had refused the legacy of its imperial predecessor. In this period, several classics of American anti-slavery literature and the present work were translated for the first time.

Booker Taliaferro Washington was an American educator, author, orator, and adviser to multiple presidents of the United States. Between 1890 and 1915, Washington was the dominant leader of the African American community and the contemporary black elite. Washington was from the last generation of black American leaders born into slavery and became the leading voice of the former slaves and their descendants.



بوکر ت. واشینگٹون

[RARE FIRST TURKISH EDITION OF POE]

**24-) EDGAR ALLAN POE, (1809-1849).** Isidilmedik hikâyeler (Harikulâde ve esrarengiz hikayeler serisi). [= Tales of mystery and imagination]. Translated by Siraceddin [Hasircioglu]. Cover ill. by Münif Fehim [Özerman]. --- **USD 275**

Hilmi Kitabevi (Hilminin Koleksiyonu Seri 38), Ankara, 1938. Paperback. Foolscap 8vo. (18 x 12 cm). In Turkish. [x], [2], 298, [1] p., 2 b/w portraits of Poe and many b/w ill. Slightly foxing on pages, cracked spine, slightly chipped extremities. Otherwise a good copy.

Extremely rare first Turkish edition of Poe's 'Extraordinary stories', including the stories and writings like "Edgar Allan Poe". [Translated biography of Poe by Baudelaire).," Edgar Allan Poe"; "Çalınmış mektup" [i.e. The purloined letter]., "Altın böcek". [i.e. Golden bug]; Mister Ogüst Bedlo'nun hatıraları., Mecengerstayn., Garabet melegi., Doktor Gudron (Katran)'la Profesör Plum (Tüy)'ün usulü., Kuyu ve rakkas [i.e. The pit and the pendulum]., Bir mumya ile küçük münaksasa, Beyzı portre., Vilyam Vilson., Morg Sokagındaki çifte cinayet [= Murders in the Rue Morgue].

Siraceddin's first translation of a collection of Poe's stories presents Poe to Turkish readers with fine introductions. Siraceddin (Hasircioglu) included Poe's biography written by Charles Baudelaire as an introduction to his collection, and this biography is the earliest biography of Poe in Ottoman/Turkish literature. Since the title of the book Isidilmedik Hikâyeler [i.e. Extraordinary Stories] evokes the title of Baudelaire's translations of Poe, it is possible that Siraceddin also used Baudelaire's reference. [.] Poe's influence on Turkish literature remains more literary than critical, even though Poe translations reflect some of the socio-political dynamics of Ottoman-Turkish history. (Source: Translated Poe).

The translator Siraceddin Hasircioglu (1877-1937) was famous for his Poe, La Fontaine, and other literary translations for children in the early Turkish Republican period. As to cover illustrator, Münif Fehim [Özerman] (1899-1983) was a legendary Turkish painter, cartoonist, illustrator. and the son of a famous Turkish theater actor.

OCLC has only two copies: 7249803 (London Library of UK and Library of Congress of USA).





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