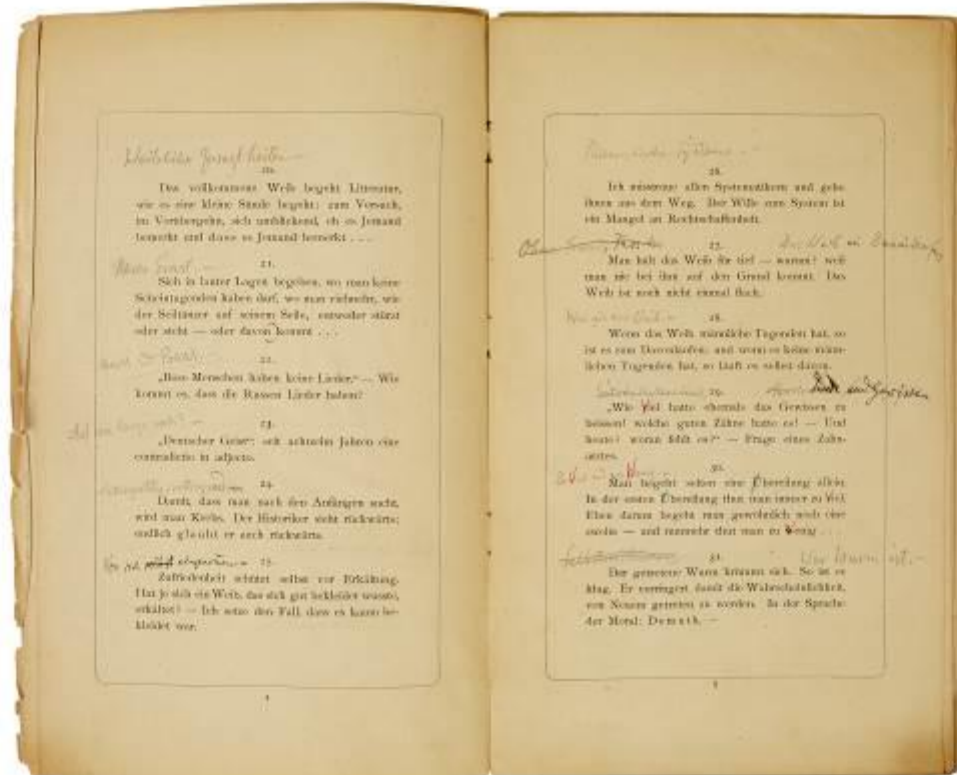


QUARITCH

CATALOGUE 1430

PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS



(a simple thematic index is provided at the end of the catalogue)

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# QUARITCH

## CATALOGUE 1430

### PHILOSOPHY, POLITICS AND ECONOMICS

#### A MEMOIR OF JOHN ADAM, PRESENTED TO THE FORMER PRIME MINISTER LORD GRENVILLE BY WILLIAM ADAM

1. [ADAM, William (editor).] Description and Representation of the Mural Monument, Erected in the Cathedral of Calcutta, by General Subscription, to the Memory of John Adam, Designed and Executed by Richard Westmacott, R.A. [?Edinburgh: ?William Adam, circa 1830].

4to, pp. [4 (blank ll.)], [1]-2 ('Address of the British Inhabitants of Calcutta, to John Adam, on his Embarking for England in March 1825'), [2 (contents, verso blank)], [2 (blank l.)], [2 (title, verso blank)], [1]-2 ('Description of the Monument'), [2 ('Inscription on the Base of the Tomb', verso blank)], [2 ('Translation of Claudian')], [1 ('Extract of a Letter from ... Reginald Heber ... to ... Charles Williams Wynn')], [2 ('Extract from a Sermon of Bishop Heber, Preached at Calcutta on Christmas Day, 1825')], [1 (blank)]; mounted engraved plate on india by J. Horsburgh after Westmacott, retaining tissue guard; some light spotting, a little heavier on plate; contemporary straight-grained [?Scottish] black morocco [?for Adam for presentation], endpapers watermarked 1829, boards with broad borders of palmette and flower-and-thistle rolls, upper board lettered in blind 'Monument to John Adam Erected at Calcutta 1827', turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, mustard-yellow endpapers, all edges gilt; slightly rubbed and scuffed, otherwise very good; *provenance*: **William Wyndham Grenville**, Baron Grenville, 3 March 1830 (1759-1834, autograph presentation inscription from William Adam on preliminary blank and tipped-in autograph letter signed from Adam to Grenville, Edinburgh, 6 March 1830, 3pp on a bifolium, addressed on final page).  
£950

**First and only edition.** The colonial administrator John Adam (1779-1825), was the eldest son of Scottish politician and advocate William Adam of Blair Adam, FRSE, KC (1751-1839), and was educated at Charterhouse School and, following his nomination to a writership in Bengal in 1794, spent a year at Edinburgh University; 'He arrived in Calcutta in 1796 and subsequently spent the greater part of his career there in military and political administration [...] In 1819 Adam took up a seat on the governor-general's council and from January to August 1823 he served as acting governor-general during the interregnum between the administrations of Lord Hastings and Lord Amherst. His seven months in power were active ones. He added four regiments to the Bengal army, enlarged the judicial establishment, assigned an annual grant of 100,000 rupees to Indian education, and appropriated Calcutta's town duties for public works in the city [...] Adam's health had long been poor, but he delayed his departure for England to see Amherst settled into office. He sailed in March 1825 but died on 4 June off the coast of Madagascar. His reputation for charitable and principled behaviour had won him much respect in Calcutta. His portrait was painted by George Chinnery for the Calcutta town hall and a monument to his memory in St John's Church, Calcutta, was raised by public subscription' (ODNB).

This memorial volume was compiled by John Adam's father, the Foxite politician and advocate William Adam, who ended his political and legal career as Lord Chief Commissioner of the newly created Jury Court in Edinburgh. The work was presumably privately published by William Adam, and copies were sent to his friends and associates, and other copies are known in a binding with the same title lettered on the upper board (e.g. National Library of Scotland), suggesting that this was indeed bound for presentation by William Adam (certainly, the endpapers are watermarked 1829, the year before the volume was inscribed). **The recipient of this copy was the politician and sometime Prime Minister Lord Grenville, a political associate and ally of Adam** (and also, like Adam, of Fox); curiously, Grenville had been offered the Governor-Generalship of India in 1784 by Pitt, but had declined it.

### THE SOUL IS MORTAL

#### FIRST APPEARANCE OF A CRUCIAL WORK FOUNDED ON ARISTOTLE'S *ON THE SOUL*

2. **ALEXANDER OF APHRODISIAS.** *De anima ex Aristotelis institutione.* [Brescia, Bernardinus de Misintis, 13 September 1495 (colophon)].

4to, ff. 91 (of 92, without the initial blank); with large woodcut initial, capital spaces with guide-letters; occasional light marginal dampstaining far from text, outer margin of the last leaf skilfully repaired, but a very good, clean copy retaining wide margins, bearing several uncropped contemporary annotations; bound in modern calf panelled in blind. £3500

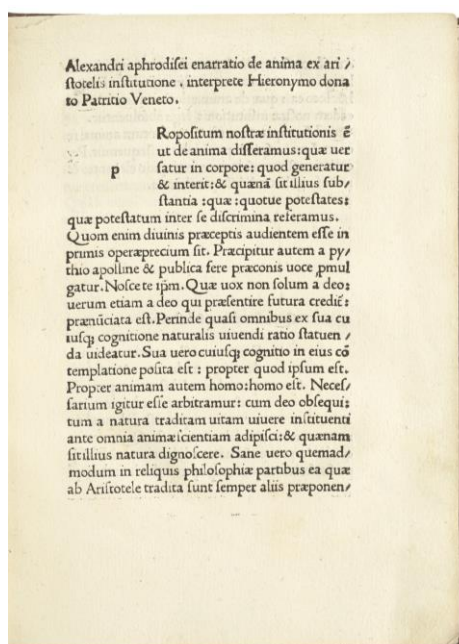
**First edition, rare, of Alexander of Aphrodisias' *De anima*.**

Conceived along the lines of Aristotle's own *On the soul*, this treatise, one of the original works by the third-century philosopher who by the sixth century had established himself as the most relied-upon commentator of Aristotle so as to be called simply 'The exegete', **exerted momentous influence on the development of Renaissance philosophy**.

The main, and deeply controversial, contention is that the reasoning faculty in mankind is inseparable from the body, and that therefore the soul is mortal. Aphrodisias 'treats the human soul as the perishable form imposed upon the bodily elements to constitute a living human being, and argues that the intellect develops from an embodied intellect focused upon the material world to a state that eventually contains forms no longer embodied. He rules out personal immortality by identifying the active intellect at the same time with pure form and with God, the Unmoved Mover' (D. Frede in *Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*). Despite a condemnation issued in 1210 by the Paris Church Council, which was aimed at Aphrodisias' works as well as other unorthodox literature, Alexander's theory on the mortality of the soul survived and thrived, fostered by the keen esteem in which his *corpus* was held by the Arabs, who produced numerous translations. In the Latin world this work was divulged primarily thanks to the present translation, by Hieronymus Donatus.

**Aphrodisias' anti-Thomistic doctrine of the mortality of the soul shaped the philosophy of some of the protagonists of the early Renaissance.** Most notably, it was embraced by Pomponazzi, who lectured on Aristotle's *De anima* in Ferrara and wrote his own *De immortalitate animae* in 1516, to incensed controversy. His treatise, a sort of manifesto for philosophers who, in clear recognition of Aphrodisias' paternity, called themselves Alexandrists, was condemned and burnt in Venice. 'Due to his mortalist theory of the soul, 17th-century "free thinkers" regarded Pomponazzi as one of their own, portraying him as an atheist. Enlightenment thinkers of the 18th century pushed to extremes his distinction between natural reason and faith, while 19th-century positivists, such as Ernest Renan and Roberto Ardigò, saw in Pomponazzi a forerunner of their own beliefs and a champion of naturalism and empiricism' (S. Peretti in *Stanford encyclopedia of philosophy*).

ISTC ia00386000; BMC VII:989; Goff A-386; H 656\*; GW 859; Polain III [1: KBR; IGI 283; Klebs 45.1; Bod-inc A-162. Three copies in Britain (2 at Bodley, one at Royal College of Surgeons) plus one defective at the BL.



**THE TRUE INVENTOR OF THE 'RICARDIAN' THEORY OF RENT**

3. **ANDERSON, James.** Observations on the means of exciting a spirit of national industry; chiefly intended to promote the agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and fisheries, of Scotland. In a series of letters to a friend ... *Edinburgh, T. Cadell, London and C. Elliot, Edinburgh, 1777.*

4to, pp. xli, [1, errata], 526, 527-534 (Addenda); title-page slightly creased, occasional pencil marginalia (some in shorthand) and mild spotting, otherwise a very good copy in contemporary tree calf, recently rebaked, flat spine ruled and decorated gilt in compartments, with a red morocco label, bookseller's ticket of D. Wyllie & Son of Aberdeen to the front pastedown, the front free endpaper renewed. £4500

**First edition, complete with the scarce addenda.** In the present work and in *An Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn-laws*, published the same year, James Anderson (1739-1808), a Scottish gentleman farmer, 'invented the "Ricardian" theory of rent ... He had to an unusual degree what so many economists lack, Vision', writes Schumpeter.

'One of the most interesting British economists of the late eighteenth century, Anderson, boldly asserted that man's power to increase the productiveness of his fields was such "as to make it keep pace with his population whatever that might be". This has been interpreted to spell denial of the law of decreasing returns, Malthus being the first of Anderson's critics to misunderstand him in this sense. But Anderson's emphasis was not upon the *product* but upon the *productiveness* of land. And this, together with his reference to "discoveries" which occurs in the same passage should be sufficient proof that all he was thinking of was what we have just decided to dub Historical Increasing Returns. In Anderson's case, it is particularly easy to satisfy ourselves that his no doubt exaggerated ideas concerning these possibilities were compatible with the recognition of the law of decreasing returns ... In his *Observations* of 1777 he arrived at the conclusion that the rent of land is a premium paid for the privilege of cultivating soils that are more fertile than others, and in his *Enquiry* of the same year he formulated more precisely the conditions which ... established the formula' (Schumpeter, pp. 263-5).

Amex 14; Einaudi 117; Goldsmiths' 11528; Kress B.5; Rothamsted, p. 13; this edition not in Mattioli or Perkins.

## A UNIFIED EUROPE WITH A SUPREME COUNCIL, BENEATH THE VEIL

### 4. [ANON]. *Le mie vedute su la sanità e la longevità. Naples, Vincenzo Orsino, 1804.*

8vo, pp. 91, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] blank, [4]; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary vellum, flat spine with remains of a lettering-piece. £950

**Rare first edition**, purportedly a reply to Sir John Sinclair's 1802 pamphlet *An essay on longevity*.

The discourse, on the surface merely concerned with physical health and medicine, is in fact an enticing, ironic, sustained metaphor disguising a radically materialistic and liberal tract concerned with a political, social and economic sort of welfare. Among the recommended cures, the anonymous author (no doubt a Southern-Italian Bourbon subject living in one of the most reactionary contexts in Europe) suggests the unification of Europe, to be governed by a Supreme Council.

The camouflage worked: after the errata leaves at the end, there are two leaves of letters of approval to the censor, dated 1805: one of them is by a theology professor, stating that nothing in this book is opposed to the Christian religion, despite a sentence smuggled in in the early paragraphs, referring to the world as a mass of matter and nothing else, and other similarly unchristian statements. This anonymous work was re-published in 1826 with an appendix of three essays by one Nicola Pilla.

Not in OCLC or COPAC. ICCU locates one copy only, in Avellino (without errata and letters of recommendation at the end).

## RARE ENLIGHTENED UTOPIA

### IN THOMAS JEFFERSON'S LIBRARY

### 5. [ANON]. *Lois de la Nature. Ouvrage divise en deux parties. Nantes, Ode fils, and Paris, Arnaud, 1803.*

8vo; pp. [8], 254, [2]; 187, [1]; some light waterstaining to the outer portion in the first part, but a very good copy in half calf, boards covered with marbled paper, flat spine decorated in gilt, gilt lettering-piece; minor repairs to the joints. £1500

**First edition, rare, of this late 18th-century utopia and political-economic meditation**, published anonymously at least six years after its composition. Thomas Jefferson, who owned a copy (now in the Library of Congress), attributed it to J.-F. Cornu La Poype. In the preface, evidently written closer to the publication date, the author introduces his key notion that 'la liberté sans la vertu et surtout sans l'humanité... est une chimère'; he adds that such observations, originally developed during a time of calm, have been validated recently 'au milieu des troubles qui ont agité l'Europe pendant plusieurs années'. The preface is followed by a letter from the Minister Lavater, dated Zurich, April 1797, returning the manuscript to the author after 'much delay', with the minister's unconditional approval of the author's views.

This work addresses 'the rich and the poor, luxury, agriculture, manufacturing. Part one: the author, a disciple of Rousseau, frequently attacks luxury, and in particular wishes that the manufacturers of luxury items should dedicate themselves to agriculture; he asks for a minimum living wage and social security for workers; he examines the qualitative losses of the population, he condemns manufacturing where it is imposed by luxury and where work is done in unsanitary conditions. The second part, a sort of utopia, describes an ideal country governed according to the laws of nature' (transl. from INED).

INED 4658; Library of Congress, Library of Congress, Sowerby Catalogue J. 18. Not in Barbier or Quérard. Four copies in the US (LoC, CUNY, Berkeley Law, and UCLA). No copies in COPAC.

## THE ONTOLOGICAL PROOF

### 6. **ANSELM, Saint, of Canterbury.** Opera. [Basel, Johann Amerbach, not after 1497.]

4to, ff. [208], printed in gothic letter in double columns, capital spaces with guide-letters; rubricated throughout: the capitals, initial strokes etc. supplied in red; some light marginal dampstaining, first two leaves rather chipped at fore-edge, a few wormholes (occasionally affecting a letter or two); **contemporary German binding of calf over wooden boards**, covers stamped to a panel design within a border of interlocking arches, central panel composed of a trellis motif repeated three times, the word 'Opuscula' stamped in blind at head of upper cover in gothic letters, original brass catch, eighteenth-century spine labels; rubbed, lacking clasp and strap, old repairs to spine resulting in some losses. £5500

Second collected edition of Anselm's works, beginning with his *Cur deus homo*, and including the *Prosologion* and *Monologion*, the three works on which his fame mainly rests. They contain his famous ontological proof in which he seeks to prove God's existence merely from the idea of God: God is that than which no greater can be thought; that than which no greater can be thought must exist; therefore God exists. Though the argument attracted little interest at the time, it has been a source of philosophical fascination ever since. In the Middle Ages it was attacked by Gaunilo, rehabilitated in psychological dress by Bonaventura, rejected again by Aquinas and used as an incidental aid by Leibniz and dismissed by Kant, who first called it the ontological proof. The argument has received renewed attention as a result of recent advances in modal logic (see A. Plantinga, *The Ontological Argument*).

The last 14 leaves contain a geographical compendium 'De imagine mundi' which dates from about 1100 and contains chapters on India, Parthia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt, the Caucasus, Asia Minor, Africa, etc. **It apparently appears here in print for the first time.** 'The most widely read book of this nature . . . it has often been attributed in recent years to Honorius of Autun (it has also been ascribed to St. Anselm and with far greater probability to an unknown Honorius Inclusus), [but] the evidence at hand is insufficient to warrant us in coming to any definite conclusions on the vexed question of its authorship' (John Kirtland Wright, *The geographical lore of the time of the Crusades*, New York, 1925, p. 103).

The distinctive contemporary binding is almost certainly by the same workshop as a binding illustrated by Kyriss (no. 83, plate 170, containing a book printed in Nuremberg in 1494) and ascribed by him to an anonymous Augsburg binder.

**Provenance:** sixteenth-century inscription on title 'In usum Jacobi Hajm Wangiensis [i.e. presumably of Wangen im Allgäu, Baden-Württemberg]'; Abbey of St. Mang, Füssen, Bavaria, with seventeenth-century inscription 'S. Magni in Fuessen' on title (St. Mang was dissolved in 1803 and the contents of the library handed over to the princes of Oettingen-Wallerstein); nineteenth-century blindstamp of the bookseller P. M. Haverty of 112 Fulton Street, New York, on title; Church of the Most Holy Redeemer, New York, with ownership inscription dated 1860 on title and with bookplate on front pastedown; Mount St. Alphonsus Esopus, New York (closed 2012), with its stamps on front pastedown and on f. 48.

BMC III 759; GW 2033; Goff A761; Bod-Inc. A-304.



WITH COPIOUS CONTEMPORARY ANNOTATIONS

7. **ARISTOTLE and AVERROES.** Lib. iiij. De celo et mundo; subnexis eius duobus illis De generatione et corrupt[tione] cum singulorum epitomis ... ac Auerro. fidiss. interprete; necnon eiusdem Opusculum de substantia orbis ... cum apostillis. M. Ant. Z[imara]... Lyons, Scipio de Gabiano, 1529.

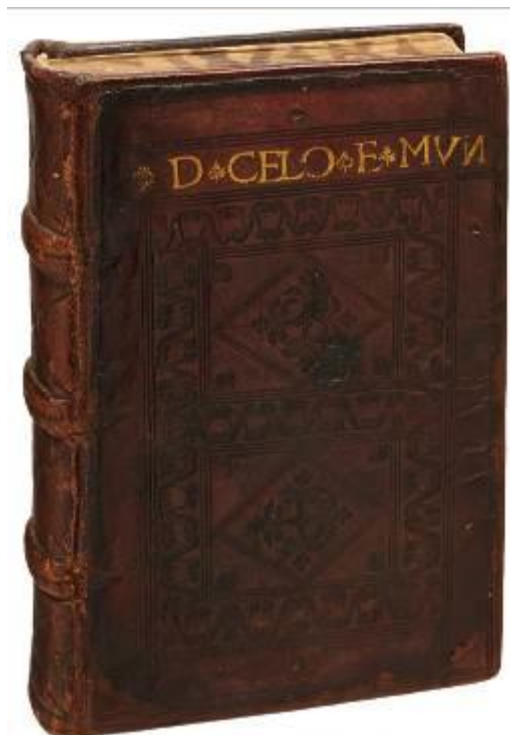
8vo, ff. cclxxi, [1, blank]; title printed in red and black, with a woodcut border of grotesques, dolphins and foliage, blank coat of arms in the lower portion of the border filled in in ink with a sketched sword or cross and the letters 'MPE', several woodcut diagrams within text, numerous woodcut initials; thoroughly marked by a contemporary reader in brown ink resulting in some erosion of the paper along the lines in the margins (no loss), with some discreet repairs; a good copy, sometime rebound almost integrally preserving the contemporary French calf side panels combining ornate borders with lozenges and acorn motifs; copiously annotated in Latin in ink throughout by a contemporary scholarly reader with remarks on numerous passages and references to commentaries. £2200

**Rare Renaissance edition of Aristotle's astronomical and cosmological works with Averroes' commentary, including Averroes' own *De substantia orbis*.** The Lyons printer Scipio de Gabiano, adept at producing scholarly editions of works of science and medicine, significantly chose to print the text complemented by the postils of Marcantonio Zimara, a contemporary exponent of the Averroistic 'wing' of Aristotelians, who had trained at Padua under Nifo and Pomponazzi. 'Zimara (flor. 1530) [...] maintained the effort to use the language of Averroes while explaining away his meaning, and put an interpretation upon his doctrine of intelligence consistent with the presence of a spiritual element in human nature. These [Zimara and Achillini] were the "Averroists" who defended the immortality of the soul. Zimara aimed not at refuting Averroes, but at relieving him of the charge of heresy' (A. Halliday Douglas, *The philosophy and psychology of Pietro Pomponazzi*, pp. 60-61).

Aristotle's *De caelo* shaped the notions of universe and man at its centre in Western culture and exerted a major influence on astronomy and cosmology up to Galileo and Kepler. It was largely through interpretations, commentaries and challenges of Aristotelian notions that the new science of the sixteenth century was formed.

**Our copy is intensely underlined and annotated in a single contemporary hand**, flowing rather idiosyncratic and free, sometimes heavily abbreviated. It concentrates predominantly on Averroes' gloss, particularly in books II and IV of *De Coelo*, in the *De generatione et corruptione*, and even more intensely on Averroes' tract *De substantia orbis*. The annotator records contrasts or harmonies with other ancient commentators, cites comparable passages from other Aristotelian works and looks for references and consistency within the corpus of Averroes' works.

Baudrier, VII, p. 171-172. A rare edition. 3 copies recorded in the US (Case Western Reserve, Harvard, Oklahoma) one only in the UK (BL).



## CENSORING PRINTERS AND DEALERS

### 8. [ARRÊT. FRANCE, CONSEIL D'ÉTAT]. Arrêt du conseil d'état du roi qui interdit un imprimeur & deux libraires. Du 13 Juin 1777. Extrait des registres du conseil d'état. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1777.

4to, pp. 3, [1 blank], with caption title below large engraved head-piece; small tear to inner margin at bottom, some creasing, slight soiling to final blank page, a good copy, unbound. £300

**First edition** of an *arrêt du conseil* directed at the French book trade in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Claude Lequatre, a printer operating in Montargis, south of Paris, is charged with starting to print, without permission, a manuscript 'contrary to religion and common decency' and containing 'impious and seditious maxims' for the Parisian booksellers Edme-Jean Lejay and Robert-André Hardouin. The arrêt states that the nature and intent of the work make the contravention of the rules of bookselling even more inexcusable, and that a severe punishment is necessary at a time when 'dangerous writings of all kinds are becoming more frequent than ever'. Then comes the sentence: Lequatre is suspended from working as a printer, and his type, presses and other utensils will be confiscated and sold before the Lieutenant of Police of Montargis; Lejay and Hardouin are forbidden, in perpetuity, from acting as booksellers; and all three are forbidden from having a shop or being involved in bookselling in any way. The execution of the arrêt falls to Jean-Charles-Pierre Lenoir (1732-1807), lieutenant general of police in Paris and later maître de la librairie and warden of the Bibliothèque du roi, and it was to be printed and widely displayed. The arrêt ends 'Signé Amelot' i.e. Antoine-Jean Amelot, then Secretary of State of the Maison du Roi.

According to a marginal annotation to the copy of this text in the Bibliothèque Nationale de France (Collection Anisson 22180.64) the nefarious book in question was François Bernard's *Analyse de l'Histoire philosophique & politique des établissemens et du commerce des Européens dans les deux Indes*. The *Analyse* appeared with Amsterdam and Leiden imprints in 1775, and was an attack on abbé Raynal's *Histoire des deux Indes*, first published in 1770 and suppressed by an arrêt in 1772.

The arrêt by no means scuppered the careers of the three parties punished therein. Lequatre can be found printing the *Journal du district de Montargis* in the 1790s. Lejay, who began his career as a clandestine colporteur before becoming a bookseller in 1767, remained active until c.1797. In September 1778 - fifteen months after his punishment - he wrote to the influential publisher Marc-Michel Rey asking him to print a hundred copies of a manuscript by Rousseau in Lejay's possession (see *Electronic Enlightenment*). Robert-André Hardouin, who was fairly new to the profession when hit with this arrêt, published the *Almanach du voyageur à Paris* from 1780, and, with François-Charles Gattey, rose to the position of Libraire de Son Altesse Sérénissime Madame la duchesse de Chartres (1785), later d'Orléans (1786).

Rare. No copies are recorded on Copac; Worldcat notes 3 copies in US libraries, and a different edition (beginning 'Arrest' and printed in Paris by P.G. Simon in 1777) in the Van Pelt Library, University of Pennsylvania.

### SMITH, RICARDO, MALTHUS 'HAVE FAILED ... TO CONSTRUCT A SOLID AND TRUE SYSTEM'

### 9. ATKINSON, William. The State of the science of political economy investigated; wherein is shewn the defective character of the arguments which have hitherto been advanced for elucidating the laws of the formation of wealth. London, Whittaker & Co., 1838.

8vo, pp. vii, 73, [1, blank]; complete with the half-title; small closed tears at inner margin of first few leaves where removed from binding, but a good copy; disbound. £550

First edition. 'What would be the effect on the capital of a country of abandoning any given home trade, and adopting a foreign in its place?'. Atkinson gives a critical commentary of the positions of Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, McCulloch, Scrope and Malthus with regard to this question. 'The object of this report is accomplished. By the arguments it contains, we have proved that the writers who have attempted to develop the laws, by which the commercial intercourse of mankind should be regulated, have failed in their efforts to construct a solid and true system' (p. 72).

Atkinson was 'a Fellow of the Statistical Society, from which he retired in 1844. One of the early assailants of the classical school, he lays great stress on its inability to agree upon questions of population, of the preference of home over foreign trade, and its want of moral and religious principle. Though his own arguments in favour of protection are founded upon a rather abstruse "law of proportions", they have been welcomed by American economists' (Palgrave).

Goldsmiths' 30272; Hollander 3028; Kress C.4551; not in Mattioli.

## A CUBAN JURIST AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

10. [AYALAYAGUILAR, José de.] Examen del derecho de vida y muerte, egercido por los gobiernos. Escrito por un cubano. *Barcelona, Estivill, 1838.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 277, [3]; very mild occasional foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary full tree-sheep, flat spine tooled in gilt and blind, gilt morocco lettering-piece (just chipped); extremities a bit worn. £750

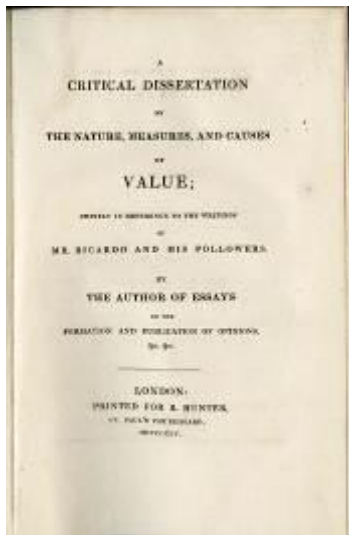
**First edition of a rare Cuban treatise of criminal law**, a forceful impugnation of capital punishment which invokes arguments and schemes from, among others, Filangieri, Montesquieu, Beccaria, Rousseau, Bentham. The tract moves to a wider juridical consideration of the relationship between individuals and the state. Aristotle, Hobbes, the jurist of the Roman tradition and of the Jusnaturalists are examined in a comprehensive assessment of the nature and extent of civic liberties. The conclusion, built on a careful consideration of Bentham's *Panopticon* scheme, returns to the question of capital punishment, as the most extreme case and thus the central issue in the dialectics between man and organized society.

Palau 80905.

## ANTICIPATING UTILITY: A PIONEER

11. [BAILEY, Samuel]. A critical dissertation on the nature, measures, and causes of value; chiefly in reference to the writings of Mr. Ricardo and his followers. *London, R. Hunter, 1825.*

8vo, pp. xxviii, 255, [1]; some light toning, but a very good copy in contemporary calf, sides ruled in gilt, rebacked preserving the original spine ruled in gilt; spine darkened, a few marks and scuffs to the sides, evidence of a large bookplate removed from the front paste-down. £5500



**First edition of a fundamental work asserting that 'value was a relative concept, springing from subjective causes**; the degree of esteem or mental affection, much like the later utility, governed the intensity of demand' (ODNB).

Samuel Bailey (1791–1870), known as the 'Hallamshire Bentham', was the son of a Sheffield merchant, and author of several political pamphlets. The present work is his most notable publication in which he critically examined the theories of Ricardo and Malthus.

In his *Critical Dissertation*, Bailey 'speaks of the "confusion and obscurity which mark the works of some of the most celebrated writers", and in particular he accuses Ricardo of "elliptical and disjointed reasoning", of "perplexity and confusion", of "lack of analytical subtlety" and of "little consciousness of the nature of the operations in which he excelled, and little familiarity with the analysis of terms". Since value is essentially relative in nature, Bailey objects to Ricardo's attempt to discover a commodity of invariable value. To Bailey, Ricardo's "contradiction involved in affirming the stationary or invariable value of an object amidst the variations of other things, is as direct and palpable" as to constitute a "strange and

manifest error". Malthus is not free from the same mistake.

'Bailey [was] the first to put his finger on the real fallacy of the doctrine that wages and profits must vary inversely to each other. This error consists in neglecting the fact that "the value of labour does not entirely depend on the proportion of the whole produce which is given to the labourers in exchange for their labour, but also on the productiveness of labour" ... **The opposition to the labour theory of value, the emphasis put on time as an element in value, the broadening of the rent concept, the criticism of the statement that rent does not enter into price, and the importance assigned to productivity in affecting value – all these constitute doctrines of importance in the recent phases of the science.** That they should have been enunciated in 1825 and then seemingly forgotten is eloquent testimony to the power which is sometimes exerted by a few great names in silencing for a time all criticisms, however sound they may be' (Seligman, p. 86).

Amex 22; Einaudi 24381; Goldsmiths' 24381; Kress C.1368; see Seligman, *Essays in Economics*, pp. 83–86.



## CLEARLY, REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY WILL WIN OVER THE WHOLE WORLD

12. [BAILEY, Samuel]. *The Rationale of political representation. By the author of essays on the formation of opinions, &c., &c. London: R. Hunter. 1835.*

8vo, pp. vi, [2, advertisement]; a good copy in contemporary calf-backed marbled boards, spine decorated gilt in compartments, extremities rubbed, French armorial bookplate to front pastedown. £550

**First edition.** An early examination of political representation, with two complementary essays on political equality and on rights. Referencing the 'successful operation of representative governments' in England and 'in a still more striking manner' in America, Bailey argues that representative democracy will naturally extend over many other countries (p. 1). 'When it is considered what an important influence political representation is likely to have on the future destiny of the world, every one will perceive how desirable it is, that the system should be thoroughly examined, its merits placed on their proper ground, and the reasons for its various arrangements clearly exhibited' (p. 11). This work was later relied upon by John Stuart Mill in *Essays on Politics and Society*. The supplementary essay on political equality argues that 'political power can be properly conferred for no other purpose than the common weal', while '**On Rights**' discusses the way that rights have been incorrectly defined by Burke and Bentham: '**the world is yet very far from being aware of the immense importance of precise phraseology.**' (p. 418). 'The politics displayed in these works are those of a moderate utilitarian radical with a strong objection to state interference' (DNB).

## 'A NEW DEPARTURE' (SCHUMPETER)

13. [BARBON, Nicholas]. *A discourse of trade. By N. B. M. D. London, Thomas Milbourn for the author, 1690.*

Small 8vo, pp. [xii], 92; title-page and final leaf dust-soiled, the title-page a little creased in the gutter, with pencilled author attribution to the title-page, but a very good copy, originally stab-sewn, subsequently bound into a tract volume, now newly bound in calf-backed boards. £32,500

**First edition** of the author's major work, in which Barbon foreshadows the 'real' analysis of saving, investment and interest of the Classical economists. 'There is no bridge between Locke and the monetary interest theories of today. Instead, there was a new departure, which was to be so successful that even now we find it difficult to be as surprised as we ought to be. There are, so far as I know, only the most elusive indications of it before 1690, when Barbon wrote the momentous statement: "Interest is commonly reckoned for Money ... but this is a mistake; for the Interest is paid for Stock," it is "the Rent of Stock, and is the same as the Rent of Land; the First is the Rent of the Wrought or Artificial Stock; the Latter, of the Unwrought or Natural Stock." If the reader is ready to understand the history of interest theory during the nineteenth century, and some part of it even during the first four decades of the twentieth, it is absolutely necessary to realize fully what this means' (Schumpeter, p. 329f).

'The clear exposition of this doctrine places Barbon as an economist above both Petty and Locke, and it was not till sixty years later that Joseph Massie (1750) and Hume rediscovered the correct theory of interest ... This work of Barbon's [also] contains the ablest refutation of the theory of the balance of trade previous to Hume and Adam Smith' (Palgrave).

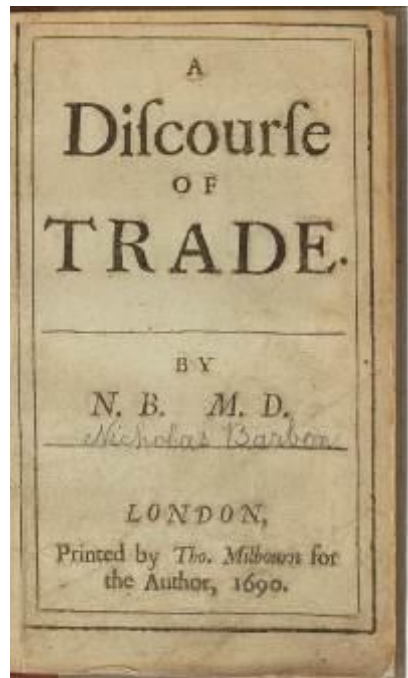
Barbon also treats value and price ('on which his contribution was outstanding' – Hutchison), his modernity of thought borne out by his initial statement that 'the Value of all Wares arises from their Use; Things of no Use have no Value ... they are good for nothing'. Later, in his chapter on the 'Use and Benefit of Trade', Barbon produces a remarkable prophecy of the British Empire; after a discussion of Dutch and French commercial prospects, he writes: 'But England seems the Properer Seat for such an Empire: It is an Island, therefore requires no Military Force to defend it ... It hath many large Harbours fitting for a large Dominion: The Inhabitants are naturally Couragious ... The Monarchy is both fitted for Trade and Empire. And were there an Act, for a General Naturalization, that all Foreigners purchasing Land in England, might Enjoy the Freedom of Englishmen, it might within much less Compass of Time, than any Government by Arms at Land, arrive to such a Dominion' (pp. 59–60).

Barbon (c.1640–1698, son of the Cromwellian MP Praisegod 'Barebones'), economist, financier, property developer, and sometime physician, was one of the greatest entrepreneurs of Restoration London, being instrumental in its rebuilding after the Great Fire of 1666, and the originator of the first fire insurance office in London (1681). He was MP for Bramber in 1690 and 1695, and in 1696 founded a land bank united with that of Briscoe.

His other two key works of economics are *An Apology for the Builder; or a discourse shewing the cause and effects of the increase of building* (1685), in which he discusses the origin and the theory of rent, and *A Discourse concerning Coining the New Money lighter. In Answer to Mr Lock's Considerations about raising the Value of Money* (1696), a fundamental refutation of Locke's view on re-coinage which also contains an anticipation of the 'currency principle', as expounded by Ricardo, by 115 years.

**Extremely scarce.** Only one copy is listed in book auctions records (ex. Birmingham Law Society, title-page slightly cropped, with stamp to one text leaf, £13,000 hammer in 2001), and there was no copy in the Kenneth Knight sale of 1979; Sraffa had two copies, one of which he bought from Dawson's in 1963.

Goldsmiths' 2803; Hollander 308; Kress 1720; Massie 1183; Matsuda 2500; Wing B 707; for a detailed explanation of the *Discourse's* content, see Palgrave I, 119f.



**'HOWEVER BAD A PLACE THE WORLD MAY BE, WAR CAN ONLY MAKE IT WORSE'**

**14. BELL, Clive. Warmongers. London, Peace Pledge Union, 1938.**

8vo, pp. [4], 24; lightly soiled, some rust stains from staples, pp. 9-12 detached from staple at top; in original light brown paper wrappers printed in red and black on the front cover, lightly soiled; **ownership inscription of Frances Partridge on title-page.** £300

**First edition of Bell's anti-war polemic**, written in the light of the Sudeten crisis and containing a foreword written just a week before the Munich agreement.

Bell was, in his own words, 'an out-and-out pacifist', and this pamphlet was written to 'show up and keep at bay' the warmongers of the title. Bell blames the rise of the Nazi regime and the German-Italian alliance on French and English politicians. He advocates scrapping the terms of the Treaty of Versailles, recognising the right of all Germans to unite and conduct their own affairs, granting Germany her colonies, and acknowledging Italy's right to the eastern Mediterranean. He even goes so far as to consider the possibility of accepting a united states of Europe under German leadership, and limiting freedom of speech to prevent the English press from inflaming foreign countries. Key phrases are picked out in the text in bold type, including 'however bad a place the world may be, war can only make it worse', 'the worst tyranny is better than the best war', and 'all means of avoiding war are good'.

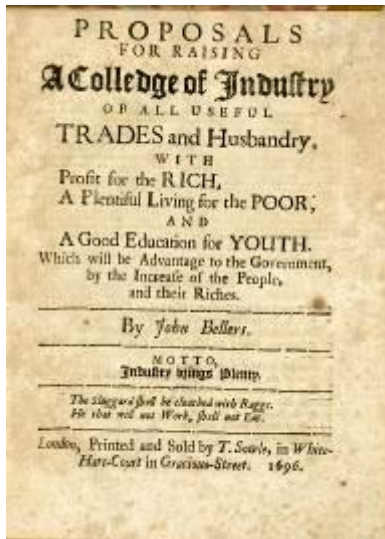
The original four lines of text at the foot of the title-page, mentioning that 'this pamphlet appeared as an article in the Contemporary Review' have been pasted over in this copy with a three-line sticker stating that the Peace Pledge Union 'does not necessarily endorse all the views expressed in this pamphlet' but which describes it as 'a valuable contribution to current thought'.

**The top of the title-page bears the pencil signature of the diarist and author Frances Partridge**, whom Bell credited with having the best legs in Bloomsbury.

## A PROFOUND IMPACT ON OWEN AND MARX

- 15. BELLERS, John.** Proposals for raising a Colledge of Industry of all useful trades and husbandry, with profit for the rich, a plentiful living for the poor, and a good education for youth. Which will be advantage to the government, by the increase of the people, and their riches. *London, T. Sowle, 1696.*

Small 4to, pp. [iv], 28; some light uniform foxing, one or two spots, the upper margin trimmed closely touching a couple of page numbers (not the text), small repair in the gutter of the last leaf; a very good copy in modern half calf, marbled boards, red morocco lettering piece on the spine; Macclesfield armorial book plate to the front paste-down. £3000



Second, enlarged edition with significant changes to the text; the first edition had appeared the year before. 'It is for this [...] that Bellers is best remembered. In it, he advocates the establishment of free-standing, co-operative communities in which no money would be needed and all middlemen eliminated. The pamphlet describes the college as a mixed agricultural and manufacturing settlement wherein 300 people, 200 of them labourers and craftspeople, would live and work. It would be, in Bellers's words, an "Epitome of the World", with the addition that children would be educated and the elderly and ill looked after. [...] Contained within the description of the colleges is a substantial critique of the nature of value, which had a profound impact on both Robert Owen (who had 1000 copies of the pamphlet reprinted in 1817, ensuring its continued importance for nineteenth-century writers) and Karl Marx, who refers to Bellers at least four times in *Das Kapital*, and describes him as "a veritable phenomenon in the history of political economy". What Bellers advocated and what Marx adopted was a pure form of a labour theory of value' (ODNB).

In this second edition Bellers made some substantial alterations to the text, notably a revision of the estimates of college budgets, specifications on the nature of punishment ('rather abatements of Food, &c. then Stripes'), suggestions for fishing colleges to be set up on the coast, encouragement towards training for the blind and lame. He added the following sections: a half-page discourse 'for Imploying the poor' from Lord Chief Justice Hale; an address to the 'Lords and Commons Assembled in Parliament' (replacing the address to the Quakers), urging Parliament to 'ripen these Proposals to the Nations advantage', outlining the advantages to the manufactures, fisheries, hospitals and all parishes of England to be derived from of high rates of employment and from 'embodying the poor so together, that thereby they may be made of equal value to money; and an address 'To the Thinking and Publick-Spirited' followed by a request for subscriptions.

Goldsmiths' 3369; Kress 1932; Wing B1830.

## ON MOTIVES FOR ACTION, REFORM, AND COLONIES' EMANCIPATION

### WITH BENTHAM'S MANUSCRIPT NOTE

- 16. BENTHAM, Jeremy.** A Sammelband of three works, from the library of John Childs, the printer, whom Bentham was happy to call 'a good friend of liberty'. *London, 1793-1819.*

The works are bound together in roan-backed cloth boards, lightly rubbed, spine lettered gilt.

£3750

The volume comprises:

i) A Table of the Springs of Action: shewing the several Species of Pleasures and Pains, of which Man's Nature is susceptible: together with the several Species of Interests, Desires, and Motives, respectively corresponding to them: and the several Sets of Appellatives, Neutral, Eulogistic and Dyslogistic, by which each Species of Motive is wont to be designated ... *London, R. Hunter, 1817.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 32; with 1 folding table; small tear to table repaired; some light spotting and offsetting, else a good copy, uncut.

**First published edition**, originally printed in 1815, **with the cancel title-page** (see Muirhead). This analysis of the various pains and pleasures that constitute motives to action amplifies the principle of psychological hedonism which plays a central role in Bentham's thought. The 'method of detail' that Mill associated with Bentham is seen to its full extent in this taxonomy. Chuo T1-2; Everett, p. 528; Goldsmiths' 21692; Muirhead, p. 19; not in Kress.

ii) Bentham's Radical Reform Bill, with extracts from the reasons. *London, E. Wilson, 1819.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 17, [1] blank, 85, [1] blank; with Childs' inscription to the half-title; occasional spotting and mild offsetting throughout, but still a good copy, uncut.

**First edition.** Chuo B2-1; Everett, p. 537f; Goldsmiths' 22638; Muirhead, p. 22; not in Kress.

iii) [drop-head title:] Jeremy Bentham to the National Convention of France. [1793.]

8vo, pp. 48; **with Bentham's MS annotation to the first page** (see below); some foxing throughout, heavier in places but mainly to the edges; still a good copy, uncut.

**Original, unpublished edition.** Muirhead writes: 'In 1793 Bentham wrote a pamphlet of forty-eight pages with a caption title only, Jeremy Bentham to the National Convention of France, advising the National Convention of France to emancipate its colonies. My own copy, like many others given away by Bentham at the time, has a manuscript note at the foot of the first page: "Written just before the departure of Mr Tallyrand on the occasion of the rupture. Copy given to Tallyrand's secretary Gallois, who talked of translating it." Bentham pointed out that although, through the American Revolution, England had lost the finest part of her colonial Empire, she had actually gained commercially; moreover it was unjust to have a colonial Empire from the point of view of the Rights of Man. The pamphlet was not published until 1830 when it was given the title *Emancipate your Colonies*'. Chuo E2-1 (but not in the collection); Everett, p. 541; Muirhead, p. 16f; not in Goldsmiths' or Kress.

**Provenance:** The Manchester journalist, Archibald Prentice (1792–1857), self-styled 'labourer in the interest of parliamentary reform' (DNB XVI, 302) and subsequent founder-member of the Anti-Corn-Law League, recalls that 'a friend who held Bentham in great veneration was with me in London, and when I left him in the evening had earnestly and solemnly conspired me, by the remembrance of twenty years' friendship, that I should procure him something from Bentham, were it even his smallest pamphlet, with his handwriting in it. I had teased my friend a little, saying that I could not presume to take such a liberty with a man so much beyond my intellectual rank; and, half angry at my affected fastidiousness, muttered something about Scotch coldness and caution. I laughingly told Bentham of this, and taking down one of his volumes, he carefully selected the best of his pens and said, "I know him as a good friend of liberty, and as usefully engaged in making good books cheap"; and I delighted my friend next morning, after maliciously keeping him some time in suspense by showing him the book and the carefully and neatly written inscription – "John Childs, Esq., from Jeremy Bentham"' (*Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester* [1851], p. 385).

As his father and grandfather before him, John Childs (1783–1853) was a printer in Bungay, Suffolk. 'In association with Joseph Ogle Robinson, he projected the series known as the "Imperial octavo editions of standard authors," which sold extensively for many years, and supplied in a cheap but handsome form books of literary value ... Childs deserves to be remembered as one of the pioneers of the movement for cheap and good literature for the million' (ODNB).

## 'IF A TREE FALLS IN A FOREST' IN RUSSIA

### 17. **BERKELEY, George.** Traktat o nachalakh chelovecheskogo znaniia. *St Petersburg, O. N. Popov, 1905.*

8vo, pp. 183, [1]; partially uncut, lightly browned throughout; a very good copy in the original printed paper wrappers, spine chipped at foot, a few small tears to spine; library stamp of J. Sokoloff to title-page. £1750

**First Russian edition of George Berkeley's *Principles of Human Knowledge***, translated by E. Dobolsky and edited by N.G. Dobolsky. The text, on the chief causes of error and difficulty in the sciences, examining the grounds of scepticism, atheism and irreligion, was first published in Dublin in 1710, and was originally intended to be the first of four parts, the remaining parts covering issues of ethics and metaphysics, the principles of natural philosophy, and mathematics. Unfortunately 'the manuscript was lost... during my travels in Italy,' (so wrote the author to Samuel Johnson in 1713), and the work remained in its current form. Berkeley's preface to the work described it as 'a new demonstration of the existence of God and of the immortality of the soul' (q.v. Hone & Rossi p. 54), thus building upon Berkeley's first work, *The New Theory of Vision*. It expands upon the principle 'if a tree falls in forest, and no one is around to hear it, does it still make a noise?', pondering whether matter, divine or mortal, exists if one is not there to perceive it.

The first critical work on Berkeley in Russian appeared in 1873, Smirnov's *'Philosophia Berkeley.'* This was followed by Vagretsov's *'Few words on Berkeley'* in 1908. No Russian collected edition existed before 1978. Therefore eminent Russian philosophers, including Lenin himself, must have read Berkeley either from the current edition or in translation.

Jessop 56.

#### PRESENTED TO STEPHEN SPENDER

### 18. **BERLIN, Sir Isaiah.** *The Naiveté of Verdi.* [New York, *The Hudson Review*, 1968].

Offprint, pp. 12; loose leaves, wire-stitched; first leaf reversed; with the author's signed autograph presentation inscription 'but soon a book for yourself: I hope it will be worthy. Isaiah'; library stamp on title-page. £750

**First edition.** Presentation inscriptions by Berlin are rare, and this one is presumed to be for one of his closest friends, Stephen Spender. Spender had dedicated his *World within World* (1951) to Berlin, and this inscription most probably refers to Berlin's forthcoming *Four Essays on Liberty* (1969), which was in turn dedicated to Spender.

*The Naiveté of Verdi* is Berlin's attempt to apply Schiller's distinction between 'naïv' and 'sentimentalisch' poets to music. He characterises Verdi as 'the last naïve artist of genius', and contrasts him directly with composers such as Liszt and Wagner, who were 'protagonists of all that was most self-conscious, extra-musical, "sentimental"'. Music was an important element in the relationship between Berlin and Spender, as the latter recalled in his autobiography, stating that 'Berlin and I shared a passion for music', and describing a joint visit to the Salzburg music festival and a common love of Beethoven (*World within World* (London: 1977), p. 71).

Wolfson College Berlin Bibliography, 110.

#### POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY AND ECONOMICS: A PORTUGUESE LANDMARK

### 19. **BRITO, Joaquim José Rodrigues de.** *Memorias politicas sobre as verdadeiras bases da grandeza das nações, e principalmente de Portugal.* Lisbon, *Impressao regia*, 1803-1805.

3 vols, 4to; leaf h in vol. 1 misbound at the end before the errata, slight cockling, some water staining to a few quires, occasional soiling and the odd marginal hole, otherwise a good clean copy in a contemporary Portuguese binding of tree calf with gold-tooled board edges, gilt decoration to the spines, and gilt lettered red morocco spine labels, all edges sprinkled red; some worm holes to spine ends, some rubbing to corners and boards; paper label at bottom of spine to vol. 1 bearing the printed number '2545'; inscription crossed through on front endpaper in all three volumes, contemporary inscription possibly reading J. S. Guim[ara]es on endpapers, ex libris oval ink stamp of Vieira Pinto on second f. of each volume. £3000

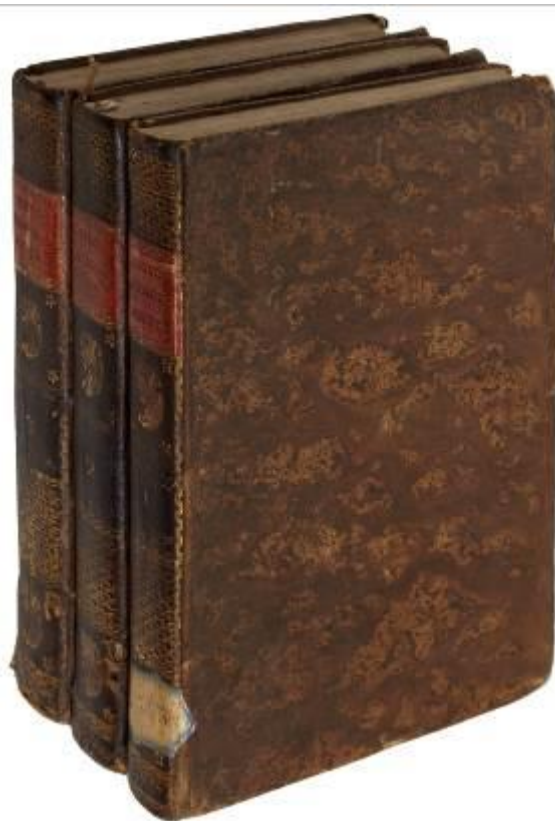
**First edition of this landmark in Portuguese philosophical, political and economic thought.** Brito was a professor of law at the University of Coimbra and the *Memorias* is his only published work, written in response to what the author saw as the relative immaturity of the moral and political sciences and the instability of the organisation of society, and intended to provide a standard framework to guarantee order and the regeneration of social institutions.

Embracing physiocratic principles, the author maintains that economic phenomena are subject to specific natural laws, and that the role of the political body is to reveal the evidence of such laws and transform them into universally respected positive rules. **Political economy is, for Brito, the cornerstone of legislative and governmental actions,** the 'shining beacon ... that should lead legislators to their lofty destinies', and the best means of contemplating natural law. The sovereign should focus his attention on agriculture as a strategic sector of the economy. While discussing the question of value, Brito was **the first Portuguese author to tackle some of the more theoretical parts of the *Wealth of Nations*.** His criticism of Smith, whom he accused of considering labour as the only source of value, drew fire from José da Silva Lisboa, who attacked Brito's agrarianism and claimed that his physiocratic approach had been superseded by Smith's masterwork. Brito's third volume opens with his reply to Lisboa, claiming that Smith was a 'plagiarist of the physiocrats'.

For a discussion of Brito, see Antonio Almodovar and Jose Luis Cardoso, *A history of Portuguese economic thought* (Routledge, 1998) p. 44 and following.

Copac records copies at the British Library and in the Goldsmiths' Library, and Worldcat adds 3 others at Columbia, Cambridge University Library, and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek.





### 17<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY JESUIT PHYSICS

#### 20. **BRUNET, François.** *Prima pars physicae particularis.* [France?], 1689.

Manuscript on paper, 4to, ff. [4 blank], 123, [5 blank]; written in brown ink in a clear, neat, small 17th-century hand, varying slightly in style, up to 39 lines per page, with common abbreviations and very occasional corrections and crossing through; slight show through, very occasional offsetting, ink spots and smudges; a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt-decorated panelled spine with five raised bands, gilt board edges, edges sprinkled red, marbled pastedowns, boards very lightly rubbed and stained, corners slightly bumped. £1250

**Apparently unpublished;** a remarkably crisp copy of a course of physics lectures compiled by Franciscus Brunet in 1689, when he was most likely a pupil at a French Jesuit College. The lectures no doubt followed an introductory course on *physica generalis*.

Carefully structured around statements, questions, objections and answers, the text opens with an examination of the nature of the world. Here the unidentified lecturer dismisses errors by Epicurus, Cicero, St Augustine, and Descartes, concluding that the world was created by God for his glory and for the use of man, and that it is unique, perfect and immobile. Then follows discussion of the various models of the universe suggested by Ptolemy, Copernicus, Tycho Brahe, and the Italian Jesuit astronomer Giovanni Riccioli, with the lecturer backing the latter, whose great work the *Almagestum Novum* had appeared less than 40 years earlier in 1651. The first 'tractatus' ends with discussion of God's role in creation, and of vacuum and motion therein.

In the second chapter, the text turns to astronomy and the nature, state and motion of the celestial bodies, including the distance of the planets from the earth, the luminosity of the stars, and eclipses. Following a description of the makeup and use of an armillary sphere, the lecturer considers the stars, their number and size, and the planets and comets, dismissing in passing impious predictions based on celestial bodies for which vain astrologers and a credulous public were to blame. The chapter ends with a section on the theory of planetary motion.

The focus turns in chapter three to the elements of the universe, their nature, number and quality. Fire, water, air, earth, heat, humidity, cold and dryness are all tackled, followed by an examination of mixtures of elements and their alteration by rarefaction, condensation, fermentation and antiperistasis. These themes are developed further in the fourth and final chapter which covers stones, precious and magnetic, salts, water and its motion, the tides, winds, clouds and lightening. The colophon reads 'Finis primae partis physicae particularis Franciscus Brunet 1689', and Brunet's name also appears on f. 30v.



## THE FOUNDATION OF NATURAL LAW

### 21. **BURLAMAQUI, Jean Jacques.** *Principes du droit naturel.* Geneva, Barrillot & fils, 1747.

4to, pp. xxiv, 352; occasional browning and marginal dust-soiling; contemporary calf; a little rubbed, joints repaired. £1500

**First edition.** Burlamaqui, a disciple of Jean Barbeyrac, the eminent editor of Grotius and Pufendorf, was professor of law at Geneva and a member of the city's council of state. Further editions of his *Principes du droit naturel* soon followed and its companion *Principes du droit politique* was posthumously published in 1751.

Burlamaqui's writings on natural law circulated widely in America in the decades leading up to the Revolution, with Jefferson foremost among his readers. **'Burlamaqui reveals more explicitly than any other writer read by Jefferson the logical substructure upon which Jefferson built when he wrote in the Rough Draft [of the Declaration of Independence]:** "We hold these truths to be sacred and undeniable; that all men are created equal & independent, that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent & inalienable, among which are the preservation of life, & liberty & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ends, governments are instituted among men" (White, *Philosophy of the American Revolution* p. 163). For the dissemination of Burlamaqui's works in America, see Harvey, *Jean Jacques Burlamaqui* pp. 79–105.

In the debates leading up to the Declaration of Independence Burlamaqui's ideas powerfully swayed Jefferson and the jurist James Wilson not to identify property as a natural right. This was an important and awkward political issue, because while nobody claimed that the American Indians, though primitive, had no natural rights, the admission of a natural right to property would put under suspicion virtually all land held by descendants of European settlers in America (also contentious was the matter of a natural right to property in relation to the legitimacy of slavery). Jefferson and Wilson, both of whom owned his works in the original French, found in Burlamaqui a very clear message about property and rights, for within the natural state of man Burlamaqui made a distinction between the primitive, original state as created by God, and adventitious states where man is placed by his own acts: the 'property of goods' is one such adventitious state. In regard to rights, Burlamaqui lay down a parallel distinction between natural rights appertaining originally and essentially to man, and acquired rights, being those which man does not naturally enjoy but are owing to his own procurement: the right to self-preservation might be cited as an example of a natural right, the right to property as an example of an acquired right. If Jefferson and his colleagues realised that the designation of property as an unalienable human right would be politically unwise, it was Burlamaqui who showed that it was philosophically unjustified (see Garnsey, *Thinking about property* pp. 222–5).

*En français dans le texte* 150; Lonchamp 499.

## ICARIE AS A DYSTOPIA

### 22. [CABET, Etienne. ANTI-CABETISM]. *La Cabetise, ou Voyage en Ignarie. Paris, René, 1848.*

8vo, pp. 8; rather foxed in places, particularly in the initial page, but a very good copy of a work printed on a single quire, wholly uncut and unopened. £300

**Extremely rare pamphlet** dismantling Cabet's narrative blueprint of a socialist utopia, the 1840 *Voyage en Icarie*. The anonymous adversary begins by pretending to be a faithful pupil of the utopian socialist philosopher. But, as he *verbatim* cites from passages of Cabet's plan for an ideal society, where all is communal and equality reigns, and as he comments on them, he throws light on the plan's darkest corners, and exposes it as an actual dystopia, where the impositions of equality reduce man to a paradoxical state of slavery and dependence.

This brochure, an ephemeral publication printed on a single quire, in this copy survives completely uncut and unopened.

A rare survival: no copies recorded in the US or in the UK; one copy in France (BNF), and two in Switzerland (Geneva and Lausanne).

## EARLIEST VERNACULAR TREATISE ON THE DIGNITY OF WOMEN

### 23. CAPELLA, Galeazzo Flavio. *Della eccellenza et dignità delle donne. [Rome, n. p., 1525 (colophon)]*

4to, pp. [104]; title with a large engraved foliate border; upper outer corner of the last two leaves (one of which is blank) repaired with loss on one letter, short closed tear in k1 (no loss), light browning to the first and last quires, occasional light dusting or soiling; old stamp (Col. San Laz[arus?]) on the title-page; a good copy, recased in contemporary vellum, erased pen inscription on the recto of the front free end-paper; housed in a custom made cloth box. £8500

**First edition, rare, of the first vernacular treatise on the dignity of women.** Capella's work was the first to capture and conceptualize a sense of courtly respect and homage which was to inform humanist writings for the rest of the century: from Agrippa's *Declamation on the nobility of women* (delivered in 1509, but only published in 1529) to Castiglione, Dolce, and Domenichi in Italy only.

Capella, or Capra in Italian, a Milanese humanist, undertakes to free women from age-old imputations argued by philosophers and poets alike: charges 'the very thought of which is abomination' (p. 5, our translation). He resolves to write in the vernacular 'in order better to be understood by everyone'. His work embodies a perceptive and successful synthesis of Renaissance values: the structure of the treatise follows first the hierarchy of Christian virtues, devoting a chapter to the examination of women's excellence in each of the seven theological and cardinal virtues; it then continues by articulating a series of humanistic, lay virtues such as magnanimity, love, doctrine, beauty (in a playful aside, Capella remarks that physical beauty is a plainly indisputable major advantage over beings naturally as hirsute as beasts), health (taken to a higher level than men's by a more regulated and moderate life), strength, glory and honour.

Together with Agrippa's *Declamation*, **Capella's treatise was the main source for William Bercher's *The nobility of women* (1559).** *Della eccellenza* was republished in Venice the following year, in 1526.

Brunet, I, 1558; OCLC records four copies worldwide, at the Bodleian in the UK, Latrobe University Library in Australia, and two copies in North America, at Yale and the New York Public Library.

## SPANISH ARS COMBINATORIA APPLIED TO CANON LAW AND THEOLOGY

### VERY RARE

### 24. CARAMUELY LOBKOVITZ, Joannes. *Pandoxion physico-ethicum cui tomi sunt tres, primusque logicam, secundus philosophiam, & tertius theologiam. Satriano/Campagna [now Sant'Angelo della Fratta], ex typographia Episcopali, 1668 (colophon 1667).*

Three parts in one volume, folio, pp. [xvi], 304; 179, [1, blank]; 228; text in double column; with woodcut printer's device on title, numerous historiated large and small woodcut initials throughout, woodcut diagrams of combinatory logic, and large woodcut of Mary Mother of God in glory to the last title; one tear entering text with no loss, one short marginal

tear not affecting text, the title-page with a little uniform browning, but a very good copy in contemporary full limp vellum, lightly stained. £8750



First and only edition, of great rarity, of this fundamental application of the *ars combinatoria* to canon law and the moral sciences by the pre-eminent and controversial Spanish theologian Joannes Caramuel. Caramuel's theological, philosophical and legal project suffered criticism from many quarters, his brand of probabilism deemed dangerously lax and open to argument. In the *Pandoxion*, issued from the author's own press near his Episcopal residence in Campagna (a remote, poor Italian diocese beset by plague and bandits), Caramuel resolutely breaks with the traditional, Scholastic hierarchy in the articulation of the law and of theology.

Responding sympathetically but critically to the contemporary drive towards a unified, encyclopaedic universal knowledge, Caramuel maintains that the Aristotelian-Porphyrrian classification and the principle of the 'clear and evident' are only fit for the 'formal sciences': for such disciplines, quantifiers like 'all/none' and binary true/false statements form the basis of a valid method. The law and theology, on the other hand, are 'human sciences'; the quantifiers in legal and theological cases tend to be 'many/few/ some more/ almost none', and true and false are only limits of a range. Law and theology, like grammar and language studies, ought therefore to be subject to the principle of probability.

Caramuel's combinatorial and probabilistic lens scrutinizes the entire system of the Canon law with abundant examples. The scrutiny of theology is then complemented by the re-issue, appended at end, of a work on the name and nature of Mary which Caramuel had first published in Prague nearly twenty years earlier: *Maria liber, id est primi Evangeliorum verbi. Sanctangeli, typis Episcopalis*, 1665.

Very rare: besides 4 copies in Italian libraries, OCLC lists 1 copy in the US (Georgetown, the Woodstock Theological Center), one in Germany and 2 in Spain (Salamanca and National Library).

## GAMBLER EXTRAORDINAIRE

### 25. **CARDANO, Girolamo.** *De propria vita liber. Ex Bibliotheca Naudaei. Paris, Villery, 1643.*

8vo, pp. [xcvi], 374; with printer's device on title and engraved head-piece and initials; title vignette and decorative initials; a few quires lightly foxed, due to paper stock, ink stain to pp. 341-2, but a good copy, bound in contemporary full vellum, flat spine with faded ink titling, preserving the original blue silk bookmark, all edges lightly marbled. £5000

**First edition of Cardano's autobiography:** one of the most extraordinary Renaissance self-portraits, 'the richly textured, lurid, and sometimes eerie' (A. Grafton) exercise in self-scrutiny written at the end of his life and published much later by Gabriel Naudé.

A man of medicine, a keen and excellent gambler, a great mathematician and scientist, one of the most remarkable polymaths of all times, Cardano 'astonished- and horrified- readers by his frankness' (A. Grafton, introduction to Cardano's *Book of my life*, New York, 2002, p. vi). His study of the games of chance and of probability, a body of notes also published posthumously, in 1665, finds its foundation and motive in the regular practice of gambling described with colourful details, and not without touches of boastful pride, in this exuberant autobiography.

'He went far beyond the bounds of normal discretion ... Cardano's book was designed to surprise and delight- and dismay- its readers, to make them feel the wonder with which experience continually inspired him. ... The *Book of My Life*, with its intimate record of despair and exaltation, crisis and triumph, confrontation and debate, recounts the complex history of a tortured soul, one that constantly tried to shape the body it inhabited and the desires that ravaged it' (*ibid.*, pp. xii-xiv).

Brunet I, 1574; Cushing C76; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 151.



## REPLYING TO JOHN STUART MILL'S *NEGRO QUESTION*

**26. CARLYLE, Thomas.** Occasional discourse on the Niggerquestion. Communicated by T. Carlyle. London, T. Bosworth, 1853.

12mo, pp. [ii], 48, [4, publisher's advertisements]; with half-title; a very good copy, in the original green printed wrappers, lightly worn, some small losses to spine, short tear to lower corner of upper wrapper without loss; early ink ownership inscription on upper wrapper. £1250

**Scarce first separate edition, expanded to reply to John Stuart Mill, and first edition published under this title.** Carlyle's noxious defence of the institution of slavery had appeared in a briefer version and with the different title of *Occasional discourse on the Nigro question* in Frazer's Magazine in 1849. This first separate edition addressed the attacks of Carlyle's former friend John Stuart Mill, who had published his *Negro Question* in 1850.

Racism, as the all-encompassing conviction of the existence of a qualitative taxonomy between races, provides Carlyle with the most unassailable justification for the preservation of slavery, and chimes with his romantic yearning for a heroic, feudal, non-capitalist and non-liberal past, to sketch a world where the care and control of the lower races is exerted with paternal virtue by enlightened masters. Carlyle's pamphlet goes beyond the immediate question of the West India plantations, ominously anticipating in outlook and rhetoric the ideologies that would mature during the nineteenth-century and inform the most extreme and destructive racist philosophies of the twentieth.

Sabin 10954. Rare on the market.

**27. CARNAP, Rudolf.** The logical syntax of language. London, Kegan Paul, 1937.

8vo, pp. xvi, 352, 20; a very good, crisp copy in the original publisher's cloth, spine direct lettered gilt, with dust jacket, a little chipped and soiled. £650

**First edition in English, with previously unpublished parts**, of Carnap's seminal *Logische Syntax der Sprache* (1934). **Twenty-two sections excluded from the original German edition appear here for the first time**, as Carnap states in the Preface: 'The present English edition contains some sections which are not found in the German original. These are 16a, 34a-i, 38 a-c, 60a-d, 71a-e. These twenty-two sections were included in the manuscript of the German original when it was sent for publication (in December 1933) but had to be taken out because of lack of space'.

The work develops the distinction between object language and meta-language that was characteristic of Hilbert's formalism. It also introduces Carnap's distinction between language used in the material mode and in the formal mode. In the material mode, sentences which appear to be about things in the world are in fact syntactical, formal sentences about language. 'One purpose of this book, in opposition to the view attributed to Wittgenstein, was to show that a language could significantly be used to express its own syntax. Another was to make good Carnap's claim that philosophy, to the extent that it could be a cognitive discipline, had to consist in the logic of science, which was itself identified with the logical syntax of a scientific language' (A. J. Ayer).

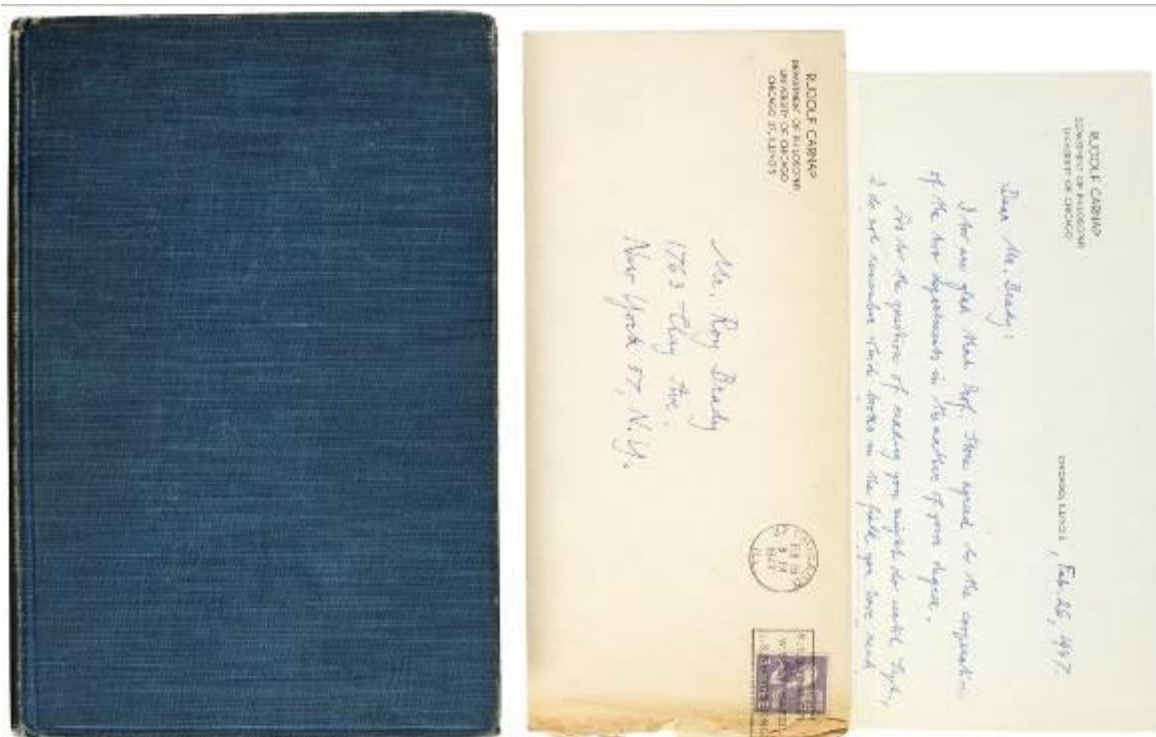
## WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER OFFERING A READING LIST ON MATHEMATICAL LOGIC

**28. CARNAP, Rudolf.** Introduction to semantics. Cambridge, Massachusetts, Harvard University Press, 1942.

8vo, pp. xii, 236; a very good copy, in the original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt; spine extremities, edges and corners lightly worn; ownership inscription of R.P. Brady dated 10/10/1945 on front free end-paper; some pencil underlining and marginalia in Brady's hand. **With an autograph letter signed by Carnap laid in**, complete with addressed envelope. £1250

**First edition.** The letter inserted in this copy, dated February 26<sup>th</sup> 1947, is one leaf, penned and signed by Carnap, and addressed to R.P. Brady, a graduate student whose idea of a new introduction to *Principia Mathematica* Carnap finds 'very interesting'. In response to Brady's request, Carnap offers **a reading list on mathematical logic with brief comments**, adding Cramer's *Mathematical methods in statistics* as a final suggestion in the field of probability and statistics.



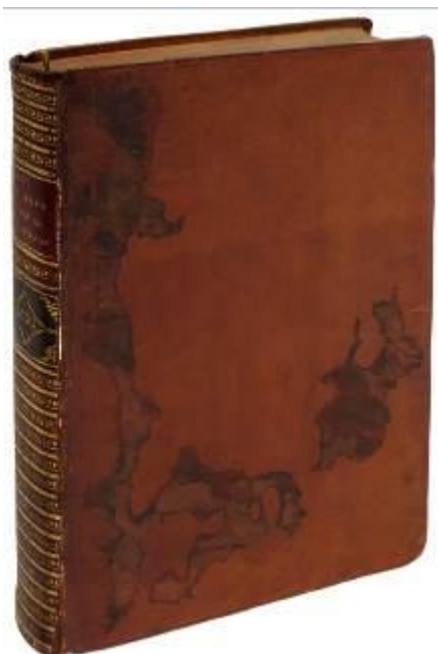


## TUDOR POLITICS AND THE FRENCH WARS OF RELIGION

### A DIPLOMAT TRUSTED BY BOTH ELIZABETH AND MARY

**29. CASTELNAU, Michel de.** *Les mémoires ... ausquelles sont traitées les choses plus remarquables qu'il a veuës & négociées en France, Angleterre, & Escosse, soubz les rois François II & Charles IX tant en temps de paix qu'en temps de guerre.* Paris, Samuel Thiboust, 1621.

4to, pp. [16], 479, [25], with an engraved portrait of the author, engraved initials, head- and tail-pieces; small tear to pp. 325-6 with no loss of text, light foxing, occasional creases and damp stains to margins, some ink stains on p. 161; a crisp, clean copy in contemporary calf, flat spine decorated with gilt fillets and key pattern, two gilt-lettered spine labels in red and black morocco, gilt board edges, green endpapers; a few small blemishes to covers, slight rubbing to spine joints, corners slightly bumped; **inscription 'Catherine de Courlande' on title-page and bookplate of Pauline, Princess of Hohenzollern-Hechingen** inside front cover. £1250



**First edition** of the memoirs of the diplomat Michel de Castelnau, sieur de la Mauvissière (c. 1520-1592), a valuable source of information on the political relations between England, Scotland and France in the Tudor period and on the military campaigns of the Wars of Religion fought between French Catholics and Huguenots. Its impartiality and accuracy make it one of the most important accounts of the period.

Castelnau wrote his *Mémoires* while serving as the French ambassador in England, in the hope that they would benefit his son Jacques, who later arranged for their publication. The *Mémoires* cover the period between 1559 and 1570 when Castelnau's diplomatic and military service brought him in contact with François II, Charles IX, Catherine de Médicis, Mary Queen of Scots, Queen Elizabeth I, and key figures in the Wars of Religion, including the Duc de Guise, Prince de Condé, Admiral Coligny, and Duc de Montmorency.

Castelnau's mission to accompany Mary Stewart to Scotland, following the death of François II, is covered in book 3, with the author describing the young queen as 'in the flower of her beauty'. His involvement in peace

negotiations with Elizabeth I, Mary's marriage to Darnley, his attempts to reconcile the two queens, and Mary's flight to England and imprisonment are all described in book 5. Castelnau earned the respect of both queens, becoming confidant and friend to Mary and serving ten years as ambassador to Elizabeth in the 1570s and 1580s.

Much of the *Mémoires* is devoted to the bitter conflict between French Catholics and Protestants. Castelnau gives the reader first-hand accounts of the battles, sieges, massacres, and politics of the period, including the pillaging of Rouen, the retaking of Le Havre from the English, and the battles of Dreux and Jarnac. Missions to the Duke of Alba and to Germany to seek aid against the Protestants are also covered, as is his discovery of a plot by Condé and Coligny to seize the royal family at Monceaux.

Castelnau's son granted the right to publish his father's account to Sebastian Chappelet and Samuel Thiboust, who issued it in 1621 under their own imprints. The *Mémoires* were republished in 1659/60 and again in 1731.

**Provenance:** our copy bears the inscription of Katharina Friederike Wilhelmine Benigna, Princess of Courland and Duchess of Sagan (1781-1839), onetime mistress of Metternich. The engraved bookplate on the front pastedown, bearing a crowned 'P H' most likely relates to Katharina's sister Pauline, Princess of Courland and of Hohenzollern-Hechingen (1782-1845).

Not in Cioranescu. Rare: Copac records only 3 copies with Thiboust's imprint in the UK, while no copies in the US are recorded on Worldcat.

## CATHERINE THE GREAT TO THE FUTURE TSAR AND HIS BROTHER

**30. [CATHERINE II, Empress of Russia].** *Le Czarewitz Chlore. Conte Moral. De main impériale & de maitresse. Berlin, Frédéric Nicolaï, Lausanne, François Grasset, 1782.*

8vo, pp. [2], 42, [2 blank], with half-title, text within ornamental border, two vignettes and a head-piece; very occasional light soiling, a clean crisp copy in near contemporary paper wrappers printed with a floral pattern, hand-coloured in red, yellow and green. £3000

**First edition, very rare, of a speculum principis of the Enlightenment, by one of the time's most enlightened monarchs.** *Le Czarewitz Chlore* is a moral tale written by Catherine II of Russia for her two grandsons, the future Alexander I and his younger brother Constantine, while their father and mother, the future Paul I and Maria Feodorovna, were away on their fourteen-month tour of Western Europe. Alexander and Constantine, who were only 4 and 3 years old at the time of the appearance of the work, were raised by Catherine.



A brief preface sets the tale in context: 'The most august grandmother currently on the face of the earth has composed this tale for the instruction of the princes her grandsons. What more is needed to excite curiosity? When this is satisfied, admiration will follow.' Chlore, the son of a Tsar and Tsarina who love truth and care for their people, is a boy of wondrous beauty, vivacity and intelligence. While his mother and father are attending to troubles at the empire's borders, Chlore is kidnapped by the 'Chan Kirgisien' who takes him back to his court and sets him the challenge of finding the thornless rose. **A tale of quest ensues, among the snares of corrupted indulgent societies, and the utopian setting of politics which proffers freedom, self-sufficiency, civic and familial virtues.**

There seems little doubt that Chlore's sweetheart and mentor Princess Feliza is Catherine, and Chlore Alexander. Gavriil Derzhavin's *Ode to Felitsa*, dedicated to Catherine, also appeared in 1782. Catherine herself 'was an enormously prolific writer, founding Russia's first satirical journal and authoring works in a wide variety of genres' (Cambridge History of Russia II p. 308). Brunet states that *Le Czarewitz Chlore* was 'revu et publié par Formey' i.e. Jean-Henri-Samuel Formey (1711-97).

**A rare item. No copies appear on COPAC, while Worldcat records only 2 copies in the US (Yale and the Lilly Library) and none in France.**

## CENSORING BLASPHEMOUS 'MONARCHOMACHS'

**31. [CENSORSHIP. Juan de MARIANA, MONARCHOMACHS].** *Censura sacrae facultatis theologiae parisiensis contra impios et execrabiles Regum ac Principum parricidas. La Censure de la sacrée Faculté de Théologie de Paris contre les impies et exécrables parricides des Rois et des Princes. Paris, Félix Blanvillain, 1610.*

Large 8vo, pp. 15, [1], plus a bifolium bearing a contemporary manuscript text bound at end; engraved device on the title, woodcut head-pieces and initials; some light dusting and a very light trace of damp-staining in the upper outer corner of the first quire, edges a little frayed, but a very good, wide-margined copy, disbound and re-stitched, with nineteenth-century paper wrappers, now preserved in morocco-backed marbled boards; the printed text followed by a bifolium the first leaf of which bears a manuscript 'extrait des registres du Parlement de Paris', written by a contemporary French neat hand in brown ink, 28 lines to a page; small contemporary manuscript correction to the printed text, contemporary inscription to the lower margin of the title, 'Pour Monsieur ?Jurent'. £1100

**One of the two (both very rare) issues** of the censoring verdict returned by the Theology Faculty of Paris on the orthodoxy of Juan de Mariana's *De rege*, originally published in 1599, but subjected to almost universal condemnation in 1610, when the assassination of King Henry IV prompted unprecedented scrutiny of works which could be interpreted as legitimizing regicide.

Chapter 6 of *De rege* freely addresses the question of whether it is lawful and legitimate to overthrow a tyrant. Mariana thinks it is, and justifies resorting to regicide when it is for the common good. His position was by no means new to Western political speculation: Aristotle and Aquinas had indicated as much. But Mariana's definite statement that 'philosophers and theologians agree, that the prince who seizes the state with force and arms, and with no legal right, no public, civic approval, may be killed by anyone and deprived of his life' was, after the assassination of King Henry IV, read by authorities as a dangerous, seditious and incendiary legitimization, which could actively endanger any European monarchy or established institution.

The text is printed in Latin and then in French, and, rather than addressing Mariana's book specifically, it offers the rationale, precedents and authorities by which any work suggesting that regicide can be lawful ought to be held as blasphemous. Another issue is recorded, with the same title but different pagination and with a printed appendix; it is the appendix which contains the Arrest de la Court de Parlement de Paris condemning Mariana's book to be burnt, and the minutes of the execution of the burning. All extant copies of our issue end, like ours, with the French text of the *Censura*, but our copy also includes a manuscript abstract detailing the Parliament's order, issued on July 8<sup>th</sup>, that the prohibition of Mariana's book as blasphemous and seditious should be made public throughout the Kingdom.

A rare survival: apparently two other extant copies only, both in France (BNF, Bibliothèque municipale du Mans). The BNF and Newberry hold the extant copies of the other, 12-page issue.

**32. CHYDENIUS, Anders.** *Wederläggning af de skäl, hwarmed man söker bestrida Wästerbotniska samt Wästru norrländske städerna fri seglation. Stockholm, Hesselberg, 1765.*

Small 4to, pp. [ii], 61, [1, blank]; with woodcut device on title and woodcut head- and tail-pieces; the odd rust-spot, very light browning to initial leaves, but a very good copy, in nineteenth-century marbled boards, spine perished, still holding firmly; nineteenth-century bookplate of Swedish politician, rural reformer and writer Carl Trolle-Bonde on front free endpaper. £950

**First edition of Chydenius' momentous defence of free market, published in the same year as his *National gain*, the doctrine of which coherently anticipated Adam Smith's notion of economic liberalism eleven years before the publications of the *Wealth of nations*.**

Deprived of trading rights and required to sell tar, their main source of wealth, only through Stockholm, the towns of Ostrobothnia saw the bulk of the profit bring prosperity only to the capital city. Chydenius' compelling arguments against Stockholm's monopoly and in favour of free shipping and trade secured a parliamentary debate, and brought about the breaking of the monopoly. Following his campaign, from 1765-66 the cities of Kokkola (Chydenius' own town), Vaasa, Pori and Oulu were granted shipping rights and the freedom to deal directly with foreign customers, which determined the development and prosperity of Ostrobothnia.

Chydenius was 'unquestionably the most important of the Swedish economists ... In 1765, a torrent of extremely radical brochures from his pen suddenly burst forth in Stockholm where he was attending the *riksdag* as a member of the estate

of the clergy. As a stylist he has few if any equals in the history of Swedish social science. It is no exaggeration to say that he is the most captivating writer within that field ever to appear in Sweden, and that his works even today still vibrate with life and excitement' (E. Hecksher, *An Economic History of Sweden*, 1954, p. 204). The intellectual isolation in which Chydenius, a country parson from Ostrobothnia (the central west-coast province of rural Finland), wrote only serves to underline his extraordinary achievement. 'It is certain he never heard of Adam Smith, and what little he knew of Davenant, Locke, Hume, Mun, and Child he obtained mainly from the writings of a somewhat liberal Swedish mercantilist, Baron Nordencrantz (a leading financial and political figure on economic policy questions), and from Swedish translations of a few of the works of these British writers' (Uhr, p. 9).

Much has been written on Smith's intellectual forebears, but nearly all to the exclusion of Chydenius. Nevertheless, it is he who 'more than anyone fully embraced the liberal ideal and created out of it the outlines of an economic order to baffle his opponents, who feared that chaos would result if specific authority and regulation over the most important spheres of economic activity were removed. **Chydenius more completely than anyone up to the time of Adam Smith, and in more sustained fashion, attacked mercantilism in all of its major manifestations, attacked it root and branch**' (Uhr, p. 47).

Not in Cossa, Einaudi, Goldsmiths', Hollander, Kress or Menger; OCLC lists a sole copy, in the National Library of Sweden.

### RARE RIPOSTE TO GOETHE AND SCHILLER'S *DIE XENIEN*

#### 33. **CLAUDIUS, Matthias.** *Urians Nachricht von der neuen Aufklärung, nebst einigen andern Kleinigkeiten, von dem Wandsbecker Bothen. Hamburg, Friedrich Perthes, 1797.*

8vo, pp. 24; central vertical fold, some very light foxing, some discolouration to the first and last pages, a clean, crisp copy in a modern binding with blue cloth spine and patterned, coloured paper boards, very slightly rubbed at corners and spine ends; 20th-century monogram bookplate on front pastedown. £450

**A rare first edition of this anti-Enlightenment verse satire** by the German poet and journalist Matthias Claudius (1740-1815), written under his penname Asmus and published by his son-in-law Friedrich Perthes, at a time when events in France had shaken the Enlightenment faith in progress and freedom through reason.

Claudius, who established his literary reputation in the 1770s editing a newspaper called *Der Wandsbecker Bothe* (The Wandsbeck Messenger), was part of a group, including the philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder, which fought against the prevailing rationalist and classical spirit in the literature of their day. *Urians Nachricht* was written in reply to Goethe and Schiller's *Die Xenien*, a collection of distichs published in the *Musen Almanach* for 1797, in which they mocked Claudius, among other critics. The work takes the form of a dialogue between Urian and the Danes about the French Revolution: whereas until now there were masters and servants, Urian remarks, there are now only masters. Referring to Reason, Urian states 'Now it sits on its rump as large as life, And now also knows what it doesn't know'. Religion was a sacred gift from God, but 'Now it comes from who knows where? Now people pull it out of the air'. The *Kleinigkeiten* (trifles) that form the second part of the work were intended to show the reader that the Enlightenment, in addition to a revolution, had given society atheist writers. One entitled 'Der Schriftsteller und der Mensch', with its wordplay on Götzen and Götter, was a clever riposte by Claudius to Goethe's attack on him in *Die Xenien*.

COPAC notes only one copy at the British Library and Worldcat records copies in only 4 US libraries.

### MATHEMATICS IN ECONOMICS, IN 1786

#### 34. **[CONDORCET, Marie-Jean-Antoine-Nicolas Caritat, Marquis de].** *Vie de Monsieur Turgot ... London, [i.e. Paris, n.p.], 1786.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 299, [1] errata; minor occasional toning, but a very fresh, crisp, almost pristine copy, uncut in contemporary blue wrappers (wrappers a little worn and chipped). £1750

**First edition, an uncut copy in wrappers**, of the sole example of Condorcet's economic writings to employ mathematics. Condorcet's use of 'the sign  $\int$  as a sign of summation of finite quantities' is an 'innovation' in his ten-page footnoted discussion of the various ways 'in which indirect taxation could be replaced by direct taxation and the effects of such a change' (Theocharis, p. 65). This biography, together with that of Dupont, is the chief contemporary account of the renowned financial reformer and physiocratic sympathizer, Turgot.

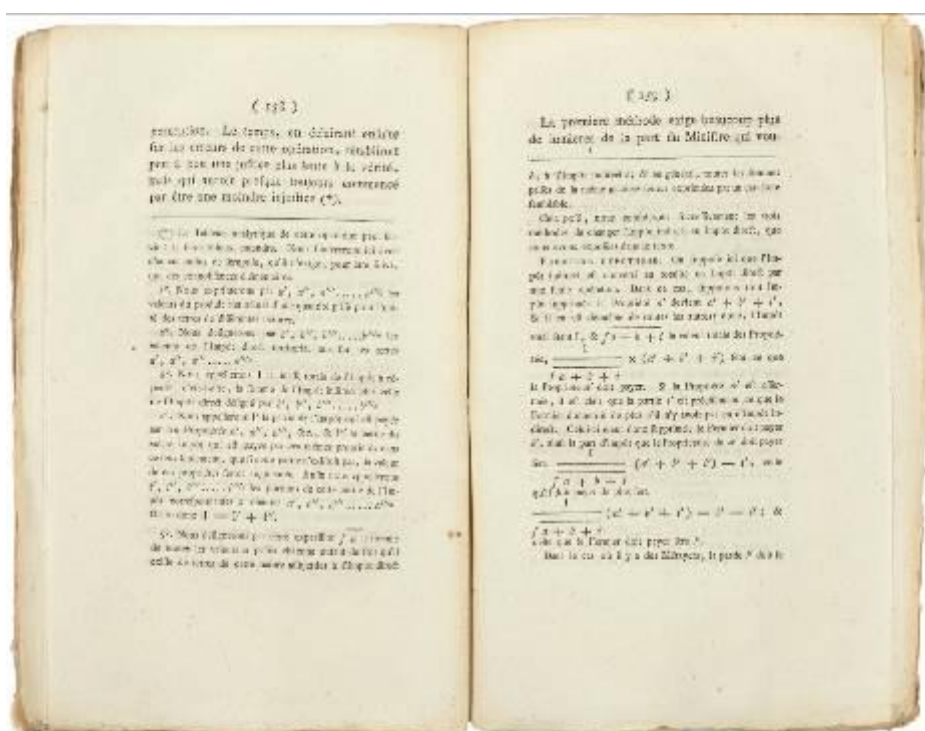




Condorcet's 'mathematical treatment of probabilities, and his discussion of differential equations and finite differences, show an ability which might have put him in the first rank had he concentrated his attention on mathematics' (Ball, *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, p. 388).

The work was a success; four editions were published in 1786. **This is the earliest, with a misprint in the errata: page 134 instead of 104** (identified as edition 'A' in Anton Gerits' *Condorcet's Vie de Monsieur Turgot*, Harvard Library Bulletin 1992-1993, vol. III, no. 4, p. 35).

Einaudi 1217; Goldsmiths' 13128; Fisher, p. 174; INED 1186 (a later 1786 edition); Jevons, p. 278; Kress B.1032; Mattioli 746; see Theodoris, p. 65.



## FEMINIST, REFORMER, LIBERAL CAMPAIGNER

### 35. [DALL, Caroline W. HEALEY] *Essays and sketches*. Boston, Samuel G. Simpkins, 1849.

8vo, pp. 116; some light spotting and occasional light browning, one or two pencil marks in text; original brown cloth, boards with blind-tooled borders, spine blind-tooled in compartments, lettered in gilt directly in one; a little bumped on the corners and rubbed on the head and tail of spine; provenance: inscription on front free endpaper – 'Miss Mary F. Locke, much affection from, K.L.U, March 2 / 49'.

£950



**First edition of her first book.** Caroline Wells Healey Dall (1822-1912) was a leading 19th-century reformer and essayist. At her father's insistence, Caroline Healey was well educated by the standards of women's education of the time, and used her intellectual talents as a teacher, lay preacher and writer. Her associates included Margaret Fuller, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Elizabeth Peabody. A feminist and Unitarian Church liberal, Dall played a significant role in the antislavery movement, working with the Anti-Slave Society and the Underground Railroad. She was involved with the drive for women's suffrage and wrote some significant feminist tracts (such as *Woman's Right to Labor* (1860), *Woman's Rights Under the Law* (1861), and *The College, the Market, and the Court* (1867)), and in addition was a founder of the American Social Science Association. After her husband moved to India in 1854 to perform missionary work, Dall became an active participant in the Boston Women's Rights movement. She became an active lecturer and writer on the topic, and organized the New England Women's Rights Convention, along with suffragist Paulina Davis.

As a teenager Caroline wrote religious articles for the *Christian Register* and other newspapers, some of which she included in *Essays and Sketches*, her first book. In the collection she declared education to be 'every woman's birthright', along with the right to find remunerative employment. She claimed as woman's 'legitimate inheritance' the privilege of preaching, the respect of men, and freedom from being considered 'a tool or a plaything'. She did not, though, yet call for full citizenship: 'we doubt very much whether Providence ever intended that women should personally share the duties of the commonwealth. We feel that this is utterly incompatible with the more precious and positive duties of the nursery and the fireside'. *Essays and Sketches* sets the tone for the vigorous rhetoric of her later works and reveals a wealth of material on nineteenth-century religion, literature, and social, political, and educational reform.

Although found in institutions in the US, no copies are recorded in the UK on COPAC.

#### INCLUDING AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM DAWES TO HIS SISTER

### 36. **DAWES, Charles.** *The banking system of the United States.* Chicago, Rand, McNally & Company, 1894.

8vo, pp. 83, [1, blank]; a fine copy, in the original publisher's cloth, upper side stamped in black; light rubbing to the foot of spine; bookplate of Rufus Cutler Dawes (the author's brother) to the front paste-down; **with a letter by the author to his sister**, dated 1922, tipped in. £550

**First edition of the first book published by the banker, politician, 30th Vice-President of the US and Nobel peace prize winner Charles Dawes.** Praised by contemporary commentators as the clearest examination of the role of banks specifically in the American business community, it was published as a prelude to Dawes's own entering the banking world. This he did, always discharging numerous civic duties, and eventually embracing politics. Dawes became the Comptroller of the Currency, the first director of the Bureau of the Budget, and, in later life, the Ambassador to the United Kingdom. He had served in World War I, and for his work on the Dawes Plan for war reparations he was a co-winner of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1925.

**The book bears the bookplate of Dawes's brother, Rufus Cutler Dawes**, also a remarkable protagonist in US banking history. The letter tipped in the book, dated 1922, is to Dawes's sister. Here the author laments the impossibility of providing her with a copy of this book as it had gone out of print. **He also refers to his lifelong friend General Pershing**, and advises his sister against giving a Pershing letter to the American Legion. Dawes's friendship with General Pershing began in the 1890s, when Dawes was practicing law in Nebraska and Pershing was a lieutenant attending the Nebraska School of Law. Both men served in the American Expeditionary Force during World War I in Europe. It was during his service in Europe that Dawes built a collection of autograph letters by important figures in modern history, a collection which he donated to his alma mater, Marietta College. The Dawes papers are deposited in the Library of Northwestern University.

### 37. **DESCARTES, René.** *Opera philosophica.* Editio ultima. Amsterdam, Typographia Blaviana, 1685.

Two vols, 4to, vol. 1: pp. [40], 222, [2 blank]; [16], 248; [24], 92, [4], the first two parts profusely illustrated throughout; vol. 2: [14], 191, [1 blank]; 164; 88; some very occasional foxing, light soiling and ink stains; a very good copy in contemporary plain vellum binding, 'Renati' inked on spine of vol. 1 and 'Des' on spine of vol. 2, all edges sprinkled red, light soiling to covers and spine, corners slightly bumped, back board to vol. 2 very slightly warped.

Blaeu's collected edition of Descartes's major works, in Latin. Volume 1 begins with the *Principia philosophiae*, with its cautious expression of Descartes's cosmological views; this is followed by the *Specimina philosophiae*, uniting his famous *Discourse on the Method* with his two treatises on the *Dioptric* and *Meteors*; and the volume ends with the *Passions of the soul*, on the relationship between soul and body and the emotions. In volume 2 comes Descartes's great metaphysical work *Meditationes de prima philosophia*, with the objections to it (including those of Thomas Hobbes, Antoine Arnauld and Pierre Gassendi) and the author's replies, followed by his letters to Jacques Dinet and Gisbertus Voetius, regarding the latter's condemnation of Cartesian philosophy.

The Elzeviers published six quarto editions of the *Opera* between 1644 and 1677, and other publishers followed, notably the Blaeus and Friedrich Knoch of Frankfurt. This is the first Blaeu edition, being effectively a page for page reprint of the last three Elzevier editions, and including the 1644 engraved portrait of Descartes by Frans van Schooten. The list of contents gives the *Meditationes* first even though this appears in the second volume.

The pagination in our copy matches that given by Guibert, with the addition of a leaf giving the 'privilegie' in Dutch placed before p. 1 of the *Meditationes*. In the *Principia philosophiae* pp. 117-120 are misbound before p. 113. A pencil note regarding this edition, signed 'GB', appears opposite the title-page to volume 2, and the volumes have the shelf marks M.2.5 and M.2.10 inked on their endpapers.

Guibert, *Bibliographie des oeuvres de René Descartes publiées au XVIIe siècle* p. 232. Copac records only 2 copies in the UK, at Edinburgh and Oxford, while Worldcat has no matches in the US.

## THE SOCIOLOGY OF GAMBLING

### 38. DUSAULX, Jean. *De la passion du jeu depuis les temps anciens jusqu' nos jours. Paris, de l'imprimerie de Monsieur, 1779.*

Two vols in one, 8vo, pp. xxxvi, 267, [1]; [iv], 335, [1]; very light browning to the first and last two leaves, else an exceptionally crisp, clean copy attractively bound in contemporary polished marbled calf, gilt triple fillet to sides, panelled spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, all edged marbled, preserving the original silk bookmark; one or two minute scratches to sides, edges very lightly rubbed. £950

**First edition, a very attractive copy, of the book which pioneered the sociology of gambling**, written by an ex-gambler. Dusaullx's moral and historical perspective, on a problem which he sees widespread and ruinous mainly for the poorest strata of the population, focuses on state lotteries, an institutionalized form of private gambling that comes with Parliament's endorsement and corrupts the subjects with its façade of office. But Dusaullx also cites John Law, whose new manner of gambling, speculation, intoxicated and brought low unprecedented quantities of risk-neophytes. Financial ruin had been Dusaullx's own fate.

INED 1682; not in Kress, Goldsmiths' or Einaudi.

### 39. EDGEWORTH, Francis Ysidro. *The theory of international values. [In The Economic Journal, the journal of the British Economic Association, edited by F.Y. Edgeworth, Volume IV]. London, Macmillan and Co., 1894.*

Large 8vo, pp. VIII, 760, 2; small stamp in the lower margin of p. iii, light dust-soiling to p. 1, else clean and crisp copy bound in contemporary black cloth for Pomona College, flat spine with a red gilt lettering-piece; extremities a little bumped. £275

**First edition** of Edgeworth's three-part study of international values, occupying pp. 35-50, 424-443 and 606-638. Here he published a diagram explaining the terms of trade from a geometrical perspective, basing this article on J. S. Mill's work on trade and his theory on reciprocal demand. 'I shall endeavour, in a first article, to express in as simple language as possible some propositions of the double character of the theory. A mathematical version of the same propositions will form the second part. The third part will contain a critical review of the principal writers on international trade' (p. 37).

**40. EDGEWORTH, Francis Ysidro (and other articles by Irving FISHER).** The pure theory of taxation. [In *The Economic Journal*, the journal of the British Economic Association, edited by F.Y. Edgeworth. Volume VII,] London, Macmillan and Co., Ltd., 1897.

Large 8vo, pp. VIII, 660, 5-8; small stamp in the lower margin of p. v, else a clean and crisp copy bound in contemporary black cloth for Pomona College, flat spine with a red gilt lettering-piece; head of spine a little worn, label rubbed. £220

**First edition** of Edgeworth's three-part study on taxation (p. 46-70, 226-238 and 550-571). This volume **also contains two articles by Irving Fisher**: *Senses of capital* (pp. 199-213), and *The role of capital in economic theory* (pp. 511-537).

'Edgeworth now publicly corrected Seligman's reasoning about the incidence of a tax on gross receipts and then went on to explain why Seligman's methods of analysis were prone to errors. Edgeworth included a long and complicated note that referred to section 31 in chapter 5 of Augustin Cournot's *Mathematical Principles of the Theory of Wealth*, first published in 1838. Cournot ([1838] 1995, 44) suggested that while it seemed almost commonsense that the price fixed by the monopolist would rise when his costs of production increase, "so important a proposition should be supported by a rational demonstration." A tax on supply was, according to Cournot, an "artificial cost," but its effect would be to raise the price fixed by the monopolist. Edgeworth's note was designed to show that Cournot had already proved that a tax must raise the monopolist's selling price. Edgeworth suspected that his refutation of Seligman through the use of such simple mathematical analysis (that is, through the use of the calculus) would "show the great superiority of the genuine mathematical method," especially against the pretensions of the more literary economists of the day (Edgeworth 1897, 229 n.)' (Moss, *The Seligman-Edgeworth debate*, in 'History of political economy' 35: 2, 2003, pp. 211-212).

#### READING AUGUSTINE IN THE SIXTH CENTURY WITH TEXTUAL COLLATION

**41. EUGIPPIUS, Abbas; AUGUSTIN, Bishop of Hippo, Saint.** D. Eugypii Abbatis Aphricani Thesaurorum ex D. Augustini operibus ... tomus primus (-secundus) ... [Edited by J. Herold.] Basel, Robert Winter, 1542.

Two vols in one, folio, vol. I: ff. [26], 116, [2, last blank]; vol. II: ff. [28], 115[=111], [1]; roman letter, woodcut initials; printer's device on title to vol. I and at the end of each vol.; a fine copy in contemporary blind-stamped calf over wooden boards, joints cracked, but the sewing strong; catches and clasps; red edges, lettered in MS on fore-edge; **vol. I copiously annotated in two contemporary hands (see below).** £3000

**First edition of this unique source for the diffusion of Augustinian doctrines in the sixth-century:** Eugippius' 'treasury' of the writings of St. Augustine, containing selections from over 40 of his works, including the *De civitate Dei* and the *Confessions*. It was very widely read throughout the Middle Ages. The compiler, Eugippius (c. 455 – c. 535), was from North Africa - like Augustine himself - and became Abbot of Lucullanum, near Naples. His scholarship was admired by Cassiodorus, and he was probably involved in the revision of the Vulgate text of the Gospels.

Almost the whole of vol. I of this copy (103 of 116 leaves) has been annotated in the margins by **two contemporary readers**, identifiable by their different hands, **who have collated the text against a manuscript exemplar**. The provenance of the manuscript is not given; it is simply referred to as 'noster manuscriptus' or in 'exemplari manuscripto.' The annotations detail frequent textual variations and corrections (e.g. voluntates / voluptates; immortali / immutabili; habiliorem / avidiorem; a terrenis / aeternitatis, etc.), the re-ordering of chapters, and the omission of words or whole passages. A few annotations represent changes to the Greek (e.g. πασχειν for παθειν).

The book provides **the best evidence we have for the way Augustine was read in the 6<sup>th</sup> century**: 'The anthology that Eugippius put together has not yet received an adequate critical edition, and so some conclusions must be drawn with care. In particular, we do not yet know accurately just how large Eugippius's original collection was and how many of the added items in some manuscripts may have come from revision by him or from later accretion elsewhere ... Eugippius had no idea of producing 'The Essential Augustine' with a view to illuminating Augustine's special contributions to Christian thought or his distinctive positions. Rather, the usefulness of Augustine lay in his way of representing the common Christian tradition ...

'The principle of organization is scriptural. The arrangement of excerpts does not follow the order of Augustine's own works, except incidentally, and does follow the order of the books of scripture. What Augustine has to say that can in

one form or another illuminate the book of Genesis, for example, leads the collection. Old Testament first, New Testament later. The point is again the effacement of the cult of personality and emphasis on the common task of interpreting scripture. Whatever we may think of the relation of theory and practice in Augustine's own writings, Eugippius is an heir of the theory who is determined to put it into practice: the 'authority' of Augustine for Eugippius is what there is in Augustine that helps the reader come to a better interpretation and fuller understanding of the scriptural text' (James J. O'Donnell, *The Authority of Augustine*).

OCLC finds a sole copy in the US (Pennsylvania), 3 in the UK (BL, Cambridge, Oxford).

## EDITIO PRINCEPS, THE CONSUL SMITH COPY

### 42. **EUSTRATIUS, Archbishop of Nicaea; ARISTOTLE. Commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis De moribus ad Nicomachum [in Greek]. Venice, Heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andrea of Asola, July 1536.**

Folio (305 x 205mm), ff. [ii], 189 (bound without the final leaf, blank except for the Aldine device on verso); with woodcut Aldine device f7 on the title and on the final verso; title-page a little creased, but a very good, clean, crisp copy **thoroughly and copiously annotated in contemporary marginalia in Greek**; bound in eighteenth-century vellum, gilt lettering piece on the spine, marbled end-papers; dated (1742) **ownership inscription of the Venetian senator and bibliophile Giacomo Soranzo** (1686-1761) on the front blank; armorial **bookplate of Joseph Smith, bibliophile, British Consul in Venice** (1682-1770) to the front paste-down; with an inserted long letter (J. Becket to Rev. J. Radcliffe), early 19<sup>th</sup> century, containing remarks on the history and devices of the Aldine press; recent exlibris Heribert Boeder.

£4750

#### ***Editio princeps, the Consul Smith copy, copiously annotated in a contemporary hand in Greek.***

Eustratius, 12<sup>th</sup> century Metropolitan bishop of Nicaea, was one of the most important theologians at the court of Alexius I Comnenus and Anna Comnena. His commentary on the *Nicomachean ethics* had been known in the Middle Ages through the Latin translation provided by Robert Grosseteste; the original text was only handed down in manuscript witnesses until the Aldine house, committed to an extensive programme of publication of Greek texts in the original language, published it fully furnished with Aristotle's own text. The fact that this was the only Aldine edition of a collection of scholia on the *Nicomachean ethics* by a Byzantine author is probably due to the popularity and influence of Eustratius in the late-Medieval West: 'in the thirteenth to the fifteenth centuries, the designation "the commentator", which normally applies to Averroes, is used in relation to the Ethics for Eustratius [...] His exegeses of Books 1 and 6 are commentaries in the fullest sense of the word. They are not primarily concerned with explaining particular passages, phrases, or words in the text, but with interpreting the very scope, design, and impact of Aristotle's Ethics' (H. Mercken, see below). Albertus Magnus and Bonaventure have recently been shown to have adopted 'a great deal of material' (*idem*) and ideas from the Byzantine bishop, whose tenets recur in paraphrase not always with attribution.

The substantial, conceptual nature of Eustratius' commentary and its Neoplatonic character must have chimed with the outlook of the sixteenth-century annotator: with the translations and commentaries of the Florentine humanists, the focus in the interpretation of ethics became from 'eudemonic', or happiness-oriented, to normative, keen on distinction between right and wrong.

**Provenance:** Giacomo Soranzo (1686-1761) was a Venetian senator from an illustrious dynasty of doges, humanists and men of letters. He was a keen bibliophile; his ownership inscription, dated and penned in the same style as ours, occurs in several books, including Aldines, now kept in institutional libraries.

Joseph Smith (1682-1770) British Consul in Venice from 1744 to 1760, had moved to Venice at the age of 18 and acquired prominence as a successful merchant. A keen and discerning art collector and connoisseur, Smith patronized notable contemporary Venetian artists, among whom his friend Giovanni Antonio Canale, known as Canaletto. His wide collecting interests included books and manuscripts, a well-documented endeavour the extent of which is witnessed in his catalogues (published privately in limited editions): the *Catalogus librorum rarissimorum*, first published in c.1735, was substantially enlarged in a second edition c.1737, and then followed by *Bibliotheca Smithiana*, 1755. After Smith's death in 1770, his collections were sent to England for sale, and the library was sold in two parts in 1773.

Adams A-1803; Ahmanson-Murphy 282; Renouard Alde 116, 6; Hoffmann I, 290. See H.P.F. Mercken, *The Greek Commentators on Aristotle's Ethics*, in R. Sorabji (ed.), *Aristotle transformed. The Ancient Commentators and their influence*, London, 1990, pp. 410ff.

## SEVEN LIBERTARIAN SPEECHES, 1789-1791:

FRENCH LIBERTY  
EULOGY OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN  
RELIGION EDUCATION AND LIBERTY

**43. FAUCHET, Claude.** Discours sur la liberté française prononcé le mercredi 5 Août 1789. *Paris, Bailly, De Senne, Lottin, Cussac, 1789.*

[with:]

---- Second discours sur la liberté française, prononcé le 31 août 1789. *Paris, Bailly, De Senne, Lottin, Cussac, 1789.*

[with:]

---- Troisième discours sur la liberté française, prononcé le 27 septembre 1789. *Paris, Bailly, De Senne, Lottin, Cussac, 1789.*

[with:]

MULOT, M. Discours sur le serment civique, prononcé, le Dimanche 14 Février 1790. *Paris, Lottin, 1790.*

[with:]

FAUCHET, Claude. Oraison funebre de Charles-Michel de l'épée ...inventeur de la méthode pour l'instruction des sourds et muers de naissance... *Paris, Lottin, 1790.*

[with:]

---- Eloge civique de Benjamin Francklin, prononcé, le 21 juillet 1790. *Paris, Lottin, de la Ville, et al., 1790.*

[with:]

---- Sermon sur l'accord de la religion et de la liberté, prononcée dans la métropole de Paris, le 4 Février 1791 ..... Imprimé sur le manuscrit, et réimprimé par ordre de la Société des amis de la Constitution de Bayeux. *Bayeux, veuve Nicolle, 1791.*

Seven works bound in one volume, 8vo, pp. 16, [ii], 22; [3]-30; 20; 52; 50;32; first and third work bound without the title-page, faint browning to outer margin in initial quires, but all very good copies, bound together in contemporary mottled sheep, gilt triple fillet to borders, flat spine gilt with morocco lettering-piece (chipped); hinges cracked but holding, spine ends chipped, some general surface wear and a couple of abrasions to upper side; near-contemporary manuscript index to the miscellany on front free end-paper and succinct biography of Fauchet in the same hand on a smaller sheet inserted between front end-papers; bookplate of Sir Henry Bellingham to front paste-down. £1150

**Seven libertarian speeches**, all but one pronounced and published by Claude Fauchet, the Revolutionary clergyman preacher to the King who, dismissed for his outspoken radicalism, became one of the leaders of the attack on the Bastille and one of the most popular libertarian speakers in Revolutionary Paris. His opposition to the Terror eventually led him, four years later, to the guillotine. All speeches, albeit pronounced on different occasions and before diverse audiences, are fine examples of the soaring libertarian and civic rhetoric inspired by the events following July 1789: **enlightened arguments for the sharing of power, the template of independence and equality offered by the young American states, the vision of education of the masses as the condition for universal liberty and citizenship, the concepts of representation and collective responsibility.** The woks are in first edition, except for the eulogy to Benjamin Franklin, a celebration of the similarities between independent America and the hopes of post-revolutionary France, here in the second, much enlarged edition published in the same year as the first: this includes in the appendix a letter from a friend, M. Le Roi, member of the Académie des Sciences, the Royal Society and the American Philosophical Society, with anecdotes from Franklin's early years, his activity as a printer and promoter of the first Philadelphia library, and his experiments with lightning.

Ford 861; Martin & Walter 13084,13091; Sabin 23918; Tourneux III, 16614 and 16684.



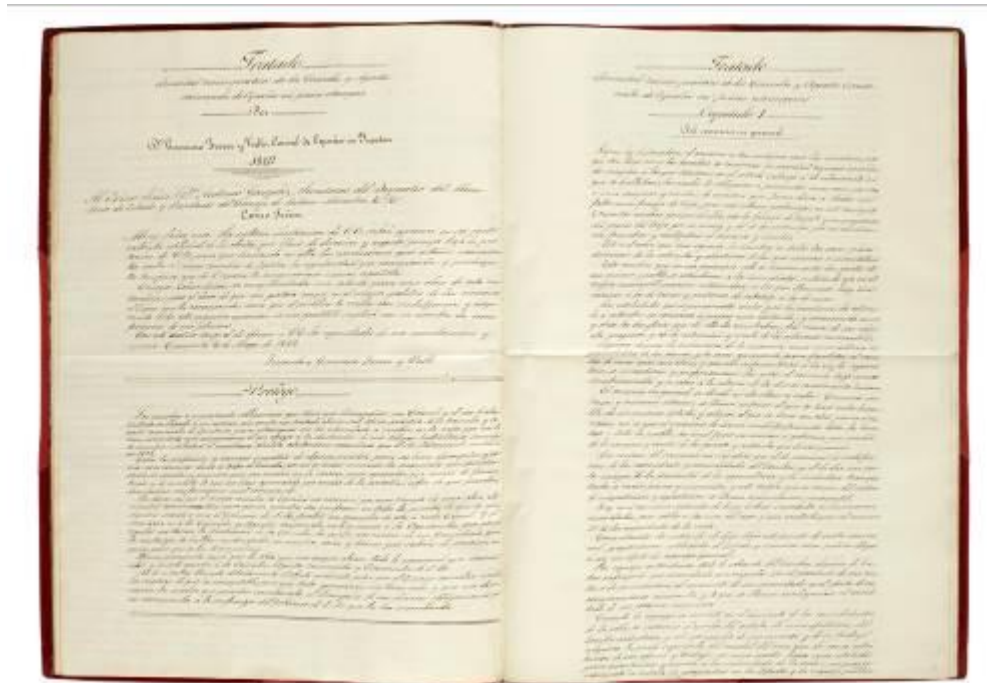
## SPAIN'S MAN IN YUCATAN

### UNPUBLISHED DIPLOMACY MANUAL

44. **FERRER Y VALLS, Jerónimo.** *Tratado elemental teórico-practico de los cónsules de España en países extranjeros, presentado al Ministerio de Estado, por el cónsul de S. M. en el estado de Yucatan. [Campeche?, 1842-3].*

Manuscript on paper, folio, ff. [30], plus a quarto bifolium bearing title bound at head; ff. 1-20 in a clear small hand, up to 67 lines per page, on paper with watermark Y M; ff. 21-30 in a clear larger hand on paper with watermarks A above a wreath and M above a wreath; includes some tables; central horizontal crease throughout, some slight cockling, otherwise a very clean and crisp manuscript in modern half red morocco and cloth, gilt fillets and lettering to spine, marbled endpapers; boards slightly warped, corners and spine ends slightly rubbed. £1500

**Unpublished manuscript manual of diplomacy written for the use of Spanish consuls and commercial agents stationed in foreign countries by Jerónimo Ferrer y Valls (1797-1851), then the Spanish consul and commercial agent in Campeche, Yucatan, and addressed to Antonio González y González (1792-1876), then in his second term as Spain's Prime Minister.**



Ferrer y Valls explains that he wrote this treatise for the benefit of his consular colleagues and trade agents, having himself profited from Agustín de Letamendi's *Atribuciones consulares* (1835). Arranged in 36 chapters, the text includes examples drawn from the author's own experience in Campeche. Following a discussion of commerce in general and the history of Spanish consulates, Ferrer y Valls examines the skills required by a consul and vice consul, arguing that such a figure should also undertake the role of the commercial agent. Consular documents are examined: the bill of health for the port for which the consul was responsible, the authentication of documents, the notification of petitions, and the books to be kept. These include a letter-book of ministerial correspondence and another of correspondence with authorities within the country; a register of passports issued by the consul; a log of the entry and exit of ships; a book of certificates stating the origin of goods; a register of Spanish citizens resident in the country; and a book of sea protests, proxies, deeds, wills and other public acts. Discussion of the jurisdiction of Spanish consuls is followed by a description of consular services and fees, with a table of tariffs. A particularly interesting example of a consular report given here is **a table for the first quarter of 1842 recording imports and exports shipped into and out of the port of Campeche by Spanish merchant vessels**. The treatise ends with a short chapter on inventories, listing, as an example, the papers, books and effects in the consulate at Campeche.

At the time of writing this treatise, Ferrer y Valls was already an established author, having published, among other works, the similarly titled *Tratado elemental teórico-práctico de relaciones comerciales ...* in 1833, and edited a periodical entitled *Tecnológico nacional de agricultura, artes industriales, ciencias, comercio y literatura* in 1834. That Ferrer y Valls

also intended to publish this manuscript is clear: not only is it a fair copy, with only a few corrections and crossings-out, but f. 1r contains a copy of a letter from the author, and Antonio González y González's reply, regarding its printing. The author estimates the cost of printing and paper for 500 copies at no more than 150 pesos and states that if the government cannot meet the expense then he would, with González's approval, arrange the printing himself. In an interesting aside, Ferrer y Valls requests transfer to the new consulate in Montevideo as the climate in Campeche is not congenial to his health. González's reply must have come as a disappointment on both accounts: it would not be appropriate for his ministry to publish the *Tratado* as it might give the work an authority which only government-issued instructions could have on such matters; as for the transfer, no definite decision had yet been made on the establishment of a consulate in Montevideo. That Ferrer y Valls continued to write, however, is clear from the publication of his *Cartas históricas, filosóficas, estadísticas, agrícolas, industriales y mercantiles* in 1846.

The text of the *Tratado* is followed by a copy of a letter from Ferrer y Valls, dated 26 December 1842, to the Secretary of the Office of the Ministry of State in Madrid, enclosing an appendix, and the Secretary's reply of 10 March 1843. The appendix includes a 'Copy of the case relative to the dispatch of passports to Spanish subjects by the commercial agent of Spain in Yucatan promoted by the government of the said state on 2 November 1841 and ended in favour of the representative of her majesty on 14 October 1842'; 'A verbal claim made by the commercial agent of Spain in Yucatan on 18 October 1842 to the commander of the first division of operations for excluding the Spanish subject Juan Gual from the armed services'; and 'A preventive communication directed by the commercial agent of Spain in Yucatan to the general in chief of the Mexican expeditionary troops and naval forces of the same state' of November 1842.

### ‘STARTLINGLY ORIGINAL’

**45. FISHER, Irving.** *Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices.* Read April 27, 1892. [*in:*] *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.* Volume IX. *New Haven, by the Academy, 1892.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 542; with 15 lithographic plates at the end (Fisher: pp. 1-124); lower outer corner of one leaf repaired far from text (p. 57, very probably to remove a black marker's line, which has left a light trace on the facing page), the faint evidence of a removed stain in the lower margin of p. 53, still a very good copy, in modern green half morocco, marbled sides, spine filleted in gilt with gilt contrasting lettering-pieces. £5500

**First appearance of Fisher's 'startlingly original PhD thesis'** (Blaug) which contained, among other things, **the design of a machine to illustrate general equilibrium in a multi-market economy.** This work expounds his monetary theories and established his international reputation.

Fisher's aim in his *Mathematical Investigations* was to present a general mathematical model of the determination of value and prices. He claimed to have specified the equations of general economic equilibrium for the case of independent goods (chapter 4, sec. 10), although the only mathematical economist whose work he had consulted was Jevons. With commendable honesty he recognizes the priority of Walras's *Eléments d'économie politique pure* (1874) as far as the equations of the general equilibrium are concerned and likewise the priority of Edgeworth's *Mathematical Psychics* (1881) as regards the concept of utility surfaces. It appears that, although only a student, Fisher had independently developed a theory of general economic equilibrium that was identical to part of Walras's and included the concept of the indifference surface, one of the fundamental bases of modern economic theory' (IESS).

Fisher's paper, here on pp. 1-124, was subsequently offprinted, for presentation. Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, p. 77-81; Fisher E-8.

**46. FISHER, Irving.** *The impatience theory of interest.* [Abstract from "Scientia", Vol. IX, April 1, 1911, pp. 380-401]. *Bologna, 1911.*

8vo, pp. [ii], (380)-(401); preserving the leaves of advertisements between the wrappers and the text; a little rust around the stitch in the gutter, one pencil note, but a very good copy in the original wrappers, the rear wrapper detached with some losses and discoloration near gutter, small chip to the inner corner of the front wrapper; preserved in glassine. £500

**First edition** of this article, extracted from *Scientia*. Fisher's thought on the determinants of the rate of interest found articulation in three crucial publications: *The Rate of Interest: Its Determination and Relation to Economic Phenomena*

(1907), the present article entitled *The Impatience Theory of Interest: A Study of the Causes Determining the Rate of Interest* (1911), and *The Theory of Interest as Determined by Impatience to Spend Income and Opportunity to Invest It* (1930).

His perspectives provided in turn three slightly different approaches to the theory of interest, variously defining it as 'time-preference', 'agio', 'impatience', and finally, 'impatience and opportunity'. The final crystallization, *Theory of Interest*, provided a thorough revision of the earlier book *The Rate of Interest* (1907), and was dedicated to John Rae and Böhm-Bawerk. It was a further development of their ideas: 'the demonstration that the real rate of interest is determined by both demand and supply, by the demand for production and consumption loans on the one hand and the supply of savings on the other' (Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, p. 79).

FISHER also features with two articles in item n. 40.

## THE FIRST INDEX-NUMBERS OF PRICES

**47. [FLEETWOOD, William, Bishop of Ely].** *Chronicon Preciosum: or, an account of English money, the price of corn, and other commodities, for the last 600 years. In a letter to a student in the University of Oxford. London, Charles Harper, 1707.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 181, [11], complete with final 5-page advertisements; a fine, crisp copy, bound in contemporary panelled calf, spine with gilt lettering-piece; corners bumped and extremities lightly rubbed; from the library of James Earl of Bute, with his armorial bookplate. £400

**First edition**, published anonymously, of a landmark in the history of econometrics: the first major historical survey of prices, wages and income. In answer to a question about an Oxford Fellowship, Fleetwood sets out to determine historical changes in the value of money. 'But his treatise took a wider range; it brought together all the information he could find on the value of money and the prices of commodities during the Middle Ages in England; and it is still well worth consulting' (Palgrave II, 89). McCulloch pronounced the *Chronicon* 'the best account of prices published in England previously to that given by F.M. Eden' (p. 192).

'Although in his price comparison Fleetwood did not go so far as to think of weighting his individual items according to their importance in a shopping basket, he did see the need to have a single magnitude, however approximate, as an index of change' (Stone). The index worked out by Fleetwood has proved notably accurate: the figures in E.H. Phelps Brown's and S.V. Hopkins' 1956 assessment of seven centuries of prices of consumables revealed a remarkable proximity to Fleetwood's results.

Goldsmiths' 4403; Hanson 823; Hollander 635; Kress 2553; Massie 3581.

## 'NOT EVEN [...] A TORTOISE STEP'

**48. FOURIER, Charles.** *De l'anarchie industrielle et scientifique. Paris, Librairie Phalanstérienne, 1847.*

12mo, pp. 70, [3]; with publisher's advertisements on the last three pages and the back cover; some small creases to bottom corners throughout, otherwise a very good, clean copy stab-sewn in its original printed paper wrappers bearing the title, price and imprint on the front; some small tears and losses to the wrappers at the edges and spine and some slight stains. £400

**First edition thus, rare.** Taken from the preface to Fourier's *Le nouveau monde industriel*, published in 1829-30, this tract attacks the current state of industry, noting the misery of working people in London and Birmingham, emphasises the great benefits to be derived from associations, analyses social movement, criticises fragmented industry, and ends with an attack on philosophy: 'Civilisation, far from flying high does not even know how to take a tortoise step'.

The philosophy of the French social theorist Charles Fourier (1772-1837) advocated social reform, and the following of man's natural passions to re-build society into harmonious 'phalanges' or associations, in which people would be free to choose their work and share property. 'Fourier was essentially concerned with psychology and social psychology, and can be seen as the precursor of studies conducted from the 1920s onwards on the ways in which work groups function' (New Palgrave).

Kress 35450. Only the British Library's copy is recorded on COPAC. Worldcat records a small number of copies in France and other European countries, but no copy in the US has been traced beyond that in the Kress Library.

**49. FREGE, Gottlob.** [Three reviews of works on mathematics in first edition]. Jena, Mauke's Verlag (Hermann Dufft) [from 1878: Leipzig, Veit & Co.], 1874-79.

Six volumes (all published), large 4to, of the *Jenaer Literaturzeitung*;

I. FREGE, Gottlob. H. Seeger, die Elemente der Arithmetik, für den Schulunterricht bearbeitet. Contained in vol. I, 1874, p. 722 (review No. 672).

II. FREGE, Gottlob. A. v. Gall und Ed. Winter, die analytische Geometrie des Punktes und der Geraden und ihre Anwendung auf Aufgaben. Contained in vol. IV, 1877, pp. 133-134 (review No. 125).

III. FREGE, Gottlob. J. Thomae, Sammlung von Formeln welche bei Anwendung der elliptischen und Rosenhain'schen Functionen gebraucht werden. Contained in vol. IV, 1877, p. 472 (review No. 443); titles occasionally lightly spotted; volume VI with traces of humidity at the beginning and at the end; else a good and complete set in contemporary German cloth-backed marbled boards, manuscript lettering-pieces; a little soiled, extremities worn, front fly-leaf of vol. III torn away; from the Library of the *Gymnasium* in Wittenberg, with stamps on the title-verso. £1200

**First editions.** The ambitious periodical with reviews of new publications was initiated by the University of Jena. Among the contributors were Burckart, Delbrück, Dilthey Droysen, Haeckel, Cantor, Curtius, and Dahn. Frege's articles are his first three publications after his two dissertations (doctoral thesis in 1873, thesis to achieve the qualification to teach at German universities, *venia docendi* in 1874).

**MANUSCRIPT LETTER ON THE AMERICAN PRISON SYSTEMS  
WITH THE FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF FRY'S SKETCH**

**50. [FRY, Elizabeth, née Gurney].** [Autograph manuscript letter addressed to Elizabeth Fry regarding prison reform]. *Hampstead, April 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1839.*

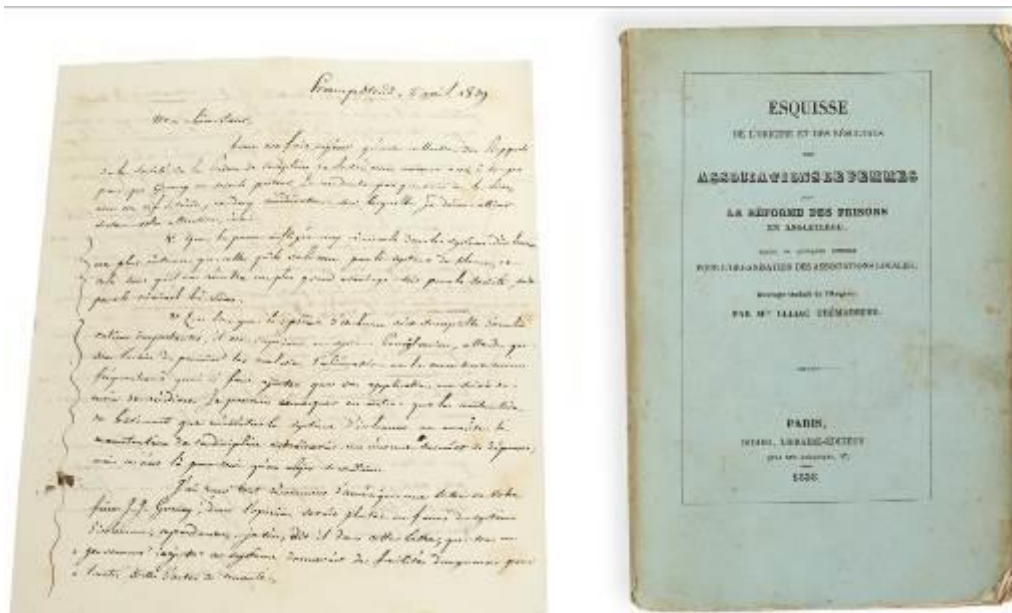
[with:]

FRY, Elizabeth, née Gurney. Esquisse de l'origine et des résultats des Associations de femmes pour la réforme des prisons en Angleterre, suivie de quelques conseils pour l'organisation des associations locales. Ouvrage traduit de l'anglais par M<sup>le</sup>. Ulliac Trémadeure. *Paris, Librairie d'éducation de Didier, 1838.*

Manuscript on paper, folio, pp. [ii]; written in French in brown ink in a neat nineteenth-century hand, 46 lines in total, folded twice, completely legible and in good condition; tipped inside the book: large 8vo, pp. [iv], 331, [1 blank]; with 2 engraved plates with architectural plans for female sections of prisons and one typographic folding chart; occasional faint foxing, a couple of contemporary ink marks in the margins in the second part, but a very good copy, uncut in the original publisher's printed wrappers, spine ends a little worn, one or two spots. £1500

**Manuscript letter discussing the Auburn and Pennsylvania prison systems sent to Elizabeth Fry by an unnamed but intimate correspondent who addresses her a 'ma chère soeur'.** Elizabeth Gurney Fry was one of the most remarkable philanthropists, campaigners and reformers of the nineteenth century. This document is **a very early witness to the immediate reaction in England to the 1839 report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society: a momentous event which changed the perception and acceptability of solitary confinement as a means of retribution and reformation.** Tipped inside a very good, uncut copy of the rare first French edition of the *Sketch of the origin and results of ladies' prison associations*, first published in English in 1827; this French edition contains the important addition of an unpublished 1838 letter by Elizabeth Fry, and lengthy observations by the translator (see below).

The author of these two pages of intense reflections on the American prison systems and on their possible repercussions on the running of British penitentiaries shows a simple intimacy with Elizabeth (addressing her as 'my sister', speaking of 'our cause') and a close connection with the family, attested by the reception of a letter from Elizabeth's brother, the reformer Joseph John Gurney, who at the time was touring America campaigning against slavery and for prison and education reforms. Though writing from Hampstead, the unidentified correspondent (who signs the letter 'Je suis x<sup>a</sup>. x<sup>a</sup>.') could not have been Elizabeth's Hampstead-based sister Louisa Gurney Hoare, the educationalist and writer, who had died in 1836. Her husband had also died before the date of the letter. We must, however, presume at the very least an intense relation of solidarity between the writer and the recipient, based on their evident shared commitment to social reform.



On April 2<sup>nd</sup> 1839 the correspondent writes (excerpts, our translation): ‘My dear sister, everything leads me to hope that a collection of reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society should reach you very soon. [...] There are two considerations to which I would like to draw your attention. 1. The punishment inflicted to criminals in the confinement system is harsher than that suffered in the ‘silence’ system [without it resulting in] any advantage either to society or to the criminals themselves. 2. Although the Auburn system is susceptible of important improvements, it is superior to that of Pennsylvania, seen as in the first case one can register fewer incidences of illness, alienation, death [as well as] recidivism. [...] I recently received a letter from America from your brother J. J. [Joseph John] Gurney, whose opinion is rather in favour of the confinement system. “I see”, he writes, “that under an unjust governor this system could allow dangerous freedoms [which could lead] to all sorts of acts of cruelty”. The most ardent defenders of confinement, among whom is J. A. Wood [...] admit that this can only be effective for long-detention criminals [but the great majority of convicts is condemned to a few months, or weeks or days, which makes the system unsuitable for general application]. I tend to believe that religious instruction, night-time isolation and silent work during the day would deliver the best of what can be expected in a prison. [...] You will recall that one of the measures proposed by the government in this Parliament session is the establishment, simply as a trial, of a prison modelled after the confinement system: it is the duty of wisdom to watch the results of this experience, before it becomes general rule. [...]’.

Indeed, the 1839 report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society highlighted serious mental problems arising among prisoners held in solitary confinement. Instances of hallucinations and dementia were reported. The findings sparked a debate both side of the Atlantic. Our letter is dated April 2<sup>nd</sup>. Elizabeth Fry (the ‘angel of the prisons’) and her co-activists registered an important early success when, **on August 17<sup>th</sup> in the same year, Parliament passed the momentous Act for the better ordering of the prisons**. It legislated for a differentiation of categories among convicts, accounting for their potential for danger and their mental and physical health, with degrees of instruction, employment and confinement devised to be proportionate to each category, and with periodical revisions. Importantly, it determined ‘That separate confinement [...] shall not be deemed solitary confinement within the meaning of any act forbidding the continuance of solitary confinement for more than a limited time, provided always that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and lighted, warmed, ventilated [...] as may be required by a due regard to health, and [...] enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer; [...] and that every prisoner so separately confined shall have the means of taking air and exercise [...], moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books ..., labour or employment’ (cited from *The Jurist*, year 1839, vol. 3, p. 983).

**The first appearance of the French translation of Fry’s *Sketch of the origin and results of ladies’ prison associations* (originally published in English in 1827) is largely an original edition:** it includes the previously unpublished *Lettre de Mme Elisabeth Fry sur l’emprisonnement cellulaire de jour et ne nuit*, dated 20 April 1838, and over 130 pages of *Observations* of the translator, Sophie Ulliac Trémadeure, designed to embed the principles of Fry’s campaign within a statistical snapshot of France’s penitentiary culture in the late 1830s.

OCLC finds no copies in North America; COPAC lists a sole copy in the UK (BL).



## HENRY GEORGE AND TOLSTOY

**51. GEORGE, Henry.** *Izbrannyya rechi i stat'i ... Perevod s Angliiskago S. D. Nikolaeva. [Collected lectures and essays ... Translated from English by S. D. Nikolaev]. Moscow, 'Posrednik', 1905.*

8vo, pp. [4], 391, [1], with a portrait of the author; slightly browned, old stamp and inscription (excised) to title; a good copy in contemporary (original?) green buckram, worn, hinges cracked. £1500

**First edition, very rare:** Russian translations of 11 lectures and essays, published by the 'Posrednik' publishing house founded by Tolstoy, who was a vocal supporter of George and saw Russia as the natural home for his philosophy on the land question.

Tolstoy had first encountered George through *Progress and Poverty* in the 1890s and the powerful influence is visible in his diaries, correspondence, the testimony of his daughter, and the incorporation of George's philosophy into the novel *Resurrection*. The translator Sergei Nikolaev (1861-1920) was a friend of Tolstoy and an equally committed Georgist, having translated *Progress and Poverty* in 1896; he made his library on the subject of land reform available to Tolstoy and his daughter.

The publication of the present collection, in a year of much social unrest in Russia, reignited Tolstoy's interest – in April he recorded: 'I very much want to write an exposition of my belief and also something about Henry George, whom I read in [Sergei D.] Nikolaev's edition and was delighted by once again.' In the event he was to write an introduction to Nikolaev's translation of *Social Problems* (1906).

The lectures and essays translated here comprise: 'The study of political economy', 'Moses', 'The crime of poverty', "'Thou shalt not steal'", "'Thy kingdom come'", 'Land for the people', 'Justice the object, taxation the means', 'The single tax – what is it and why we urge it', 'Causes of the business depression' and 'The condition of labour'. Also included is a long biographical essay mostly extracted from *The Life of Henry George* (1900), and a bibliography of works in Russian by or about George.

Not in OCLC, COPAC or KvK. There is a copy at the National Library of Russia.

## 'A COMPREHENSIVE THEORY OF WEALTH' EIGHT YEARS BEFORE THE *WEALTH OF NATIONS*

**52. [GRASLIN, Jean Joseph Louis].** *Essai analytique sur la Richesse et sur l'impôt, où l'on réfute la nouvelle doctrine économique, qui a fourni à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Limoges les principes d'un programme qu'elle a publié sur l'effet des impôts indirects ... London [i.e. Paris], n. p., 1767.*

8vo, pp. [xii], xii, 408; a few gatherings a little browned, light spotting, but a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, joints cracking but firm, spine extremities chipped, corners worn, covers rubbed. £2200

**Rare first edition of one of the most important works written against the physiocrats.** Graslin (1727-1790) was, from 1757, 'receveur général des fermes' in Nantes. He was a steady and consistent opponent of the tenets of the physiocrats on the subject of the net product. Some physiocrats considered him a greater adversary than Forbonnais. This essay was written to prove two propositions: the first, that the produce of land is wealth even when there is no 'produit net', namely when the cost of cultivation is equal to the value of the produce, and the second, that industry applied to raw material is as much wealth as the raw material itself.

According to Schumpeter, 'Graslin's reputation never was what it should have been because he put so much emphasis upon criticism of the physiocrats – which is the best ever proffered – that his readers were apt to overlook his positive contribution. Actually, his *Essai analytique* presents the outlines of a comprehensive theory of wealth as a theory of total income rather than of income net of all producers' expenses including wages – a not inconsiderable improvement considering the role the latter was to play later on. Also he was above his contemporaries in insight into the problem of incidence of taxation' (p. 175).

Einaudi 2683; Goldsmiths' 10266; Higgs 4142; INED 2126; Kress 6442.



### SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENED ANTHROPOLOGY

**53. GREGORY, John.** Vergleichung des Zustandes und der Kräfte des Menschen, mit dem Zustande und den Kräften der Thiere. In auserlesenen Anmerkungen über die Erziehung, die Naturgaben, die Künste und Wissenschaften, und die Religion. Aus dem Englischen nach der vierten Ausgabe übersetzt von J. B. St. A.M. Frankfurt and Leipzig, J. Dodsley, 1768.

8vo, pp. [xvi], [vi], 214, [2]; very light browning and one or two spots to the title, but a very good copy, uncut in contemporary marbled wrappers, paper label on spine; some loss to spine ends, fore-edges of wrappers a little frayed, early inscription to the front inner wrapper, 'G. Erhardt'. £1200

**First edition in German, a seminal translation in the birth of anthropological thought in Germany, of A comparative view of the state and faculties of man with those of the animal world (1765), by Hume's contemporary, the Scottish physician John Gregory.**

An early and very successful work of conjectural history, Gregory's *Comparative view* prepared the ground for Adam Ferguson's sociological *magnum opus*, published two years later. Gregory's study of primitive men, of the history of the phases of civilization, of the animal-human comparison, the origins of language, the nature of sexuality, the interaction between heredity and environment and the qualities of human faculties (*Kräfte* in this translation, a notion central to Herder's thought and prominent in his works) offer an examination of human nature in the new language of a 'science of man' which is at the root of the modern science of anthropology (see Robert Wokler, *Anthropology and conjectural history in the Enlightenment*, in Christopher Fox, *et al.*, eds., *Inventing human science: eighteenth-century domains*, Berkeley, 1995).

Gregory co-founded, with Thomas Reid, the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, 'where he read many essays; these were later collected, modified, and published anonymously under the title *A Comparative View of the State and Faculties of Man, with those of the Animal World* (1765). Gregory considered human nature to be a uniform non-variant, whose principles and function can be discovered through experiment. The two principles of mind are reason ('a weak principle') and instinct (which guides morality). Gregory wrote that "The task of improving our nature, of improving man's estate, involves the proper development and exercise of the social principle and the other principle of instinct, with reason subordinate to instinct and serving as a corrective on it" (McCullough, 150)' (ODNB). His stance in outlining the relationship between reason and instinct and their relative power in providing motivation to action is shaped by Hume's assertions in the *Treatise*, book 2 and 3, which describe reason as the 'slave of the passions', and derive moral distinctions from moral sentiments and primarily sympathy.

'John Gregory was unquestionably a "philosophical physician" ... This "medical enlightenment" was the decisive background out of which anthropological thought arose in Germany after the middle of the eighteenth century' (John Zammito, *Kant, Herder, and the Birth of Anthropology*, pp. 242–3).

OCLC lists three copies only outside Germany: at the National Library of Scotland, at Harvard Medical School, and at Strasbourg. For the first edition, see Jessop, p. 133 and Chuo n. 109.

## AMERICAN THOUGHT: THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

**54. GRIMKE, Frederick.** *Considerations upon the nature and tendency of free institutions. Cincinnati, H. W. Derby & Co., 1884.*

8vo, pp. viii, 544; foxed and spotted throughout, with a short tear to the foot of p. 347, but a good copy in contemporary black embossed cloth, extremities chipped, hinges starting but firm. £1750

**First edition, scarce in commerce, of this 'significant contribution to American thought'** notable for its early insightful analysis of two-party political conflict.

The author (1791-1862) was a Supreme Court judge. His work treats government and elections, the constitution, institutions (medical, religious, military etc.), and the American constitution the context of European government.

'All governments are to a degree dependent upon the manners, habits, and dispositions of the people among whom they subsist. This connection is closer and more striking where the institutions are democratic [...] In a commonwealth, where the standard of popular intelligence is high, and no impediment exists to the exercise of that popular authority which rightfully springs from such a state, the people may truly be said to create and to uphold the government. On the contrary, where the population is sunk in ignorance and apathy, government assumes the character of a self existing institution, for there is no power beyond to direct and control it. In one instance, the will of society impresses itself as an active power upon the institutions, both ordaining and controlling them: in the other, for defect of will, the government is simply permitted to be what chance, or circumstances originally made it. The political institutions of Russia, and the United States, equally depend upon the social organization; but in the former the influence is negative, in the latter it is direct and positive. In the former, the people, by their inaction, contribute to rear the fabric of despotism; in the last, they have created free institutions' (pp. 4-5).

Sabin 28855; COPAC cites just one copy (British Library); within Europe, WorldCat locates only one further copy (Bibliothèque National de France).

## NEAPOLITAN ENLIGHTENED UTOPIA WRAPPED IN ALLEGORY

**55. GUIDI, Leandro Maria.** *Sulla propria stagione di seminare il grano. Ragionamento ... dedicato alla Maestà di Ferdinando il Quarto Re delle Due Sicilie, e di Gerusalemme. Naples, Stamperia Reale, 1794.*

8vo, pp. [8], xiv, 121, [1, blank]; emblematic vignette engraved by N. Cesarano on title, of **a farmer ploughing a field against a smoking Vesuvius**; initial and final leaves very lightly foxed, but a very good, clean copy in contemporary sprinkled half calf, marbled boards, flat spine filleted in gilt, gilt contrasting morocco lettering-piece; shelf label of Biblioteca Banzi. £1150

**First edition; a rare Enlightenment utopia sketched through a sustained agricultural metaphor.** The correspondence between the rhythms of the land and those of humankind is traced in every aspect. Experiments, observation and science in agriculture must supplant inherited beliefs, just as prejudice, ignorance and superstition must be swept away by enlightened philosophy in the government of nations. Perfectibility applies to the soil as much as to humanity; technology is one aspect of a necessary drive towards progress; humanity must see itself as a unit, held together in perpetual peace by the laws of harmony of an immanent deity. At the beginning of every chapter the agricultural clothing takes centre-stage, but the metaphor is consistent throughout, dominant and well-nuanced. Such title as 'On the right season for sowing grain', combined with a consistently agrarian discourse, would no doubt have helped this book through the claws of the censor (indeed the censor charged with the Royal print shop) of the severely-guarded Neapolitan regime.

OCLC locates copies at UCLA and Harvard only.

PRINTED BY THE BLIND

**56. GUILLIÉ, Sébastien.** *Essai sur l'instruction des aveugles, ou exposé analytique des procédés employés pour les instruire ... Paris, 'imprimé par les aveugles', 1817.*

8vo, pp. 224; with an engraved frontispiece by Dubois included in the pagination, plus **21 finely engraved plates** by Azélie Hubert after Julie Ribault; printed on thick paper; title-page lightly browned (offset from the frontispiece) with the occasional minor blemish elsewhere; **a very good copy in contemporary full mottled calf**, joints lightly rubbed, two short cracks to lower joint, a little worn at foot, but still very good, attractive gilt-roll border, spine tooled gilt in compartments, with a gilt lettering-piece. £650

**First edition.** 'Guillié [1780–1865] established the first ophthalmological clinic in France and became director of the Institution Royale des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris. The Institution, founded by Haüy in 1785, was the first such school for the blind in the world. The author chronicles the philanthropic deeds directed towards the blind up to that time and describes the first attempts at special graphic methods for the use of the blind. Of particular interest is the account of his methods of instructing the blind in various crafts. The plates show blind craftsmen engaged in a variety of skilled occupations. Guillié endeavoured to understand and encourage the communication which he observed between blind and deaf-mute children at the time when the two institutions were united' (Becker).

The work was evidently intended for a wide audience: a list on the verso of the half-title names over 50 participating booksellers, including dealers in Italy, the Low Countries, London, and Moscow. A third edition had appeared by 1819, and the work received translations into English (1819) and German (1820).

Becker Collection 169; Guyot & Guyot, p. 446; Wellcome III, 180.



TOCQUEVILLE'S TEACHER

CAST BY MARX AS THE EXORCIST OF THE COMMUNIST SPECTRE

**57. GUIZOT, François Pierre Guillaume.** *Des moyens de gouvernement et d'opposition dans l'état actuel de la France. Paris, Librairie française de Ladvocat, 1821.*

8vo, pp.[xii], 398; light foxing to pp. 200–201, p. 213 a little creased, one or two minor spots, a fine copy, uncut with last quire partly unopened, in the original printed wrappers (very lightly soiled); preserved in a modern of green half morocco box lettered in gilt. £1250

**First edition, a fresh, unsophisticated copy in the original wrappers, of Guizot's second great treatise on government.** Guizot, the leading liberal anti-Bourbon doctrinaire whose lectures Tocqueville found 'truly extraordinary' (letter to Beaumont 30 August 1829), introduced his pupils and readers to the notion of democracy as a rising social state, was the first to show the impact of democracy and centralization to be superior to that of particular events in the shaping of the French (and any) civilization, and adopted an analytical, rather than narrative, outlook in the account of history and cultures which was to form the character of Tocqueville's own writing. Although Tocqueville

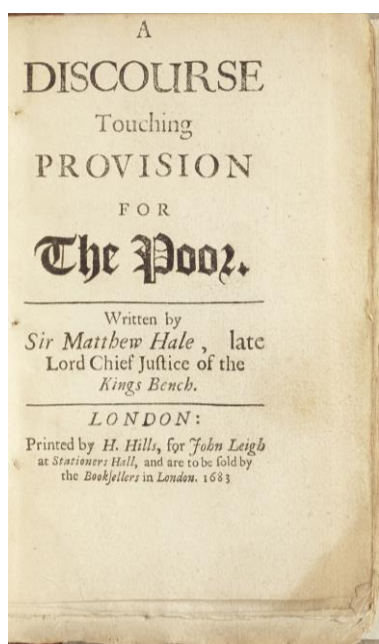
progressively matured an irreconcilable opposition to the doctrinaires' propositions, culminating in an open rejection around 1840, and although Guizot's understanding political democracy never chimed with Tocqueville's, it has been remarked that 'Tocqueville's political vision had crystallized before he embarked on his famous voyage to America' (Craiuțu), and that Guizot's lectures and published works provided him with a lasting outlook. Guizot's moderatism was perceived by Marx and Engels as the arch-enemy of their revolutionary program: they mention Guizot at the beginning of the Manifesto of the Communist Party as a member of the reactionary alliance together with Metternich, the Pope and the Czar.

See A. Craiuțu, *Liberalism under siege: the political thought of the French doctrinaires*, Lanham, MD, 2003, and Tocqueville's *Correspondance*, *passim*.

## HALE'S DISCOURSE ON THE POOR THE POOR TO BE SET ON WORK

### 58. **HALE, Sir Matthew.** *A discourse touching provision for the poor.* London, H. Hills for John Leigh, 1683.

Small 8vo, pp. [16], 80p; upper margin trimmed a little close, just shaving one or two running headlines, the fore- and lower-edges uncut, otherwise a very good copy, recently rebound in calf backed boards. £6250



**Rare first edition**, also published the same year in a 26-page 8vo format. This tract, written by Sir Matthew Hale, Lord Chief Justice of the Kings Bench, about 1659 but not published until 1683, after his death, is **one of the most important early treatments of the subject and remained a key point of reference for most of the later authorities such as Burn, Ruggles and Eden.**

The main idea was that the labour of the poor should be turned into a source of profit to the nation. Together with Sir Josiah Child, Sir Matthew Hale was among the most important philanthropic projectors of the second half of the seventeenth century. Both saw as the only solution to the social problems of vagrancy and destitution the creation of new organisations for employing, at a commercial profit, all the able-bodied poor who presented themselves. In spite of repeated failures, this idea of the profitable employment of the poor for more than a century never ceased to influence both the Poor Law administration itself, and the criticisms by which it was assailed. In the second place, the efforts of these seventeenth century philanthropists resulted in the statutory establishment, over a large part of the kingdom, of unions of parishes under new Local Authorities, called Guardians, Trustees, Governors, Directors or Corporations of the Poor, that lasted right down to 1834.

In the preface Hale offers the timely warning that the rich cannot afford to ignore the plight of the poor; that they have a vested interest in maintaining social harmony and preventing the causes of social discontent. 'Where there are many very poor, the rich cannot long or safely continue such; necessity renders men of... dull natures stupid and indisciplinable; and men of more fire or active constitutions rapacious and desperate.' He expresses the opinion that 'At this day, it seems to me that the English nation is more deficient in their prudent provision for the poor than any other cultivated and Christian State... In some other countries a Beggar is a rare sight.' Although there are laws against begging in England these have little effect. This is not really surprising; where no opportunity is provided for the poor to earn his living by work it is not easy for the charitable or socially responsible citizen to refuse those alms without which the poor man may starve.

As a judge, Hale was much concerned with the operation of criminal justice. He points out that poverty and crime are related issues. England has, he argues, severe punishments for robbery and theft, more severe perhaps than other European countries. These punishments may be more severe than the crime warrants. The object is by terrifying the populous to deter them from crime. But as a policy to deter crime this is failing and will continue to fail: 'And doubtless as the multitude of poor, and necessitous, and uneducated persons, increase, the multitude of malefactors will increase, notwithstanding the examples of severity.' What is needed is not deterrence but prevention. In this enlightened view Hale anticipates by at least 150 years the very similar arguments of Edwin Chadwick in favour of a policy of prevention. 'The prevention of poverty, idleness and a loose and disorderly education, even of poor children, would do more good to this kingdom than all the gibbets, and cauterizations, and whipping posts, and gaols in this kingdom...' Sad to note, in the light of such liberal ideas expressed so early, that the English penal code continued to grow if anything not less but more cruel and sanguinary down until well into the nineteenth century.



Hale foresaw that population would 'continually increase in a kind of geometrical progression' so that within a seven year period there would be enough hands for double the amount of work undertaken at the time. His proposed workhouses could set the scale of wages and thus limit the scope of unscrupulous masters to exploit their work force.

Hale's *Discourse touching provision of the poor* in some ways was a model of many such plans which were to follow. The introduction of workhouses was to be a panacea. The logic of the benefits which would accrue paint a picture of a universal usefulness. No objection is allowed to stand in the way. Like all such Utopian schemes, however, Hale's vision suffered when it came to a practical application in the real world. To more sceptical minds such ideas were not only idealistic and impractical but dangerous. We have only to think of the scathing arguments to be utilized a few years later by Defoe in *Giving Alms no Charity* (1704), in which workhouses and charity schools and any attempt to interfere with the natural course of real economics came in for such contempt and disapproval. It is by no means clear that Defoe's arguments win the day. What they do, however, is to bring sharply into focus Hale's position as one of the foremost philanthropic projectors of his age, a liberal, a social reformer with a clear and practical proposal, but one whose vision of social well-being has references beyond the cold logic of practical economics.

Goldsmiths' 2533 (the edition of 26p); Kress 1580. Wing H 241.

## FOR NEW BROKERS

**59. HALES, Charles.** The bank mirror; or, a guide to the funds. In which is given, a clear and full explanation of the process of buying and selling stock in the bank of England; so that any person may become thoroughly acquainted with it in a few hours, without consulting a broker. Together with an account of government and other securities, of the supplies of government, and other important articles; compiled under the following heads: funds, banks, credit, traffic, money, stock, company, transfer, dividends, letters of attorney, government supplies, taxes, sinking fund, exchequer bills, navy bills, India bonds, bills of exchange, jobbing in the funds, South Sea annuities, India annuities, wills, testaments, assurances on lives, assurances on property, including a sketch of the rise, progress, and revolutions of commerce, from its cultivation under the Asiatic and Grecian empires, till its present state of grandeur and importance ... *London, J. Adlard, [1796].*

Small 8vo, pp. viii, 63, [1] index; a few small spots, else a very good copy in the original boards, calf spine renewed, extremities lightly worn; contemporary autograph of William Rutter to the half-title, embossed library stamp (cancelled) to the first and last-leaves. £850

**First edition;** a second edition appeared the following year. Although a slim volume, the present work contains a wealth of information for the incipient broker. 'I observed lately some persons in the Bank, who had come thither for the purpose of purchasing stock, but were wholly unacquainted with the nature of the business; and one of them was, in fact, coming away, through ignorance how to proceed; or, to use the man's own words, from "a fear of losing money." And, indeed, such is the rudeness, as well as noise of the bulls and bears, as sufficiently justify such apprehension in strangers.

'For this, and for other reasons, I commenced the Work here offered to the Public: but I by no means confined myself to the buying and selling of stock; the work begins with the subjects as arranged in the title, and goes on regularly to the last article. The whole is intended as useful to readers in general, and will be particularly interesting to such persons as by care and industry acquire money, and wish to improve it' (preface).

Goldsmiths' 16725; Kress B.3189; Masui, p. 61 (giving the date as 1800); not in Einaudi, Institute of Actuaries, Menger, Stammhammer, Stephens, or 'Utrecht'; NUC locates two copies only (MH-BA, ICU).

## A SAMMELBAND ON PEACE

### INCLUDING A PAMPHLET ON WILLIAM PENN AND WILBERFORCE

### AND A RARE UTOPIA BY A FOURIER DISCIPLE

**60. HAREL, Charles.** Ménage sociétaire ou Moyen d'augmenter son Bien-être en diminuant sa dépense, avec indication de quelques nouvelles combinaisons pour améliorer et assurer son avenir. *Paris, Bureau de la Phalange, à la librairie Sociale, 1839.*

[bound after:]

GIROU DE BUZAREINGUES, Charles. De la Nature des Êtres, essai ontologique. *Rodez, N. Ratery, 1840.*

[with:]

SOCIETE de la Paix fondée à Londres en 1816. [Paris, H. Fournier et Compagnie, n.d. (c. 1846)].

[with:]

LA GUERRE est antichrétienne. [Paris, Claye, Taillefer et Compagnie, n.d (c. 1850)]

[with:]

L'OLIVIER ou Résumé historique des travaux des Sociétés de Paix jusqu'à la fin de l'année 1846. N. 3. [Paris, n.p., n.d., ca. 1847].

[with:]

[NECKER]. Réflexions sur la guerre ... extraites de son ouvrage sur l' "Aministration des finances de la France". [Paris, Fournier, n.d.].

[with:]

[WILLIAM PENN]. Entrevue de Guillaume Penn et Charles II. (1681). [Paris, Claye, Taillefer et c.ie, n.d (1840)].

[with:]

SOCIÉTÉ de la morale Chrétienne. Comité de la paix. [Paris, Henry, n.d.].

[with:]

[WILBERFORCE]. LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-LIANCOURT, M. de. Notice historique sur la vie de Williams Wilberforce. Paris, Henry, 1833.

9 works in one vol., pp. x, ii, 212, with one plate; 91, [5]; 4; 4; 16; 19; 4; 20; 23, [1]; contemporary polished tree calf, flat spine gilt, morocco lettering piece; a few minor abrasions to sides. £4000

1. **First edition** of this work by the entrepreneur and inventor Charles Harel (1771-1852), a friend and disciple of Charles Fourier's. This plan describes Harel's project for the founding of a community of 200 celibates: **a utopia of communal life** detailing rules ('love', 'the library'...) practical advice (the influence of specific foods, magnetism, exercise). It is accompanied by a facsimile of an autograph letter from Charles Fourier to Harel.

2. **First edition** of these scientific remarks on space, void, the barometer, electricity and other phenomena of physics by a distinguished agronomist and physicist, the inventor of a micrometer.

3-5. **First editions:** a presentation of the Sociétés de la Paix founded at the end of the Napoleonic wars, first created in America in 1815, and two rare pacifist pamphlets

6. **Rare tiré-à-part**, a pacifist pamphlet containing an extract from Necker's *Administration des Finances de la France*, with a demonstration of the deadly economic consequences of war.

7. **First edition of this imaginary dialogue featuring William Penn.** Quakers played a pivotal role in the formation of the Sociétés de la Paix and in the establishment of the pacifist movement in the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

8. **First edition, rare**, of a report for the year 1843 of the first pacifist association in France, founded in 1821 as 'Société de la Morale Chrétienne'.

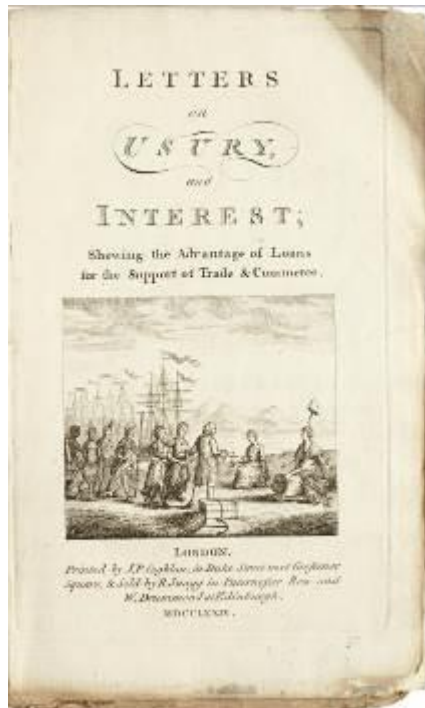
9. **First edition of this note on William Wilberforce.**

## CREDIT THE LIFE OF BUSINESS

**61. [HAY, George].** Letters on usury, and interest; shewing the advantage of loans for the support of trade and commerce. London, J. P. Coghlan for R. Snagg, 1774.

12mo, pp. [12], 144; engraved title allegorical vignette celebrating the advantages of trade (see below), woodcut tailpiece; bifolium K2.5 bound in reverse order, some offsetting from the upper wrapper onto the half-title uncut, still a very good, crisp copy, uncut in the original blue wrappers; wrappers chipped at extremities, spine mostly perished still holding; contemporary ownership inscription on the title page, 'M. Wharton'. £1250

**First and only edition in book form of a rare contribution to the debate on the legitimacy of interest on loans, and on the crucial role played by credit in business. It bears an anonymous dedication to Henry Scott, the Duke of Buccleugh, cherished pupil, travel companion and lifelong friend of Adam Smith.** The work has been attributed to the Scottish Catholic George Hay (1729-1811).



This particular discussion on interest charged on loans begun in April 1772. Fr Albertus Hope, an Irish Dominican, wrote to Bishop Grant, a close friend of Hay, complaining of some of his parish who persisted in taking interest at 5 per cent for the loan of their money. Bishop Grant requested Hay to answer the letter, discouraging interference with the established custom of taking and receiving moderate interest for loaned money. Hope, unsatisfied with Hay's reply, in December 1772 sent his difficulties instead to the Weekly Magazine, or Edinburgh Amusement, signing himself 'John Simple'. Hay entered the field at the beginning of March 1773, under the pseudonym 'Michael Meanwell'. His letters ran to seven in all. The book comprises seventeen letters, including the challenges by 'John Simple' and various answers by other characters.

**The initial 'advertisement', or advice to the reader, offers a key to the allegorical vignette and uses it as a summation of the spirit of this work:** 'The Title represents Trade and Commerce introducing of Plenty (who is attended by Four Quarters of the Earth) to Britannia. Riches, seated on Bags of Wealth, offering her support by Loans of Money. The Anchor and Bale of Goods on Shore, are Representations of the Security of Trade, which affords the Merchant an Advantage on his Ventures, and enables him to borrow sums of, and pay Interest to, others. Britannia in an embracing Posture, with the cap and the Spear, seated on a Lion, shews the ready protection of our Monarchs, who, when roused by the Depredations of any

Foreign Insult, (with the comparative Vigour of that noble Animal) will ever protect our Manufacturing and Commercial Interest [...]'.

ESTC T63766; Goldsmiths' 1183; Higgs 6071; Kress 7030.

## 62. HAYEK, Friedrich A. von. *The road to serfdom.* London, Routledge & Sons, [1944].

8vo, pp. viii, 184; the odd spot in the preliminary leaves, but a very good copy, in the original publisher's cloth, gilt lettering on the spine; corners very slightly bumped. £500

**First edition, second impression (published one month after the first) of this classic of liberalism and libertarianism.** 'Hayek has written one of the most important books of our generation. It restates for our time the issue between liberty and authority with the power and rigor of reasoning that John Stuart Mill stated in his great essay, "On Liberty"' (Hazlitt, 82).

The composition of the book had begun when, in the early 1930s, Hayek wrote a memo to Sir William Beveridge, then the director of the London School of Economics, contesting the then commonly held view that fascism 'represented the dying gasp of a failed capitalist system' (B. Caldwell in the introduction to his edition of *Serfdom*). Many intellectuals who, from other perspectives, took ideological stances different to Hayek's expressed appreciation for this set of reflections on liberties: 'It is a grand book....Morally and philosophically I find myself in agreement with virtually the whole of it: and not only in agreement with it, but in deeply moved agreement' (John Maynard Keynes); 'In the negative part of Professor Hayek's thesis there is a great deal of truth. It cannot be said too often—at any rate, it is not being said nearly often enough—that collectivism is not inherently democratic, but, on the contrary, gives to a tyrannical minority such powers as the Spanish Inquisitors never dreamt of' (George Orwell).

## HARVARD: SCOTTISH LOGIC INTRODUCED TO AMERICAN READERS

## 63. HEDGE, Levi. *Elements of logick; or a summary of the general principles and different modes of reasoning.* Cambridge [Massachusetts], at The University Press by Hilliard and Metcalf, 1816.

12mo, pp. 202; lightly toned throughout, a few corners creased, generally a very good copy in contemporary sheep, red morocco label to spine, light wear to extremities and joints. £300

**First edition.** The *Elements* 'ran through numerous editions...in this remarkably clear and simple work, the author, far in advance of his times, took a broad view of his subject, which, he asserted "should teach the principles of every species of reasoning, and in the ordinary transactions of life"' (DAB).

Levi Hedge (1766-1844) was professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy and Civil Polity at Harvard. In *Elements*, he introduces the logic of the Scottish philosophers to American readers for the first time. Levi's son Frederick was later to follow in his father's wake by introducing the principles of German philosophers to the Americans.

Shaw & Shoemaker 37823. Not in Sabin.

## ENLIGHTENMENT PREPARING ROMANTICISM

### 64. **HEMSTERHUIS, François.** *Sophyle ou De la philosophie.* Paris [*The Hague?*], 1778.

12mo, pp. 99, [1]; a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary mottled calf with a large gilt border to both covers, gilt decoration to board edges and spine, and a gilt lettered red spine label, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, green ribbon place marker, green and white head- and tail-bands, some rubbing to corners, board edges and at top and bottom of spine, and a small oval repair and small red stain to the back cover; modern bookplate on front pastedown of 'Collectie Buijnsters Smets'. £2200

**First edition, a fine copy** of this work by the Dutch philosopher and aesthetician François Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), who influenced the German romantic thinkers F. H. Jacobi and J. G. Herder as well as the two Schlegels and Novalis. *Sophyle* belongs to the second period of Hemsterhuis's career during which he wrote four Platonic dialogues for Amalia Golitsyna. Taking the form of a discussion between Sophyle and Euthyphron, beginning 'Oh, que la Philosophie est une bonne chose', it examines the relation between the soul and the body and is also an attack on materialism. **A fine example of printing**, with a narrow column of text surrounded by wide margins, ***Sophyle* was printed, like most of Hemsterhuis's works, in a small and anonymous edition for private circulation.** 'Professor P. J. Buijnsters has associated Hemsterhuis's printing commissions with the mysterious translator, factotum, and secret agent, Charles-Guillaume-Frédéric Dumas (ca. 1725-80). No one, it seems, has identified the printer or printers of Hemsterhuis's falsely-signed 'Paris' imprints, but since the days of Barbier they have been localized to Haarlem and Den Haag' (Stoddard). The final signature in this copy differs from Stoddard being signed H1-5 rather than s1-4 & H5, and it contains both the watermarks A Perrot and Fin Dangoum. With a text block measuring 18.6 x 10.3cm it is of a larger size than six of the ten copies recorded by Stoddard.

This volume comes from the library of the scholar and book historian Piet Buijnsters and his wife Leontine Buijnsters Smet.

Roger Stoddard 'A Bibliographical List of Books by François Hemsterhuis (1721-1790)' (The Book Collector 2001, 189-201), no. 8; Conlon 78:1059. COPAC identifies only 3 copies in the UK, in the British Library, at Oxford and at Cambridge.



**65. HEMSTERHUIS, François. Alexis ou De l'âge d'or. Riga, Hartknoch, 1787.**

8vo, pp. 188, [2, blank]; 1 folding engraved plate (missing in several other copies); small stain to the top corner of the title-page and a minute trace of adherence with the free end-paper, some very occasional very light soiling and foxing, but a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary green morocco, gilt sides with rolled and filleted borders, rosettes and corner-pieces with dragonfly tools, flat spine tooled in gilt with acorns and fleurons, red morocco lettering-piece, gilt inner and outer dentelles, preserving the original pink silk bookmark; boards slightly warped, sides a little rubbed, small ink stains to back cover; **a handsome copy**; modern bookplate on the front pastedown, 'Collectie Buijnsters Smets'.

£1750

**First edition, rare, of an influential work of pre-Romantic aesthetics.** *Alexis* is one of four Platonic dialogues written by Hemsterhuis, and is one of his most important works. Although written in 1783, it did not appear in print until this edition of 1787, with a German edition appearing in the same year. 'In *Alexis* Hemsterhuis, perhaps influenced by contemporary German philosophy, presented for the first time his concept of the golden age and the harmonious development of the individual. He also **introduced the notion of the value of poetical truth** (truth discovered by the poet in moments of enthusiasm) ... his thought was received with admiration and approval by representatives of the Sturm und Drang and romantic movements in philosophy' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, 474).

*Alexis* opens with a dedication from Diocles, i.e. Hemsterhuis, to Diotime, i.e. Amalia Golitsyna, for whom he composed and read his dialogues and who in turn spread his reputation among the German intelligentsia, prompting translations of his works.

In this copy quires A and B are of bluish-grey paper, and leaf M2 does not appear to be a cancel (cf Stoddard). Also of note are five lines of manuscript at the foot of p. 171, in a contemporary hand, comprising quotations from Ovid's *Fasti* II: 289-290 and Statius's *Thebaid* IV: 275 regarding the Arcadians, who are referred to in a note on this page. This volume comes from the library of the scholar and book historian Piet Buijnsters and his wife Leontine Buijnsters Smet.

Roger Stoddard 'A Bibliographical List of Books by François Hemsterhuis (1721-1790)' (*The Book Collector* 2001, 189-201), no. 11; Conlon 87:2024. A fairly rare item; Copac only records 2 copies in the UK, while Worldcat notes 6 copies in the US.

**THE PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO OVERTURN AN UNJUST RULER**

**66. [HOLBACH, Paul Thiry, Baron d']. Système sociale, ou principes naturels de la morale et de la politique. Avec un examen de l'influence du gouvernement sur les mœurs. 'Londres' [recte Amsterdam, Marc Michel Rey], 1773.**

Three vols in one, 8vo, pp. [vi], 210; 176; 167, [1 blank]; including half-titles; a very good, clean, fresh copy in contemporary mottled calf, sides filleted in gilt, flat spine gilt with fleurons, gilt morocco lettering-piece; some light rubbing along the joints, one or two very minor scuffs at edges.

£750

Complete with all three parts, dealing with 'Natural principles of morals', 'Natural principles of politics' and 'Influence of government on customs', this edition was published anonymously and with a false imprint in the same year as the first.

Holbach's system of 'natural politics', based on the same premises as the materialism which animated the *Système de la nature*, freed public morals from the realm of received authority or religion and built its foundation on the will of the people. It was man's duty to assume the full responsibility of mankind's independence: 'la morale convenable à l'homme doit être fondée sur la nature de l'homme; il faut qu'elle lui apprenne ce qu'il est, le but qu'il se propose, & les moyens d'y parvenir'. Sovereignty of the people did not mean disorder, quite the opposite: Holbach 'rejected revolution as a solution to political problems, [asserting] that revolution is worse than the disease which it is supposed to cure' (Copleston, *A history of philosophy*, vol. IV, p. 50). The citizens' happiness features as natural end and therefore natural foundation of any political body, the legitimate nature of which can and ought to be questioned if the citizens find the ruler unjust. The book was seized and put on the Index in 1775.

Vercruysse 1773-A5; Barbier IV, 621-22; Cioranescu II, 34061; Quérard IV, 119; see Einaudi 2911; Goldsmiths' 10952; Higgs 5873; Kress S, 4739; Tchemerzine VI 246 (a).



**67. HUME, David.** *Historie van Engeland, van den inval van Julius Caesar tot de staetsverandering in 't jaer 1688.* Rotterdam, Losel, Bosch, Smithof et al., 1769 [-1774].

8 vols, 8vo; paper lightly browned in places, volumes one and five with a little marginal water-staining, and with occasional light spotting, but a good copy, in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, flat spines filleted and lettered in gilt with gilt morocco lettering-pieces and small round numbering-pieces, sides a little rubbed; altogether an attractive set. £2250

**First edition in Dutch, rare,** of Hume's monumental *History of England*, 'the first attempt at a comprehensive treatment of historic facts, the first to introduce the social and literary aspects of a nation's life as only second in importance to its political fortunes, and the first historical writing in an animated yet refined and polished style' (*Encyclopædia Britannica* [11th edn] XIII, 878).

The *History* became a popular classic within Hume's lifetime and did more than any of his other works to make his name known to the general reading public. Beside the *Political discourses*, it was **the only one of Hume's works to be translated into Dutch during the eighteenth century.**

Jessop p. 32. OCLC records copies at the National Library of Scotland, Bibliothèque Nationale de France, Ferdinand Postma Library in South Africa, McGill and Harvard, outside the Netherlands. There is also a copy in Japan.

**'TO PURSUE THE ANNEXATION OF CUBA IN THE INTERESTS OF SLAVERY, IS TO PURSUE THE DOOM OF THE REPUBLIC'**

**68. 'HURLBUT' [i.e. HURLBERT], William Henry.** *Pictures of Cuba.* London, M'Corquodale and Co. for Longman, Brown, Green, & Longmans, 1855.

8vo (167 x 113mm), pp. viii (title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank, contents, verso blank, preface), 132; light marginal browning, a few light marks; modern half crushed morocco over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2 and dated at the foot, others decorated with central flower tool, cream endpapers; a very good copy of this scarce work; provenance: marginal translations of German and Spanish words on pp. 48, 70, and 84. £150

**First British edition,** revised and retitled, issued in the 'Traveller's Library' series. *Pictures of Cuba* was first published under the title *Gan-Eden: or, Pictures of Cuba* (Boston, 1854), and Hurlbert (1827-1895) states in his preface that, 'In the short time that has elapsed since this book was first published in America, the aspect of the relations between my own country and Spain has undergone a change, which is, I fear, rather apparent than real', and therefore he has 'subjected this little book to many modifications' (p. vii), presumably referring to the Ostend Manifesto (1854), which proposed the annexation of Cuba, through its purchase by the United States from Spain.

The work discusses the history, culture, topography, etc. of Cuba and also Cuban literature, the Cuban people, and chapter XIII (pp. 98-108) is dedicated to the question of slavery in Cuba, opening with the words: 'Man is at once the crown and the curse of the earth'. The final chapter considers the difficulties of annexing Cuba (which the author strongly opposes), and also explains that it would encourage slavery: 'To pursue the annexation of Cuba in the interests of slavery, is to pursue the doom of the Republic. I say nothing of the possibilities of disastrous foreign war which lurk in that pursuit; for I am sure that America can take no serious detriment at any but American hands. We have nothing to fear from the world. But have we nothing to fear from ourselves? Slavery is an institution so essentially false and mean in principle, so thoroughly barbaric in spirit, that no man can labour in its service without barbarizing his temper and his intellect. If it does not find men unscrupulous, it makes them so' (p. 129).

This revised edition is scarce and COPAC only records three copies in UK libraries (National Library of Scotland, Glasgow, and Manchester).

Sabin 34004; Smith, *American Travellers Abroad*, H164.

IF TWO FUTURE GOODS ARE OFFERED, ONE MUST CHOOSE THAT WHICH IS MOST PROBABLE

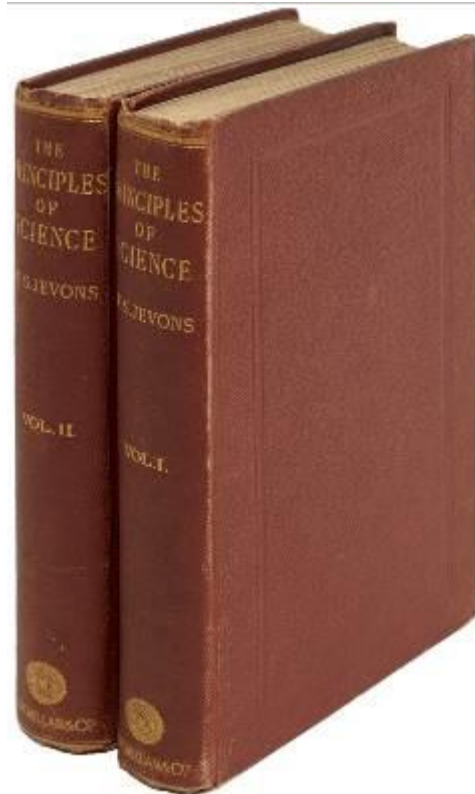
**69. [HUTCHESON, Francis.]** *An essay on the nature and conduct of the passions and affections. With illustrations on the moral sense. ... London, J. Darby & T. Browne, 1728.*

8vo, pp. xxii, [2] contents, 333, [1] the author's other works + advertisement leaf; a good copy in full contemporary panelled calf, boards lightly scraped, spine richly decorated gilt in compartments, contrasting label, joints cracked but cords firm. £2200

**First edition.** Hutcheson follows Mariotte's example in *Éssai de logique* (1717), by presenting 'a set of formal definitions where, among other things, he defines natural good as pleasure and natural evil as pain, and a set of axioms ... "the smallest certain good may arise stronger desire than the greatest good, if the uncertainty of the latter surpass that of the former, in a greater proportion than that of the greater to the less." The similarity of this axiom to Mariotte's Principle 91 [that if two future goods are offered, one must choose that which is most probable] is ... obvious' (Theocharis, pp. 7-8).

'Hutcheson defined sense as every determination of the mind either to receive ideas independently of the will or to have perceptions of pleasure or pain. This definition led to the introduction of several new senses into Hutcheson's system. For instance, there is a public sense, which is our determination to be pleased by the happiness of others and to be uneasy at their misery. There is also the sense of honour, which makes the approbation or gratitude of others for any actions we have done the necessary occasion of pleasure' (Edwards).

Chuo III, 126; Edwards 3 & 4, p. 100; Jessop, p. 144; Jevons, p. 277. See Theocharis, pp. 7-8.



‘A PIONEER WORK’

**70. JEVONS, William Stanley.** *The principles of science: a treatise on logic and scientific method. London, Macmillan and Co., 1874.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 463, [1] blank; vii, [1], 480; with engraved frontispiece illustration of the logical machine in volume I; moderate spotting throughout; uncut and largely unopened in the original publisher's cloth, spines lettered gilt, spine ends slightly frayed. £2250

**First edition of Jevons' 'most important contribution to scientific methodology'** (*Encyclopaedia of Philosophy*, pp. 260).

The work is a collection of Jevons' thoughts on logic and induction in which he opposes Baconian empirical procedure in favour of the Newtonian approach: 'I endeavour to show that hypothetical anticipation of nature is an essential part of inductive inquiry, and that it is the Newtonian method of deductive reasoning combined with elaborate experimental verification, which has led to all the greatest triumphs of scientific research' (p. vii). In the author's eyes this work was a pioneering step towards constructing a more rigorous form of investigation within the non-physical sciences: 'we must sooner or later have strict sciences of those mental and social phenomena, which, if comparison be possible, are of more interest to us than purely material phenomena' (p. v). He asserts that the empirical sciences stem from logic and takes the inverse method of probabilities as an inductive ideal, arguing that 'the logical value of every inductive result must be determined consciously or unconsciously, according to the principles of the inverse method of probability' (p. vii).

*The Principles of Science* (1874) has been recognized as a pioneer work, in important respects well ahead of its time. Especially notable was [Jevons'] development of the fundamentals of formal logic on the lines of George Boole, and his construction of a machine, still extant ... for the mechanical solution of deductive problems – an anticipation of modern computing machines' (T.W. Hutchison in *IESS*).

Church 24:4; *IESS* (1874); Inoue and White 134; not in Risse.

## WITH PESTALOZZI AT YVERDON FOUNDING A SCIENCE OF EDUCATION

### **71. JULLIEN, Marc-Antoine.** *Esprit de la méthode d'éducation de Pestalozzi, suivie et pratiquée dans l'institut d'éducation d'Yverdon, en Suisse ... Milan, Imprimerie royale, 1812.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xx, 368; [iv], 510; a fine copy, uncut, printed with wide margins on thick paper; old stamp to the title in each vol.; rebound in quarter calf, spines lettered gilt. £950

**First edition** of what is generally regarded as one of both the best accounts of Pestalozzi's school at Yverdon and summaries of the great educator's ideas and achievements. **Presentation copy, inscribed by Jullien on the half-title in vol. I.**

Marc-Antoine Jullien (1775–1848), known as 'Jullien de Paris', was 'the first person in France to attempt to construct a "science of education" along the lines of the "positive" sciences' (Gautherin). In 1810, he spent much time with Pestalozzi in Switzerland, which inspired him to write the present work and, later, his important *Esquisse et vues préliminaires d'un ouvrage sur l'éducation comparée* ... (1817). 'These two works constitute the first attempt to separate an empirical field of observation into its constituent parts, to devise techniques of inquiry and to use formal models of analysis. Their attempt to explain how schools function is something so original as to deserve a closer look ...' (*ibid.*).

Israel III, no. 82. See J. Gautherin, 'Marc-Antoine Jullien', *Prospects: the quarterly review of comparative education* XXIII/3–4, 757–773 (Paris, UNESCO, International Bureau of Education, 1993).

### **72. [KAMES, Henry Home, Lord].** *Elements of Criticism. In Three Volumes ... Edinburgh, for A. Millar, London; and A. Kincaid & J. Bell, Edinburgh, 1762.*

Three volumes, 8vo, pp. x (pp. ix–x misbound after p. 20), '317' (*recte* 417), [1]; 463, [1]; 406, [42]; a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, covers with single fillets ruled in blind; neatly rebaked; from the library of James Innes-Ker, afterwards fifth duke of Roxburghe (1736–1823), with his signature on the front paste-downs and the title of volume one; J. Norcliffe's signature on fly-leaf of volume three (Innes had married a descendant of the Norcliffes of Langton in 1769). £1750

**First edition of Kames's influential treatise, the most important result of the Scottish aesthetic movement** and 'the most comprehensive work on aesthetics of the eighteenth century since Du Bos's *Réflexions critiques* of 1719' (Dobai, *Die Kunstliteratur des Klassizismus und der Romantik in England* II, 115).

Kames is representative of the fertile debating and club culture in Edinburgh in the Enlightenment. 'The emergence of this culture ... has been interpreted both as a kind of substitute politics in a capital that, with the Anglo-Scottish Union of 1707, had lost its proper political life, and as a part of a concerted Scots effort to emulate and join a European development. In the case of Kames it is fairly obvious that he was both "playing politics" and trying out for a for serious

intellectual discussion and for the polishing of manners ... His *Elements of Criticism* (1762) became a textbook in rhetoric and *belles-lettres* for a century, not least in America' (*Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century Philosophers*).

Jessop, p. 141.

## MODERN ETHICS

### 73. KANT, Immanuel. *Critik der practischen Vernunft*. Riga, Hartknoch, 1788.

8vo, pp. 292; with woodcut vignette on title; some very light uniform foxing; a very good copy in contemporary half calf, flat spine with gilt lettering-piece; upper joint repaired at foot; duplicate stamp of the Melk Stifts-Bibliothek on the title-page. £2000

**First edition of Kant's *Critique of practical reason***, the second of his critical works. While the notion of the categorical imperative had been outlined in the *Groundwork of the metaphysics of morals*, it is in the second *Critik* that the concept is fully developed. This work established Kant's moral thinking as a cardinal reference in the successive development of ethics. Based on the rejection of good and *utile* as ethical parameters, and on the construction of a superior and more abstract notion of right as a purer basis for decision-making, Kant's system is still the point of departure of any deontological moral philosophy.

Warda 112; see PMM 226.

### 74. [KANT]. KINKER, Johannes. *Essai d'une exposition succincte de la Critique de la raison-pure*. Par Mr J. Kinker, traduit du Hollandais, par J. Le F. Amsterdam, Veuve Changuion and Den Hengst, 1801.

8vo, pp. [2], viii, 184; a few very light marginal spots here and there, the lower margin of the last leaf a little darkened and dusty, but a very good copy bound in modern marbled boards preserving the front free end-paper, printer's waste leaf at rear. £850

**First edition of a rare Kantianum**: one of the first two works which contributed to – and influenced – the diffusion of Kant's thought in France. It was published thirty-four years before the appearance of a French edition of Kant's own work. Kinker's account of the *Pure Reason* and Charles Villers' *Philosophie de Kant*, which was printed in the same year, provided many non-German-speaking French philosophers with a first thorough acquaintance with Kant's first *Critique*, and deeply shaped their perception of Kant's arguments and vocabulary.

Kinker's account was especially instrumental, 'a work far superior to Villers in both content and style' (Hofmann, p. 143). It was Kinker's work that largely formed the basis of Maine de Biran's interpretation of Kant, that shaped Ampère's reflections on classification and causal structure, and that elicited the anti-Kantian polemical observations of Destutt de Tracy in the memoir *De la métaphysique de Kant* (1802, written explicitly as a response to Kinker), in which the *idéologue* attacked the idea of *a priori* knowledge as metaphysical dogma and hailed in contrast French sensationalist empiricism.

We have been unable to locate any edition in Dutch prior to this edition, the earliest bearing an 1805 imprint. The translator, Johannes Le Fèvre, is likely to have worked from a manuscript.

Not in Adickes. COPAC finds two copies only in the UK (BL and Oxford). Beside a handful of copies in Continental Europe and one in Canada, OCLC finds 3 copies in the US: Berkeley, Michigan and Brown. See J. R. Hofmann, *André-Marie Ampère: enlightenment and electrodynamics*, 1996.

### 75. KANT, Immanuel. *Kritika chistago razuma*. St. Petersburg, M.V. Popov, 1902.

8vo, pp. v, [1], 658, viii; a little light soiling to the title, and a few small marks; a very good copy in a contemporary quarter-morocco binding, gilt ruled, spine in compartment with gilt ornament, gilt flower to the upper board, brown morocco label, small waterstain to the cloth of the upper board, light wear to the lower; all edges green. £850

Third Russian edition of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*, first published in German in 1781, and in Russian in 1867; in the translation by N. Sokolov which had first appeared in 1897.

'The influence of Kant is paramount in the critical method of modern philosophy. No other thinker has been able to hold with such firmness the balance between speculative and empirical ideas. His penetrating analysis of the elements involved in synthesis, and the subjective process by which these elements are realized in the individual consciousness, demonstrated the operation of "pure reason"; and the simplicity and cogency of his arguments achieved immediate fame' (PMM).

Not in Warda or Thoemmes.

## SCOTTISH ARTIST'S DEPICTION OF ENLIGHTENED EDINBURGH

### 'THE ONLY AUTHENTIC LIKENESSES' OF ADAM SMITH

**76. KAY, John [and James PATERSON and (?) James Thomson CALLENDER].** *A Series of original portraits and caricature etchings, by the late John Kay ... with biographical sketches and illustrative anecdotes.* [Edited by James MAIDMENT.] *Edinburgh, Hugh Paton, Carver and Gilder, 1837-1838.*

Two volumes, 4to in 2s (261 x 202mm), pp. I: iv, 430, iv, ix, [1] blank; II: [2], ii, 472, iv, iv, xi, [1] blank, [v]-xix, [1] blank; 357 engraved and aquatint plates, one folding, comprising two series numbered I-CLXX and I-CLIX, an appendix series numbered 1-27, and an unnumbered rebus letter to Sir Lawrence Dundas; some variable, generally light, spotting and offsetting, early and final II. a little foxed, I, 5Q1 with small marginal tear, 2 plates with skilful repairs, a few trimmed, but nonetheless a very good set, in contemporary red half crushed morocco gilt by Tout, gilt fillets on sides, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in 2 and with imprint at the foot, others decorated with floral and foliate tools, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; extremities lightly rubbed; provenance: Thomas Gaisford (1779-1855, engraved armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns) – 'ALF' (later nineteenth-century monogram bookplates on upper pastedowns).

£2500

**First edition.** The artist Kay (1742-1826) was born in Edinburgh and apprenticed to a barber when he was thirteen, and then followed that trade until he was able to purchase the freedom of the city in 1771, enrol as a member of the Society of Surgeon-Barbers, and establish his own business. 'During his years as a barber, Kay had devoted his spare time to art. He was self-taught and produced many portrait sketches which are marked by their quaint originality and convey the true likeness of the sitter' (ODNB). A generous annuity from a patron enabled Kay to relinquish barbering and dedicate himself to portraiture, selling his engravings from his shop in Edinburgh and drawing 'almost every notable Scotsman of his time, with the exception of Burns [...] He quickly and deftly summed up the characters of those living in a very prosperous Georgian Edinburgh' (op. cit.), thus creating **a remarkable pictorial record of the city in its Enlightenment heyday.**

As F.D. Klingender comments, Enlightenment Edinburgh's 'extraordinary society is illuminated by one source which no one should neglect who wishes to study it – the delightful *Original Portraits* by John Kay [...] In the copious biographical notes that accompany them the philosophers and their friends appear, as it were, "in an undress". Kay [...] stalked his quarries in the streets, in the lecture room, at their desks, and in their favourite haunts, the countless social, literary, and scientific clubs. Surrounded by lairds and lawyers, doctors and divines, shopkeepers and tradesmen, common street porters and fishwives, the philosophers appear, each sharply outlined for a brief instant, to be swallowed up in the next in the throng of picturesque characters among whom they spent their lives. Kay loved them for their foibles, no less than for their attainments: the professors fighting over the elephant's skeleton at the gate of Robert Adam's new college building; Lord Justice Eldon reading the Riot Act to his rebellious cats; Hutton and Black accidentally renting a room for a learned society in a house of ill-fame. It is a fascinating medley of intellectual candour, simple living, hard drinking and small-town gossip' (*Art and the Industrial Revolution*, London, 1968, p. 34). **Particularly important are Kay's etchings of Adam Smith, which are 'the only authentic likenesses that exist of the great economist'** (ODNB, excepting only Tassie's posthumous medallions), and appear in volume I as portraits XXXIII (a group portrait with Lord Rockville and George Brown) and XXXIV, a full-length likeness which depicts 'The Doctor [...] with his celebrated work, "The Wealth of Nations," on the table before him' (I, p. 75). **Amongst the other celebrated Scottish figures of the period depicted are Joseph Black, James Bruce of Kinnaird, James Hutton, Lord Kames, William Robertson, Sir Walter Scott, and Alexander Fraser Tytler.**

Although Kay had planned to publish a collection of his portraits and, it is believed, some accompanying memoirs of the subjects had been prepared by James Thomson Callender, the book remained unrealised at the artist's death in 1826. The engravings were then published in this edition by Paton, who issued them in monthly parts, each with ten plates and accompanying letterpress written by James Paterson (possibly incorporating some of Callender's text), and edited by the antiquary, collector, and author James Maidment. Although neither Paterson nor Maidment are named in this



edition, the preface to the 'Popular Letterpress Edition' of the work, published in London by Hamilton, Adams, & Co. and in Glasgow by Thomas D. Morrison in 1885, gives their names (cf. I, p. 6).

**Provenance:** this set was previously in the library of the distinguished classical scholar Thomas Gaisford, Regius Professor of Greek at Oxford and Dean of Christ Church College, who played an important role in acquiring and cataloguing Greek manuscripts for the Bodleian Library. Gaisford was responsible for numerous important editions of classical texts, and 'with astonishing industry he made available many texts not previously accessible, often bringing new manuscripts to light' (ODNB). His bookplate in this set bears the title of Dean of Christ Church College, and therefore dates from 1831-1855.

Hiler p. 492; Lowndes p. 1254.



**'IF YOU HAVE A HOME FIRE EXTINGUISHER – KEEP IT HANDY'**

**77. KENNARD, Peter, *photographer* and Peter GLADWIN, *graphic designer*.** Target London. A Set of Photomontage Posters on Civil Defence in London. London, published by the Greater London Council, distributed by Turnaround Distribution, and 'Available only in the Greater London area', 1985.

18 colour offset lithographic posters after Kennard (420 x 296mm), loose as issued; original card clamshell box, upper panel with photomontage after Kennard; box with some skilfully-restored light rubbing at the extremities, the posters in fine condition. £450

**First and only edition** of this important portfolio by Kennard, issued by the Greater London Council: 'Peace is the most important issue facing us all. The Greater London Council has a duty to ensure the safety and protection of all Londoners. These posters present in an easily accessible form, factual information on Civil Defence, the possible effect of nuclear war on London and the GLC's policy of making London a Nuclear Free Zone' (introduction).

Following the publication of details of a government military exercise, 'Operation Square Leg', which was intended to evaluate effects of a nuclear attack on Britain, the artist Peter Kennard produced his *Target London* portfolio. The work employs photomontage to great satirical effect, juxtaposing mordant images with texts extracted from the British civil defence publication *Protect and Survive* (London: 1980); in turn, these are contrasted with (and frequently contradicted by) texts taken from O. Greene *et al.*, *London after the Bomb* (Oxford: 1982, which printed some findings of Operation Square Leg), a report on the likely consequences of a nuclear strike by the Royal College of Nursing, the BMA's *The Medical Effects of Nuclear War* (Chichester: 1983), accounts of the Hiroshima bomb, etc. The effect of this technique is to reveal starkly the inadequacy of the advice contained in *Protect and Survive* – for example, 'Inferno' (no. 11) sets *Protect and Survive*'s advice, 'If you have a home fire extinguisher – keep it handy' against a quotation from *London after the Bomb*: 'Individual fires may join together to form one huge fire – a fire storm or a conflagration. In a fire-storm, such as those experienced in Dresden, Hamburg, and Hiroshima in the Second World War, hurricane force winds are sucked in by the fire. Temperatures of 1,000C or more can be reached, sufficient to melt glass and some metals. People are incinerated or suffocated. In a conflagration the fires spread outwards until there is nothing left to burn, killing those trapped in houses or too badly injured to escape'. *Target London* was – with Raymond Briggs' *When the Wind Blows* (London: 1982) – one of the most effective satirical responses to *Protect and Survive*.



## COMPLETE RUN, WITH TWO ADDITIONAL NUMBERS

**78. KEYNES, John Maynard, general editor.** *The Manchester Guardian Commercial. Reconstruction in Europe.* Section one [-twelve] [Continued as:] *European reconstruction.* Section thirteen [-fourteen]. *Manchester, The Manchester Guardian Ltd., 20 April 1922 [- 26 April 1923].*

Twelve + two nos., folio; a fine set in the original printed wrappers; no. 2 with a hole in the last advertisement leaf and margin trimmed, no. 4 with lower corner frayed, no. 13 a stain affecting the lower inner portion of each leaf (not impairing legibility), no. 14 one leaf (index) torn without loss, occasional other minor marginal tears; the wrappers generally fine, some with a few marks or a little frayed, staples rusted; preserved in a cloth box. £8000

The scarce complete run of the *Manchester Guardian Commercial's* 'series of weighty supplements on European Reconstruction, with articles by the most distinguished authorities in each country' (Harrod), published under the general editorship of J.M. Keynes, with contributions by other notable authorities including Pigou, Fisher, Einaudi, Gorky, Sraffa, Croce and Cassel.



Our set includes the particularly uncommon issues 13, *Raw Materials*, and 14, *Food Supplies*; they were published under the different general title of 'European reconstruction', but continued both issue and pagination numbering from the earlier title. While Keynes does not appear on the cover of these two issues as the general editor, he was the author of the first contribution in no. 13, *Some aspects of commodity markets*.

'During 1922 the great *Manchester Guardian* Supplements, twelve in number, were the main vehicle for the expression of Keynes' views. They were entitled *Reconstruction in Europe* and covered the whole field of finance, industry, trade and labour. Some of the issues were general, some specialised on some such topic as shipping or oil. To almost all Keynes contributed an introductory article, which summarised the subject and usually had some interesting ideas ... In the first issue there was a lengthy article on "The Theory of purchasing power parity" and another one on "Forward Exchanges," which give a full account of the theory, which he subsequently summarised in his *Tract on monetary reform*' (Harrod).

'An "important and novel feature" of the First Supplement, which ran through all twelve issues, was the business "barometer", based on an "index" of business conditions. Compiled for Europe by the London School of Economics and for the United States by the Economic Research Department of Harvard University, these barometers claimed to be able to forecast changes in the economic weather' (Skidelsky).

'In the eleventh issue ... he made a frontal attack on deflation. The magnitude of the internal debt of most European countries was the main reason why it was impossible to restore the value of their currencies to their former level. But this was not the only reason. Deflation would cause business depression and unemployment. He cited an article by Professor Irving Fisher in the same issue "written with overwhelming force and lucidity". This article by Keynes was his first to sound a clear warning against the evils of deflation and may therefore be regarded as the preface to the work which was to absorb his interests for the next fifteen years and to lead him far from his original starting-point' (Harrod).

See Harrod, *The Life of John Maynard Keynes*, p. 312ff; Moggridge, *Maynard Keynes, an economist's biography*, p. 375ff and Skidelsky, *John Maynard Keynes, the economist as saviour*, p. 102ff.

**79. KEYNES, John Maynard. *A short view of Russia*. London, Hogarth Press, 1925.**

8vo, pp. 27, [1], with half-title; slight creasing at the top of the inner margin on pp. 9-13, else a clean copy in its original stiff paper covers printed in black, spine coming away in places, bottom corner to back cover slightly creased. £300

**First edition.** Keynes visited Leningrad and Moscow in September 1925 shortly after his marriage to the Russian ballerina Lydia Lopokova. Three articles were the result, written for the *Nation*, and these are collected here under the title *A short view of Russia*, which was published by the Woolfs in December 1925 as the thirteenth title in their Hogarth Essays series. Keynes's three chapters cover 'What is the Communist faith?', 'The Economics of Soviet Russia', and 'Communism's power to survive'. A searing attack on Soviet communism, the work is described by Keynes's biographer Skidelsky as 'one of his most eloquent productions'. For Keynes, Bolshevism's significance lay not in its economics but in its attempt to establish a social system condemning personal enrichment, giving it a moral edge over capitalism.

Moggridge C 5; Woolmer 67.

**80. KEYNES, John Maynard. *The Means to Prosperity*. London, Macmillan & Co, 1933.**

8vo, pp. 37, [3] advertisements; a vine copy in the original printed wrappers; **with the bookplate of William Beveridge** on the inside front wrapper. £180

First edition of four articles which originally appeared in *The Times*, March 1933; the texts are expanded in this edition. Keynes wrote these articles as a result of the decision in 1932 to hold a full-scale international economic conference in London. Here Keynes was still, on the domestic front, urging the remedies that he had suggested as early as 1924: large-scale public works on loan accounts.

Moggridge C 10.1.

**'EPOCH-MAKING' (PMM)**

**81. KEYNES, John Maynard. *The General theory of employment interest and money*. London, Macmillan and Co., 1936.**

8vo, pp. [2] advertisements, xii, 403, [1]; two bookseller's tickets to front pastedown; occasional light browning, but **a very good copy in the original cloth with dust-wrapper**, lightly sunned, spine slightly scuffed with a small chips at extremities, touching two letters at head of spine, repaired. £6750

**First edition.** 'Few would dispute today the main thesis of this epoch-making work, or could imagine the furore of disagreement aroused by its first appearance. That national budgets are major instruments in a planned economy, that financial booms and slumps are controllable by governments rather than by "laissez-faire" is now a universally accepted doctrine' (PMM Catalogue, 609).

PMM 423.

## THE SOUL IS MATERIAL AND MORTAL

### THE PRELUDE TO *L'HOMME MACHINE*

**82. [LA METTRIE, Julien Offray de].** *Histoire naturelle de l'âme*, traduite de l'Anglois de M. Charp, par feu M. H\*\* de l'Académie des Sciences, &c. *The Hague, Jean Néaulme, 1745.*

[Bound with:]

[TANDEAU DE SAINT-NICOLAS, François-Bruno, Abbé]. Lettre de monsieur \*\*\* maitre en chirurgie, a M. \*\*\*. Medecin. Sur le livre ... *Histoire naturelle de l'ame*. [N. p., n. p., 1745].

Two works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [xii], 398, [6]; [viii], 40; each work complete with the half-title, woodcut ornaments and title vignette to the first; La Mettrie a very good copy, with several lines of eighteenth-century manuscript notes on the first leaf of text and three leaves filled with eighteenth-century manuscript notes at the end; Tandeau with a few marginal tears confined to the outer corners, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary marbled boards, green vellum spine, red morocco lettering-piece, all edges red; extremities a little rubbed. £2000

**First edition of La Mettrie's earliest exposition of a materialistic theory of the soul, bound with the very rare sole edition of Tandeau de Saint-Nicolas' rejoinder.**

La Mettrie's work, which was dedicated to Maupertuis, provoked a scandal and was officially condemned by the Paris Parlement. The author's attacks on religion and the publication of several other works ridiculing members of his profession forced him to seek refuge from prosecution and imprisonment in Holland where he elaborated his materialist views in his most notorious work *L'Homme Machine*, published in 1748. This proved to be too radical even for the Dutch and La Mettrie was forced to flee again, this time to the court of Frederick II of Prussia, where he was appointed a member of the Royal Academy of Sciences, as well as reader and physician to the King. **'Among La Mettrie's other writings, the most important by far is the *Histoire naturelle de l'âme***, which anticipated closely, and corroborated with a richer accumulation of biological data and a greater reliance on sensationist psychology, the conclusions of *L'Homme machine*. In that earlier treatise, however, he saw fit to set his demonstration of the materiality of the soul within the framework of a Scholastic type of metaphysics, somewhat blurring its import and leaving out of account the specifically mechanistic character of man that he was later to affirm so forcefully. The *Histoire naturelle de l'âme* was also, like *L'Homme machine*, inspired in large part by an extra-scientific motive. This was La Mettrie's obvious desire, born of the freethinking and anticlerical tendencies of the period, to undermine religion by refuting, on the authority of biology and medicine, the dogma of the spiritual and immortal soul' (DSB).

La Mettrie: Blake, pp. 253-54; Cioranescu 36385; Quérard IV 496; Stoddard 18; Tchemerzine VI 462 (b). Tandeau: OCLC records two copies only: one in Paris, and one at the Houghton Library, Harvard.

### THE RARE FIRST SEPARATE EDITION, ONE OF 500 COPIES

**83. LAPLACE, Pierre-Simon de, marquis.** *Essai philosophique sur les probabilités. Paris, the widow of Courcier, 1814.*

4to (252 x 200mm), pp. [4 (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank)], 96, [2 (contents and errata, verso blank)]; occasional light spotting or marking, possibly bound without final [?blank] l. 13/2; late 19th-/early 20th-century English half red morocco gilt over marbled boards by Zaehnsdorf, skilfully rebacked, the spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in two and dated at the foot, the other compartments decorated with central gilt tools, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt; corners a little scuffed and rubbed, and with minor restoration, otherwise **a very good copy**, retaining the half-title. £1500

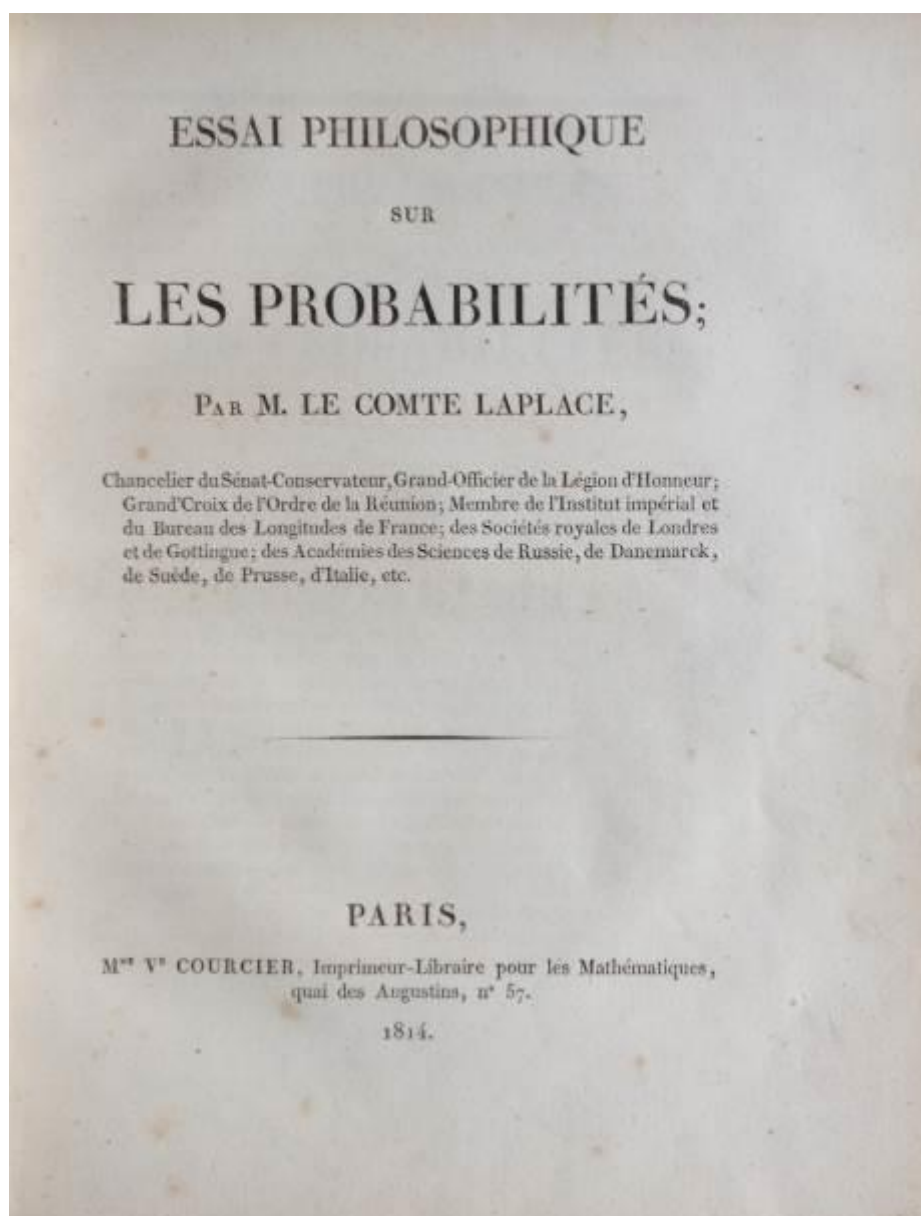
**First separate edition.** The distinguished and polymathematical French scientist and mathematician Laplace (1749-1827) – one of 'the most influential scientists in all history' (DSB XV, p. 273) – had published a precursor of the *Essai* as 'Séance 57 (21 Floréal)' in *Séances des Écoles Normales* 6 (1795-1796). This was then revised and enlarged some ten years later and issued under the title 'Notice sur les probabilités' in *Annuaire publié par le Bureau des longitudes* (1810), and then revised and enlarged once more for publication as 'Séance 10' of 'Leçons de mathématiques données à l'École Normale, en 1795' in *Journal de l'École Polytechnique* 2, cahiers 7-8 (1812). In the same year the first edition of Laplace's *Théorie analytique des probabilités* (Paris, 1812) was published, and the second edition of 1814 included the *Essai* as an introduction. The *Essai* was then published in 1814 in this edition of five hundred copies, which constitutes the first separate appearance of the text.



‘The *Essai philosophique sur les probabilités* has certainly had a longer life and almost certainly a larger number of readers than any of Laplace’s other writings, including its counterpart in celestial mechanics, *Exposition du système du monde*. The reason for its continuing – indeed, its growing – success has clearly been the importance that probability, statistics, and stochastic analysis have increasingly assumed in science, social science, and philosophy of science. Inevitably, Laplace’s technical writings have come to have the same sort of relation to the later development of the discipline of probability that, for example, Newton’s *Principia mathematica* had to the later science of mechanics. Even if there were no other reason, that would suffice to explain why most readers who wish to repair to the fountainhead of what is often called the subjective interpretation of probability, in contrast to the frequency view, have recourse to the *Essai philosophique*’ (DSB XV, p. 374).

During Laplace’s lifetime, this edition was followed by further printings in 1814, 1816, 1819, and 1825; however, **this first separate edition is rarely found in commerce, presumably due to the small print run.**

I. Grattan-Guinness (ed.), *Landmark Writings in Western Mathematics 1640-1940*, Amsterdam, 2005, p. 329; Quérard IV, p. 546.



ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REFUTATIONS  
OF LOCKE'S ESSAY ON HUMAN UNDERSTANDING

**84. LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm.** Oeuvres philosophiques latines & françaises de feu. Tirées de ses manuscrits qui se conservent dans la bibliothèque royale à Hanovre et publiées par Mr. Rud. Eric Raspe. Avec une Préface de Mr. Kaestner. *Amsterdam et Leipzig, J. Schreuder, 1765.*

[bound with:]

[SIGORGNE, Pierre, or Louis DUTENS, *attributed authors*]. Institutions Leibnitiennes, ou précis de la monadologie. *Lyon, Périsse, 1767.*

Two works bound in one vol., 4to, pp. [iv], xvi, [2], 540, [18]; [ii], viii, 136; titles printed in red and black, finely engraved vignette on first title, several other woodcut head-pieces and initials throughout; the odd spot, very faint marginal foxing in a couple of quires, but a very good, clean copy, in contemporary half calf, sprinkled boards, flat spine filleted in gilt with gilt contrasting morocco lettering-pieces; upper joint cracked, extremities worn, spine a bit rubbed; neat contemporary note on the verso of errata; from Basle University library, with small stamp and de-accession in the lower margin of first title-page.

£3750

**First edition of Leibniz' fundamental *Nouveaux essais sur l'entendement humain***, here published as part of the first collected edition of his philosophical works in French and Latin. The *Nouveaux essais* take up 496 of the 540 pages and offers one of the most important refutations of Locke's *Essay on Human Understanding*: a defence of the existence of non-material substance (see N. Jolley, *Leibniz and Locke*), and a refutation of the conventional nature ('il y a quelque chose de naturel dans l'origine des mots', p. 241).

Leibniz refers to this work in a letter of 1714, and clarifies that, having written it in 1704-5, he had renounced going to press, unwilling to publish a radical refutation of a recently dead author. In his introduction Raspe surmises that reasons of prudence and unwillingness to be distracted from the dominant controversies on calculus and on metaphysics might have prevented Leibniz from entering another contest. **The publication of the *Nouveaux essais* in this 1765 edition was momentous and influential, and informed Hume's and Kant's reading of Leibniz.** This edition also includes a number of other works concerning language ('Dialogus de connexion inter res & verba', 'Difficultates quaedam Logicae' and 'Historia & commendatio charactericae universalis quae simul fit ars inveniendi'), the 'Examen du sentiment du P. Malebranche que nous voyons tout en Dieu', and 'Discours touchant la methode de la certitude & de l'art d'inventer'.

**The Leibniz is bound with a beautiful copy of the first edition of the anonymously published *Institutions Leibnitiennes***, also issued in octavo in the same year. It is 'an accurate but critical account of Leibniz's cosmological theories' (DSB), attributed to Pierre Sigorgne, the author of the *Institutions Newtoniennes*, or sometimes to Louis Dutens; the text refers to an edition of Leibniz' works being prepared by the same editor, and Dutens oversaw the publication of the Geneva *Opera omnia* that came out in 1768. The *Institutions* lay out the content of Leibniz' exchanges with professor Canz of Tübingen on the topic of the monad.

I: Attig 482n; Brunet III, 950; Graesse IV, 152; Müller 1652; Quérard V, 119; Ravier 472; Stojan 56 and 57; Yolton C1765-4. See Aarsleff's chapter 'Leibniz on Locke on Language' in his *From Locke to Saussure* (1982). II: Barbier II, 929; Müller, *Leibniz-Bibliographie, Verzeichnis der Literatur über Leibniz*, 2155.

TWO YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLICATION OF THE BOOK

**85. LOCKE, John.** [An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding]. Extrait d'un Livre Anglois qui n'est pas encore publié, intitulé Essai Philosophique concernant L'Entendement...communiqué par Mr Locke [in: 'Bibliothèque universelle et historique de l'année 1688', vol. 8]. *Amsterdam, Wolfgang, Waesbergi, Boom, & Van Someren, 1688.*

12mo, pp. [viii], 454, [14]; the *Extrait*: pp. 40-116; the review of Newton: pp. 363-375; library ink stamp to the general title, some light water-staining in the initial and final quires (not in the Locke items or in Petty), but a very good copy in modern calf-backed marbled boards.

£4000

**A substantial and extremely influential extract, published two years before the appearance of the book, of Locke's *Essay concerning human understanding*: a publication of major consequence in the history of philosophy. This issue of the *Bibliothèque universelle et historique* also contains at least another contribution by Locke: an anonymously-published review of Newton's *Principia Mathematica* (pp. 363-375).**

Two years before the full publication of Locke's *magnum opus*, its diffusion began in an immediately bilingual context. The interaction between the French and English versions was complex and extremely fecund. In 1688 an advance copy of an early draft in French, sent to friends like Robert Boyle and Lord Pembroke and edited by Le Clerc, was sent to the editors of the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*, who published it in that year's issue. It was this publication which stimulated the attention, the reactions and philosophical developments of such thinkers as Pierre Bayle, William Molyneux and Leibniz, and that provided access to Locke's ground-breaking theoretical innovations (what became the justification and premise for Condillac's sensualism) for the French-speaking public, until a full French translation appeared in 1700. Le Clerc made also a separate impression, entitled *Abregé d'un ouvrage intitulé...*

The journal had a very complex printing history, with volumes reprinted on several occasions. 'The volumes in the first edition generally contain a considerable number of printing errors, due no doubt in part at least to the employment of typesetters who were not native French speakers' (Milton, p.467). J. R. Milton has recently investigated the variants and chronology of Locke's contributions, concluding that our edition of the *Extrait* is the third of three identified ones, contrasted with the former two by the number of pages and the correction of errors. 'Edition (c) of tom. 2 and edition (iii) of tom. 8 [ours] resemble each other very closely, and it seems reasonable to conclude that both were produced by the same printers as part of a longer set that included all of toms 1-8, and possibly others, though no later ones have yet been locate. The printer of C – unlike the printer of A – seems to have used a case of type with very few specimens of lower-case 'w': in the review of the Principia in tom. 8, for example, Newton's name is invariably spelt 'Nevvton'. The same phenomenon can be observed in other volumes of this edition .... It would seem to suggest that these volumes were produced in a printing house that concentrated primarily – or perhaps even wholly – on French-language books, where this letter would seldom have been needed (*id.*, p. 464).

**This volume also contains a substantial contemporary review of Petty's *Political arithmetic*.**

See Yolton 133-141; see PMM 164; for an analysis of the editions of the various journal volumes and an update to Locke's bibliography, see J. R. Milton, 'Locke's publications in the Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique', *British Journal for the History of Philosophy*, 2011, 19: 3, 451-472.

## THE REACH OF HUMAN UNDERSTANDING

**86. [LOCKE, John.] An Essay concerning humane understanding. In four books. London, Tho. Basset, 1690.**

Folio, pp. [xii], 362, [22]; a crisp, clean copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, spine with raised bands, rebacked preserving the original spine panels, new label, with the armorial bookplate of Houghton Charles Okeover. £30,000



**First edition.** 'Locke was the first to take up the challenge of Bacon [*The Advancement of Learning* 1620] and to attempt to estimate critically the certainty and the adequacy of human knowledge when confronted with God and the universe. In the past, similar enquiries had been vitiated by the human propensity to extend them beyond the range of human understanding, and to invent causes for what it cannot explain. Therefore, Locke's first task was to ascertain "the original certainty and extent of human knowledge" and, excluding "the physical consideration of the mind, to show how far it can comprehend the universe". His conclusion is that though knowledge must necessarily fall short of complete comprehension, it can at least be "sufficient"; enough to convince us that we are not at the mercy of pure chance, and can to some extent control our own destiny' (PMM).

This was long thought to be the earlier of two issues (and indeed the E.B. Holden copy was thought unique), but W.A. Jackson showed that the title is in fact a cancel and that the 'Eliz. Holt for Thomas Basset' issue precedes it. **This second issue is, however, rarer, Wing locating three copies only (to which may be added Pforzheimer and the British Library).**

Christophersen p. 26; Pforzheimer 600; PMM 164; Wing 2739 (improperly as 'anr. ed.');

**87. LOCKE, John.** Johan Lockes oförgripelige tankar om werldslig regeringis rätta ursprung/gräntsor och ändamål. *Stockholm, Kongl. Tryckeriet, 1726.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 382, [2]; title-page printed in red and black; small hole close to the gutter, small marginal chip to final page, a few pages browned and creased; a very good copy in half calf and marbled boards, spine in four compartments; corners a little bumped, some wear to the spine; contemporary manuscript inscription of one 'Petter Stramdborg' on the title-page. £850

**First edition in Swedish.** The first translation into Swedish of Locke's *Two Treatises of Government*, this edition – of the Second treatise – was translated, following order of the Swedish Riksdag, by Hans Harmens from Mazel's 1691 French edition. It was only the second time that any of Locke's work had been translated into Swedish. Significantly, the Riksdag's interests focussed on the part of Locke's work which addressed the topics of natural rights and the social contract.

Attig 216; Yolton 60.

**88. [LONGANO, Francesco].** Logica, o sia arte del ben pensare. *Naples, Raimondi, 1773.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 234, [10]; author's name stated at end of preface; occasional very light browning or spotting, some very discrete modern pencil annotations and corrections in Italian and English; contemporary mottled calf, gilt panelled spine decorated in compartments, gilt lettering-piece, all edges sprinkled in blue; joints cracked but holding, slight loss to spine ends and to gilt lettering-piece, spine somewhat worn, a few worm-holes affecting only the margins of marbled end-papers; a good copy of a scarce book. £2250

**First edition, rare,** of Francesco Longano's treatise on logic.

Longano (1728-1796) was a key player not only in the theoretical development of the Italian Enlightenment: his thoughts on freedom and equality, although only rarely organised in a systematic philosophy, sprang from thorough observation of features of Southern Italian society and, once crystallized in theory, turned back to inform action and programs of reform.

A pupil of the economist and reformer Genovesi, and an admirer of Locke, Longano's early interest in philosophy evolved into active criticism of social structures founded on inequality and exploitation, then re-emerged in its more theoretical form in Longano's late production of the 1790s. Longano's perceptive synthesis of the Western logical tradition spans from Aristotle to Bacon, Descartes, Locke, Wolf, Condillac and Hume.

Only one copy of this work has been located in a public library (University of Sassari, Italy). No copies in the US or UK; no auction records of it in the last thirty years.

## THE FIRST COMPLETE DUTCH MACHIAVELLI

**89. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò.** De historische en politieke werken. 'sGravenhage, Boucquet, 1703-1705.

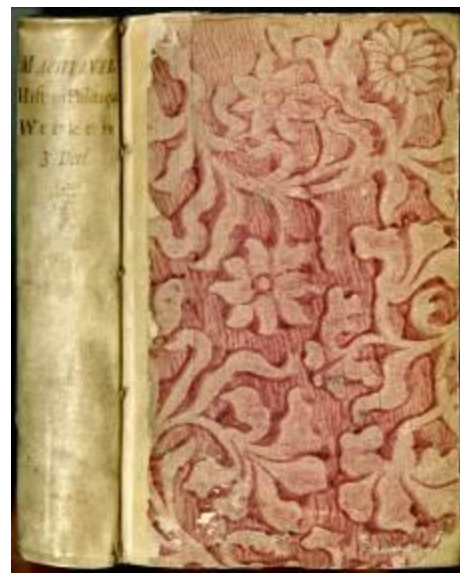
Five vols, 8vo; with two engraved title-pages (one for the Histories and one for the Prince) and a set of 12 engraved plates illustrating the Histories, each accompanied by a caption; a very good copy, in contemporary half vellum, boards with pink floral pattern, spines lettered in ink; modern pen ownership inscription to the front free endpaper of the first volume. £4000

**Rare first edition in Dutch of Machiavelli's complete works, preserved in all its five parts.** The set includes the *Historie van Florence* (1703, translation of the *Istorie fiorentine*, two parts), *De Prins* (1705, the first appearance of a new translation of the Prince, after that of 1615 made by Adam van Zuylen van Nijvelt; it is followed here by other shorter works by Machiavelli) and *De Republicq* (1704, translation of the *Discorsi*, two parts).

The *Prince*, translated by Daniel Ghys, is prefaced by the commentary of the French translator Abraham Nicolas Amelot de la Houssaie, his dedication to the Grand Duke of Tuscany, Machiavelli's own letter to Lorenzo de' Medici, and Ghys's introduction.

**This translation of the *Prince* marks a significant shift in the attitude towards Machiavelli** which occurred at the beginning of the eighteenth century. Instead of excuses or rhetorical devices bent on distancing translators and editors from the stance of the compromising Florentine, which had been the case for the first Dutch translation of 1615, here Ghys begins with an outright defence of Machiavelli, who 'feared God, loved harmony, order, justice and discipline in the state, [and whose] intention was to rid mankind of idleness and voluptuousness. It was precisely Machiavelli who showed the activities of eminent persons in the "honest affairs of a republic"' (E. Haitsma Mulier, 'A controversial republican', in *Machiavelli and Republicanism*, Cambridge, Cambridge Univ. Press, 1999, p. 252). The *Prince* is embraced without embarrassment, and so is the nuanced, refined political science of the *Discorsi*, with its open republicanism.

Muller, 780 (2 parts of only); De Vries, 185; Scheepers I, 496. OCLC finds no copies in the US and, in the UK, a partial copy at the British Library (parts 1 and 2 only).



**90. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.** Art. I - Essay on Political Economy. Supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*. Vol. VI. Part I. Edinburgh. 1823. [From:] *The Quarterly Review* Vol. XXX No. LX, January 1824, pp. 298-334.

8vo, pp. 298-334; some small ink stains to margins and to small area of text on p. 308, some light foxing, a crisp copy, disbound. £400

First edition. A review by Thomas Malthus of John Ramsay McCulloch's essay on political economy.

In 1822 McCulloch was invited to write the first considerable article on political economy to appear in the supplement to the fourth edition of *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (1823). The result established David Ricardo's system as epitomising 'the true and correct principles of political economy' and was later expanded into a popular textbook entitled *Principles of political economy, with a sketch of the rise and progress of the science* (1825), which went through five editions. Ricardo considered McCulloch's essay 'a valuable historical sketch' and 'so clear an exposition of all the important principles of the science that you have left nothing for me to wish for', but Malthus's *Quarterly Review* article was more critical.

While conceding that much of McCulloch's article was 'ably accomplished', Malthus states that the author had 'fallen into some most important errors' which required pointing out. Malthus considered Ricardo, McCulloch, and James Mill to be representatives of a 'new school of political economy' which had departed from the school represented by Adam Smith and himself. Malthus's 38 page review gives 'an excellent and readable résumé of Malthus's own position as an economist; according to Empson (*Edinburgh Review*, Vol. LXIV, p. 496) Malthus himself considered this article 'one of the best things which he had ever done in Political Economy' (P. James, *Population Malthus* p. 487).



## PARLIAMENT'S LIBERTIES

**91. [MARNIX, Philips van, or Petrus DATHENUS, or or Fernando ALVAREZ de Toledo].** *Libellus supplex Imperatoriae Maiestati, caeterisque Sacri Imperii electoribus, principibus, atque ordinibus, nomine Belgarum ex inferiori Germania, Evangelicae Religionis causa per Albani Ducis tyrannidem eiectorum, in comitiis Spirensibus exhibitus. [N. p., n. p., but printed in Germany], 1570.*

8vo, ff. [xii], 46; very small circular worm-hole straight through the text with loss of one letter on each page, not impairing legibility, shoulder notes closely cropped, occasionally just shaved, but a very good copy, bound in eighteenth-century full speckled calf, sides ruled and tooled in gilt, panelled spine tooled in gilt; contemporary ink annotation to title-page ('Lechi dignissimu[s]'). £850

**First edition, not found in institutions outside Europe,** of a tract on Parliamentary liberties, a petition presented to the Reichstag in the initial phase of the Dutch Revolt, to substantiate William of Orange's case against the Spanish Empire. Translated into English the following year, the petition asserted that from the beginning of civilization princes have been subject to the prerogatives of the Parliaments, have been elected by them and in their approval have found legitimacy. The contractual obligations with which rulers must comply are grounded in the canon of the late-medieval commentators Bartolo da Sassoferrato and Baldo degli Ubaldi.

Adams L646A. OCLC finds no copies in the US.

## THE FIRST MODERN WORK ON ECOLOGY

### A COPY WITH MANUSCRIPT AUTHORIAL CORRECTIONS

**92. MARSH, George.** *The earth as modified by human action. New York, Scribner, Armstrong, 1874.*

8vo, pp. xxi, [i], 656, 10; some spotting to the initial quire containing preliminaries, but a very good copy, in the original publisher's cloth, gilt lettering on spine; corners bumped, extremities a little rubbed; contemporary paper slip pasted opposite the title, with an inscription in Italian containing remarks on the rarity of the work and in particular of this copy; several minute authorial corrections in brown ink throughout the text. £1750

**First edition thus** (a previous version had been published ten years earlier under the title *Man and Nature*) **of the first modern discussion of ecology and environmental issues.** This copy bears several authorial manuscript corrections. A revised edition was posthumously published in 1885.

A polymath, linguist, and indefatigable diplomat, Marsh was elected to the US Congress in 1840; his studies of the effects of the interactions between people and the natural world began with a Commission report on fisheries. Appointed Minister to the recently unified Italy in 1860, Marsh spent there the remaining twenty-two years of his life, reporting to the State Department on affairs in Italy and in Europe, and developing his environmental studies. His groundbreaking work presented current affairs readers, who had so far celebrated human interventions on nature as unquestioned progress, with an unfamiliar and unsettling flip-side view, and with unprecedented ecological insights. Throughout history, Marsh argued, timber harvesting and sheep grazing magnified the effects of floods, water scarcity and soil erosion; extermination of insect-eating birds resulted in an increased number of crop-eating pests; rivers and harbours management and engineering had a bearing on erosion and land conformation issues; domestication, introduced species and seed dispersal would each carry interrelations and consequences. Indeed, he contended that every small and apparently insignificant modification of the environment could in time have dramatic consequences.

Marsh never advocated the utopian, absolute preservation of unchanged wilderness, but was the first to articulate the magnitude of the effects of the human impact on nature, and to call for policies of preservation. Marsh died in 1882 and is buried in Rome.

See T. G. Garvey, *The Civic Intent of George Perkins Marsh's Anthrocentric Environmentalism*, 'New England Quarterly', 82 (2009), 80–111, and D. Lowenthal, *George Perkins Marsh: Prophet of Conservation*. Seattle, 2000.

**‘TRANSFORMED...ECONOMICS, HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, SOCIOLOGY AND LITERATURE’ (WHEEN)**

**93. MARX, Karl. *Das Kapital*. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Vol. 1. *Hamburg, Otto Meissner, 1867*.**

8vo; a few occasional spots, but a **fine copy** in contemporary half roan, black boards, yellow coated endpapers; extremities lightly rubbed, foot of spine chipped. £80,000

**First edition, a magnificent copy of one of the most influential books ever published**. Only this first volume was published in Marx's lifetime; Friedrich Engels edited and published the second and third volumes in 1885 and 1894.

‘The history of the twentieth century is Marx's legacy. Stalin, Mao, Che, Castro - the icons and monsters of the modern age have all presented themselves as his heirs. Whether he would recognize them as such is quite another matter... Within one hundred years of his death half the world's population was ruled by governments that professed Marxism to be their guiding faith. His ideas have transformed the study of economics, history, geography, sociology and literature’ (Wheen).



‘Marx himself modestly described *Das Kapital* as a continuation of his *Zur Kritik der politischen Oekonomie*, 1859. It was in fact the summation of his quarter of a century's economic studies, mostly in the Reading Room of the British Museum. The Athenaeum reviewer of the first English translation (1887) later wrote: “Under the guise of a critical analysis of capital, Karl Marx's work is principally a polemic against capitalists and the capitalist mode of production, and it is this polemical tone which is its chief charm”. The historical-polemical passages, with their formidable documentation from British official sources, have remained memorable; and, as Marx (a chronic furunculosis victim) wrote to Engels while the volume was still in the press, “I hope the bourgeoisie will remember my carbuncles all the rest of their lives” ...

‘By an odd quirk of history the first foreign translation of *Das Kapital* to appear was the Russian, which Petersburgers found in their bookshops early in April 1872. Giving his imprimatur, the censor, one Skuratov, had written “few people in Russia will read it, and still fewer will understand it”. He was wrong: the edition sold out quickly; and in 1880 Marx was writing to his friend F. A. Sorge that “our success is still greater in Russia, where *Kapital* is read and appreciated more than anywhere else” (PMM).

PMM 359; Rubel 633, 635, 636; Wheen, Karl Marx, p.1.

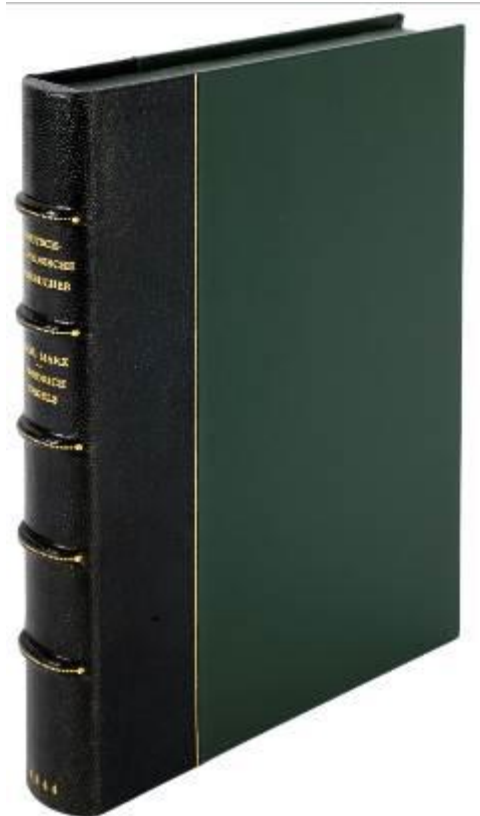
‘RELENTLESS CRITICISM OF THE EXISTING WORLD ORDER’:  
THE FOUNDATIONS OF GERMAN PHILOSOPHICAL COMMUNISM

**94. MARX, Karl, and Arnold RUGE [editors and contributors].** *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher ... 1ste und 2te Lieferung [all published]. Paris, Bureau der Jahrbücher, 1844.*

8vo, pp. [2], 237, [1] blank, [1] errata, [1] contents, complete with the half-title; some light foxing, light water-staining to the extreme fore-edge of the initial two leaves, the occasional marginal pencil note elsewhere, but an exceptionally good copy in contemporary ribbed cloth, spine lettered gilt; spine and rear board slightly sunned, some surface wear; preserved in a green cloth box, black morocco spine lettered in gilt. £24,000

**Very rare first and only issue, of enormous consequence:** this double number contains the first appearance of both **Marx's first major work**, *Zur Kritik der Hegel'schen Rechtsphilosophie* (containing his famous remark that religion is 'das Opium des Volks'), and **Engels's first work on economics**, *Umriss zu einer Kritik der Nationalökonomie*, which was 'of real importance in the formation of a distinctively Marxian stance towards political economy' (*The New Palgrave*). Marx described it as 'a work of genius' (Whean, p. 75). Also included are two further important early articles: Marx's essay on the Jewish question and Engels's review of Carlyle's *Past and Present*.

The *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher* was created in reaction to the censorship and eventual closure of the *Rheinische Zeitung*. After this severe blow, most of the Young Hegelians drifted away, devoid of any immediate political action or aims; Marx and Arnold Ruge refused to take that path and decided to produce the *Jahrbücher* as a way of reuniting German and French socialists. Marx also had his own, more aggressive agenda: he wanted the journal to offer 'relentless criticism of the existing world order' and serve as a theoretical basis for practical action.



'The new publication collected an imposing array of German contributors: apart from the editors themselves there were Heine, Herwegh and Johann Jacoby, all names of the first magnitude, whilst in the second rank, Moses Heß and a young lawyer from the Palatinate named F. C. Bernays were men of consequence, not to mention the youngest contributor of all, Friedrich Engels, who, after various excursions into the field of authorship, now appeared in the arena for the first time in full armour and with raised visor' (Mehring, *Karl Marx: the story of his life*).

Marx 'published two contributions in the *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher*: an *Introduction to a Critique of the Hegelian Philosophy of Right*, and a notice of two books which Bruno Bauer had published on the Jewish Question. Despite the different matter with which these two contributions deal, they are very closely connected in ideological content ... The

first gives a philosophic outline of the proletarian class struggle, whilst the second gives a philosophic outline of socialist history' (*ibid.*). Lenin was later to write: 'Marx's articles in this journal showed that he was already a revolutionary, who advocated "merciless criticism of everything existing", and in particular the "criticism by weapons", and appealed to the masses and to the proletariat.'

Engels's contribution, too, is of key importance. 'In 1859 in his own *Critique of Political Economy*, Marx acknowledged this sketch as "brilliant" and its impact is discernible in Marx's 1844 writings [the so-called 'Paris Manuscripts', Marx's first writings as a communist, which were not published until 1932]. The *Umriss* represented the first systematic confrontation between the "communist" strand of Young Hegelianism and political economy. The communist aspiration was expressed in Feuerbachian language, while the mode of analysis was Hegelian. But, as has recently been demonstrated, the content of Engels's critique was first and foremost a product of his early stay in Manchester ...

'The *Umriss* was an attempt to demonstrate that all the categories of political economy presupposed competition which in turn presupposed private property. He began with an analysis of value, which juxtaposed a "subjective" conception of value as utility ascribed to Say with an "objective" conception as cost of production attributed to Ricardo and McCulloch. Reconciling these two definitions in Hegelian fashion, Engels defined value as the relation of production costs to utility. This was the equitable basis of exchange, but one impossible to implement on the basis of competition which was responsive to market demand rather than social need ... He next analysed rent, counterposing a Ricardian notion of differential productivity to one attributed to Smith and T. P. Thompson based upon competition ... Finally, after an attack on the Malthusian population theory, Engels attacked competition itself, both because it provided no mechanism of reconciling general and individual interest, and because it was argued to be self-contradictory. Competition based on self-interest bred monopoly. Competition as an immanent law of private property led to polarization and the centralization of property. Thus private property under competition is self-consuming' (*The New Palgrave* II, 144f).

The *Jahrbücher* is also noteworthy as the publication which brought Marx and Engels together, leading to future collaboration and a friendship which was to last for the rest of their lives. The two men had met once before, in 1842 during a visit by Engels to the office of the *Rheinische Zeitung*, when 'it had been a cool and unmemorable encounter ... [But] by the time they renewed their acquaintance in August 1844, Marx's attitude had changed from mistrust to respectful curiosity, and after a few aperitifs at the Café de la Régence, Engels was invited back to the Rue Vanneau to continue the conversation. It lasted for ten intense days, fuelled by copious amounts of midnight oil and red wine, at the end of which they pledged undying friendship. Strangely, neither of them ever wrote about this epic dialogue. Engels's account, in a preface written more than forty years later, runs to one sentence: "When I visited Marx in Paris in the summer of 1844, our complete agreement in all theoretical fields became evident and our joint work dates from that time." One would hardly guess from his brisk summary that Engels's stopover in Paris might be justly described as ten days that shook the world' (Wheen, p. 75f).

The *Jahrbücher* was first planned to be based in Strasbourg, but ultimately was published in Paris, the then centre of socialist thought. Around 1000 copies were published, 800 of which were subsequently confiscated by German police. It appeared in February and its radicalism was immediately recognized; by April, the Prussian government had charged Marx with 'high treason and lèse majesté' due to his articles, and issued a warrant for his arrest should he enter Prussia.

Goedecke VIII, p. 560, 70 (Heine's *Lobgesänge auf König Ludwig*); Goldsmiths' 34030; MNE I, p. 350; Rubel 36-38; Stammhammer I, 113; Weisstein 2587; not in Kress (but there is a copy at the Houghton Library); no locations given by OCLC; RLIN cites a copy at the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam.

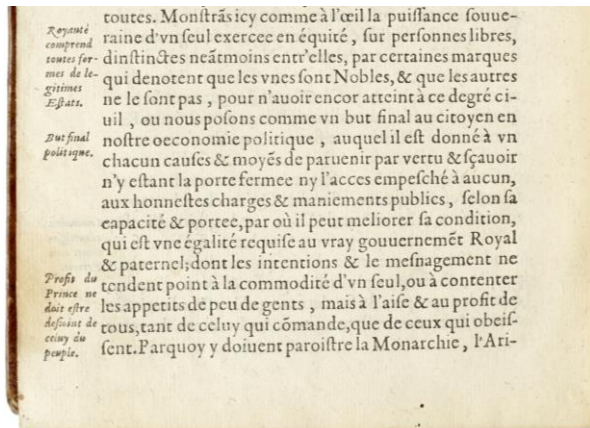
## 'OECONOMIE POLITIQUE' FOUR YEARS BEFORE MONTCHRETIEN

### 95. **MAYERNE, Louis Turquet de.** *La monarchie aristodémocratique, ou le gouvernement composé et meslé des trois formes de legitimes républiques. Paris, Berjon and le Bouc, 1611.*

4to, pp. [xx], 562, [10]; large engraved vignette with motto, hand-coloured, to title, one large and several smaller engraved grotesque initials, engraved grotesque headpieces marking the beginning of each part, printed shoulder notes; upper margin shaved close to the running titles, small worm-hole, insignificant in several quires then slightly larger in about thirty leaves affecting at most three or four letters per page, without impairing legibility, faint dampstaining to the lower outer corner of the initial quires, a few spots here and there, but a good copy, in an eighteenth-century prize binding of full polished calf, gilt arms of the Parisian Collège d'Harcourt to sides, panelled spine direct-lettered and tooled in gilt; spine extremities skilfully repaired, cover a little rubbed; bound with a printed and manuscript leaf dated 17 August 1741 commemorating the conferring of the prize to Louis Bernard de Menon (see below) on the occasion of the anniversary of the foundation of the Collège; faint stamp of the Bibliothèque des Petits-Bois on front free end-paper.

£15,000

**Rare first edition of an influential work of political science, and the work which contains the first noted occurrence in any modern language of the phrase 'political economy'** ('oeconomie politique', p. 558, as first observed by James E. King in 1948). The phrase was successively employed by Antoyne de Montchretien in his *Traicté de l'oeconomie politique* (1615), and became common currency in the discourse of economists and administrators who, in the seventeenth and eighteenth century, endeavoured to extend the Aristotelian *oikonomia* (the successful running of a private estate) to the realm of statecraft, for the governance of a modern nation state. 'Political economy' retained the same meaning and defined the common effort of public administrators and political thinkers across Europe for nearly two centuries. It is only with Book IV of Smith's *Wealth of Nations* that a different meaning is offered, which obscures the normative character of the common interpretation (a set of rules by which to govern a modern state and increase its wealth) and defines political economy as the set of theories by which we attempt to explain economic facts.



In contrast with Bodin's theory of the supreme power of the prince, **Mayerne defends the sovereignty of the Estates-General and the right and duty of the landed gentry to check the monarch's power. Such prerogatives Mayerne founds on the concepts of citizenship and civic virtue**, in turn based on landownership and wealth as the necessary attributes of the free citizen. The book was found to be seditious, confiscated and banned; Mayerne was imprisoned and sent to the Bastille for a few months, then freed by Marie de' Medici.

The title-page is recorded in two states with variants in the imprint (Cambridge University Library catalogue); our copy bears the version 'chez Jean Berjon... Et chez Jean le Bouc'.

**Provenance:** this copy was received as a prize for excellence in Latin and French by the 'ingenuous adolescens' Louis Bernard de Menon. He was in all likelihood the younger brother or a close relative of the agricultural reformer Louis-François-Henri de Menon, marquis de Turbilly (1717-1776), author of a *Mémoire sur les défrichements* which proved instrumental in the revolution of French agricultural practices. The prize was conferred to Louis Bernard de Menon by the prestigious College d'Harcourt, which in the eighteenth century hosted and educated several Jansenists, philosophes and encyclopedists, including Diderot.

Brunet III, 1558; INED 3117; Matsuda 577 (locating only one copy in Japan, at Tokyo Keizai University Library. See J. E. King, *The origin of the term 'political economy'*, in *Journal of modern history* 20 (1948).

**96. McVICKAR, John. [McCULLOCH, John Ramsey].** *Outlines of political economy: being a republication of the article upon that subject contained in the Edinburgh Supplement to the Encyclopedia Britannica together with notes explanatory and critical and a summary of the science.* *New York, Wilder and Campbell, 1825.*

8vo, pp. [4], 188; some light foxing, a little browned, with the occasional spot, natural paper flaw to the fore-edge margin of pp. 165-166, a good copy, recently bound in calf-backed boards. £950

**First edition.** A critical analysis of McCulloch's article on political economy in the 1824 edition of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

John McVickar (1787-1868) was **'one of the earliest, if not the earliest, professors of political economy in the US**, treating the subject as a branch of moral philosophy. Whilst on a year's sabbatical he was enrolled as a member of the Political Economy Club in London and met many of the leading economists of the day, (Blaug, *Who's who in economics*, 760).

Goldsmiths' 24416; Kress C.1495. See Blaug, *Who's who in economics*, p. 760.

## MELANCHTHON'S VIEWS ON PLATO: A VERY RARE PRINTING

**97. [MELANCHTHON, Philipp].** *LAGUS, Konrad.* *Oratio de Platone.* *Wittenberg, [J. Klug], 1538.*



8vo, ff. [16]; with large white-on-black engraved historiated initials; upper margin of last leaf repaired, but a very good copy, with some contemporary ink underlining and marginalia, bound with two other texts in contemporary blind-tooled panelled pigskin over wooden boards, acorn centrepieces surrounded by a roll with busts of the Muses and Apollo on both sides, panelled spine with geometrical blind-tooled motives, brass catches (clasps missing, a crack along the spine, but holding well); a fine Sammelband, with a small contemporary ownership inscription on the first title.

£5000

**Only edition, exceedingly rare** (one copy only in the US), **of the main extant source for Melanchthon's views on Plato**. 'Melanchthon's view of Plato is known primarily from a Latin speech, which he asked Conrad Lagus to deliver' (Hartfelder).

The oration was composed by Melanchthon and delivered by the Dean Conrad Lagus as the inauguration address to the University of Wittenberg students on the conferment of their master's degrees. Although the speech was published without Melanchthon's name, his authorship has been universally acknowledged.

Plato's life and work are here hailed as a mirror of the perfect philosopher, marked by true love of knowledge, rectitude of conduct, unsurpassed eloquence and richness of style. It is in fact to Plato's 'vague' definition of God as 'mens aeterna, causa boni in natura' that Melanchthon turns in successive works (with qualified approbation in view of Plato's obvious distance from Christianity), in his criticism of the Scholastics' insistence on a philosophical, 'distinct' knowledge of God, and in his rejection of moralism and speculation.

Keen, p. 164, 74; VD 16 M 3805; one copy only in the US (Harvard).

*Bound with the Melanchthon:*

**OMPHALIUS, Jakob.** Nomologia, qua eloquendi ac disserendi ratio ad usum forensem civiliumque causarum procuracionem, pergrata studiorum omnium utilitate accomodatur, aucta et recognita. *Cologne, E. Cervicornus for G. Hittorp, August 1538.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 302, [2, blank]; some Greek type; **with a diagram outlining Cicero's ideal orator's qualities**, printer's device, historiated initials.

**Rare second revised and greatly enlarged edition** (the first, printed by Simon de Colines, amounted to only 128 pages) of a manual of eloquence and style for the legal professions. The theory of rhetoric and exposition, based primarily on Cicero and Quintilian and furnished with graphic aids, is exemplified in the appendix by a dialogue between Hymenaeus (the god of marriage) and Lachesis (one of the Fates) on glory and eternal memory as the only worthwhile pursuits during earthly life. Green and Murphy, *Renaissance rhetoric short title catalogue, 1460-1700* (2006), p. 326; VD 16 O 758.

*And:*

**ERASMUS, Desiderius.** De duplici copia verborum ac rerum commentarii duo multa accessione, novisque formulis locupletati. Una cum commentariis M. Veltkirchii. *Cologne, J. Gymnicus, 1536.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 398, [2, blank]; with woodcut initials.

First published in Paris by Badius Ascensius in 1512, Erasmus' 'Twofold supply of words and subjects' underwent modifications and additions in the following two decades and enjoyed vast popularity (at least 80 printings during Erasmus's lifetime, with our edition possibly being the last printed before his death). Veltkirchius' comments were first added in 1534 in an edition arranged by Melanchthon, who here also provides an introduction with a praise of the commentary. Erasmus's own preface to the first edition, dated 1512, is also reprinted. Bezzel 764; Vander Haeghen I, 67; VD 16 E 2676.

#### EDUCATION, EDUCATION...

**98. Le MERCIER DE LA RIVIÈRE, Paul Pierre.** Palladium de la constitution politique, ou Régénération morale de la France: question importante proposée à l'examen des departemens, des districts, &c., & à la decision de l'Assemblée Nationale. *Paris, chez l'auteur & chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1790.*

8vo, pp. 32; some foxing in inner margins to pp. 13-14 and a small wormhole running through the inner margin throughout, not affecting the text; a good clean copy in modern boards with a red leather spine with gilt lettering and gilt Phrygian caps; cropped inscription beginning '8' at head of title-page.

£1250

**First edition, rare.** Written late in Le Mercier's life, this work calls for fundamental political and administrative reform of France's educational institutions to better serve and strengthen the revolution and the regeneration of France. The author's conclusion pulls no punches: the universities are incompatible with a free constitution, are useless, and are hotbeds of ignorance, pride and charlatanism; the long dominance of Latin and Greek should be abandoned and the education of France's youth no longer entrusted exclusively to tonsured Masters of Arts and monks; and the colleges – described as morally and physically harmful to the young and an obstacle to all good education – should be suppressed.

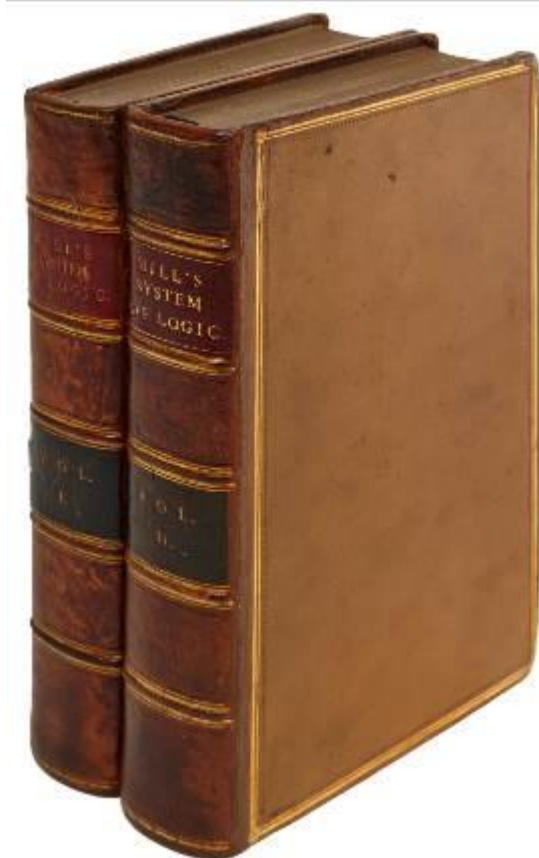
INED 2794bis; Martin & Walter 19320; May, *Le Mercier de la Rivière* 164; not in Goldsmiths', Kress or Einaudi. COPAC records a copy at the British Library, while Worldcat notes only 2 further copies (Bibliothèque Nationale and Stanford).

### MILL'S FIRST BOOK AND ONE OF HIS BEST A FINE COPY

**99. MILL, John Stuart.** *A System of logic, ratiocinative and inductive. Being a connected view of the principles of evidence, and the methods of scientific investigation. London: John W. Parker, 1843.*

Two volumes, 8vo, pp xvi, 580; xii, 624; **a fine copy, in contemporary polished calf**, panelled sides filleted in gilt with rosette cornerpieces, and a blind-tooled rolled border, panelled spines filleted in gilt, with red and green morocco gilt lettering-pieces, all edges gilt, preserving blue silk bookmarks; a very few surface marks; **bookplate of Sir William Markby** (K.C.I.E., Kt., 1829–1914, English jurist, see below) to the front paste-downs, pencil ownership inscription on front free end-papers and a few pencil notes of G[eorge] R[obert] Brewis, Oxford (1890–1955). £4250

**First edition.** *A System of logic* is 'The first major instalment of [Mill's] comprehensive restatement of an empiricist and utilitarian position. It presents ... a fairly complete outline of what would now be called an "empiricist" epistemology ... It begins the attack on "intuitionism" which Mill carried on throughout his life, and it makes plain his belief that social planning and political action should rely primarily on scientific knowledge, not on authority, custom, revelation, or prescription...



'With the publication of the *Logic*, Mill took a major step toward showing that the philosophy of experience, which had hitherto been identified primarily as a sceptical position, could offer at least as much in the way of constructive thinking as any other kind of view ... Mill held that the philosophy of experience was more likely than any other to encourage the development of society along liberal lines. He therefore held that it was a matter of considerable importance to show that empiricism was a viable alternative to the less progressive views—notably, Scottish common-sense philosophy and German idealism—which were then dominant. The *Logic* succeeded in doing this' (J.B. Schneewind, writing in the *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

**Provenance:** Sir William Markby, judge and legal writer, 'was educated at King Edward's School, Bury St Edmunds, before matriculating at Merton College, Oxford, in 1846. A mathematics postmaster, he graduated with first-class honours in 1851, having played cricket and rowed for his college. Admitted to the Inner Temple on 9 November 1853, he read in the chambers of Edward Turner, and was called to the bar on 5 June 1856, being made an MA by Oxford and, by incorporation, Cambridge, in the same year.

Markby [was] appointed a judge of the high court of Bengal (1866–78). [...] Politically a Liberal, he was sympathetic to those around him aspiring for Indian self-government. He was vice-chancellor of Calcutta University (1877–8). On retirement from

the bench in 1878, he was knighted and returned to England. Immediately Markby took up the newly created readership in Indian law at Oxford, a post he held until 1900. [...] It was in Markby's rooms at All Souls that he, Thomas Erskine Holland, Frederick Pollock, James Bryce, and William Anson initiated the *Law Quarterly Review*, which became a legal

journal of international renown. ... Markby was appointed KCIE (1889) and served as a commissioner to inquire into administration of justice in Trinidad and Tobago (1892) and as a railway commissioner (1906).

The fruit of Markby's teaching and legal career is to be found in his published works: the eleventh edition (with W. Mills) of H. Roscoe's Digest of the Law of Evidence in the Trial of Actions at nisi prius (1866), Lectures on Indian Law (1873), The Indian Evidence Act (1897), An Introduction to Hindu and Mohammedan Law (1906), and, most importantly, his Elements of Law Considered with Reference to the Principles of General Jurisprudence ... his Elements had been written while he was in India teaching Hindu students, and mirrored the interest in legal theory and general jurisprudence which his contact with other legal cultures had stimulated. ...The book's importance lies in that it was among the first to present English law in terms of general jurisprudential categories, obtained as a result of comparative analysis' (T. G. Watkin in ODNB).

MacMinn, Hains & McCrimmon, p. 56; Risse II, 50.

## THE RULES OF DEMOCRACY

**100. MILL, John Stuart.** *Considerations on representative government. London, Parker, Son, and Bourn, 1861.*

Tall 8vo, pp. viii, 340 + 4 pp. publisher's advertisements; title and edges lightly browned and extreme leaves lightly spotted, as usual; a very good copy, uncut in the original publisher's blind-stamped cloth, spine lettered gilt, a little bumped at extremities; ownership inscription (Belper) to front free end-paper. £1750

**First edition, the most important of Mill's political works following his *On liberty* (1859).** In this, his major work on political institutions, Mill 'discusses to what extent forms of government are a matter of choice, the criterion of a "good form of government", and explains his belief that representative government is the best form of government because it demands the most from its citizens and encourages their development. For this reason he commended the plan for proportional representation... as "among the very greatest improvements yet made in the theory and practice of government"' (Sabine, 667). 'It is a wide-ranging book, and its interest lies as much in the discussion of general principles as in the particular recommendations regarding the ballot, proportional representation, and plural voting, not to mention the treatment of local government, federalism, and nationality' (IESS).

'The influence which Mill's works exercised upon contemporary English thought can scarcely be overestimated. His own writings and those of his successors practically held the field during the third quarter of the 19th century and even later... Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought or speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority' (PMM 345).

MacMinn, Hains & McCrimmon, p. 93.

## HIS CLASSIC

**101. MILL, John Stuart.** *On Liberty. Boston, Ticknor and Fields, 1863.*

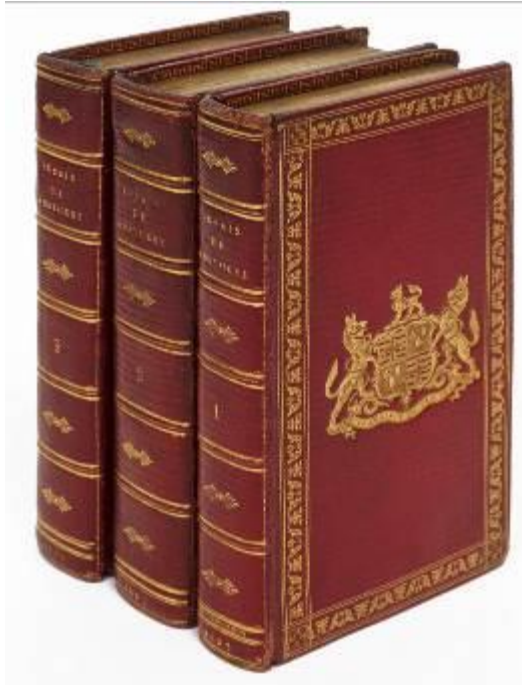
8vo, pp. 223, [1]; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher's dark plum cloth, tightly stamped in blind, panelled sides with central publisher's monogram, spine lettered in gilt spine lettering, brown-coated endpapers; very light rubbing to spine ends. £1250

**First American edition.** Mill's classic, which 'perhaps more than any other of his works, has been viewed by posterity as the kernel of his social philosophy (ODNB), was first published in London in 1859. 'Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought and speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority' (Printing and the Mind of Man). This first American edition was followed by a second of the same year, and at least three more by 1868.

See PMM 345 (first edition).

**102. MONTAIGNE, Michel de.** *Les essais . . . nouvelle edition exactement purgée des défauts des precedents, selon le vray original . . . Ensemble la vie de l'auteur.* [Vols. I & II:] *Brussels, François Foppens, [vol. II:] Amsterdam, Anthoine Michiels, 1659.*

Three volumes, 12mo, pp. [I], 468; [iv], 708; [iv], 510, [77]; titles printed in red and black, with an engraved additional title in vol. I; a few isolated spots, but an excellent copy with good margins in early nineteenth-century crimson straight grain morocco gilt, gilt edges, by François Bozérien (Bozérien jeune), with his stamp at foot of spine of vol. I; extremities slightly rubbed. £3500



A splendidly bound copy of this duodecimo edition, 'digne par sa belle execution de prendre place dans la collection elzevirienne' (Willems). It is set from Christophe Journal's Paris edition of 1659, 'which it follows closely in contents, except for there being one index at the end of vol iii instead of a separate index for the three vols.' (Sayce & Maskell).

The printing of this edition was shared between François Foppens in Brussels and Antoine Michiels in Amsterdam. To judge by the differing imprint of volume II here (as also by the old ownership inscriptions on the title), the present set has been assembled from two different sets, and has been thus since at least the early nineteenth century when it was bound by Bozérien jeune.

**Provenance:** the politician and poet Francis Egerton, first earl of Ellesmere (1800–1857; see Oxford DNB), with his gilt arms on covers; the industrialist Sir Arthur John Dorman (1848–1931; see Oxford DNB), with his book labels; Giovanni Vacchelli Casoni, with bookplates.

Sayce & Maskell 33; Willems 1982.

### HIS FIRST PUBLICATION, 'ICONOCLASTIC'

**103. MORGENSTERN, Oskar.** *Wirtschaftsprognose. Eine Untersuchung über Voraussetzungen und Möglichkeiten.* Vienna, Springer, 1928.

8vo, pp. V, [1], 128, [6]; a very clean, crisp copy, uncut in the original printed wrappers.

£320

**First edition of the earliest of Morgenstern's publications**, an 'iconoclastic' (in the words of a contemporary, Marget) reflection on the methodology and possibility of economic forecasting. Morgenstern was 26 at the time; between 1929 and 1938 he taught in a secondary school in Vienna, before emigrating to the States. His work, since this inception concerned with probability and forecasting, led him to become the co-developer, with mathematician John von Neumann, of game theory. Their book *The Theory of Games and Economic Behavior* is a classic.

*Wirtschaftsprognose* was never translated into English. Here Morgenstern brought three arguments to prove the inanity of economic predictions based on quantitative analysis: the complexity of real history compared with the clarity and poverty of models, the unpredictable impact of a publicized forecast on people's behaviour, and the 'slippery' subjectivity of people's meanings and intentions.

Sauer 5. 1968: 2862; see the contemporary review of Arthur W. Marget in *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 37, no. 3 (Jun., 1929), pp. 312ff.

### THE ELITE THEORY

**104. MOSCA, Gaetano.** *Elementi di scienza politica.* Rome, Bocca, 1896.



8vo, pp. [ii], 400; one or two short marginal blue or red pencil marks, edges very lightly and uniformly toned; a very good copy in contemporary board covered in purple embossed paper, dark brown roan spine; hinges cracked but holding, corners and extremities worn, some surface scratches to sides. £2250

**First edition, very rare, of Gaetano Mosca's *The Ruling class*, the most important work of political science published by one of the three exponents of the classical elite theory.**

Mosca (1858-1941) was a jurist and political theorist who, by applying a historical method to political ideas and institutions, elaborated the concept of a ruling minority (*classe politica*) present in all societies. ... His work, along with that of Vilfredo Pareto and Robert Michels, inspired subsequent studies by political scientists of the process of the "circulation of elites" within democracies and other political systems.

[...] Mosca's *Sulla teorica dei governi e sul governo parlamentare* (1884; "Theory of Governments and Parliamentary Government") was followed by *The Ruling Class* (originally published in Italian, 1896). In these and other writings, but especially in *The Ruling Class*, he asserted—contrary to theories of majority rule—that societies are necessarily governed by minorities: by military, priestly, or hereditary oligarchies or by aristocracies of wealth or of merit. He showed an impartial indifference to the most diverse political philosophies. For him the will of God, the will of the people, the sovereign will of the state, and the dictatorship of the proletariat were all mythical.

'Although sometimes called "Machiavellian," Mosca actually considered most of the political ideas of Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527) impractical. He opposed the racist elitism preached by the Nazi Party in Germany, condemned Marxism, which in his view expressed the hatred within Karl Marx, and mistrusted democracy, seeing the greatest threat to liberal institutions in "the extension of the suffrage to the most uncultured strata of the population." Mosca viewed the most enduring social organization as a mixed government (partly autocratic, partly liberal) in which "the aristocratic tendency is tempered by a gradual but continuous renewal of the ruling class" by the addition of men of lower socioeconomic origin who have the will and the ability to rule' (Encyclopaedia Britannica).

Mosca's final speech in the Senate was an attack on the Italian fascist leader Benito Mussolini.

Extremely rare: two copies in the US (NYPL, University of Wisconsin), none in COPAC.

## EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY MANUSCRIPT ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY FROM DOUAI

**105. MULET, Corneille, and Antoine Joseph NORMAN.** *Phisica generalis dictata a reverendissimo domino Mulet religioso Sancti Vedasti, nec non philosophiae professore primario, recepta vero ab Antonio Josepho Norman ex Haucourt anno domini 1776. [Douai], 1776-1777.*

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [2], 1-III, [2], 112-446, [2, blank]; written in an 18th-century, small, very neat, clear and consistent hand, in up to 30 lines per page, with occasional corrections and pen flourishes; front free endpaper partially detached, some slight cockling and foxing, occasional spots, some small areas of loss to the bottom of pp. 361-364 not affecting the text, otherwise a clean and crisp copy in contemporary mottled calf, five raised bands to the spine, gilt floral decoration to spine compartments, remains of gilt-lettered yellow leather spine label, all edges red, corners, board edges and spine extremities slightly rubbed, boards slightly rubbed and stained. £1500



**Unpublished Latin manuscript containing lectures on natural philosophy dictated by Corneille Mulet and written in the hand of his student Antoine Joseph Norman.** Mulet was a Benedictine of the Abbey of Saint-Vaast in Arras, northern France, and a professor of philosophy at the College of Saint-Vaast in nearby Douai, which was founded in 1619 and merged with the Collège du Roi in 1764. Norman, who came from Haucourt, just south of Douai and east of Arras, must have attended several lectures given by Mulet at the College in Douai: Scholasticon (see below) notes another manuscript written by Norman, entitled 'Philosophiae pars secunda seu metaphysica', from lectures given by Mulet in 1776. Our manuscript is described on p. 1 as



'Philosophiae pars quarta'.

The preface opens as follows: 'We begin that part of philosophy, young men, which transcends other disciplines in its pleasantness and in the greatness of its argument, for whatever shines in the sky, flies in the air, walks on the earth, swims in the waters, flowers in the gardens, grows leaves in the forests, whatever of fire, stone or metal lies concealed in the lap of the earth, all this is of the law of physics; to this discipline is entrusted the happiness of society in corporeal things as it is to ethics in moral matters.' The text that follows is arranged following scholastic practice into propositions, corollaries, scholia, objections and responses, problems and analogies.

Mulet divides 'Phisica generalis' into three parts: cosmology, dynamics, and statics. Within cosmology he deals with form, including the form of the heavens according to Cartesians and anti-Cartesians, refers to the Eucharist, and discusses the generation, shape, density, solidity and mobility of bodies. The section on dynamics, which contains some formulae, covers the laws of motion, velocity, the collision of bodies and different types of motion. Statics takes up the largest portion of the manuscript, beginning with discussion of pulleys, wheels, screws, slopes and wedges. Mulet then covers hydrostatics, including the weight and equilibrium of fluids; pneumatics and pneumatic machines, including experiments with a Cartesian devil, a pneumatic catapult, and gunpowder; and hydraulics, dealing with liquids in vessels, fountains, and machines, including one for irrigating gardens. The text ends with an appropriate quotation from Vergil's *Eclogues* III: 111 (Now, boys, shut off the sluices, for the fields have drunk their fill), and the date when the manuscript volume was completed, precisely recorded as 23 June 1777, at 9 o'clock.

In addition to the manuscript mentioned above, Scholasticon notes another copy of Mulet's 'Philosophiae pars secunda seu metaphysica' preserved at the Bibliothèque Municipale d'Arras (Ms 1127, item 2). Worldcat records a manuscript containing Mulet's lectures on logic written out by Nicolas Joseph Fontaine, a student of Saint-Vaast, in 1768, now in the Bibliothèque Municipale de Lyon (SJ Mss 8/572).

J. Schmutz, *Scholasticon* (July 2014), URL = <http://www.scholasticon.fr/>

## EXTENSIVELY ANNOTATED BY HIS EDITOR KÖSELITZ (i.e. 'PETER GAST')

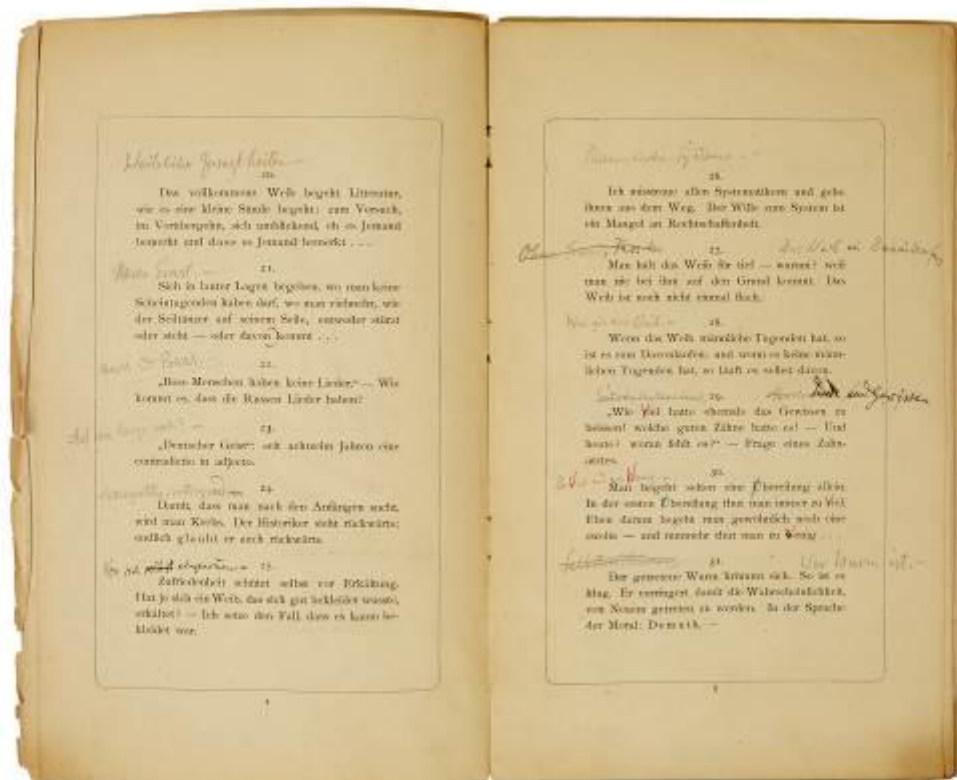
**106. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich.** *Götzen-Dämmerung oder Wie man mit dem Hammer philosophirt.* Leipzig, C.G. Naumann, '1889' [but November-December 1888].

8vo (242 x 150mm), pp. [8 (title, copyright statement on verso, preface, blank, contents, blank)], 144; some light browning and occasional marking, small marginal tears and chips; printed wrappers, works by Nietzsche listed on lower wrapper, in a modern, green cloth clamshell box; disbound, lacking upper wrapper, lower wrapper chipped with small losses and small adhesive tape repair; **provenance:** Heinrich Köselitz (1854-1918, ps. 'Peter Gast'; one of two presentation copies sent to Köselitz at Nietzsche's request and received by him by 7 December 1888 (cf. Nietzsche's letter to Naumann of 25 November 1888 and Köselitz' to Nietzsche of 7 December 1888), **extensively annotated by Köselitz and with pencilled name 'Gast' on title** – Christoph Oehler (1928-2001). £25,000

**First edition, advance copy, in first issue wrappers** with list of works by Nietzsche on lower panel. Nietzsche began to write *Götzen-Dämmerung* (which originally bore the title *Müssiggang eines Psychologen*) in June 1888 and completed it at the beginning of September 1888, when he sent it to his publisher Naumann. Somewhat to Nietzsche's surprise, Naumann began work on the manuscript shortly after receiving it, and the author found himself in the unusual position of being the brake on his publisher's progress (rather than *vice versa*), as he sent further sections of text in the last weeks of September and the first of October 1888. 'Peter Gast, a disciple, pleaded for a more flamboyant title, and the master obliged with a dig at Wagner's *Götterdämmerung*, adding the subtitle *How one philosophizes with a hammer*. This alludes to an image in the preface, which was written before the title was changed: idols "are here touched with a hammer as with a tuning fork" to determine whether they are hollow' (IESS). The book, now with the new title *Götzen-Dämmerung*, was finished in November 1888; the author received four advance copies from the publisher, who also sent out eleven advance copies requested by Nietzsche in a letter of 25 November 1888, including two destined for Köselitz. Köselitz wrote to Nietzsche on 7 December 1888 to confirm that he had received the work. At the beginning of January 1889, Nietzsche's mental health collapsed irrevocably and the work was published by Naumann in the last weeks of the month, retaining mistakes which the rapid publication had left uncorrected by the author (two of these – 'Zwei dumme Fehler' – were noted by Nietzsche in a letter to Köselitz on 25 November 1888).

**The present copy (which has the first issue wrappers, listing works by Nietzsche on the lower wrapper) has been extensively corrected and annotated throughout in pencil, black and red inks, and blue crayon. The lower wrapper also bears notes** in black ink, recording errata on pp. 52, 94, 104, and 137, including the two noted in Nietzsche's letter. The annotations also add references to later editions of Nietzsche's works (in some cases replacing a reference to an earlier edition) and it seems likely that this copy was used by Köselitz whilst he was working on new

editions of Nietzsche's works to be published under the auspices of Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche's Nietzsche Archive. Following disputes with Nietzsche's sister, Köselitz ceased working with her in 1909 and this copy probably came into the possession of Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche's cousin and close collaborator Dr Richard Oehler (1878-1948), the co-editor, with his brother Max Oehler (1875-1946) and Friedrich Christoph Würzbach, of the twenty-three volume 'Muserionausgabe' of Nietzsche's *Gesammelte Werke* (Munich: 1920-1929). Richard presumably then bequeathed it to his son Christoph Oehler (see the next item).



**107. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich.** Der Fall Wagner. Nietzsche contra Wagner ... Einzeldruck. Zum 16. Tausend des Fall Wagner. Zum 14. Tausend von Nietzsche contra Wagner. Leipzig, C.G. Naumann Verlag, 1908.

2 parts in one volume, 8vo (234 x 157mm), pp. [6 (general title, imprint on verso, contents, verso blank, part-title, statement on translation)], 81, [1 (blank)], II ('Nachbericht'), [6 (publisher's advertisement)]; lightly browned, some light marginal chipping; original printed wrappers with publisher's advertisements on lower wrapper, in a modern, green cloth clamshell box; wrappers detached, browned, torn with small losses; provenance: 'no 182 Richard Wagner' (early twentieth-century inscription on general title) – Christoph Oehler (1928-2001). £190

**'Einzeldruck' with a new 'Nachbericht', large octavo, wrappers issue** (the *Einzeldrucke* were issued in both large and small octavo format, in both wrappers and cloth bindings). The text is drawn from volume VIII of Naumann's edition of Nietzsche's *Werke*, it is supplemented with a new, two-page 'Nachbericht', which discusses the composition of the texts and their publication history, and is signed 'Weimar, im Juni 1908. Die Herausgeber des Nietzsches-Archivs' (p. II).

**Provenance:** This copy was previously in the collection of Dr Christoph Oehler, the son of Nietzsche's cousin Dr Richard Oehler (1878-1948) and the grandson of Nietzsche's uncle, the pastor Oskar Ulrich Oehler (1838-1901), who was the brother of Friedrich Nietzsche's mother Franziska Nietzsche (1830-1902, née Oehler). Richard Oehler's 1903 PhD thesis 'Nietzsches Verhältnis zur vorsokratischen Philosophie' was later published as *Friedrich Nietzsche und die Vorsokratiker* (Leipzig, 1904). In tandem with his career as a librarian at Louvain and Frankfurt-am-Main, Oehler devoted much of his life to the work of the Nietzsche Archive, both promoting its work and raising funds for it. In a scholarly capacity, he was the co-editor (with his brother Max Oehler (1875-1946) and Friedrich Christoph Würzbach) of the twenty-three volume 'Muserionausgabe' of Nietzsche's *Gesammelte Werke* (Munich: 1920-1929), and the editor or author of a number of other works on Nietzsche.

**108. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich and Jan TSCHICHOLD (calligrapher). *Das Nachtlied*. Berlin, Verlag Karl Schnabel, [circa 1919].**

4to (295 x 230mm), pp. [8 (title, verso blank, text, colophon)]; facsimile of calligraphic manuscript by Jan Tschichold, printed on Japanese vellum; one illuminated initial in gold, green and blue, capitals printed in red and green and final line printed in blue; original patterned wrappers with series device printed in red on upper wrapper; a little rubbed and chipped at edges, otherwise a very good copy; provenance: Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche (1846-1935, gift to her cousin:) – Richard Oehler, 27 February 1921 (1878-1948, presentation inscription on front free endpaper, 'Meinem lieben Freund, zwunderbaren und teuern Mitarbeiter Dr. Richard Oehler den innigsten Geburtstaggruß von der dankbaren alten Tante Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche Nietzsche-Archiv d. 27 Februar 1921'; bequeathed by him to his son:) – Christoph Oehler (1928-2001). £750

**First edition thus, limited to 100 copies**, the eleventh title to be published in the Palatino series, under the editorship of Heinrich Wiewnck. This is a facsimile of a calligraphic manuscript of the song 'Das Nachtlied' from the second part of *Also sprach Zarathustra*, which one of the earliest pieces of calligraphy to be executed by the distinguished calligrapher and typographer Jan Tschichold (1902-1974, *olim* Johannes Tzschichhold), and was produced in 1919, when Tschichold was still a student.

This copy was inscribed by Nietzsche's sister Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche to her cousin Dr Richard Oehler (1878-1948, see previous item), as a gift on his forty-third birthday. Richard Oehler was a close associate of his cousin Elisabeth – as her warm inscription demonstrates – and took her part in the dispute over the publication of Nietzsche's correspondence with Overbeck, publishing the polemic 'Zum Kampf gegen das Nietzsche-Archiv' in the *Jenaischen Zeitung* (30 April 1908). Elisabeth gave this volume to her cousin as a birthday present the year after the first volume of the 'Musarionausgabe' was issued (although she inscribed it to him as his aunt, perhaps due to her twenty-two-year seniority over him); later in 1921, Richard Oehler would contribute to the *festschrift* for Elisabeth's seventy-fifth birthday – *Den Manen Friedrich Nietzsches: Weimarer Weihgeschenke zum 75. Geburtstag der Frau Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche* (Munich, 1921).

**109. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich. *Dionysos-Dithyramben*. Munich, Dietsch & Brückner for Verlag der Nietzsche-Gesellschaft, 1923.**

4to (268 x 198mm), pp. [8 (blank l., Nietzsche-Gesellschaft device, verso blank, letterpress title, verso blank, blank l.)], [51 (facsimile manuscript)], [1 (blank)], [2 (letterpress colophon, verso blank)]; lightly browned; original glazed-paper covered green boards, gilt Nietzsche-Gesellschaft device on upper board, spine lettered in gilt; extremities lightly rubbed, spine-ends slightly chipped, outer areas of boards and spine a little faded; provenance: [?Richard Oehler (1878-1948, founding member of the Nietzsche-Gesellschaft, to his son:)] – Christoph Oehler (1928-2001, pencil inscription on front free endpaper, 'Als Geschenk bekommen von Prof. Dr. Chr. Oehler aus Kassel'). £250

**First edition, limited to 440 copies, this no. 430 from 40 *hors de commerce* copies.** This is a facsimile of the manuscript of Nietzsche's second, complete fair copy of the series of nine poems which comprise *Dionysos-Dithyramben*. These nine pieces – 'Nur Narr! Nur Dichter!', 'Unter Töchtern der Wüste', 'Letzter Wille', 'Zwischen Raubvögeln', 'Das Feuerzeichen', 'Die Sonne sinkt', 'Klage der Ariadne', 'Ruhm, und Ewigkeit' and 'Von der Armut des Reichsten' – were composed between 1883 and 1888, and a manuscript had been prepared for publication shortly before Nietzsche's breakdown in 1889. They remained unpublished as a group, but eight appeared in *Also sprach Zarathustra* (both privately issued and first published editions), and 'Ruhm, und Ewigkeit' in *Ecce Homo* (1908), and the first publication of all nine was in Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche's edition of her brother's *Gedichte und Sprüche* (Leipzig: 1898).

The first separate publication of the poems as a group under this title was in 1914, in an edition of 150 copies, and this facsimile edition of the manuscript was issued in 1923 by the Nietzsche-Gesellschaft in an edition of 440 copies on Bärbutten (there was also a separate issue of 100 numbered copies on rag paper with an engraved title-vignette). This copy was previously in the collection of Dr Christoph Oehler, the son of Nietzsche's cousin Dr Richard Oehler (1878-1948, see previous items). It seems most probable that this *hors de commerce* copy (one of only forty) of the edition of *Dionysos-Dithyramben* published by the Nietzsche-Gesellschaft originally belonged to Richard Oehler, and was then bequeathed to his son Christopher.

**110. FÖRSTER-NIETZSCHE, Elisabeth. [A printed visiting card.] [Circa 1921-1935.]**

67 x 110mm, printed text on recto 'Frau Dr. h.c. Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche | Nietzsche Archiv | Weimar Luisenstrasse 36', verso blank; lightly browned, small spot, otherwise very good condition; provenance: Christoph Oehler (1928-2001). £50

The villa 'Zum Silberblick' at 36 Luisenstraße (now Humboldtstraße) in Weimar had been purchased by Meta von Salis in May 1897, and placed at the disposal of Elisabeth Förster-Nietzsche and her sick and incapacitated brother Friedrich Nietzsche, who had been living with his mother until her death in 1897. In August 1897, Friedrich and Elisabeth moved into the villa, which would provide a home for both of them and the 'Nietzsche Archiv', but an argument between Elisabeth and Meta von Salis jeopardised this arrangement, which was only secured by the purchase of the house by the siblings' cousin Adalbert Oehler. A lawyer by profession, Adalbert was one of Nietzsche's guardians (and would be head of the Stiftung Nietzsche-Archiv when it was founded in 1908), and he then passed the villa to Elisabeth in 1902. Elisabeth was awarded a doctorate *honoris causa* by the University of Jena in 1921 in recognition of her work in Nietzsche studies, and therefore this card presumably dates from the period between 1921 and her death in 1935. **This card was previously in the collection of Dr Christoph Oehler** (see previous items).

**111. FÖRSTER-NIETZSCHE, Elisabeth.** Letter signed ('Elisabeth') to Lotte [?Oehler, wife of Richard Oehler]. *Weimar, Nietzsche-Archiv, 5-9 January 1934.*

Written in a clerical hand with autograph valediction and signature, 3 pages and one page (postscript) on a bifolium with printed letterhead, 8vo; lightly spotted, folded for posting, small tear, otherwise very good; *provenance*: Christoph Oehler (1928-2001). £375

**A BIOGRAPHY OF THE LORD KEEPER OF THE GREAT SEAL, 'A MOST KNOWING, LEARNED, INGENIOUS GENT', FROM THE LIBRARY OF HIS SUCCESSOR ELDON, 'THE GREATEST LAWYER OF HIS TIME'**

**112. NORTH, Roger.** *The Life of the Right Honourable Francis North, Baron of Guilford, Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, under King Charles II and King James II, wherein are Inserted the Characters of Sir Matthew Hale, Sir George Jeffries, Sir Leoline Jenkins, Sidney Godolphin, and Others, the Most Eminent Lawyers and Statesmen of that Time ... Third Edition.* London, Davidson for W. Clarke and Sons, 1819.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. I: xvi, 317, [1 (publisher's advertisement)]; II: [2 (title, verso blank)], 347, [1 (blank)], [20 (index)]; engraved portrait frontispieces of Lord Keeper Guildford and Sir George Jeffries; occasional light spotting, bound without final l. I, X8 [?but possibly the inset singleton title to vol. II]; contemporary full English calf, the flat spines gilt in compartments, contrasting green and red morocco lettering-pieces in two, gilt board-edges, brown-speckled edges; slightly rubbed and scuffed causing small surface losses, some cracking on joints, nonetheless a very fresh, attractive set; *provenance*: John Scott, 1st Earl of Eldon (1751-1838, autograph ownership signatures 'Eldon' on pastedowns and armorial bookplates on upper pastedowns). £750

**Third edition, a fine copy with a notable association.** The lawyer, politician and writer Francis North, first Baron Guildford (1637-1685) was educated at St John's College, Cambridge and the Middle Temple. Application, ability and fortunate associations all contributed to his rapid advance in his profession and in 1668 he was appointed King's Counsel by Charles II (on the advice of the Duke of York), and then Solicitor-General in 1671. He was knighted the same year, and his interests began to turn towards politics: in 1673 he was elected Member of Parliament for King's Lynn and became Attorney-General in the same year, and then Chief Justice of Common Pleas in 1675; this was followed by his appointment as Lord Keeper of the Great Seal in 1682, which gave him authority over the chancery, its court, and the passing of all royal charters and commissions. As a Privy Councillor and Lord Keeper who was aligned to the anti-Catholic interests of government, 'North had become the indispensable legal mind behind the so-called "tory reaction" from 1681 to 1685. Under his leadership commissions of the peace were remodelled and corporations were rechartered by the score to ensure that local government rested in the hands of those the crown could trust' (ODNB). However, the death of Charles II and the coronation of the Catholic James II in 1685 saw North's star wane, and rumours circulated of attempts to replace him as Lord Keeper with Sir George Jeffries – however, any such plots were pre-empted by North's death on 5 September 1685.

*The Life of the Right Honourable Francis North* was written by his younger brother, the lawyer and politician Roger North (1653-1734) and first published posthumously in 1742; a second edition followed in 1808 and this third edition in 1819. The ODNB comments that Francis North 'was fortunate among the many lawyers prominently engaged in the partisan conflict of the last years of Charles II in having a thorough and sympathetic biographer: his brother Roger. Roger's long and loving account, constructed out of his extensive transcripts of North's private papers, is balanced by the less favourable views offered by Gilbert Burnet and others [...] to his brother, North was a prudent, quiet man, always above the political contest in which self-interest deformed the actions of others [...] North's brother and others testify to the fact that there was more to the lord keeper than law and politics. He was a serious musician, having begun his study



of the bass viol at Cambridge; he continued to play and to compose throughout his life. Evelyn called him “a most knowing, learned, ingenious gent., and besides an excellent person, of an ingenuous sweet disposition, very skillful in music, painting, the new philosophy and politer studies”.

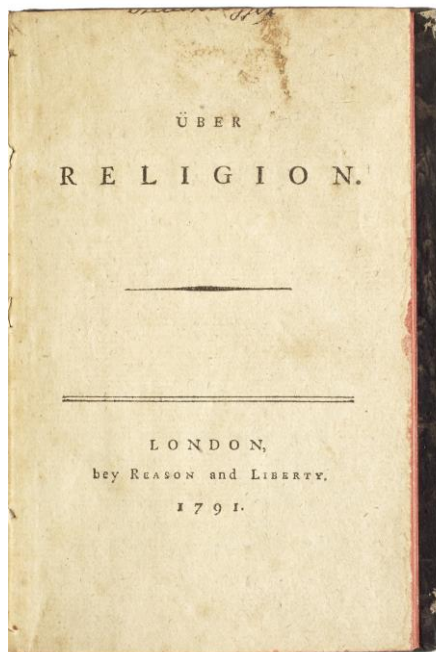
**Provenance:** This set was formerly in the library of the distinguished lawyer and politician, John Scott, Earl of Eldon, who was educated at University College, Oxford and the Middle Temple, and appointed King’s Counsel in 1783. Like Francis North, Eldon was a Member of Parliament and a Privy Counsellor, and held the offices of Solicitor-General (1788-1793) and Attorney-General (1793-1799), before being appointed Lord Chancellor in 1801, holding the office (apart from a brief interval of thirteen months) until 1827 – the longest tenure to that date, which saw him enjoy the favour of both King George III and King George IV. Noted for the scrupulousness of his judgments, Eldon ‘was not only a prominent political figure for over forty years but also the greatest lawyer of his time’ (ODNB).

Cf. Lowndes p. 1703 (1st ed.)

## THE ENLIGHTENMENT HAS NOT GONE FAR ENOUGH

### 113. [PAINE, Thomas (contested attribution). ANON]. *Über religion. London, bey Reason and Liberty, 1791.*

8vo, pp. 115, [1 blank]; some light soiling to head of title-page, some occasional foxing, otherwise a good clean copy, bound in contemporary black patterned paper, red morocco gilt-lettered label and three gilt fillets to spine, all edges red, corners and spine extremities rubbed; the signature ‘Hetttersdorff’ appears at the head of p.16 and is cropped from the top of the title-page. £750



A very rare radical treatise on religion attributed by some to Thomas Paine and published in the same year as Paine’s *Rights of Man*. With its emphasis on natural religion achievable by human reason, rejection of authority as a source of religious knowledge, and belief in man’s right to think for himself, *Über religion* is deistic in its stance. The Enlightenment, states the author, has failed to fulfill its ideal liberating mandate. Far from dispelling servitude - material and intellectual - it is based merely on the mixing and refining of errors, the dressing of old doctrine in new clothes. Leibniz and Haller, like other great men, have failed to overcome religious preconceptions

The author begins by stating that religion has caused more disagreement and unhappiness than almost anything else. In seeking a definition of religion, he examines mankind’s association of cause with deity and religion with morality, before stating his belief that the truest religion is that which aligns most closely with nature and the order of things. Rather than being told what religion is, he continues, people should be able to decide for themselves. On the question of religious education, the author states that this should be nothing more than Christ’s teaching and religion based on reason, combined with the instruction to think for oneself. The Bible, he argues, has no relevance to the current age, and religion based upon it will never work to mankind’s happiness; if one thinks instead of

deity as a perfect moral being, then one has all one needs. The author challenges the obligation to worship on Sunday and feast days, advocating freedom to work when one wants. He concludes that the religion of Christ, as the religion of reason, is the only basis for tolerance, and that only tolerant nations can advance. Paine’s work specifically addressing religion was *The age of reason*. According to modern scholarship, part I was composed in 1793, with an English translation appearing in 1794. By Paine’s own admission, this constituted his first attempt at giving substance to a long-cherished intention. The publishing history of *The age of reason* renders therefore more unlikely that *Über religion* should be attributed to Paine. The substantial accord between the two works appears therefore more revelatory of a pervasive radical Deism being divulged on the continent, as generated in England.

E. Weller’s *Die falschen und fingirten Druckorte* (1864) describes the work as ‘from the English of Thomas Paine’, gives Leipzig as the real place of publication and Sommer as the publisher, while the copy in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek proposes a different publisher, carrying the annotation ‘bei W. Naüick Leipzig’ on its title-page.

VD18 11573058. No copies are recorded in the UK on Copac, and OCLC notes only one copy in the US, at Johns Hopkins University.



**114. PARETO, Vilfredo.** *Anwendungen der Mathematik auf Nationalökonomie. Lausanne, August 1902.* [In: *Encyklopädie der Mathematischen Wissenschaften*, I Band, Heft 7 (Pareto pp.1094-1120)]. Leipzig, Teubner, 1902.

8vo, pp. 993-1120; small library stamp on p. 993 and on the front wrapper, but a very good, clean copy in the original wrappers only lightly soiled. £280

**First edition, rare.** The *Anwendungen* was Pareto's first succinct theoretical exposition of the role of mathematics in economics, its scope and limits, and the relevance of non-mathematical methodologies. It includes a bibliography of writings which preceded it in dealing with mathematics applied to economics, from von Thünen (1826) to Edgeworth (1897) and Cassel (1899). Pareto eventually rewrote the piece completely after the *Manuale*, and published it in 1911 as the article 'Economie mathématique' in the *Encyclopedie des sciences mathématiques*.

#### OFTEN ATTRIBUTED TO JOHN LAW

**115. [PATERSON, William].** *Proposals and reasons for constituting a Council of Trade. Edinburgh, [n.p.], 1701.*

8vo, pp. [xvi], 199, [1 blank]; some soiling, particularly to the title-page and first quire, and some foxing, a short marginal tear to the last leaf (not touching text), but a very good copy, in contemporary speckled calf; joints cracked but holding firm, cover rubbed and scratched, corners worn. £2000

**First edition, rare,** of a plan for the setting up of a council of trade in Scotland for the purpose of controlling and directing the nation's ailing economy at the turn of the century, by a remarkably entrepreneurial proto-banker who participated in the Darien project and became one of the founders of the Bank of England. The proposal, both in this first and in its second edition published 50 years later, was **often erroneously attributed to John Law** (see Higgs and Hanson). No copies other than this have appeared in auction records since 1968.

'Paterson [...] was born in April 1658 in Skipmyre, Dumfriesshire. ...The first reliable record of his activities records his membership of the Merchant Taylors' Company on 16 November 1681; he was admitted to the livery of the company on 21 October 1689. In the years between, he had evidently been pursuing a precocious career as a merchant and projector in Europe, particularly in the Netherlands. His later career was spent promoting projects for an English bank on the Dutch model, for reform of the public revenues, and for a colony on the isthmus of Darien in Panama.

'Paterson first came to public notice in 1691, when he joined a group of London merchants who proposed that England should set up a bank of credit on the Dutch model. ... In 1694 parliament approved a plan drawn up by Paterson, the merchant Michael Godfrey, and the Treasury commissioner Charles Montagu for a fund to support long-term public borrowing, a bank to administer it, and the mortgaging of future revenue for payment of interest to investors.

'Paterson was thus among the first directors of the Bank of England when it was chartered on 27 July 1694. In a pattern typical of his career, he soon overreached himself and fell out with his colleagues. ... Thereafter, he turned to promote the longest-cherished of all his schemes, the plan for a colony on the isthmus of Darien. ... Paterson subscribed for £3000 of company stock and in July 1696 was instrumental in persuading the company to create a free port and colony in Darien. He travelled to Hamburg to encourage foreign subscriptions and organize the building of a fleet for the company. Paterson eventually accompanied the first, ill-fated, Scottish voyage to Darien in July 1698. After the collapse of a second expedition, and in the face of both Spanish and English opposition, the Scots abandoned the colony.

In 1701 Paterson proposed an interventionist council of trade to control Scotland's ailing economy in his *Proposals and Reasons for Constituting a Council of Trade*. The Scottish parliament did not take up his suggestion, and in London in 1701-2 he instead urged William III to revive the Darien Colony as a pan-British venture to counterbalance the Spanish-American empire in the face of the impending crisis over the Spanish succession; he also offered the king further plans for Anglo-Scottish union and the reform of public credit. ... The last session of the independent Scottish parliament in 1707 recommended Paterson to Queen Anne 'for his good service', and he was later returned as a member of the new parliament of the United Kingdom for Dumfriesshire in the election of 1708, though he was denied his seat on a technicality' (David Armitage in ODNB).

Goldsmiths' 3756; Hanson 13; Kress 2313; McLeod 304; see Higgs 6.

## CONTESTING ENLIGHTENMENT ORTHODOXY ON ECONOMIC GROUNDS

**116.** [PATRIOT. ANON]. *Patriotische Gedanken über die ökonomische Untersuchung, die Sperrung der Fruchtausfuhr betreffend u.s.w. Zur Prüfung und Beherzigung des Vaterländischen Publici bey jetzigen bedenklichen Zeitläuffen dem Druck überlassen.* Lindau, Jakob Otto und Söhne, 1770.

[bound with:]

[ANON]. *Der aufrichtige Author.* [Munich, n.p.], 1768.

8vo, pp. 73, [7, publisher's advertisement and 5 blank]; 40; with attractive engraved head- and tail-pieces; some light foxing throughout, a little heavier on the title-page to *Der aufrichtige Author*, a clean crisp copy in contemporary purple wrappers, a little creased and faded, with a small tear at the top of the spine. £500

**Two very rare economic tracts**, both anonymously published, one outlining the dangers of unregulated grain export at a time of agricultural crisis, the other addressing the issue of state fiscal jurisdiction over land belonging to the Church. Both works take a direct critical stance against the authors who had embraced the emerging Enlightenment orthodoxy.

The *Patriotische Gedanken* was written against the backdrop of harvest failures across much of central Europe, high grain prices, the onset of famine, and embargoes on grain exports by traditional suppliers including the author's native Swabia. The unidentified author appears to have written his treatise in response to Franz Xaver Clavell's *Öconomische Untersuchung die Sperrung der Fruchtausfuhr betreffend* (Ulm, 1768), in which Clavell had apparently tried to prove that any reduction in cereal exports would greatly disadvantage Swabian agriculture. The author of the *Patriotische Gedanken* is chiefly concerned with arguing against the prevailing exorbitant price of grain, which was causing so much misery for Swabian workers and poor families. While Clavell had pointed to Holland, France and England in his defence of free cereal exports, the anonymous author dismisses Holland as incomparable with Swabia, and argues that both France and England forbid free export when it has raised the price of grain to their disadvantage.

A very rare work, no copies being recorded on Copac, or in US institutions, with only two in German libraries on Worldcat.



The anonymous *Der aufrichtige Author* is a response to two pseudonymous works by the ecclesiastical councillor Peter von Osterwald, namely *Gründe sowohl für als wieder die Geistliche Immunität in zeitlichen Dingen* (1766, written as Veremund von Lochstein) and *Abhandlung von den Einkünften der Klöster und dem Amortizationsgesetze* (1768, as Johann Georg Neuberger). Influenced by the natural law theory of the Enlightenment, Osterwald attacked the long-held privileges that had prevented the state from taxing any ecclesiastical properties, and defended laws that reduced donations to monasteries, arguing that an excess of ecclesiastical wealth was harmful to the common good. While focused on Bavaria, Osterwald's pamphlets 'were met with a flurry of printed responses and counter-responses, thus raising issues about the wealth of the Church and the competence of the state vis-à-vis canon law ... as part of an Empire-wide discussion' (*Companion to the Catholic Enlightenment in Europe*, p. 189). *Der aufrichtige Author* was part of this flurry and prompted a quick reply by Osterwald in *Abfertigung des Erinnerers und des aufrichtigen Authors* (Munich, 1768). Another edition of *Der aufrichtige Author* appeared in 1768, comprising the same text but with 'wider den Lic. Neuberger' appended to the title and with the imprint 'München bey Joseph Aloys Crätz'.

Only two copies in the UK are recorded on Copac, and Worldcat adds only two in German libraries.

## PESTALOZZI'S EPOCH-MAKING WORK - WITH THE RARELY SEEN FRONTISPIECE PORTRAIT

**117.** PESTALOZZI, Johann Heinrich. *Wie Gertrud ihre Kinder lehrt, ein Versuch den Müttern Anleitung zu Geben, ihre Kinder selbst zu unterrichten, in Briefen von Heinrich Pestalozzi.* Bern and Zurich, Heinrich Gessner, 1801.

8vo, pp. [ii], 390; with the engraved frontispiece of the author; light foxing in places, otherwise a clean crisp copy throughout; in contemporary polished half sheep, spine blocked in blind, boards a little rubbed and dust-soiled, light wear to extremities, still a very desirable copy; with contemporary inscription in ink on front free endpaper, signed 'Holterbach'. £5000

**First edition, an exhaustive exposition of Pestalozzi's principles of education and the book on which Pestalozzi's fame rests.** 'How Gertrude teaches her children' proclaimed something entirely new in the field of popular education - the principle of self-activity in acquiring and using knowledge in its first stages. The most important and forward-looking of his ideas, which he stressed continually in practice as well as precept, was that the true method of education is to develop the child, not to train him as one trains a dog. The pupil must be regarded as more important than the subject and the 'whole man' must be developed.

This copy is particularly appealing as it contains the rare engraved portrait of Pestalozzi.

Israel 24; PMM 258.

**118. [PETTY, Sir William.] LANSDOWNE, Marquis of.** The Petty Papers, some unpublished writings of Sir William Petty. Edited from the Bowood papers. *London, Constable & Co., 1927.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xlii, 276; xii, 309, [1]; clean copies in the original publisher's cloth with printed dust wrappers. £200

**First edition.** Selections from the 'tractatiunculi', described by John Evelyn as being in Petty's closet at the time of his death, and the many letters he wrote to his friend Sir Robert Southwell (1935-1702). These were compiled by Petty's descendant the fifth Marquess of Lansdowne. The wide variety of interests of Sir William are represented in this collection.

Keynes 67.

#### HENRY BLUNDELL'S PHILOSOPHY EXAM AT DOUAI THE FORMATION OF AN ENGLISH CATHOLIC COLLECTOR

**119. [PHILOSOPHY. BLUNDELL, Henry, and Thomas WORSWICK].** Philosophia rationalis [...] praeside R.D. Thoma Worswick, philosophiae professore. Tueri conabitur in aula Collegii Anglorum Duaceni. Henricus Stanley die 13 Junii à medio tertiae pomeridianae ad quintam. *Douai, Derbaix, 1744.*

Large composite broadside (580 x 828 mm.), made from two broadsides joined together, the upper one consisting of a large engraved print (365 x 483 mm., with plate marks), with letterpress title partly printed at foot, the lower broadside comprising the lower part of the letterpress title, and letterpress text in three columns, with typographical ornaments; original joins replaced or reinforced, repairs along the vertical folds, some light soiling; a very attractive document.

£2500

**Large broadside with engraved illustration, recording the philosophy exam taken by Henry Blundell at the English College in Douai in June 1744.**

**Henry Blundell** (1724-1810), Catholic art collector (the initiator of 'the largest collection of antiquities in Britain outside the British Museum', ODNB), received his education on the Continent like many Catholics, first at the college of the English Jesuits at St Omer, then, under the pseudonym of Henry Stanley, at the English College in Douai, where he remained until 1745, and finally in Paris until 1750. Life experience abroad and the numerous connections established with Catholics in Europe no doubt informed his collecting taste and criteria when, from the 1760s and 1770s, his improved financial predicament allowed him to take an active interest in fostering the arts.

'Blundell's collection began modestly in the 1760s, with the limited patronage of leading artists of his generation. He commissioned a portrait of his wife from Joshua Reynolds, and, on Edward Penny's advice, employed Richard Wilson to paint four pieces (c.1763-7) for the dining room at Ince Blundell Hall. Blundell paid 70 guineas for the paintings, although Wilson asked only 50, for what were mainly studio works. This was not the only example of Blundell's generosity: he also paid Antonio Canova 100 zecchini more than the agreed price for a sculpture, *Psyche*, commissioned in 1790. In the 1770s Blundell began to buy old masters, eventually amassing a collection of over 300 works which included paintings by and after Poussin, Ruisdael, Breughel, Jacopo Bassano, Veronese, and Andrea del Sarto.





'He purchased some of these paintings on visits to Paris, including a copy of Veronese's Marriage at Cana. However, many works were bought in Italy, where he also patronized the painters Gavin Hamilton and Anton Raphael Mengs, and acquired most of the classical antiquities for which his collection was, and is, renowned.

'Blundell was probably encouraged to start collecting at the age of fifty-three not only by his new-found wealth, but also by his Catholic friend and neighbour Charles Townley, who had already formed a significant collection. In 1776 Blundell set out for Italy with the intention of joining Townley there. Travelling via Milan, Venice, and Ancona, he arrived in Rome in February 1777 before making a brief tour to Naples with his neighbour. Townley, who was well connected with those involved in the excavation and sale of antiquities in Rome, introduced Blundell to the dealer Thomas Jenkins' (Deborah Graham-Vernon, in ODNB).

**This broadside bears witness to the extent to which Cartesian and post-Cartesian logic informed the philosophical syllabus at the English College in Douai.** The three topics of the possibility and necessity of philosophy, of the concept of universal and of the concept of quantity are addressed through seven questions each. Covering much of the building blocks of metaphysics and logic, the questions include existence, doubt, truth, rational being, distinction, difference, propriety and accident, substance, relation, sign, argument, science and opinion. The scholar presiding over Blundell's exam, Thomas Worswick (d. 1748), was also a Catholic Lancastrian.

The fine large engraving offers a dramatic interpretation of the passage in Matthew 8 (23-27) narrating the miracle of Christ calming the storm. A traditional allegory of the ship of the Church ensnared in the perils of the world but safe in Christ's keeping, the scene was a particularly apt depiction of the troubled vicissitudes of the College, and must have been all the more poignantly relevant to the English Catholic resident students.

See ODNB, s.v. Henry Blundell.

## BIRTH CONTROL BY CONTRACEPTION

**120. PLACE, Francis.** *Illustrations and proofs of the principle of population: including an examination of the proposed remedies of Mr. Malthus, and a reply to the objections of Mr. Godwin and others.* London, [Spottiswode] for Longman et al., 1822.

8vo, pp. xv, [1] blank, 280; with tables to text; light spotting to a couple of quires, but a very clean, crisp copy, in contemporary speckled calf, blind-rolled borders to side, rebaked preserving the morocco lettering-piece, with end-papers renewed; edges lightly rubbed.

£4250

**First edition of the first book to argue for birth control by contraception, the only book written by the radical reformer friend of James Mill and Jeremy Bentham.**

Through David Ricardo, Place had received a copy of Robert Malthus' *Essay*, and replied to Godwin's attacks against Malthus. Ricardo received the proofs of this work in September 1821; it was published the following year. More sanguine than Malthus about the reform of the institutions, Place rejected Godwin's inconsistency and defends Malthusian principles. Place launched the first 'neo-Malthusian' campaign for contraception and in 1824-5 he was the organising force behind the successful effort to legalise trade unions. 'Place carried the Malthusian theory to its logical conclusion by advocating birth control, and it is noteworthy that, just as Malthus' predictions of the turn of future events proved false, so subsequent generations have reversed the practical consequences of his policies, and declared in favour of the main tenets of the critics' (Smith, *The Malthusian Controversy*, p. 329).

Place was heavily influenced by Thomas Paine, although before 1820 he moved closer to utilitarian circles. In *Illustrations and Proofs*, Place distanced himself from both Malthus (who, he thought, ignored the conditions in which the poor lived) and Godwin (who had given up all hope for their improvement), pointing out 'that the poor could be persuaded to avoid the burden of large families only if they were encouraged to use contraception, and his frank propaganda for this lost him many friends' (*Oxford DNB*).

Goldsmiths' 23493; Kress C.943; *The Malthus Library Catalogue*, p. 134.



**121. PLATINA, Gioseffo Maria.** *Trattato del movimento degli affetti. Bologna, Clemente Maria Saffi, 1725.*

4to, pp. [xii], 426; with engraved printer's device to title page, initials, head- and tail-pieces; occasional minor marginal damp-staining, but a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, flat spine lettered in ink, edges green; light soiling and negligible surface dents on the sides, corners lightly rubbed. £450

**First edition, very rare, of an eighteenth-century philosophy of language and rhetoric.** Though conceived in the first place as a reflection on the effectiveness of sermons, Platina's work is a far-reaching, very substantial monograph on the nature of human passions and on the influence exerted on them by language. While the classics' teachings on the role of language in moulding opinion are fully embraced, a significant advancement is here made on the rhetoric theory of, for example, Cicero and Quintilian. Platina states that orators, who must have a 'precise and distinct knowledge' of the human passions, can achieve full effectiveness in 'moving the soul' and affecting behaviours only by demonstration and example. Platina cannot find power of full persuasion, strong enough to lead to action, in pure arguments or logic, unless followed by a demonstration or example.

After the publication of this theoretical treatise on the effects of language on passion, Platina went on to publish a practical treatise on eloquence and figures of speech.

COPAC lists one copy only (British Library).

### FICINO'S TRANSLATION OF PLATO'S OPERA

**122. PLATO.** *Divini Platonis operum a Marsilio Ficino tralatorum tomus primus [-quintus]. Lyons, Jean de Tournes, 1550.*

Five vols, 16mo; with printer's 'viper' device on titles and 'prism' device on all final leaves; closely trimmed with some shoulder notes just shaved, but a good copy, in nineteenth-century brown morocco, panelled spines ruled in blind with labels; a few joints and headcaps sympathetically restored; from the Mount Street Jesuit Church in London, with bookplates on front paste-downs. £2200

**The only de Tournes edition of Plato's corpus.** The Latin text is that of Marsilio Ficino, the first complete translation of Plato's work into a Western language, and 'the best translation of that author Italy can boast' (*Enc. Brit.*), which the translator discussed with the best philologists of the Florentine circle, including Poliziano and Landino; first published in 1484-85, Ficino's landmark translation became a fundamental text in the development of Renaissance Neo-Platonic philosophy; it is here printed with the revisions of the distinguished theologian friend of Melanchthon and Erasmus Simon Grynaeus.

Cartier 179. BMSTC (French), p. 353. Not in Adams.

### HERALD OF THE RENAISSANCE

**123. POMPONAZZI, Pietro.** *Opera. [Basel, Henricus Petri, 1567].*

8vo, pp. [lvi], [4, blank], 1015, [1]; without the blanks a7-a8; printer's device at end, woodcut initials; title-page repaired at gutter and lower margin, first four leaves with slightly frayed and browned margins, occasional light toning, but a very good copy in modern polished brown morocco, sides filleted in blind, panelled spine with contrasting lettering-piece; old ownership inscription to top of a2 (E. or C. Warlon), embossed stamps of Wigan Public Library on the title and the colophon. £7500

**Rare first edition of Pomponazzi's essay *On fate, free will, and predestination*** (De fato... libri V), published posthumously in this collective edition prepared by his pupil Gulielmus Gratarol. Gratarol's editions of Pomponazzi's writings were instrumental in divulging the thought of one of the most influential philosophers of the Renaissance.

Before the author's death, Pomponazzi's works had been circulating clandestinely in manuscript since the condemnation, in 1516, of *De immortalitate animae*, which argued the impossibility of a philosophical demonstration of the immortality of the soul. The book was publicly burnt in Venice. ***De fato*, here printed for the first time, is**

perhaps the most speculatively ambitious and compromising of all. It examines the relationship between free will and providence. Pomponazzi refutes centuries of theologians' attempts to reconcile God's foreknowledge and human freedom, and is in sympathy with the stoics' position, observing in nature and history the evidence of a universal law of necessity, an iron law of determinism which reveals God as 'the cruellest of all beings, the supreme hangman, most unjust'.

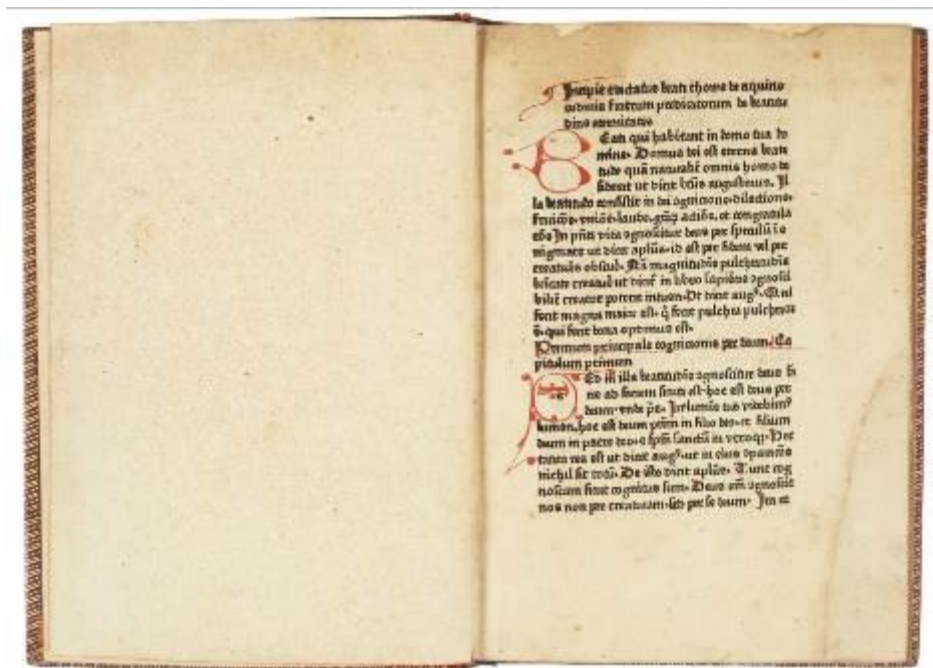
Like the burnt *De Immortalitate, De fato* takes its author and readers to a most uncomfortable yet necessary impasse between reason and faith. Its unorthodoxy is perhaps heightened in the first appearance here, joined with other writings where Pomponazzi addresses magic and the alchemic properties of natural elements.

Adams P 1826; Caillet III, 8818; Graesse VI, 47; Rosenthal 3020 ('Tres rare et fort recherché'); Wellcome I, 5154.

## A VERY RARE INCUNABLE

### 124. PSEUDO-THOMASAQUINAS. *De beatitudine aeternitatis. [Cologne, Printer of Dares (Johannes Solidi (Schilling)), not after 1 December 1472].*

4to, ff. [36], gothic letter, initials supplied in red, capitals stroked in red; gently washed and fore-margins of first nine leaves repaired at time of binding (text not affected), upper margin of first leaf strengthened on verso; a good, wide-margined copy in late eighteenth-century German red morocco, covers ruled in gilt, spine gilt; extremities a little rubbed. £9500



**First edition.** The unknown author of this unjustly neglected pseudo-Thomistic work examines the nature of *beatitudo*, or blessedness, the state of complete fullness and perfection in happiness which can be achieved only after this life. What defines *beatitudo* is a new relationship between the soul and God. Taking his cue from St. Paul's 'videmus nunc per speculum et in aenigmate, tunc autem facie ad faciem', the author sees *beatitudo*, as a state of six-fold perfection: perfect knowledge or comprehension of God, perfect love for God and of all through God, perfect enjoyment of Him, perfect union with Him, perfect praise and perfect thanksgiving.

The number six had in the Middle Ages a particular association with the notion of perfection (a notion which applied not to the creator but to creatures, and defined their degree of correspondence with their full purpose): St. Augustine and Alcuin had both underlined this association, as well as the connection of the attribute with creatures, by remarking that six was the number of days in which God completed his work of creation.

This very rare incunable dates from the period (1471–2) when William Caxton is documented as residing in Cologne (although it is not one of the three books which are ascribed to his activity there): 'Caxton may have led a small consortium consisting of Johann Veldener, the punchcutter who was responsible for several of the types with which he began his career in printing, and Johann Schilling, a somewhat peripatetic printer who later worked in Basel and in Vienne in the Dauphiné' (Lotte Hellinga in *The Cambridge History of the Book in Britain*, vol. 3, pp. 66–7).

HC 1363; BMC I 213; GW M46085; Goff T-284. ISTC gives just two locations in the UK (British Library and Cambridge) and one in the US (Huntington Library).

## FRAUD AT THE CHARITABLE CORPORATION AND A JACOBITE PLOT

**125. PUBLICOLA (*pseud.*).** An answer to an audacious letter from John Angelo Belloni, dated Rome the 4th of May, 1732. N.S. Being an antidote to the seditious principles endeavoured to be instilled by the same. To which is annexed, a true copy of the transcription of the said letter, which was burnt (by order of both Houses of Parliament) on Friday the 26th of May 1732, before the Royal-Exchange, London, by the hands of the common hangman. Also a faithful copy of a paper of seven proposals sent by John Thomson, to the committee of Parliament of Great Britain, stipulating the conditions for delivering up the books and papers relating to the Charitable Corporation. *London, [n. p.], 1732.*

Folio, pp. 8; a few small tears and losses to margins, central horizontal crease, some cockling, foxing and light soiling; bound in modern marbled paper covers. £800

**First edition.** An extremely rare pamphlet exposing fraudulent activity in the Charitable Corporation and one of the chief culprit's rumoured links to the Old Pretender.

The Charitable Corporation was established in 1707 to provide low interest loans to the 'industrious poor', with money being raised through the sale of shares to stockholders. A Parliamentary investigation into the Corporation in the early 1730s revealed a massive fraud perpetrated chiefly by its warehouse keeper, John Thomson, who promptly fled the country. A staggering £500,000 was discovered to be missing, only a decade on from the South Sea Bubble disaster.

What happened next is revealed in this pamphlet. Giovanni Angelo Belloni, a Bolognese nobleman with links to the Old Pretender (James Francis Edward Stuart), wrote a letter to the Parliamentary Committee investigating the Corporation claiming that Thomson had been apprehended in Rome with his books and papers, which Belloni would hand over if certain conditions were met. Thomson claimed to have discovered £26,000 among his own effects and that his papers would reveal more. The letter so outraged Parliament that it was publicly burnt to 'loud huzzas'. For 'Publicola', the anonymous author of this tract, Belloni's letter hid a Jacobite plot 'for the publick ruin' and Thomson's claim to have important information was mere bluff. Parliament's snubbing of Belloni and Thomson was, therefore, entirely justified.

Thomson negotiated his return to England in 1733 to testify before Parliament, and a lottery was organised to help those ruined by the fraud, although this only recovered 15% of the losses. For more on the Charitable Corporation see B. Lemire, *The business of everyday life* (2005) p. 56-72.

Not in Goldsmiths'; ESTC T225828, which records only one copy at the British Library.

## THE VOLITIONAL FACULTIES OF THE MIND

**126. REID, Thomas.** *Essays on the active powers of man. Edinburgh, for John Bell and G. G. J. & J. Robinson, 1788.*

4to, pp. viii, 493, [1 (blank)]; a fine, crisp copy in near-contemporary full specked calf, flat spine ruled gilt, red morocco lettering-piece; ink ownership inscription dated 1814 to front free end-paper; a few scratches and signs of wear, but a very desirable copy. £3250

**First edition.** Following on from his analysis of man's intellectual powers, in this book Reid examines the mind in its volitional faculties: will, motivation, morality. Having posed important cognitive objections to Hume's theory of causation as constant conjunction, Reid necessarily moves to the investigation of what initiates action, and what brings objects or events into being: 'supposing natural philosophy brought to its utmost perfection, it does not discover the efficient cause of any one phenomenon in nature. The laws of nature are the rules according to which the effects are produced; but there must be a cause which operates according to these rules. The rules of navigation never navigated a ship. The rules of architecture never built a house' (p. 46).

'Working steadily from 1783 until 1787, Reid assembled the texts of both volumes out of his lecture notes and various papers given in the Aberdeen Philosophical Society and the Glasgow Literary Society. [... In the *Active powers*] he combined a defence of the concept of human free will with an attack on aspects of Hume's theory of morals. Together, the two *Essays* shaped the teaching of moral philosophy in Britain and America well into the nineteenth century, partly thanks to the influence of his disciple Dugald Stewart, but also because they provided the basis for a systematic account of the faculties of the mind which was both well suited to the practicalities of pedagogy and consistent with most variants of protestant theology' (Oxford DNB).

Jessop, p. 165.

**127. RICARDO, David. On the principles of political economy, and taxation. Second edition. London, John Murray, 1819.**

8vo, pp. viii, 550 + advertisement leaf; some light dust-soiling to the upper margin, but a very good copy, uncut in the original publisher's grey boards, very skilfully rebacked in silk moiré cloth, preserving the original printed paper spine label, rear free endpaper replaced. £2750

Second edition, one of 1000 copies, of this major classic in the history of political economy. It was first published in 1817.

Carpenter XXXVII (2); Goldsmiths' 22322; Kress C.401; Mattioli 3016; Saffa 5b; not in Einaudi.

**THE VERY RARE FIRST ITALIAN EDITION**

**128. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques. Du contract social, ou, Principes du droit politique. Milan, Pogliani, 1796.**

8vo, pp. [4], 188; with Avertissement on the verso of the title-page; title-page a little spotted, else a clean, crisp copy in near-contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, flat spine decorated and lettered in gilt; edges a little rubbed, a few scratches to the sides; contemporary pen monogram and a modern ownership inscription on the front free end-paper. £3500

**First edition printed in Italy, very rare, of Rousseau's *Contrat social*.**

'[Rousseau's] fundamental thesis that government depends absolutely on the mandate of the people, and his genuine creative insight into a number of political and economic problems, give his work an indisputable cogency. It had the most profound influence on the political thinking of the generation following its publication. It was, after all, the first great emotional plea for the quality of all men in the state: others had argued the same cause theoretically but had themselves tolerated a very different government. Rousseau believed passionately in what he wrote, and when in 1789 a similar emotion was released on a national scale, the *Contrat social* came into its own as the bible of the revolutionaries in building their ideal state. Still in print, translated into every language in cheap editions and paperbacks, it remains a crucial document of egalitarian government' (PMM 207, describing the original edition of 1762).

Dufour, 154; Sénelier, 719. No copies recorded in the UK, one in the US (Berkeley). OCLC finds 3 copies in Switzerland and one in Italy (Arco).

**THE FIRST COMPLETE EDITION IN ITALIAN**

**129. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques. Discorso sull'origine e sui fondamenti dell'ineguaglianza tra gli uomini di Giangiacomio Rousseau, cittadino di Ginevra; tradotto, e accresciuto di note da L.P. Milan, Rossi, sold by Gaetano Brocca, anno VI Repubblicano [1797-1798].**

8vo, pp. [iv], xxxvi, 194; a little spotting in the initial and final quires, but a clean crisp copy, uncut, recased in modern boards but preserving contemporary wrappers. £1850

**Rare first complete Italian translation** of Rousseau's *Discours sur l'origine & les fondements de l'inégalité parmi les hommes* (1755), including additional notes by the translator.

An Italian translation which excluded Rousseau's dedication and preface, as well as their accompanying notes, had appeared in the same year in Venice. These substantial omissions did not go unnoticed when, his own work already under the press, the Milanese publisher learned of the Venetian edition: his preface articulates contempt for the competitor's poor style and poor adherence to the original, stresses the importance of dedication and preface as fine summations of Rousseau's intent and programme, and points to the addition of the translator's notes in his own edition as a further hallmark of quality, beside completeness, accuracy and fidelity.

See Dufour 55 for the first edition; OCLC records four copies, all in Switzerland.

**130. RUGE, Arnold, and Clair James GRECE, Paul NERRLICH (ed.). Unser System ... Herausgegeben von C. J. Grece, LL.D. Zum 100. Geburtstage des Verfassers, mit einem Vorwort von P. Nerrlich und einem Nachwort des Herausgebers. Frankfurt, Neuer Verlag, 1903.**

8vo, pp. 16; 55, [1 blank]; iv, 63, [1 blank]; viii, 86; 8, [4]; photographic frontispiece with a portrait of the author; occasional faint spots, but a very good copy in the original stiff vellum, gilt titling on the upper side and on the spine, patterned printed end-papers. £150

A rare celebrative reprint of the most detailed exposition of Arnold Ruge's philosophy (originally published in 1850).

A member of the circle of Young Hegelians, Ruge acquired prominence in 1837 as co-founder of the *Hallesche Jahrbücher für deutsche Kunst und Wissenschaft*, an outlet for the discussion of current affairs from a Hegelian perspective.

'Ruge shared Hegel's belief that history is a progressive advance towards the realization of freedom, and that freedom is attained in the State, the creation of the rational General Will.[...] At the same time he criticized Hegel for having given an interpretation of history which was closed to the future, in the sense that it left no room for novelty' (Copleston). After the suppression of the journal in 1843, Ruge moved to Paris, where he briefly co-edited the *Deutsch-Französische Jahrbücher* with Karl Marx. Their partnership did not survive the differences between their respective persuasions. Ruge eventually moved to Germany, then in 1849 to London (where he worked alongside Mazzini) and finally in 1850 to Brighton, where he died in 1880 after many years spent as a teacher, political writer and local campaigner.

## BRITISH ISRAELITE ASSOCIATION TREATISES

**131. RUMSEY, Walter. The Approaching end of the nineteenth century. In view of which, most of the great problems of the day are carefully considered. Followed by The Great Battle of Armageddon. The last historic struggle: Russia v. England... [London, 1893-4, 1895-6].**

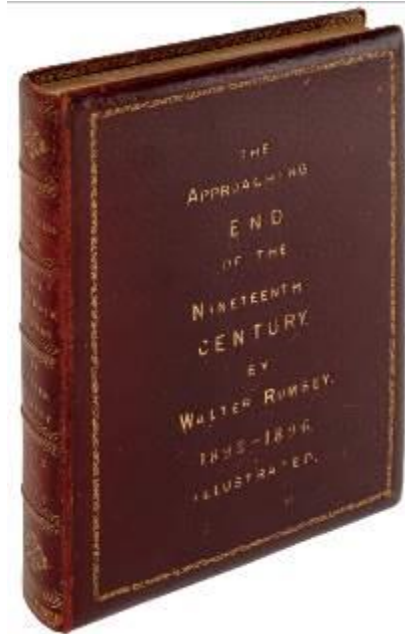
Manuscript on paper, 4to, pp. 334 342-56 (blank); with two fold-out maps, photographic and engraved images pasted on four leaves; written in brown ink in a clear cursive nineteenth-century hand, circa 20 lines to a page, underlining, capitals in chapter headings, and quotations written in red ink; bound in contemporary morocco, some light abrasions to the lower board, sides with gilt-tooled floral borders, upper board gilt lettered, spine (lightly sunned) gilt-tooled and lettered with raised bands, gilt dentelles and marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. £2500

**An apparently unique unpublished manuscript of two treatises** on British Israelism and Millenarianism. In the first treatise Rumsey aligns himself with the British-Israelite movement, identifying *British-Israel Truth* by Denis Hanan and Herbert Aldersmith as 'our handbook which should form a portion of all libraries, however small' (p. 119). Rumsey quotes correspondence in which his message and a copy of the handbook are rejected; there he names fellow believers in the cause: 'if I am to be condemned, you condemn Earl Radnor, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearce, several Generals, Admirals and ministers of the Church' (p. 125). Rumsey inquires into the origins and destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race and hails the second coming of Christ. While Rumsey is not an author listed in *World Cat*, he indicates that he expects people to have read his other works, suggesting a reliance on manuscript publication; 'once again it is my privilege to place before the reader' (p. 8). The address written below the introduction in the manuscript is presumably Rumsey's own: '16 Woodland Road, New Southgate, London N'. Rumsey may be identified as the twenty-five year old London-born commercial clerk listed in the 1891 census, or the accountant (b. 1871) who married Alice Eunice Copleston on 24 June 1899 in Haringey, North London.



The first work in this manuscript volume (pp. 8-272) is divided into five chapters: 'Our Israelitish Origin'; 'How an Effort to spread the Truth failed'; 'Another Confession: Scholar versus Critic'; 'A National Challenge'; and 'A Final Survey, and the Conclusion'. Rumsey declares that 'when the Saxon Public awakens to the fact that they have been deliberately deceived as to "Our Identity," and that the whole apposition to it has arisen from those who are committed advocates of the great perils that threaten all of our free institutions with destruction, the barriers of prejudice will go down, and those who rejected the question once [...] will hasten to redeem themselves from a lasting and indelible disgrace, if it be not too late!' (p. 10). He concludes that 'It is a dangerous thing to change the times and seasons, and trifle with ancient Records which conclusively demonstrate that we constitute the "chosen people" of God' (p. 271).

In the second treatise (pp. 273-334), Rumsey discusses Russia, Israel, and impending Armageddon. The treatise ends with a poem on 'The Present Political Aspect of Europe'.



**132. RUSSELL, Bertrand.** *Introduction to mathematical philosophy.* London, George Allen & Unwin, 1919.

8vo, pp. viii, 208; a little offsetting to pp. 4-5, a couple of spots to final leaf; publisher's cloth, spine lettered and embossed in ink; very lightly sunned, a couple of faint marks; a very good copy. £500

**First edition of one of Russell's most influential works.** Written during Russell's six month imprisonment for 'prejudicing Britain's relations with its ally' (he had claimed in an article in the Tribune that American troops were to be brought to the UK to break strikes), this work is based on a series of lectures given in the previous year on mathematical logic. Russell describes the book as 'a succinct account of the main results of mathematical logic in a form requiring neither a knowledge of mathematics nor an aptitude for mathematical symbolism' (p. vi). The purpose of this is that although mathematical philosophy should, in Russell's opinion, be concerned with 'questions on the frontier of knowledge', 'speculation on such questions is hardly likely to be fruitful unless the more scientific parts of the principles of mathematics are known' (p. v). He intended this work as an introduction to the ideas discussed in the *Principia mathematica* (1911-13), which although 'one of the most impressive intellectual monuments of the twentieth century' (Oxford DNB) was recognised by Russell to be so complex that he wrote of it, 'I imagine no human being will ever read it through' (Monk, *Spirit*, 194). This is one of several books written by Russell which were aimed at the general public. The great success of *The Problems of Philosophy* (1912) had inspired Russell to increasingly target less academic circles as well as continuing to pursue his work in technical philosophy. This book neatly integrates the two facets of his work, being an introduction for 'beginners' which Russell hoped would inspire some readers to 'advance to a study of the method by which mathematical logic can be made helpful in investigating the traditional problems of philosophy' (p. vi).

Blackwell & Ruja A.30; Martin 191.

## AMERICA'S ROLE IN WORLD BALANCE OF POWER

### A RARE EXAMPLE WITH UNIFORM VARIANTS

**133. [SAINTARD, Pierre].** Roman politique sur l'État présent des affaires de l'Amérique, ou Lettres de M\*\*\*. à M\*\*\*. Sur les moyens d'établir une paix solide & durable dans les colonies, & la liberté générale du commerce extérieur. *Amsterdam, and to be sold in Paris by Duchesne, 1756.*

16mo, pp. xlvii, [1], 352; engraved head-pieces; a little foxed in places, occasional spots, but a very good copy, in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine finely gilt with red morocco lettering-piece, red edges; small chips to spine extremities, a little surface wear, an attractive copy. £2500

**Rare first edition of Saintard's influential work on international balance of power.** Saintard's development of St. Pierre's notion of *paix perpétuelle* grounds it in the relationship between European colonial powers with North America: 'A consideration of Europe's involvement in North America with a view to establishing a balance of power among the colonizing nations which would eliminate war and encourage commerce' (James Ford Bell Library). European colonizing powers are examined in their varied demographics, commerce, and cultures, which lead to individual, peculiar arrangement for home economic and social balance (see INED).

'There are several issues of this edition occasioned by cancellanda. No copy is known, however, that is not a mixture of both cancellanda and cancellantia: thus, what the original text was as first printed is problematic' (Echeverria & Wilkie). The copy we offer contains the complete series of cancellantia: D4 and 5, D11 and 12, E10, G11, and I5-8. 'In the two BN copies ... the imprint date has been altered in manuscript to read M.DCC.LVII'. The title-page in our copy has not been altered.

Chadenat 4121 ('Intéressant pour l'origine de la guerre du Canada'); Echeverria & Wilkie 56/40; Higgs 1501; INED 4034; JFBL S61; Kress 5567; Sabin 75520.

**134. SAINT-PIERRE, CASTEL DE, Charles Irénée, abbé.** Projet pour rendre la paix perpétuelle en Europe. Tome I [& Tome II]. Utrecht, Antoine Schouten, 1713. [with:] *Projet de traité pour rendre la paix perpétuelle entre les souverains Chrétiens, pour maintenir toujours le commerce libre entre les nations: pour affermir beaucoup davantage les maisons souveraines sur le trône. Proposé autre fois par Henry le grand, roy de France. Utrecht, Antoine Schouten, 1717.*

Together 3 vols, 12mo, pp. [vi], xxiv, 400, [8], [1], errata, [1] blank; [ii], 423, [8], [1, errata], with two frontispieces; pp. xxxiv, [x], 455, [1] *avertissement*, [2] errata, [1] *avis au relieur*, [1] blank, with two portraits and a folding allegorical plate; titles printed in red and black; marginal tears in A2, N1 of vol I, paper flaw in D1 of vol III with slight loss of text, otherwise clean copies in contemporary calf, spines gilt decorated in compartments with morocco lettering pieces, chipped at head and foot of vol I; fore-edge of rear board of vol I gnawed, inoffensive water staining to vols II and III, a couple of corners a little worn, bookplate of Arm and de Troisbrioux to pastedowns; overall, a very nice set. £12,000

**First edition of 'the first expression of an idea – the idea of perpetual peace – that exerted considerable influence on the way in which many Enlightenment thinkers saw international politics, especially Rousseau and Kant'** (Brown, *International relations in political thought*, p. 380). Saint-Pierre was a member of the French delegation which negotiated the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 that ended the War of the Spanish Succession.

'If the post-Renaissance predicament was the corrupt interlocking of war and commerce, then Europe had to depoliticize its markets. The task was the creation of a European free trade area. In order to achieve that objective, Europe needed political-military unification. Foreign trade could then be downgraded to interregional and domestic trade and freed from the distortions of state rivalry... This option was articulated most powerfully in the Abbé de Saint-Pierre's project for perpetual peace' (Hont, *Jealousy of trade: international competition and the nation-state in historical perspective*, pp. 27–8). Saint-Pierre concluded that: 'Neither the balance of power nor treaties are sufficient to maintain peace; the only way is by a European Union' (trans. Brown, p. 398).

Rousseau, who was commissioned by Saint-Pierre's family to edit his works and published in 1761 an *Extrait du Projet de paix perpétuelle* which assured Saint-Pierre's European reputation, was pessimistic in his assessment of Saint-Pierre's proposals: 'Realize his commonwealth of Europe for a single day, and you may be sure it will last forever; so fully would experience convince men that their own gain is to be found in the good of all. For all that, the very princes who would defend it with all their might, if it once existed, would resist with all their might any proposal for its creation... Accordingly Saint-Pierre's book on *A lasting peace* seems to be ineffectual for founding it and unnecessary for

maintaining it. "It is then an empty dream", will be the verdict of the impatient reader. No: it is a work of solid judgement, and is of the last importance for us to possess it' (trans. Brown, p. 426-7).

Goldsmiths' 5071; Einaudi 933; *En français dans le texte* 137.

**POETRY AT THE RUSSELL-SARTRE TRIBUNAL  
SIGNED BY SARTRE AND DE BEAUVOIR**

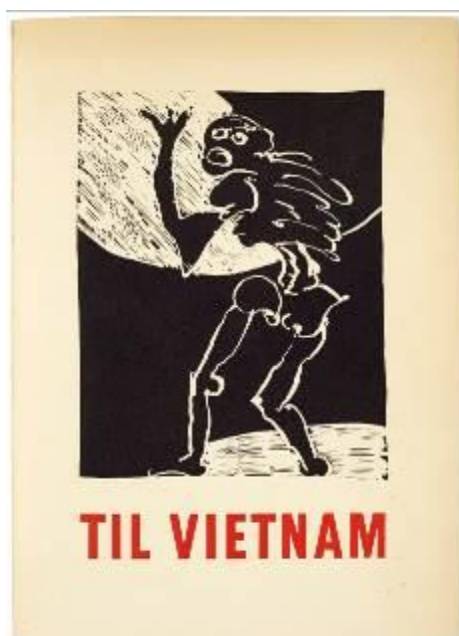
**135. [SARTRE, Jean Paul].** *Til Vietnam. [Copenhagen, Leif Thomsens, 1967].*

4vo, pp. 36, [3], [1, blank]; in the original illustrated wrappers; a couple of tiny marks; signed by Jean-Paul Satre and Simone de Beauvoir on front free endpaper, and by Bent Ivre above his poem on page 10. £1850

**First edition, number 27 of 100 numbered copies.** The anthology was published by the Copenhagen office of the International Tribunal on War Crimes, in connection with the second session held in Roskilde in 1967. The tribunal was organised by Bertrand Russell and hosted by Sartre. De Beauvoir was a member of the tribunal along with other eminent human rights activists, politicians and scholars, including three Nobel Prize winners.

The collection comprises 16 poems, including *Pax Americana* and *Lyndon B. Johnson rejsende*, each accompanied by a full-page illustration. The powerful texts and bold graphics make a poignant creative statement, sympathetic to the humanitarian and social concerns of tribunal, which concluded ten unanimous verdicts and one of 8 votes to three against the United States and other international governments. The accusations included mistreatment of prisoners of war and genocide.

OCLC lists 6 copies in American institutions. Not in COPAC.



**THE ILLUSTRATED QUARTO EDITION IN AN ARMORIAL BINDING**

**136. SAVÉRIEN, Alexandre.** *Histoire des philosophes modernes, avec leurs portraits gravé dans le gout du crayon, d'après les desseins des plus grands peintres. Paris, Brunet, François, la veuve François, 1760-1773.*

8 vols in 5 (vols I-III and VII-VIII bound together), 4to; with 8 engraved frontispieces, 8 engraved title-pages, and 69 engraved plates, 7 full-page engravings of putti in vols III and IV on blank pages within pagination, numerous decorative engraved head- and tail-pieces throughout; some very occasional small tears and losses to corners, a few letters lost due to erosion following flower-pressing to VII pp. xii-xiii, some occasional spotting (including on the

plates of Charron vol. II and Cassini vol. V), some minor foxing and discoloration, but a very good copy, in contemporary speckled calf with gilt armorial stamp to covers (Meli Lupi di Soragna, see below), gilt edges to sides, panelled spines decorated in gilt, pairs of gilt morocco lettering-pieces on each spine, green bookmarks, marbled endpapers; spine ends of four vols skilfully repaired, extremities rubbed, some abrasions to sides; with the engraved bookplates and stamped shelfmark of the Prince of Soragna to the front paste-downs. £6000

**A very appealing copy in a contemporary armorial binding of the magnificently illustrated quarto edition** of this collection of biographies of 'modern' scientists and philosophers by the French writer, philosopher and mathematician Savérien (1720-1805).

The *Histoire* comprises biographies of 67 'philosophes' arranged within seven categories, each of which is prefaced by a 'preliminary discourse' tackling metaphysics, ethics and legislation, the renaissance of philosophy, mathematics, physics, chemistry and cosmology, and natural history. If there is an understandable bias towards the French (with 28 entries), the English and Dutch are also well represented, and the entries for German, Swiss, Italian, Polish, Danish, Irish and Scottish 'philosophes' make the *Histoire* a fair reflection of the broad boundaries of the early-modern Republic of Letters: Erasmus, Locke, Spinoza, Grotius, Bacon, Descartes, Newton, Copernicus, Galileo, Boyle, Paracelsus, and Gesner feature among the roll call of famous figures.

The *Histoire* is rendered visually striking by its numerous soft-ground etched plates in sanguine, mostly executed by Jean-Charles François (1717-1769). François was one of the inventors of the 'crayon method' in engraving, which imitated the grainy effect of chalk, pastel or charcoal drawings through closely dotted lines engraved with pointed tools. François's invention won him a pension from the king and the title 'graveur des dessins du cabinet du roi', which appears on the title-pages to the *Histoire*, the first volume of which ends with a letter from François to Savérien regarding his invention. The portraits in vol. VIII, published after François's death, are identified as being engraved by John Baptiste Michel.

The work is quite a complex one bibliographically. According to Cohen-de Ricci, a quarto edition was published in Paris by Bleuet et Guillaume between 1760 and 1769 in eight parts with eight frontispieces and 67 portraits. Octavo and duodecimo editions seem to have come out concurrently, and second and third duodecimo editions were also produced. The number of plates appears to vary between editions and copies.

The present copy is interesting, in that vol. I carries a half-title identifying it as the 'seconde edition' and opens with an 'Avertissement sur cette seconde edition'. This states that 'one will find in this new edition no other change than that which typographical correction has required' and refers to the imminent publication of the third volume of the *Histoire*, which appeared in 1761. Perhaps the main purpose of this 'second edition' and its *avertissement* was to allow Savérien to answer two criticisms apparently made in the *Journal Littéraire* regarding statements made in his preliminary discourse on metaphysics regarding Berkeley and Spinoza.

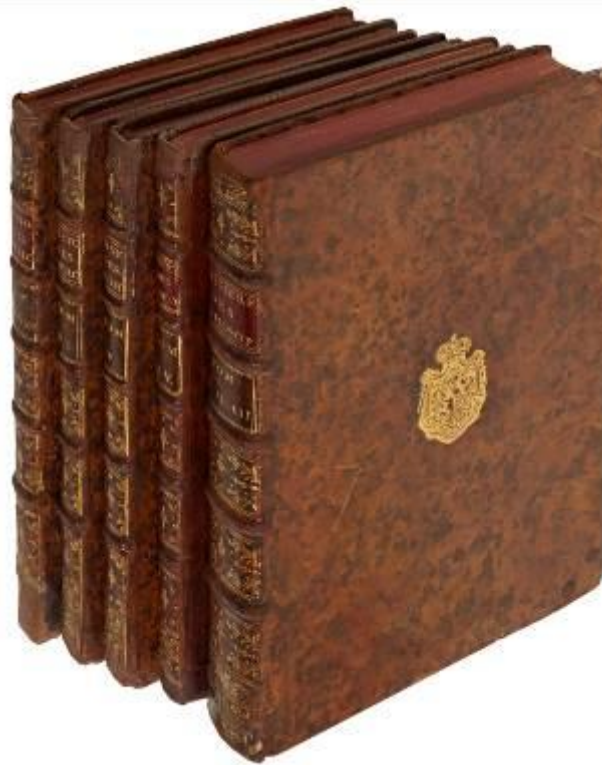
Volume I of the *Histoire* opens with a portrait of the author, engraved after a painting by François's wife, and thereafter each volume begins with an allegorical frontispiece. Each of the 67 philosophes is depicted in a head and shoulders portrait or, in nineteen instances, by an allegorical figure, in a variety of styles, changing to smaller depictions within frames and architectural borders from vol. III. In this copy Wollaston and Shaftesbury have an engraved portrait as well as an allegorical plate, the former of which appear out of sequence at the end of vols III and IV. The engraved title-pages to vols II, III and IV all have cancel slips pasted over the original engraved text 'Histoire des metaphysiciens', replacing this with 'Histoire des moralistes et des législateurs' (vol. II), 'Histoire des restaurateurs des sciences première partie' (vol. III) and 'Histoire des restaurateurs des sciences seconde partie' (vol. IV).

The title-pages in this copy are dated as follows: 1760 (vol. I), 1761 (vol. II and III), 1764 (vol. IV, changed from 1761), 1765 (vol. V), 1768 (vol. VI), 1769 (vol. VII), 1773 (vol. VIII).

*Provenance:* The gilt armorial stamp adorning the boards represents the arms of the Meli Lupi di Soragna family, tying in with the engraved bookplates inside each volume. Given the date of publication the arms are likely to identify the set's original owner as Prince Federico Meli Lupi di Soragna (1718-1783).

A copy exactly matching this one has not been found on COPAC, which records partial copies in Oxford, Cambridge and at Imperial College although with different dates on the title-pages or differing pagination. No quarto edition is recorded in the British Library.

Cohen-de Ricci II, 942; Scrase and Croft, *Maynard Keynes: Collector of pictures, books and manuscripts* (1983), no. 92, p. 91.



**137. SAX, Emil.** Das Wesen und die Aufgaben der Nationalökonomie. Ein Beitrag zu den Grundproblemen dieser Wissenschaft. *Vienna, Alfred Hölder, 1884.*

8vo, pp. vi, [1] contents, [1] blank, 104; title browned, with some marks elsewhere; original printed wrappers, with the printed author's dedication 'Überreicht vom Verfasser' at head. £650

First edition, a remarkably clean copy, of 'one of the most compendious of the early statements of the Austrian views on methodology' (Batson). The Austrian economist Emil Sax (1845–1927) is noted today for extending the marginal theory of value to cover public finance and transport.

Batson, p. 13; Menger, col. 316f. Not in Mattioli.

**138. SAY, Jean-Baptiste.** Olbie, ou Essai sur les moyens de réformer les mœurs d'une nation. *Paris, Deterville and Treuttel & Wurtz, 'an VIII de la République' [1799–1800]*

[Bound with:]

[ANON]. Principes politiques, par F. M. S\*\*\*. *Paris, Magimel et al., 1818.*

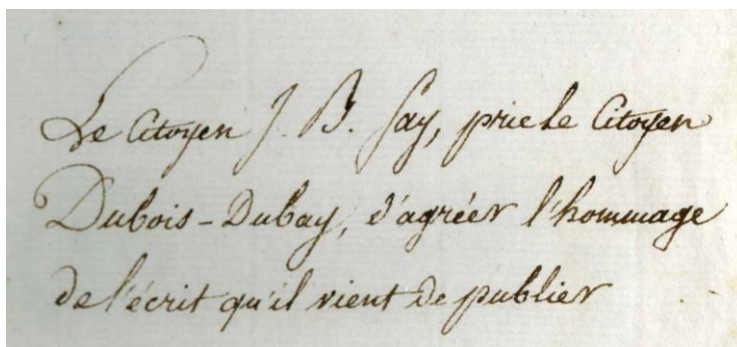
8vo, pp. xii, 132; [2, blank], [ii], 28; Say: with an extra leaf inserted after the half-title, bearing an engraved vignette showing a trial scene with a caption; fine copies, clean and crisp, uncut in the original boards, flat spine filleted in gilt with a contrasting gilt lettering-piece; some surface rubbing to the orange paper cover on the sides, small chip to the paper at the foot of the spine; the author's dedication inscription to Mr. Dubois Du Bais penned on an extra leaf inserted after the first title-page, and a later inscription by one of Dubois Du Bais descendants in red ink on the front free end-paper. £5000

**Presentation copy with the author's inscription of the rare first edition of Say's utopia**, written in response to a competition organized by the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques on the question: 'Quelles sont les institutions capables de fonder la morale chez un peuple?'. Say treats the question from an economic viewpoint, and this work can, in some ways, be seen as a preface to his *Traité d'économie politique* of 1803.

With Olbie, 'Say instaurait un ordre nouveau sur les ruines de la monarchie absolue, ordre basé sur la raison: "Ainsi le premier livre de morale fut-il, pour les Olbiens, un bon traité d'économie politique." En Olbie, les femmes ont des emplois réservés à leurs capacités, les ouvriers des caisses de prévoyance. Enfin, l'oisiveté est stigmatisée, ainsi que les



vices: "Il en coûte plus pour nourrir un vice que pour élever deux enfants", lit-on dans les bâtiments publics' (Versins, *Encyclopédie de l'utopie et de la science fiction*, p. 798).



The work bound after Say's is an exceedingly rare item, of which one copy only is recorded in OCLC (BNF): a work of political philosophy which places the notion of force/strength at the centre of its examination of governments. The unidentified author sees the dynamics between government and oppositions in terms of physics: if the two opposing forces are equal, inertia is the result. This inertia is what plights many European governments, he claims. Public opinion is the resulting figure of the sum of individual minds. Any governing body ought to – first and foremost – count its heads. The author goes on advising states on how to deal with public opposition to taxation when seen as too high. His definition of a working and modern state, which he sees as a democracy, consists of 'citizens all equal before the law; a monarch or head who is elected and temporary; a chamber of representatives re-nominated at regular intervals' (transl. from pp. 18-19).

Say: Einaudi 5117; INED 4109; Kress B.4266; Negley 1002; not in Goldsmiths'.

#### PRESENTATION COPY TO CHARLES DUNOYER

**139. SAY, Jean-Baptiste.** *Traité d'économie politique, ou simple exposition de la manière dont se forment, se distribuent et se consomment les richesses....Augmentée d'un volume, et a laquelle se trouvent joints un építome des principes fondamentaux de l'économie politique...* Paris, Chez Rapilly, 1826.

Three vols, 8vo, pp. cviii, 385, [1]; [4], iv, 408; [vi], 435, [1]; folding table in vol. 3; some faint toning or occasional spots, but a very good, uncut copy, in contemporary quarter calf, marbled paper-covered boards, panelled spine decorated and direct-lettered in gilt in compartments; presentation inscription from the author to Charles Dunoyer (see below) on the half-title of the first volume, Dunoyer's armorial bookplate to the front paste-down of all volumes. £2000

**Presentation copy of the enlarged edition** (the last to appear in the author's lifetime) of Say's *Traité*, 'The most important of the links in the chain that leads from Cantillon and Turgot to Walras' (Schumpeter).

Although initially suppressed by Napoleon on its first appearance in 1803, this work was, apart from *The Wealth of Nations*, the most popular work on political economy of the first half of the nineteenth century. Say ranks with Sismondi and Cournot in the originality of his contributions to economic theory, though his reputation has suffered from his being considered primarily an exponent of Adam Smith.

**Provenance:** from the author to Charles Dunoyer, liberal economist, who has been credited with devising one of the earliest theories of economic cycle. 'While Sismondi considered that crises of overproduction proved the dysfunctionality of an economy founded upon free competition and called for legislative intervention, Dunoyer drew the conclusion that such economies were naturally subject to alternating periods of "activity" and "relapse." Using the innovative idea of the cycle, Dunoyer incorporated Sismondi's theory into the Sayardian conception of political economy in which men have to adapt their behaviour to the nature of things, or suffer the consequences' (Rabah Benkemoune, *Charles Dunoyer and the emergence of the idea of an economic cycle*, in 'History of Political Economy' 2009, v. 41, n. 2 p. 271).

Goldsmiths' 24807; Kress C1773; see Carpenter XXXIII (1); this edition not in Einaudi; Schumpeter, pp. 492-3.

## PRESENTATION COPY FROM GERMANY'S BANKING WIZARD

### 140. **SCHACHT, Hjalmar.** *The stabilization of the mark.* London, George Allen & Unwin, 1927.

8vo, pp. 247, [1], with half-title, black and white photographic frontispiece portrait of the author, tables and a graph; occasional light foxing; a clean and crisp copy in original black cloth, gilt lettering and fillets to spine; spine extremities and corners slightly rubbed and chipped, back cover has small indentations and stains; inscription from the author to Sir Robert Kindersley on front free endpaper. £1250

**First English edition** of this work by the German economist and banker Schacht (1877-1970) whose part in battling German hyperinflation and in stabilising the mark after the First World War earned him a worldwide reputation. **This is a fine association copy** inscribed by the author 'To Sir Robert Kindersley with gratitude and attachment 1.11.27'. Schacht worked with Kindersley, a long-serving director of the Bank of England, on the Dawes Committee, which sought to produce a realistic plan for German reparation payments, and Kindersley is mentioned several times in Schacht's book.

First published in German earlier the same year, the book's subject had, in Schacht's words 'aroused the greatest interest in the whole world'. By his own admission, it is a frank account based on his own experiences and views, containing 'sharp criticisms in many places': the Treaty of Versailles is described as 'a model of ingenious measures for the economic destruction of Germany'; Poincaré is blamed in large part for the collapse of German currency; and the invasion of the Ruhr is condemned as 'economic senselessness'.

Schacht's very readable account begins with the inflation of the war period and the political and economic upheaval of its aftermath. Of his time as Currency Commissioner and President of the Reichsbank for the Weimar Republic he speaks candidly, setting out the successes, shortcomings and criticisms of his policies in the context of the political and economic circumstances of the time: the introduction of the Rentenmark (worth one trillion old marks) and its exchange rate with the dollar; the Reichsbank's policy of non-acceptance of Notgeld (emergency money); the creation of the Golddiskontbank; the enforcement of credit rationing; the addition of 800 million gold marks of Dawes Loan to Germany's working capital; and arguments against currency revalorisation, and for the restriction of foreign borrowing. At the end of the book, Schacht argues that the post-war fragmentation of large European political units was disadvantageous economically and culturally, discusses untapped global markets, and makes the economic case for German colonial territory. In his 1927 review of Schacht's book for the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, E.A. Goldenweiser described it as 'a remarkable document, a candid tale of dramatic achievement, with no spirit of braggadocio, no bitterness or vindictiveness towards his opponents, and with a hopeful and progressive outlook for the future'.

Schacht's subsequent career under the Nazi regime is a tale of contrasts. He served in Hitler's government as President of the Reichsbank and Minister of Economics but publicly opposed violence against German Jews and high military spending. Dismissed by Hitler in early 1939, he was arrested after the 1944 attempt on the Führer's life and subsequently incarcerated in concentration camps. Tried at Nuremberg for crimes against peace, Schacht was one of the few defendants acquitted.

## A NEW EPISTEMOLOGICAL STATUTE FOR ETHICS

### 141. **SCHLICK, Moritz.** *Fragen der Ethik.* Vienna, Julius Springer, 1930.

8vo, pp. vi, 152, [2] advertisements; with a portrait of Schlick tipped in after the preliminaries; a fine copy in recent cloth-backed boards. £300

**First edition** of Schlick's major work on ethics, in which he offered as the fundamental principle the maxim 'Mehre deine Glückseligkeit' ('Increase your happiness'). Founder and long-term 'presiding genius' (A. Quinton) of the Vienna Circle, Schlick was responsible for introducing Wittgenstein to the members and, along with Waismann, for sustaining Wittgenstein's connection with the circle. Deeply influenced by the *Tractatus* (which he was one of the first to read and appreciate in Vienna), Schlick embraced the revolutionary implication that philosophy had become language philosophy. He however refused to accept that ethics should - as a consequence - become a branch of linguistics. Ethics, essentially a body of decision-making observations and theory, ought therefore to be rescinded from the philosophical domain, and should belong within the realm of sociology and psychology.

‘BLESSED BE THE BRITON, WHO THINKS JUSTLY AND WISELY!’

THE FIRST TRANSLATION OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

**142. SMITH, Adam.** Untersuchung der Natur und Ursachen von Nationalreichthümern. Aus dem Englischen ... Leipzig, Weidmann's heirs and Reich, 1776–1778.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 632; xii, 740; some spotting and light browning throughout, but still a very good copy, in later marbled blue boards with red and green paper spine labels. £10,000

First edition in German, the rare first issue, and **the first translation into any language**, of *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. This landmark translation, by Johann Friedrich Schiller, cousin of the famous poet, and Christian August Wichmann, was reissued in 1792 with a third volume containing the translation of Smith's *Additions and Corrections*.

‘The translator Schiller names Smith as his “friend” in the preface to the second volume; and since he was in London in the 1770s before setting up a bookshop in Mainz, it is possible he knew Smith personally when he was in London before and immediately after the appearance of the *Wealth of Nations* ... Two copies of the first volume [of this translation] have survived from Smith's library (Mizuta), the one in Glasgow University bearing on its cover the monogram of George III. Perhaps the King sent this book to Smith to show that his German connections were aware of his work’ (Ross, *Life of Adam Smith*, p. 365).

Initial German reviews of the work were certainly very favourable. The first, published in 1777 by J. G. H. Feder, a professor of philosophy at the University of Göttingen, states: ‘It is a classic; very estimable both for its thorough, not too limited, often far-sighted political philosophy, and for the numerous, frequently discursive historical notes’. Similar approbation is to be found in other contemporary reviews, published in Iselin's *Ephemeriden der Menschheit* and Nicolai's *Allgemeine deutsche Bibliothek*: ‘The Economistes and he are fundamentally of the same mind, and, with the exception of the theory of taxes, he makes no statements which they do not accept. Blessed be the Briton, who thinks justly and wisely!’ (XXXVIII, 300).

Carpenter, *Dialogue in Political Economy*, 8; Goldsmiths' 11394; Humpert 12750; Kress S.4873 (with the *Additions and Corrections*); Tribe 12; Vanderblue, p. 26; not in Einaudi; no copy of the first issue is recorded in NUC, although Kress holds the Vanderblue copy; on the reception of the *Wealth of Nations* in Germany, see C. W. Hasek, ‘The Introduction of Adam Smith's Doctrines’, in Cheng-chung Lai, ed., *Adam Smith Across Nations* (OUP, 2000), and Keith Tribe, ‘The German Reception of Adam Smith’, in *A Critical Bibliography of Adam Smith* (Pickering & Chatto, 2002).



FROM THE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD LIBRARY

**143. SMITH, Adam.** Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations. Traduit de l'anglois de M. Smith. Tome premier [-sixieme]. Yverdon, [n.p.], 1781.

6 vols., 12mo, pp. [ii], viii, 298 [2] blank; [iv], 366, [2] blank; [iv], 292; [iv], 239, [1] blank; [iv], 310, [2] blank; [iv], 368; first and final leaves' edges of each volume with some slight offsetting, titles of volumes one, two, and four lightly browned, withal excellent copies in contemporary mottled calf, spines gilt with contrasting morocco lettering- and numbering-

pieces; rubbed; from the library of the Dukes de la Rochefoucauld, with their Chateau de la Roche Guyon stamp to the titles of each volume. £3250

Second French edition of the *Wealth of Nations*, **the first version of this edition published in book form**. Reprinted from Blavet's serialised translation printed in the *Journal de l'agriculture, du commerce, des arts et des finances* from January 1779 through December 1780. Though Blavet claimed to not have been involved, the inclusion of a note from the editor of the *Journal de l'agriculture* on 1:181 suggests that either he and/or Hubert-Pascal Ameilhon, editor of the *Journal*, had a hand in the Yverdon edition.

Tribe 24. See Kenneth E. Carpenter, *The Dissemination of the Wealth of Nations in French and in France* (New York, The Bibliographical Society of America, 2002), pp. 34-37.

THE FIRST COLLECTED EDITION  
WITH THE JOHN ADAMS FAMILY BOOKPLATES OF THE LIBRARY  
OF CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS II

**144. SMITH, Adam.** The Works of Adam Smith ... With an account of his life and writings by Dugald Stewart ... in five volumes. *London: printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies ... 1812 (vols 1-3), 1811 (vols 4-5).*

8vo, pp. xv, [i], 611, [1 blank]; viii, 499, [1 blank]; vi, 523, [1 blank]; vi, 515, [1 blank]; iv, 584. Frontispiece portrait from the Tassie medallion in vol. 1; bottom edge of signature B4 of vol. 1 cut short; small amount of water damage to the extreme edge of the initial couple of quires of vol. 2; light foxing sporadically throughout; but a very good copy in late nineteenth-century ¾ brown morocco, marbled paper covered boards, spines with raised bands lettered and ornamented in gilt, joints lightly rubbed in a few spots, corners slightly bumped, top edges coloured; manuscript notes in pencil in vols 1 and 2 of Charles Francis Adams, with his bookplates (dated 1905) in all 5 volumes. £5000

**First edition of the collected works**, including *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, *An Enquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*, *Considerations Concerning the Formation of Languages* and *Essays on Philosophical Subjects*. The account of Smith's life by Dugald Stewart, another leading light of the Scottish Enlightenment, is found at the end of volume 5, and was first published in 1793.

*Provenance*: the bookplates are those of Charles Francis Adams II, a member of the great Adams political family. The name of his great grandfather, John Adams (the second President of the United States), appears at the bottom of the bookplate.

Kress B5917; Goldsmiths' 20438; Einaudi 5321; Mattioli 2425.

CULTURES AS ORGANISMS  
AUTOGRAPHED PRESENTATION COPY

**145. SPENGLER, Oswald.** Der Untergang des Abendlandes. *Munich, C.H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1922-23.*

3 vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [1, blank], 557, [11, blank and publishers' ad]; vii, [1, blank], 635, [13, blank and publishers' ad]; [ii], 34; some light browning, else a fine copy in the original paper-covered and ink-stamped cloth boards; extremities slightly rubbed, boards slightly soiled; **with an autographed presentation inscription to Paul Reusch** to the half-title of the first volume and his bookplates to the front paste-downs all three volumes. £1750

**First complete edition**, comprising the first editions of volumes two and three, and the third edition of volume one, first published in 1918. *Der Untergang des Abendlandes* is Spengler's most important work, in which he presents his theory of cultures as organisms. 'In it he propounded a "morphology of universal history" which he believed could not only explain the past but would allow us to predict the future. For he contended that all civilizations, like every other living organism, pass through a predetermined "life cycle" of prime, maturity and decay; and that this trend can be neither halted nor reversed. Spengler distinguished eight civilizations which, independent of one another, have run this course: Egyptian, Babylonian, Indian, Chinese, Greco-Roman, Arabic, Mexican, and Western. The outlook for western

civilization, to Spengler, is gloomy. The end is at hand. Democracy, the typical product of western civilization, will be wiped out by caesarean autocracy' (PMM).

Though Spengler has often been reviled for his pessimism about the future of the West, as well as for his inaccuracy over historical detail, his theory offers both a satisfying method for the study of culture and a wealth of historical insights the penetration and foresight of which are remarkable. Even his greatest critics, on the Left, have conceded much to him. Adorno, commenting on his posthumous neglect, wrote that Spengler threatened to take his revenge by being right.

PMM, 410.

## HIS PHILOSOPHICAL MASTERPIECE

**146. [SPINOZA, Benedict de].** Opera posthuma, quorum Series post Praefationem exhibetur. [Amsterdam, Jan Rieuwertsz,] 1677.

Small 4to, pp. [xl], 614, [32] index, [2], 112, [8]; without the engraved frontispiece portrait, which was produced separately and 'which is found in only a very small number of copies' (Wolf); woodcut vignette on title; some light toning to a few pages, else a fine, crisp copy in recent leather-backed boards apparently commissioned by A.N.L. Munby (see below); contemporary ownership inscription (Samuel Parr, see below) to the title-page. £10,000

**First appearance of Spinoza's *Ethic*, his philosophical masterpiece, and first edition of the *Opera posthuma*, which 'have served, then and since, with the *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus*, to immortalize his name' (PMM 153).**

The collection was published by Jan Rieuwertsz, an Amsterdam bookseller and friend of Spinoza, and edited by him together with the merchant Jarig Jelles, who probably wrote the preface. It contains the first publication of the *Ethics*. The remainder comprises the *Tractatus Politicus* – his last, unfinished production, which develops a theory of law and government akin to that of Hobbes; the *Tractatus de Intellectus Emendatione*, also unfinished; a selection of letters – restricted, owing to the dangers of publishing correspondence on questions of politics and theology; and, after an index, a *Compendium Grammatices Linguae Hebraeae*, paginated separately. The *Opera Posthuma* do not amount to all the previously unpublished works of Spinoza: the *Treatise on the Rainbow* is missing – it was thought lost, and not published until 1687 – as is the early *Tractatus de Deo et Homine Eiusque Felicitate*, which prefigures the *Ethics*.

'The most conspicuous idea of Spinoza's philosophy is that there is only one substance, the infinite divine substance which is identified with Nature; *Deus sive Natura*, God or Nature. And a striking feature of this philosophy as it is presented in the *Ethics* is the geometrical form of its presentation. This work is divided into five parts in which the following subjects are treated in turn: God, the nature and origin of the mind, the origin and nature of the emotions, the power of the intellect or human freedom' (Copleston, *A History of Philosophy* IV, 206).

'While he was regarded by his earlier critics as an atheist and by the romantics as a pantheist, the tendency of a number of modern writers is to represent Spinoza as a speculative forerunner of a completely scientific view of the world. For he made a sustained attempt always to give a naturalistic explanation of events without having recourse to explanations in terms either of the supernatural and transcendent or of final causes' (*op. cit.*, pp. 261–2).

**Provenance:** This copy bears the ownership inscription of Samuel Parr, 'the Whig Johnson'. A successful schoolmaster and pamphleteer, 'he excelled in writing Latin epitaphs—notably the epitaph which he was asked to compose for Dr Johnson's monument in St Paul's Cathedral (ODNB).

A modern hand notes in the front pastedown: 'bound for me by A.N.L. Munby at Grey's Inn, 1970'. Alan Noel Latimer ('Tim') Munby (1913–1974), author of a volume of ghost stories, *The Alabaster Hand*, written mostly in a German prisoner-of-war camp, worked in the antiquarian book trade with Bernard Quaritch and Sotheby's. He obtained the post of Librarian at King's College, Cambridge in 1947; he was J.P.R. Lyell Reader in Bibliography, University of Oxford (1962–63) and Sanders Reader in Bibliography, University of Cambridge (1969–70). He was elected President of the Bibliographical Society in 1974 and died during his term of office.

*Baruch de Spinoza 1677–1977: his work and its reception* (1977 Wolffenbüttel exhibition) 25; Kingma & Offenbergh 24; **Van der Linde 22; Wolf Collection 378.**



## 'THE FIRST "MODERN" INTRODUCTION TO ECONOMICS'

**147. STACKELBERG, Heinrich, Freiherr von.** Grundzüge der theoretischen Volkswirtschaftslehre ... *Stuttgart and Berlin, W. Kohlhammer, 1943.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 220; with figures in the text; some light even toning due to paper stock, some light pencil underlining to two pages; a very good, crisp copy in the original printed wrappers, preserved in glassine. £950

**First edition, extremely rare following the destruction of the majority of copies during air bombing in the Second World War.** An influential contributor to game theory and oligopoly theory, von Stackelberg 'was the most gifted theoretical economist in Germany during his time. ... "Stackelberg asymmetric duopoly" is known all over the world. ... His textbook Grundzüge der theoretische Volkswirtschaftslehre (1943) was the first "modern" introduction to economics in the sense that it is based on a coherent theory of household and firm behaviour. His very original contributions to economic theory have had a lasting effect' (The New Palgrave). Stackelberg died at the early age of 41 in 1946. A posthumously-published edition of his textbook, with corrections and alterations, was published in 1948. The editor's foreword confirms that very few copies of the first edition were sold abroad, and adds that a Spanish edition, revised, had come out in 1946 as Principios de Teoria Economica. Stackelberg had held a professorship in Madrid since 1944.

OCLC locates 3 copies only: Göttingen, Berkeley, and the Library of Congress. See A. Heertje, On Stackelberg's oligopoly theory, *Journal of Economic Studies*, Vol. 23 Issues 5/6, 1996, pp.48 – 57.

**148. STEUART, Sir James Denham.** The works, political, metaphysical, and chronological... now first collected by General Sir James Steuart, Bart. his son, from his father's corrected copies. To which are subjoined anecdotes of the author. In six volumes. Vol. I [- VI.] *London, T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1805.*

Six volumes, 8vo., pp. xx, [4], 444, [4]; [iii]-xx, 441; [iii]-xx, 467, [1]; viii, 416; [iii]-vii, [1], 415, [1]; [iii]-viii, 391, [1] + a large folding table; occasional light spotting, more severe in places, generally a very good clean set, bound without four initial blanks or half-titles and a final advertisement leaf, in contemporary sprinkled calf and marbled boards, flat spines decorated and numbered gilt in compartments, joints cracked but firm, some wear to spine ends, and with the gilt lettering-pieces lacking; from the Stobhall library, with the armorial Strathallan bookplate in each volume. £4750

**First and only edition of Steuart's collected works**, volumes I to IV containing the *Inquiry into the principles of political Oeconomy*, volume V containing Steuart's various writings on money and coinage, volume VI his philosophical writings, together with anecdotes of his life.

Einaudi 1526; Goldsmiths' 19010; Kress B.4987; not in Mattioli.

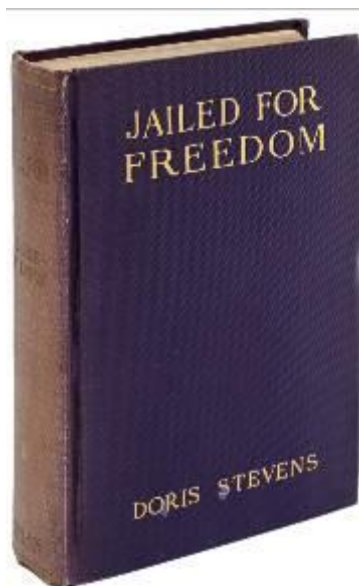
## AMERICAN SUFFRAGIST

**149. STEVENS, Doris.** Jailed for freedom. *New York, Boni and Liveright, 1920.*

8vo, pp. xii, 388; with 31 leaves of photographic plates portraying women involved in protests; some very mild, mostly marginal foxing, but a very good copy in the original publisher's cloth, upper side and spine direct-lettered in gilt; some discoloration to spine, spine ends a little rubbed, one or two small spots on the cover; **author's presentation inscription on the front free end-paper**, dated 1925. £500

**First edition, inscribed by the author for a friend.** This is American suffragist Doris Stevens' impassionate insider account of the National Woman's Party campaign to obtain the right to vote, fought between 1913 and 1920; the book represents the most significant first-hand account of the movement, which was the first instance in America of organized political militancy directed towards women's right to vote. Pickets at the White House, parades, arrests, hunger strikes and physical hardship would eventually lead to the passage by Congress of the federal suffrage amendment, in 1919.

Stevens, who served several terms in prison herself at several stages leading up to the amendment, provides details, both textual and graphic, of women involved in the protests, and adds to the narrative (articulated in such chapters as, for example 'Women invade the capitol', 'Picketing a president', 'Occoquan Workhouse', 'Alice Paul in prison', 'Administration terrorism', 'Burned in effigy', 'Boston militants welcome the president' and 'Passage of the Nineteenth Amendment') some appendices which include the text of the National Suffrage Amendment, a list of Countries in which women had the vote at the time of publication, a list of women who served prison sentences.



The book is scarce in good condition, and our copy has the additional distinction of being signed and dedicated by the author 'To Mathilde Calhoun – a faithful colleague. Doris Stevens – June 6, 1925'. From the initial victory of the movement and throughout the 1920s, Stevens became a member of the NWP executive committee, served as vice chairman of NWP's New York branch, and led the Women for Congress campaign in 1924.

**150. SÜSSMILCH, Johann Peter.** Die göttliche Ordnung in den Veränderungen des menschlichen Geschlechts, aus der Geburt, dem Tode und der Fortpflanzung desselben ... Erster Theil. *Berlin, Verlag des Buchladens der Realschule, 1761.*

8vo, pp. [8], xvi, 576, 114, [2, errata], engraved head- and tail-pieces and initial letters; some water staining to the top of the title-page, occasional very light foxing, otherwise a very clean and crisp copy in contemporary half sheep and sprinkled paper over boards, panelled spine with five raised bands and gilt-lettered yellow leather label, corners and edges rubbed, covers rubbed and creased; inscription 'Rantzau' on title-page. £950

**The first volume of the second, much enlarged edition of this pioneering work on statistics** by a German clergyman, which first appeared in a single volume in 1741. **The second volume appeared separately a year later, and the two are very seldom to be found together.** 'J. P. Süßmilch ... may be said to have put vital statistics definitely on its feet by developing and systematizing the work of his English predecessors' (Schumpeter, p. 212). 'Süßmilch collected material with great care wherever it was accessible ... and his work is a fairly complete compendium of all the statistical literature up to his time ... Having no mathematical training, he was naturally led to accept without much criticism the results which other authors, such as Deparcieux, had found. He is however, by no means lacking in critical judgement, and many of his remarks show a sound common sense' (Westergaard, *Contributions to the History of Statistics*, p. 71).

For Süßmilch the proportion of births and deaths and the balance of the sexes (leading naturally to monogamy) was regulated by the Divine Order. Among many interesting passages, the author maintains that life-expectancy is constant across time and estimates that a world population of 14,000 million might be possible. The second sequence of pagination within the volume comprises 36 tables of statistics, influenced by Wargentin, with accompanying notes. These record baptisms, marriages, deaths and burials in various German cities, counties and principalities across the 16th to 18th centuries, together with data for London, Paris, Vienna, and Dutch, Danish and Norwegian cities.

Higgs 2572; Kress S987; Menger I, c. 66; Humpert 12169; not in Einaudi. Copac records copies at the London School of Economics and in the Goldsmiths' Library.

## ‘A MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO ECONOMIC HISTORY’

**151. TUGAN-BARANOVSKII, Mikhail Ivanovich.** Russkaia fabrika v proshlom' i nastoiashchem' [The Russian factory in the past and present]. *St Petersburg, L. F. Pantelev, 1898.*

8vo, pp. xi, 496 + 5 folding plates, one printed in red and blue; a few small marks to title page, 1 table reinforced in centre of verso; a very good copy in original quarter calf with cloth corners over paper boards, gilt title to spine, spine chipped at head and foot, lower board scuffed, extremities worn; contemporary Cyrillic inscription to head of title, slightly trimmed. £1750

**First edition thus, originally issued as the author's doctoral dissertation in 1894,** a historic-economic analysis of Russian factories up to the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Beginning with a long introductory chapter on the 18<sup>th</sup> century, the work analyses factory development before and after the emancipation of the serfs in 1861. It looks at the changing interdependent relationship between the Russian factory in all its incarnations and the work force, considering the status and wages of the workers. Examining the competition between factory and cottage industry production, it discusses the phenomenon of factories serving as training grounds for craftsmen who then undermined the factories by taking their skills into cottage industries. Factory legislation, the rate of industrial growth, and the place of the state and public opinion in industrial growth are also mentioned. A landmark text in the Marxist-*narodnik* debates, this was one of the earliest texts to comment on the rapidity of industrial development after 1861 and the great potential therein for further growth nationwide.

Though labelled Volume One, this was in fact the only part ever issued.

A 'masterpiece, full of original research... a major contribution to economic history.' (Alec Nove in *The New Palgrave*).

## VICTORIAN POLITICS

### THREE POLITICAL PAMPHLETS: SABBATARIANISM, HOME RULE AND THE WEST LOTHIAN QUESTION, DEMOCRACY AND LIBERTY

**152. TYNDALL, John.** The Sabbath. Presidential Address to the Glasgow Sunday Society Delivered in St Andrew's Hall October 25, 1880. *London, Spottiswoode and Co. for Longman, Green, and Co., 1880.*

[bound with:]

**WALLACE, Robert.** Irish Usurpation in British Politics (Revised and Authorised Report.) Speech Delivered ... in Committee of the House of Commons, on July 12th and 13th, 1893. *London, Colston & Company for The Temple Company, [?1893].*

[and with:]

**LECKY, William Edward Hartpole.** Introduction to Democracy and Liberty ... Reprinted from the Cabinet Edition. *London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1899.*

8vo, pp. 48; 16; lv, [1 (blank)]; I: a few light spots; original printed upper and lower wrappers; wrappers a little spotted and marked; II: variable light spotting; original printed upper and lower wrappers; wrappers spotted; III: a few light spots; original printed upper and lower wrappers; wrappers a little spotted; very good copies bound together in early 20th-century English half polished calf gilt over cloth by Bickers & Son, London, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in three, patterned endpapers, top edges gilt, brown silk marker; extremities minimally rubbed, spine slightly faded, endpapers slightly spotted; provenance: Arthur E. Clementson, 19 April 1911 (pencilled inscription on front flyleaf, noting that the volume was bound by Bickers; The Sabbath with further inscription on upper wrapper dated 18 January 1881). £750

**First edition in book form; first edition; first separate edition.**

A Sammelband of three late-nineteenth-century British political works, bound up for the owner by Bickers. The first item, *The Sabbath*, is by the scientist John Tyndall (1820-1893), and was an address delivered to the Glasgow Sunday Society in his capacity as president. The Society was formed to obtain the opening of museums, art galleries, libraries and gardens on Sundays, to promote the delivery of Sunday lectures on literary, philosophical, and scientific subjects, and to provide concerts of high-class music on Sundays. Like his great friend T.H. Huxley, Tyndall was committed to progressive scientific ideals 'which challenged the hegemony of the traditional religious world view' (ODNB), and in this lecture he argues that Sabbatarians should make common cause with the reformers, exhorting them to, 'Back with your support the moderate and considerate demands of the Sunday Society, which scrupulously avoids interfering with the hours devoted by common consent to public worship. **Offer the museum, the picture gallery, and the public garden as competitors to the public-house. By so doing you will fall in with the spirit of your time, and row with, instead of against, the resistless current along which man is borne to his destiny**' (pp. 44-45). Perhaps unexpectedly, Tyndall makes his case from a conservative standpoint: 'Most of you here are Liberals; perhaps Radicals, perhaps even Republicans. In the proper sense of the term, I am a Conservative. Madness or folly can demolish: it requires wisdom to conserve [...] The first requisite of a true conservatism is foresight [...] We have here represented not a true, but a false and ignorant conservatism. The true conservative looks ahead and prepares for the inevitable. He forestalls revolution by securing, in due time, sufficient amplitude for the national vibrations' (p. 45). The address was first published in the November 1880 issue of *The Nineteenth Century* and then separately published with small additions in this form, before being collected in Tyndall's *New Fragments* (London, 1892).

Written by Robert Wallace (1831-1899), the theologian, sometime editor of *The Scotsman*, and radical Member of Parliament for Edinburgh East from 1886 to 1899, *Irish Usurpation in British Politics* is a closely-argued and witty attack on Gladstone's proposal to omit sub-sections 3 and 4 of clause 9 of the Home Rule Bill, 'the effect of which would be to leave Irish Members free to vote on all questions, British as well as Imperial, in Parliament' (p. [3]) – essentially a precursor of Tam Dalyell's 'West Lothian Question'. Wallace – who had 'with perfect heartiness defended this great principle of this Bill', which 'proposes to give [Home Rule] with a comparatively generous hand, although not with the fullness and absoluteness that I, for one, would have desired' (loc. cit.) – objected to the amendments because they would 'pervert the Bill, so that it shall be no longer simply a measure to give self-government to Ireland, but shall become at the same time a proposal to take away self-government from Great Britain' (p. 4). Wallace concludes by restating his opposition to the amendments and characterising it as that of a faithful friend: 'I have observed that Governments, like individuals, have two classes of friends, the candid and the sugar-candied [...] For myself, I am afraid there can be little doubt about the category to which I belong, for, unfortunately, Nature has not endowed me with any plethora of saccharine attributes [...] to begin with, and such as may have been bestowed, have, I apprehend, become almost atrophied by negligent culture' (p. 16). Gladstone's second Government of Ireland Bill passed the House of Commons on 1 September 1893 after eighty-two sittings and an extended session, and 'Gladstone personally took the bill through the committee stage in a remarkable feat of physical and mental endurance' (ODNB); as Roy Jenkins wrote, 'In different parts of the House, even among his bitterest opponents, there was a sense of witnessing a magnificent last performance by a unique creature, the like of whom would never be seen again' (Gladstone (London: 1995), p. 603). Nonetheless, the bill was defeated by Salisbury's Tory majority in the House of Lords, and the 'Grand Old Man' resigned office on 3 March 1894, to be replaced by Rosebery. **This pamphlet is very rare: we can trace only one copy in UK institutional collections (LSE), and WorldCat identifies one further copy, at Boston Public Library.**

Lecky's *Democracy and Liberty*, 'a long discursive treatise on contemporary politics' (ODNB), was first published in 1896, and considered the effect of democracy on social and individual freedom: it 'usefully explore[d] such issues as the tyranny of the majority and the possibility of the democratic despot, and it included interesting reflections on proportional representation and referendums as means by which to limit the dangers of democracy. It also encompassed an early acknowledgement of the potential incompatibility of democracy and capitalism' (loc. cit.). The 'Cabinet Edition' was published in two volumes in 1899, with a new and substantial introduction by Lecky, and, 'In consequence of very many requests from purchasers of the earlier editions of "Democracy and Liberty", I have determined to print separately, and uniformly with those editions, some copies of the Introduction to the revised Cabinet Edition' (p. [v]). The new introduction is particularly interesting, because the first edition was written in the immediate aftermath of the 1892-1895 Liberal administration of Gladstone and Rosebery, which was replaced by Salisbury's Conservatives, and Lecky compares the political history of the following years with his predictions in the first edition: 'Few persons who had watched English politics since Mr. Gladstone dislocated the Liberal party on the question of Home Rule doubted that the Election of 1895 would involve the Home Rule party in disaster, but very few persons accurately measured the extent and the duration of the disaster. It was not simply that a Unionist Government came into power with a larger majority than that of any other Government since 1832. The Opposition which confronted it was so divided, disintegrated and discredited that it was in reality far weaker than might appear from its nominal numerical strength. In the three sessions that have elapsed since the election, the dominant power has committed several mistakes and sometimes shown much weakness, but, in spite of many predictions, the unity of the party remains unbroken and unforced, while its opponents have hitherto totally failed to attain any real or even apparent consolidation. There has been, indeed, scarcely any organised opposition, and the whole working of party government has been enfeebled by the fact' (p. xi).

## 'SPECULATORS...PURSUE A SHADE'

### UNRECORDED

- 153. VAPID, Cornelius (pseud.).** Bankruptcy: or, a view of the times. *Bristol, printed for the author, 1793.*

4to, pp. 16; some soiling in the lower portion of the title-page, a couple of spots, the lower outer corner a little creased, but a very good copy, disbound, preserved in modern wrappers. £1950

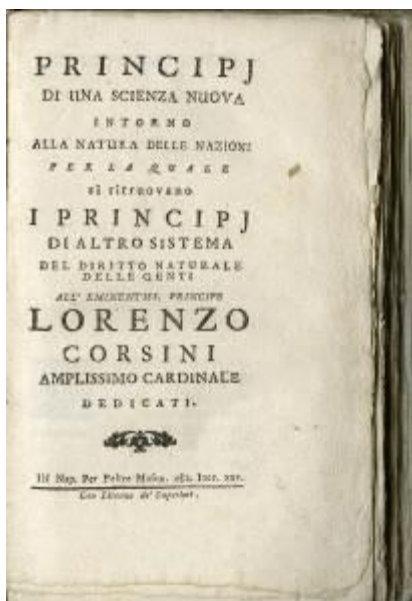
An apparently unrecorded piece of satire in verse decrying 'the frauds and subtleties of Man', in particular the 'frenzy' of the 'avaricious mind' neglecting useful endeavours for the quick (and quick to vanish) rewards of greed: specifically, the canal stock speculation scheme mounted in the early 1790s in Bristol. 'Mourn, Bristol, mourn', urges the anonymous author, whose only other recorded work is another piece of verse satire entitled *Canaling*, also aimed against the ruinous local financial scheme (and also very rare, located in one copy only at the University of Cincinnati). 'Thus Speculators, left their constant trade,/ forsook the Substance, to pursue a Shade [...] Do we perceive, whene'er a Bankrupt's made,/ his ALL resign'd, and profits cease from Trade?'

We have been unable to trace any copy of this work in COPAC or OCLC, in auction records and on the market.

### THE HISTORY OF CIVILIZATION

- 154. VICO, Giambattista.** *Principj di una Scienza Nuova intorno alla natura delle nazioni per la quale si ritrovano i principj di altro sistema del diritto naturale delle genti ...* *Naples, Felice Mosca, 1725.*

12mo, pp. 270, [12]; with woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces; lines 11-13 on the licence leaf (M8v) corrected with a pasted-over slip, scattered contemporary (authorial?) manuscript additions throughout, largely in the margins, the odd word underlined; a couple of small holes and a light marginal waterstain to the final leaf, which has been guarded, presumably when the book was rebound; an uncut copy, sympathetically washed and recased in old vellum. £60,000



Scarce first edition of Vico's *Principj di una Scienza Nuova*. 'The "Principles of a New Science regarding the Character of Nations" has justly been called "the vehicle by which the concept of historical development at last entered the thought of western Europe"' (PMM).

'Vico was of very humble parentage. He became a professor of rhetoric at Naples and Historiographer-Royal in 1735. **Working in virtual isolation he laid the foundations of our modern concept of sociology.** He boldly attacked the widely accepted theories of Descartes that mathematical proof was the one criterion of truth in every sphere of thought. Natural phenomena, he maintained, are the works of God; mathematics is an arbitrary human invention and there is no reason to suppose that God observes its principles.

Vico believed that a genuine if limited knowledge of the external world was possible to man and he did not despise the use of mathematical method; but the Cartesian idea that full and perfect knowledge of the universe awaited only the perfection of geometrical knowledge was quite unacceptable to him. Human knowledge of the universe could never be perfect, owing to the imperfection of our nature and our limited powers of observation. Only to God was perfect knowledge possible.

Again, in direct contrast to Descartes, Vico taught that our knowledge of history could approach much nearer to perfection than our knowledge of the phenomena treated by the natural philosophers. The past history of the human race, unlike the history of the physical universe, is due to the actions of creatures like ourselves. We can project our minds into theirs, and by patient record and interpretation we can reconstruct the series of cause and effect by which



modern societies developed. Historical study of what man has done is as much entitled to the status of a science as is natural science ...

Vico was the first to recognize the importance of language, myth and tradition as a source for understanding the primitive stages of man's history, before intellectual and historical consciousness developed. Poetry, for example, enshrines much early history, and historical facts can be deduced from philology.' (*ibid.*).

Vico's work had originally been conceived as a monumental 'two quarto volumes', to be printed in Florence at Cardinal Lorenzo Corsini's expense. When Vico's manuscript was presented to Corsini ready for publication, the prelate felt that he could not meet the printing expenses and declined his patronage. Vico, faced with the prospect of a self-financed publication (which may explain the poor quality paper) and forced to cut the *Scienza Nuova* down to a quarter of its original size, reorganised his material in a way that, in the end, seemed to him to be a demonstration more cogent than the initial version. One thousand copies were printed, plus twelve copies on fine paper, with large margins. Nicolini states that Vico signed, dedicated and annotated several copies before sending them off to friends and libraries. The extensiveness of the annotation varies from around two hundred (mostly typographical corrections) to just a few, recorded by Nicolini.

'The concept of a history of human ideas, the principles of a universal history and its philosophical criticism, a recognition of the importance of social classes, all begin with Vico. Many twentieth-century notions of anthropology, comparative law, literature, religion and linguistic philosophy can be found in the pages of this book' (PMM).

Croce I, p. 1; Nicolini, *Bibliografia Vichiana*, I, p. 377ff.; Nicolini, *Opere*, III, p. 335ff., PMM 184. ICCU lists 4 copies in Italian libraries, OCLC lists 4 copies: Harvard, Yale, University of Michigan, and Burndy Library.

## A THEORY OF DIFFERENTIAL RENT BASED ON DIMINISHING RETURNS WEST 'HAS NEVER RECEIVED HIS DUE' (SCHUMPETER)

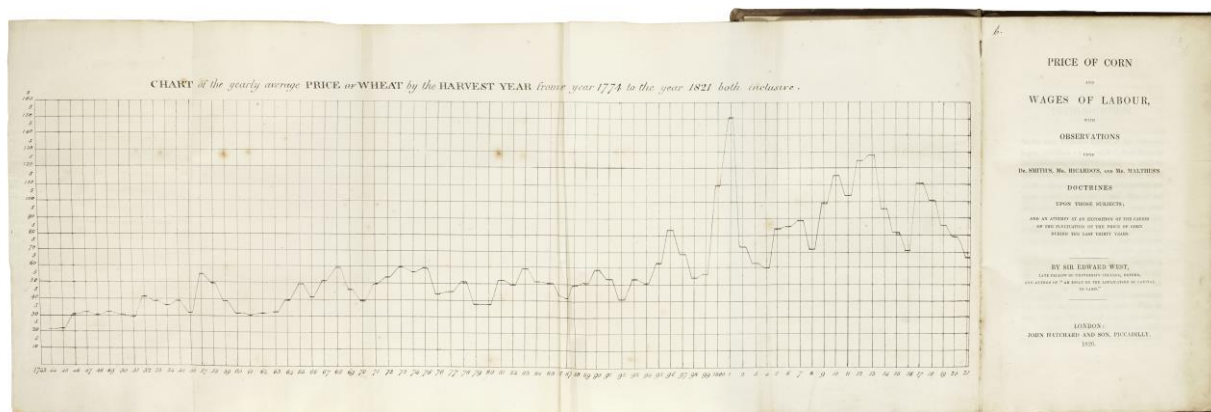
**155. WEST, Edward.** Price of corn and wages of labour with observations upon Dr. Smith's, Mr. Ricardo's, and Mr. Malthus's doctrines. *London, John Hatchard, 1826.*

8vo, pp. viii, 150, [2 (publisher's advertisements)]; with a folding lithographic chart; occasional light foxing, outer margin of the title-page lightly dust-soiled, but **a very good, crisp, clean copy, uncut in the original boards**; spine ends and corners with some surface wear; nineteenth-century inscription to the front free end-paper. £4750

**First edition, scarce.** 'Sir Edward West ...one of the foremost scientific economist of the age, has never received his due', Schumpeter observed (*History of economic analysis*, ed. 2006).

'Ricardo in his *Principles of political economy and taxation* (1817) attributed to both West and Malthus the 'true doctrine of rent'. West's pamphlet [Essay on the application of capital to land, 1815, published just before Ricardo's Essay of profits] was followed by a book in 1826, The price of corn and wages of labour ... West's contributions to political economy, though on a subject of enduring interest to him, were written in the interstices of a distinguished legal career, practised mainly in Bombay.

'West's contributions to political economy were particularly striking for insights which so closely anticipated Ricardo's analysis, and for the intellectual isolation in which he appears to have written them. He argued the case for the principle of diminishing returns in much the same way as Ricardo was to do independently, and developed a theory of the falling rate of profit which might only be postponed by the repeal of the corn laws. West inferred from his theory of diminishing returns that rents would fall, with the result of universal benefit from free trade. Ricardo's *Essay on profits* (1815), by contrast, argued that rents would fall, with the implication that landlords had a selfish interest in supporting the maintenance of the corn laws. West later changed his argument when he published *The Price of Corn* (1826). He did, however, take the debate on the corn laws to a new stage by arguing that there was no danger in free trade leading to extreme specialization between manufacturing and agricultural countries. Diminishing returns would apply as much to foreign food producers as it had to domestic, and so provide limits to international specialization.



West's *The Price of Corn and Wages of Labour* (1826), though written in India, was remarkably up to date in its deployment of recent accounts of distress in the British manufacturing districts. He used these to provide an alternative to Smithian, Malthusian, and Ricardian price and wage theory. **West's was a demand theory, based in turn on the consumption of the manufacturing classes.** Manufacturing, he argued, in becoming an increasingly dominant sector, was more subject to international price fluctuation. Those in the manufacturing districts were more subject to alternations of luxury and distress: 'at one time ... the wives and daughters of journeymen used the most expensive articles of dress, such as silk stockings, etc; at other times ... there were troops of the manufacturers wandering about the country for want of employment, ragged, apparently wasted from want of sufficient food' (*The Price of Corn and Wages of Labour*, 50). The division between luxuries and necessities also affected demand; the demand for necessities might be tied to the level of wages and incomes; that for luxuries was also dependent on the vagaries of taste. With the international division of labour the price uncertainties experienced in luxury markets now extended to all markets. Yet, just as he argued in *Essay on the Application of Capital to Land* (1815), the adverse impact of this international specialization would be checked, in this case by the proliferation of markets, and reduced dependence on any single market.

West drew on his experience in India. He argued that the low rates of wages in India might entail lower production costs and prices, but not necessarily so. The higher productivity, and especially intensity of labour in Britain yielded even lower production costs (*The Price of Corn and Wages of Labour*, 71). He also drew attention to the uncertainties of international markets from India to South America, predicting, however, greater stability with more international integration (*ibid.*, 141). Writing from the extremities of the empire, West developed a much more global perspective than many contemporary political economists on the determinants of prices and wages. He died at Poona on 18 August 1828, and was buried there. Hindus, Parsis, and Muslims combined to fund a scholarship in West's honour' (ODNB).

Goldsmiths' 24816; Kress C.1813; Schumpeter (ed. 2006) p. 476n.

**156. WHITEHEAD, Alfred North.** On mathematical concepts of the material world [in *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London, Series A, Vol. 205*,]. London, Dulau & Co, 1906.

4to, pp. 465-525, [1]; a fine copy, wholly unmarked, in the original printed wrappers, preserved in glassine. £1750

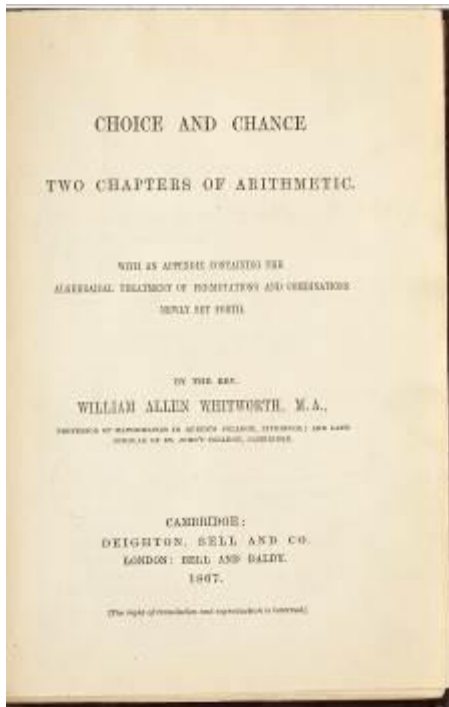
**First edition of one of the earliest of Whitehead's works, the first attempt to tackle the question of the nature of the material world through the symbolism of formal logic.**

'The importance of this paper is frequently overlooked or underestimated as an antecedent of Whitehead's later work. [...] In the paper Whitehead comes very close to enunciating a possible world view that bears a strong resemblance to the one that finally emerged in *Process and Reality* (1929). Whitehead wrote "On Mathematical Concepts" in 1905, at a time when he was two years into writing the *Principia* [...] Not surprisingly therefore much of the paper deals with logical formalisms' (R. A. Ariel).

In the same year, while working on the *Principia*, Russell also independently published a paper, *On denoting*. 'Both Whitehead and Russell, looking back later in life, regarded their respective essays as among the finest pieces of work they had produced (UW 466; LK 39). Both employed their common work in mathematical logic ... as a guide in the formulation of their respective papers. Yet because of the difference in outlook between the two men, one essay becomes a penetrating analysis of common language, while the other becomes a synthesis of possible world views and, indeed, a stepping stone to a cosmology' (Robert A. Ariel, *A Mathematical Root of Whitehead's Cosmological Thought*, 'Process Studies', vol. 4, no. 2, 1974, pp. 107-113).

**157. WHITWORTH, William Allen.** *Choice and chance.* Cambridge, Deighton, Bell and Co.; London, Bell and Daldy, 1867.

8vo, pp. viii, 160, 16 (adverts); a very good, crisp copy in the original publisher's purple embossed cloth, gilt-lettered spine; corners bumped, upper board lightly stained, hinges cracked but holding firmly, spine faded. £650



**First edition, scarce especially in good condition, of a key work in the history of probability and statistics.** Whitworth's best-known book, an accessible presentation of problems of probability and associated areas, was derived from a series of lectures delivered before the women of Queen's College, Liverpool, in 1866, the year of the first appearance of Todhunter's *History*.

'I will leave aside, for the moment, Whitworth's attitude to the possible definitions of probability. The book is essentially a work on combinatorial chance. It uses only elementary algebraical methods. The author's genius consists in the fact that, with an exposition which is always of extreme clarity, he uses these methods. (i) To discuss combinatorial analysis systematically in a remarkably extended field, to obtain results some of which are still considered recondite because later writers have used more sophisticated methods to obtain them; (ii) To obtain a number of important probability distributions which are of the utmost importance in statistical theory and practice today' (J. O. Irwin, p. 150).

See J. O. Irwin, *William Allen Whitworth and a hundred years of probability*, in 'Journal of the Royal Statistical Society' Series A (General), v. 130, no. 2 (1967), pp.147-176, inclusive of a bibliography of Whitworth's works. Rare: OCLC finds only 4 copies in North America (including Chicago) and 6 in the UK (BL, Cambridge, NLS, St Andrews, Leicester, Manchester).

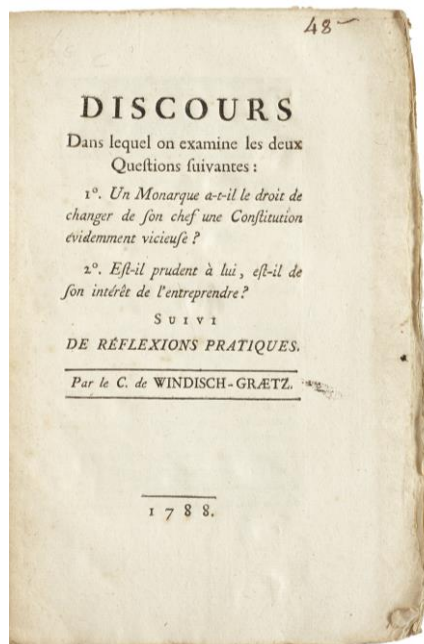
## OUTLINING A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY

**158. WINDISCH-GRAETZ, Josef Nikolaus, Count.** *Discours dans lequel on examine les deux questions suivantes: 1. Un monarque a-t-il le droit de changer de son chef une constitution évidemment vicieuse? 2. Est-il prudent à lui, est-il de son intérêt de l'entreprendre?; suivi de réflexions pratiques.* [N. p., n. pp.,] 1788.

8vo, pp. 151, [1, blank]; engraved head-piece; a little marginal dusting on the title-page, the odd light spot, but a crisp, clean, large copy, uncut in the original marbled wrappers, paper label to spine; spine worn and partly perished but holding well, lower wrapper creased. £750

**First edition, an attractively unsophisticated copy, of an important and rare Enlightenment work on constitutional monarchy,** which elicited Kant's 'singular enthusiasm' (S. M. Shell, *Kant and the limits of autonomy*, Harvard, 2009, p. 164).

Kant was introduced to Windisch-Graetz' writings by Jacobi, who, in a missive of November 1789, praised this particular work among others, promised to send Kant copies, and conveyed Windisch-Graetz' admiration for the German philosopher.



In the *Discours*, Windisch Graetz reveals himself as a 'forceful advocate of constitutional monarchy with strong parliamentary limits on the executive at a time when such an outcome in France still seemed possible' (*ibid.*, p. 167). He affirms the revocability of the social contract which underlies the power of monarchs, and urges monarchs to accept that, in view of the need for a legal underpinning of their power, a constitution should be promulgated, to protect the sovereign people from the abuse of the supreme power as well as from the licence of what he terms the 'intermediate' authorities. He shows the constitution to be the 'fundamental law' which cannot be arbitrarily changed by a monarch without grave damage to the nation and to the King's own interest. He warns that despotism is not an exclusive trait of monarchies, and that republics have just the same need for a constitution as kingdoms.

Windisch-Graetz's interests spanned from political philosophy to metaphysics, to mathematics and its applications (most notably, a refutation of some errors in d'Alembert's probability theories, and an attempt to solve the 'Petersbourg problem'). While living in Paris in the position of special servant to Marie Antoinette he met Condorcet, who proved a strong influence. The drive towards identifying a 'fundamental law' regulating political life expressed in the *Discours* is also reflected in works in other areas, for example an essay on the 'possibility of a general

method for the discovery of truth in all sciences'.

Windisch-Graetz's questions about the foundations of legality remained as a reference point in Kant's 1790s work. He 'never found a way to formulate "universal law" as called for by "the wise and astute" Count Windisch-Graetz's, a law, in other words, that would hold not merely "generally" but "universally". Without such a formula, which would make exceptions to the law inconceivable in principle, "the so-called *ius certum* will always remain", as Kant admitted in a rueful note, merely a "pious wish" (*ibid.*, p. 341).

Quéraud, *France litt.*, X, p. 523; not in Martin & Walter. Warda (X, 123) cites a later work by Windisch-Graetz in Kanth's library. There is another issue, also very rare, of 114 pages, without place or date of publication. OCLC finds 6 copies in the US (Buffalo, California LA, Iowa, Newberry, Stanford, Yale), while Cornell and Brigham Young have the other issue. In the UK, only the BL has a copy.

**159. WITTELSHÖFER, Otto. Untersuchungen über das Kapital seine Natur und Funktion. Ein Beitrag zur Analyse und Kritik der Volkswirtschaft. Tübingen, H. Laupp, 1890.**

8vo, pp. x, 262; some light staining, cockling and foxing to upper margins, occasional foxing in other margins, some foxing within the text pp. 258-9, some light creasing to corners; else a good clean copy in original printed blue paper boards with title to front cover and advertisements to back, with cloth spine and corners, marbled edges, spine slightly faded and chipped at ends, corners rubbed, boards and board edges rubbed and lightly soiled; with a **presentation inscription from the author** and another by Friedrich von Kleinwächter on upper cover, a small circular sticker to upper cover bearing the number 302. £300

**First edition of this work on the nature and function of capital by the Austrian economist Wittelshöfer**, Vice-Director of the Niederösterreichische Escompte-Gesellschaft in Vienna, and one of a group of reformers who sought to revitalise Viennese liberalism at the turn of the century. The *Untersuchungen* takes the reader through the elements of economy, the accumulation of capital, the economy as a whole and individual economy, ownership of property, valuation and its definition, subjective capital and its forms, capital gains and its definition, and economic disturbances. As Böhm-Bawerk acknowledged (*Recent literature on interest* p. 131) this work is significant as **an early 'attempt to bring the exploitation theory into connection with a value theory differing from the socialistic one'**.

One of the stated aims of the work is to clarify 'subjective' as distinct from 'objective capital'. While 'fore-products', such as machines and buildings, are objective in themselves, they become subjective when considered as constituent parts of someone's property. For Wittelshöfer, modern industry involves the exploitation of the labourer by the capitalist entrepreneur, who buys fore-products and labour and sells products for gain, seeking to give the labourer a small sum and compel consumers to pay a larger one, thereby creating a mercantile margin of gain. The strategic bargaining position held by the entrepreneur over workmen is, for the author, the chief evil of the system. Wittelshöfer further argues that each industrial class is interested more in dividing the income of society on terms favourable to itself than in

making that income as large as possible; indeed good terms can often be had by reducing production and the general income of society.

The *Untersuchungen* was reviewed by the American economist John Bates Clark (1847-1938) in *Political Science Quarterly* in March 1891, with the reviewer concluding: 'The work abounds in acute analysis and states truths that need to receive attention. Its fundamental weakness lies in the assumption that natural or competitive distribution is distinct from production, and that the making of unnatural bargains is a part of it. The work attributes too easily to the capitalist-entrepreneur his power of extortion.'

**Provenance:** this copy bears the inscription 'hochachtungsvoll vom Verfasser' on the front cover together with 'F. Kleinwächter Czernowitz, den 15 März 1890', showing this to be a presentation copy from the author to the Austrian economist Friedrich von Kleinwächter (1838-1927).

An uncommon work in the UK; Copac records only 3 copies.

## WITH RUSH RHEES' ANNOTATIONS

### **160. WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig.** Preliminary studies for the "Philosophical investigations" generally known as The blue and brown books. *Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1958.*

8vo, pp. xiv, [2], 185, with half-title; some staining to pp. 60-61 otherwise a good clean copy in its original blue cloth binding with gilt lettering to the spine, spine slightly faded, corners and spine extremities rubbed; annotated throughout by Rush Rhees. £1250

First edition of Wittgenstein's blue and brown books which he dictated to a small group of his pupils between 1933 and 1935, and which derive their names from the wrappers in which the typed copies were bound. Taking language games as their subject, they contain many of the ideas which Wittgenstein would later explore in his *Philosophical Investigations*.

This copy belonged to Rush Rhees (1905-1989), Wittgenstein's student, friend and literary executor who edited a number of his mentor's writings. His underlining and marginal annotations in pen and pencil run throughout the volume, extending onto the back endpapers. The annotations comprise quotations in English and German, cross references, notes where the text differs from other versions, and remarks such as 'The big break, or the big transition in the discussion, at this point' (p. 44). Two pages of pen notes by Rhees, on ruled paper and dated 21 February 1968, are enclosed in the volume.

### **161. WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig.** A lecture on ethics. [In:] *The Philosophical Review Vol. LXXIV, No. 1, January 1965, pp. 3-12.*

8vo, pp. 131, [13, advertisements]; slight creasing to the bottom corner of the text block throughout, otherwise a clean copy in its original light blue paper wrappers printed in red on the front cover and spine, slightly faded, corners rubbed and slightly creased, spine creased and partly detached at the bottom. £200

First edition. This complete copy of *The Philosophical Review* for January 1965 begins with the text of a previously unpublished lecture on ethics 'prepared by Wittgenstein for delivery in Cambridge sometime between September 1929 and December 1930' and 'probably read to the society known as "The Heretics," to which Wittgenstein gave an address at that time'. To the editors' knowledge 'this was the only popular lecture ever composed or delivered by Wittgenstein'.

Wittgenstein begins by trying to define Ethics for his audience and concludes as follows: 'Ethics so far as it springs from the desire to say something about the ultimate meaning of life, the absolute good, the absolute valuable, can be no science. What it says does not add to our knowledge in any sense. But it is a document of a tendency in the human mind which I personally cannot help respecting deeply and I would not for my life ridicule it.'

The text of the lecture is followed by a transcript of notes made by Friedrich Waismann from conversations with Wittgenstein and Moritz Schlick in 1929 and 1930, and by an article 'Some developments in Wittgenstein's view of ethics' by Rush Rhees.



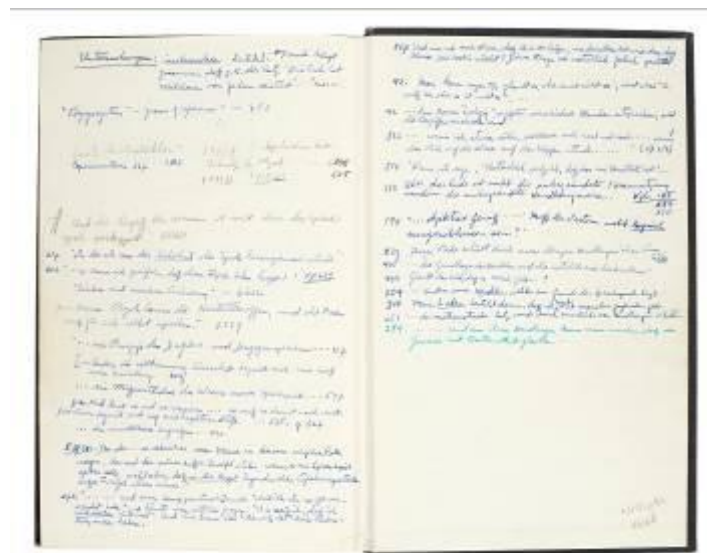
## WITH RUSH RHEES' ANNOTATIONS

**162. WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig.** *Über Gewissheit, On certainty*, edited by G.E.M. Anscombe and G.H. von Wright, translated by Denis Paul and G.E.M. Anscombe. *Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1969.*

8vo, pp. vii, 90, 90e, with half-title; slight foxing to some leaves, otherwise a good clean copy in its original blue cloth binding with gilt lettering to spine, some rubbing to corners and spine extremities; annotations in pen and pencil by Rush Rhees. £1250

**First edition**, with parallel German and English text, each paged separately. *On certainty* was written during the last eighteen months of Wittgenstein's life. Inspired by his interest in G.E. Moore's article 'Defence of common sense', it collects his reflections on knowledge and certainty, on what it is to know a proposition for sure.

**This copy contains underlining and annotations in the hand of Rush Rhees** (1905-1989), Wittgenstein's student, friend and literary executor. The annotations mostly comprise cross references between the numbered paragraphs but also consist of a few corrections and other short notes, such as on Wittgenstein's use of the word Sicherheit (p. 82e). Quotations copied out from the German text extend onto the back endpapers.



## 1741 PENNSYLVANIA

**163. ZINZENDORF, Nicolaus Ludwig Graf von.** [Pennsylvanische nachrichten von dem reiche Christi: anno 1742.] *B. Ludewigs wahrer bericht, de dato Germantovvn, den 20. febr. 1741/2. An seine liebe Teutsche...* [Büdingen, Johann Christoph Stöhr, 1742].

8vo, pp. 191, [1, blank]; pagination including half-title; woodcut head- and tail-pieces; a very good copy in its interim stiff wrappers. £1000

**First edition of Count Zinzendorf's 'Pennsylvanian News'**, written in Germantown, in the county of Philadelphia.

Count Zinzendorf inspired the migration of Moravian pietists to Pennsylvania. Having founded the missionary community of Bethlehem in 1741, he made several journeys among the Native American tribes of the region, setting up communities and offering a uniting focus to German-speaking Christian settlers. Among the Germans who followed Zinzendorf to Pennsylvania was the printer Henry Miller (as he became known in the New World), who also joined the missionary in his campaigns among the Native tribes, and later worked in Benjamin Franklin's printing shop.

One the notable news in this remarkable 'catechism' in the form of a community's diary is Zinzendorf's eye-witness account of a Quaker woman preaching to an interdenominational congregation. Hymns, sketches of gatherings, sermons offer the picture of an ecumenical community. Intended as a guide for 'brothers' on the Continent, Zinzendorf's account is articulated in questions and answers, it has been noted, as if it were a short catechism of ecumenism. Zinzendorf returned to Germany in 1744, but continued to co-ordinate and inspire his American

communities, striving towards a unification of German churches across the Atlantic, and contributing much to the strength of German culture and influence in eighteenth-century America.

Meyer, *Bibliographische Handbuch zur Zinzendorf-Forschung*, A159; Washburn, *The peoples of Pennsylvania: an annotated bibliography*, Moravians, p. 125; Sabin 106359; Alden/Landis 742.221.

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## APPENDIX

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### 164. OLYMPE DE GOUGES

#### Playwright, political activist, feminist and abolitionist in the French Revolution

#### A COLLECTION OF RARE BOOKS – INCLUDING ONE OF ONLY TWO KNOWN COPIES OF A POSTER APPEALING TO CIVIC UNITY

Olympe de Gouges (née Marie Gouze, married name Marie Aubry, 1748-1793), 'was a French social reformer and writer who challenged conventional views on a number of matters, especially the role of women as citizens.

'That Marie was the natural daughter of Jean-Jacques Lefranc (or Le Franc), marquis de Pompidon, was public knowledge. Her mother, however, would not be parted from her, so the girl remained with her. Marie was married at age 16 and the mother of a son, but the marriage was short-lived. When her husband died, Marie changed her name to Olympe de Gouges, moved to Paris, and vowed never to marry again.

'She became active in political causes and took up social issues that ranged from better roads to divorce, maternity hospitals, and the rights of orphaned children and of unmarried mothers, and she wrote prolifically in defense of her ideas. Among her plays was *L'Esclavage des noirs* ("Slavery of Blacks"), which was staged at the Théâtre-Français. In 1791, as the French Revolution continued, she published the pamphlet *Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne* as a reply to the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the [Male] Citizen* (*Déclaration des Droits de l'Homme et du Citoyen*), which had been adopted two years earlier by the National Assembly. In her pamphlet she asserted not only that women have the same rights as men but also that children born outside of marriage should be treated as fairly as "legitimate" children in matters of inheritance.

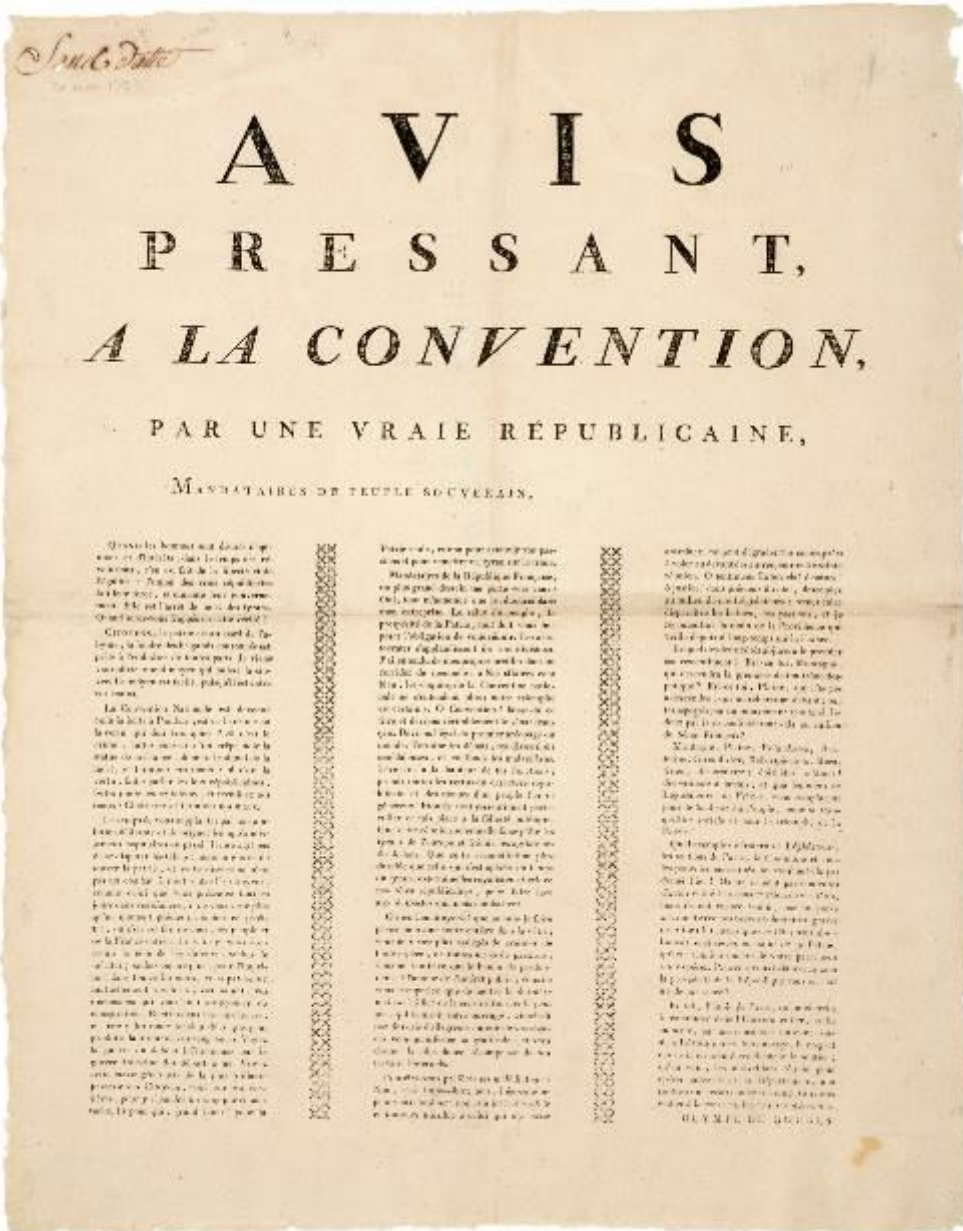
'De Gouges sided with the moderate Girondins against the Montagnards, defended Louis XVI, and called for a plebiscite to allow citizens to choose their form of government. After the fall of the Girondins in the summer of 1793, she was arrested, subjected to a mock trial, and on November 4 sent to the guillotine' (*Encyclopedia Britannica*).

While De Gouges' *Déclaration des droits de la femme* has been the subject of much attention, it is remarkable that her most challenging and socially revolutionary ideas should have effectively reached the public through the medium which she, a playwright, found most congenial. Her theatrical productions, together with the literature and pamphleteering which she published to support her plays and to expose arbitrary gender discrimination in the arts, offer a panoramic, nuanced and deep insight into her then subversive ideas and ambitions. The comedy plots, the characters and their speeches, form a most eloquent complement to the more overtly political pamphlets. Women's right to divulge the identity of their children's father (then denied), for example, gives awkward but essential substance to the abstract right to free speech advocated in the Declaration; the full –including financial – equality between the rights of children born out of wedlock and those born in a legitimate marriage specifically challenged the assumption that reproduction was a solely womanly affair and no responsibility should be connected with men's free satisfaction of sexual appetites. The dramatized questioning of the standard perception of men as the rational agents and women as the non-rational, humoral counterpart actively supported the notion that women and men alike should be rightful members of the body politic.

The social boundaries which de Gouges audaciously violated in her writings were such as not even Revolutionary France was yet prepared to demolish, while her rejection of divisive, extreme and violent politics in favour of more moderate models of shared citizenship led to her death.

The collection we offer gathers editions of considerable rarity, salient items notable for their associations, works which generated debate, ephemeral or semi-ephemeral publications the survival of which allows for a complex and mature understanding of the work of one of the most active female protagonists of the French Revolution, whose heritage has recently earned her a candidacy for the honours of the Pantheon.

Together £45,000



ONE OF TWO SURVIVING COPIES

A POSTER FOR CIVIC UNITY

**164 A ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** Avis pressant à la Convention, par une vraie Républicaine. [N. p., n. p., before 20 March 1793].

Poster, folio, [1]; 530 x 415 mm; caption title; printed on white paper in two columns on one side of the sheet; light horizontal crease where once folded, but a wide-margined, unblemished copy in very good condition, mounted and framed; contemporary inscription 'sans date [sic]' in brown ink in the top left margin. [Illustrated above]

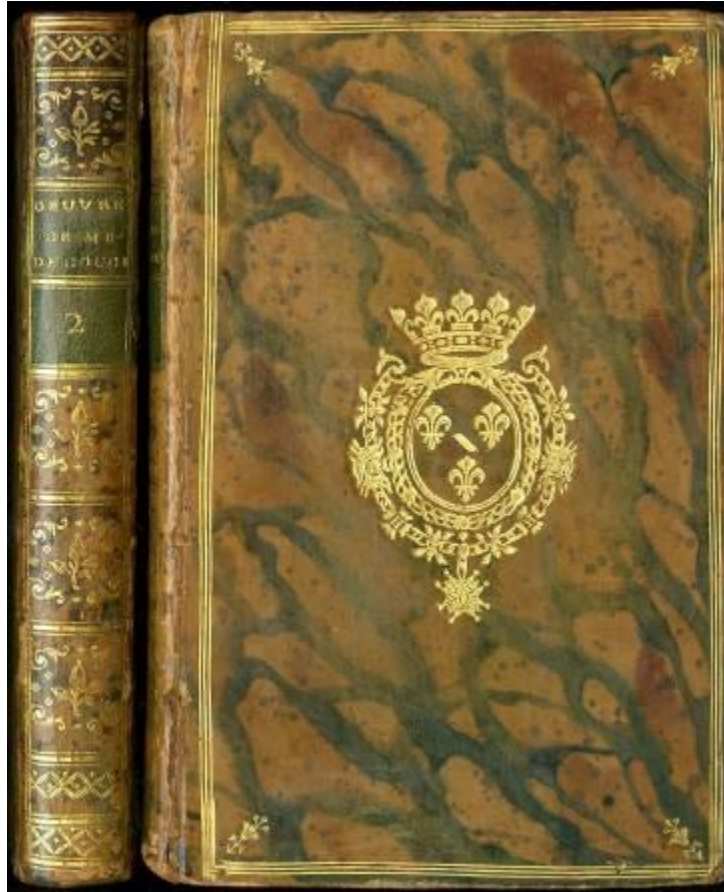
One of the very few surviving original posters by Olympe de Gouges, and very likely to be the only one still in private hands. The British library holds the only de Gouges poster located in the UK (Les trois urnes, ou Le salut de la Patrie, [1793]), while no example is held in American institutions.

Following the King's death sentence, France's declaration of war on England and Spain, the insurrection in the Vendée and an increasingly material threat of civil war, Olympe de Gouges writes this Avis, published in poster and in pamphlet form. Here she sides with the 'true Republicans', those for whom the frenzied killings, and particularly the execution of the death sentence against the King, would be barbaric acts, a prelude to more indiscriminate bloodshed, and the ultimate betrayal of the principles which inspired the Revolution: unity of intent, civic virtue over crime, the respect of the law over vengeance. Constitutional monarchy, Gouges would later point out, seemed to a 'true Republican' the only

viable means to save the Country from the degenerations of extremism. On March 20th Gouges was attacked in the street, but evaded her assassins, presumed to be associates of Laclos.

Blanc 84. We were able to trace one other copy only of this poster: at the library of the National Assembly (fond Portiez de l'Oise).

## BOOKS



### ‘L’EXEMPLAIRE MAGNIFIQUEMENT RELIÉ AUX ARMES DU PRINCE DE CONDÉ’

**164 B ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** *Oeuvres de Madame de Gouges, dédiées à Monseigneur le duc d'Orléans. Paris, chez l'auteur, Cailleau, 1788.*

Two vols, 8vo; both volumes comprising several works each with individual pagination, two with separate title-page; a very good, clean, crisp copy finely bound in contemporary mottled calf, sides gilt with the arms of Louis-Joseph de Bourbon-Condé (1736–1818; one of the fourteen variants of the prince's coat of arms) within a triple fillet border and small floral corner-pieces, flat spines finely gilt with acorns and small tools, green morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces; hinges cracked but holding firmly, some light rubbing at extremities, foot of spine and one corner a little worn, skilful minute restoration to the head of spine in vol. II.

Very rare first collected edition, dedicated to the duc d'Orléans. This copy bound aux armes of Louis-Joseph de Bourbon, prince de Condé. A third volume which included more of de Gouges' works appeared only a few months later, this time with a dedication to the prince de Condé: our copy is therefore all the more remarkable in associating with the prince, through its binding, the two parts which did not contain a dedication to him.

This edition gathers under collective title-pages copies of works which had previously appeared separately and which retain separate pagination, in some cases the original title-pages or the half-title. The first volume includes the three-act comedy *Le mariage de Chérubin*, with its own title-page, the five-act comedy *Le Philosophe corrigé, ou le cocu suppose*, with its half-title, and the ten-page *Réminiscence*. The second volume includes the drama *L'homme généreux*, with its title-page (chez l'auteur, Knapen et fils, 1786), the *Préface pour les Dames, ou le portrait des femmes*, followed by the epistolary novel *Mémoire de Madame de Valmont*, the *Dialogue entre mon esprit, le bon sens et la raison, ou critique de mes œuvres*, and a conclusive *Post-Face*.



Blanc, p. 238, edition A. Of this edition Blanc records one copy only in the UK (British Library) and two in the US (Columbia and Newberry). He makes mention of our copy: 'l'exemplaire magnifiquement relié aux armes du prince de Condé est apparu ces dernières années sur le marché parisien' (ibid.)

**164 C ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** *Molière chez Ninon, ou le siècle des grands hommes, pièce épisodique en prose et en cinq actes. Paris, Cailleau, 1788.*

8vo, pp. 192; a very clean, crisp copy, uncut in later marbled boards, red morocco spine, gilt green lettering-piece.

First edition, published in time to be included in the third volume of the first collected edition, which appeared a few months after the first two volumes. The play was never staged in any public theatre. The plot ostensibly revolves around rather piquant episodes of the life of Ninon de Lenclos, with Saint-Evremond, Scarron and Molière participating in dramatic parts.

Parallels have been found between this play and Diderot's *Est-il bon*, published the year before: 'the writers abandon some of the traits of bourgeois drama. ..Unity of action is abandoned in both, and plots multiply... Writers replace fathers, and their despotism is benevolent ... the very idea of family undergoes expansion. The bonds of friendship take a central place, and its loyalties motivate the players' actions. Schemes for empowering the disadvantaged come and go on stage and in discourse. For some, a society's ability to protect its weakest members is the measure of its worth... [De Gouges and Diderot] depict conversion of the powerful to understanding of others and to giving up tyrannical impulses (Fowler, *New essays on Diderot*, Cambridge, 2011, pp. 180ff.)

Blanc 60; Brenner 7043.

**164 D ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** *Séance royale... ou Les Songes patriotiques. [N. p., n. p.], 1789.*

8vo, pp. 32; marginal paper flaw in B3 (far from text), some very light foxing; a very good copy bound in a miscellany with other texts (see below) in contemporary speckled calf, flat spine gilt in compartments with small tools and a neoclassical urn motif, title and 'B Lartiga' direct-lettered in gilt; hinges cracked but holding firm, extremities rubbed with cover a bit worn along the top edge of the upper side, one or two surface scratches.

First edition of this pamphlet dedicated to the duc d'Orléans, distributed on July 11th, on the day of Necker's dismissal and three days before the storming of the Bastille. 'For de Gouges imagination offered a good way of escaping the restrictive boundaries of gender and demonstrating new and contrary kinds of relevance for it. In *Séance royale ...* de Gouges envisioned a royal session in which first the Duke and then the King spoke, reasserting the need for the royal veto (which the Assembly wanted to abolish). De Gouges spoke in several voices to make her point. First, in her own, she ... reminded [the Duke] of the need for recognition for women authors as well of his promise to help secure a commission for her son. She linked her particular situation to the needs of her sex: "it is dreadful that women don't have the same advantages as men for the advancement of their children". Then she spoke as the Duke, proposing her plan to the King: "Well, Sir, a woman, an ignorant being, a visionary spirit ... has the courage to alert the King to the sole means that can save France". Then ... Orléans spoke again, proposing as articles for the constitution, along with the veto, divorce and the right of illegitimate children to equal standing in society. ... The pamphlet is an example of the political potential for dreamwork; dreaming (which was synonymous with imagining) permitted an extraordinary mobility both for de Gouges ... and for the characters she invented. The Duc d'Orléans became an ardent supporter of feminist claims as he defended monarchical power; a dream perhaps, but its appearance in print might influence the real Duke's thinking, de Gouges suggested coyly, and so "will perhaps come close to reality" (J. Wallach Scott, *Only paradoxes to offer: French feminists and the rights of man*, Harvard University Press, 2009, pp. 39-40).

Blanc 139.

*[Bound with the following pamphlets pertaining to the early period of the Assembly, and to questions of vote, rights, participation and veto:]*

**BRISOT DE WARVILLE, J-P.** *Rapport dans l'affaire de MM. Dhosier et Petit-Jean. Paris, [n. p.], 1790. 8vo, pp. [iv], 47, [1 blank]; very light uniform foxing.* First edition of this governmental counter-revolutionary publication, one of two issues. The other (differing only in the title-page) has as a title 'Projet de contre-révolution par les somnambulist'. 'Two men had attempted to communicate a reactionary program to the king by means of mesmeric fluid, [Brisot] reported. They had received the message from Madame Thomassin a somnambulist with aristocratic connections ... and they had attempted to "imprint" it mesmerically on the king's mind ... In another séance, Mme Thomassin had dictated a memoir on a counterrevolutionary plot involving the navies of England and Spain [which] would inaugurate the apocalypse, since "the political revolution of France is purely the initiation of a religious, moral and political revolution universal throughout the earth". Brisot found these "dangerous ideas, which tend towards a counterrevolution serious



enough to warrant attack' (R. Darnton, *Mesmerism and the end of the Enlightenment in France*, Harvard University Press, 2009, pp. 130-131).

**FAUCHET, C. and David LE ROY.** Éloge civique de Benjamin Franklin prononcé, le 21 juillet 1790, dans la rotonde, au nom de la Commune de Paris, par M. Pabbé Fauchet, en présence de MM. les députés de l'Assemblée nationale ... de MM. les représentans de la Commune ... Paris, J.R. Lottin etc, 1790. 8vo, pp. [ii], 50; title and last leaf foxed, else clean and crisp. First edition of this publication approved by the Commune and sent both to the Assembly and to the American Congress (see verso of title). Includes a Note de M. Le Roi sur Franklin (pp. 38-50).

**LAMETH Alexandre de.** Examen d'un écrit intitulé discours & réplique du comte de Mirabeau à l'Assemblée nationale... sur cette question: A qui la nation doit-elle déléguer le droit de la paix & de la guerre? avec une lettre d'envoi. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1790. 8vo, pp. [ii], 85, [1 blank]; occasional light foxing. First edition.

**MIACZYNSKI, Joseph, comte de.** Mémoire à Nosseigneurs de l'Assemblée nationale. [N. p., n. p., n. d. but 1790]. 8vo, pp. [ii], 26; some uniform light foxing. First edition.

[ANON.]. Lettre à chacun de MM. les députés composant les états généraux par un des députés du bailliage. [N. p., n. p., n. d.]. 8vo, pp. 26; occasional light foxing. First edition.

[CHEVALIER, Étienne]. Voeux d'un patriote, et réflexions soumises à MM. les députés des trois ordres composant les états généraux du royaume, tenant à Versailles en 1789 par M\*\*\*. [N. p., n. p., n. d.]. 8vo, pp. 23, [1]; some light foxing. First edition.

[ANON.]. Réflexions sur quelques adresses lues à l'Assemblée nationale et imprimées par son ordre. [N. p., n. p., n. d.]. 8vo, pp. 15, [1]; some light foxing. First edition.

[HAUTERIVE, Chevalier de]. Haro sur la f... des b... [feuille des bénéfices], par Thomas-Guillaume B. E. R. [Bérenger], secrétaire de feu Mons. de Jar... Grenoble, [n. p.], 1789. 8vo, pp. [ii], 50; a couple of quires lightly browned. First edition of this pamphlet in favour of reforming the clergy and ecclesiastical property.

[SAUTERAU, F.]. Le secret dévoilé dialogue entre l'Évêque Y et l'Abbé Z. [N. p., n. p., 1789]. 8vo, pp. 24 (mispaginated as 53); occasional light foxing. First edition inclusive of 5 pages of notes (not in all copies) of this pamphlet on the veto, and on the manner of voting of the three orders of the States General.

[ANON.]. Lettre à M. l'abbé de M\*\*\*[Montesquiou], par des curés députés aux états généraux. [N. p., n. p., n. d.]. 8vo, pp. [ii], 9, [1]; some light foxing; a contemporary manuscript correction. First edition. In answer to a letter attributed to the Abbé de Montesquiou on the clergy of France.

[ANON.]. Dialogue en vers libres, entre Henri IV et Sully qu'on suppose se rencontrer près du Louvre, au moment où les États-généraux vont être assemblés. [N. p., n. p., 1789 or 1790]. 8vo, pp. [ii], 8; some light foxing. First edition, rare.

[ANON.]. Maladie de Mme la duchesse de P..... [Polignac] qui a infecté la Cour, Versailles et Paris... [en] juillet 1789. [N. p., n. p.], 1789. 8vo, pp. [ii], 19, [1]; the last two leaves browned, but a very good copy. First edition, rare outside France, of this satire.

**ARBLAY, Alexandre d'.** Récit exact du combat de M. de Bazencourt, major de la 6e division. [Paris, L. Potier de Lille, 1790]. 8vo, pp. 8; some light foxing. First edition, rare.

**ORLÉANS, Louis Philippe de.** Exposé de la conduite de m. le duc d'Orléans, dans la revolution de France. [N. p., veuve d'Houry & Debure, ca.1790]. 8vo, pp. [ii], 28; some light foxing. First edition.

**164 E ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** Lettre aux littérateurs François. [N. p., n. p., n. d., but February 1790].

[bound with:]

--- Lettre de Madame de Gouge, auteur de l'Esclavage des negres, au public. [N. p., n. p., n. d., but December 1789].

8vo, pp. 7, [1, blank]; 4; faded four-line contemporary inscription at the end of the second printed text; very good copies, sewn together in near-contemporary marbled wrappers, printed paper label on the upper wrapper.

First editions. The Lettre aux littérateurs François is a first formulation of de Gouges' grievances following mistreatment on the part of the Comédie Française, a detailed account which was to be followed by several other publications along the same lines; the second text carries de Gouges' appeal to men of letters published after the fiasco-suppression of her play *L'Esclavage des noirs*.

Blanc 11 and 10.

**164 F ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** *L'Esclavage des noirs représenté à la Comédie Française en 1789. Paris, March 1792.*

[bound with:]

--- Le Philosophe corrigé, ou le Cocu supposé. [N. p.] : [n. p.], [1787 or 1788].

8vo, pp. [iv], 90, [2]; 179, [1, blank]; half-title to the first work browned, some light foxing throughout, but very good copies in contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, panelled spine lettered and decorated in gilt in compartments; spine extremities rubbed, lower corners a little worn.

1. First edition to be published under this title, rare. Written in 1784 with the title *Zamore et Mirze*, this drama subverted the tradition by looking at slavery from the slaves' perspective. It was read and accepted at the Comédie Française in 1785, but not played. Only on 28th December 1789 did the theatre produce a performance, under the title *L'Esclavage des Nègres, ou l'Heureux naufrage*; the play elicited immediate and fierce opposition from slave traders, who brought it down on January after only three performances. Olympe de Gouge replied on January 18th with her *Réponse au champion Américain ou Colon très aisé à connaître*.

2. First edition, which appeared as part of the first collected works published in 1788. Olympe de Gouges had written it the year before, having sold the set, costumes and props of her private theatre.

Blanc 41; Brenner 7039. Blanc 67; Brenner 7044.

**164 G ] [GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** *L'Esclavage des noirs représenté à la Comédie Française en 1789. Paris, March 1792.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 90, [2]; a crisp, uncut copy beautifully preserved, in later wrappers.

First edition to be published under this title, rare. Blanc 41; Brenner 7039.

**164 H ] [BEAUMARCHAIS and GOUGES].** [Miscellany of plays]. [*Paris, 1770s and 1780s*].

Two vols, 8vo; occasional light toning, a few margins a little soiled, but a very attractive collection of very good copies, bound in contemporary mottled calf, panelled spines gilt with fleurons and small tools, pairs of contrasting gilt lettering- and numbering-pieces on the spines, preserving the original green silk bookmark; corners and edges a little rubbed, joints of vol. I chipped at foot, still holding firm; contemporary manuscript index on the recto of both rear flyleaves.

A remarkable *Sammelband* of plays containing, among others, the first edition of Olympe de Gouges's *Le Mariage inattendu de Chérubin*. The play had been written in 1784 as *Les Amours de Cherubin*, and had been inspired by Beaumarchais' *Le Mariage de Figaro*, of which it was a sequel; though well received, it was never performed, due to Beaumarchais' dislike of the plot (de Gouges emphasized the cruelty of the female characters' predicament in the story, and made it clear that their gender condemned them to unacceptable prevarication) and his persuasion that it stood as a case of plagiarism. When the play was published with a new title two years later, it enjoyed widespread favour, and Olympe de Gouges toured following several provincial productions. *Le Mariage inattendu* is especially notable for its famous preface, in which the author's skilled use of figures of speech brings to the fore her woes as a woman, as a female playwright, as a female proprietor whose possessions are forever threatened, and as a widow. Within the play itself, a remarkable passage sees a plea for the recognition of women writers accompanied by a reference to the author inserted into a conversation between Figaro and the count. Figaro also addresses the audience at the end, pleading for social acceptance of female authors (see C. Sherman, *Reading Olympe de Gouges*, p. 10, and I. DeMarte, 'Woman, aspiring playwright, litigating proprietor, and widow: the figures of speech in Olympe de Gouges's Preface to *Le Mariage inattendu de Cherubin*', in *Eighteenth-century Women: Studies in their lives, work and Culture* 6 (2011), 253-285).

This miscellany, assembled at a time very close to that of the printing of the later works (1786) is no common gathering. It presents a very interesting composition, testifying to a contemporary owner who must have been acutely aware of the literary and meta-literary relationships between some specific works by Beaumarchais and Olympe de Gouges' *Mariage inattendu*. The two volumes consist of the following:

**BEAUMARCHAIS.** Eugénie, drame. Paris, and sold in Marseille, Mossy, Royal printer, 1777. 8vo, pp. 71, [1]; typographical ornaments; a very good, crisp copy.

**BEAUMARCHAIS.** Les deux amis, ou Le négociant de Lyon, drame. Paris, Delalin, 1775. 8vo, pp. 64; typographical ornaments; short tear to head of title (no loss), last page lightly soiled, one or two light marks, but a very good copy.

**BEAUMARCHAIS.** Le barbier de Séville, ou la précaution inutile, comédie. Paris, Roualt, 1778. 8vo, pp. 24, 70, [2]; typographical ornaments; a few quires a little browned, some light marks, but a very good copy.

**BEAUMARCHAIS.** La folle journée, ou Le mariage de Figaro, comédie. Lyon, [n. p.], 1785. 8vo, pp. [4], lvi, 224; historiated woodcut headpiece, typographical ornaments; light stain through a few of the preliminary leaves, some light marks, but a very good, crisp copy. Published the same year as the first (Paris) edition. See PMM 230.

**PARISAU.** Le repentir de Figaro. Paris, chez les marchands de nouveautés, 1785. 8vo, pp. 30, [2]; woodcut device on title, head- and tail-pieces; a crisp, clean copy. Second edition, first published the year before when it was first presented on stage. 'Parodie de La folle journée, ou Le mariage de Figaro, de Beaumarchais'- Brenner, French plays, 9754.

**[GOUGES, Olympe de (née Marie Gouze)].** Le Mariage inattendu de Chérubin. Seville, and sold in Paris by Cailleau, 1786. 8vo, pp. iii, [1 blank]; title vignette; crease to the titlepage, one or two spots, a couple of leaves toned, but a very good, crisp copy. First edition. Blanc 57; Brenner 7042.

#### 'L'ESPRIT N'A POINT DE SEXE'

**164 I ] POULAIN DE LA BARRE, François.** L'égalité des deux sexes, discours physique et moral.... Paris, Jean Dupuis, 1673.

8vo, pp. [xvi], 243, [5, including Avertissement, errata, Extrait du privilege du roi]; light toning to a few quires, outer margin of the last leaf of the first quire (preface) trimmed shorter to obscure a contemporary annotation, but a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, panelled spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering; joints cracked exposing the sewing but holding, sides lightly soiled with a few surface abrasions, extremities rubbed.

**First edition of the first and most important feminist treatise by the principal seventeenth century champion of the intellectual equality between the genders,** 'the leading feminist of the time' (Simone de Beauvoir). Poulain (or Poullain) de la Barre has been hailed as 'the thinker who theorized women's emancipation, the most important [France produced] from the Middle Ages to the mid-nineteenth century' (Albistur & Armogathe, *Histoire du féminisme français*, p. 84, our translation). He was deeply influenced in his youth by Descartes' thought. Following closely Cartesian method as well as tenets, he embraces the distinction between mind and body, and deduces that the mind is naturally free from gender differences, which only apply to the body (indeed, within the body, merely to specific organs). Women's senses, their sight, their hearing and so on, are as reliable as men's. The brain also is the same, with all its capabilities regarding reasoning, memory and imagination. Women therefore, argues Poulain, are just as capable as men of accurate and creative work in all fields: anatomy, he writes, mathematics and logic, law, medicine, physics and metaphysics.

De Gouges' militancy partly relied on Poulain de la Barre's widely-known theory of equality. But, as over a century of Cartesian-based advocacy of the similarity between men and women had not succeeded in changing women's actual predicament, in her works she went further, exposing and celebrating the natural distinctiveness of women. What Poulain de la Barre articulated as a merely rhetorical point (women's superiority when it came to sensitivity and gentleness) de Gouges embraces as a psychological truth of potentially great social value.

**164 J ] MARECHAL, Pierre-Sylvain.** Projet d'une loi portant défense d'apprendre à lire aux femmes. Paris, Massé, an IX [1801].

8vo, pp. [4], viii, 106; first and last leaf browned, light browning to title and penultimate leaf, but a very good, crisp, clean copy in nineteenth-century cloth-backed marbled boards, printed paper label on the spine; joints cracked but holding, extremities a little rubbed.

**First edition.** Atheist, republican, freemason, a follower of Rousseau and – as an intellectual acquainted with Babeuf and the Égaux – a forerunner of communism, Marechal was certainly not a political reactionary. Yet, in the instance of this facetious Projet for a law preventing women from learning to read, he lightly rehearses the most traditional and consolidated of all misogynist arguments. While many contemporary Enlightened thinkers looked forward to better education for women within a renewed, post-Revolution society, Marechal drew upon well-worn passages from

Xenophon, Plutarch and, much more explicitly, Rousseau to delineate for women an exclusively domestic education, and a life firmly confined to private, familial concerns, away from the ‘dangers to morals and to public affairs’ which a public life would bring about. Women’s participation in the public sphere would lead to two evils: discord in a household ‘when a woman knows as much or more than the husband’ (article 44), and the ‘obvious’ political threats of ‘female diplomats’ (32). The *Projet* immediately ignited controversy. For two centuries, an alternative, ‘ironic’ interpretation co-existed with the more literal understanding of Marechal’s position. However B. Jolibert and M. Perrot, editors of the critical edition published in 2007, convincingly and conclusively dispel the possibility that Marechal might have written his book other than in earnest.

The social assumption here condensed by Marechal had been the set of values which de Gouges systematically challenged in her works, protesting that women, as co-responsible agents in all that pertains private and family life, and indeed, in the public sphere, often subjected to juridical sentences as severe as men’s, ought to be held as co-responsible with men in the management of public affairs.



## Thematic index

Aesthetics	18, 64, 65, 72, 107
American interest	10, 16, 35, 36, 43, 44, 50, 54, 60, 63, 68, 96, 101, 133, 149, 163
Association, presentation copies	1, 14, 18, 28, 29, 36, 42, 76, 80, 99, 102, 106-112, 135, 139, 140, 145, 160, 162
Censorship, propaganda	8, 14, 31, 77
Economics	3, 5, 9, 11, 13, 15, 19, 32, 34, 36, 39, 40, 44-47, 51, 52, 58, 59, 61, 76, 78-81, 93, 94, 96, 103, 114-116, 120, 125, 137, 139, 140, 142-144, 147, 148, 151, 153, 155, 159
Education	20, 43, 56, 71, 98, 105, 117, 119
Enlightenment	3, 5, 30, 33, 43, 52, 53, 55, 64-66, 69, 72, 73, 76, 82, 88, 98, 113, 116, 128, 129, 138, 142-144, 148, 164
Ethics	16, 18, 21, 42, 69, 73, 113, 123, 141

History, memoirs	25, 29, 67, 76, 79, 112, 136, 163
Law	10, 12, 21, 44, 50, 54, 91, 100, 158
Liberty, equality, social issues	15, 26, 35, 38, 43, 48, 50, 51, 56, 58, 60, 62, 68, 71, 92, 101, 117, 120, 138, 149, 164
Logic	24, 27, 28, 37, 49, 63, 70, 88, 99, 126
Manuscripts and annotated books	2, 7, 16, 20, 28, 31, 36, 41, 42, 44, 50, 92, 105, 106, 131, 159, 160, 162
Philosophy	2, 6, 7, 17, 19, 24, 27, 28, 33, 37, 41, 42, 53, 64, 65, 73-75, 82, 84-88, 97, 99, 102, 105-111, 119, 121, 122, 124, 126, 128-130, 132, 136, 141, 146, 148, 154, 156, 160-162
Political economy	3, 5, 9, 19, 32, 81, 90, 93-95, 127, 137, 139, 142-144, 148
Politics	1, 4, 5, 12, 14, 16, 19, 22, 30, 31, 43, 48, 54, 55, 57, 62, 66, 77-79, 89, 91, 93-95, 100, 101, 104, 122, 128, 129, 133-135, 138, 140, 149, 152, 158
Probability, chance, gambling	25, 38, 83, 157
Sociology, anthropology	53, 93, 94, 104, 145, 150, 154
Utopias, dystopias	5, 22, 30, 48, 60, 131, 134, 138
Women	23, 35, 50, 52, 149, 164

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