

FRANCISCI
DE VERULAMIO/
Summi Angliæ
CANCELLARIS/
Instauratio
magna.



Multi pertransibunt & augebitur scientia.

Anno

Shapero

RAREBOOKS

1620

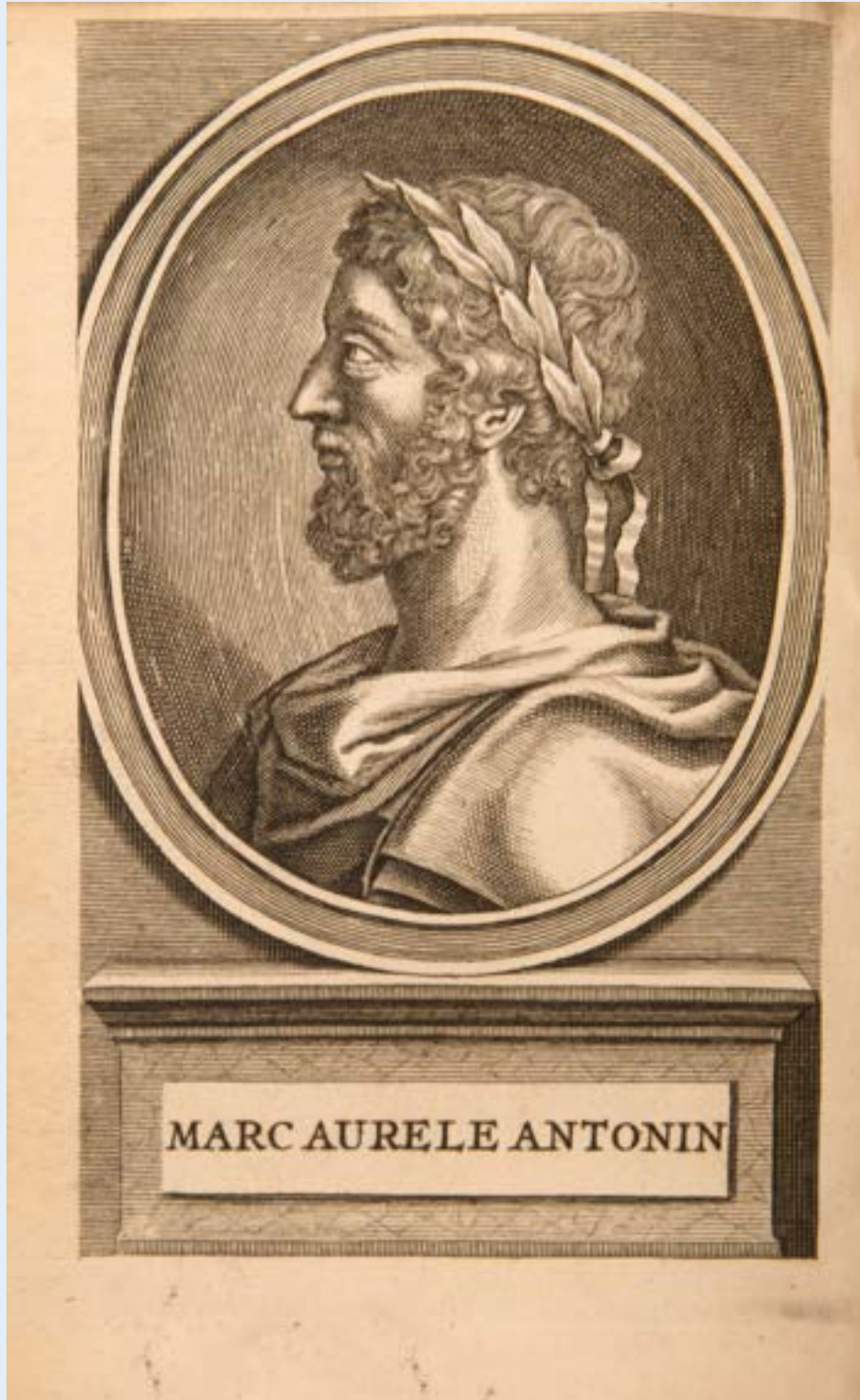
20. SIR FRANCIS BACON.
Instauratio Magna.

PHILOSOPHY
HISTORY
ECONOMICS

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Philosophy



8. **MARCUS AURELIUS. Reflexions Morales de l'Empereur Marc Antonin...** *Amsterdam, Jean Wolters, 1707.*

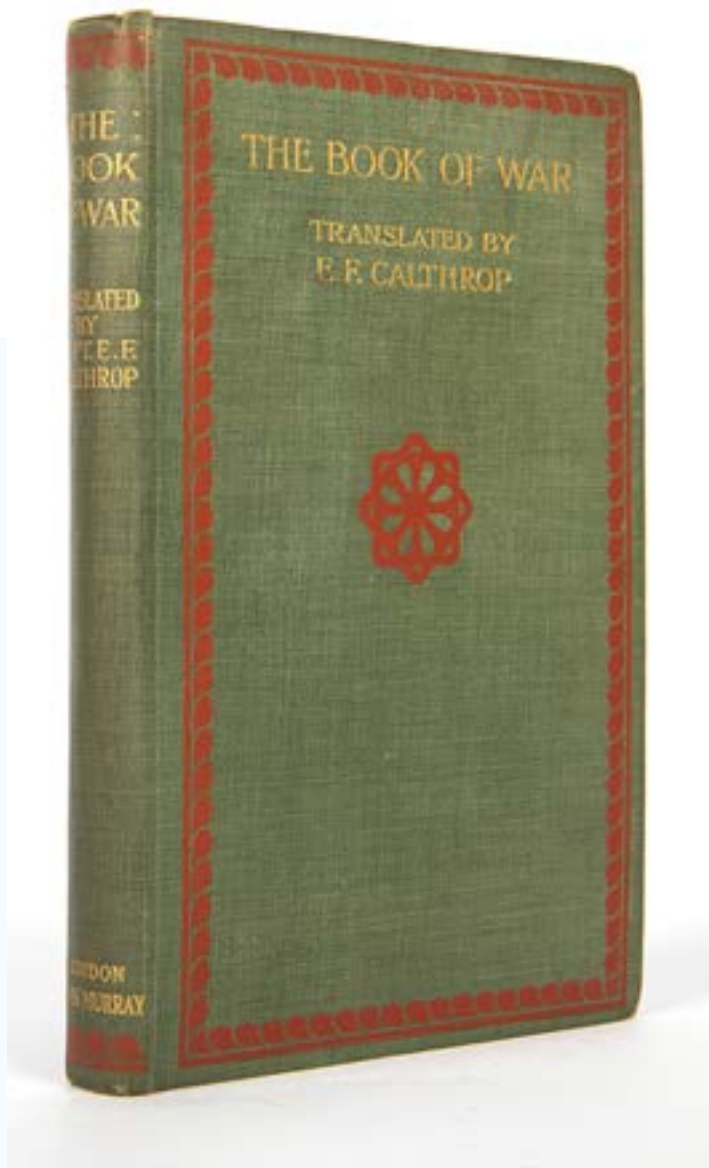
FIRST TRANSLATION INTO ENGLISH

1. SUN TZU; CALTHROP, EVERARD FERGUSON (TRANSLATOR). [The Art of War]. **The Book of War. The military classic of the Far East translated from the Chinese by Captain E.F. Calthrop, R.F.A.** London, John Murray, 1908.

The first English translation of this classical Chinese text on the Art of War by legendary general and military strategist Sun Tzu (fl.5th century BC).

This edition by Lieutenant-Colonel Everard Ferguson Calthrop (1876-1915) from a Japanese source of the text predates the translation of Lionel Giles published two years later.

Calthrop first published his translation in very limited form in a 45-page English-Japanese parallel text edition, printed in Tokyo in 1905 under the title *Sonshi, the Chinese military Classic*. This was, in Calthrop's words, 'a paper covered affair, and books in Japan are produced so easily and cheaply that it hardly deserves the name'. The text was also incomplete, with errors in translation vehemently pointed out by Giles in the introduction to his own work. These failings were partially fixed by the 1908 edition of the work, revised and expanded by over half to include the text of general Wu Qui ('Wutzu') (see Peter Lorge, *Sun Tzu in the West*, Cambridge, 2022).



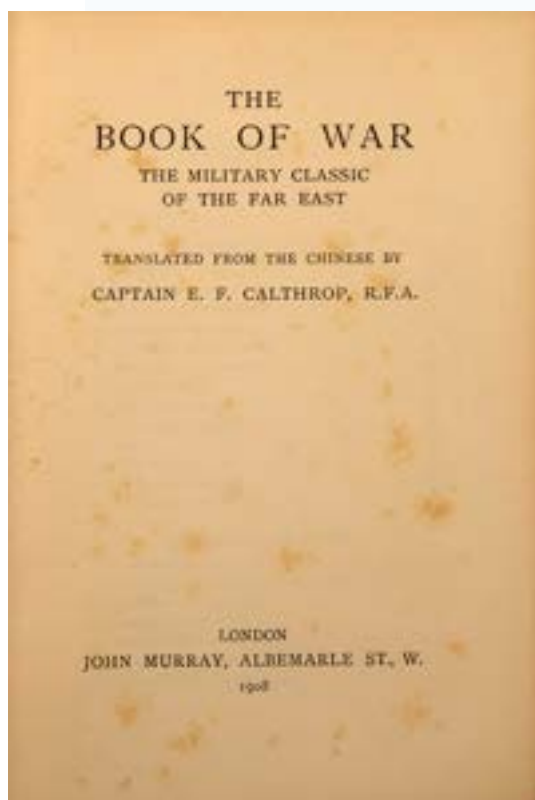
With association provenance for the Calthrop family.

Provenance: Kenyon Calthrop (ownership inscription).

First edition; 8vo (19 x 13 cm); ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper; moderate spotting to endpapers and prelims, and occasional throughout; publisher's green cloth, cover and spine lettered in gilt within red printed border, a few marks, small stain affecting a few letters of gilt, very good; 132pp.

£5,000

[ref: 119948]



FIRST EDITION

2. XENOPHON; SOCRATES; BYSSHE, EDWARD (TRANSLATOR). [Memorabilia] *The Memorable Things of Socrates*, written by Xenophon, in five books. Translated into English. To which are prefix'd the life of Socrates, from the French of Monsieur Charpentier, a member of the French academy; and the Life of Xenophon, collected from several authours; with some account of his writings. London, Printed by T. Ilive, for G. Sawbridge, at the Three Golden Fleur de-Lys in Little Britain, 1712.

The first complete edition in English of this collection of Socratic dialogues recorded by the Greek Philosopher Xenophon (c.430-355/4 BC).

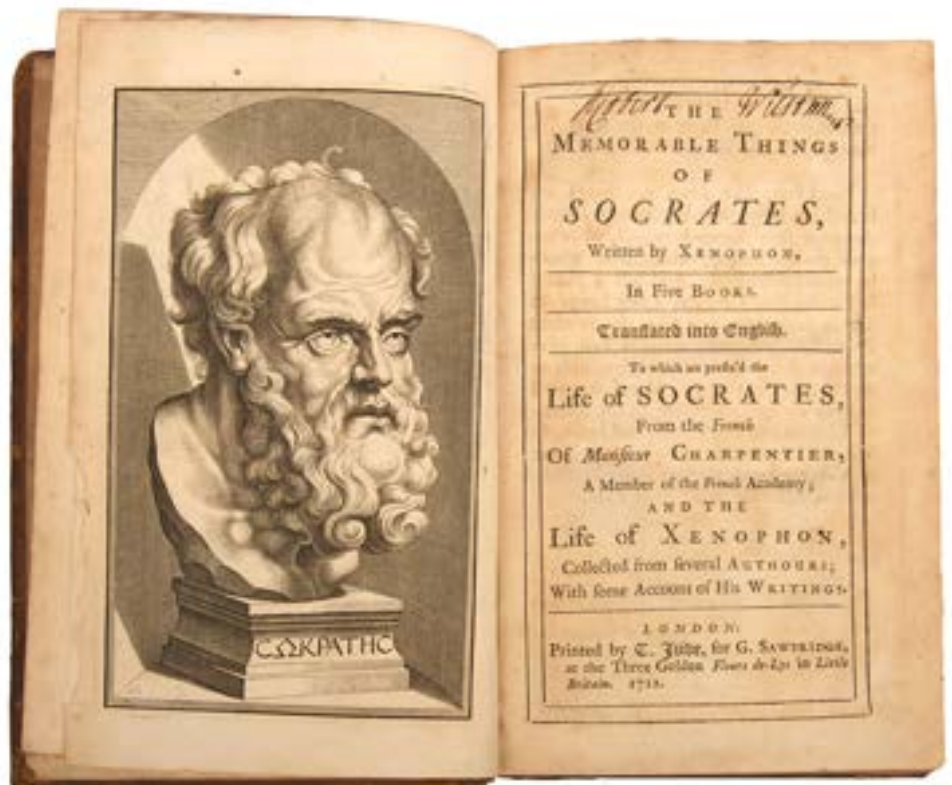
The Elizabeth playwright Anthony Munday (d.1633) had earlier translated 'A dialogue of the providence of God, written in Xenophon, his firste booke of the deedes and sayings of Socrates' [i.e. the *Memorabilia*], which was published in Philippe de Mornay's *The True Knowledge of a Mans Owne Selfe* in 1602.

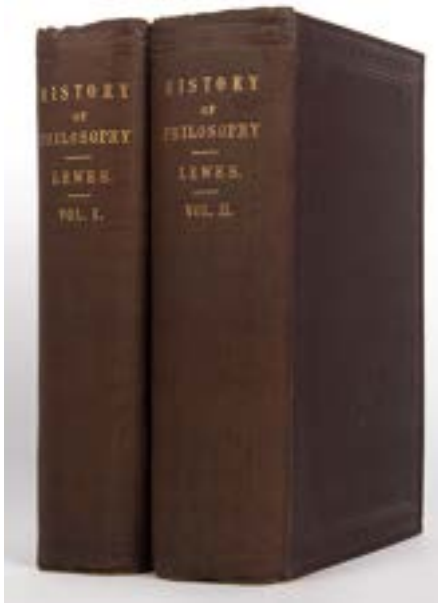
Provenance: Robert Wilsonn (inscription).

First complete edition in English; engraved portrait frontispiece and one further engraved plate, divisional title-pages, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, ownership inscription in pen to title, occasional spotting; contemporary blind-panelled calf, rebacked, hinges reinforced, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, corners and edges rubbed with slight loss, very good; [8], xiii, [1], 196, 273, [3]pp. ESTC T145657; Gillespie p.223.

£1,750

[ref: 119556]





3. LEWES, GEORGE HENRY. The History of Philosophy from Thales to Comte. *London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1867.*

Lewes' classic survey of intellectual thought, charting over 2000-years of history from the pre-Socratic philosopher Thales (fl.585 BC) to Auguste Comte (1798-1857) and the foundation of positivism.

Third edition; 2 vols; 8vo (23 x 15.5 cm); ads to rear vol. I, bookplate to front pastedown of each vol., occasional light spotting, gutter margin loose with a few quires coming loose but holding; publisher's blind-tooled purple cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top-edges unopened, others uncut; cxv, [1], 407, [1], 24[ads]; x, 663,[1]pp.

£300 [ref: 119935]

4. PLATO; GROTE, GEORGE. Plato, and the other companions of Sokrates. *London, John Murray, 1867.*

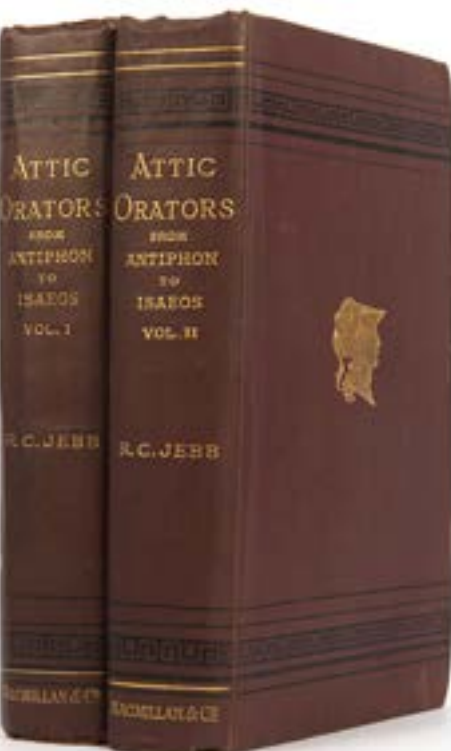
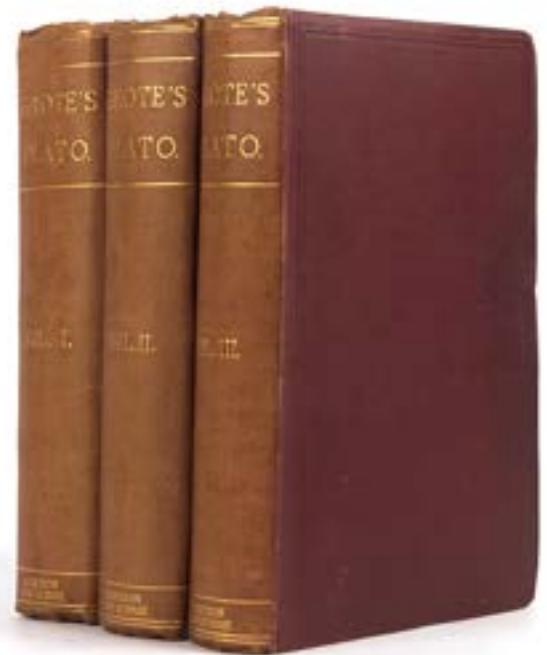
A comprehensive survey of the Platonic canon and the pre-Socratic philosophers, prefaced with a life of Plato, by the classical historian George Grote (1794-1871), Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

With provenance for the Liberal MP Richard Fothergill (1822-1903). He was elected to the House of Commons in 1868 for the constituency of Merthyr Tydfil, following the expansion of the suffrage with the passing of the Second Reform Act the previous year.

Provenance: Richard Fothergill (bookplate).

Second edition; 3 vols; 8vo (23 x 15.5 cm); ads to rear of vol. I, bookplate to front pastedown of each vol., old binder's label to rear pastedowns, occasional light spotting; publisher's maroon cloth by Edmonds & Remnants of London, covers ruled in blind, spines lettered in gilt, faded, uncut edges, vols II & III top-edge unopened, minor wear, very good; xxxix, [1], 564, 32[ads]; xxviii, 620; xxiii, [1], 602pp.

£350 [ref: 119937]



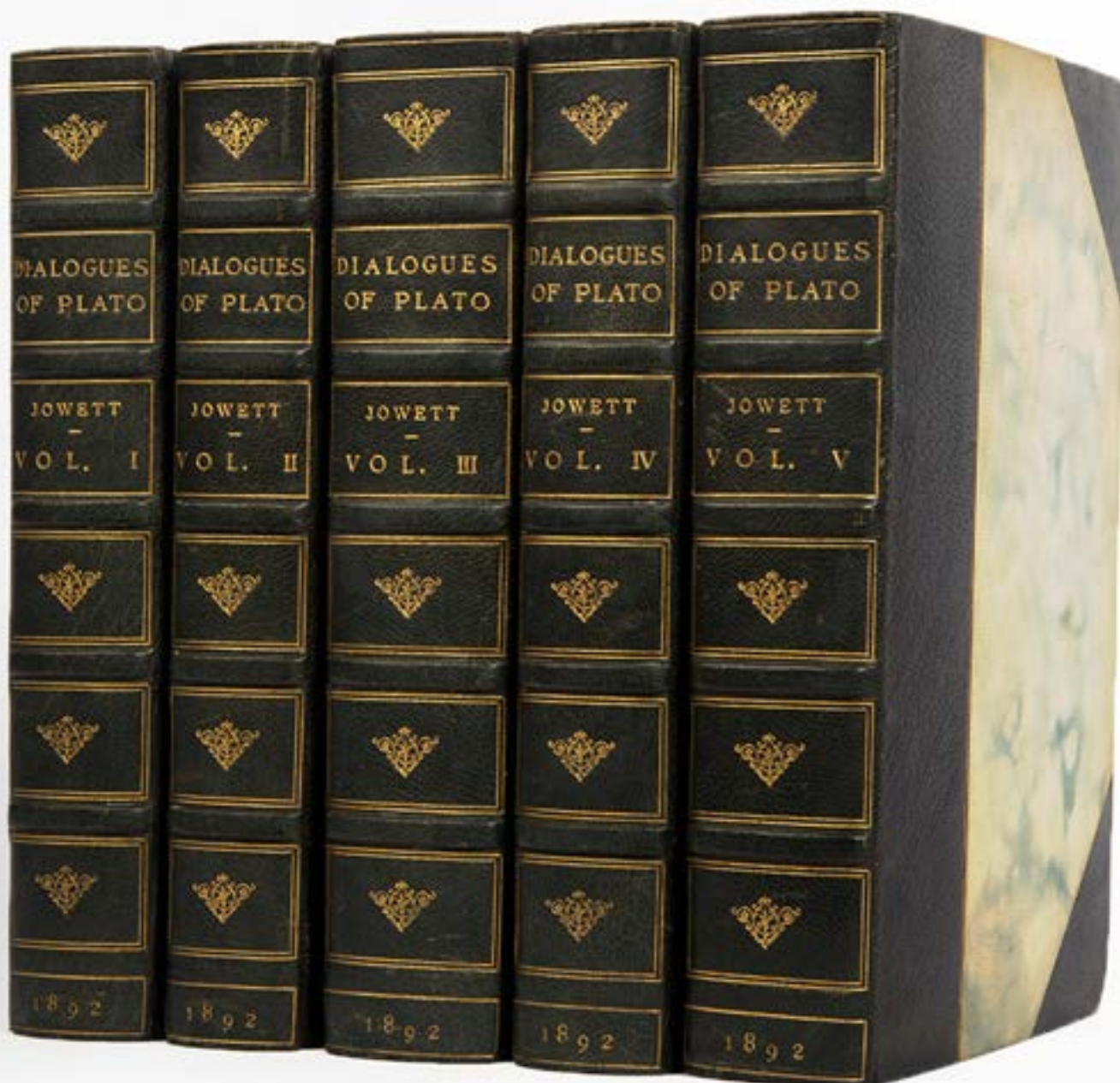
5. JEBB, RICHARD CLAVERHOUSE. Attic Orators from Antiphon to Isaeos. *London, Macmillan and Co., 1876.*

The first edition of this authoritative account of the Attic orators Antiphon, Anocides, Lysias, Isocrates, and Isaeos, comprising biographical essays and a discussion of their works and style, by the classicist R.C. Jebb, who was at that time Professor of Greek at the University of Glasgow.

Provenance: Theodor R. Fothergill, July 1889 (inscriptions).

First edition; 2 vols; 8vo (23 x 15 cm); ads to rear vol. II, ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper vol. I, and half-title vol. II, upper gutter margin hinge vol. I split but holding, occasional light spotting; publisher's maroon cloth, gilt device to upper covers, spines lettered in gilt, a little cockled and rubbed, very good; cxxxvii, 316; xi, [1], 481, [1], 2[ads]pp.

£300 [ref: 119939]



THE FOUNDATIONS OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY

6. PLATO; JOWETT, BENJAMIN (TRANSLATOR). *The Dialogues of Plato. Translated into English with introduction, analysis, marginal analysis, and index by B. Jowett, M.A. Oxford, At the Clarendon Press, 1892.*

A handsome set of Plato's *Dialogues* in English, translated with notes and introductory essays by the Regius Professor of Greek at the University of Oxford, Benjamin Jowett (1817-1893).

The third and last edition of the *Socratic Dialogues* published by Jowett prior to his death the following year, comprising 29 works including the *Republic*, *Phaedo*, *Apology*, *Crito*, *Symposium*, *Euthyphro*, *Gorgias*, *Charmides*, *Lysis*, *Laches*, *Protagoras*, *Euthydemus*, *Cratylus*, *Phaedrus*, *Ion*, *Meno*, *Hippias Minor*, *Alcibiades I & II*, *Menexenus*, *Eryxias*, *Timaus*, *Critias*, *Parmenides*, *Theatetus*, *Sophist*, *Statesman*, *Philebus*, and *Laws*.

Third edition; 5 vols; 8vo (23.5 x 16 cm); minor spotting, mostly affecting endpapers; contemporary half blue morocco for Sothebans, marbled boards, gilt spines in 6 banded compartments, top-edges gilt, slight spotting and wear to covers, spines a little faded, very good; xxxvii, [3], 594; [6], 576; [7], cccxxxi, [1], 543, [1]; [6], 645, [1]; cccxxviii, [2], 541, [1]pp.

£1,250

[ref: 120306]

7. ARISTOTLE; GROTE, GEORGE; BAIN, ALEXANDER & ROBERTSON, G. CROOM (EDITORS). Aristotle. London, John Murray, 1872.

The first edition of this posthumously published monograph on the life and teachings of Aristotle by the classical historian George Grote (1794-1871), Vice-Chancellor of the University of London.

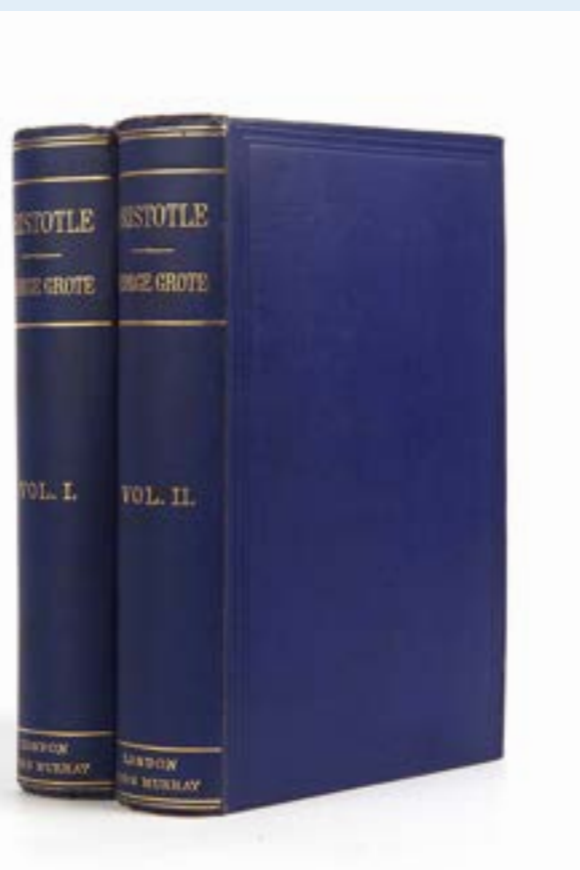
Following Grote's death in 1871 it was left to the Scottish philosophers Alexander Bain and George Croom Robertson to ready the surviving manuscript material for publication the succeeding year.

Provenance: Richard Fothergill (bookplate).

First edition; 2 vols; 8vo (22.5 x 15.5 cm); ads to rear of vol. II, bookplate to front pastedowns, bookbinder's ticket to rear pastedowns, light spotting; publisher's blue cloth by Edmonds & Remnants of London, covers ruled in blind, spines lettered in gilt, top-edges unopened, others uncut, a little rubbed and soiled, very good; xii, [2], 476; [4], 468, 20[ads]pp.

£300

[ref: 119936]



STOIC MUSINGS BY THE LAST OF ROME'S FIVE GOOD EMPERORS

8. AURELIUS, MARCUS; DACIER, ANDRÉ & ANNE (TRANSLATORS). Reflexions Morales de l'Empereur Marc Antonin avec des remarques de Mr. & de Mad. Dacier. Amsterdam, Jean Wolters, 1707.

A lovely pocket edition of the meditations of Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius, the third edition of this translation by husband and wife André and Anne Dacier.

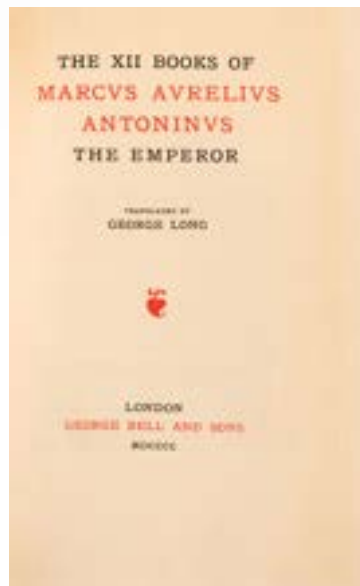
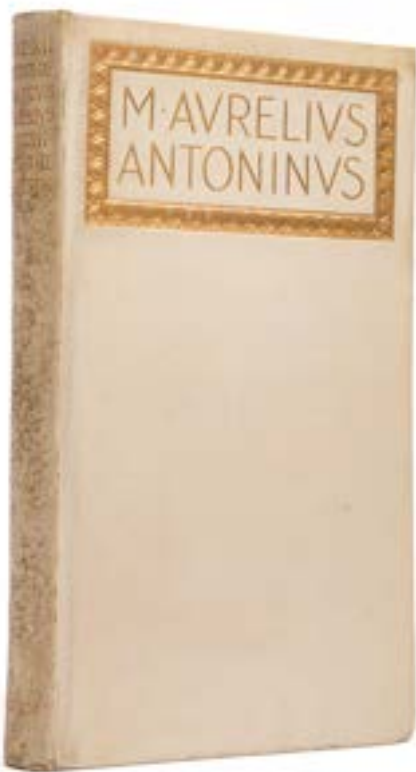
Marcus Aurelius composed his *Meditations* between 170 and 180 AD as private work intended for his own moral guidance and self-improvement. The first definite mention of the text was made by Arethas of Caesarea in the 10th century, who sent a copy of the Emperors' '[writings] to himself'. Demetrius, Archbishop of Heracleia sometime before 907 AD. Although now lost, this edition is considered the likely source of the two extant manuscripts on which the present-day text is almost entirely based. The work survives to offer us a unique insight into the mind of a Roman emperor as 'philosopher king'.

Third edition; 12mo (16.5 x 11 cm); engraved portrait frontispiece, title printed in red and black, engraved printer's device, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, a few isolated instances of underlining in red crayon else internally clean, a little tightly bound in contemporary vellum, lettered in pen to spine, blue morocco library label numbered in gold to lower spine, sprinkled edges, a little warped, slightly soiled, very good or better; [30] 162, [2], 264pp.

£500

[ref: 119545]





9. AURELIUS, MARCUS. [Meditations]. The XII Books of Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. The Emperor. Translated by George Long. London, George Bell and Sons, Chiswick Press, 1900.

A finely printed example of this important work of Stoic philosophy by the last of Rome's Five Good Emperors. *Provenance: 'Arthur Nathan 1901' (bookplate).*

NUMBER 79 OF 325 COPIES; 8vo (23 × 14.5 cm); title, woodcut initials and headers in red and black, photographic frontispiece, limitation page numbered in pen, bookplate to front pastedown; contemporary vellum, lettered in gilt to upper cover and spine, top-edge gilt, others uncut, spien soiled, covers a little marked, otherwise very good; [6], 204, [2]pp.

£675 [ref: 120639]



10. MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO. [De Officiis].

A FATHER'S ADVICE TO HIS SON

10. CICERO, MARCUS TULLIUS; COCKMAN, THOMAS. [De Officiis]. Tully's Three Books of Offices, In English. With notes explaining the method and meaning of the author. Dublin, Printed for William Smith, in Same-street, and James Porter, in Skinner-row, Booksellers, 1769.

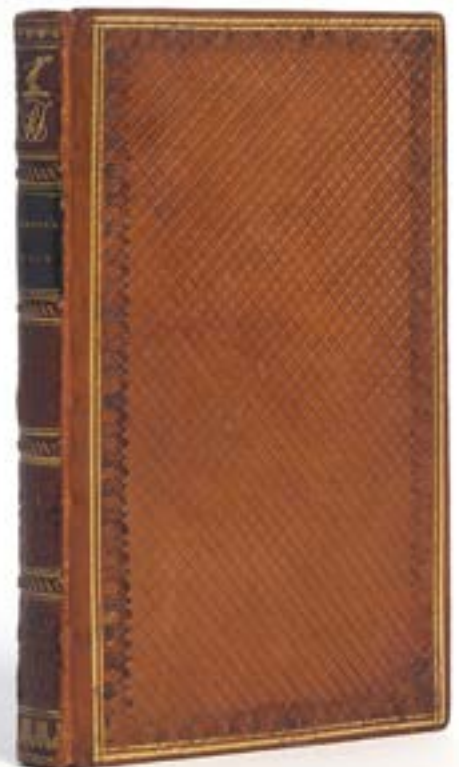
Cicero's most important contribution to moral philosophy, variously rendered in English as *On Duties* or *Obligations*.

With excellent provenance for General Robert Taylor (1760-1839), who was second in command of British forces at the Battle of Balinamuck in 1798, and later for the Marquesses of Headfort.

Provenance: General Robert Taylor (bookplate); Marquess of Headfort (bookplate).

Seventh edition; 12mo (16.5 × 10.5 cm); woodcut device to title, bookplates to front pastedown, front free endpaper recto, and to title verso; early 19th-century diced calf, covers ruled in gilt, gilt spine in 5 compartments, gilt arms of General Robert Taylor to upper compartment, contrasting black morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges, a little rubbed, covers slightly bowed, very good; xiv, 292, [18]pp. ESTC T138929.

£500 [ref: 118359]



FINE PRINTING

11. CICERO. *De Officiis*. London, Arthur L. Humphreys, 1902.

A finely-printed example, pleasingly bound in crushed red-brown morocco gilt in the Arts & Crafts style.

The text is written in the form of a letter to his son Marcus, who was studying philosophy in Athens under the Platonist Antiochus. Influenced by the teachings of the Stoic philosopher Panaetius, the work aims to help guide us towards a compromise between honourable conduct and actions which bring us private advantage. In doing so, Cicero makes his notable appeal to natural law: 'to take away wrongfully from another for the sake of one's own advantage, is more contrary to nature than death' (p.204).

The text, written between October and November 44 BC, also contains a famous denunciation of Julius Caesar, assassinated in March that year, along these grounds: 'So great was the desire in him of doing wrong, that the mere wrongdoing delighted him'.

De Officiis has remained popular ever since — it was the third book to be printed after the *Gutenberg Bible* and *Ars Minor*, and was long regarded as essential reading in humanist circles, and a mainstay of English public school education in the seventeenth century.

4to (22 × 17.5 cm); title in red and black, printed on thick paper, minor spotting; contemporary crushed red-brown morocco in the Arts & Crafts style, covers ruled in gilt, gilt spine in 6 compartments, all edges gilt, a little rubbed, spine and rear cover slightly faded, very good; [4], 278pp.

£500

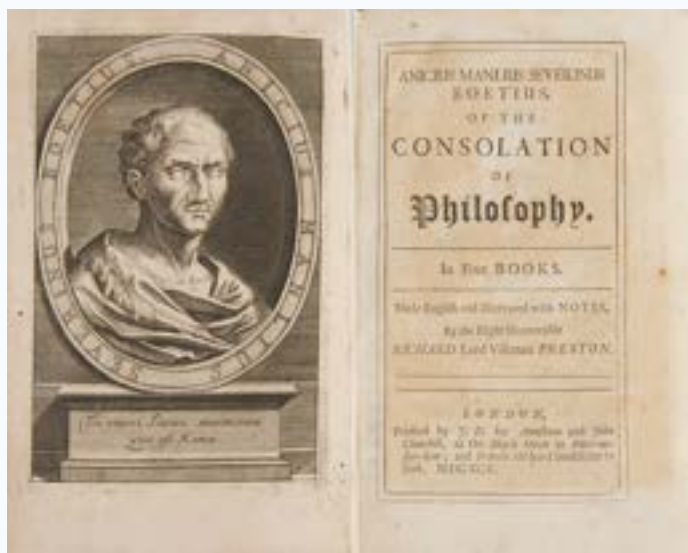
[ref: 118884]

LAST GREAT WESTERN WORK FROM ANTIQUITY

12. BOETHIUS, ANCIUS MANLIUS SEVERINUS; GRAHAM, RICHARD (1ST VISCOUNT PRESTON). *Of the Consolation of Philosophy*. London, Printed by J.D. for Awnsham and John Churchill, at the Black Swan in Paternoster-Row; and Francis Hildyard Bookseller in York, 1695.

The first edition of this English-language translation of Boethius' *Consolation of Philosophy* by the Jacobite conspirator Richard Graham, 1st Viscount Preston (1648-1695). A handsome copy with provenance for the Barons Sandys.

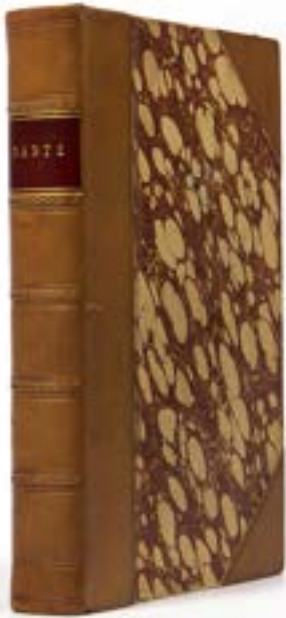
Arguably the most famous work of philosophy from late antiquity, Boethius composed his *Consolation* at the very end of his life whilst imprisoned and awaiting execution for treason in AD 523-4. It takes the form of a dialogue between the author and philosophy, personified as a 'Woman of a most reverend Countenance' (p.3), who counsels that true happiness is not based upon the attainment of material riches, honour or power, but from the unity of the soul and body within.



First Graham edition; 8vo (19.5 × 13 cm); text in English, engraved frontispiece, final errata f., pencil library notations to front free endpaper recto below small mark in pen, slight offsetting to title, textblock a little toned, title gutter margin reinforced; contemporary mottled calf, covers ruled in blind, gilt spine in 5 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red, small repair to lower joint, a trifle rubbed, a handsome copy; xxxii, 246, [2]pp. ESTC R3694.

£1,250

[ref: 115003]



13. DANTE; CHURCH, RICHARD WILLIAM & FREDERICK C(SIC) [JOHN] (TRANSLATOR). De Monarchia. Dante. An essay. To which is added a translation of De Monarchia by F.C. Church.
London, Macmillan and Co., 1878.

The first translation into English of Dante Alighieri's treatise on the relationship between religious and secular authority, written in AD 1312-1313.

First edition in English; 8vo (19 × 13 cm); contemporary half tan calf b R. Nelson, marbled paper boards, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine a little rubbed and marked, very good; vi, [2], 308pp.

£250 [ref: 119966]

THE FIRST DATED AND EARLIEST PROCURABLE EDITION OF THE PRAISE OF FOLLY

14. ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS. Moriae Encomium. Erasmi Roterodami declamatio. [In Praise of Folly]. *Argentorati (Strassburg), in aedibus Matthiae Schurerii, August 1511.*

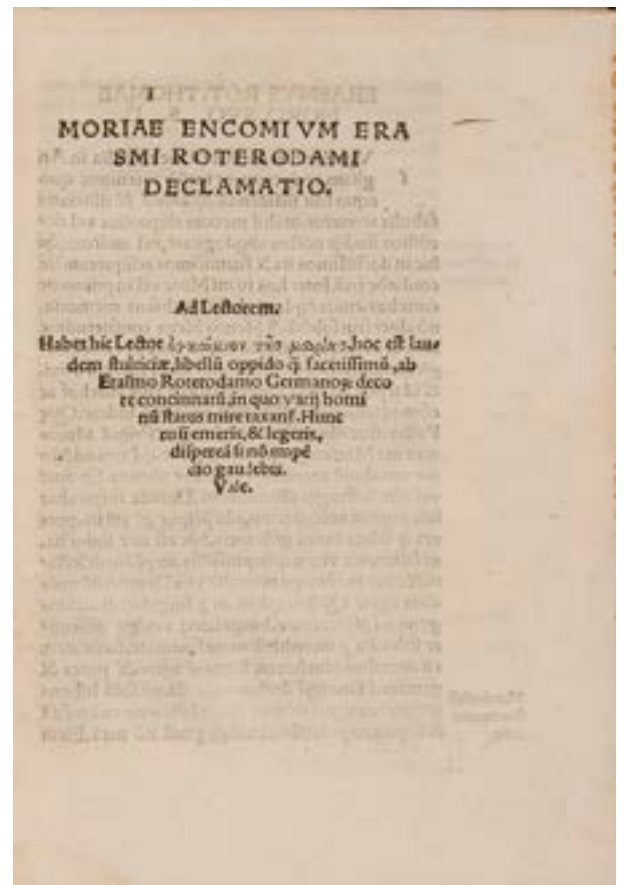
The scarce first dated edition of Erasmus' *Moriae Encomium*, an important work of humanist rhetoric which satirised the corruption and religious hypocrisy of Europe's elite.

Printed two months after the undated Paris edition by Gilles de Gourmont, of which only a handful of copies survive, all of them in institutional libraries. The present edition, almost as rare, is not merely a reprint of the Paris edition, but contains additional material including an address and laudatory letter to Erasmus by his fellow humanist Jakob Wimpfeling. All early editions are exceedingly scarce, with only three appearing at auction in the last 100 years that we could trace. The first English translation was not published until 1549, although there had been Czech, French and German editions prior to this.

The Praise of Folly was written when Erasmus was staying in the house of Thomas More in the winter of 1509–10. Its title is a delicate and complimentary play on the name of his host: its subject matter is a brilliant, biting satire on the folly to be found in all walks of life. The book stemmed from the decision which Erasmus had taken when he left Rome to come to England, that no form of preferment could be obtained at the sacrifice of his freedom to read, think and write what he liked. The work was first secretly printed in Paris, and, as in other cases, its immediate success safeguarded him from the consequences of his audacity. Whenever tyranny or absolute power threatened, *The Praise of Folly* was re-read and reprinted. It is a sign of what was in the air that Milton found it in every hand at Cambridge in 1628. His inherent scepticism has led people to call Erasmus the father of eighteenth-century rationalism, but his rationalist attitude is that of perfect common sense, to which tyranny and fanaticism were alike abhorrent' (PMM 43).

Second edition, first dated edition; small 4to (leaves measuring 19.4 × 13.8 cm); occasional minor coeval underlining and marginalia to earlier part of text, very light faded stain to lower margin at gutter throughout (not affecting text), bibliographical clippings tipped onto front endpapers; bound in antique style calf; [96]pp; A8, B4, C8, D4, E8, F4, G-H6, with the final blank leaf (H6) present ff. Bezael 1298; cf. PMM 43; Vander Haeghen 122.

£50,000 [ref: 93719]



EARLY EDITION IN ENGLISH

15. ERASMUS, DESIDERIUS. *Moriae Encomium*; or, The Praise of Folly. Written originally in Latine, by Des. Erasmus of Rotterdam. And translated into English by John Wilson. Licensed, Roger L'Estrange. London, Printed for William Leak, and are to be sold at the Crown in Fleetstreet, between the two Temple-Gates, 1668.

The first edition of John Wilson's English translation of this important work of humanist rhetoric, which satirised the corruption and religious hypocrisy of Europe's elite and the established church.

This edition, in a new English translation by the Royalist playwright John Wilson, was published during a period of renewed interest in classical literature and philosophy following the Restoration of Charles II as King in 1660. The licenser, Roger L'Estrange, who had been appointed Surveyor of the Press in 1663, brought out new translations of Seneca's *Morals* and Cicero's *De Officiis*, whilst Gilbert Burnet, the Bishop of Salisbury, produced a revised English language edition of *Utopia* to popular acclaim in 1684.

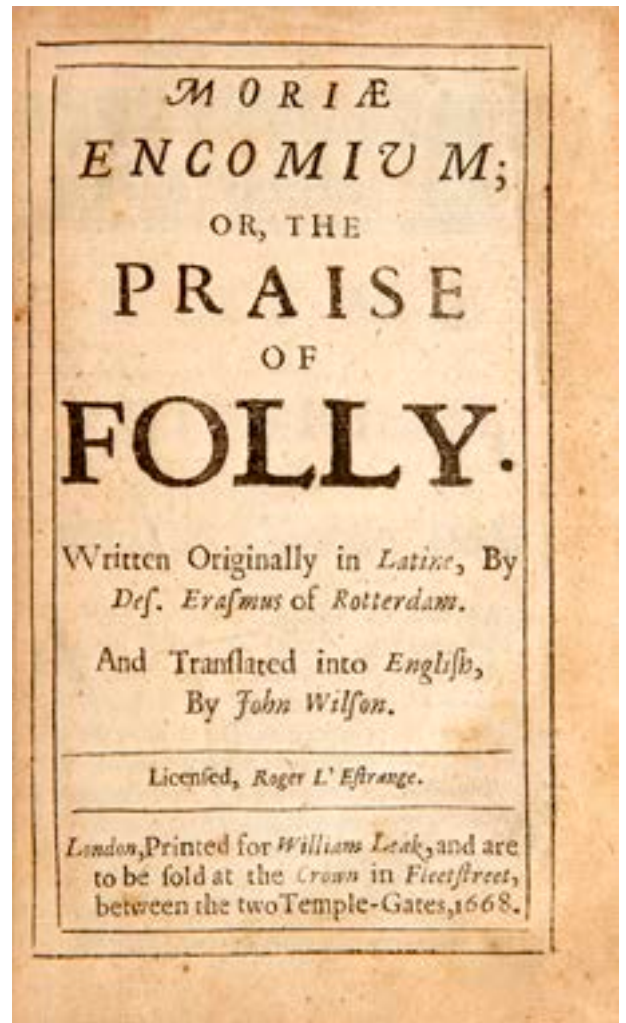
From the library of Dr Howard and Linda Knohl of Fox Pointe Manor, a distinguished collector of early English books.

Provenance: Fox Pointe Collection (bookplate).

First Wilson edition; small 8vo (14.5 × 9.5 cm); woodcut initials and headpieces, bookplate to rear pastedown, text a little toned, slight dampstaining to lower fore-edge margin, offsetting to endpaper margins; contemporary blind-ruled calf, spine restored, edges sprinkled red, minor wear, very good; [8], 160pp. ESTC R15059; cf PMM 43.

£2,750

[ref: 111489]



RARE EARLY ENGLISH EDITION

16. MORE, SIR THOMAS; [BURNET, GILBERT (TRANSLATOR)]. *Utopia*: Written in Latin by Sir Thomas More, Chancellor of England: Translated into English. London, Printed for Richard Chiswell at the Rose and Crown in St Paul's Church-Yard, 1684.

The first edition of this translation by Gilbert Burnet of Thomas More's most important contribution to political philosophy, *Utopia*. An enigmatic work which continues to defy simple interpretation.

As Burnet (1643-1715) noted in his preface, 'I do not think... More himself went in heartily to that which is the chief Basis of his *Utopia*, the taking away of all Property, and the levelling of the World; but that he only intended to set many Notions in his Reader's way; and that he might not seem too much in earnest, he went so far out of all Roads to do it the less suspected'.

The tale begins when More encounters the fictional character Raphael Hythloday, a traveller who has just returned from voyages with Amerigo Vespucci. Hythloday tells More of a distant island called Utopia, where all property is held in common and gold and silver are used not as currency but as the





material for making shackles and chamber pots. However, all is not as it seems, and the paradoxes in the names of Hythloday ('the nonsense speaker') and Utopia ('nowhere') reveal a more complex story.

Burnet's translation was completed in 1684 during in a low period of his life when he was out of royal favour. He found in More an unlikely ally; a fellow victim of political circumstance, who was 'one of the greatest Men that this Island has produced' (Preface).

'This translation, though not so frequently reprinted... is, in some respects, much superior, and certainly presents a more readable text' (Pforzheimer).

First edition of the Burnet translation; 8vo (17.5 x 11.5 cm); woodcut device to title and headpieces, lacking rear blank f., ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper recto, a little browned with minor spotting, slightly tightly browned; 19th-century calf, covers ruled in gilt, contrasting black-morocco lettering-piece to spine, joints, spine ends and corners expertly restored, gilt to spine dulled, a little rubbed, very good; [24], 206pp. ESTC R7176; Wing M2691; Gibson 30; Sabin 50546; Pforzheimer 742; cf. PMM 47.

£2,250

[ref: 117649]

THE IDEAL GENTLEMAN

17. CASTIGLIONE, BALDESSARE, (COUNT OF CASATICO). *Il Cortegiano* [The Book of the Courtier]. *Il libro del cortegiano del Conte Baldesar Castiglione. Venetia, nelle casa d'Aldo Romanom & d'Andrea D'Asola suo Suocero, 1528 del mese d'Aprile.*

THE SEMINAL COURTESY BOOK OF THE HIGH RENAISSANCE ON THE IDEAL COURTIER.

Castiglione (1478-1529) was born in Casatico to a minor noble family connected through his mother to the ruling Gonzagas of nearby Mantua. As a youth he was sent to the Sforzas in Milan to begin his humanistic studies, and later served briefly in the household of Francesco II Gonzaga, Marquess of Mantua before taking-up residence with Gonzaga's brother-in-law, the Duke of Urbino.

'Here Guidobaldo de Montefeltre ad his consort Elizabetta Gonzaga were the centre of the most brilliant court in Italy, which counted among its members Bembo, Cardinal Bibbiena, Giuliano de' Medici and many other eminent men. His book is based on his experience of life among these dazzling figures' (PMM).

Drawing on the civilisations of ancient Greece and Rome, and the new ideals espoused by civic humanism, *Il Cortegiano* came to define the genre of courtesy book that followed. The text is written in the form of a discussion between members of the court on the virtues and qualities which should be cultivated by the ideal courtier, from proficiency in arms and sport, to connoisseurship of art and literature, and above all cherishing a sense of honour.

The work was composed over the course of 20 years beginning in 1508, finally being published by the Aldine Press the year before Castiglione's death in 1529. Translations appeared in most European languages over the following years, with 108 editions of the text printed between 1528 and 1616. Its trace can be felt in *Don Quixote*, the honnête homme of France, and in the Elizabethan court, where Sir Thomas Hoby's 1561 English-language edition influenced the writings of Shakespeare, Spenser, and Ben Jonson amongst others.

*First edition; folio (30.5 x 19.5 cm); blind stamp to title, later annotations in pen to margin of P2, ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper recto, lacking final f. of text containing colophon, small tear to lower corner of M7 with slight loss, small wormhole to margins of final 2 ff of text not affecting text, slight soiling to title and occasional thereafter, generally internally clean and crisp; later marbled paper boards, spine lettered in gilt, faded, later endpapers, a little rubbed, very good; [120]ff. PMM 59; USTC 819485; Abmansson-Murphy, ndeg 252; Adams C 924; BMSTC Italian p.156; Renouard, *Annales de l'imprimerie des Alde*, I, 185-186.*

£16,500

[ref: 120479]



17. BALDESSARE CASTILGIONE. Il Cortegiano.

19. PHILIPP CAMERARIUS. The living librarie.



18. **BALDWIN, WILLIAM; PALFREYMAN, THOMAS.** *A Treatise of Morall Philosophie: therein is contained the worthy saying of philosophers, emperours, kings, and orators...* London, Printed by Thomas Snodham, [1620].

An early edition of this anthology or florilegium collecting together observations on moral philosophy from a wide range of classical authorities including Plato, Aristotle, and Marcus Aurelius.



The text is divided into 12 books, opening with a history of philosophy and lives of the ancient philosophers in alphabetical order, turning to considerations on theology, the politics, the mind, the seven cardinal virtues and deadly vices.

'A collection of classical and humanistic adages and sententiae, the former text is tinged with Erasmianism. It attempts on the one hand to introduce classical learning to a readership dedicated to self-education, and on the other to harmonize classical philosophy with Christian belief. A very popular text, the *Treatise* underwent frequent revision and expansion by the compiler and others; it had been reissued twenty-four times by 1620' (ODNB).

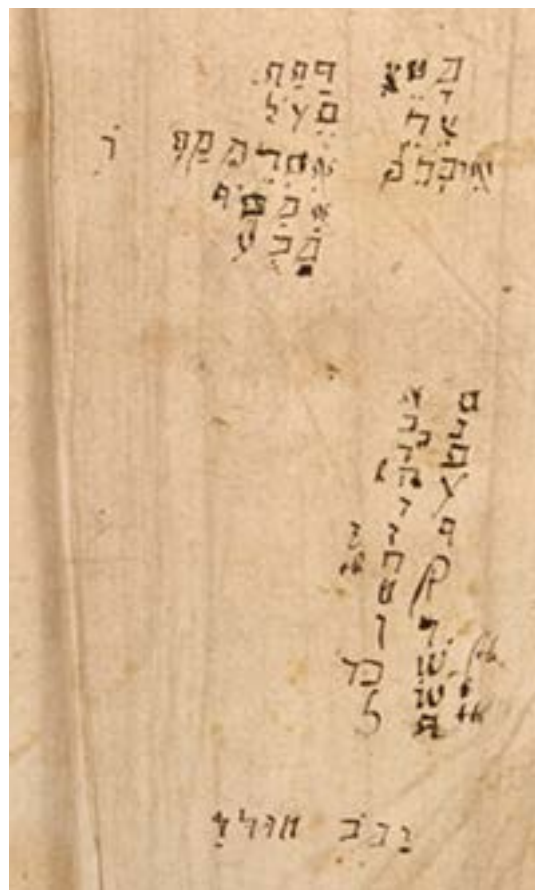
Provenance: 'Thomas Robinson His Book 1620' (ownership inscription).

8vo (15.5 × 10 cm); early pen inscriptions to title, last f. of text verso, and rear endpapers, title slightly soiled, text-block a moderately toned, edges frayed with occasional slight loss, small hole to S6 fore-edge margin not affecting text, title soiled and frayed at edges, text block toned; contemporary vellum, spine lettere din MS 'Morall Philosophie', vellum soiled and cracked. ESTC S124282.

£1,500

[ref: 117150]





THE RENAISSANCE MAN

19. CAMERARIUS, PHILIPP; MOLLE, JOHN (TRANSLATOR). [Operae horarum subcisivarum]. The living librarie, or, meditations and observations historical, natural, moral, political, and poetical. London, Printed by Adam Islip, 1621.

The first edition in English of the collected thoughts and historical observations of the humanist polymath Philipp Camerarius (1537-1624).

The work is encyclopaedic in scope, and falls into the category of the Renaissance florilegium or anthology, collecting together observations on a wide range of historical, philosophical, and natural themes drawn from classical authors such as Plato, Plutarch and Pliny, as well as medieval and contemporary sources.

Camerarius was a member of a distinguished Nuremberg family of humanists, jurists, and statesmen, son of the classicist Joachim Camerarius who translated the works of Herodotus, Demosthenes, Xenophon, Homer, Sophocles and others into Latin, and produced the first printed Greek edition of Ptolemy's *Tetrabiblos*.

The text was translated by John Molle from Simon Goulart's French-language edition of book one of Camerarius' *Operae horarum subcisivarum sive meditationes historicae* ('Labours of my odd moments or historical meditations').

From the library of the Murrays of Dollerie House, near Crieff, Perthshire, with the ownership inscriptions of 'Alexander Murray anno 1702' and 'Jacobus Murravii 1701'. The endpapers are annotated with scientific instruments in pencil, and Hebrew script.

Provenance: Murrays of Dollerie House, Crieff (inscriptions).

First edition in English; folio in sixes (29.5 × 20 cm); woodcut title, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, ownership inscription in pen to title and B1 upper margin, title a little soiled with small hole to lower margin, pen and pencil notes and to free endpapers and final blank f., occasional pen marginalia in a contemporary hand, small closed tear to A6 repaired with archival tape, textblock slightly browned at perimeter with some intermittent soiling, more pronounced to quires 2B and 2C; contemporary blind-ruled calf, covers with gilt armorial lozenges (faded), vellum waste paper spine lining, joints and spines ends rubbed with slight loss but holding, very good; [10], 403, [5]pp. ESTC S944.

20. BACON, SIR FRANCIS (VISCOUNT ST. ALBAN). *Instauratio Magna. Novum Organum et al. [BOUND AFTER] Operum Moraliū et Civilium Tomus [containing De Augmentis Scientiarum]*. London, *Apud Joannem Billium typographum regium; Excusum typis Edwardi Griffini, Prostant ad Insignia Regia in Coemeterio D. Pauli, apud Richardum Whitakerum*, 1620; 1638.

THE FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE OF THE *NOVUM ORGANUM*, BOUND WITH THE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF BACON’S COLLECTED WORKS IN LATIN. Together the texts cover all that was completed of Sir Francis Bacon’s ambitious project, the *Instauratio Magna* (‘the great renewal’), to reorganise the nature of philosophical inquiry, introducing in the process the modern scientific method.

In Bacon’s own words, the *Instauratio Magna* was to be ‘no more but a new logic, teaching to invent and judge by induction, (as finding syllogism incompetent for sciences of nature), and thereby to make philosophy and sciences both more true and more active’ (Letter to King James, Bacon 1874, pp119–20). This ambition to bridge the old and new worlds is symbolised in the famous engraved title-page by Simon van der Passe showing a sailing ship passing through the Pillars of Hercules: ‘Multi pertransibunt et augebitur scientia’ (‘Many will pass through and knowledge will be the greater’).

The project was originally intended to form six parts, but only the *Novum Organum* (‘a new *Organon*’ — a scathing attack on Aristotle’s logical works collected under that title), the second part of Bacon’s plan, was complete at the time of publication in 1620. The first part of the *Instauratio* was to be an expanded edition in Latin of his *Advancement of Learning*. This was published three years later in 1623 as *De Dignitate et Augmentis Scientiarum* (also known as ‘*Instaurationis Magnae Pars Prima*’).

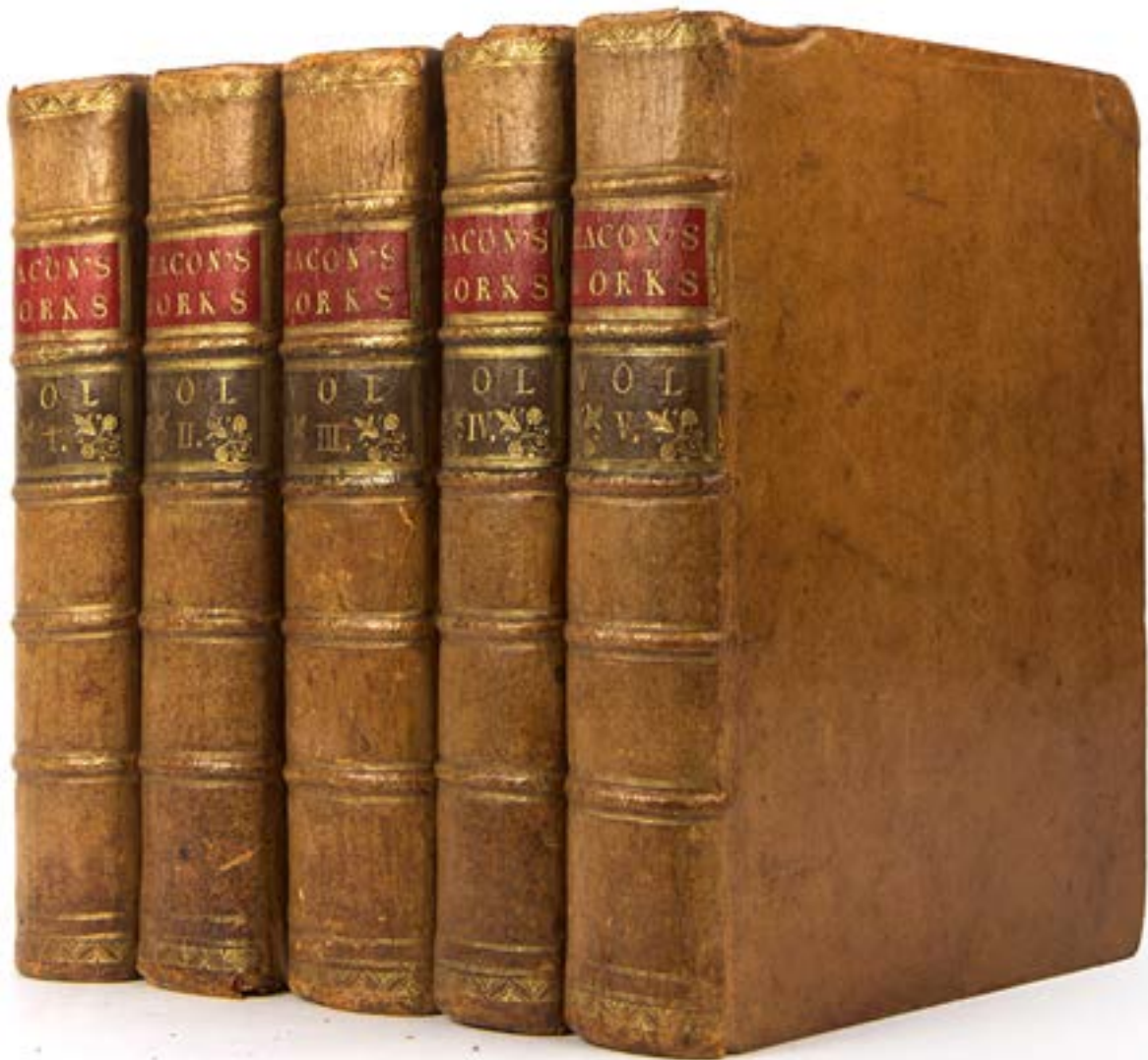
The text of *De Dignitate* was later included in the collected works of Bacon, published as *Operum Moraliū et Civilium* in 1638, included here in the first issue. A second issue of the *Operum* appeared the same year, bound with unsold sheets from the *Novum Organum*, usually the a printed title substituted for the famous engraved title by van der Passe (see Gibson 197). The reissue has a revised general title stating ‘*Adjecti sunt, in Calce Operis, Libri duo Instaurationis Magnae*’ (‘appended here the second book of the *Instauratio Magna*’).

Our copy with an interesting early manuscript note to the front free endpaper comparing the work to ‘[Francisci] patricii sensensi, Episcopi Caietani, de regno et regis institutione libri 9 8^o’ (‘Francesco Patrizi of Siena, Bishop of Gaeta’s treatise *On Kingship and the Rule of Kings*, 9 books, number 8’). Patrizi was an important forerunner to the political theorists of the sixteenth century, and was amongst the first Western philosophers since antiquity to devote sustained attention to the reform of republican and monarchic governments.

Two works in one vol.; folio (30 × 20.5 cm); [INSTAURATIO] first edition, second issue; engraved title by Simon vander Passe, historiated woodcut initials, e3 cancel, e4^r unnumbered, with errata and without Norton’s name in colophon, blank leaf bound after dedication, internally clean; [OPERUM] first edition, first issue; engraved portrait frontispiece bound after dedication to the Historia, woodcut device to title, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, blank leaf bound after A3, occasional toning, 2H3 torn with minor loss to upper margin not affecting text, small hole to 3O4 with loss to a few letters, slight loss to margin of 4A1; text in Latin, shelf-mark in pen to front pastedown, partially excised MS note in pen to front free endpaper verso; contemporary polished calf, double gilt rules, gilt spine in 7 banded compartments, joints and spine caps expertly restored, edges sprinkled red, very good; collation: [16, including frontispiece], 176, 179–386, [16], 475, [1]; [12, including engraved title], 172, 181–360, 36, [2]pp.

PMM 119; Gibson 103b & 196; ESTC S122428 & S106899; Grolier/Horblit 8b; cf. Pforzheimer App. 1.





21. BACON, FRANCIS. The Works of Francis Bacon, Baron of Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, and Lord High Chancellor of England. In five volumes. London, Printed by A. Millar, in the Strand, [and William Bowyer], 1765.

A beautifully bound set of the collected works of the English polymath and statesman, Sir Francis Bacon, Lord Verulam, Viscount St. Alban, who served as Lord Chancellor of England under James VI and I.

This edition groups Bacon's works into five parts, dealing with his philosophical writings, moral and political works, the law, theology, and letters, and prefaced with the poet David Mallet's (d.1765) *Life of Bacon*, which was admired by Henry Fielding for its 'nervous manly style', and Gibbon who praised Mallet's 'vigorous sense' as a historian.

5 vols; 4to (29.5 x 24 cm); engraved frontispieces to vols I-IV (not called for in vol. V), engraved vignette titles printed in red and black, folding letterpress tables, woodcut head and tailpieces, text in English and Latin, old library ticket to front pastedowns, titles and endpapers a little toned, occasional light spotting; contemporary sprinkled calf, spines in 6 gilt-banded compartments, contrasting red and brown morocco lettering-pieces, edges sprinkled red, a little rubbed with minor loss, very good; [12], xlii, [2], 575, [1]; [6], 658; [12], 681, [75]; xx, [2], 529, [1]; vii, [1], 604pp. ESTC T88309.

£3,000

[ref: 118533]

22. MONTAIGNE, MICHEL DE. The Essays of Michael Seigneur de Montaigne. *London, Alex. Murray & Son, 1870.*

A sweet edition in English of this important work of French Renaissance thought by the humanist courtier Michel de Montaigne (1533-1592) which pioneered the essay-writing genre.

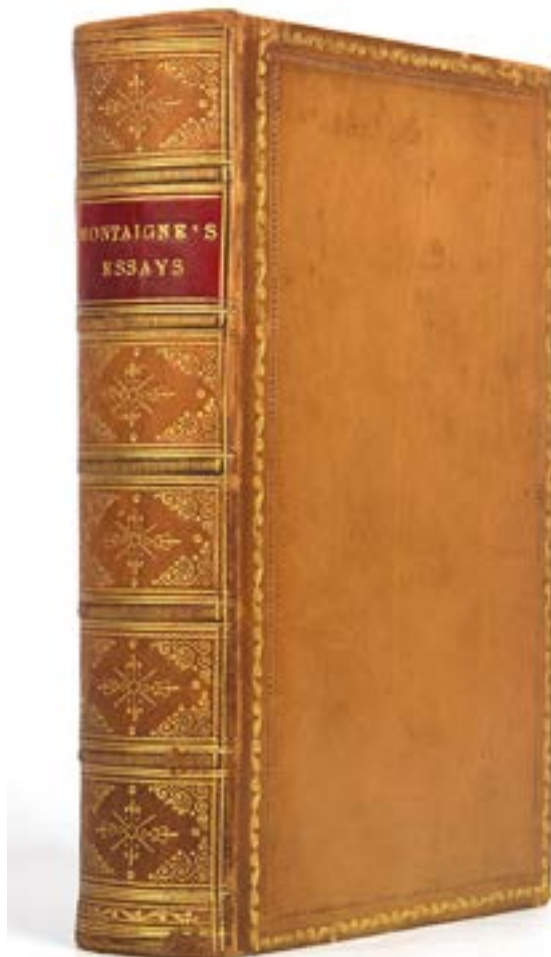
The *Essays* marked the beginning of an important shift in European thought which took place at the beginning of the seventeenth century towards a philosophical scepticism that argued against the possibility of actual knowledge in the natural sciences, ethics, and theology. Montaigne was amongst the first to shake such fundamental aspects of Western thought as the belief in the superiority of man over animals, or European civilisation over “Barbarianism” — his approach best being summed-up in the famous epithet ‘Que sais-je?’ (‘What do I know?’)

This translation was the final work which the English poet Charles Cotton (1630–1687) saw through the press. It immediately supplanted the edition by John Florio of 1603, and remained in print well into the twentieth century.

8vo (19 × 12.5 cm); prize presentation plate to front pastedown, old bookseller's ticket; contemporary tan calf, tooled in gilt and blind, gilt sine in 6 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges, a little rubbed and scuffed with slight loss; 682pp.

£250

[ref: 120372]



‘HYPOCRISY IS THE TRIBUTE VICE PAYS TO VIRTUE’

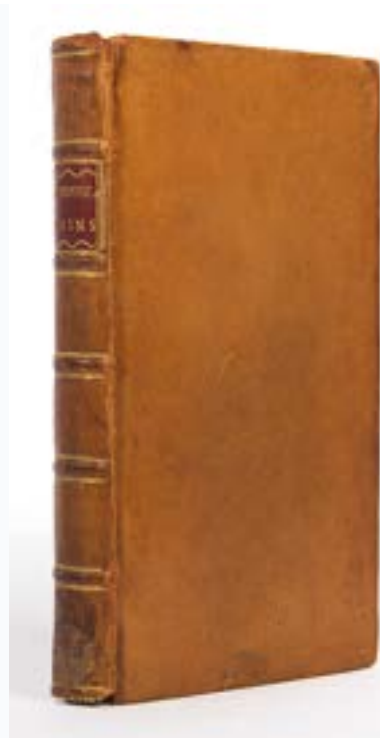
23. LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, [FRANCOIS] DUKE DE. Maxims and Moral Reflections. By the Duke de la Rochefoucauld. *London, Printed for Lockyer Davis, Printer to the Royal Society, 1791.*

A finely-printed example of the collected *Maximes* of the French courtier and man of letters Francois, Duke de la Rochefoucauld (1613-1680).

‘New Improved Edition’; 12mo (16.5 × 10.5 cm); engraved title and portrait frontispiece, ownership note in pen to front free endpaper; contemporary sprinkled calf, spine in 6 gilt-banded compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, edges stained yellow, joints and spine ends a little rubbed with slight loss to caps, very good; xvi, 169, [1]pp. ESTC T83908.

£375

[ref: 117712]



IMPORTANT PRECURSOR TO LEVIATHAN

24. HOBBS, THOMAS. Hobbs's Tripos, in Three Discourses: The first, humane nature, or the fundamental elements of policy... The second de corpore politico, or the elements of law, moral and politick... The third, of liberty and necessity; wherein all controversie, concerning predestination, election, free-will, grace, merits, reprobation, is fully decided and cleared. *London, Printed for Matt. Gilliflower, Henry Rogers, Booksellers in Westminster Hall, and and Tho. Fox next the Fleece-Tavern in Fleetstreet, and at the Angel in Westminster-Hall, 1684.*

The first collected edition, misleading named 'The Third Edition', of Hobbes' important precursor to *Leviathan*, *The Elements of the Law*, printed here together with his discourse on freewill, *Of Liberty and Necessity*.

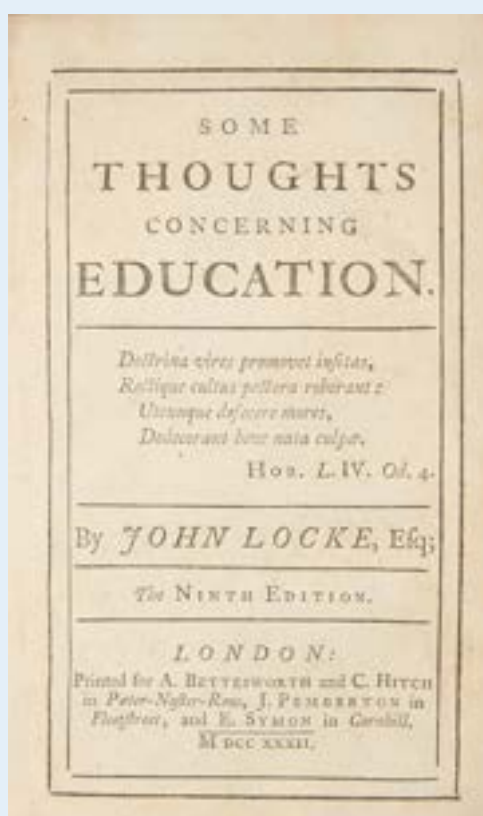
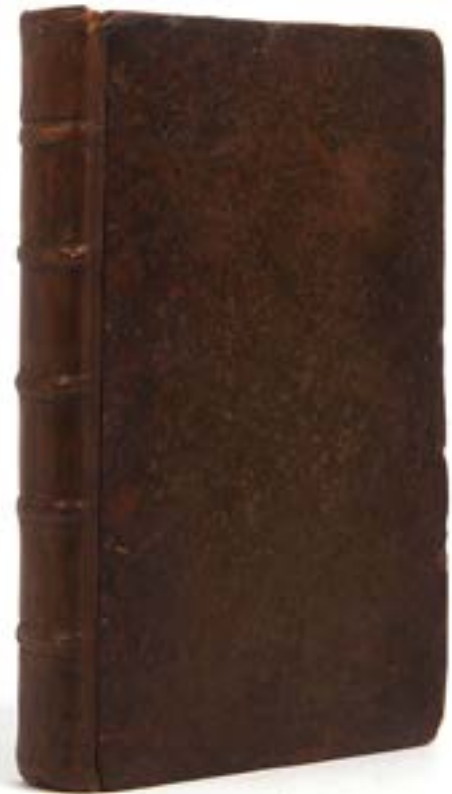
Elements was completed in 1640, shortly after the dissolution of the Short Parliament, and was initially circulated in manuscript form until 1650 when the work was printed in two parts under the titles *Human Nature* and *De Corpore Politico*. Starting with an account of human psychology and a powerful analysis of the origins (and the necessity) of the state, it mounted a strong defence of royal authority in such matters as the imposition of taxation' (ODNB).

The third work, *Of Free Will and Necessity*, was first published in 1654 without Hobbes' consent. It consists of his side of a fierce debate on the subject of freewill and necessity with the exiled Bishop of Derry, John Bramhall (1594-1653), following their meeting in 1645.

First collected edition; 8vo (18.5 x 12 cm); pen and pencil notes to front free endpaper recto, small closed tear to margin of first divisional title, a little creasing; contemporary calf, rebacked, corners rubbed with minor loss, very good; [16], 317, [3]pp. ESTC R12077; Wing H2266; MacDonald/Hargreaves 103.

£1,250

[ref: 120627]



25. LOCKE, JOHN. *Some Thoughts concerning Education.* *London, Printed for A. Bettesworth and C. Hitch in Peter-Noster-Ron, J. Pemberton in Fleetstreet, and E. Symon in Cornhill, 1732.*

An early edition of Locke's (1632-1704) scholastic treatise written for his friends Edward and Mary Clarke, and more especially for the instruction of their young son Edward.

Locke's counsels were at first embodied in a series of letters dating from July 1684 to March 1691, and did not appear in print in this revised book format until 1693, when the first edition of *Some Thoughts concerning Education* was published anonymously. Clarke's son, 'a sort of downe right honest Blockheaded boy' (see Mary Clarke's letters to Locke) apparently gained little from her friend's labours.

Ninth edition; 12mo (16.5 x 10.5 cm); old pricing in pen to rear endpapers, toned with occasional minor spotting; contemporary sprinkled calf, covers ruled in gilt, spine fragmented with loss to headcap, joints carefully repaired, hinges reinforced, corners a little rubbed; [6], 331, [3]pp. Yolton 176.

£450

[ref: 115337]

26. LOCKE, JOHN. The Works of John Locke, in four volumes. The seventh edition. London, Printed for H. Woodfall et al., 1768.

A very handsome set of the complete works of John Locke in four volumes wonderfully preserved in contemporary sprinkled calf gilt.

This comprehensive compilation includes Locke's major political text the *Two Treatises of Government*, published only anonymously during his lifetime, his most important philosophical work, *An Essay concerning Human Understanding*, his letters and replies to Stillingfleet, the consideration on the *Lowering of Interest*, the Latin and English editions of his *Letter concerning Toleration*, as well as the second, third and fourth letters thereon, his tract on the *Reasonableness of Christianity*, *Vindications*, paraphrases and notes on the Epistles of St. Paul, Galatians, Corinthians, Romans and Ephesians, his *Essay for the Understanding*, *Thoughts concerning Education*, and posthumously published works.

Seventh edition, second issue; 4 vols; large 4to (30 x 24.5 cm); engraved frontispiece to vol. I, bookplate to front pastedowns, internally crisp and clean; contemporary sprinkled calf, covers ruled in gilt, gilt ornamental spines of fleurons and arabesque cornerpieces in 7 compartments, edges sprinkled red, a little rubbed, joints expertly restored, very good or better. Yolton 269B.

£3,500

[ref: 117816]



27. LOCKE, JOHN. The Conduct of the Understanding. London, Printed for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, Paternoster Row, 1812.

A sweet printing of this posthumously published essay by the English philosopher John Locke (1632-1704) examining the workings of human thought.

Of the Conduct of the Understanding was originally written to form a new chapter in a revised edition of Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, but was unfinished by the time of his death in 1704. 'The "Conduct" proved especially popular and was separately reprinted at least nine times before 1800' (Yolton).

12mo (16.5 x 10.5 cm); engraved portrait frontispiece, gift inscription in pen to front free endpaper, signature clipped from upper corner; contemporary tree calf, gilt spine in 6 compartments, joints rubbed but holding, covers slightly marked, very good; vii, [1], 152pp.

£175

[ref: 120332]



28. VOLTAIRE (PSEUD. AROUET, FRANÇOIS-MARIE). Letters Concerning the English Nation. *Glasgow, Printed by Robert Urie, 1759.*

An early Glasgow printing of this interesting, outsider's take on English society and its people, precipitated by Voltaire's exile to Great Britain in 1726.

The resulting *Letters*, first published in 1734 following his return to Paris, express his great admiration for the comparative religious freedom enjoyed by England's Quakers and Socinians, as well as its constitutional monarchy — 'where the Prince is all powerful to do good, and at the same time restrain'd from committing evil' — the implication being that England could provide a model for France's reform (p.53). When the French edition was published the following year, without the approval of the royal censor, as *Lettres Philosophique*, it caused a storm, with copies confiscated and publicly burnt, and Voltaire again forced to flee Paris.

The work remains one of Voltaire's most widely known and read texts, which helped introduce Bacon, Locke, and Newton to Europe's Enlightenment thinkers. It also contains an early account of Newton's famous discovery of gravity, passed on to Voltaire by Newton's niece Catherine Barton, as well as an early translation into French verse of Hamlet's soliloquy from Act 3, Scene 1: 'Demeure, il faut choisir & passer à l'instant / De la vie, à la mort, ou d l'Etre au neant...' (p.173).

Widely ranked as Voltaire's most important early philosophical work, and 'the first bomb hurled against the *Ancien Régime*' (Babson).

Fourth edition; 12mo (18 x 10.5 cm); a little toned, front hinge reinforced; contemporary tree calf, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, joint and headcap repaired, slightly scuffed and rubbed, very good; [6], 3-149, [13]pp. ESTC T137639.

£750

[ref: 117621]

'THUS HAVE I ACTED; THESE WERE MY THOUGHTS; SUCH WAS I'

29. ROUSSEAU, JEAN-JACQUES. The Confessions of J.J. Rousseau, citizen of Geneva. Part the First [AND] Part the Second. *London, Printed for G.G.J. and J. Robinson[, and J. Bew], 1796; 1790.*

An early mixed edition set in English of Jean-Jacques Rousseau's major autobiographical work, comprising the third edition of the first part of his *Confessions*, and the first edition of the second part.

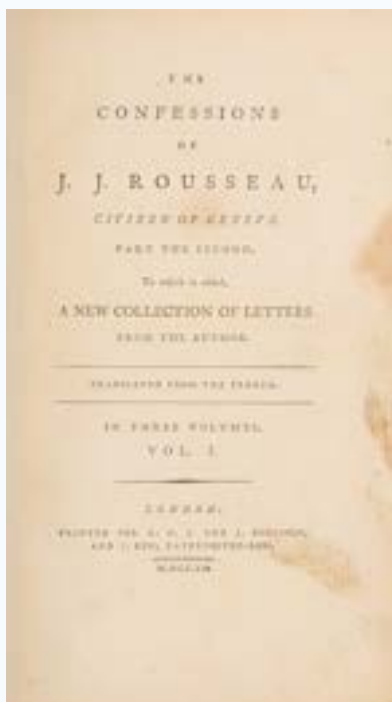
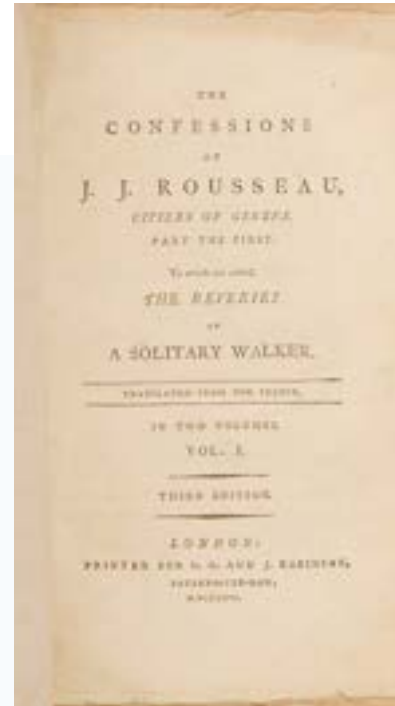
Published posthumously, *The Confessions* charts the life of the French Enlightenment *philosophe* Rousseau (1712-1778), from his birth in Geneva to the watchmaker Isaac Rousseau and Susannah Bernard, to his early education, religious conversion, relationship with Madame de Warens and his sexual exploits, revealing his most shameful secrets and innermost thoughts.

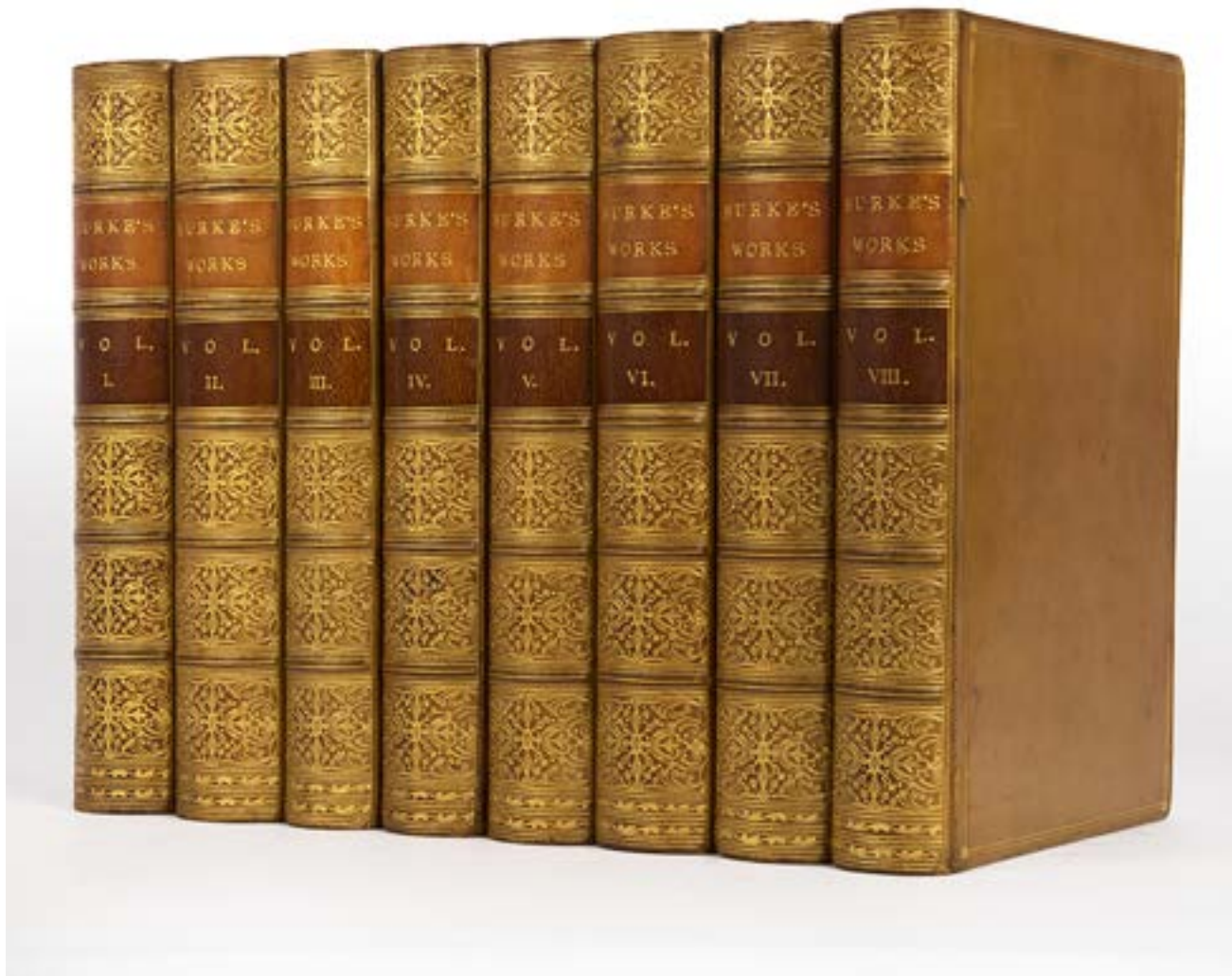
The work is often considered the first modern autobiography, and certainly Rousseau sensed the novelty of his narrative, opening book 1 with the observation that 'I have entered on a performance which is without example, whose accomplishment will have no imitator, I mean to present my fellow-mortals with a man in all the integrity of nature; and this man shall be myself!'

Third edition in English 'Part the First', first edition in English 'Part the Second'; 12mo (20 x 12 cm); ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper of part I, vol. I, ownership inscription in pencil to part II, vol. I half-title, part II, vol. II lacking half-title, otherwise present in each vol., the odd closed tear and tape repair, minor spotting; uniformly bound in brown morocco backed boards, uncut edges, spines a little faded, very good; [4], 318; [4], 380 [AND] vii, [1], 442; [2], 397, [1]; [4], 418, [6]pp. ESTC T137128 & T137129.

£800

[ref: 119957]





LIBERAL MP'S COPY

30. BURKE, EDMUND. *The Works and Correspondence of the right Honourable Edmund Burke.* London, Francis & John Rivington, 1852.

A handsome set of the collected works and letters of the Anglo-Irish politician and philosopher Edmund Burke (1729-1797), widely regarded as the founding-father of modern conservatism.

Comprising his correspondence, speeches, including *On American Taxation*, delivered before the House of Commons in 1774, published letters, tracts, essays, parliamentary reports, and proceedings in the impeachment of Warren Hastings, the first Governor-General of India, as well as his major works.

The first, *A Vindication of Natural Society*, was a satire published in 1756 on the danger of measuring institutions by the test of reason alone. It was followed the next year by his *Philosophical Inquiry into... the Sublime and Beautiful*, a treatise on aesthetics which attracted the attention of Kant and Diderot, and cemented Burke's reputation on the continent as a serious philosopher.

However, Burke's greatest work remains his *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, a steadfast defence of moderation in the face of the tyranny of the masses and the 'Perfectabilarians' inspired by Rousseau who claimed the ability to remake society in perfect order.

With provenance for the Liberal MP Richard Fothergill (1822-1903). He was elected to the House of Commons in 1868 for the constituency of Merthyr Tydfil, following the expansion of the suffrage with the passing of the Second Reform Act the previous year.

Provenance: Richard Fothergill (bookplate).

8 vols; 8vo (22.5 x 15 cm); engraved portrait frontispiece to vol. I, bookplates to front pastedowns, offsetting to title-page otherwise internally clean; contemporary polished calf, covers ruled in gilt, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting red and brown morocco lettering-pieces, marbled edges, minor wear, very good or better.
cf. PMM 239.

£2,250

[ref: 119931]

EARLY EDITION PRINTED THE SAME YEAR AS THE FIRST

31. BURKE, EDMUND. Reflections on the Revolution in France, and on the proceedings in certain societies in London relative to that event. In a letter intended to have been sent to a gentleman in Paris. *London, Printed for J. Dodsley, in Pall-Mall, 1790.*

An early edition, printed the same year as the first, of Burke's spirited defence of moderation in the face of the French Revolution and the overthrow of the *ancien régime*.

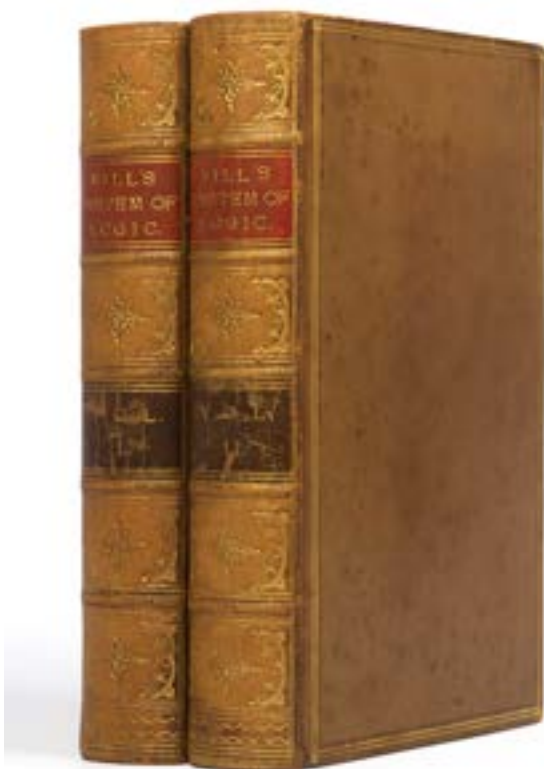
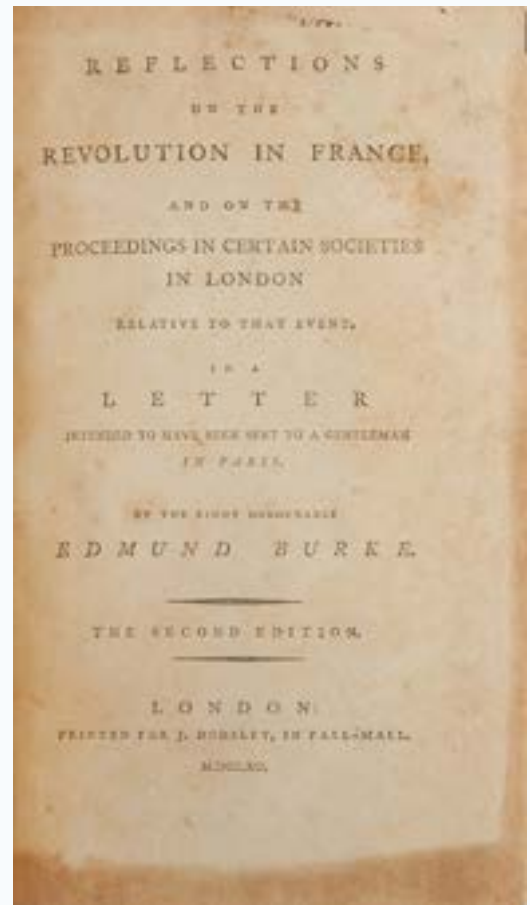
'One of the most brilliant of all polemics...' (PMM).

'The circumstances are what render every civil and political scheme beneficial or noxious to mankind' (p.8)

Second edition (i.e. second reprint labelled 'Second Edition'), fourth impression; 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm); variant with p.15 press figure 'o', and p.28 with none, and p.340 '6, title with clipped signature to upper margin with loss not affecting text, offsetting to endpapers, occasional slight spotting; contemporary tree calf, rebacked, a little rubbed; in, 356pp. ESTC T46575; Todd 53e; cf.PMM 239.

£450

[ref: 115336]



32. 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, Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1875.*

The first posthumous edition of J.S. Mill's (1806-1873) greatest work of pure philosophy.

First published in 1843, *A System of Logic* was the result of twelve years of labour in which Mill attempted to find a coherent method of scientific inquiry that could explain the operation of 'moral and social phenomena' (Preface) in the real world. As a result the book courted great controversy from its first publication in 1843, receiving criticism from defenders of more traditional systems of ethics rooted in metaphysics and theology.

Ninth edition; 2 vols (21.5 x 14.5 cm); one or two marginal annotations in pen, small tear with loss to vol. I pp5-6 upper margin, and small hole with minor loss to text of vol. I pp321-322, minor spotting to edges of text-block; contemporary calf, ruled in gilt and blind, gilt spines in 6 compartments, contrasting red and brown morocco lettering-pieces, marbled edges, a little rubbed and marked, very good; xx, 563, [1]; xv, [1], 557, [1]pp.

£350

[ref: 116420]

WITH EXCELLENT PROVENANCE FOR THE PHYSICIAN-IN-ORDINARY TO QUEEN VICTORIA, EDWARD VII, AND GEORGE V

33. MILL, JOHN STUART. *An Examination of Sir William Hamilton's Philosophy and of the principal philosophical questions discussed in his writings.* London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1865.

An interesting association copy of John Stuart Mill's devastating critique of Sir William Hamilton's *Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic*, containing his most pronounced statement on Christian ethics.

Mill took issue with Hamilton's doctrine of the 'relativity of human knowledge', not because this suggested that certain knowledge was inaccessible to the human senses, but because Hamilton took this inaccessibility to be proof of the existence of God, rather than as grounds for rational scepticism, leading Mill to his famous statement that: 'I will call no being good, who is not what I mean when I apply that epithet to my fellow-creatures; and if such a being can sentence me to hell for not so calling him, to hell I will go' (p.103)



With excellent provenance for Sir James Reid (1849-1923) physician-in-ordinary to Queen Victoria, Edward VII, and George V. Awarded for attaining 6th place in logic at the University of Aberdeen by the Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy Alexander Bain (1818-1903), himself a lifelong friend of the author John Stuart Mill, helping him to edit his father James Mill's *Analysis of the Phenomena of the Human Mind*, and revise the manuscript of his *System of Logic*.

Provenance: Sir James Reid (bookplate and presentation inscription).

Second edition; 8vo (22 x 15 cm); bookplate to front pastedown, inserted presentation leaf; presentation tan calf for the University of Aberdeen, arms in gilt to upper panel, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting blue morocco title-piece, marbled edges, spine slightly faded, minor wear to extremities, endpapers a little spotted, otherwise internally clean, very good; viii, 561, [1]pp.

£500

[ref: 113244]

ARMS OF BRASENOSE COLLEGE, OXFORD

34. MILL, JOHN STUART. *Autobiography.* London, Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1874.

A smart copy of J.S. Mill's (1806-1873) autobiography, published posthumously the year of his death, in an amorial calf binding for Brasenose College, Oxford.

Mill offers us a unique insight into his mental development, from the rigorous and 'unusual' education he received under the tutelage of his father, the Benthamite philosopher James Mill, to the publication of his major works in later life.

Provenance: 'James P. Croke B.A., Brasenose Coll., Oxford, Xmas 1874' (inscription).

Fourth edition; 8vo (22 x 14.5 cm); ownership inscription in pencil to front free endpaper; contemporary navy calf armorial binding for Brasenose College, Oxford, gilt arms of to covers, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, edges stained red, slightly rubbed and marked, very good; vi, 325, [1]pp.

£175

[ref: 118066]



35. WARD, LESTER F. *Dynamic Sociology, or applied social science, as based upon statical sociology and the less complex sciences.* New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1883.

The rare first edition of Lester Frank Ward's (1841-1913) major work, which helped establish sociology as a distinct field of study in the United States.

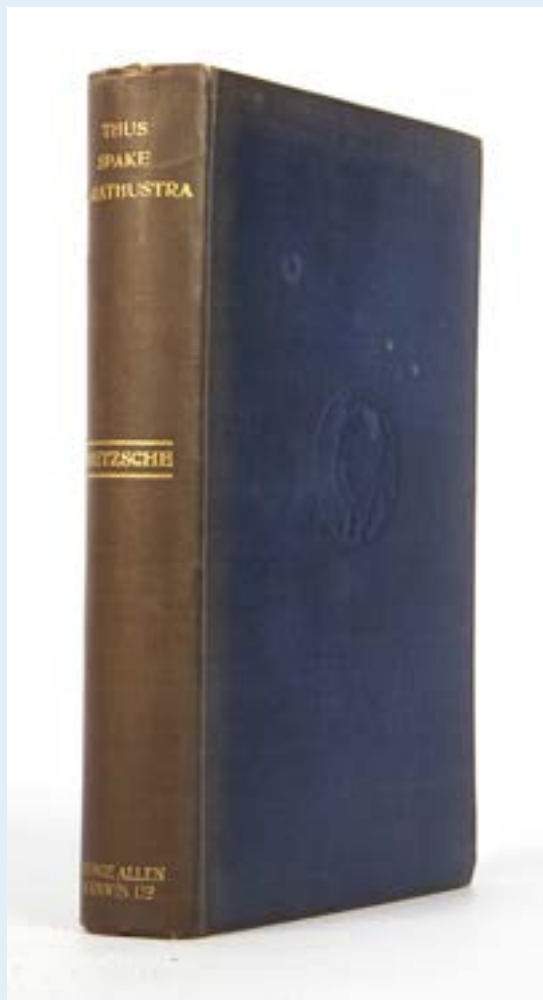
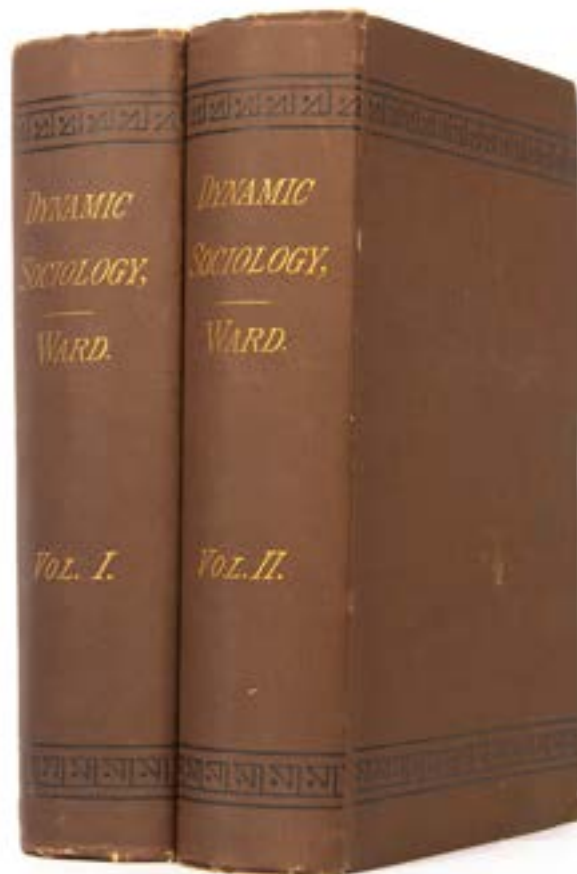
Ward was founding President of the American Sociological Association, which was established in 1905 to promote the study of sociology as an independent field of enquiry from the wider humanities, economics, and political sciences. In 1906, Ward was appointed chair of sociology at Brown University, where he remained until his death in 1913.

In *Dynamic Sociology* Ward demonstrates 'the basic disparity between biological, unconscious evolution ("genesis") and deliberate, conscious evolution ("telesis")'. In his view, the capacity for telic progress, a planned, conscious improvement requiring the development and application of intelligence, had emerged late on the evolutionary scale out of the meandering processes of biological evolution. Thus, although the human capacity for thought had evolved genetically, it was up to humans to take advantage of the opportunities offered by their intellectual ability to improve their existence. Education, which Ward categorized as "a quality of the environment," is the means of telic progress; therefore, it is in the interest of government to make education as widely available as possible' (ANB).

Rare. We can trace only 11 copies in institutional collections worldwide.

First edition, first printing; 2 vols; 8vo (20.5 x 13.5 cm); 6pp ads to rear vol. I, 10pp ads to rear vol. II, occasional annotations in pencil, vol. I free endpaper, title, and dedication reinforced at gutter margin; publisher's brown cloth, spines lettered in gilt, extremities slightly rubbed, very good; xx, 706, [6]; vii, [1], 690, [10]pp.

£2,500 [ref: 116435]



36. NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH; COMMON, THOMAS (TRANSLATOR). *Thus Spake Zarathustra. A book for all and none.* London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1923.

An early printing in English of Nietzsche's philosophical novel, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*.

This edition forms volume eleven of the *Complete Works of Friedrich Nietzsche*, edited by Oscar Levy, and translated into English by Thomas Common with an introduction by Nietzsche's infamous sister Elizabeth Förster-Nietzsche, whose affiliation with the Nazi party did much discredit to her brother's reputation in the first-half of the twentieth century.

Fifth edition in English, NUMBER 1396 OF 2100 COPIES; 8vo (20.5 x 14 cm); ownership inscription in pen to front pastedown, numbered to limitation page, slight staining to top-edge margin; publisher's blue cloth, blind-stamped to upper cover, spine lettered in gilt, spine and cover margins faded, a little soiled; xvi, 458pp.

£175 [ref: 120124]



SIGNED COPY

37. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *An Outline of Philosophy*. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1932.

A rare, signed example of this popular work by Bernard Russell which sets out to explain the nature of philosophical inquiry.

Divided into four parts, the work proceeds on the premise that the function of philosophy is to acquire 'real knowledge'. The first deals with individual human sensory experience, 'man from without', turning next to 'the physical world', before examining 'man from within' and the wider 'universe'.

Provenance: T[?]. T. Cherniavsky, May, 1937 (ownership inscription).

First edition, second impression, SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR; 8vo (22.5 x 15.5 cm); inscribed by the author in pen to front free endpaper recto below ownership inscription in pen, minor spotting; publisher's blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, slightly faded, a little rubbed with small stain to top-edge, very good; vi, 317, [3]pp.

£1,500

[ref: 120141]

SCARCE IN THE JACKET

38. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *Education and the Social Order*. London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1932.

The first edition of this pedagogical essay by Bertrand Russell on the education of individual citizens and its relationship to the needs of the state. Scarce in the original dustjacket.

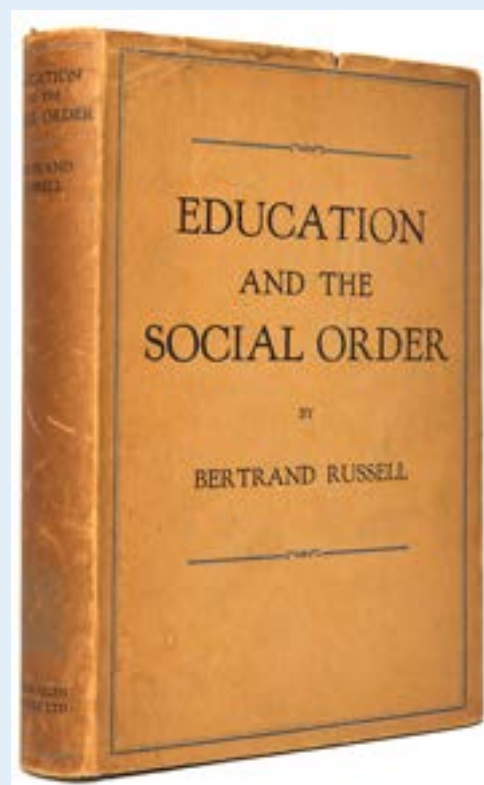
It was published the same year as his former wife's, Dora Black, similarly themed work *In Defence of Children*. Together they had experimented with opening their own progressive school, Beacon Hill, in 1927 with a view to educating their children in the company of others, and doing away with excessive discipline and religious instruction. However, it proved a failure, with Russell later blaming it on an 'undue proportion of problem children' who were 'cruel and destructive' (*Autobiography*).

First edition, first impression; 8vo (19.5 x 14 cm); ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper, ads to rear; publisher's blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top-edge stained blue, beige typographic dustjacket, price-clipped, light ring mark to upper-cover of cloth, jacket a little soiled, spine darkened, jacket edges slightly frayed, very good; 254, [2]pp.

Blackwell/Ruja A63.

£450

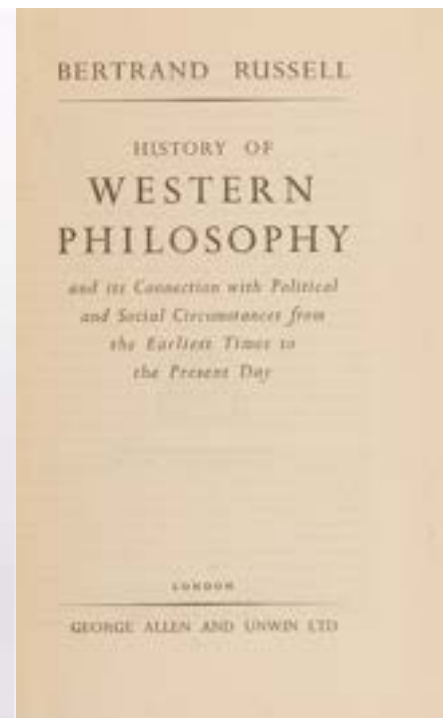
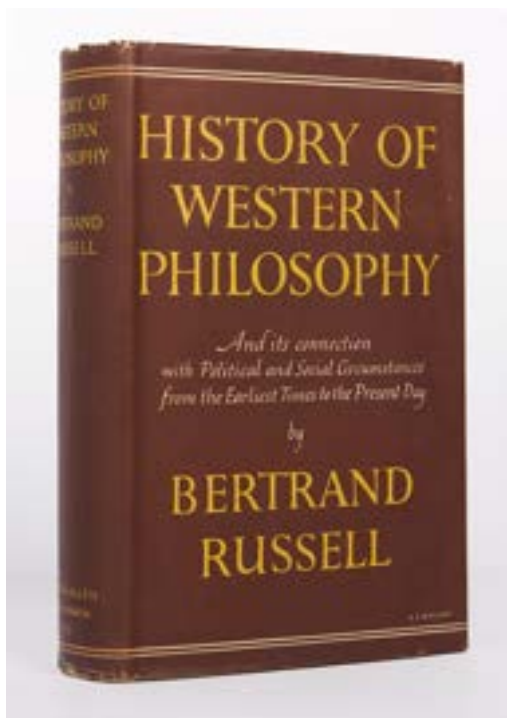
[ref: 116905]



39. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *History of Western Philosophy and its connection with political and social circumstances from the earliest times to the present day.* London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1946.

Despite Russell's still important mathematical works and indeed his essays on logical positivism, not to mention his much vaunted campaigning for peace, the *History of Western Philosophy* remains his best-regarded and lasting testament.

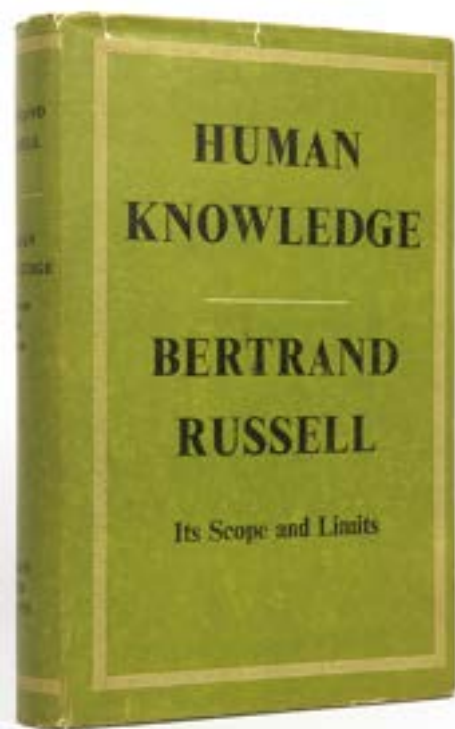
A classic survey of intellectual thought, charting over 2000-years of history from the pre-Socratic philosopher Thales (fl.585 BC) to the American educationalist John Dewey (AD 1859-1952), who was in his 87th year at the time of publication.



First UK edition, first impression; 8vo (22.5 x 15 cm); publisher's grey cloth, lettered on spine in yellow on a burgundy ground, with the unclipped dust-jacket printed on military map as issued, cloth and fore-edge a little spotted, jacket slightly frayed at edges with minor closed tears to rear panel, internally clean, very good; 916pp. Blackwell/Ruja A79.2a.

£1,100

[ref: 120072]



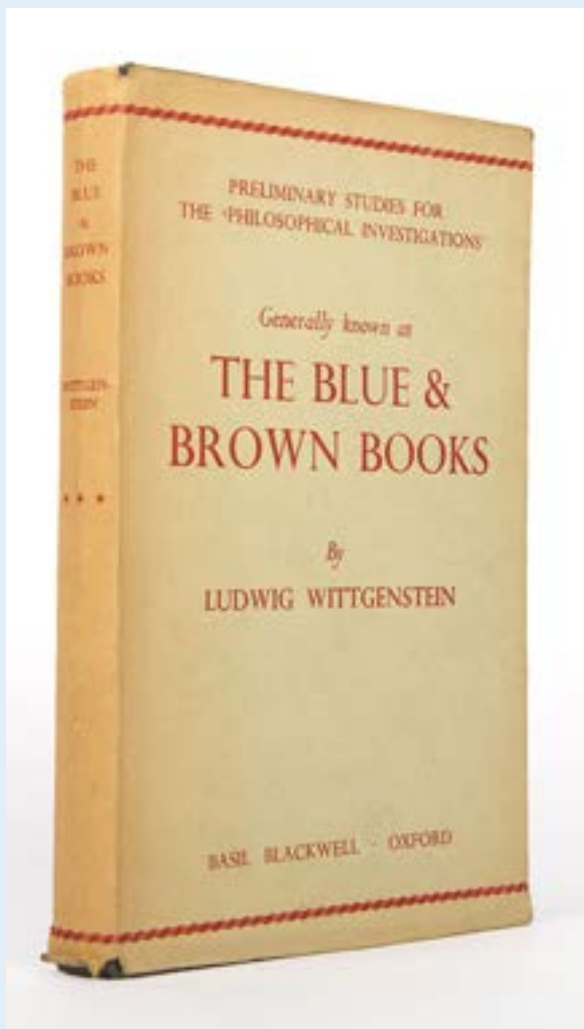
RUSSELL'S 'LAST MAJOR CONTRIBUTION TO PHILOSOPHY' (ODNB)

40. RUSSELL, BERTRAND. *Human Knowledge. Its scope and limits.* London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1948.

The first edition of this insightful empirical study, in which Russell developed his theory 'that all human knowledge is uncertain, inexact, and partial' (p.527).

The book was published following Russell's return from the United States, where he had led a strained existence since 1938, failing to gain a permanent position at any academic institution. 'At Cambridge during this time Russell was dismayed to discover how far he had fallen out of favour among the younger generation of British philosophers, for whom Wittgenstein was now the greatest influence. To his great chagrin, *Human Knowledge* was reviewed without any great respect. In the 1950s Russell hit back with a series of polemical attacks on "Oxford ordinary language philosophy", but these served only to widen the gulf between him and the leading philosophers of the day' (ODNB).

First UK edition, first impression; 8vo (22 x 14.5 cm); slight offsetting to endpapers; publisher's green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top-edge stained green, with the original



41. WITTGENSTEIN, LUDWIG. Preliminary Studies for the 'Philosophical Investigations' generally known as the Blue & Brown Books. Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1958.

The first published edition of the notes dictated by Wittgenstein to his pupils during the course of his lecture series at Cambridge in 1933-1935, together forming the 'Blue' and 'Brown' books, so named because of the wrappers that the notes were initially bound in. The material would find full expression in his posthumously published *Philosophical Investigations*.

First edition, first impression in book form; 8vo (22.5 x 15 cm); occasional pencil annotations, slight offsetting to endpapers; publisher's blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, unclipped typographic dustjacket printed in red, spine a little toned, extremities slightly frayed, very good; xiv, 185, [1]pp.

£950

[ref: 120142]

INSCRIBED BY THE AUTHOR

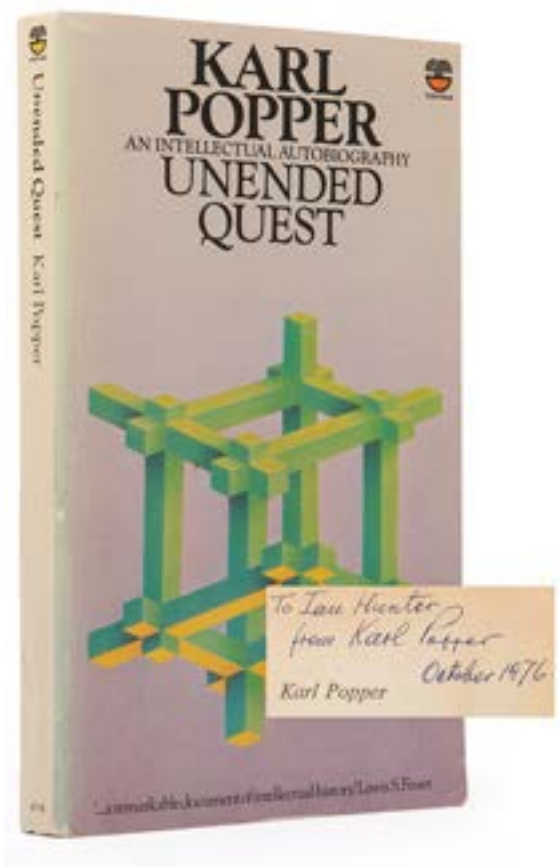
42. POPPER, KARL. Unended Quest an intellectual autobiography. [Glasgow], Fontana, 1976.

The first edition in book-form of Karl Popper's autobiography, *Unended Quest*, inscribed by him in pen 'To Ian, Hunter from Karl Popper, October 1976'.

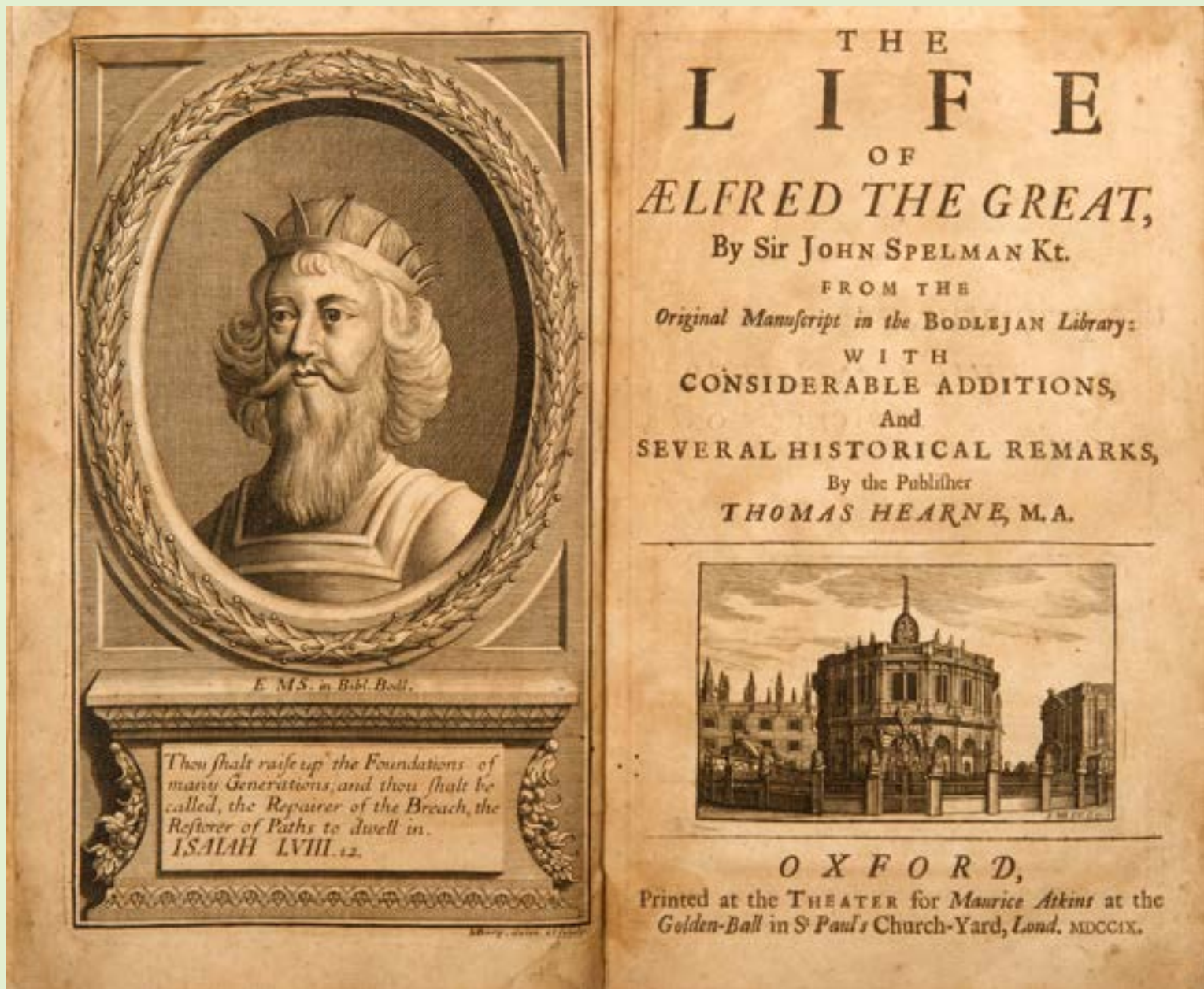
First Fontana edition, first impression, SIGNED PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION BY THE AUTHOR; in 16s (18 x 10.5 cm); signed presentation inscription in pen to title-page, spine exposed between pp78-79 but ff still firmly attached; original printed wrappers, slightly creased at spine and corners, otherwise well-preserved, housed in a custom-made blue cloth box, spine lettered in gilt; 255, [1]pp.

£3,750

[ref: 120071]



History



49. SIR JOHN SPELMAN. The Life of Alfred the Great

43. CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS; DUNCAN, WILLIAM (TRANSLATOR).

The Commentaries of Caesar, translated into English. To which is prefixed, a discourse concerning the Roman art of war.

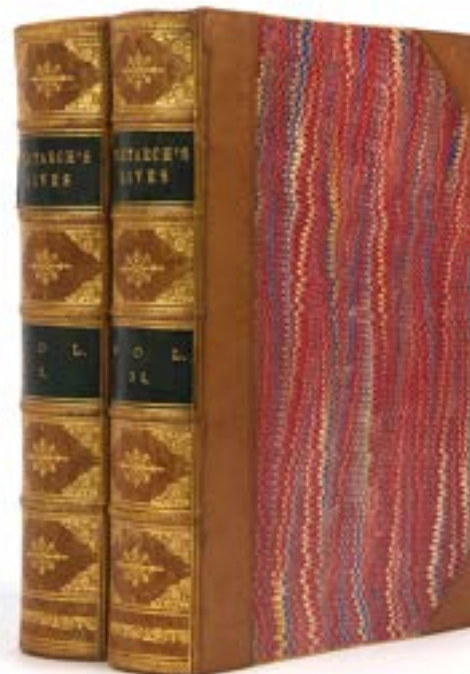
London, Printed for J. Cuthbell et al., 1819.

An early edition in English of the Roman general Julius Caesar's (d.44 BC) *Commentaries*, prefixed by a lengthy discourse on *The Roman Art War* drawn from classical and modern sources including Machiavelli and Montesquieu. The text follows the translation made by the classicist William Duncan (1717-1760), first published in 1753.

Comprising a translation of Caesar's two surviving works, the *Bello Gallico* and *Bello Civili*, on the Gallic and Civil Wars, written largely as a justification of his military campaigns, but also containing important early descriptions of Britain and the indigenous tribes who 'paint themselves with woad, which gives a bluish cast to the sin, and makes them look dreadful in battle' (p.369).

The second work contains Caesar's account of the Civil War fought against the Roman General Pompey and the Senate in 49-48 BC, traditionally seen as marking the end of the Roman Republic, and the establishment of the Julio-Claudian dynasty that ruled in Rome until Nero's suicide in AD 68.

2 vols; 8vo (22 x 14 cm); engraved frontispiece, 1 folding plate, and 3 folding maps,



PRESENTATION COPY FROM THE EDITOR

44. PLAUTUS; RAMSAY, WILLIAM & GEORGE (EDITOR). **The Mostellaria of Plautus with notes critical and explanatory, prolegomena and excursus.** *London, Macmillan and Co., 1869.*

A rare association copy of the first edition of William Ramsay's critical edition of *The Mostellaria of Plautus*, the book which more than any other 'laid the foundation of Plautine studies in Britain' (Fordyce).

Awarded to 'Joannes A. Ckark in classe Latina Universitatis Glasguensis alumnus ingenio ac labor insignis praeonium hocce merito consecutus est teste Georgio G. Ramsay apud Coll. Glasgae kal. Mai. 1888'.

First edition; 8vo (22.5 x 14.5 cm); presentation bookplate to front pastedown, ownership note in pen to front free endpaper verso, occasional light spotting; contemporary tan calf prize-binding by Maclehoose for the University of Glasgow, gilt arms to upper-cover within gilt and blind-tooled borders, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges;

£450

[ref: 120159]



ETON COLLEGE ASSOCIATION

45. FROUDE, JAMES ANTHONY. **Caesar. A sketch.** *London, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1879.*

The first edition of this classic biography of the Roman general Julius Caesar by J.A. Froude (1818-1894), Regius Professor of Modern History at the University of Oxford from 1892 until his death.

Provenance: Sydney Roden Fothergill (bookplate and inscription).

First edition; 8vo (22.5 x 15 cm); engraved portrait frontispiece, folding colour-printed map, bookplate to front pastedown, presentation inscription in pen to front free endpaper verso, minor spotting to prelims and endpapers; contemporary polished calf, covers ruled in gilt, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting navy morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges; xviii, 494pp.

£275

[ref: 119927]





46. CAESAR, GAIUS JULIUS; DUNCAN, WILLIAM (TRANSLATOR). The Commentaries of Caesar, translated into English. To which is prefixed, a discourse concerning the Roman art of war. London, Printed for J. Cuthbell et al., 1819.

An early edition in English of the Roman general Julius Caesar's (d.44 BC) *Commentaries*, prefixed by a lengthy discourse on *The Roman Art War* drawn from classical and modern sources including Machiavelli and Montesquieu. The text follows the translation made by the classicist William Duncan (1717-1760), first published in 1753.

Comprising a translation of Caesar's two surviving works, the *Bello Gallico* and *Bello Civili*, on the Gallic and Civil Wars, written largely as a justification of his military campaigns, but also containing important early descriptions of Britain and the indigenous tribes who 'paint themselves with woad, which gives a bluish cast to the skin, and makes them look dreadful in battle' (p.369).

The second work contains Caesar's account of the Civil War fought against the Roman General Pompey and the Senate in 49-48 BC, traditionally seen as marking the end of the Roman Republic, and the establishment of the Julio-Claudian dynasty that ruled in Rome until Nero's suicide in AD 68.

2 vols; 8vo (22 x 14 cm); engraved frontispiece, 1 folding plate, and 3 folding maps, armorial bookplate to front pastedown of each vol., a little toned with occasional light spotting; contemporary half calf, marbled paper boards, gilt spines in 6 compartments, contrasting green and brown morocco lettering-pieces, a little rubbed with minor loss, very good; xvi, 432; 461, [51]pp.

£350

[ref: 119934]



LAST LIFETIME EDITION

47. GIBBON, EDWARD. *The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. London, Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1791-1792.

A charming twelve-volume set of this classic work, and the last edition to be published in Gibbon's (1737-1794) lifetime.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire continues to rank as a 'masterpiece of historical penetration and literary style and has remained one of the ageless historical works which... maintain their hold upon the layman and continue to stimulate the scholar' (PMM).

Controversial since its first appearance, Gibbon argued that Rome's fall was the 'natural and inevitable effect of immoderate greatness. Prosperity ripened the principle of decay; the causes of destruction multiplied with the extent of conquest; and as soon as time or accident had removed the artificial supports, the stupendous fabric yielded to the pressure of its own weight' (c.38, p.523). As a result, this hollow empire succumbed easily to the twin forces of barbarianism and Christianity which had been gaining momentum over the course of the fourth century AD.

Although attacked for his perceived irreligion, Gibbon's work received many positive reviews and has since become a cornerstone text in the study of Western history. Writing to Gibbon in December 1788, his friend Adam Smith noted that 'by the universal assent of every man of taste and learning... [Decline and Fall] sets you at the very head of the whole literary tribe at present existing in Europe' (ODNB).

With three folding maps showing the extent of the Roman Empire, and an informative preface giving a short biography of Gibbon.

12 vols; 8vo (22 x 14 cm); engraved frontispiece and 3 folding maps, early underlining in red crayon and pencil and pen and pencil marginal annotations to first 4 vols, thereafter infrequent, pen note to front free endpaper recto of vol. 8; contemporary mottled calf, gilt spines in 6 compartment, contrasting green morocco lettering pieces, edges stained yellow, a little rubbed and abraded with minor loss, very good. ESTC T79691; Norton 38; cf.PMM 222.

£2,500

[ref: 116907]

**MOST IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY SOURCES FOR THE
EARLY CHURCH**

48. EUSEBIUS; SOCRATES SCHOLASTICUS; EVAGRIUS PONTICUS; HANMER, MEREDITH (TRANSLATOR). *The Auncient Ecclesiastical Histories of the first six hundred years after Christ, written in the Greeke tongue by three learned historiographers, Eusebius, Socrates, and Euagrius.* London, Printed by Richard Field, dwelling in Great Wood-street, 1619.

An early edition in English of Eusebius' *Historia Ecclesiastica*, together with the histories of his successors Socrates Scholasticus and Evagrius Ponticus, collectively the most important contemporary and near-contemporary sources for the early history of the Church.

Eusebius (d. AD 339) was active during the reign of Constantine the Great, the first Christian emperor of Rome, and ended his narrative before the death of Constantine's son Crispus in July AD 326. In addition to being the most important contemporary history of the early Church, it is one of the most valuable historical sources written in late antiquity, especially noted for its detailed description of the various early Christian sects, movements, and schisms, and the Council of Nicaea.

Folio (29 × 20 cm); woodcut device to title and divisional titles, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, ownership inscription in pen to title and title verso, early underlings in pen and marginalia, without front blank f., text-block toned and with moderate spotting throughout, light waterstaining to rear ff; contemporary sprinkled calf, covers ruled in gilt, rebaked and recorned, contrasting blue-green morocco lettering-piece, edges sprinkled red, a little rubbed, very good; [10], 192, 203-598, [20]pp. ESTC S121380.

£1,500 [ref: 117215]



FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

49. SPELMAN, SIR JOHN. *The Life of Alfred the Great... from the original manuscript in the Bodleian library: with considerable additions, and severall historical remarks, by the publisher Thomas Hearne, M.A.* Oxford, Printed at the Theater for Maurice Atkins at the Golden-Ball in St Pauls Church-Yard, 1709.

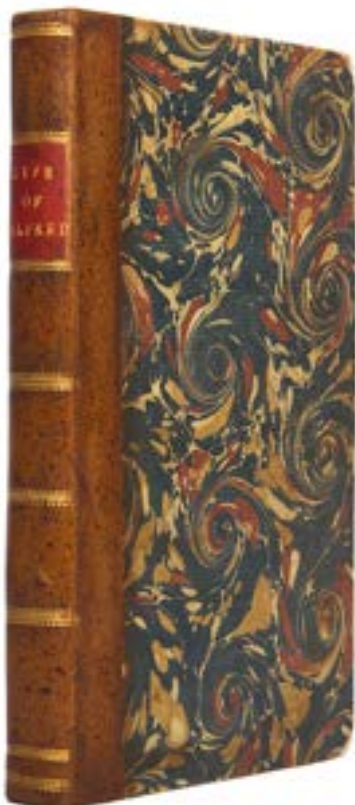
The first edition in English of Sir John Spelman's enchanting history of England's first king, Alfred the Great.

Although Alfred (c.849-899) was not the first ruler to style himself 'Bretwalda' — overlord of the Anglo-Saxons — his reign represents the beginning of the first line of unbroken kings to rule the whole of England.

The work was originally published in Latin posthumously in 1678 as *Alfredi magni Anglorum regis invictissimi vita*. Its author, Sir John Spelman (1594-1643) was a moderate royalist who advocated for a form of constitutional monarchy which recognised the King as head of the body politic. 'This was not to claim "a power to make lawes and lay taxes without the consent of Parliament", but only a "negative voice, that they without him may not make any lawes"' (ODNB).

First edition in English; 8vo (19.5 × 13 cm); engraved portrait frontispiece, engraved vignette title, slightly browned with moderate spotting, small loss to corner of frontispiece not affecting design, hole to margin of Q3 with loss to one or two letters, repaired tear to addenda; handsome modern sprinkled calf backed marbled boards, vellum tips, very good; [6], 238, [10]pp. ESTC T147373.

£750 [ref: 115367]





FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

50. [GALFRIDUS] MONMOUTH, GEOFFREY [JEFFREY] OF; THOMPSON, AARON (TRANSLATOR). *The British History. Translated into English from the Latin of Jeffrey of Monmouth. With a large preface concerning the authority of the history.* London, Printed for J. Bonyer at the Rose in Ludgate-Street, H. Clements at the Half-Moon, and W. and J. Innys at the Princes-Arms in St. Paul's Church-Yard, 1718.

The first edition in English of Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia regum Britanniae*, containing the earliest narrative account of the Arthurian legend and the first mention of King Lear.

The History of the Kings of Britain was written around the year AD 1136 by the historian and cleric Galfridus Arturus (anglicised as Geoffrey of Monmouth, d.1145/6), who rose to become bishop of St. Asaph in North Wales. Details of Geoffrey's life are scarce, and somewhat confused by later chroniclers who have attributed the historian with various, conflicting roles. It is clear that he lived in Oxford for a time in the 1130s, probably as a canon of the church of St. George in Oxford Castle, and he may have worked in the city as a schoolteacher.

Allegedly a translation from an ancient 'British' book, Geoffrey's '*Historia* provides a vivid, uninterrupted account of the early history of Britain from the foundation of the island's population and monarchical tradition by Brutus, a Trojan émigré, via a series of royal dynasties, some of whose members enjoyed later fame, to the last glorious British kings, notably Uther Pendragon and Arthur, before the population of the island succumbed to Saxon aggression. Geoffrey concluded his work in approximately the seventh century AD, where Bede's *Historia ecclesiastica* begins as a continuous history' (ODNB).

First edition in English; 8vo (19.5 × 12 cm); ownership inscription in pen to title, errata f. present to rear, printing error to 2C2, a little browned with some spotting; contemporary calf, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, joints and corners expertly restored, a little rubbed with minor loss, very good; [2], cxi, [17], 401, [55]pp. ESTC T146343.

£3,000

[ref: 118991]

**THE PATRON SAINT OF
STATESMAN AND POLITICIANS**

51. MORE, SIR THOMAS.
The Workes of Sir Thomas
More Knyght, sometye Lorde
Chauncellour of England,
wrytten by him in the Englysh
tonge. *London, John Cawood, John*
Walley, and Richard Tottle, 1557.

The first collected edition of Sir Thomas More's (1478-1535) English works, from his youthful sallies to the last tragic lines penned in coal dust to his daughter Margaret whilst prisoner in the Tower awaiting execution for high treason.

Printed in 1557 during the brief period of Catholic revival under Mary I (1553-1558), to whom the book was dedicated, *The Workes of Sir Thomas More Knyght* was edited and arranged in chronological order with marginal notes by More's nephew William Rastell (1508-1565). An invaluable resource for More's life, the book includes writings such as the unfinished *History of king Richard the thirde*, not published during the author's lifetime, which may otherwise have been lost to record. The text had appeared earlier in corrupted form in John Hardyng's *Chronicle* and Edward Halle's *The Vnion of the Two Noble and Illustre Famelies of Lancaster & Yorke*, and would go on to serve as an important source for the later Tudor chroniclers Holinshed and Stow, as well as influencing Shakespeare's play.

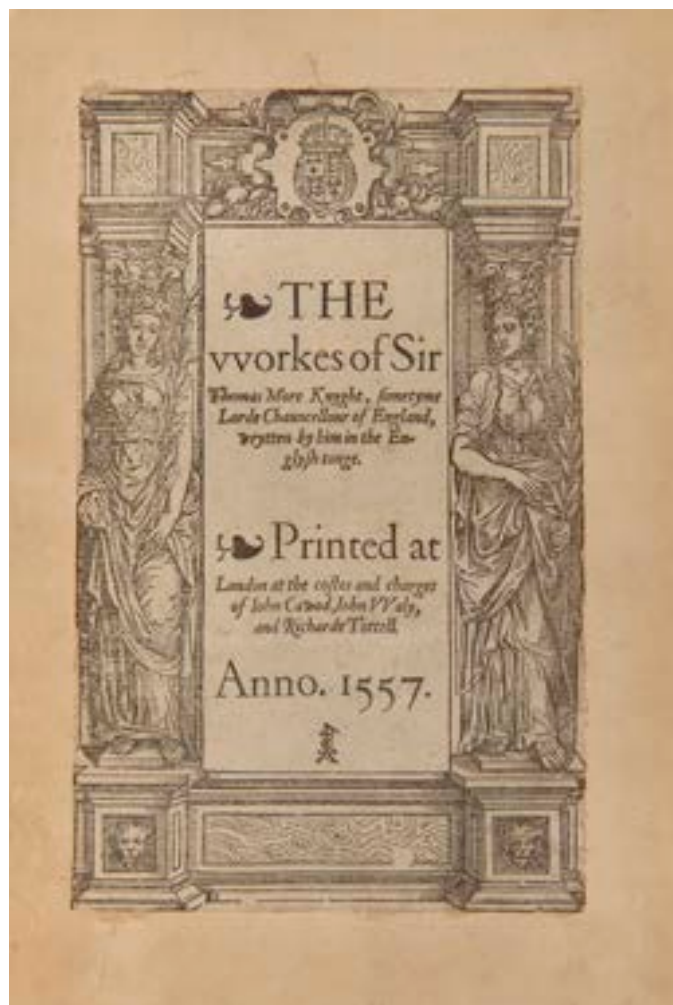
The remaining work is largely devoted to theological debate, including More's infamous exchange with the prominent reformer William Tyndale, who was executed for heresy in 1536. *The Workes* also preserve More's last letters written in the Tower of London whilst awaiting execution for treason. Writing movingly to his daughter Margaret on the 5th July 1535, the eve of his death, More noted 'tomorow long I to go to god: it were a day verye mete and conuenient for me. I neuer liked your maner toward me better, than when you kissed me laste, for I loue when doughterly loue and deere charitye, hath no leasure to loke to worldlye curtesye, fare well my dere chylde, and pray for me, and I shall for you and all youre frendes, that we maye merelye mete in heauen' (pp.1457-1458).

Provenance: Cardinal Hayes Library, Manhattan College (blindstamp to title).

First collected edition; small folio (28.4 × 20 cm); title within woodcut border with the Queen's arms in top compartment and female figures with olive branches at sides, woodcut initials, black letter, double column, with the inserted leaf between CC5 and CC6, title cut to edge of image and laid in to new sheet, restoration to margins (occasionally grazing but not affecting text), light soiling, slight toning to leaves, scattered minor worming, lacking final blank; 20th-century burgundy morocco gilt, spine with 5 raised bands, spine lettered in gilt, inner dentelles gilt, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers, one or two scuffs, otherwise a handsome copy; [36], 88pp, 89-104 (columns), 105-1138, [2], 1139-1458pp. McKerrow & Ferguson 81; Gibson 73; Pforzheimer 743; STC (2nd ed.) 18076; ESTC S115047.

£27,500

[ref: 107964]





THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER

52. MORE, SIR THOMAS. [Histories]. *The Historie of the Pitifull Life, and unfortunate Death of Edward the fifth [AND] The Tragicall Historie of the Life and Reigne of Richard the third.* London, Printed by Thomas Payne for the Company of Stationers 1641.

The first separate printing of Sir Thomas More's histories of the unfortunate Princes in the Tower and their alleged persecutor Richard III.

More (1478-1535) allotted specific blame for the disappearance and death of the Princes to Sir James Tyrell, a servant of their uncle the Duke of York, who had been executed for treason in 1502. His description of the future Richard III as an ambitious usurper 'little of stature, evill featured of limbes, crooke-backed, the left shoulder much higher than the right... malicious, wrathfull and envious' has influenced all future depictions of the King from Shakespeare through to the modern day.

The *Histories* itself exists in two distinct forms, in English and in Latin text editions, neither of which is a mere translation of the other, and both of which were unfinished and unpublished at the time of More's death in 1535. His nephew William Rastell, in his introduction to the collected English works of More, testifies that the *Histories* were written in about the year 1513, whilst More was serving as Under Sheriff of London.

The English text was the first to circulate, initially in manuscript form, from which the first edition of the work was printed in 1543 by Richard Grafton, albeit without attribution to More. It was printed again in 1548 and 1550, this time with More's authorship acknowledged, before appearing in full in Rastell's collected works of 1557.

At the beginning of Mary's reign, Rastell withdrew to Louvain in the Low Countries, where he died in 1565. That year an edition of More's Latin works, including the Latin text of his *Histories* was published for the first time, likely from Rastell's original manuscript source.

This edition published nearly 100 years after the first appearance of the text, marks the first separate printing of More's *Histories*.

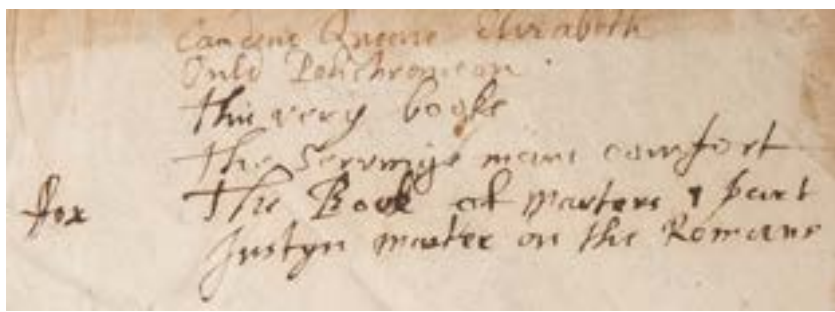
Provenance: Charles Wilburn (bookplate)



First edition, first state printed for the Company of Stationers with dedicatory epistle signed 'W.S.'; 12mo (15 x 9 cm); 2 engraved plates (laid down), early MS inscription in Latin to margin of N3, text continuous despite erratic pagination, 6ff (F6, P6, P7, X3, X6 and X7) supplied from a shorter copy, title and final f. laid down, early paper repair to N5 with slight loss to text, S11-12 torn with slight loss to fore-edge margin not affecting text, lacking front and final blank ff, bookplate to front pastedown, tightly bound, occasional toning, a few small marginal tears; 19th-century sprinkled calf by Jenkins & Cecil, later rebacked, spine lettered in gilt, edges stained yellow, extremities a little rubbed with minor loss, very good; [8], 144, 135-179, [3], 185-422, [p.'325'], 426-461, [1]pp. ESTC R5586; 4Wing 2688; Gibson 64a.

£1,750

[ref: 117270]



FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

53. GODWIN, FRANCIS; GODWYN [GODWIN], MORGAN (TRANSLATOR). *Annales of England. Containing the reignes of Henry the Eight. Edward the Sixt. Queene Mary.* Written in Latin by the Right Honorable and Right Reverend Father in God, Francis Lord Bishop of Hereford. Thus englished, corrected and enlarged with the author's consent, by Morgan Godwyn. London, Printed by A. Islip and W. Stansby, 1630.

The first edition in English of Francis Godwin's *Rerum Anglicarum*, a history of the reigns of the middle Tudors, Henry VIII, Edward VI, and Queen Mary.

It documents the principal events of the chaotic years leading up to England's split with Rome, through the King's divorce, the execution of Anne Boleyn — noted for her 'excellent quicke wit, and being a ready speaker' — the brief reign of Edward VI, the downfall of Lady Jane Grey, Wyatt's Rebellion, the Marian Martyrs, up to Elizabeth's succession and the restoration of Protestant religion.

Godwin (1562-1633) enjoyed rapid preferment in the Church, rising to become Bishop of Llandaff at the age of 39, and later Bishop of Hereford, but it is for his activities as a historian and association with the antiquarian William Camden, a lifelong friend and godfather to his son Thomas, that he's principally remembered today.

Inspired by the first part of Camden's *Annales*, which covered the reign of Elizabeth I, the *Rerum Anglicarum* addresses the preceding decades of the sixteenth century. Godwin drew upon both contemporary foreign accounts by the likes of Guicciardini and Johannes Sleidan, as well as English sources such as John Stow's chronicles and the yet-unpublished life of Cardinal Wolsey by George Cavendish, as well as unspecified 'publique records'. This translation was produced by Godwin's son, Morgan, with some additions.

A handsome copy in contemporary sprinkled calf with an interesting manuscript booklist to the front free endpaper. The reader apparently also enjoyed 'Camdens Queen Elizabeth / Ould Polichronicon / This very booke / The Serving mans comfort / Fox The Book of marters 1 part / Justyn master on the Romans'.

Provenance: Nynheead Library (inscription to pastedown); Giles Goodrich (inscription to free endpaper).

First edition in English; folio (28 × 18 cm); woodcut title and divisional titles, 3 engraved portraits, woodcut initials and headpieces, early MS booklist in pen to front free endpaper, later ownership inscriptions in pen to front pastedown and front free endpaper, printed wastepaper, woodcut titles trimmed close at fore edge, small marginal wormhole throughout; contemporary sprinkled calf, covers ruled in blind, joints a little rubbed, corners slightly bumped, very good. ESTC S106901.



54. HALLAM, HENRY. View of the State of Europe During the Middle Ages. *London, John Murray, 1853.*

A handsome three-volume lifetime edition of Henry Hallam's (1777-1859) classic history of the Middle Ages, surveying the political developments of the principal countries of Western Europe, and the constitutions of Anglo-Saxon and Norman England.

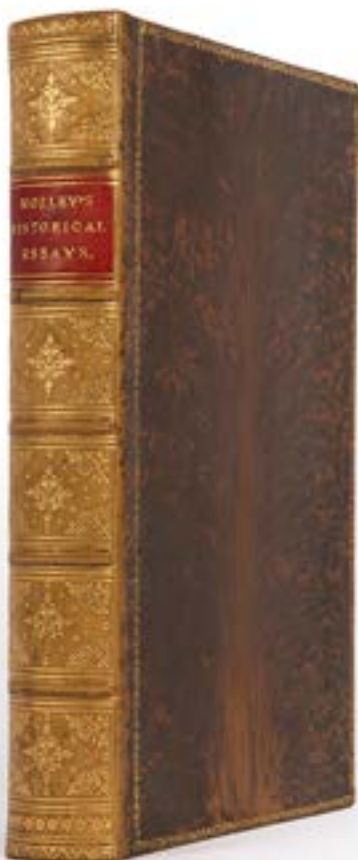
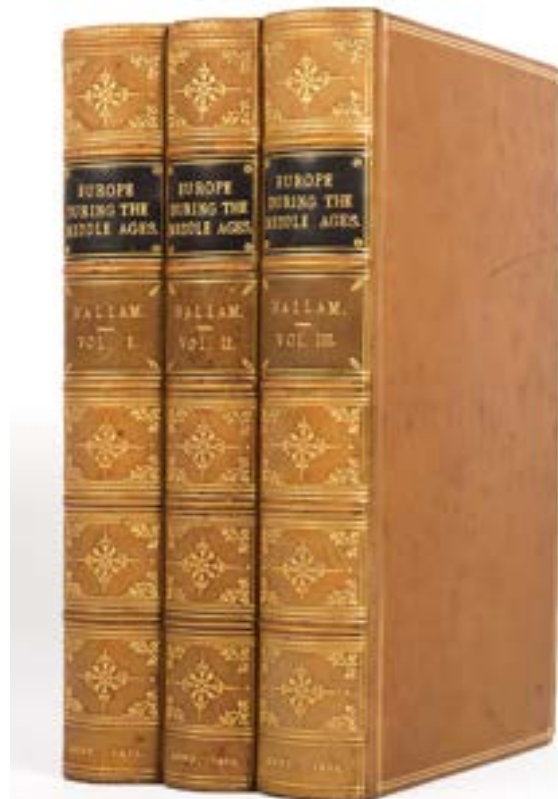
View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages was first published in 1818, shortly after Hallam had come into his inheritance, allowing him to devote the remainder of his life to study.

Provenance: Richard Fothergill (bookplate).

Tenth edition; 3 vols; 8vo (22.5 x 14.5 cm); bookplate to front pastedown of each vol., ms notes in pencil to rear endpaper, slight spotting to endpapers otherwise internally crisp and clean; contemporary tan calf, covers ruled in gilt, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting black and brown morocco lettering-pieces, marbled edges, a little rubbed, very good; xv, [1], 504; vii, [1], 427, [1]; iv 517, [1]pp.

£500

[ref: 119921]



55. MOZLEY, JAMES BOWLING. Historical Essays. Strafford, Laud, Cromwell, Luther. *London, Rivingtons, 1878.*

A lovely example in contemporary tree calf of the first edition of these four posthumously published biographical essays by J.B. Bowling (1813-1878), Regius Professor of Divinity at the University of Oxford.

Provenance: Sydney Roden Fothergill (bookplate and presentation inscription).

First edition; 8vo (22 x 14.5 cm); bookplate to front pastedown, presentation inscription to front free endpapers, occasional light spotting; contemporary tree calf gilt, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, marbled edges, minor wear to extremities, very slightly cockled, near fine; [2], 442pp.

56. [KIMBER, ISAAC]. *The Life of Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Impartially collected from the best historians, and several original manuscripts.* London, Printed for J. Brotherton, at the Bible, next Tom's Coffee-House; and T. Cox, at the Lamb, under the Royal-Exchange, both in Cornhill, 1741.

An early life of the English Civil War leader Oliver Cromwell (1599-1658), who went on to serve as Lord Protector of the nascent Commonwealth from 1653 until his death.

From 'a private gentleman of no considerable fortune, [Cromwell] raised himself to the highest pitch of power and grandeur, obtain'd the supreme authority and command over three nations, and over-aw'd the most powerful Princes and States about us' (Preface).

Fourth edition; 8vo (20.5 × 13 cm); engraved portrait frontispiece, ad. f. following p.vi, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, the odd mark but generally internally clean, split to front hinge and first 3 quires a little loose but holding; contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt spine in 6 compartments, brown morocco lettering-piece, a little rubbed with minor loss, small area of repair to upper joint, very good; xxii, 408pp.

£450

[ref: 116947]



EARLY MODERN CONSPIRACY THEORY

57. [ZAHOROWSKI, HIERONIM]. *Secreta Monita Societatis Jesu. The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits.* London, Printed for John Walthoe, jun. over-against the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, 1723.

An early parallel text edition in English and Latin of this alleged code of instructions by the Jesuit Order on how to gain temporal power and influence.

The anonymous tract, today considered a forgery published to discredit the society, has historically been attributed to Hieronim Zahorowski (1582–1634), a Polish Jesuit expelled from the order in 1613. It was published at a time of heightened hostility which culminated in the suppression of the society in 1773 when the order was abolished by Pope Clement XIV.

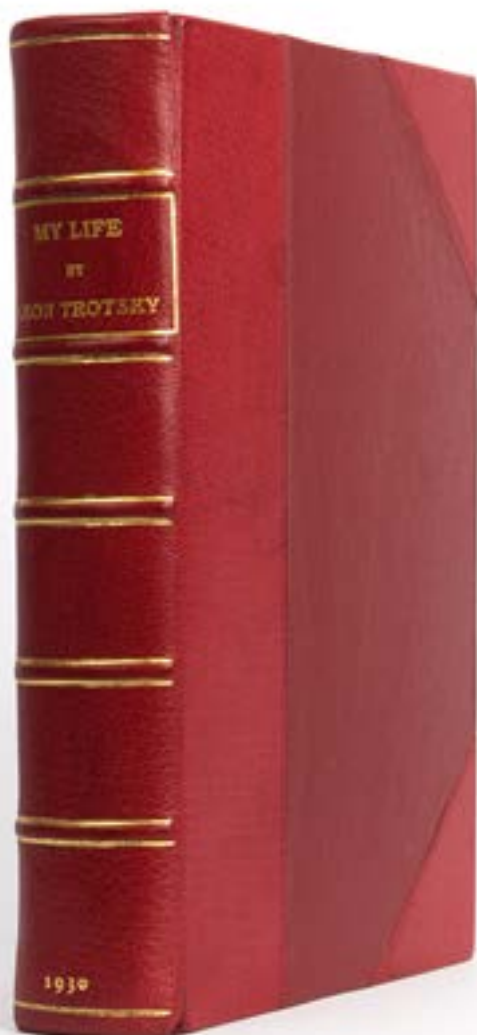
In the tract, the Jesuits are accused of the most duplicitous behaviour in the pursuit of their objectives, from cultivating widows for financial gain, to inducing young men to join the order, and feigning a contempt of riches.

12mo (16 × 10 cm); parallel text in English and Latin, woodcut device to title, initials, head and tailpieces, 12pp publisher's ads to rear, extensive early MS notes to front endpapers, erased ownership inscription in pen to title, text block toned, upper hinge split but holding; contemporary blind-tooled calf in the 'Cambridge' panel style, joints repaired, slightly rubbed with minor loss to head and foot of spine, very good; vi, [6], 127, [1], 12pp. ESTC T93320.

£675

[ref: 117619]





FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

58. TROTSKY, LEON. My Life. The Rise and Fall of a Dictator. *London, Thornton Butterworth, Limited, 1930.*

The first edition in English of the Russian revolutionary Leon Trotsky's autobiography, *My Life. The Rise and Fall of a Dictator*.

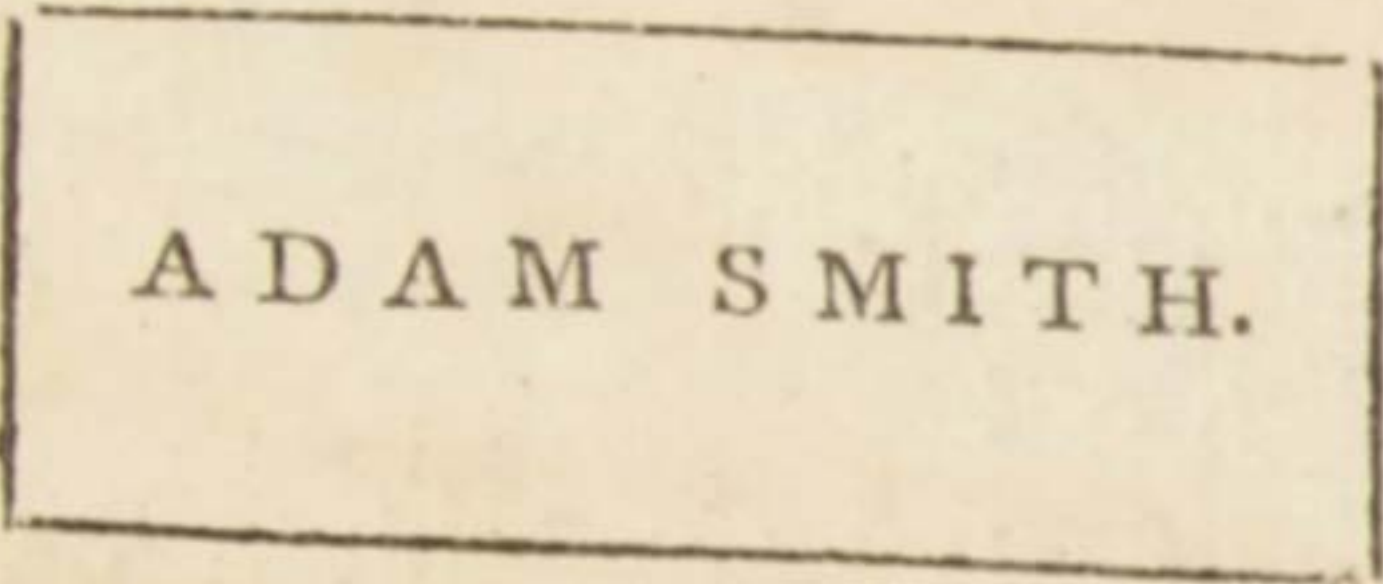
Trotsky (1879-1940) wrote the text after his exile from the Soviet Union in 1929. The book contains a frank account from his fall from power in the years following Lenin's death in 1924, after which a 'division began to reveal itself between the leaders who expressed the historical line of the class and could see beyond the apparatus, and the apparatus itself—a huge, cumbrous, heterogeneous thing that easily sucked in the average communist' (p.428).

First edition in English; large 8vo (24 x 16.5 cm); portrait frontispiece, occasional light spotting, more pronounced to prelims, offsetting to final f. of text; modern half red morocco, spine lettered in gilt, top-edge gilt, others rough-trimmed, very good; 512pp.

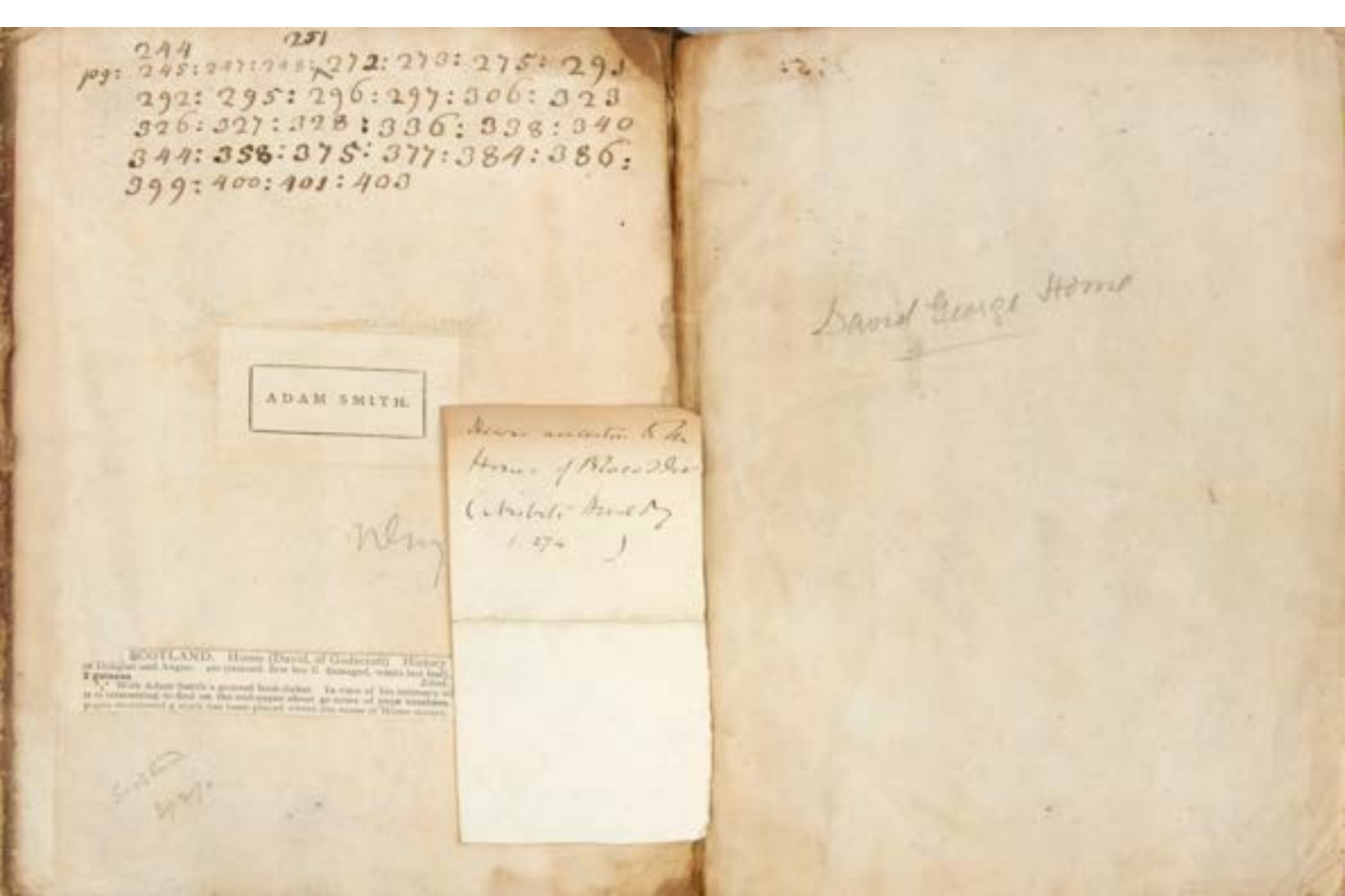
£1,500

[ref: 119200]

Economics



ADAM SMITH.



ADAM SMITH.

Scarus undulatus L. f.
 from the
 (Australia) from the
 (1874)

SCOTLAND. HARRY (David, of Glencary, History of Douglas and Angus: see previous). Sir John D. Cunningham, wrote last book.

2 guineas.

2nd ed.

Work Adam Smith's personal book-keeper. In course of his journey to it is interesting to find on this subject about 60 years of his own travels, papers mentioned a man's two home-placed within the name of William Murray.

RARE SURVIVAL FROM THE LIBRARY OF ADAM SMITH

A rare survival from the personal library of the Scottish Enlightenment philosopher and economist Adam Smith (1723-1790).

Upon his death on 17th July 1790, Smith's library passed to his sole heir, David Douglas, Lord Reston (1769-1819). Reston lived until 1819, whereupon the library was divided between his two daughters Mrs Cunningham and Mrs Bannerman.

With regards to the size of Smith's library. 'MacCulloch, who saw the books before the dispersion, reckons their number at 5000. Dugald Stewart says Adam Smith possessed "a small but excellent library, which he had gradually formed with great judgement in the selection"... The whole collection was more probably 3000 than 5000' (Bonar). The most thorough catalogue of Smith's library to date (see Hiroshi Mizuta, *Adam Smith's Library* (Oxford, Clarendon Press, 2000)) records 1808 individual works.

The Book:

The first edition of David Hume of Godscroft's *History of the Houses of Douglas and Angus*.

Smith was related to the Douglas family through his mother Margaret Smith (née Douglas), a granddaughter of the prominent fife landowner and member of parliament, Sir William Douglas of Kirkness, a descendant of the Earls of Morton. The library would eventually be inherited by Smith's young cousin David Douglas, Lord Reston.

Hume's *History* is listed in the original 1781 manuscript catalogue of the library at Panmure House, where it is to be found 'Lying on the Top' of the 'Books in the Locked Press'. It is further recorded in James Bonar's *A Catalogue of the the Library of Adam Smith*, p.52, (London, Macmillan and Co., 1894), and by Professor Hiroshi Mizuta in his up-to-date catalogue, which lists this work (item 832) as one of the known-unknown 'unlocated' books.

Annotations & Marginalia:

An old printed auction lot description tipped-in to the front pastedown makes reference to a manuscript list of page numbers located on the front pastedown of the book. These correspond to distinctive horizontal ampersand-form annotations scattered throughout the second part of the work where the family name 'Hume' occurs. The note speculates that this could relate to Smith's intimacy with the philosopher David Hume (1711-1776), however, in our opinion these annotations likely pre-date Adam Smith's ownership of the work.

By contrast, a single, unique one-word marginal annotation 'Apolug' in a later hand appears on p.265 in a passage quoting the speech made by Smith's ancestor Sir George Douglas (d.1552) promoting the marriage of Mary, Queen of Scots and Prince Edward of England in which he "told them of the apologue of the ass" (p.265).

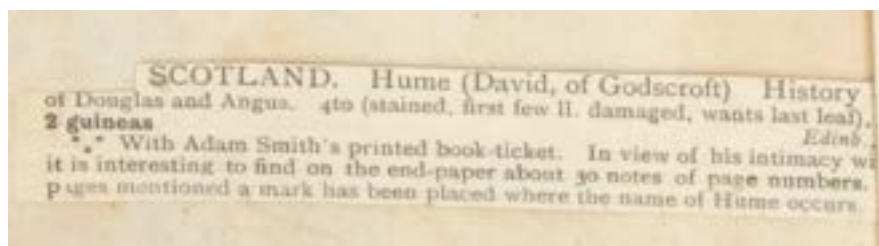
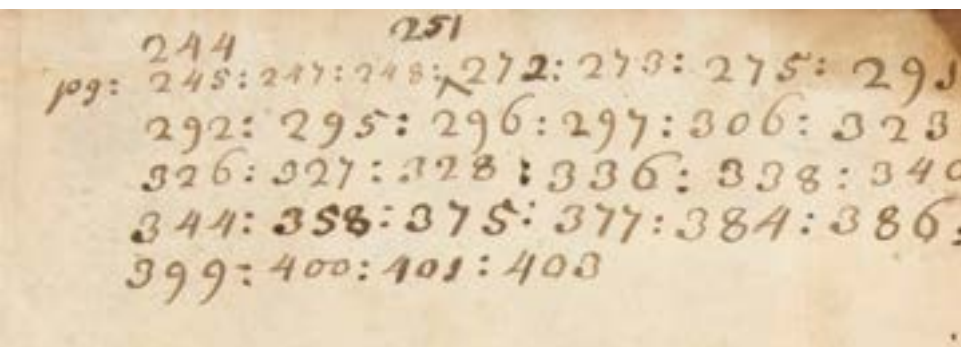
Given the context of this passage and its relevance to Smith's family history, as well as the hand's outward similarity to marginal annotations found in Smith's copy of Locke's *Two Treatises* (held by Kirkcaldy Museum), which have been attributed to Adam Smith himself (see C. Smith, Adam Smith's library: recent work on his books and marginalia', *The Adam Smith Review*, vol. 11, 2018), this annotation is worthy of further study and research.

A further inscription is found on the fore-edge margin of pp102, 106, 298 and 396 relating to a previous owner: 'George Dickson His Book the Year of God 1747'. Provenance: *George Dickson (ownership inscriptions) Adam Smith (bookplate)*.

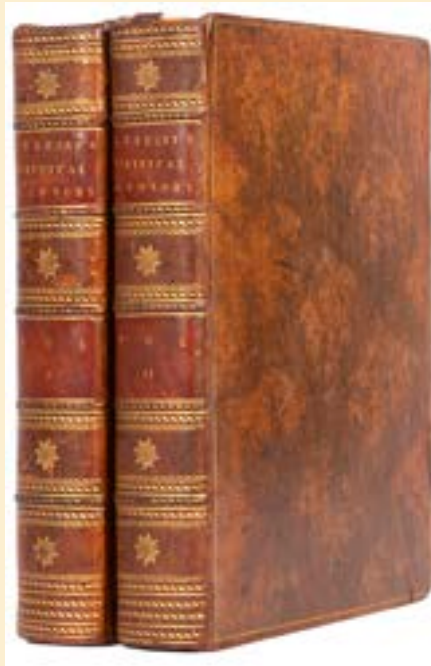
First edition, FROM THE LIBRARY OF ADAM SMITH; folio (26 x 18.5 cm); MS page notes in pen, bookplate, and tipped-in auction lot description to front pastedown, loose MS pen note, pencil ownership inscription to front free endpaper recto, distinctive horizontal ampersand-form pen marginalia corresponding to page numbers noted on front pastedown, dated ownership inscription for 'George Dickson' to fore-edge of the verso of ff P1, P3, 2Q4 and 3F1 (partially obscured on all ff but P3), early pen annotations to 2D6 recto, later pen annotation in different hand to 2M4 recto, lacking front blank f. and final 2ff of text, title soiled with closed tears and lower portion repaired, first few ff torn at lower corner with slight loss to text, intermittent dampstaining; contemporary half glazed marbled paper, vellum corners coloured to match, rebacked, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, joints split, lower cover detached; [16], 211, [3], 205-436pp. ESTC R398; Bonar p.52; Mizuta 831 ('unlocated').

£20,000

[ref: 119583]



60. STEUART, SIR JAMES. *An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy: being an essay on the science of domestic policy in free nations. In which are particularly considered population, agriculture, trade, industry, money, coin, interest, circulation, banks, exchange, public credit, and taxes.* London, Printed for A. Millar, and T. Cadell, in the Strand, 1767.



THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC SURVEY OF ECONOMIC POLICY IN ENGLISH. The first edition of Sir James Steuart's *Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy*, an important precursor to Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, which represented the culmination of the mercantilist thought that had dominated European economic thinking throughout the early modern period.

'Steuart's aim was to produce a great conceptual system, linking the most interesting branches of theory and policy, such as "population, agriculture, trade, industry, money, coin, interest, circulation, banks, exchange, public credit and taxes"' (ODNB). The work was well-received, and Steuart's historical approach found later influence in the writings of Hegel and Karl Marx.

'The first English work which had any pretensions to be considered as a systematic or complete view of the subject' (J.R. McCulloch).

First edition; 2 vols; 4to (30.5 x 24 cm); 2 tables (vol. I folding), errata to verso preface vol. I & last f. to end vol. II, final f. of text in vol. I slightly creased, occasional light spotting; contemporary mottled calf, single gilt rules, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-pieces, spine caps slightly chipped, small split to upper joints, corners a little bumped, slightly rubbed, very good; xv, [13], 639, [1]; [16], 646, [14]pp. ESTC N797; Sabin 91387; Goldsmiths 10276; Kress 6498.

£14,500

[ref: 113528]

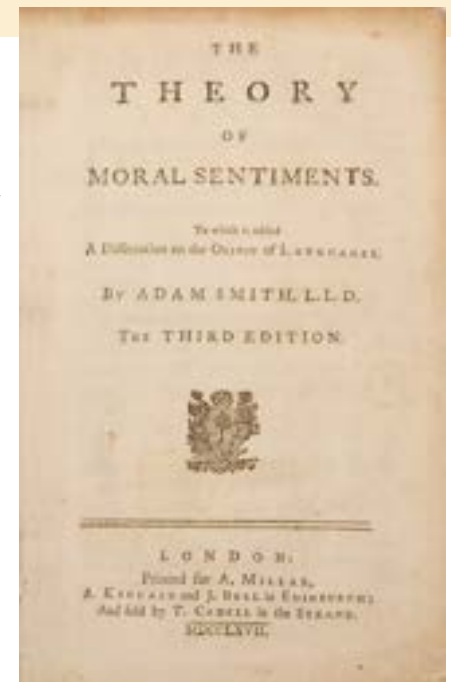
SCARCE LIFETIME EDITION

61. SMITH, ADAM. *The Theory of Moral Sentiments. To which is added a dissertation on the origin of languages.*

London, Printed for A. Millar, A. Kincaid and J. Bell in Edinburgh; and sold by T. Cadell in the Strand, 1767.

The scarce third edition of Adam Smith's first published book, which laid the seedbed for his *Wealth of Nations*.

Smith devoted the years from 1755 to 1759 to writing and publishing *The Theory of Moral Sentiments*, having been appointed Professor of Logic at the University of Glasgow in 1751 and elected Professor of Moral Philosophy a year later. It was this period at Glasgow which Smith was later to describe as 'the period of thirteen years which I spent as a member of that society I remember as by far the most useful, and, therefore, as by far the happiest and most honourable period of my life'. First published in 1759, the book immediately established Smith's reputation as a serious scholar worthy of international acclaim.



The most significant change to take effect in this the third edition was the inclusion for the first time of Smith's essay on the origin of languages, titled in full 'Considerations concerning the first formation of Languages, and the different genius of original and compounded Languages', which had previously been published in *The Philological Miscellany* in 1761. Other minor revisions were made to the passages involving comment on religion.

Third edition, revised with additional essay; 8vo (20.5 x 13.5 cm); publisher's device to title, old piece in pen to front pastedown, front free endpaper excised, occasional light spotting; contemporary calf, spine in 6 gilt banded compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, covers a little soiled and abraded with slight loss, joints and corners a little rubbed, small nick to spine head-cap, a very good unrestored example; [8], 478pp. ESTC T122844; Rothschild 1895; Mizuta 4.

£9,500

[ref: 119896]

ONE OF ONLY 500 COPIES PRINTED

62. SMITH, ADAM. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. *London, Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1778.*

The scarce second edition of Adam Smith's masterpiece, the 'first and greatest classic of modern economic thought' (PMM). Smith (d.1790) spent ten years writing and perfecting *The Wealth of Nations*, the popularity of which surpassed even its publisher's expectations upon release and soon led to the preparation and publication of this second edition. Only 500 copies were printed, and this edition was the last to be issued in an expensive quarto format, priced at £2 2s.

As the title explains, the work is fundamentally an investigation into what makes certain nations prosperous. Smith's originality lies in locating the roots of this comparative wealth in the specialisation of labour which had occurred in developed economies, for the 'annual labour of every nation is the fund which originally supplies it with all the necessities and conveniences of life which it annually consumes, and which consist always, either in the immediate produce of that labour, or in what is purchased with that produce from other nations' (Introduction).

A charming example in contemporary-tree calf, with excellent provenance for John Hales Calcraft (1796-1880), member of Parliament for Wareham who sat as both a Whig and Tory. His obituary in *The Times* noted him as a 'fine example of the country gentleman and the squire', and the writer Jane Ellen Panton considered him 'one of the most magnificent old men that I have ever seen'.

Provenance: John Hales Calcraft (bookplate).

Second edition; 2 vols; 4to; half title to vol. II as issued, bookplate to front pastedown, occasional slight spotting mainly affecting rear ff and opening ff of vol. II, final f. of vol. II torn to upper margin with slight loss but not affecting text; contemporary tree calf, joints and corners expertly restored, contrasting morocco lettering pieces and volume labels to spine, one renewed, very good; viii, 510; [viii], 589, [1]pp. ESTC T95117; Goldsmith's 11663; Einaudi 5329; Kress B.154; Tribe 15; cf.PMM 221; not in Rothschild.

£30,000

[ref: 115454]



**CONTEMPORARY
MOTTLED CALF**

63. SMITH, ADAM. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. *London, Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell jun. and W. Davies in the Strand, 1799.*

The final eighteenth-century edition of Smith's masterpiece, a cornerstone in the development of modern economic theory and political philosophy.

Provenance: Robert Williams (ownership inscription); Moor Park (bookplate).

Ninth edition; 3 vols; 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm); bookplate to front pastedown of each vol., ownership inscription to front free endpaper recto; contemporary mottled calf, later contrasting black morocco lettering-pieces to spine, joints expertly restored, covers slightly abraded, very good; xii, 499, [1]; [2], vi, 518, [6]; vii, [1], 465, [51]pp.

£3,750

[ref: 117809]



UNCUT IN THE ORIGINAL BOARDS

64. MILL, JAMES. *Elements of Political Economy*. London, Printed for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1826.

James Mill's (1773-1836) major contribution to economic theory. A lovely copy, uncut in the original carefully restored boards.

Mill, with his associates David Ricardo, Thomas Malthus, and Robert Torrens, founded The Political Economy Club in 1821 as a forum to discuss economic policy and peer-review their work. *Elements*, first published the same year, was intended as a 'school-book of Political Economy, to detach the essential principles of the science from all extraneous topics, to state the propositions clearly and in their logical order, and to subjoin its demonstration to each' (Preface).

Treating economics as a science, its scope was limited to ascertaining 'the laws, according to which the production and consumption are regulated of those commodities, which the intervention of human labour is necessary to procure' (Introduction).

Mill's 'economic theory is in the main a distillation of the free market, anti-mercantilist views of Adam Smith and Ricardo, among others' (ODNB).

Third edition, revised and corrected; 8vo (23 x 14.5 cm); bookplate to front pastedown, occasional light spotting; uncut in the original boards, expertly rebacked retaining original paper spine label, very good; viii, 304pp. Goldsmiths 24799.

£375

[ref: 117613]

'UNDISPUTED BIBLE OF ECONOMIC DOCTRINE'

65. MILL, JOHN STUART. *Principles of Political Economy with some of their applications to social philosophy*. London, John W. Parker and Son, 1852.

A pleasing example of the third, substantively revised edition of J.S. Mill's (1806-1873) authoritative treatise on political economy which 'laid the foundations of the "philosophic radicalism" [that] became the gospel of liberal politicians in the mid-nineteenth century' (PMM). Ranked as the 'undisputed bible of economic doctrine' until the publication of Alfred Marshall's *Principles* in 1890 (Roll).

Many important changes took place between the publication of the first edition in 1848, and the appearance of the third in 1852, with the chapter on the 'Futurity of the Labouring Classes' being almost entirely rewritten to stress Mill's support of co-operative partnership, common ownership of landed property, and the evils of the 'division of the human race into two hereditary classes, employers and employed' (Book IV, p.332).

The edition also developed the parallel hinted at by Mill three years earlier between the servitude of workers under capitalist production, and the enforced dependence of women upon men: 'The ideas and institutions by which the accident of sex is made the groundwork of an inequality of legal rights, and a forced dissimilarity of social functions, must ere long be recognised as the greatest hindrance to moral, social, and even intellectual improvement' (Book IV, p331). Mill was an early advocate for suffrage reform; as MP for Westminster he became one of the strongest voices in Parliament calling for women to be given the right to vote, and on his death left a legacy of £6000, nearly half of his estate, to the furtherance of women's education.

Third edition; 2 vols; 8vo (23 x 15 cm); publisher's ads to rear of each vol., title a little creased, otherwise internally crisp and clean; publisher's blind-ruled blue-green cloth, original paper labels to spine, edges rough trimmed, spine a little faded, minor wear, very good; xx, 604, 8[ads]; xv, [1], 571, [1], 4[ads]pp. cf.PMM 345.

£800

[ref: 120563]





THE NEW RELIGION

66. MARX, KARL. Das Kapital. Buch I: Der Produktionsprozess des Kapitals.; Buch II: Der Cirkulationsprozess des Kapitals; Buch III: Der Gesamtprozess der kapitalistischen Produktion Kapitel I bis XXVIII; Buch III: Der Gesamtprozess der kapitalistischen Produktion Kapitel XXIX bis LII. Hamburg, Otto Meisner, 1867, 1885, 1894.

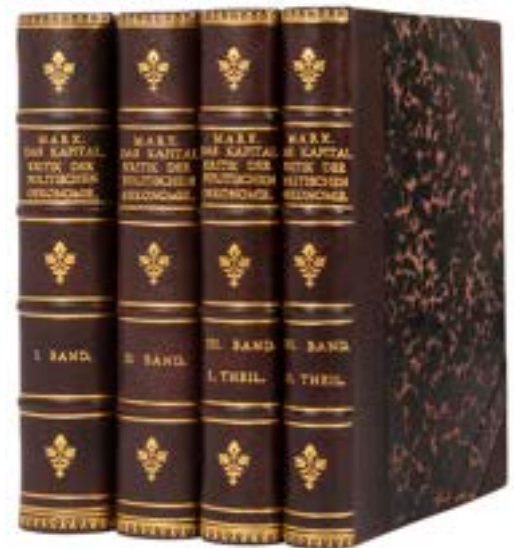
THE COMPLETE FIRST EDITION IN FOUR VOLUMES. 'The history of the twentieth century is Marx's legacy. Stalin, Mao, Che, Castro - the icons and monsters of the modern age have all presented themselves as his heirs. Whether he would recognise them as such is quite another matter [...] Nevertheless, writing one hundred years after 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. Not since Jesus Christ has an obscure pauper inspired such global devotion - or been so calamitously misinterpreted' (Francis Wheen, in his *Introduction to Karl Marx*, 1999).

Marx's masterpiece was the summation of over twenty years research in the reading rooms of the British Museum, and followed on from his earlier work *Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie*, printed in 1859. It is rarely found complete, as here, since the last part was published more than 25 years after the first volume - and 11 years after his death; only the first volume appeared in Marx's lifetime. The first part was edited by Marx himself, while Friedrich Engels (1820-95) edited all others, until one year before his death. Interestingly the publisher Otto Meissner remained responsible for the entire publication.

First edition; 3 vols in 4 parts; 8vo; text in German; vols. I & III with tiny closed tears to title-pages, vol. IV with old stamp to title; modern brown half morocco gilt over marbled boards, a very good set. PMM 359.

£100,000

[ref: 100158]



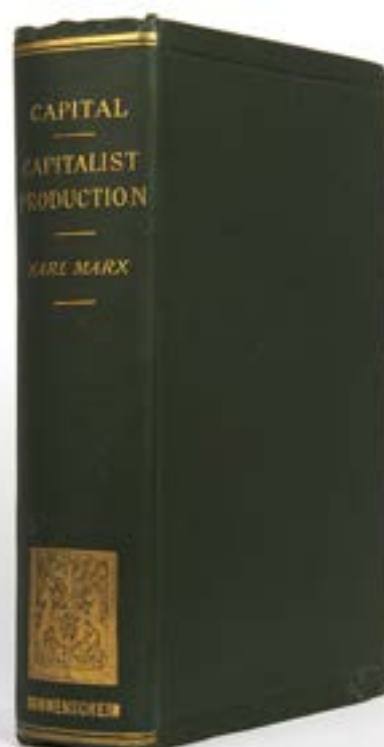
67. MARX, KARL. Capital. A critical analysis of capitalist production. Translated from third German edition, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited Frederick Engels. London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1908.

A lovely example of the twelfth edition in English of the first volume of Marx's (1818-1883) life's-work. The second and third volumes were published posthumously in 1885 and 1894, but not translated into English until Kerr's edition printed in 1906 to 1909.

Twelfth edition in English; 8vo (22.5 x 15 cm); slight offsetting to endpapers, light spotting to fore-edge; publisher's green cloth, spine lettered in gilt above publisher's device, the odd mark to cloth, very good; xxxi, [1], 816pp.

£1,100

[ref: 120089]





ROYAL STATISTICAL SOCIETY'S COPY

68. KEYNES, JOHN MAYNARD. *Indian Currency and Finance*. London, Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1913.

The Royal Statistical Society's copy of Keynes' first published book, *Indian Currency and Finance*. Keynes himself was a long-term member of the Society, and served on its council for three periods between 1915 and

1919, 1933 and 1937 and 1941 to 1945.

The book was the culmination of Keynes' experience working as an administrative official at the India Office between 1906 and 1908, and of a series of lectures he gave on Indian monetary problems at the London School of Economics and the University of Cambridge in the two years prior to publication. In it, Keynes argues for the continuance of the Indian gold exchange standard over the adoption of a full gold standard, such as in place in Britain, recognising the virtue of a system under which neither a gold currency nor dependence on a substantial holding of gold reserves was necessary to guard against external liabilities. Although critical of official government policy, the book was well received, and Keynes was appointed to Royal Commission to investigate the matter further.

Provenance: Royal Statistical Society (bookplate and stamp).

First edition; 8vo (22.5 × 14.5 cm); bookplate to front pastedown, library stamp and inscription in pen to front free endpaper, folding chart; publisher's brown cloth, gilt spine, spine caps slightly bumped; viii, 263, [1]pp.

£1,600

[ref: 110226]



IN DEFENCE OF THE WHIG INTERPRETATION OF HISTORY

69. HAYEK, FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON (EDITOR). *Capitalism and the Historians*. Edited with an introduction by F.A. Hayek, essays by T.S. Ashton, L.M. Hacker, W.H. Hutt, B. de Jouvenel. London, Routledge & Kegan Paul Limited, 1954.

The first edition of this collection of essays defending industrial capitalism against critique by the new social historians.

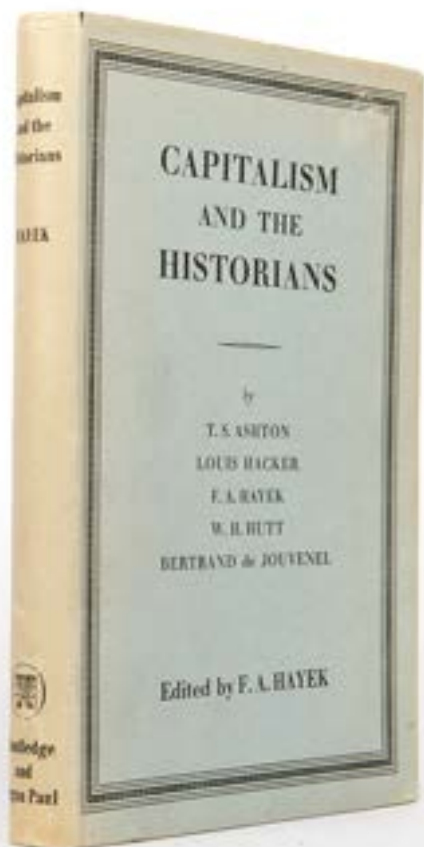
Capitalism and the Historians argues that 'under capitalism the workers, despite long hours and other hardships of factory life, were better off financially, had more opportunities, and led a better life than had been the case before the Industrial Revolution' (blurb).

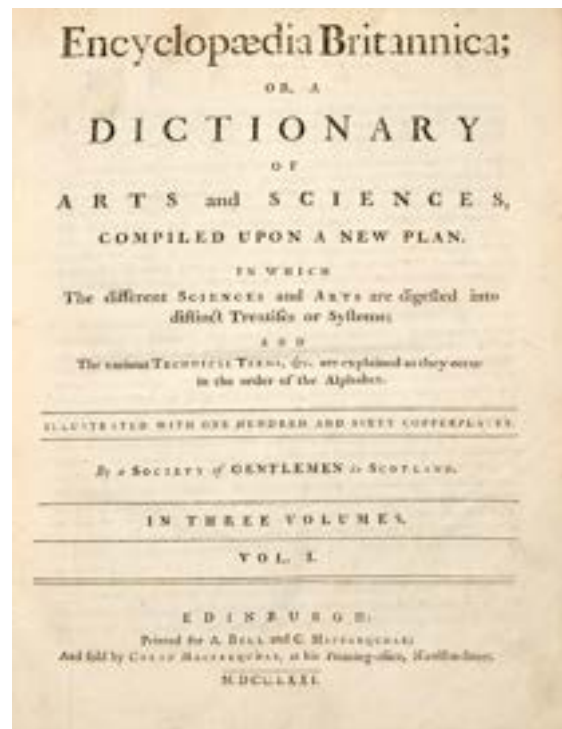
The text is edited with an introduction by Friedrich Hayek, with contributions from the economists Thomas Ashton of L.S.E., Louis Hacker, Professor of Economics at Columbia, W.H. Hunt, and the Petainist Bertrand de Jouvenal, who together with Hayek, Jacques Rueff, and Milton Friedman founded the Mont Pelerin Society.

First edition, first impression; 8vo (19.5 × 13.5 cm); front free endpaper clipped, small ownership not in pen to rear pastedown; publisher's blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, unclipped typographic dustjacket, cloth with minor dents at lower edge, small marks to front and rear panel of jacket, spine toned, very good; vii, [1], 192pp.

£300

[ref: 119943]





A LOVELY UNSOPHISTICATED COPY IN THE ORIGINAL GLAZED BLUE PAPER BOARDS

70. [SMELLIE, WILLIAM (EDITOR); BELL, ANDREW (ENGRAVER); MACFARQUHAR, COLIN (PRINTER)]. *Encyclopædia Britannica; or, a Dictionary of Arts and Sciences compiled upon a New Plan. In which the Different Sciences and Arts are digested into Distinct Treatises or Systems; and the Various Technical Terms, etc. are explained as they occur in the order of the Alphabet.* Edinburgh, Printed for A. Bell and C. Macfarquhar, 1771.

THE FIRST EDITION OF 'THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL ENCYCLOPAEDIAS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE' (PMM). A landmark Enlightenment text, the *Britannica* was the brainchild of the Edinburgh-based bookseller and printer, Colin Macfarquhar, and the engraver Andrew Bell. At the time, the city was arguably the intellectual centre of Britain, host to many of the nation's leading thinkers from David Hume to Adam Smith, and the gathering place of discussion clubs like The Select Society and The Poker Club where members met to debate advances in the arts and sciences.

Macfarquhar and Bell conceived of the *Britannica* as a conservative reaction to the French *Encyclopédie* of Denis Diderot (published 1751 to 1766), which was widely viewed as heretical, but the key initiative that set the *Britannica* apart from other earlier encyclopaedias was its layout. Related topics were to be grouped together into longer essays, then organised alphabetically. Previously technical terms had been listed generally in alphabetical order, an approach that the *Britannica* derided as 'dismembering the sciences' (Preface).

The 28-year-old press-corrector William Smellie was employed to provide the text. The result was originally issued in 100 parts (called 'numbers' and equivalent to thick pamphlets), which were later bound into three volumes. The first number appeared on December 6, 1768 in Edinburgh, priced 6d or 8d on finer paper, with the last issued in 1771.

With two of the three midwifery plates depicting childbirth in clinical detail that so shocked King George III that he commanded that the pages be ripped from every copy. These plates are consequently rarely found (see Kogan, *The Great EB: The Story Of The Encyclopædia Britannica*, 1958, p.13). The other plates include human anatomy, animals and other natural history subjects, scientific instruments and industrial apparatus, geometrical propositions, and miscellaneous subjects ranging from types of cannon to specimens of shorthand; there are also several plates of music score and a small number of maps. Sets in any state of completeness are rare.

A lovely copy in the original calf-backed glazed blue-paper boards from the library of the Murrays of Dollerie, Perthshire, with provenance extending back to the date of publication.

Provenance: The Murrays of Dollerie, Perthshire (pencil note).

First edition, first printing; 3 vols; 4to in half-sheets (26 × 20 cm); half-title to each vol., 159 engraved plates (of 160, lacking plate 112 in 'Midwifery' section), plates 117-132 printed on either side of 8 sheets, plate 146 folding, vol. 2 with 3 folding chemistry tables and 1 folding grammatical table, vol. 3 textually complete despite erratic pagination, plates 64 and 78 each with small closed tear to upper inner corner, plate 111 marked and with closed tear to foot, plate 133 bound slightly askew and consequently shaved at lower fore-edge, plate 146 somewhat creased, closed tear to grammatical table in volume 2; contemporary calf-backed glazed blue paper boards, spine caps and corners expertly restored, endpapers renewed, minor wear, a very good set; viii, 586, [10], 587-697; [4] 1009, [3]; [4], 280, 283-678, 879-953, [1]pp. PMM 218; Collison pp138-55; Kogan, Herman (1958).

£50,000

[ref: 115561]



COMPLETE WITH BOTH SUPPLEMENTARY VOLUMES

71. [GLEIG, GEORGE; MACFARQUHAR, COLIN (EDITORS)].

Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, a dictionary of arts, sciences, and miscellaneous literature... *Edinburgh, Printed for A. Bell and C. Macfarquhar, 1797-1801.*

'THE MOST FAMOUS OF ALL ENCYCLOPAEDIAS IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE' (PMM). A beautiful set in early nineteenth-century tree calf, complete with both supplementary volumes and all 592 engraved plates and maps. Originally published in 1777 in three volumes, the third edition marks the appearance of the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in the way we know it today.

With provenance for the Williams family of Bridehead in Dorset. The elder Williams (1767-1847) purchased the estate in around 1797, having made his fortune in banking. He served as Sheriff of London from 1797 to 1798, and later as Member of Parliament for Wootton Bassett (1802-1807), Killenny City (1809-1812), and Dorchester (1812-1835), where he was succeeded by his son, the Conservative politician Robert Williams (1811-1890), who held the seat until he stepped down from the House of Commons at the 1841 general election.

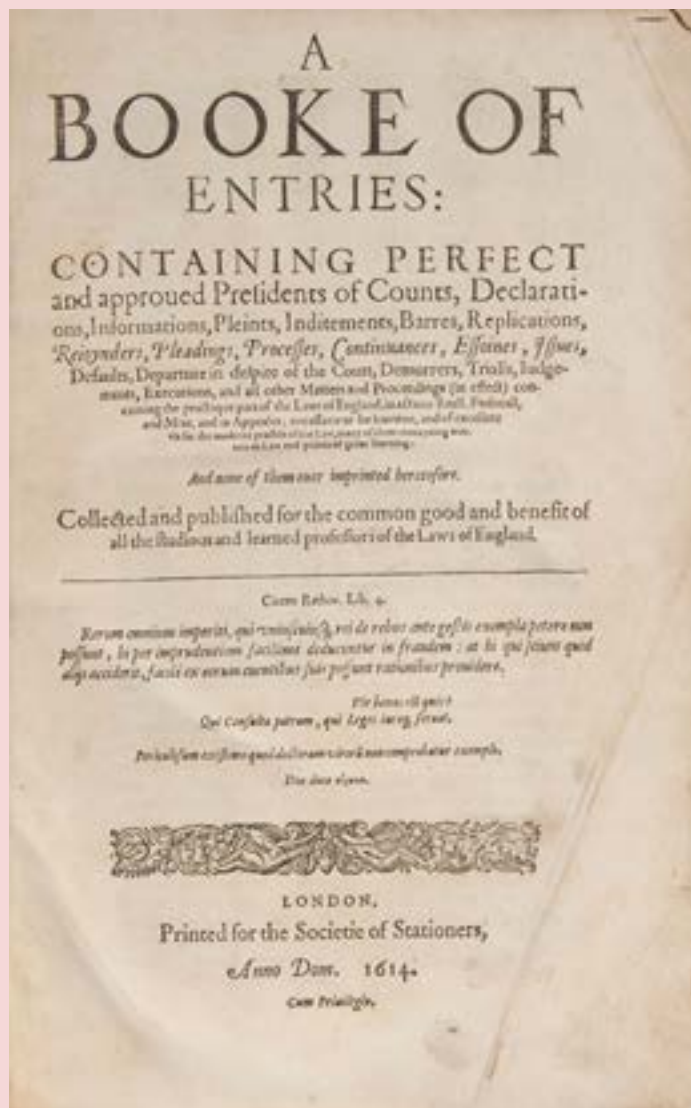
Provenance: Robert Williams (bookplate).

Third edition, 22 vols including 2 supplementary vols; 4to (28 × 22 cm); complete with frontispiece and 592 engraved plates and maps (some folding and a few with hand-colouring), bookplate to front pastedowns, occasional light spotting to fore-edge else internally crisp and clean; early 19th-century tree-calf, covers with single gilt fillet borders, gilt spines in 6 compartments, contrasting red and green-black morocco lettering-pieces (some of the volume labels renewed), joints and corners expertly restored, boards a little marked, very good or better.

£7,500

[ref: 117814]

Law



74. SIR EDWARD COKE. A Booke of Entries.

72. LAMBARD, WILLIAM. *Eirenarcha: or of the office of the Iustices of Peace, in two bookes; gathered in 1579. and now revised, and first published, in the 24. yeere of the peaceable reigne of our gracious Queene Elizabeth.*

London, Imprinted by Ra. Newbery, and H. Bynneman, by the ass. of R. Tot. and Chr. Bar., 1582.

The second appearance of this important legal manual on the administration of local justice in Tudor England, which remained the standard authority on the subject well into the modern age.

The *Eirenarcha* (from the Greek for 'justice of peace') deals firstly with the office and duties imposed upon the Justices, from the origins of their authority, which derives directly from the King by letters patent, to their powers to put down riots and force entry, and secondly with the courts of quarter sessions where cases would be heard.

Lambard[e] (1536-1601) was called to the bar in 1567 as a member of Lincoln's Inn. He is chiefly remembered for his activities as an antiquarian, publishing the first English county history with his *Perambulations of Kent* in 1570, and for his *Eirenarcha*, which drew upon his experiences as a member of the Commission of the Peace for Kent.

The detailed list of indictments given in the fourth chapter of book two offers a fascinating insight into the fabric of sixteenth century society, with offences named for 'prophecying', anti-sacramentalism, rape of maid or child (under 10 years age), sodomy 'with man, or beast', prison breaks, and for the 'art of multiplication of gold or silver'.



First edition, second printing; 8vo (17.5 x 12 cm); woodcut title with woodcut arms to verso, woodcut device to last f. of text verso, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, final blank f. present, MS note in pen to front free endpaper (retained from earlier binding) above partially obscured ownership inscription, annotation in pen to title upper margin, a little tightly bound, light soiling and occasional minor spotting, S1 and S2 gutter margin reinforced in tape, well-margined; modern half brown morocco, marbled paper boards, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, later endpapers; [8], 511, [15]pp. ESTC S108154; Beale T388.

£1,250 [ref: 118988]

TWO WORKS IN ONE VOLUME

73. STANFORD, WILLIAM. *Les Plees del Corone [AND] An Exposition of the King's Prerogative, collected out of the great abridgement of Justice Fitzherbert, and other old writers of the lawes of England.* London, *Ex typographia Societatis Stationariorum* (Printed for the Companie of Stationers) [i.e. Adam Islip], 1607.

Two important works by the Tudor judge and legal historian William Stanford (1509-1558).

The first, *Les Plees del Corone*, is a textbook on criminal law in Norman French ('Law French'), and the earliest legal work in England to adopt the practice of citing specific authorities for every proposition. Its title is taken from the justice Sir Anthony Fitzherbert's *La Graunde Abridgement*, a digest of law reports first published in 1514, with passages also quoted from the writings of Glanvill, Bracton, and relevant Acts of Parliament.

It is followed by *An Exposition of the King's Prerogative*, which had its roots in readings of the 14th-century statute *Prerogativa Regis*. Printed in English, the text deals mainly with the property rights of the crown.

This edition printed by Adam Islip marks the first time the two works appeared together.

Provenance: Percy Allen Huntercombe Muschamp (bookplate).

2 works, consecutively printed; small 4to bound in 8 (20 x 14.5 cm); first work in Norman French, second in English with Latin excerpts, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, some early underlining in pen, bookplate to front pastedown, title to first work laid down; amateur blind-tooled pigskin, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, joints slightly rubbed; [12], 198; [5], 85ff.



‘GOOD PLEADING... IS THE TOUCHSTONE OF THE TRUE SENCE OF THE LAW’ (PREFACE).

74. COKE, SIR EDWARD. *A Booke of Entries: containing perfect and approved presidents of counts, declarations, informations, pleints, inditements, barres, replications, reioynders, pleadings, processes, continuances, essoines, issues, defaults, departure in despite of the court, demurrers, trialls, iudgements, executions, and all other matters and proceedings (in effect) concerning the practique part of the laws of England, in actions reall, personall, and mixt, and in appeales; necessarie to be knowne, and of excellent use for the moderne practise of the law, many of them contayning mmatters in law and points of great learning.* *London, Printed for the Soscietie of Stationers, 1614.*

The first edition of Lord Chief Justice Coke's (1552-1634) monumental compendium of case law, containing the collected 'Presidents of Counts, Pleadings and all other matters fitting almost everie particular Case that can fall out' for the guidance of lawyers in their 'Clients cause, to conduct him in such a way as his Client may avoid daunger, and attaine to his desired end' (Preface).

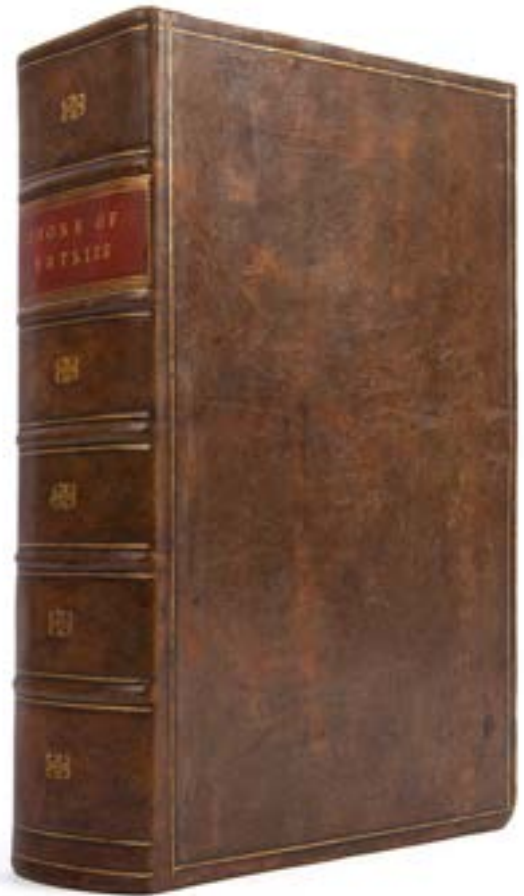
'The growing complexity and importance [of pleading] led Coke to think that a book of precedents would be useful to the profession... All the pleadings given were, he tells us, taken from cases which had recently come before the courts; and thus, having been sifted and approved by the judges, they could be safely followed' (Holdsworth, *A History of English Law*, vol. 5, p.461).

The text is divided into 66 heads of term covering all manner of subjects from the correct form abjuration for conjurers and sorcerers — including their promise not to 'provoke any person to unlawfull love' — to actions for false imprisonment, and the traditional form of raising indictments through 'Hue and cry'.

First edition; folio (33 × 21.5 cm); text in Latin and English, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, later endpapers, without blanks; recased in later calf boards, ruled in gilt and blind, rebaked, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece to spine, boards slightly abraded, very good; [9], 713, [9]ff. ESTC S121747.

£3,500

[ref: 115526]



ABRIDGED EDITION

75. HALLAM, HENRY. *The Constitutional History of England. From the accession of Henry VII to the death of George II.* *London, John Murray, 1850.*

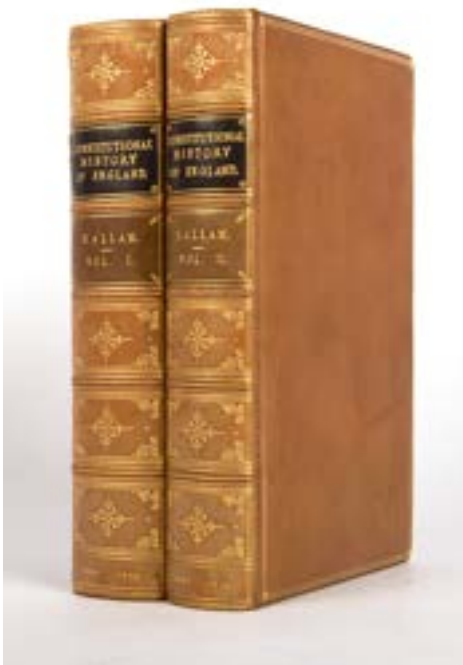
A handsome, lifetime edition of Henry Hallam's (1777-1859) *Constitutional History of England*, which remained a standard work on the subject well into the twentieth century. The book traces the development of England's political settlement from the accession of the first Tudor monarch, Henry VII, to the death of George II.

Provenance: Richard Fothergill (bookplate).

Sixth edition; 2 vols; 8vo (22.5 × 14.5 cm); bookplate to front pastedown of each vol. concealing earlier bookplate, spotting to endpapers otherwise internally crisp and clean; contemporary tan calf, covers ruled in gilt gilt spines in 6 compartments, contrasting black and brown morocco lettering-pieces, marbled edges, minor wear, spines a little faded, very good; xv, [1], 719, [1]; viii, 624pp.

£450

[ref: 120322]



FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH

76. FORTESCUE, SIR JOHN. *De Laudibus Legum Angliae* written by Sir John Fortescue L. Ch. Justice, and after L. Chancellor to K. Henry VI... London, For the Companie of Stationers, 1616.

The first edition in English of Sir John Fortescue's (c.1479) influential treatise on the laws of England, ostensibly written for the instruction of the young Prince of Wales, Edward of Westminster (1453-1471).

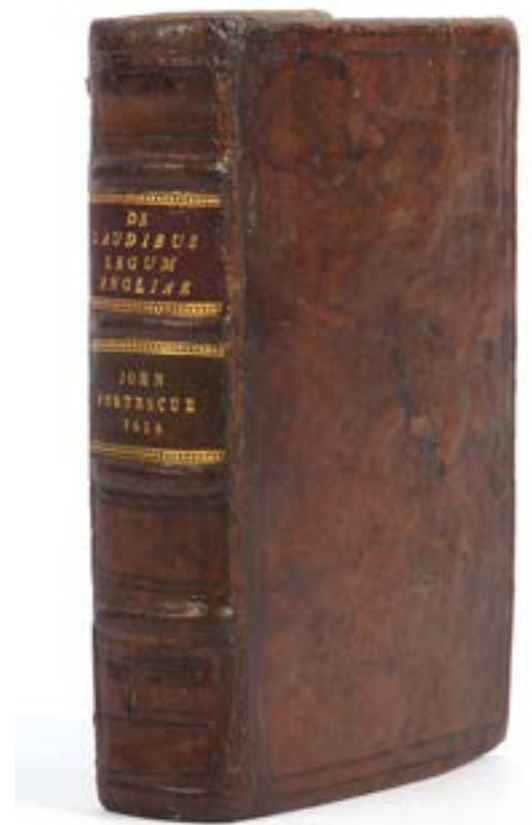
De Laudibus Legum Anglia ('Commendation of the Laws of England') champions the merits of English common law over the Roman civil code of the continent, describing in detail the workings of the English legal profession in the late middle ages. English Lord Chief Justice Edward Coke (1552-1634) said of the work that it is 'worthy to be written in letters of gold for the weight and worthiness therof'.

This edition with extensive notes by the lawyer and historian John Selden (1584-1654) marks the first appearance of Fortescue's text in English.

First edition in English; 8vo (14.5 x 10 cm); text in English and Latin, without initial blank f., contemporary inscriptions in pen to title, last f. of text and rear blank, tightly bound, naive paper repair to H8 of second part with loss to printed marginalia, a few other early paper repairs, slight dampstaining to title, later endpapers; contemporary blind ruled calf, later reased, contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces to spine, joints and extremities a little rubbed and marked; [8], 132, [3], 56ff; [12], 35, 34-159, [3].

£950

[ref: 116936]



77. BABINGTON, ZACHARY. *Advice to Grand Jurors in Cases of Blood...* London, John Amers, 1680.

A scarce work advocating for grand juries to always indict for murder rather than manslaughter in 'cases of blood', leaving mitigating circumstances for the trial jury to consider. Babington's reasoning was that grand juries should not determine matters of fact, which should be left to the trial jury alone, where both sides of the case could be heard.

The grand jury — at the time a body of twelve free men empowered to indict offenders for felonies but not to judge their guilt — was established under Henry II by the Assize of Clarendon in 1166. Trial was still held by ordeal in England until 1215, after which the grand jury also determined guilt before trial by jury was separated out in 1351.

Second edition; 8vo (18 x 11.5 cm); woodcut initials and headpieces, contemporary ownership inscription in pen to A3 head margin, later inscription to front blank recto, spotting to title and last ff of text, and occasionally throughout; contemporary sheep, covers ruled in blind, rebacked and re-cornered in calf, spine lettered in gilt, slightly rubbed, new endpapers; [32], 216, [2]pp.

£600

[ref: 117233]

78. J.M. The Traveller's Guide, and, the Country's Safety. Being a declaration of the laws of England against high-way-men, or robbers upon the road... *London, Printed by the assigns of Richard and Edward Atkins, for Langley Curtis, on Ludgate Hill, and Thomas Simons, at the Prince's Arms in Ludgate Street, 1683.*

The first edition of this scarce legal guide offering advice to weary travellers on the roads of Stuart England during the great age of highwaymen.

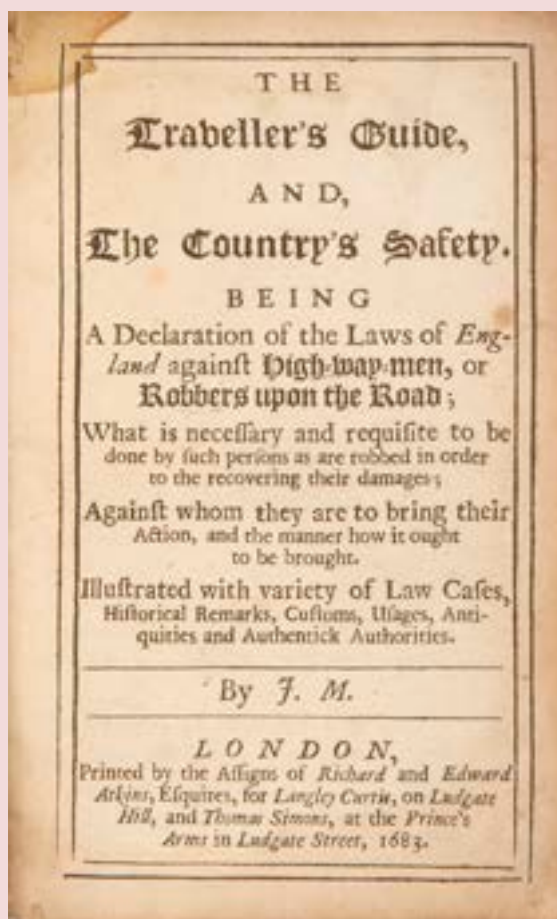
The text opens with a definition of robbery — 'the felonious taking of any thing from the person or another against his will' — and advice on how to report the crime and gain restitution of the stolen goods. Further sections deal with the raising of the 'Hue and Cry', the alarm whereby bystanders are summoned to assist with the apprehension of an offender, the various statutes concerning robbery, and the oath to be taken before a Justice of the Peace by the complainant.

Little is known of the author 'J.M.', who also published an account of the *Bloudy Murther of Thomas Thyn, Esq.*, a politician attacked and killed whilst riding in his coach on Pall Mall the year before.

First edition; 12mo (15 x 9 cm); 5pp ads to rear, dated MS inscription in pen to front pastedown, hinges reinforced at endpapers, small waterstain to upper gutter margin of first two gatherings; contemporary blind-ruled sheep, rebacked, original spine laid-down, later red morocco lettering-piece, corners a little rubbed, slightly bowed, very good; [10], 127, [5]pp. ESTC R2818; Wing 50; Arber Term cat. II p.7; Bibliotheca Legum p.89; Bibliotheca Cooperiana 74.

£2,750

[ref: 115387]



SCOTS LAW

79. MACKENZIE, GEORGE. The Institutions of the Law of Scotland. The fourth edition, revised, corrected and augmented. With an appendix of notes. *Edinburgh, Printed by James Watson, for John Vallange book-seller, 1706.*

An early compilation of Scots Law printed the year before the Acts of Union, which joined the Kingdoms of Scotland and England into one political state.

With good contemporary provenance for Charles Kinloch, 1710.

Fourth edition; 12mo (16.5 x 10 cm); ownership inscriptions in pen to endpapers, slight dampstaining to title and prelims; contemporary blind-ruled sheep, a little rubbed, very good; [8], 253, [3]pp.

£400

[ref: 120052]



COPY OWNED BY SON OF A TRAITOR

80. [JOHNSON, MATTHEW]. A Collection of the Several Statutes and Parts of Statutes, now in Force, relating to High Treason, and Misprision of High Treason. London, Printed by Charles Bell, and the Executrix of Thomas Newcomb, deceas'd; Printers to the Queens most Excellent Majesty, 1709.

The first edition of this collection of statutes concerning the laws of treason, bound in contemporary black morocco emblazoned with the arms of Queen Anne in gilt to both covers.

With provenance for George Baillie (1664-1738), a member of the Parliament of Scotland who was part of the Squadrone Volante ('New Party') that was influential in passing the Act of Union with England in 1707. His father was the Scottish Covenanter rebel Robert Baillie who was implicated in the Rye House plot of 1683, for which he was imprisoned and executed for treason the following year.

Provenance: George Baillie (ownership inscription).

First edition; 12mo (15.5 x 9 cm); contemporary ownership inscription in pen to title, old pricing in pen to licence verso; contemporary black morocco, Royal Arms in gilt to cover within concentric border, gilt spine in 6 compartments, all edges gilt, upper joint skillfully repaired, front pastedown renewed, inner front dentelle abraded with slight loss, a very good copy; 113, [15], 44, [4]pp. ESTC T136807.

£750

[ref: 114985]

UNRECORDED VARIANT STATE

81. NELSON, WILLIAM. The Laws of England Concerning the Game, of hunting, hawking, fishing and fowling &c... London, Printed by E. and R. Nutt et al., 1736 [1932].

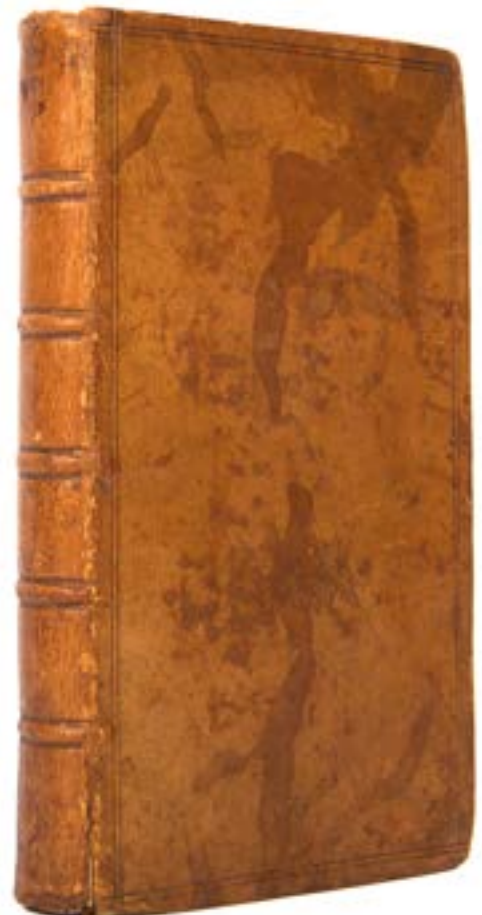
An unrecorded variant state of William Nelson's compendium of laws concerning the regulation of hunting and game sports in England, probably formed of unsold sheets from the second edition which was published in 1732.

Nelson (b.1652/3) was called to the bar in 1684 and enjoyed a successful career in the court of chancery. Of note are his three-volume Abridgement of the Common Law published in 1735-1726, and a series of guides on the duties of justices of the peace and the rights of the clergy.

Third [second] edition, unrecorded variant state; 12mo (17.5 x 10.5 cm); cancel stub after ¶⁸ (i.e. following title and preface), xx pp introduction printed on different paper stock, without first f. and final 6ff of ads, small worm track to bottom margin of prelims and introduction not affecting text, rear free endpaper torn with loss; contemporary sheep, covers ruled in blind, spine in 6 banded compartments, small split to lower joint of covers, a little rubbed, slightly toned, offsetting to endpapers, very good; [1], xx, 300pp. cf. ESTC T78593, T71385 & T82612; Schwerdt II p.40 (1732 ed.).

£450

[ref: 117620]



THE RIGHTS OF ENGLISHMEN

82. SELDEN, JOHN; BACON, NATHANIEL (EDITOR).

An Historical and Political Discourse of the Laws and Government of England... *London, Printed for D. Browne, and A. Millar, in the Strand, 1760.*

A handsome copy of this early constitutional history of England, one of the first to assert the ancient liberties and *rights of Englishmen* as derived from Anglo-Saxon laws and customs.

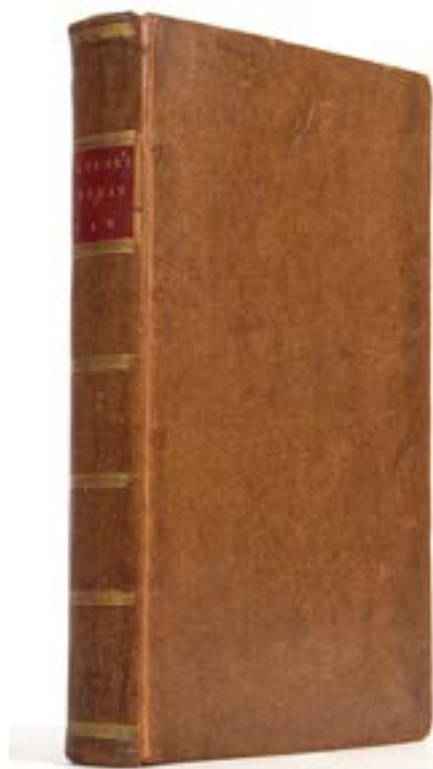
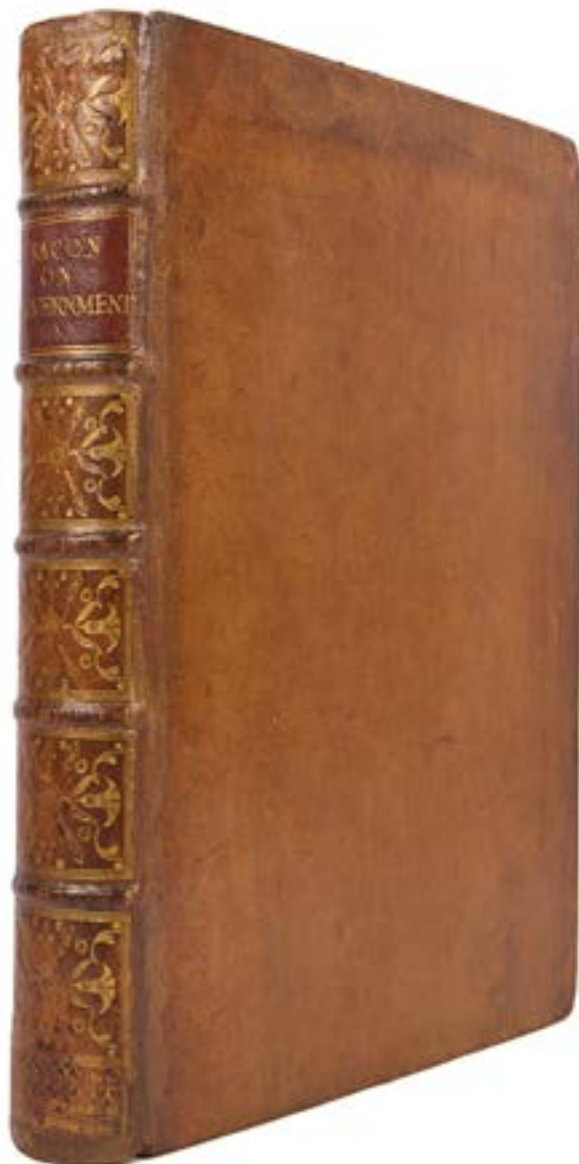
The work, avowedly Parliamentary in tone, was initially published in 1647, with its continuation appearing four years later, after the execution of Charles I. Bacon drew upon sources compiled by the jurist John Selden to argue that England's government had always been a form of contractual monarchy, in which the King's power was kept in check by a parliament that oversaw its proper functioning.

'For proof of this theorizing, radical ancient constitutionalists such as Bacon turned to the *Modus tenendi parliamentum*, the *Mirror of Justices*, and the so-called *laws of St Edward the Confessor*. These three treatises, which claimed to date from the Saxon period but were in fact written in the early twelfth and early fourteenth centuries, described how institutions, especially the common law and a parliament that included the House of Commons, existed in Saxon England and had survived the Norman conquest intact' (ODNB).

Stated fifth edition; 4to (29.5 x 24 cm); woodcut headpieces, offsetting to title and prelim margins, occasional faint spotting; contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt spine in 6 compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, joints and spine caps skilfully restored, front hinge reinforced, a little rubbed, very good; [4], xix, [1], 203, [1]; xii, 178, [8]pp. ESTC T108171.

£675

[ref: 117227]



83. TAYLOR, DR JOHN. A Summary of the Roman Law, taken from Dr. Taylor's elements of the civil law. To which is prefixed a dissertation on obligation.

London, Printed for T. Payne, at the Mews Gate, 1772.

A lovely copy of this abridged edition of Taylor's *Elements of Civil Law*, containing a summary of those parts which relate directly to the study of Roman Law codes, with a prefatory treatise on Obligation.

The text is divided into 28 headings, ranging from a succinct history of the Roman Law, to chapters on the Law of Nature, Nations, Marriage, Servitude and Property. Taylor's (d.17 66) *Elements* was first published in 1755 as a primer for the grandsons of John Carteret, 2nd Earl Granville, to whom he had been appointed tutor. He was a fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge and for a time a member of Doctors' Commons, the society for lawyers practising civil as opposed to common law in London.

First edition; 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm); ownership inscription in pen to half-title, the occasional spot; contemporary sprinkled calf, spine in gilt meander compartments, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, edges staining yellow, minor wear, near fine; [8], lxx, 328, [32]pp. T134002.

£500

[ref: 116932]

**THE DEFINITIVE COMPENDIUM OF
ENGLISH COMMON LAW**

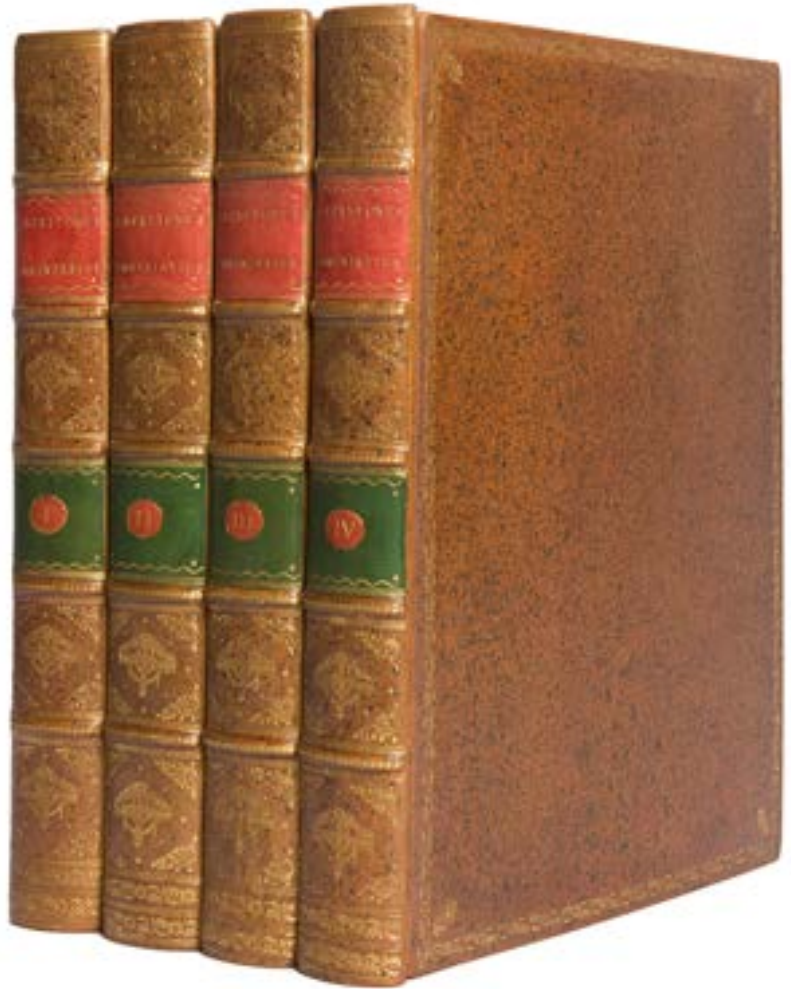
84. BLACKSTONE, WILLIAM. *Commentaries on the Laws of England.* Oxford, Printed at the Clarendon Press, 1765; 1766; 1768; 1769.

FIRST EDITIONS OF ALL FOUR VOLUMES OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL COMPENDIUM OF THE COMMON LAW OF ENGLAND.

Blackstone's work is divided into four volumes: on the rights of persons, things, of private wrongs and public wrongs. The *Commentaries* were long regarded as the leading work on the development of English law and played a role in the development of the American legal system. They were in fact the first methodical treatise on the common law suitable for a lay readership since at least the Middle Ages. The common law of England has relied on precedent more than statute and codifications and has been far less amenable than the civil law, developed from the Roman law, to the needs of a treatise. The *Commentaries* were influential largely because they were in fact readable, and because they met a need. The work is as much an apologia for the legal system of the time as it is an explanation; even when the law was obscure, Blackstone sought to make it seem rational, just, and inevitable that things should be how they were.

'The influence of Blackstone's *Commentaries* is difficult to exaggerate. Twenty-three successive English and Irish editions had appeared by 1854, together with a plethora of digests and extracts, directed mostly at law students, but also adapted for school use, and the education of young ladies; The Comic Blackstone (1844 and later editions) was compiled from instalments first published in Punch. There were translations into French, German, Italian, and Russian (vol. 1 only), while Blackstone's *Commentaries* continued to represent England's common law throughout the British imperial diaspora for more than a century after their author's death. The *Commentaries* long dominated legal education in North America, where nearly 100 editions and abridgements had been produced by 1900. Blackstone's other legal, historical, and literary writings received little attention, just as the life of their author has been largely approached via, and overshadowed by, his greatest work' (ODNB).

First editions; 4to (28.5 x 22 cm); 2 engraved plates of tables (one folding) in vol. II, ownership inscription in pen to vol. I title, title-pages tipped in, vol. III title torn with slight loss at gutter margin, moderate spotting and occasional browning throughout, dampstaining to last few of of vol. IV; modern speckled calf, covers with gilt roll borders, gilt spines in 6 compartments, contrasting red and green morocco lettering-pieces, very good; [12], 473, [1]; [8], 520, xix, [1]; [8], 455, [1], xvii, [1]; [8], 436, vii, [41]pp. ESTC T57753; PMM 212;



Bibles & Theology

Exodus

Dñs moysi. **F**ecit et rationale ope polimito iuxta opus superhumeralis. et auro. iacinto. purpura coecoq; bistinto et bisso retorta: quadrangulū. duplex. mensure palmi: et posuit in eo gemmarum ordines quatuor. In primo versu erat sardius. topazius smaragdus: in secundo carbunculus saphirus. iaspis: in tercio. ligurius. achates. amethystus: in quarto. crisolitus. onichinus. et beryllus: circumdant et inclusi auro p ordines suos. Ip̄iq; lapides duodecim. sculpti erāt nominibus duodecim tribuū isrl: singuli p̄ nomina singulorum. **F**ecerunt in rationali et catenulas sibi inuicem coherentes de auro purissimo: et duos uncinos. rotundeq; anulos aureos. Porro anulos posuerūt in utroq; latere rationalis et quibz penderēt due catene auree: quas inseruerūt unānis qui in superhumeralis angulis eminebant. **H**ec et ante et retro ita adueniebāt sibi: ut superhumeralis et rationale mutuo nederentur. **A**dda ad baltheū et anulis fortius copulata. quos iungebat vitta iacindina. ne laxa fluēt et a se inuicē mouerentur: sicut p̄cepit dñs moysi. **F**ecerunt quoq; tunicam superhumeralis totam iacindinam. et capitium in superiori parte contra medium. oramq; per gyrum capitij tegilem: deorsum autē ad pedes malapunica et iacinto purpura. utinulo ac bisso retorta: et tintinnabula de auro purissimo. que posuerūt inter malagranata in tertia parte tunice per gyrū: tintinnabulum autē aureū et malumpunicum: quibus ornatus incedebat pontifex quādo ministerioungebatur. sicut precepit dominus moysi. **F**ecerūt et tunicas bilissimas ope

regili aaron et filijs eius et mittas cū coronulis suis et bisso: feminalia q; linea bilissima: cingulum vero de bisso retorta. iacinto. purpura. ac utinulo. distinctū arte plumaria. sicut preceperat dominus moysi. **F**ecerunt et laminam sacre venerationis de auro purissimo: scripseruntq; in ea opere gemmario sanctum domini: et sternerunt eam cū mitra vitta iacindina. sicut precepit dñs moysi. **P**erfectū est igitur omne opus tabernaculi et testi testimonij. **F**eceruntq; filij isrl cuncta que preceperat dominus moysi: et obtulerūt tabernaculum. et tectum. et vniuersā suppellectilem: anulos. tabulas. vides. columnas. ac bases. opertoriū de pellibz arietum. rubricatis. et aliud opertimentum de iacindinis pellibz: velum. archam. vides. propitiatorium. mensam cum vasīs suis. et positionis panibz. candelabrum. lucernas. et utensilia earum cū oleo: altare aureum. et unguentum. et thymiama et aromati bus: et tentorium in introitu tabernaculi. altare etiam. retiaculum. vides. et vasa eius omnia: labrum cum basi sua. tentoria atij. et columnas cum basibus suis: tentorium in introitu atij. funiculosq; illi et parillos. **N**ichil et vasīs defuit: que in ministeriū tabernaculi et in tectū feceris nulla sunt facti. **E**stet q; quibus sacerdotes utunt in sanctuario. aaron scilicet et filij eius. obtulerūt filij israhel: sicut preceperat dominus. **Q**ue postq; moyses cuncta vidit completa: benedixit eis. **XL** **L**ocutusq; ē dominus ad moysen dicens. **M**ense p̄mo p̄ma die mensis trigēs tabernaculum testimonij: et pones in eo archam. dimittesq; ante illam velum: et illata mensa. pones

EXTRAORDINARY SURVIVAL FROM THE
DAWN OF THE PRINTING PRESS

85. [GUTENBERG, JOHANN. A Leaf of the Gutenberg Bible: Exodus XXXIX]. A noble fragment being a leaf of the Gutenberg Bible 1450-1455 with a bibliographical essay by A. Edward Newton. [Mainz; Johann Gutenberg & Johann Fust, c.1455].

An excellent, well-margined leaf from the Gutenberg Bible, the first substantial book printed in the western world using moveable type.

The text of our leaf covers the final chapters of the Book of Exodus, from 38:11 'metallera[n]t...' through to 40:4 '...et i[n]llata mensa pones'. This is an important section of the Old Testament which describes the construction of the Tabernacle and the Holy of Holies, the inner sanctuary that housed the Ark of the Covenant, and was the means by which God descended from heaven to dwell among the Israelites during their conquest of Canaan.

The Bible was printed over the course of five years from 1450 to 1455 at the workshop of Johann Gutenberg and Johann Fust in Mainz, Germany, probably in an edition of between 150 to 180 copies, of which only 48 complete or near complete examples survive (12 printed on vellum, 36 on paper). All known copies are now in institutional collections, and no complete copy has been offered for sale since 1978. This leaf came from an incomplete copy of the Gutenberg Bible, which was acquired by the New York bookseller Gabriel Wells and dispersed as fragmentary leaves, mostly as here accompanied with an introductory monograph by the book collector A. Edward Newton (1864-1940).

metalli erāt. In ea uero plaga que ad
occurrentē respicit fuit et cetera cubitoꝝ
quingenta. columnę decem cum
basibus suis inter et capita columnarū.
et tota opus elatura argentea. Porro
cōtra orientem quingenta cubitoꝝ
parauit tentoria. et quibus quindecim
cubitos columnarum cuius cu basibus
suis unum tenebat latius: et in parte
altera. quia inter utraq; introitum ta-
bernaculi fecit. quindecim etque cubitoꝝ
erant tentoria. columnęq; tres et basēs
eorūdem. Funda autē tentoria bisso
retorta tegerat. Basēs columnarum
fuerunt inter: capita autē earū cū cunctis
elaturis suis argentea: sed et ipas co-
lumnas atq; uestiuit argento. Et in
introitu eius opus plumario fecit tecto-
rium. et iacinto. purpura. uermiculo
ac bisso retorta. quod habebat uiginti
cubitos in longitudine: altitudo uero
quinque cubitos erat. iuxta mensuram
quā cuncta atq; tentoria habebāt. Co-
lumnę autem in ingressu fuerunt quorū
cum basibus suis: capitaq; eorum et
elaturę argenteę. Parillos quoq; ta-
bernaculi et atq; p̄ gratū. fecit aureos. Hęc
sunt instrumenta tabernaculi testimonij.
que committata sunt iuxta preceptum
moysi in testimonio leuitas p̄ manū
ysaia filij aarō sacerdos. que be-
sedel filius huri filij hur de tribu iuda
domino p̄ moysen iubente comple-
uerat: iuncto sibi sorio ooliab filio a-
thiasmeth de tribu dan: q̄ et ipse atq;
lignos et regios fuit. et polimitari.
atq; plumari. et iacinto. purpura.
uermiculo et bisso. Omne aurum qd
expensum est in opere sanctuarij. et
quod oblatum est i donatio uiginti
et nouem talentorū fuit. et septingentorū
viginta siclorū: ad mēsurā sanctuarij.

Oblatum est autem ab his q̄ transie-
runt ad numerum. a viginti annis et
supra: de septentis cubis milibus et
quingentis quingenta armatorū.
Fuerunt p̄terea cuncti talenti argenti:
et quibus constat sūt basēs sanctuarij.
et introitus ubi uelum pendit. Cuncti
basēs facti sunt de talentis centum:
singulis talentis per basēs singulas
suppuratis. De nulle autē septingen-
tis et septuaginta quinque fecit capita
columnarum: quas et ipas uestiuit
argento. His quoq; oblata sūt talen-
ta septuaginta duo milia. et quingenti
supra siclorū: et quibus fuit sunt basēs
in introitu tabernaculi testimonij. et
altare meum cum craticula sua. o-
mniaq; uasa que ad usum eius perti-
nuerunt: et basēs atq;. tam in circuitu
q̄ in ingressu eius: et parilli taberna-
culi atq; atq; p̄ gratū. XXXIX
De iacinto uero et purpura. uer-
miculo ac bisso. fecit uestes. qui-
bus induerunt aaron. quādo ministra-
bat in sanctis: sicut precepit dominus
moysi. Fecit igitur superhumeralē de
auro. iacinto et purpura. coccoq; bis-
sundo et bisso retorta: opus polimitatio.
Inadiq; brachias aureas. et extenua-
uit in fila ut possent torqueri cū potū
colorum subregimine: duasq; oras
sibi inuicem copulatas in utroq; late-
re summitatum. et baltheum et cinctū
coloribus: sicut precepit dominus
moysi. Parauit et duos lapides o-
nichinos astidos et indutos auro:
et sculptos arte gēnaria nominibus
filiorū israhel. Sę nomina in lapide
uno. et sę in altero: iuxta ordinem na-
tuitatis eorum. Posuitq; eos in la-
tebris superhumeralis. in monimen-
tum filiis israhel: sicut precepit

This incomplete copy of Gutenberg's Bible had previously formed part of the collection of Maria von Sulzbach (1721-1794), wife of Carl Theodore, Electoral Prince of the Palatinate and subsequently Electoral Prince of Bavaria, thence the Hofbibliothek at Mannheim, the Royal Library at Munich (sold as a duplicate in 1832), and lastly Robert Curzon, Baron Zouche (1810-1873) and his descendants. It was sold at auction in 1920 (Sotheby's, 9 November, lot 70) to Joseph Sabin, who in turn sold it to Wells. The majority of the single leaves which have been offered since come from Wells' copy.

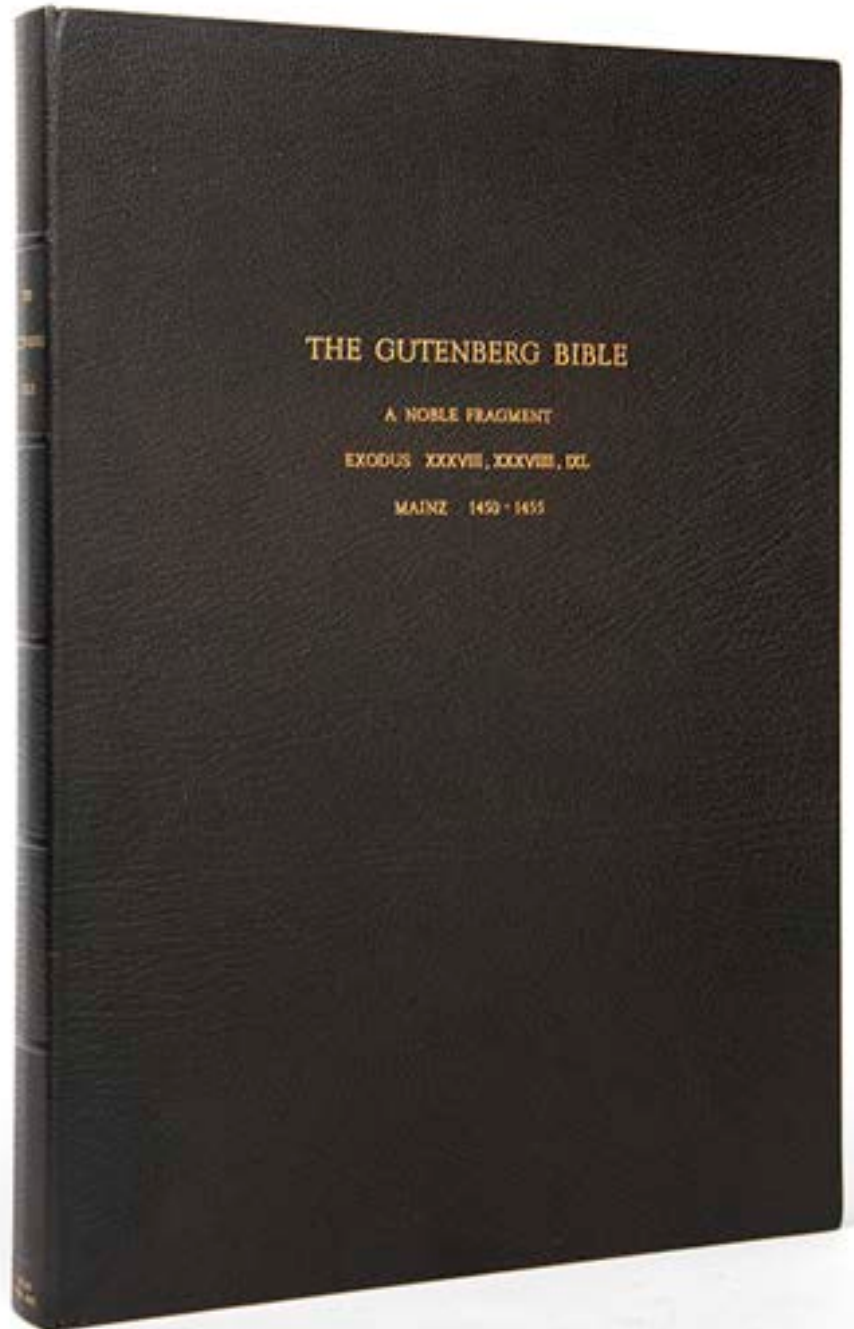
The Noble Fragments are the closest a dedicated bibliophile can get to acquiring an example of this monument in the history of printing.

Provenance: Roland Leslie Taylor (*presentation inscription*); George McMaster Jones (*bookplate*).

Single paper leaf comprising Exodus XXXVIII:11 to XL:4 (vol. I, folio 48); royal folio (39.2 x 28.5 cm); text in Latin printed in 2 columns, 42 lines per column, rubricated in red and blue (headlines in alternating lombard letters, chapter initials, numerals, and red capital strokes), small pinhole to lower fore-edge margin, slightly spotted; mounted and bound as part of 'Gabriel Wells' 'A Noble Fragment' series (New York, 1921), PRESENTATION INSCRIPTION BY A. EDWARD NEWTON to front free endpaper recto, bookplate to front pastedown; publisher's blind-ruled dark blue morocco by Strikeman & Co., expertly rebacked preserving the original spine, upper cover and spine lettered in gilt, original slipcase rubbed with minor loss, housed in a custom-made black morocco solander box, lettered in gilt to upper cover and spine; 3pp. Goff B-526; PMM 1; Chalmers (Disbound and Dispersed) 18.

£110,000

[ref: 112750]



THE 'EARLY VERSION'

86. WYCLIFFE, JOHN. *The New Testament in English* translated by John Wycliffe circa MCCCLXXX. Now first printed from a contemporary manuscript formerly in the monastery of Sion Middlesex late in the collection of Lea Wilson FSA. London, Printed at Chiswick by Charles Whittingham for William Pickering, 1848.

This fine edition by William Pickering marks first appearance in print of the 'Early Version' of Wycliffe's New Testament — which together with his Old marked the first complete translation of the Bible into English.

Of the 250 surviving Bibles produced by Wycliffe (c.1384) and his followers in the 1380-1390s, the vast majority follow the 'Later Version' of the text. This replaced the direct transliteration of the Latin Vulgate of the Early Version for a more sense-by-sense rendering of the text into English.

Wycliffe was a controversial figure in his own day, blurring the the bounds of theologian and philosopher, and unwisely becoming embroiled in the court politics of fourteenth-century England. His great attack on the temporal authority of the Church *De civili dominio* ('On civil dominion') earned the official condemnation of Pope Gregory XI in 1377, and his eucharistic teachings were condemned by ecclesiastical council in 1382. This would all lead ultimately to his posthumous declaration as a heretic, and the exhumation of his bones in 1428, which were burned, the ashes being scattered into the River Swift.

His legacy nevertheless survived in the Lollard heresy that gripped England in the fifteenth century, and the Hussites of Bohemia, and he would go on to be declared the prophetic 'Morning Star' in the hagiographical biographies of the Protestant Reformation that followed.

First edition; 4to (24.5 x 18 cm); facsimile frontispiece, text in Middle English, title printed in red and black, woodcut initials, head and tailpieces, spotting to frontispiece and occasionally to text, some areas of toning; contemporary vellum, covers with gilt-tooled cruciform centrepiece within gilt rules to upper cover, and in blind rules only to lower, contrasting purple morocco lettering-piece to spine, rough-trimmed with top-edge occasionally unopened, a little soiled with some toning and spotting to lower cover, slightly sprung, very good; foliation: [1]², b-c⁴, B-4P⁴. Herbert 1868.

£1,500

[ref: 120310]



87. KEMPIS, THOMAS À; STANHOPE, GEORGE (TRANSLATOR). [The Imitation of Christ]. The Christian's pattern: or, a treatise of the imitation of Jesus Christ. In four books. Written originally in Latin by Thomas à Kempis. Now rendered into English. To which are added, meditations and prayers. For sick persons. London, Printed for D. Browne et al., 1759.

An early edition in English of Thomas à Kempis' great spiritual meditation *De Imitatione Christi*, an important work of Christian mysticism in the Late Medieval Devotio Moderna movement which called for religious reform and apostolic renewal.

Kempis (d.1471) was born in Kempen, in the Diocese of Cologne, but received his education at Deventer, in the Low Countries where he came into contact with the *Fratres Vitae Communis*, a majority lay confraternity founded by the Dutch deacon Gerard Groot, a leading figure in the Devotio Moderna movement. Members took no irrevocable vows, but lived according to the monastic principles of poverty, obedience and chastity, with all earnings put into a common fund.

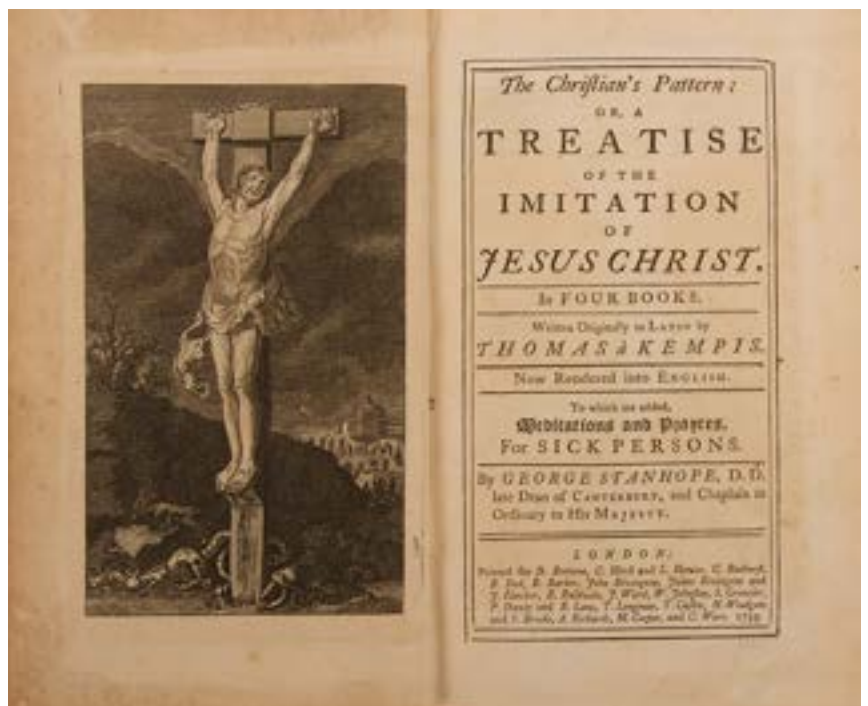
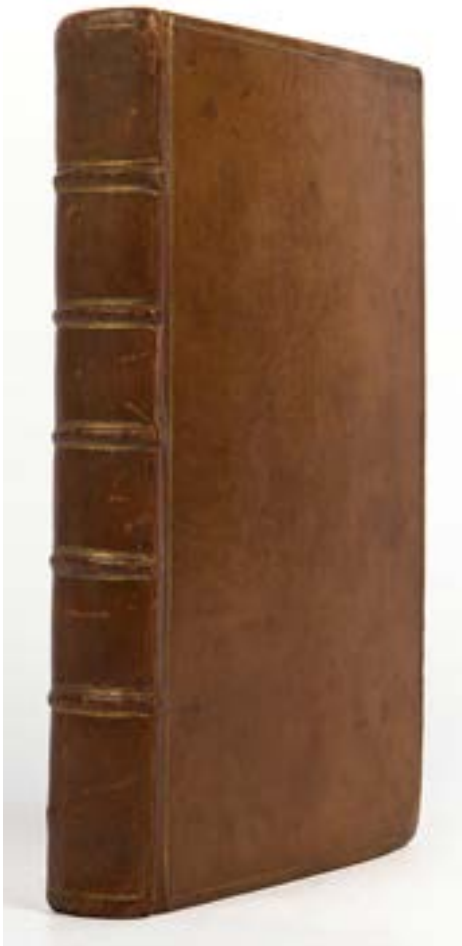
Having completed his studies, Kempis joined the reformed monastery of the Augustinian Canon Regulars at Mount Saint Agnes, near Zwolle, where he was ordained priest in 1413, later becoming Sub-Prior in 1429. From here he wrote lives of Groot and his associate Florentius Radwyn, and composed the four disparate mystical tracts, together forming the *Imitation*, which began to circulate in manuscript in the 1430s. The first printed edition appeared in 1473, and the first English-language translation in 1503 — it has never been out of print since and remains a mainstay in the canon of Western literature.

Provenance: 'The gift of Frances Hall to her niece Eliz[abe]th Athorpe, Xbr 17th 1765' (gift inscription).

8vo (21 × 13.5 cm); 4 engraved plates including frontispiece, occasional minor spotting, gift inscription in pen to rear free endpaper verso, occasional light spotting, slight offsetting to frontispiece and title, small puncture hole to A5 with slight loss of text to verso; contemporary sprinkled calf, covers ruled in gilt, spine in 6 gilt banded compartments, a little rubbed, very good; [12], 339, [3], 45, [1]pp.

£750

[ref: 115317]





THE RESTORATION OF KING CHARLES II

88. [OGILBY BIBLE]. The Holy Bible. Containing the Bookes of the Old & New Testament... illustrated w[ith] Chorographical Sculps. by J[ohn] Ogilby [BOUND WITH] The Book of Common Prayer. Cambridge, Printed by John Field, Printer to the Universitie, 1660.

An exceptional, well-margined copy of John Ogilby's imaginative reissue of the Field large folio bible, published for the Restoration of King Charles II on 29th May 1660.

Magnificently illustrated with 110 double-page engraved plates of biblical scenes after paintings by Rubens, Tintoretto, de Vos, de Bruyn and other old masters, including Wenceslaus Hollar's impressive double-folding-page view of Jerusalem, his *Chorographica Terra Sanctae* of the Holy Lands, and the engraved general title by Lombart after Diepenbeeck depicting Solomon enthroned. The work was originally illustrated with just 8 plates by Lombart and Hollar, which had been intended for the London Polyglot bible published in 1657, but Ogilby soon offered the option of embellishing the work with a choice of engravings from the Amsterdam publisher Nicolaes Visscher. The number of plates is known to vary, but ESTC calls for a total of 102 only.

The text was first published the previous year by John Field, printer to the University of Cambridge, who had been commissioned to supply a lectern bible for use in churches and libraries. The work was well-received, with the former university Vice-Chancellor John Worthington noting that 'For a fair large letter, large paper, with fair margin, &c., there was never such a Bible in being'. In the event, however, most of the edition was bought-up by Ogilby for his own project.

Variouslly called 'Ogilby's Bible' or 'The Restoration Bible', the result was a truly luxurious production, with well-margined copies such as this costing upwards of £25 in sheets alone. The finished work was presented to Charles II, to whom the work is dedicated, when the restored monarch first visited the Royal Chapel in Whitehall.

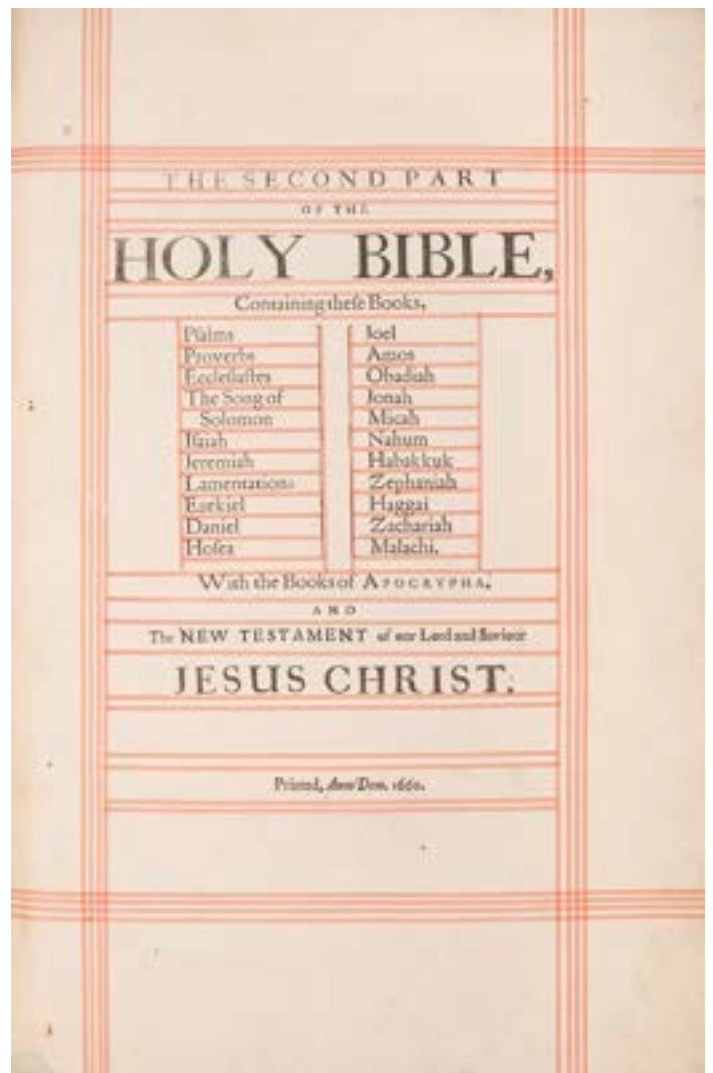
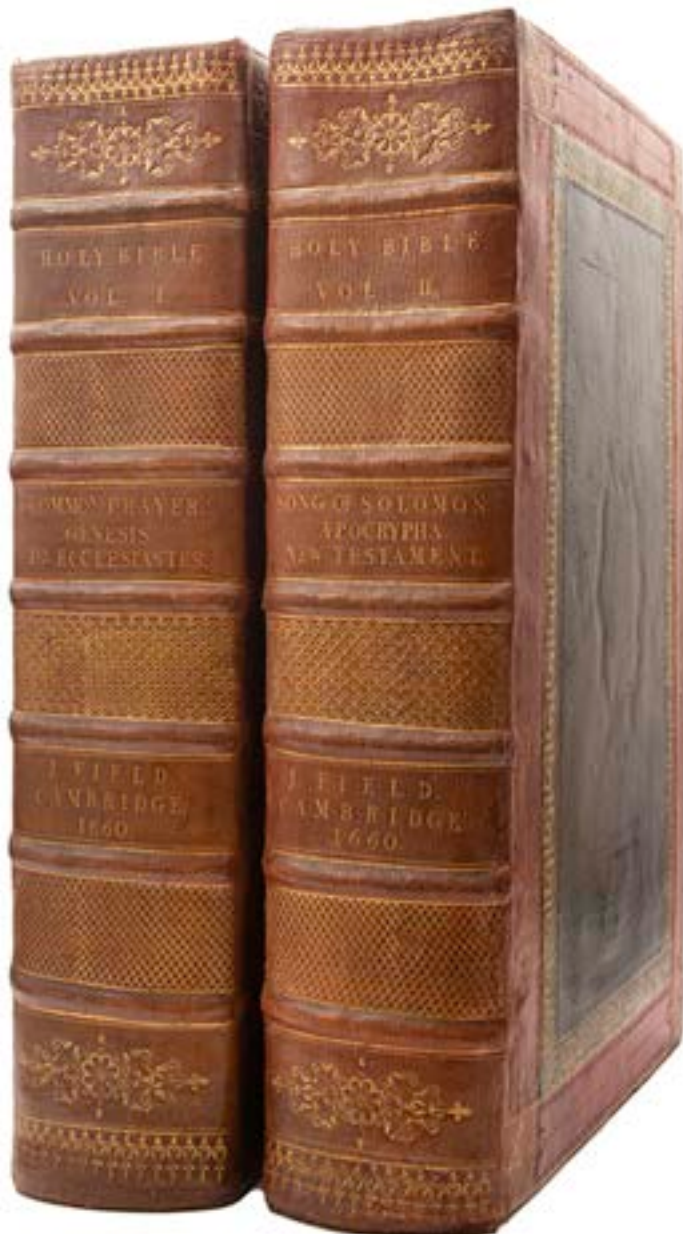
An 'unrivalled specimen of the press of the time', the finest edition of the Holy Bible then extant (Lowndes).

Provenance: Sir William Halsey, Gaddesden Library (bookplate & ownership inscription).

First Ogilby edition, 2 works; 2 vols; large folio (51 × 34.5 cm); 110 double-page engraved plates, including a large double-folding plan of Jerusalem, captions in Latin (some masked at time of printing), engraved general title, New Testament title dated 1659, ruled in red throughout, wide margined on thick paper, armorial bookplate to front pastedown of each vol., ownership inscription in pencil to front free endpaper, a few tears mostly affecting margins, 4N² verso stained, minor colour-run from fore-edge throughout, some minor offsetting and ink smudges, prelims a little spotted, otherwise internally very clean; near-contemporary straight-grained red morocco, armorial device supralibros to upper boards obscured by later blue morocco panel set within gilt meander border, gilt spine in 8 compartments, alternating lettering and cross-hatch design, all edges gilt over earlier fore-edge painting of meandering vines, joints and corners expertly restored; [140], [16], 806; [2], 807-1103, [1], 258, [4], 338pp. Herbert 668; ESTC R17044; Wing B2258; Lowndes 1367; Griffiths 8.

£37,500

[ref: 111595]



ORIGINAL SILVER 'FURNITURE'

89. [BIBLE. KING JAMES VERSION]. The Holy Bible containing the Old Testament and the New: newly translated out of [the] original tongues; and with the former translations diligently compar[e]d & revis[e]d by his Ma[jesty's] special com[m]and [BOUND WITH] The Whole Book of Psalms [AND] The Book of Common Prayer. London, Printed by Charles Bill and the executors of Thomas Newcomb deceas[e]d, printers to the Kings most Excel[ent] Majesty, 1699; 1701.

The King James Version, splendidly preserved in the original black morocco gilt binding furnished in silver. A handsome copy, bound with the *Book of Common Prayer* (1701), and *Whole Book of Psalms* (1699).

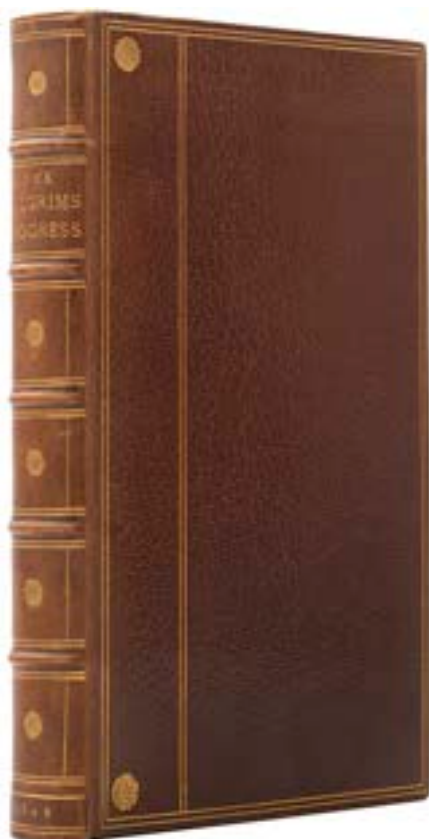
Binding 'furniture' originally served a functional purpose, with bosses and cornerpieces helping to protect the covers from wear and tear, and clasps employed to prevent the parchment leaves of manuscript books from warping. The advent of paper and the movement away from wood to pasteboard had largely made these features redundant by the end of the seventeenth century. Instead, as here, metalwork survived as a decorative feature which enhanced the binding of important devotional works, whilst also helping to keep these texts, which were more likely to be carried about, secure.

Provenance: Oakeshott family (ownership inscription).

Three works bound as 1; 8vo (200 × 130 mm); engraved general title, ownership inscription in pen to front free endpaper recto, minor repairs to Common Prayer title, occasional slight browning; contemporary gilt-tooled black morocco, original engraved silver bosses, cornerpieces, and remains of fastenings, gilt spine in 6 compartments, all edges gilt, minor restoration to spine ends, with small portion of gilt decoration renewed to lower spine panel, very good. Herbert 852.

£2,250

[ref: 112659]



90. BUNYAN, JOHN. *The Pilgrims Progress: From this world to that which is to become.* London, William Pickering, 1849.

An excellent copy in crushed brown morocco gilt by Roger de Coverly of John Bunyan's *The Pilgrim's Progress*, an important work of religious literature, often considered the first English novel. Never out of print, the work was first published in February 1678 to popular acclaim, and has since been translated into more than 200 languages.

Coverly (1831-1914) was apprenticed to Zaehnsdorf and worked briefly for J.& J. Leighton before establishing his own bindery in 1870. William Morris sent him several commissions and T.J. Cobden-Sanderson spent a year's apprenticeship with him from 1883-84.

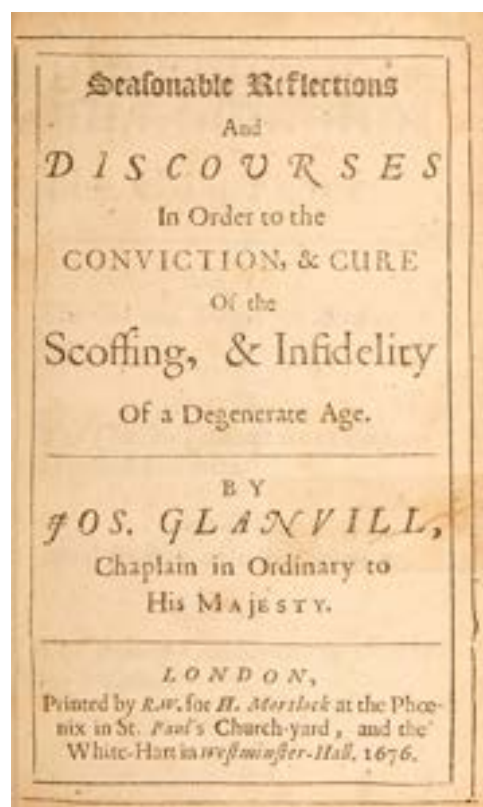
First Pickering edition; 8vo (22.5 × 15 cm); engraved frontispiece, bookplates to front pastedown, ownership inscriptions in pen and pencil to front free endpaper, old catalogue description tipped in to front free endpaper recto; crushed brown morocco by Roger de Coverly, Oxford-style panels ruled in gilt, fleuron cornerpieces to gutter margin, spine gilt in 6 compartments, all edges gilt, spine slightly faded, offsetting to title, the odd spot, otherwise internally clean, near fine; xii, 354, [2]pp.

£500

[ref: 112342]

91. GLANVILL, JOSEPH. *Seasonable Reflections and Discourses in order to the conviction, & cure of the scoffing, & infidelity of a degenerate age.* London, Printed by R.W. for H. Mortlock at the Phoenix in St. Paul's Church-yard, and the White-Hart in Westminster-Hall, 1676.

The first edition of this attack on nonconformist Christianity by the Latitudinarian philosopher Joseph Glanvill (1636-1680), best known for his association with the Cambridge Platonist Henry More, and for his posthumously published defence of the belief in witchcraft, *Saducismus Triumphatus*.



The present work is divided into four sermons, on 'The Sin and Danger of Scoffing at Religion', 'The Church's Contempt from Prophane and Fanatick Enemies', 'Moral Evidence of a Life to come', and 'The Serious Consideration of the Future Judgement'.

Provenance: 'Eliz White, Her Book, Nov., 1810' (ownership inscription).

First edition; 8vo (16.5 × 10 cm); woodcut initials and headpieces, ownership inscriptions to rear endpapers, MS delineation of line numbers to first sermon, small closed-tear to title, repaired to verso with archival tape (offsetting from old adhesive), trimmed quite close to text block; eighteenth-century calf, later gilt panel tooling to covers (at time of restoration), rebacked, original gilt spine laid down, contrasting red morocco lettering-piece, very good. ESTC R23378.

£900

[ref: 119897]



IERUSALEM

