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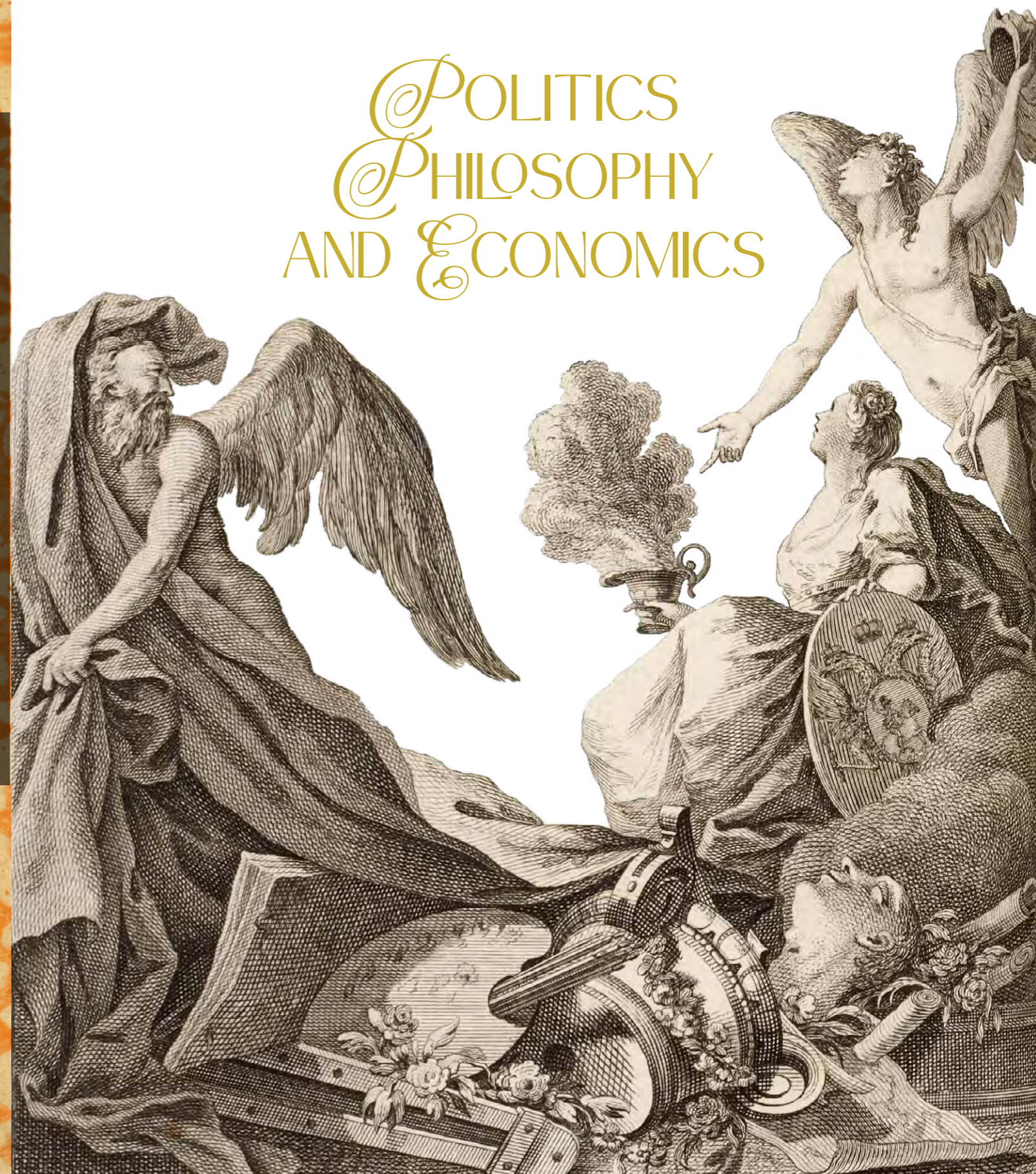
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Front cover: item 65; back cover and left: item 11

POLITICS PHILOSOPHY AND ECONOMICS



America Looks at Settling Immigrants and Poor: With Two Autograph Letters



1. ADDAMS, Jane. Twenty Years at Hull House with autobiographical Notes. New York, Macmillan, 1910.

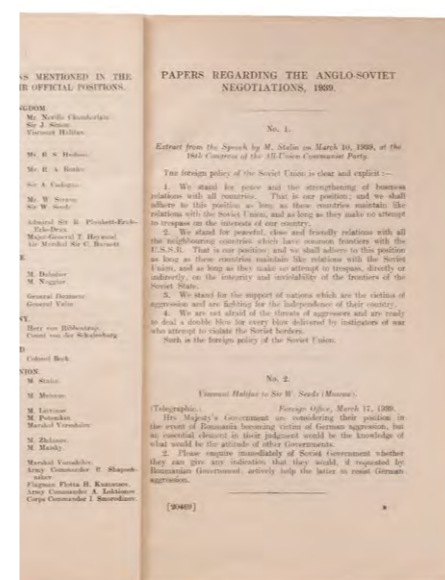
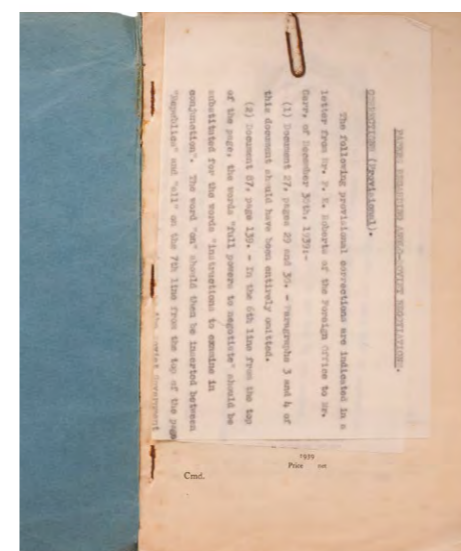
8vo, pp. 465, [1]; frontispiece photograph of Jane Addams, 11 plates and numerous illustrations; a very good, bright copy in original red cloth, illustration of Hull House blocked to upper board; **two typed letters, signed by Addams in ink to William Scarlett, typed on blue Hull-House letterhead paper, corrections by hand, dated 30 December 1910 and 9 January 1911, tipped onto title-page;** Scarlett's ownership inscription and bookplate to pastedown and title. **£650**

First edition, second printing (issued in the same month and year as the first) of Jane Addams's bestselling autobiography and account of Hull House, Chicago's first settlement house for immigrants and the poor (the second in the United States), **our copy with two autograph letters from Addams to her disciple, William Scarlett.**

Social reformer Jane Addams (1860-1935) co-founded the Hull House Settlement in Chicago, and it quickly expanded to encompass an entire square block. 'Of the four hundred settlement houses opened around the country before World War I, it was by far the most famous, most influential, and most innovative ... [Addams] insisted that the settlement should have a "sterner and more enduring aspect" than mere philanthropy. She saw the provision of legal services, visiting nurses, a meeting place for ethnic clubs and labor unions, a boarding house for working girls, and a group of middle-class residents ready to mediate between neighbors and the city bureaucracy as evidence that Hull-House was a "commission merchant," the middle agent uniting a cross section of Chicago residents around common civic goals' (ANB).

Provenance:

William Scarlett was Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, and one of the founders of the Grace Hill Settlement House in St Louis, based on Addams's model for Hull House. The letters, addressed to Scarlett in New York, concern his attempts to invite Addams to speak at a dinner he is hosting; in both instances she declines. She writes: 'I may be in New York ... but if that is true I have promised to attend the Lincoln Day Celebration which is held at the Union Seminary. I think this day has been made use of by social workers for a long time'.



2. [ANGLO-SOVIET DIPLOMACY.] Papers regarding the Anglo-Soviet Negotiations 1939. Presented by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to Parliament by Command of his Majesty. London, His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1939.

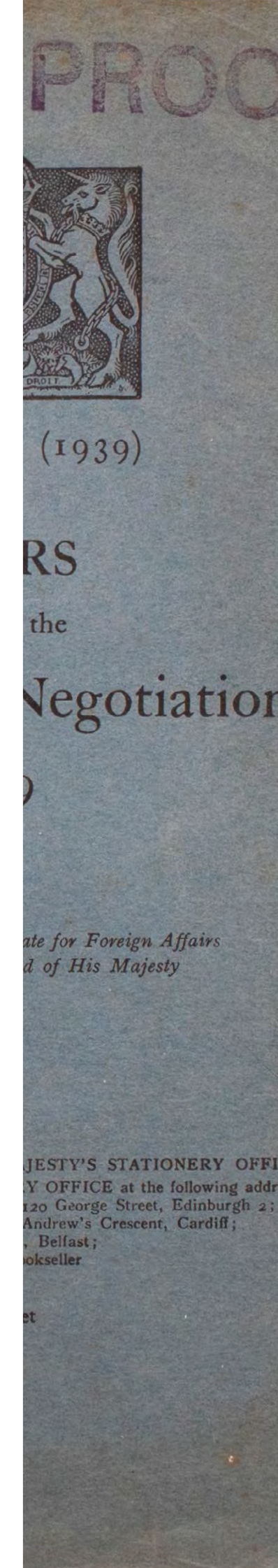
8vo, pp. xvi, 150; typed errata sheet attached by rusty paperclip to title, with rust mark on p. iii; stapled as issued in the publisher's blue printed wrappers, with 'PROOF' stamped at head of upper wrapper; staples rusted, some light wear and fraying to extremities. **£750**

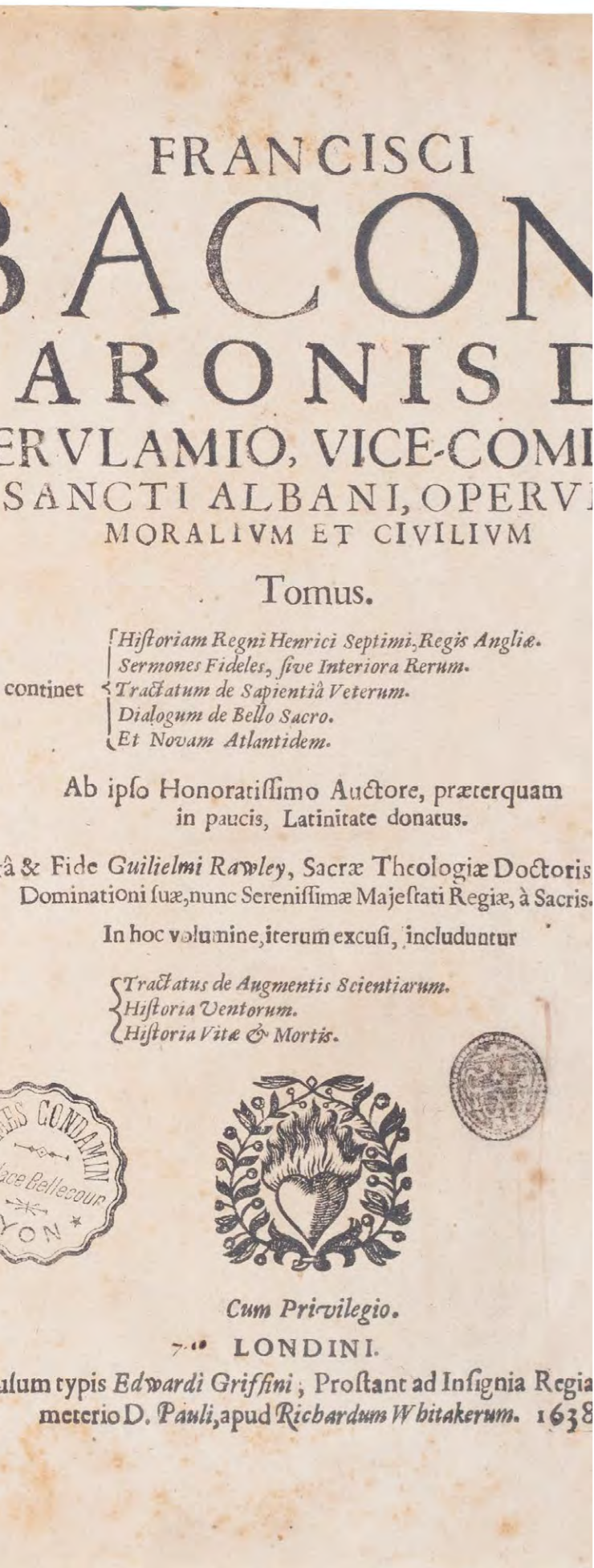
A proof copy, complete with typed errata attached, of this collection of ninety-five papers relating to the negotiations between the Soviet and British governments between March and December 1939.

Prompted by Stalin's speech of 10 March 1939, in which he said that the USSR stood 'for the support of nations which were the victims of aggression and were fighting for the independence of their country', the British government was encouraged 'to hope that the Soviet were prepared to co-operate in an effort to restrain further aggression in Europe'. The present collection of papers opens with Stalin's speech and then consists largely of telegrams between the prime minister Neville Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, and Sir William Seeds, British Ambassador in Moscow, interspersed with parliamentary speeches, the texts of proposed Anglo-French-Soviet agreements, and finally the resolutions of the Council of the League of Nations in December 1939; they detail the negotiations between Britain, France, Poland, and the USSR, the increasing mutual distrust which resulted in the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact of 23 August, and the events and negotiations leading up to the Soviet invasion of Finland on 30 November and the USSR's consequent expulsion from the League of Nations.

This proof copy, owned by a civil servant directly involved in the negotiations, includes a typed errata sheet, fastened to the title-page with a paperclip; although the imprint notes, as usual, that it can be purchased from H.M.S.O, or through any bookseller, we have not managed to locate any copies of a final version.

Not in OCLC or LibraryHub.





First Edition in Latin, including the Utopian *Nova Atlantis* and *The Advancement of Learning*

3. BACON, Francis. Francisci Baconi, Baronis de Verulamio, Vice-Comitis Sancti Albani, operum moralium et civilium tomus ... cura et fide Guilielmi Rawley ... London, Edward Griffin [and John Haviland] for Richard Whitaker [and John Norton], 1638.

Two parts in one vol., folio, pp. [16], 176, 179-386; [16], 475, [1, blank]; engraved portrait printed to π1^v, large woodcut initials and ornaments throughout; sig. A inverted and sewn within sig. π, likewise inverted (resulting in the collation π2, A4-6, A1-3, [π]1), numerous part-titles but paginated and collated in two continuous parts, pp. 299-300 mispaginated '301-302' and pp. 351-356 '387-392', complete despite the error in pagination; A2 perhaps a cancel; a few sections foxed, very occasional insignificant paper-flaws or ink- and scorch-marks, never affecting legibility; contemporary vellum, yapp edges, title inked to spine in later hand, blue edges, later endpapers; split at head of upper joint, some wear to extremities and marks to boards; ink stamp of the Albani Library to first title; inscriptions and ink stamps of James Condamin (1917) to front free endpaper and titles. **£3500**

First edition, first issue, a copy from the celebrated Albani library: tangible witness to the early and fecund reception of Bacon's thought in the circles of Galilean science in Italy.

This was the first appearance in Latin of Bacon's historical, moral, political, and philosophical works. Edited by William Rawley (c. 1588-1667), who served as Bacon's chaplain and 'amanuensis, or daily instrument' (ODNB), the book opens with Bacon's work of humanist historiography, *The History of Henry VII*, dedicated to Charles I as Prince of Wales, and encouraging its royal reader to seize the opportunities offered by fortune. Then follow the *Essays*, Bacon's most popular work, here numbering fifty-six, from *De veritate* to *De vicissitudine rerum*. The *De sapientia veterum* then collects and interprets thirty-one ancient myths, including those of Cassandra, Orpheus, Prometheus, and Icarus, and is followed by Bacon's unfinished treatise on 'holy war',

Dialogus de bello sacro. The first part ends with the utopian *Nova Atlantis*, in which Bacon describes an island society and its scientific community. The second part comprises *The Advancement of Learning*, with its powerful defence of the importance of learning in all aspects of life, its survey of the state of human knowledge, and suggestions for improvement, as well as Bacon's natural-historical work on winds, *Historia ventorum*, and treatise on life and death, *Historia vitae et mortis*. A third part appeared only when a second issue was later published.

Provenance: from the Albani Library of Urbino and Rome, the core of which was acquired in 1714 by Pope Clement XI Albani from the famous collector, personal secretary to Cardinal Barberini, and member of the Accademia dei Lincei, Cassiano dal Pozzo (1588-1657), the assembler of the famed Paper Museum now in the Royal Collection.

It seems very likely that this book had been acquired by dal Pozzo. Since the halcyon years of the Lincei, he had been a keen promoter of international harbingers of the 'new science'. During Barberini's French mission, dal Pozzo wrote to fellow bibliophile and Lincean Johann Faber about the great impression he had received from Bacon's works, and of his desire to induct Bacon into the Accademia: 'A book has come into my hands by an author whom, if he were not in England, I would like us to make every effort to recruit; it is the author who has published *Essays* and *De sapientia veterum*, Francis Bacon, who less recently also published *De dignitate et augmentis scientiarum*, a splendid work from which great benefit can be derived for the advancement

of speculation in all the sciences [...] (quoted in Galluzzi, *The Lynx and the Telescope* (2017), p. 338). He owned the 1618 Italian translation of some of Bacon's works - this is attested in the (rather summary) catalogue of the dal Pozzo books prepared at the time of the Albani acquisition. Such an enthusiastic admirer is unlikely to have missed the publication of Bacon's work in Latin, the universal language of science at the time.

The library continued to thrive after the acquisition, and was subsequently in the possession of Clement XI's nephew Cardinal Alessandro Albani (1692-1779), of Cardinal Gianfrancesco Albani (1720-1803), and of Cardinal Giuseppe Albani (1750-1837). The dispersal of the library started with the French invasion in 1797; it was subsequently sold in various stages, both privately and through public auctions, including the unfortunate portion sold to the Prussian Government in 1862, sadly lost when the ship transporting it sank off Gibraltar (see Clough, 'The Albani library and Pope Clement XI' in *Librarium: Revue de la Société Suisse des Bibliophiles* 12 (1969), pp. 11-21, and Hobson, *Apollo and Pegasus: An Enquiry into the Formation and Dispersal of a Renaissance Library* (1975), pp. 119-121). The book came later into the possession of James Condamin (1844-1929), priest and professor of literature at the Catholic University of Lyons.

ESTC S106899; Gibson, *Bacon* 196.





Antonius Biderman's Bacon

4. **BACON, Francis.** *Opuscula varia posthuma, philosophica, civilia, et theologica, nunc primum edita.* Cura & fide Guilielmi Rawley ... Una cum nobilissimi auctoris vitae. London, R. Daniel, impensis Octaviani Pulleyn, 1658.

8vo, pp. [xxxvi], 216; woodcut headpieces and initials; some spotting and browning in places, but largely fresh; with seventeenth-century engraved bookplate of Antonius Biderman on verso of title (leading to small hole on title, not affecting text); in later marbled boards with floral paper spine, manuscript label at head of spine; later endpapers; some rubbing and wear to extremities with small chip at head. **£1250**

First edition, second issue of this collection of the philosophical, political, and theological writings of Bacon, including numerous essays previously unpublished, and the first appearance in Latin of a biographical sketch of the philosopher by William Rawley (c. 1588–1667), Bacon's literary executor, chaplain, and amanuensis.

'After Bacon's death Rawley devoted his life to creating an unblemished portrait of his master, compiling a volume of commemorative verse, and editing, translating, and publishing selections of his work, culminating in the *Resuscitatio* (1657) and *Opuscula varia posthuma* (1658), which contained (in English and Latin respectively) his

hagiographical but highly influential life of Bacon. His editorial endeavours led to correspondence with intellectuals including John Selden, Isaac Gruter, and Elie Diodati' (ODNB).

Rawley collects together eleven essays by Bacon, some original and some appearing for the first time in Latin, including 'Historia densi et rari', 'Inquisitio de magnetate', 'Topica inquisitionis de luce et lumine', 'Confessio Fidei', and 'Inquisitio de versionibus, transmutationibus, multiplicationibus, et effectationibus corporum'; several have their own title-pages. This is the second issue, with the imprint R. Daniel rather than R. Danielis.

Provenance: our copy bears the bookplate of Antonius Biderman (d. 1679), a governor in the service of the Fürstenberg family; on his death, the bulk of his collection went to that family's substantial library at Donaueschingen (dispersed in 1999), although the present copy bears no Donaueschingen stamps.

ESTC records four locations in North America (Huntington, Rochester, Southern Illinois, and Toronto).

ESTC R12045; USTC 3071169; Gibson 230b.

'For the Carrying On and Managing of a Publick Bank'

5. **[BANK OF SCOTLAND.]** Act of Parliament for erecting a Bank in Scotland. Edinburgh, July 17 1695. *Edinburgh, printed by the heirs and successors of Andrew Anderson, 1695.*

Folio, pp. 6, [2, blank]; caption title, imprint from colophon, woodcut initial; loss to blank lower corner of A2, creases from folding, a few marginal chips, but overall good; loose in two quires. **£650**

Very rare edition of the Act of Parliament establishing Scotland's first and oldest bank, founded just one year after the Bank of England.

The Act provides for the establishment of a joint-stock company to run the bank with a capital of 120,000 pound Scots. A quorum of five named Edinburgh merchants and seven London merchants (including a member of the Coutts family) were to attract subscribers, 'either natives or forrainers', who could invest between 1000 and 20,000 pounds Scots in a subscribers book which was to 'lye open every Tuesday or Friday from nine to twelve in the forenoon, and from three to six in the afternoon ... in the publick hall or chamber ... in the city of Edinburgh' until 1 January 1696.

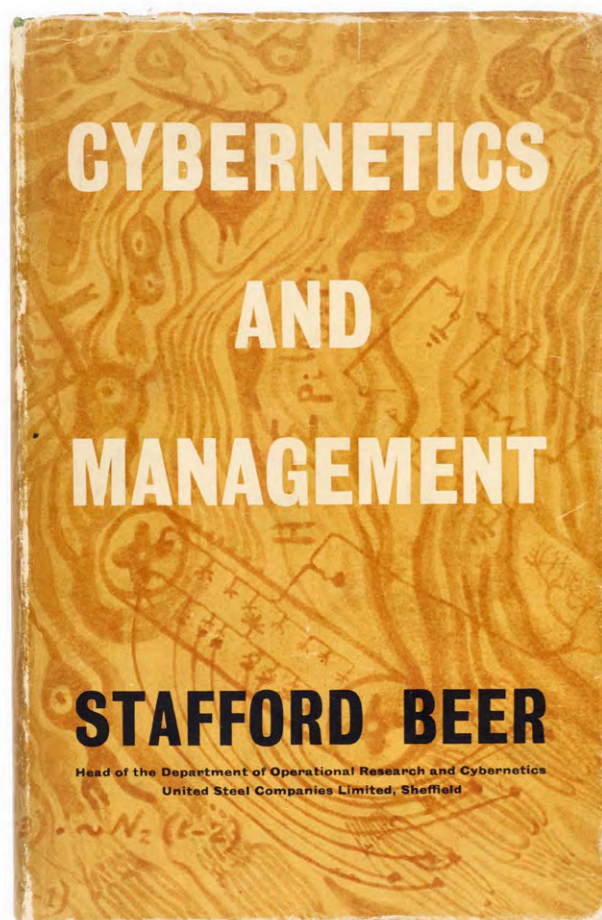
The text discusses the election of a governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four directors, the number of votes per person depending on the size of their subscription, with candidates for the governorship required to have subscribed at least 8000 pounds Scots. The elected governor was to swear to 'give my best advice for the support of the Bank of Scotland; and in the said office, honestly demean my self to the best of my skill'. The remainder of the text covers the keeping of the bank's books and the responsibilities of its office holders, ending by stating that 'all forrainers, who shall join as partners of this bank shall thereby be and become naturalized Scotsmen, to all intents and purposes whatsoever'.

The bank began business in February 1696 with 172 shareholders, drawn largely from Scotland's mercantile and political elite, becoming the first commercial bank in Europe to successfully issue paper currency. A few different editions of this Act appeared in the same year, in folio and quarto, all of which are scarce.

Aldis 3424.7; ESTC R507931, **recording one copy only, at the National Library of Scotland.**



Automated Adaptive Transformations in Handling Data: an AI Visionary



6. **BEER, Stafford.** *Cybernetics and Management.* (Management Science Series). London, English Universities Press, 1959.

8vo, pp. xviii, 213, [1]; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher's green cloth, sides blind-stamped with the publisher's brand, spine with silver lettering on black cloth; preserving the original printed dust-jacket; jacket unclipped preserving price, worn at extremities with minute chips to the spine ends; copy sent for review, with publisher's review request slip tipped in. **£500**

First edition of the founding work of cybernetics in management. Beer argues that firms, along with the human brain and the economy, are 'exceedingly complex systems' which, by virtue of their complexity, are in principle unknowable, regardless of how much data can be assembled. Such systems cannot be controlled; instead, they ought to be 'navigated'. Cybernetics emerges as the science of handling the unknowable. 'One would not care exactly what information was flowing through the system and how, as long as its output was an adaptive transformation of the organization to its environment [...]. By 1960 Beer had constructed a simulation of a cybernetic factory that promised to dispense entirely with human personnel, though humans in fact still filled the gaps for machines not yet in place.' (A. Pickering, *The Science of the unknowable*, American Society for Information Science and Technology, 2004, pp. 31-33).

No More Turning the Other Cheek

7. **[BLACK POWER MOVEMENT.]** Io negro non porgo l'altra guancia. L'uomo bianco è il diavolo. Supplemento al n. 6 di ABC-Documento. [Milan, Società Editoriale Attualità, c.1969.]

Colour poster, 60 x 42 cm; light creases where folded; very good. **£750**

A highly provocative and controversial poster, printed as a supplement to the increasingly radical Italian periodical ABC, showing a young black man being forcefully restrained by a white policeman, the caption below stating that blacks will not turn the other cheek, and equating the white man with the devil. The quote ('Se gli Americani

bianchi vogliono giocare a fare i Nazisti, noi non giocheremo a fare gli Ebrei') is a translation of the civil rights activist H. Rap Brown's proclamation that if 'White folks want to play Nazis, black folks ain't going to play Jews'. At the time, Brown was serving as the fifth chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.

No copies on OCLC.



Campanella's Utopia: *The City of the Sun*

8. **CAMPANELLA, Tommaso.** *La città del sole.* Traduzione del latino. Lugano, G. Ruggia, 1836.

12mo, pp. xxxv, [i, blank], 79, [1, blank]; aside from very occasional light spotting, clean and fresh throughout, uncut in the original green printed wrappers; slightly sunned, and the odd small stain on upper cover, but a very good copy. **£500**

Rare first Italian translation of Campanella's great early utopia *Civitas solis*.

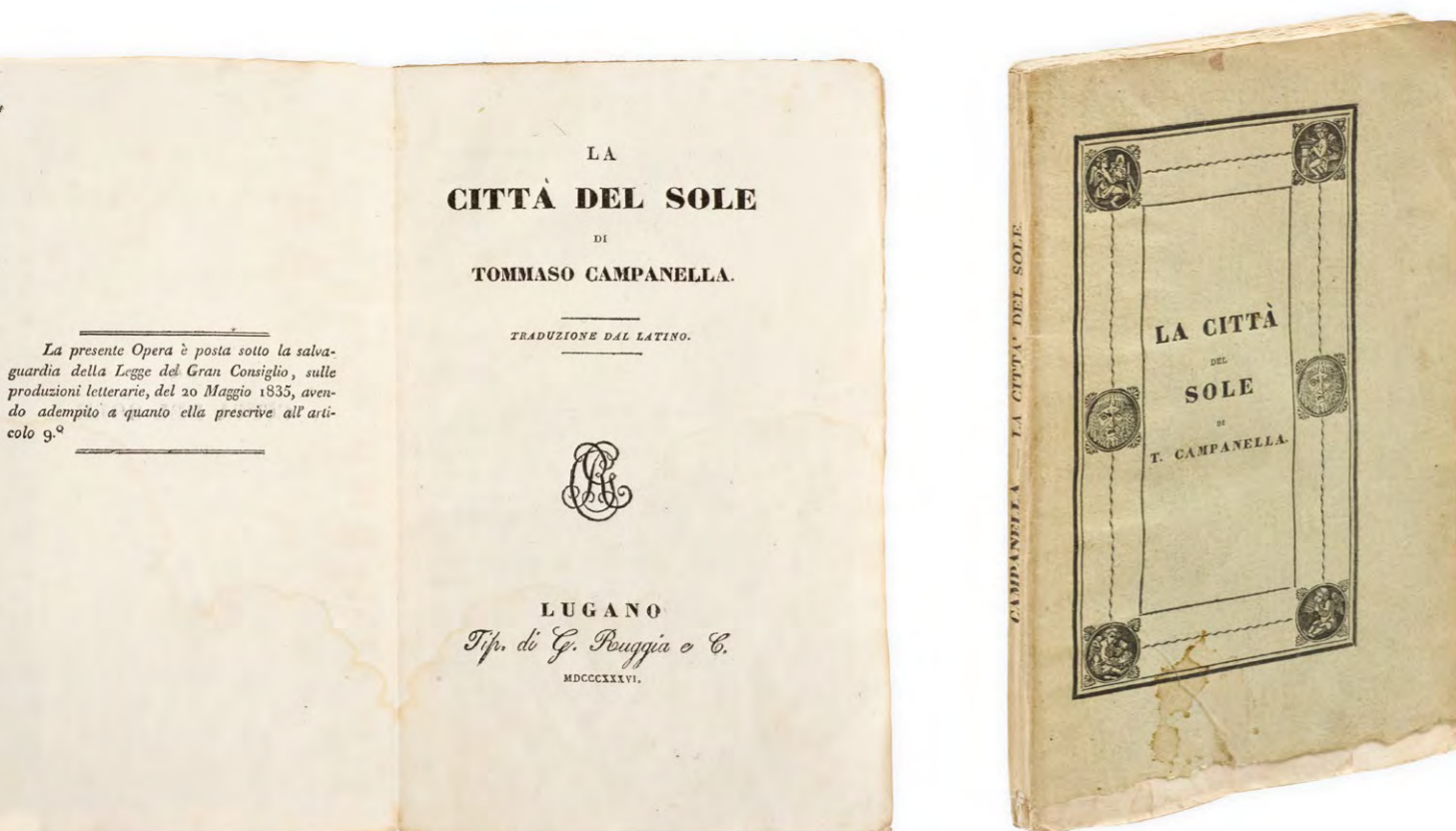
The work, drawing heavily on Plato's *Republic*, was originally written in Italian around 1602, during Campanella's lengthy imprisonment in Naples; translated into Latin a decade later, it finally saw publication in Frankfurt in 1623, and Paris in 1638, both in the Latin version. It was not until the nineteenth century, however, that the need was felt for an Italian translation; the present translator, Giovanni Battista Passerini, hoped that the communistic ideas found in Campanella's work would be enthusiastically received in 1830s Italy, so he commenced work on the present version. Based at the time in Zurich, and heavily influenced by Zwingli, he also translated works by Hegel and Fichte. In his lengthy introduction,

Passerini sketches Campanella's life, and places his writings in a modern context, emphasising their present-day relevance.

The ideas of all property being held in common, of no servants' work and, at the same time, of no service being regarded as unworthy are joined with a contempt for idleness and of nobility, linked to inactivity and vice. Also appealing to the nineteenth-century reader would have been the prominent importance placed by Campanella on technologies and inventions.

Although the current rarity of this printing, and the fact that it was produced not in Italy but in Lugano, might suggest that Passerini's ambitions for Campanellan influence in Italy were thwarted, several other editions, not only of the *Civitas solis* but also of other works, appeared in the coming decade, as part of a revival of interest in this previously neglected writer.

Outside Continental Europe, OCLC records two copies in the University of California (Berkeley and Santa Cruz), plus Harvard and the Library of Congress; no copies traced in UK institutions.



Preceding Bastiat

9. **CAREY, Henry Charles.** *The Past, the Present and the Future.* Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1848.

8vo, pp. 474; a few smudges or stains, but a good copy in the original brown cloth, spine sunned and slightly cockled, front hinge cracked but holding. **£375**

First edition. Carey vigorously appeals for tariff protection and attacks the Ricardian theory of rent. He argues that 'the historical sequence of cultivation at least in the United States was the exact reverse of the one proposed by Ricardo, namely, from inferior to superior land, apparently because returns from the application of capital

to land yield increasing rather than diminishing returns' (Blaug). The similarity of ideas between Bastiat and Carey is well documented, particularly the close parallelism in their theories of the origin of land value. However, Haney observes that 'Carey impresses the reader as decidedly the more original, and on the whole his work antedated Bastiat's' (p. 338). His ideas caused much controversy and were refuted by Mill in his *Principles of Political Economy* (1848).

Einaudi 886; Goldsmiths' 35490; Kress C.7314; Sraffa 782. See Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 39-40; and Haney, *History of Economic thought*, pp. 337-338.

The Voice of America's Legendary Entrepreneur and Philanthropist

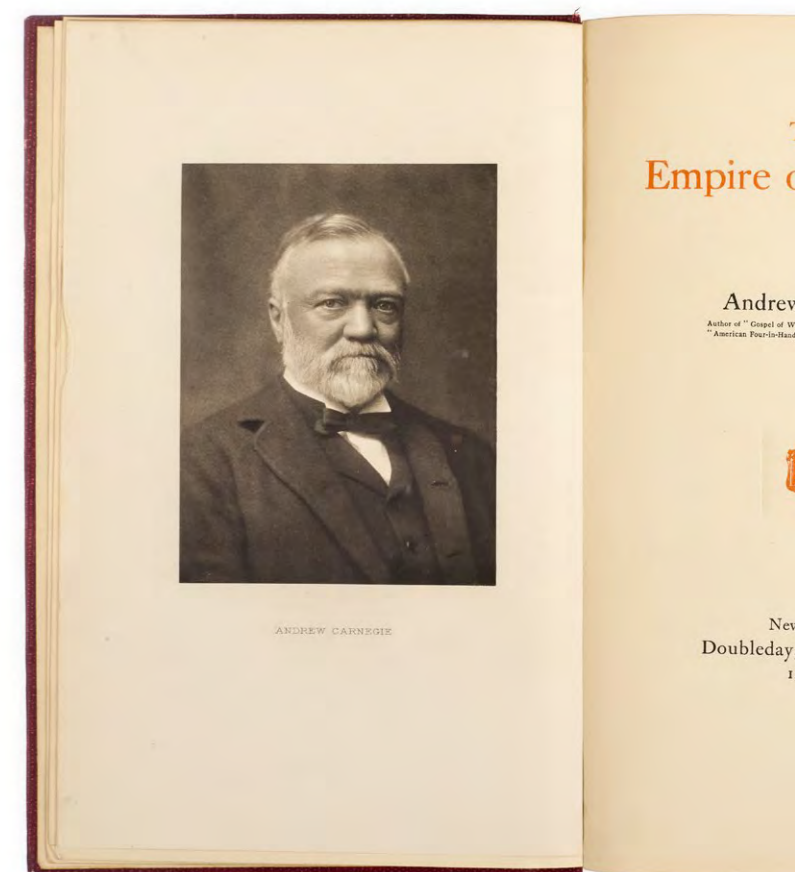
10. **CARNEGIE, Andrew.** *The Empire of Business.* New York, Doubleday, Page & Company, 1902.

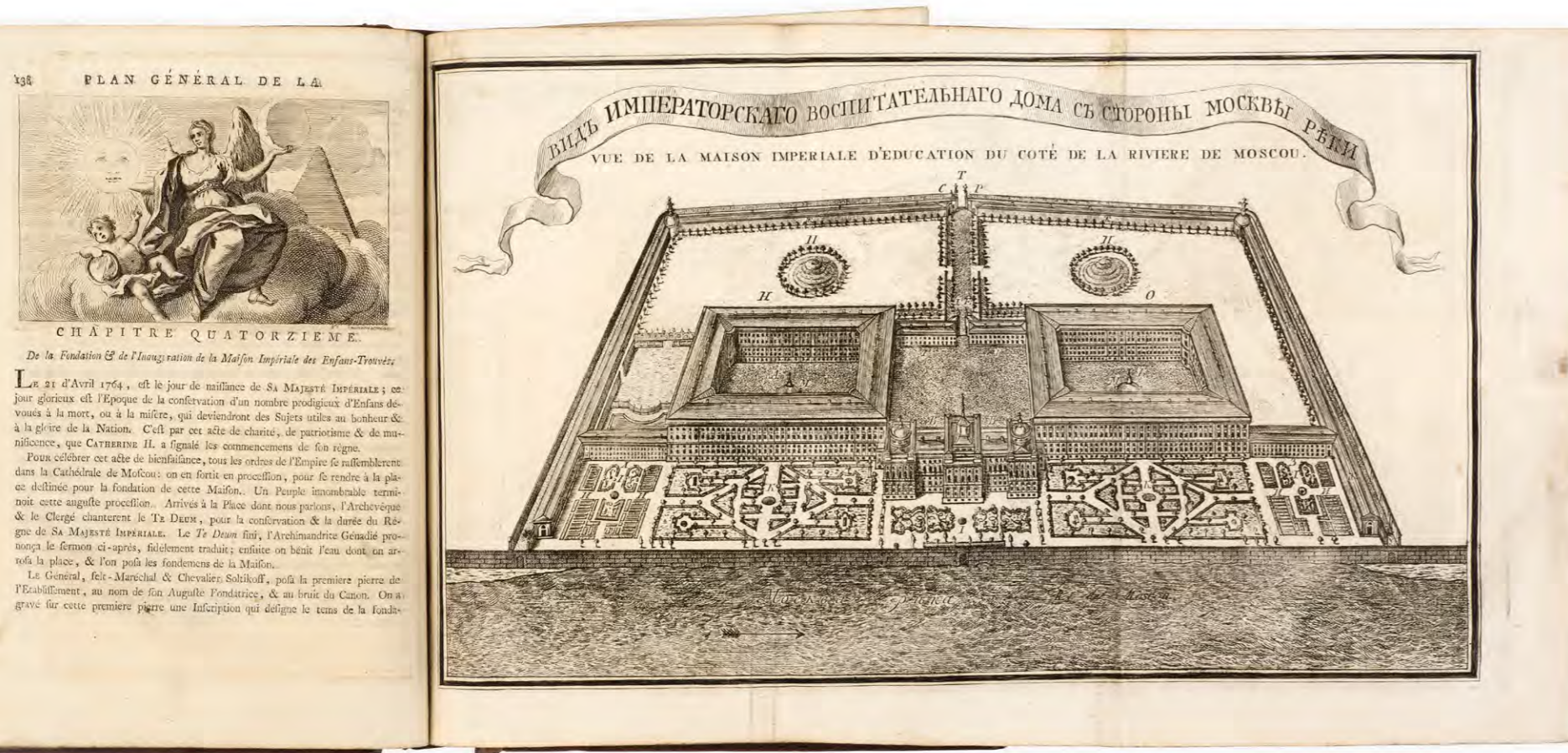
8vo, pp. [x], 345, [3, blank]; title printed in red and black, photographic portrait of Andrew Carnegie with tissue cover to frontispiece; a very good, clean, crisp copy in the original publisher's maroon cloth, title in gilt on spine and cover, top edge gilt, uncut outer and lower edges; extremities a little rubbed, spine lightly sunned. **£600**

First edition (with 'April, 1902' statement printed on the copyright page) of this elegantly printed collection of essays by Andrew Carnegie, one of America's most notable industrialists and philanthropists.

Carnegie here outlines his insights into the economic predicament of America as it moved into the twentieth century. Steel and oil industries, protectionist tariff policies and national budget are only a part of Carnegie's concerns: his eloquence soars as he extols and demonstrates personal virtues of frugality, integrity, and commitment to work as the instruments of success in the pursuit of wealth.

The essays had been only previously printed separately at different times in various publications, including the *New York Evening Post*, the *New York Journal* and *Macmillan's Magazine*.





Enlightened Education in Catherine's Russia

11. [CATHERINE the Great of Russia]. BETSKOY, [Ivan]; [Nicolas-Gabriel LE] CLERC, translator; [Denis DIDEROT, contributor]. Les plans et les statuts, des différents établissements ordonnés par sa majesté impériale Catherine II. pour l'éducation de la jeunesse, et l'utilité générale de son empire. Amsterdam, Marc-Michel Rey, 1775.

Two vols in one, 4to, pp. I: [vi], [2], 160, 42, [2], II: [iv], 160, with an engraved frontispiece to each vol., 5 plates (of which 3 folding, the plate for vol. II, p. 109 bound after vol. II, p. 9), and 5 folding tables; engraved device to each title, engraved vignettes and head- and tailpieces throughout, one woodcut tailpiece; a few minor stains; else a very good copy in contemporary mottled sheep, spine gilt in six compartments with gilt lettering-piece, pink silk placemaker, edges marbled; neatly recorned, a little rubbed, hinges broken but joints sound.

£4000

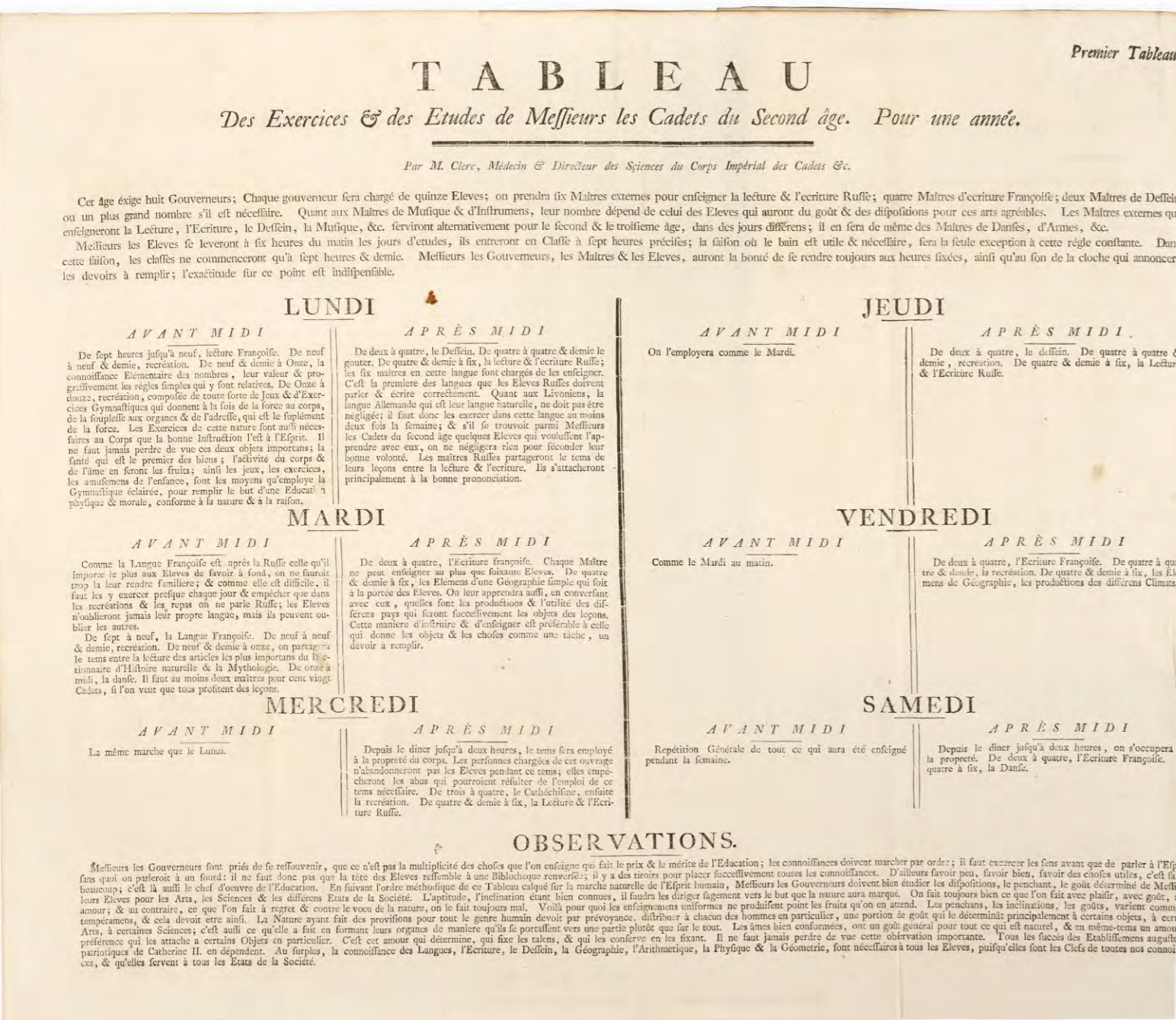
First edition in French, translated from the Russian originals of 1764-7, of Catherine the Great's plans for the Enlightened reform of

education in her empire. The large engraved plans, the tables and the allegorical vignettes strike a compelling balance between a utopian and a practical vision for the new Russia.

Influenced by Locke, Fénelon, and the *Encyclopédie*, Catherine had been interested in reforming Russian education since seizing power in 1762. The following year she appointed as her chief advisor on education Ivan Ivanovich Betskoy, natural son of a Russian prince, who had toured schools, universities, and hospitals on his travels abroad and mixed with the *encyclopédistes* while exiled in Paris. From 1764 he published a series of works on Catherine's planned reforms, collected and first translated into French in the present edition.

'The emphasis was on the creation of a "new kind of person", a new generation, which could only be achieved by isolating the child completely from the age of five to twenty-one from the harmful influences of parents and an illiterate, brutal and corrupt society. Schools were to stress not professional or vocational training but the creation

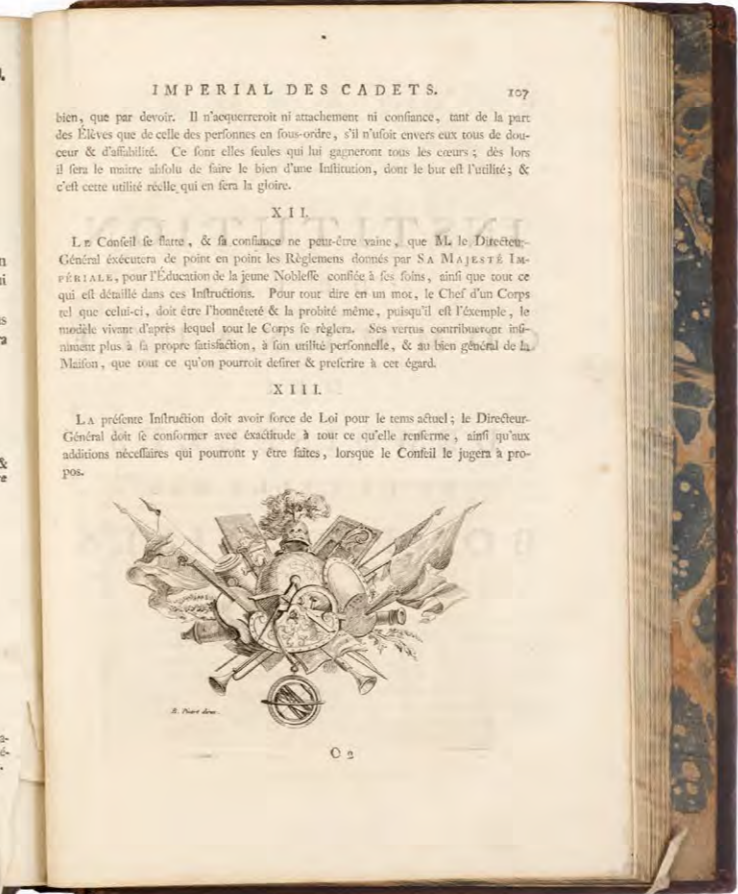




of good citizens and accomplished human beings. Education was to be by precept and moral persuasion. Two years later Betskoy produced a continuation of the general plan dealing with the physical aspect of the education of children from birth to youth. These instructions, “selected from the best authors”, are extremely modern in conception, with the emphasis on hygiene, simplicity, fresh air, loose clothing, well fitting and low heeled shoes etc.’ (de Madariaga, p. 376).

Among the more pioneering aspects was a refutation of Locke’s support for corporal punishment: ‘All forms of beating, apart from the pain, are, in accordance with all knowledge of all physical principles, harmful to health’ (quoted in *ibid.*, trans.).

Betskoy’s works were translated into French (for pan-European consumption) and published under the supervision of Diderot, who appended a note of his own praising Betskoy and Catherine’s reforms. Seemingly not by Diderot, however, is the ‘biting indictment of serfdom’ inserted here



as well: ‘it may have been added by M. Clerc [the translator], or even by Betskoy. It must certainly have been known to Catherine; it provides an example of the difference between the image of Russia presented to Russians and that presented to the West’ (*ibid.*, p. 378 n.)

Library Hub shows copies at the BL, Rylands, TCD, and UCL only.

Cioranescu 38333; STCN 306114666. See de Madariaga, ‘The Foundation of the Russian educational System by Catherine II’, *Slavonic and East European Review* 57/3 (1979).



Wo to the Multitude of many People, which make a Noise like the noise of the Seas; and to the Rushing of Nations, that make a Rushing like the rushing of many Waters.



HEN the King came to York, which was about the middle of August, he found no part of either Army Disbanded; for, though Orders had been issued to that purpose, yet the Money, without which it could not be done, was not yet come to hand: and, because so great a Summ could not be presently procured, as would Satisfy Both, an Act of Parliament had been pass'd, for the Satisfaction of the Principal Officers of the King's

The King came to York in his journey towards Scotland.

10 Army, by which they were promised Payment, upon the Publick Faith, in November following: till which time they were to receive it, and

Inscribed by the Author's Son

12. CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, Earl of. The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, begun in the Year 1641. With the precedent Passages, and Actions, that contributed thereunto, and the happy End, and Conclusion thereof by the King's blessed Restoration ... Oxford, Printed at the Theater, 1702[-4].

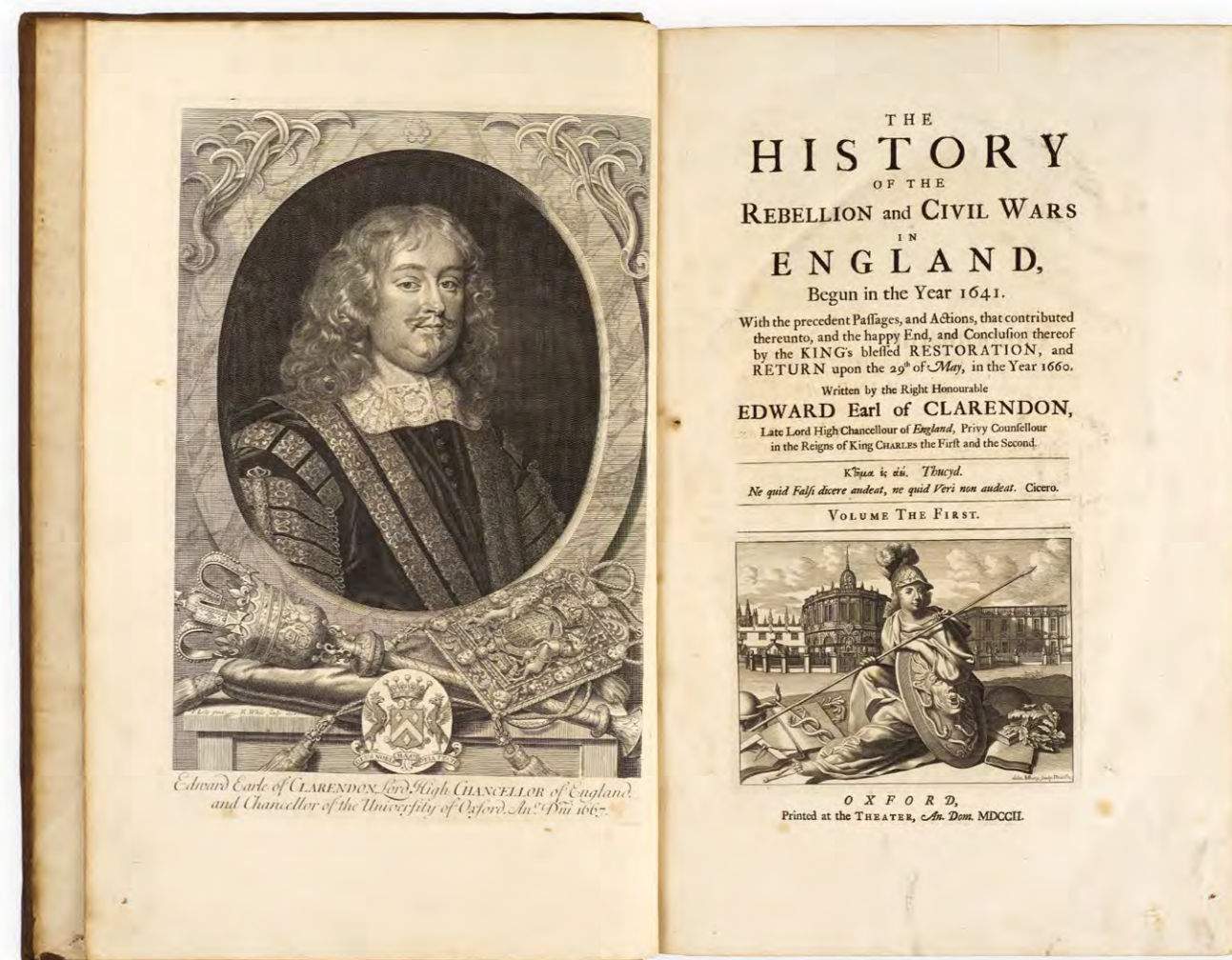
Three vols, folio, pp. I: [4], xxiii, [1], 557, [1]; II: [16], 581, [1]; III: [22], 603, [1], [22, Index]; with a half-title and an engraved frontispiece portrait (by White after Peter Lely) in each volume, an engraved vignette to each title-page, and engraved head- and tail-pieces and initials; some occasional spots and stains, the portraits in volumes II and III slightly toned, but a fine copy, in contemporary panelled, speckled calf (not quite uniform but from the same bindery), neatly rebacked, speckled edges; presentation inscription to front free endpaper of vol. II 'Given by the Right Honourable the Earle of Clarendon: 20th Oct. 1703', manuscript shelfmarks R-b / 17 to 19. **£3250**

First edition of Clarendon's monumental *History of the Civil War*, with a presentation inscription by his son Henry Hyde, the second Earl (1638-1709).

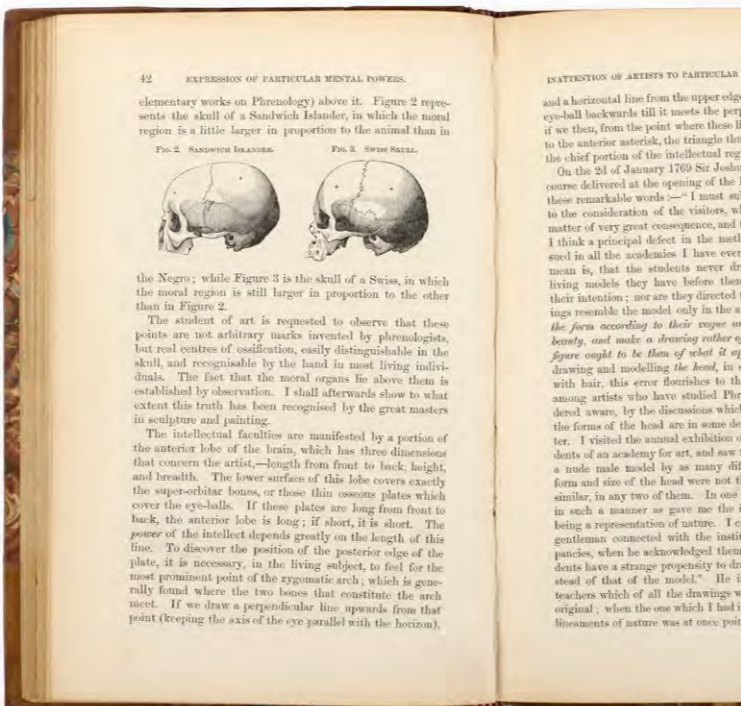
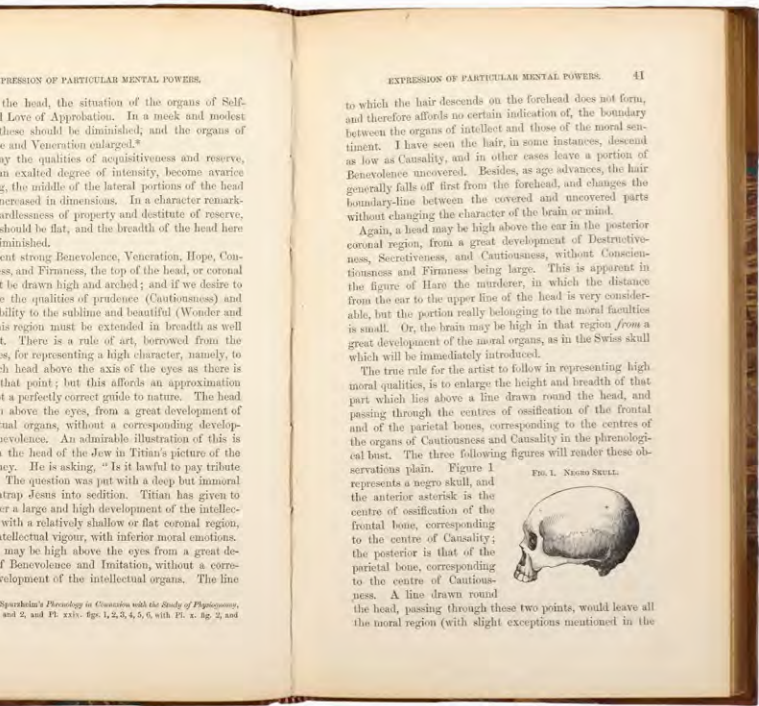
The *History* was 'the most sophisticated and finely balanced history yet written in English (or written for a long time afterwards) ... a distinctive work of art based on a highly wrought style, a forensic dissection of character and issue, and a sense of the depth of individuals' moral responsibility for their actions' (ODNB), and it remains an invaluable source for the period. 'Hyde nursed considerable literary ambitions for his *History* and in correspondence with friends discussed what models - both Roman and more recent - it might follow ... The accounts of misgovernment in the 1630s and of the debates in the Long Parliament and the inclusion of the royalist declarations of 1642 make at least the first few books of the *History* into an argument for and vindication of the carefully balanced form of royalism set out in the declarations.' Clarendon had begun the work in exile in the Isle of Scilly and on Jersey in 1646-8, but dropped it when he was called to Paris in 1648. In the late 1660s he wrote a second more autobiographical text, known as the *Life of Clarendon*, and in 1671-2 with the assistance of his son Laurence Hyde, first Earl of Rochester, he set about merging the *History* with the *Life*, adding new material. The resulting work was

not published until the accession of Queen Anne (Clarendon's grand-daughter) in 1702. 'Laurence Hyde, earl of Rochester, contributed a carefully nuanced defence of his father to the first volume; by the time the second and third volumes were published in 1704, Rochester's dismissal from government made him give a more partisan, Tory edge to their dedications to the Queen' (*ibid.*)

Henry Hyde had been a copyist and secretary to his father during the interregnum and after, and defended his father at the time of his impeachment in 1667. A Jacobite and non-juror, he spent a couple of short periods in the Tower after William III took the throne. Although the publication of his father's *History* was mostly the work of his younger brother Laurence, he took an interest and was proud of the result - he is known to have presented his friend John Evelyn with a set in December 1704. We have been unable to identify the recipient of this copy, which was evidently presented volume by volume as it was published.



Given by the Right Honourable the Earle of Clarendon: 20th Oct. 1703.



Raphael's Brain

13. COMBE, George. Phrenology applied to Painting and Sculpture. London, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1855.

8vo, pp. xx, 158; half-title; illustrations of skulls to text; an excellent copy in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spine lettered directly and with red morocco label, raised bands; marbled endpapers; one pencil note. **£350**

First edition, scarce in commerce. George Combe (1788-1858) was a Scottish lawyer and a leading exponent of phrenology, co-founding in 1820 the Edinburgh Phrenological Society. This is an art historical retrospective using phrenology as the basis for an understanding of beauty

and artistic ability, one of the principal subjects being Raphael, both his artworks (especially the cartoons, then available to the British public at Hampton Court, as they are now at the V&A) and his brain, via his skull; an appendix deals with the controversy [20] surrounding a purported new skull of Raphael recently unearthed in Rome, which threw phrenological observations on the original skull, assumed for centuries to be the artist's, into some doubt. Other subjects include colour-blindness, 'Napoleon and idiots' and a remarkable analysis of Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper* using the phrenological apparatus: 'the head of Christ is the highest in its forms and proportions ... Judas the lowest'.

'One of the Major Documents of Secular Philosophy' – The Coining of the Term Sociology

14. COMTE, Auguste. Cours de philosophie positive. Paris, Bachelier, 1830-1842.

Six vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 742, with 1 folding table; 724; 848; xi, [1], 736; [6], 776; xxxviii, [2], 904; a little foxed, but a very good copy in contemporary half calf, spines filleted and lettered directly in gilt, marbled boards, one or two joints rubbed, split or splitting. **£1600**

First edition, an attractive set, of Comte's principal work, the outline of positivism.

In the course of six volumes Comte sets out the terms of a new sociology and its status in relations to the other fields of knowledge. It is in the 47th lesson that the neologism 'sociologie' as 'social physics' is coined.

'The remarkable achievement of Comte, all arguments about the validity of his theories aside, is the construction of a system which embraces all human activity and knowledge. [It] is still one of the major documents of secular philosophy' (PMM).

The Invariable Laws of the 'Right Polity'

15. COMTE, Auguste. Systeme de politique positive ou Traite de sociologie, instituant le religion de l'humanite. Paris, L. Mathias, 1851-4.

Five parts in four vols, pp. [iv], 748, [4 adverts]; xxxv, 472; xlix, 624; xxxviii, 228; occasional foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary quarter morocco and marbled boards; outer hinges worn; exlibris Arthur Livingston on the front paste-downs. **£1175**

First edition. 'Comte's sociology was overly intertwined with his conception of the right polity. In Comte's view, society had broken down with the French Revolution. The Revolution had been necessary because the old order, based on outdated "theological" – Catholic – knowledge, no longer served as a respectable basis for shared opinions; it had been undermined by the progress of the sciences ... The task, therefore, was to provide a new religion, and a new clergy, that could once again unify society. Comte's solution

16. COMTE, Auguste. Appel aux conservateurs. Prix: trois francs. Paris, Chez l'Auteur et chez Dalmont, Août 1855.

8vo, pp. xxxi, [1, blank], 136; two folding tables; the odd tiny spot, else an excellent copy; in contemporary quarter morocco over green marbled boards, corners rubbed, spine lettered directly, preserving original green printed wrappers, slightly faded; illegible contemporary ownership inscription, contemporary annotations throughout and to rear free endpaper. **£500**

First edition of Comte's 'appeal to conservatives', a briefer and more logical exposition of the Positivist system than the *Cours*. The folding tables depict the positivist structure and the positivist calendar. Comte was seeking a system of logic in which the very explanation of the ideal would be tantamount to its achievement, which is clearly visible in this satisfying publication.

PMM 295; En français dans le texte, 245.

was a science on which all could agree. In place of the Catholic priesthood, Comte proposed a scientific-industrial elite that would announce the "invariable laws" to society' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

Provenance: Arthur Livingston, American professor of Romance languages and literatures, publisher, and translator (Northbridge, Massachusetts 1883-1944). Livingston was committed to the dissemination of the work of leading European thinkers in America: after serving as editor at the Foreign Press Bureau of the Committee on Public Information during World War I, in partnership with Paul Kennaday and Ernest Poole, he founded the Foreign Press Service, an agency that represented foreign authors in English-language markets. Notably, he translated Pareto's *Mind and society*.

Einaudi 1204.

17. COMTE, Auguste. Cours de philosophie positive. Paris, Au Siège de la Société Positiviste, 1892-1894.

Six vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [1, blank], 608; [8], 566; [6], 672; viii, 588; iv, 624; xl, 854; half-titles, separate facsimile title-pages; a very good copy in contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards, spines gilt; ex-library bookplates to front pastedowns and labels to rear pastedowns; shelfmarks to spines. **£350**

A facsimile reprint of the first edition of 1830-1842, disseminated by the Positivist Society as a fitting memorial to the author, whose original work, as stated by the editor's preface, was already very difficult to obtain.

Man's History is one of Progress, His Future is Perfectibility

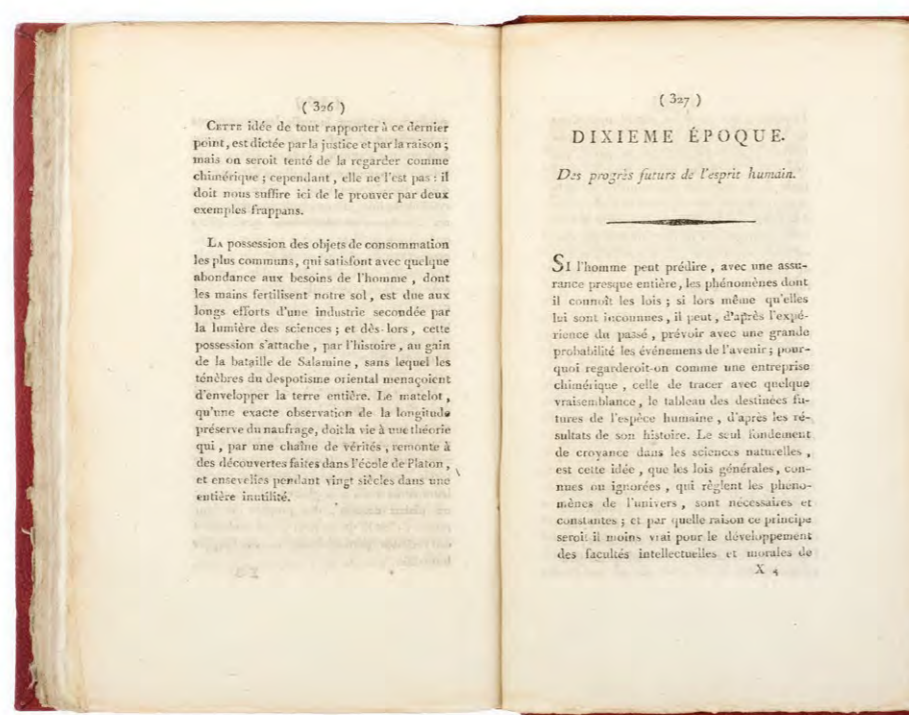
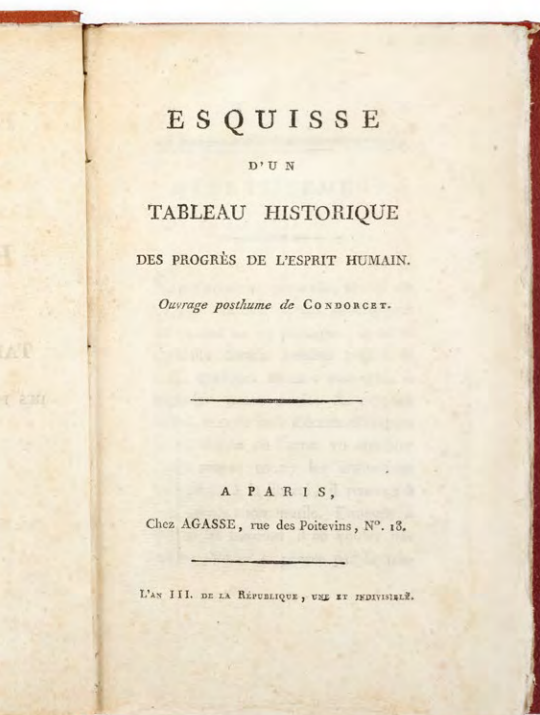
18. CONDORCET, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de. Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progrès de l'esprit humain. Paris, Agasse, L'an III [1795].

8vo, pp. viii, 389, [1]; occasional light foxing, but a very good copy, uncut in later pebbled cloth, upper side a little sunned **£2200**

First edition of Condorcet's epoch-making definition of progress, the summation of the Enlightenment belief in man's perfectibility, the outline which provided humanity with a view of its own history as a narrative of progress and emancipation.

Condorcet's three main propositions consist in his regard of the past as the unfolding of the progressive development of human capabilities; in his persuasion that progress in the natural sciences must be followed by progress in the moral and political sciences; that social evils are the avoidable products of ignorance, rather than inevitable consequences of features in human nature. Condorcet 'forecasts the destruction of inequality between nations and classes, and the improvement, intellectual, moral and physical, of human nature. Unlike Godwin, he does not preach absolute equality, but equality of opportunity' (PMM).

En Français dans le texte, 196; Martin & Walter, 1, 8083; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 246; Quérard, II, p. 269.

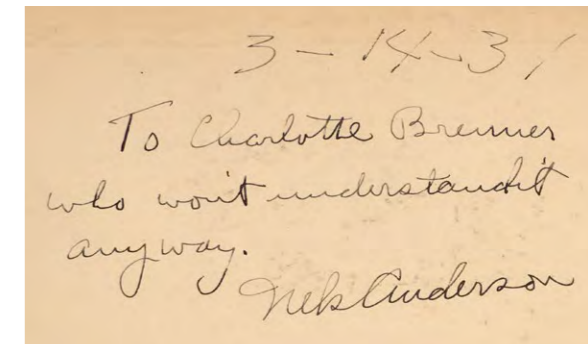
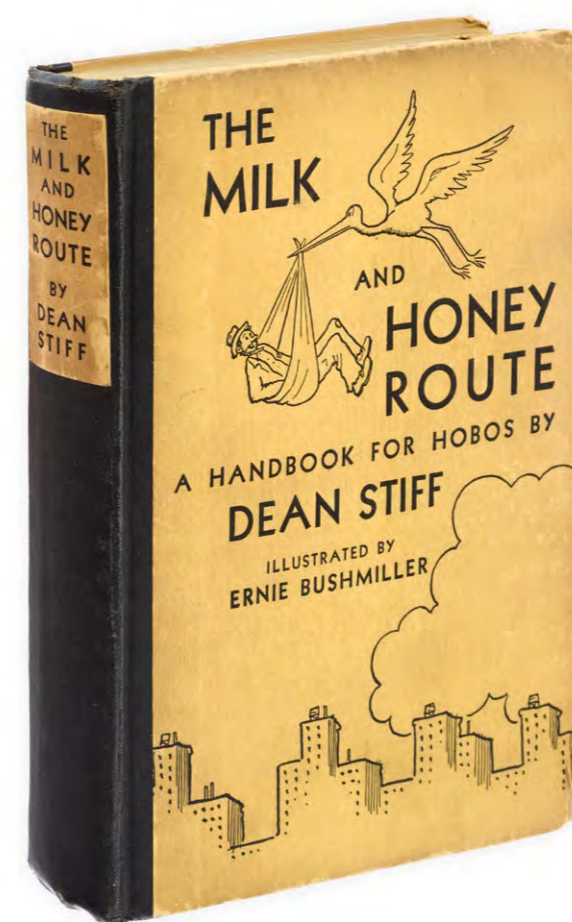


American Dream in the Depression Era

19. DEAN STIFF [pseud. of Nels ANDERSON]. The Milk and Honey Route: A Handbook for Hobos. New York, The Vanguard Press, 1930.

8vo, pp. xiii, [3], 13-219, [1, blank]; with 16 full-page engravings by Ernie Bushmiller; very mild uniform toning, a very good copy in the original cloth-

backed yellow illustrated boards, printed paper label on spine; corners of the upper board worn with small loss to cover, a little dusted, without dust jacket; author's gift inscription 'To Charlotte Brenner, who won't understand it anyway, Nels Anderson' to front pastedown, dated 14 March 1931. **£400**



First edition, with authorial gift inscription, of a landmark of sociological studies: a classic which blurs genre distinctions blending raw travel storytelling, sharp social insight, and practical know-how, unveiling the hidden network of America's transient labourers. Anderson's study of transient labourers had begun with his first publication, *The Hobo* (1923), which used participant observation as a research method and was the first field research monograph of the Chicago School of Sociology. *The Milk and Honey Route* captures with honesty, humour, and perception the lives of a portion of society eager to pursue the American Dream in the Depression era, the text enhanced in its irony and ballad-like lightness by Ernie Bushmiller's illustrations.

A Classic of Statistical Science

20. DEPARCIEUX, Antoine. Essai sur les probabilités de la durée de la vie humaine; d'où l'on déduit la manière de déterminer les rentes viagères, tant simples qu'en tontines: précédé d'une courte explication sur les rentes à terme, ou annuités; et accompagné d'un grand nombre de tables. Paris, chez les frères Guérin, 1746.

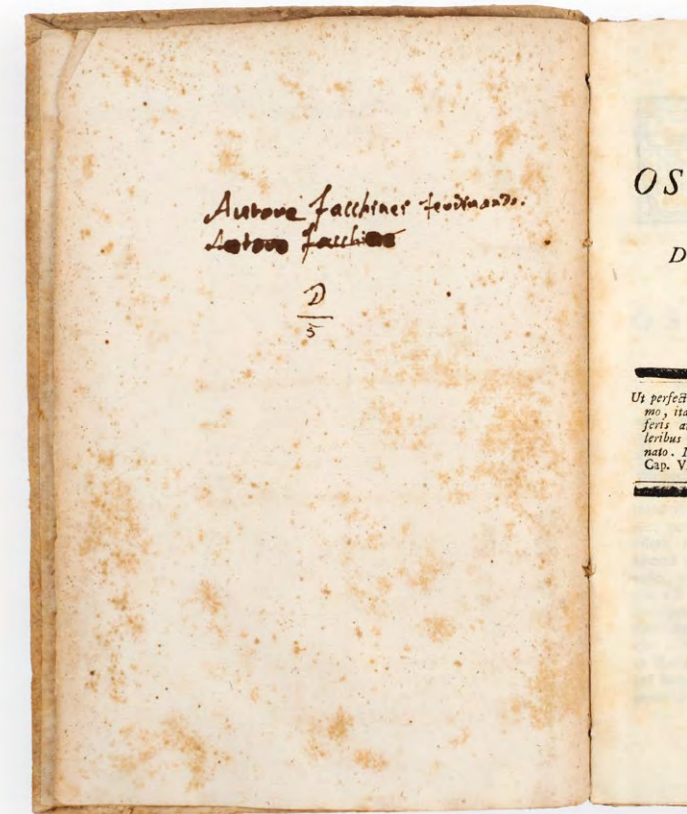
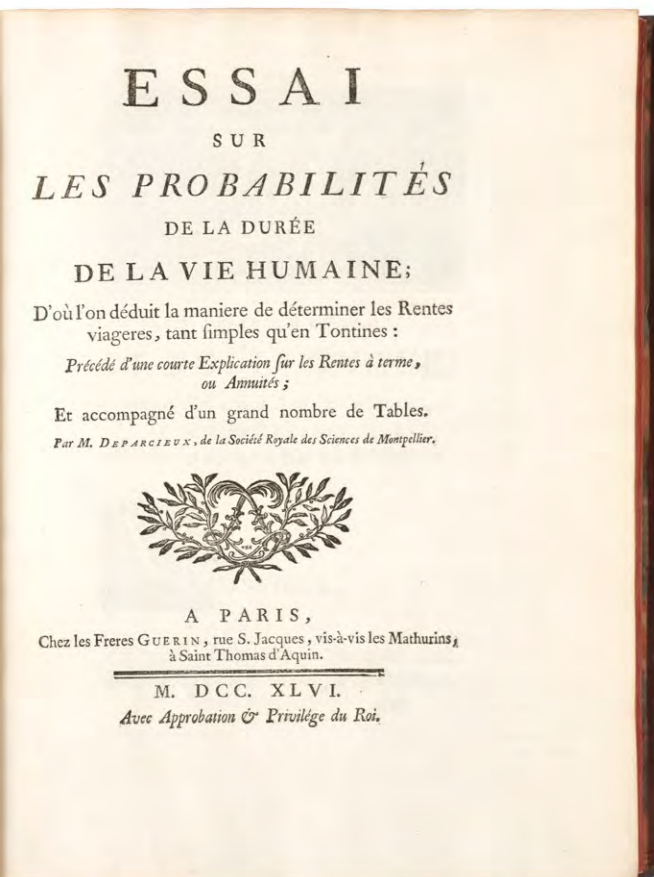
4to, pp. vi, [2], 132, xxii (ix-xvi double-page), [1, *privilege du Roi*], [1, blank]; a very few marks; a fine copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments and with gilt morocco lettering-piece, red edges, marbled endpapers; neatly rebacked preserving spine, corners repaired; from the library of Francois-Alexandre-Frédéric de La Rochefoucauld (1747-1827), with gilt arms (Olivier 710, fer 2) on covers and Bibliothèque de Liancourt bookplate on front pastedown; booklabel of Erwin Tomash. **£3000**

A large, crisp, and illustrious copy of the first edition of a classic of statistical science: it is the first to define expectation of life - which Deparcieux calls 'la vie moyenne' - and the first to contain life tables for men and women.

'The first French work in the actuarial field ... After publication of this *Essai*, expectation of life came into general use as a descriptive statistic. Deparcieux scaled his mortality data to a radix of 1000 at age 3, calculated the survivors at every five years and interpolated the intermediate values ... [His table] was espoused by the French life insurance companies and used almost until the end of the nineteenth century for premium calculations where payments were made on survival' (*History of Actuarial Science*, ed. Haberman and Sibbett (1995), p. 243).

The distinguished scientist and mathematician Deparcieux (1703-1768) was represented by Voltaire as one of the speakers in *l'Homme aux quarante écus*.

Provenance: From the library of the social reformer Francois-Alexandre-Frédéric de La Rochefoucauld (1747-1827), who established a model farm at Liancourt and a school of arts and crafts for the sons of soldiers (the École des Enfants de la Patrie), and who became one of the



first promoters of vaccination in France. 'On the 12th of July [1789], two days before the fall of the Bastille, he warned Louis XVI of the state of affairs in Paris, and met his exclamation that there was a revolt with the answer, "Non, sire, c'est une révolution"' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

Goldsmiths' 9586; Institute of Actuaries, p. 41; Kress 4801; Tomash & Williams D41. Not in Einaudi or 'Utrecht'.

Early Utterance of 'Socialist' and 'Invisible Hand' – in the Same Breath

21. [FACCHINEI, Ferdinando.] Note ed osservazioni sul libro intitolato Dei delitti e delle pene. [Venice, Zatta,] 1765.

[bound with:]

[VERRI, Pietro; Ferdinando FACCHINEI, commentator.] Meditazioni sulla felicità ... Con un avviso e con note critiche. [Venice, Zatta,] 1765.

Two works in one vol., 8vo, *Facchinei*: pp. 191, [1, errata]; woodcut ornament to title, woodcut head-and tailpieces; occasional very light foxing, one or two minor stains; *Verri*: pp. 61, [1], [2, blank]; woodcut vignette to title; very light foxing; very good copies, uncut in contemporary *carta rustica*, spine lettered in ink; spine very lightly rubbed; contemporary ink attributions to *Facchinei*

(front free endpaper verso) and to *Verri* (title-page), contemporary ink shelfmark to front free endpaper verso. £5500

First edition of this influential Enlightenment work with profound philosophical, political, and economic implications, containing in a single page both one of the earliest instances of the term 'socialist' in print and an early reference to the concept of the 'invisible hand', pitched one against the other.

A polemic against Beccaria's momentous, anonymously published *On Crimes and Punishments* but in fact much wider in scope, *Facchinei's* (1725-c. 1814) *Notes* provide 'a

desperate and extreme defence of the traditional world' (Venturi). Although *Facchinei* presents what is certainly the most radical rejection of Beccaria's ideas (including those relating to capital punishment and torture), his views are complex: he does not wholly disagree with Beccaria, *Verri*, and their enlightened circle, notably on the subject of luxury as a potential factor in the increase of welfare in society.

Facchinei does, however, take issue with what he describes as 'socialist' views, which call for a secular, democratic revolution with the aim of creating a perfect society based upon the consent of truly free men (p. 9). Citing Rousseau's *Social Contract* as the germ of such 'socialism', *Facchinei* argues that the view is both wholly unfounded and disproved by factual historical records. What history teaches us, according to *Facchinei*, is that the rise and fall of empires and republics is determined by the 'law of the strongest ... by such circumstances and combinations that one can discern in this process (judging justly) the work and contribution of an invisible, yet very powerful hand' (*ibid.*, trans.).

The *Note ed osservazioni* are here bound with the second edition of Pietro Verri's *Meditations on Happiness*, a slim, powerful pamphlet first published in 1763, here republished for the first time with *Facchinei's* notes, which increase the

work by a quarter and take issue with fifty-five assertions in *Verri's* pamphlet. That the two works, printed in the same year, were bound together soon after publication, suggests that the earliest owner was keenly interested in, or perhaps directly involved with, the dialectical forging of the new social and philosophical order taking shape in Lombardy in the 1760s.

No copies of either work recorded on Library Hub. OCLC finds six copies in the US of the *Facchinei* and only a single copy of the *Verri* (Kansas).

Facchinei: Melzi II, p. 239; not in Einaudi. *Verri*: see DBI 44, p. 30, and Melzi II, p. 175. See Venturi, *Settecento Riformatore* I, pp. 707 ff.; Reinert, *The Academy of Fisticuffs: political economy and commercial society in Enlightenment Italy* (2018), *passim*.

The Edition in Jefferson’s Library

22. FERGUSON, Adam. An Essay on the History of Civil Society. *Edinburgh, A. Millar and T. Cadell, 1768.*

8vo, pp. viii, 464; light foxing in the initial couple of quires, some creasing to corners of pp. 75-145, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary calf, spine filleted in gilt, red morocco lettering-piece; hinges strengthened, spine extremities a little chipped, lower corners worn, a few surface abrasions; ownership inscription of ‘Drayton’ to front free endpaper and of ‘L.A. Adams’ to front pastedown and head of title, ink stamp of ‘W. Hort’ at foot of title. £700

Third edition, corrected: the edition owned by Thomas Jefferson.

‘Ferguson [...] was what we would now call an intellectual historian, tracing the gradual rise of the human mind from barbarism to political and social refinement. Debates between Reid, Dugald Stewart, Hume, Adam Smith, Lord Kames and Ferguson himself reveal Scottish philosophy in general to be important sociologically. His discussions of politics, economics, history,

aesthetics, literature and ethnology were the synthesis of the thought of his time’ (Encyclopedia of Philosophy III, p. 187).

‘The Essay touched a chord in its British readers because it offered a detailed, colourful, non-deterministic historical account of the way nations advance morally and materially towards the state of commerce, refinement, and liberty associated with eighteenth-century Britain. [...] Of special significance was the Essay’s impact on the early attempts at creating the disciplines of social sciences by Ferguson’s contemporaries at the University of Göttingen. They were impressed by his comparative attitude to societies ancient and modern, and by his attack on Rousseau’s concept of the state of nature. Ferguson’s approach inspired a comparative ethnography that went beyond the traditional dichotomy between ‘primitive’ and ‘civilized’, and tried to map the varieties of social mores without grading them on a strict ladder of historical progress’ (ODNB).

ESTC T75304; see Higgs 3973 (first edn.)

‘Startlingly Original’

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

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

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

‘Fisher’s aim in his *Mathematical Investigations* was to present a general mathematical model of the determination of value and prices. He claimed to have specified the equations of general economic equilibrium for the case of independent goods (chapter 4, sec. 10), although the only mathematical economist whose work he had consulted was Jevons. With commendable honesty he recognizes the priority of Walras’s *Eléments d’économie politique pure* (1874) as far as the equations of the general equilibrium are concerned and likewise the priority of Edgeworth’s *Mathematical Psychics* (1881) as regards the concept of utility surfaces. It

appears that, although only a student, Fisher had independently developed a theory of general economic equilibrium that was identical to part of Walras’s and included the concept of the indifference surface, one of the fundamental bases of modern economic theory’ (IESS).

Fisher’s paper, here on pp. 1-124, was subsequently offprinted, for presentation.

Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 77-81; Fisher E-8; Sraffa 2010.

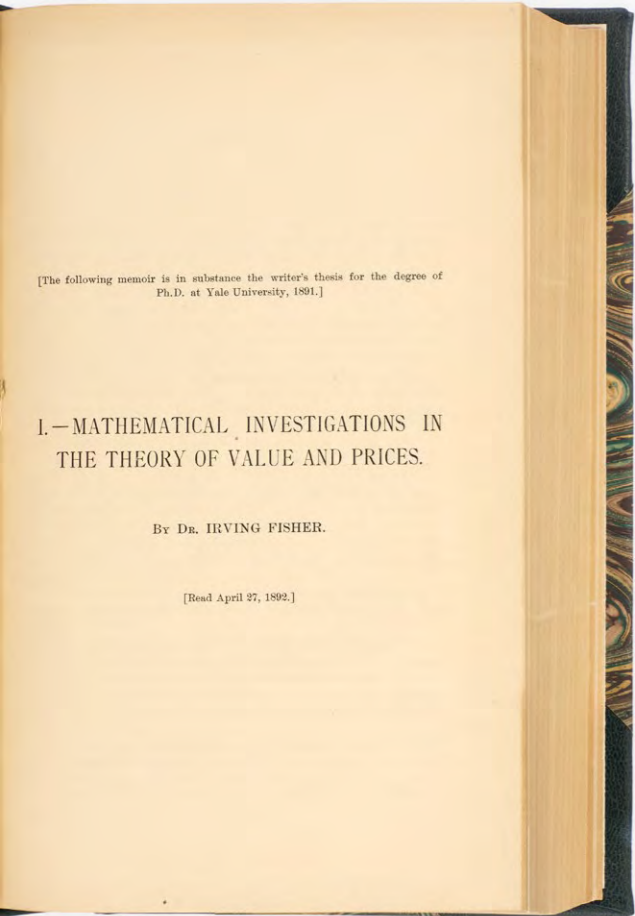
‘The Highest Expression of Early Bookkeeping’

24. FLORI, Lodovico. Trattato del modo di tenere il libro doppio domestico col suo esemplare ... Per uso delle case, e collegii della medesima Compagnia nel Regno di Sicilia. *Rome, Lazzari Varese, 1677.*

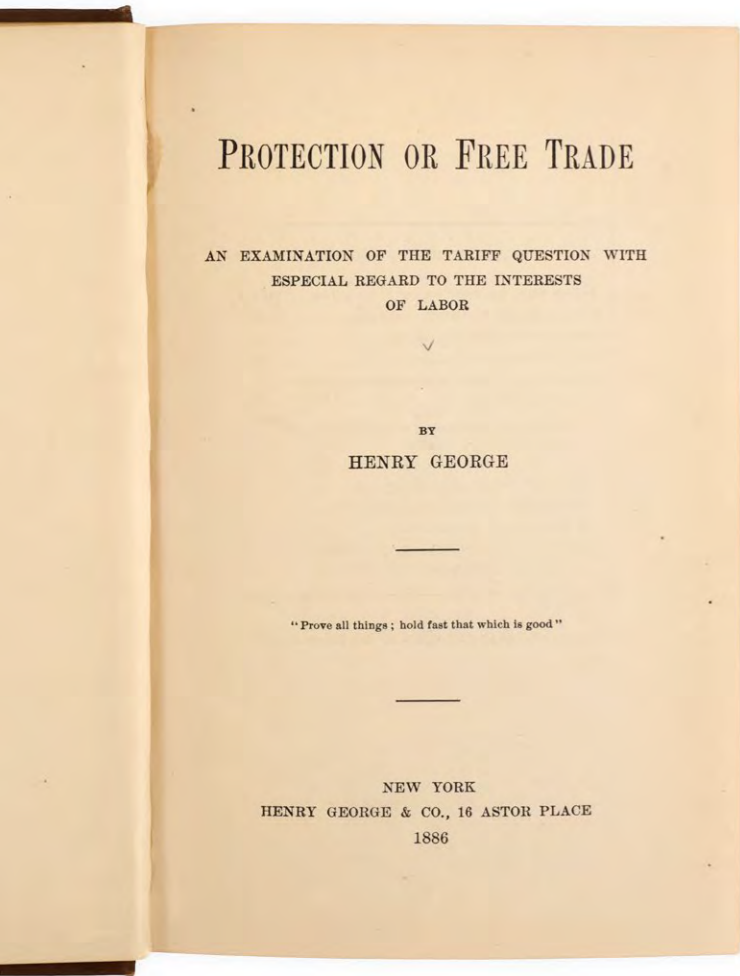
Three parts in one vol., folio, pp. [iv], 126, [2]; ff. [ii], including special title], 32, [2, without blank ²H6, with a nineteenth-century blank leaf inserted in its place, crudely repaired at foot]; ff. [i], 50, [3]; complete with two folding printed tables at end of part I; woodcut devices to titles and at end, woodcut initials and headpieces, typographical ornaments; foxing and browning in places (most severe to part I), intermittent light waterstain to upper outer corner of first half of text and final few leaves, minor restoration to the gutter of a few leaves, repaired tear to gutters of ³A1.4; bound in contemporary vellum over boards, author and title in manuscript to spine; front endpapers renewed; three manuscript slips loosely inserted (see below). £2250

Rare sole reissue of the even rarer first edition (Palermo, 1636) of ‘the highest expression of early bookkeeping. One has to reach the nineteenth century to find another author of Flori’s calibre’ (Peragallo).

Flori, an Italian Jesuit who spent most of his life in Sicily, wrote his *Trattato* for the benefit of the island’s Jesuit houses. ‘It is an outstanding work. Flori’s precise and clear-cut definitions and his illustrations of double-entry books testify to his firm grasp of the subject of bookkeeping. He was well acquainted with the writings of previous authors, whom he divides into two groups: writers of mercantile bookkeeping, such as Paciolo, Casanova, Manzoni, Tagliente, Moschetti, Grisogono, and others; and writers of



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		Confumati cant. 10.		Hauere in tutto		Dare	
		Reflo cant. 20.		Reflo per Aum. di prezzo		Dare	
		9. Dispensa conto di salumi.		Dare		Dare	
		Dare.		Reflo per vfo		Dare	
		Confumati.		Hauere in tutto		Dare	
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		10. Dispensa conto di Legumi.		Dare		Dare	
		Dare.		Reflo per vfo		Dare	
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To Tariff or Not to Tariff Wholly Read Aloud in Congress

26. GEORGE, Henry. Protection or Free Trade. An Examination of the Tariff Question with especial Regard to the Interests of Labor. New York, Henry George & Co, 1886.

8vo, pp. viii, 359, [1, blank]; a clean copy in the original brown cloth, gilt lettering on spine, embossed sides; minimal wear to extremities; acquisition inscription 'J.C. Connolly' dated 17 June 1886, and his stamp with designation 'Counsellor at Law, Elizabeth, N.J' to the front free endpaper, stamp also on the pastedown. **£120**

First edition of 'perhaps the best-argued tract on free trade to this day' (T. Cowen). A rhetorically brilliant book, as Milton Friedman observed, *Protection or free trade* was the first book to be read entirely into the Congressional Record, being read aloud by five Democratic congressmen.

Statistics for Happiness: Advocating Data-Informed Decision-Making

28. GIOIA [or GIOJA], Melchiorre. Indole, estensione, vantaggi della statistica. Confutazione dell' opuscolo che ha per titolo: *Del fine delle statistiche*. Risposta alle obbiezioni fatte alle *Tavole statistiche*. Milan, Pirota and Maspero, March 1809.

8vo, pp. viii, 195, [1, blank]; a remarkably clean, unsophisticated copy, uncut in original yellow wrappers; light dust-staining to wrappers with a few minor creases and chips; **ink presentation inscription 'a S. E. il Senatore Felici / in attestato di rispetto / l'autore'** to front pastedown, contemporary ink shelfmark to upper margin of title and ink ownership stamp to lower margin, pencil mark to front pastedown, remains of an old paper label to rear pastedown. **£1250**

First and only edition of this rare work on the nature and necessity of statistics by Melchiorre Gioia, presented by the author to the former Minister for the Interior, Daniele Felici.

The publication of the *Indole, estensione, vantaggi della statistica* was a momentous event in the controversy that led to the exile of its author, the statistician and economist Melchiorre Gioia (1767-1829). It was conceived as a defence of his work of the previous year, the *Tavole staisiche*, in which he had presented 'algebraic formulas for an optimal solution for balancing the happiness

of each and every person' (DBI *trans.*) with the use of statistics on seven topics: topography, population, agriculture, arts and crafts, trade, public administration, and the character of the people. Met by immediate and public rebuke from contemporary administrators, Gioia wrote this riposte exploring the central role of statistics in the pursuit of public welfare; it, too, was dismissed, and in May he resorted to publishing a satirical novel to highlight his predicament, *La scienza del povero diavolo*, for which he was exiled in July and not allowed to return to Milan until the following November.

His subsequent highly praised contributions to economics continued to be underpinned by his belief in the fundamental importance of data as drivers of policies for the happiness of nations.

Provenance: The present copy was inscribed by Gioia to the Senator and erstwhile Minister for the Interior, Daniele Felici (1769-1836), under whom he had been appointed to lead the Office for Statistics in 1803.

OCLC finds one copy in the UK (Senate House) and only two in the US (Harvard, Washington); no copies traced at auction.

Not in Sraffa.

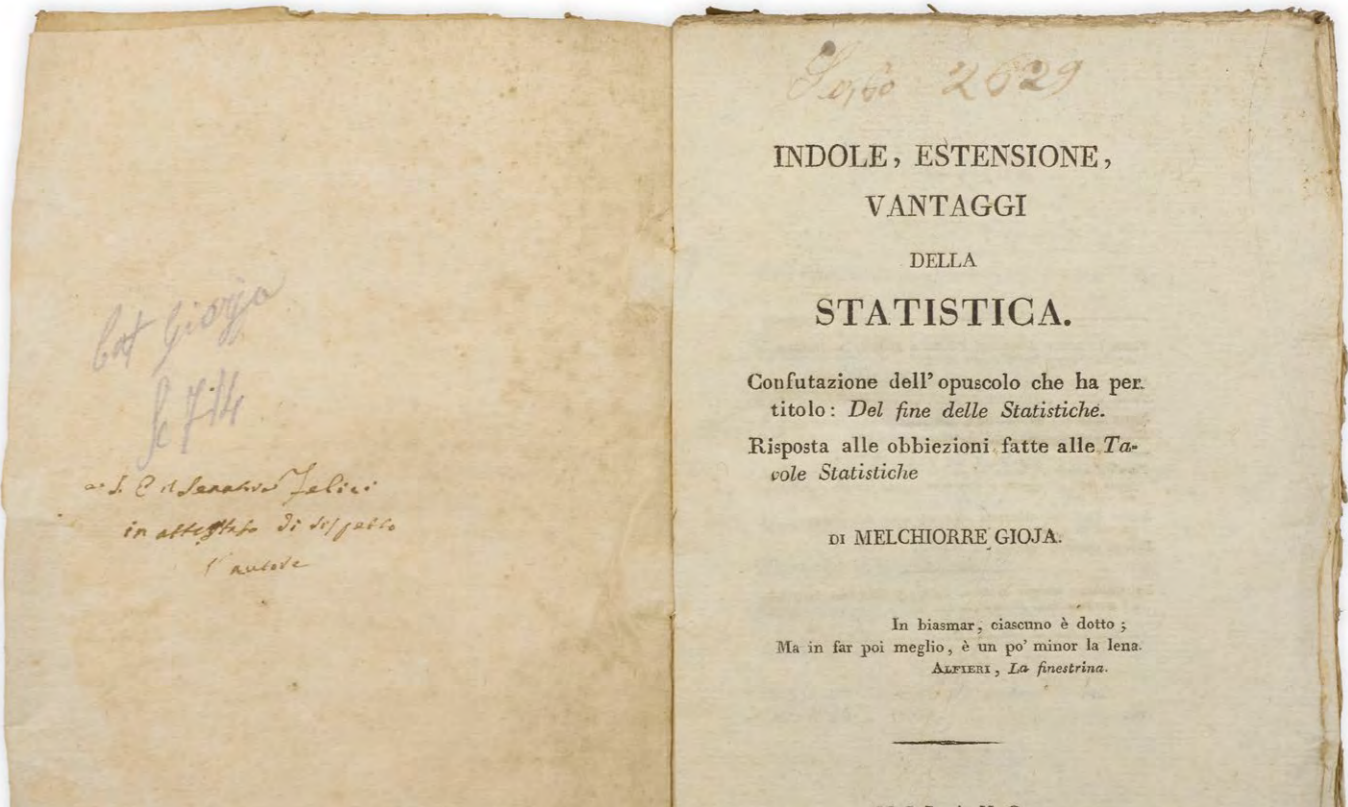
Scientific Management Rival to Taylor

27. GILBRETH, Frank B. Motion Study. A Method for increasing the efficiency of the Workman. New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1911.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [1], 116, 1-38 [publishers' catalogue], [2, advertisement]; illustrated; a very good copy in the original publisher's green cloth with gilt lettering on the spine and the front cover; ownership inscription 'Richard F. Manthe' on the title-page. **£550**

First edition, rare, of this pioneering work in scientific management. The field of 'motion study' was developed by engineer Frank B. Gilbreth and his wife, psychologist Lillian M. Gilbreth, in order to increase the efficiency of work processes through methods that promoted the welfare of the worker by enumerating motions, as opposed to timing actions. The analysis is divided into variables of the worker (including fatigue, nutrition, training), variables of the surroundings (such as clothes,

lighting, quality of material), and variables of the motion (such as cost, effectiveness, necessity). This approach differentiated the Gilbreths philosophically from Frederick Winslow Taylor alongside whose 'time study' their work is often cited. The couple is better known as the protagonists of the book and film *Cheaper by the Dozen* (1950), written by two of their twelve children.



The Clearest ‘Exposition of Socialist and Anarchist Doctrine’

29. GODWIN, William. Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its Influence on general Virtue and Happiness. London, G.G. and J. Robinson, 1796.

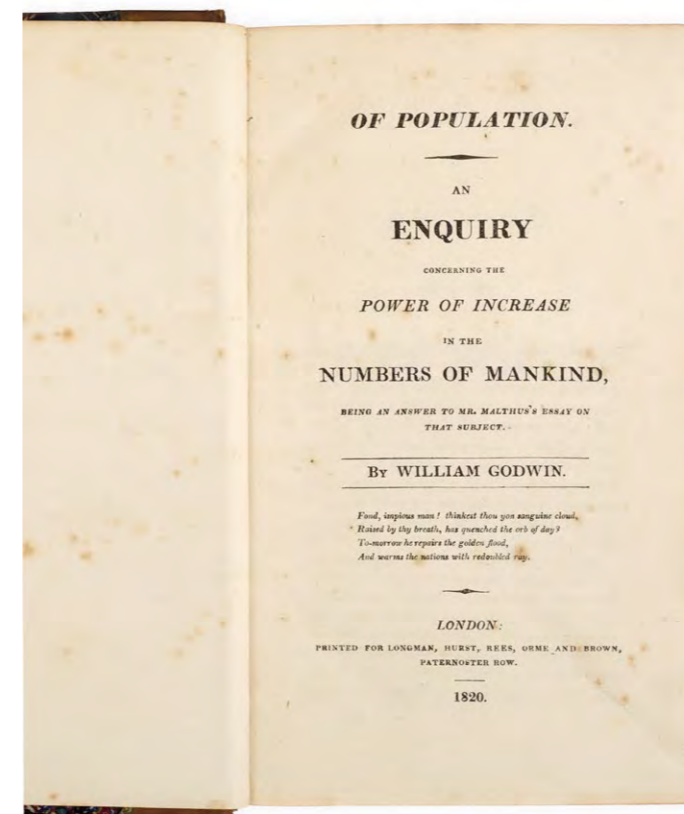
Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxii, [1, errata], [1], 464; ix, [1, errata], 545, [1]; with half-titles; minor browning and spotting throughout, rear free endpaper of vol. 2 torn, but a very good copy in red half morocco, flat spines with gilt tooling and lettering, speckled edges; corners scuffed and boards a little rubbed; occasional manuscript annotations, in pencil in the first volume and in pencil and ink in the second volume. **£1200**

Second, much-revised edition, ‘differ[ing] in many important particulars from the first’ (author’s statement, see below; first edition 1793) of ‘one of the earliest, the clearest, and most absolute theoretical expositions of socialism and anarchist doctrine. Godwin believed that the motives of all human action were subject to reason, that reason taught benevolence, and that therefore all rational creatures could live in harmony without laws and institutions. Believing in the perfectibility of man, he thought that ‘our virtues and vices may be traced to the incidents which make the history of our lives, and if these incidents could be divested of every improper tendency, vice would be extirpated from the world’. All control

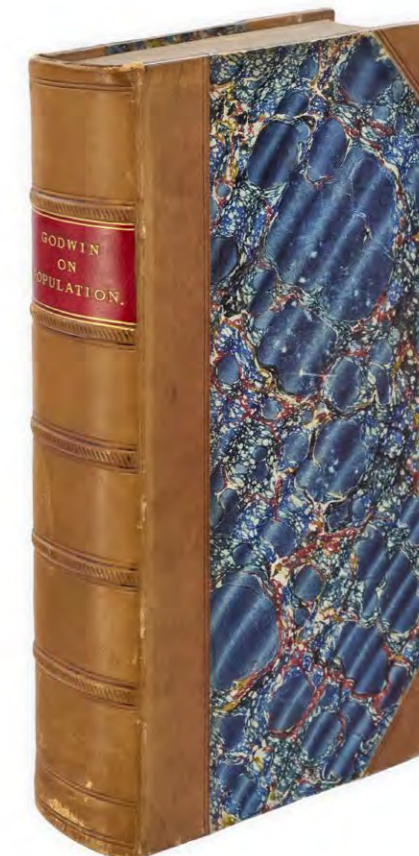
of man by man was intolerable and ‘government by its very nature counteracts the improvement of original mind’... It is to be doubted if anyone fully accepted this out-and-out radicalism, but Godwin’s passionate advocacy of individualism, his trust in all the fundamental goodness of man, and his opposition to all restrictions on liberty have endured. They found a practical exponent in Robert Owen, whose philanthropic industrial experiments were deeply influenced by Godwin. They lie at the roots of all communist and anarchist theory’ (PMM).

The first quarto edition sold 3000 copies, and, to satisfy demand, the publisher Robinson had to purchase pirated octavo sheets from the Dublin printer Luke White. This success prompted large portions of the work to be substantially rewritten, especially the four first and last of the eight books. Godwin wrote in a letter to his disciple William Dunlap around January 1796 that the second edition, sold at a much more affordable 14 shillings, ‘differs in many important particulars from the first’ (Clemit ed., *The Letters of William Godwin*, I (2011), p. 142).

ESTC T94278; Einaudi 2633; Kress B.3133; NCBEL II 1249; Sweet & Maxwell I 608.30; not in Sraffa. See PMM 243 (first edition).



that the nourishment of human beings in civilized society can never, unless in the case of seasons peculiarly unfavourable, sustain any other difficulty, till the whole globe has been raised to a very high degree of cultivation, except such as arises from political institutions’. Godwin’s work received censure on publication; in a letter to David Ricardo, McCulloch described it as a ‘miserable performance’. However, following the 1821 Poor Relief Bill, ‘the debates in both Parliament and press proceeded along “Populationist” and “Anti-



Populationist” lines, with Godwin’s “elaborate work” being quoted in support of the former’ (James), and shaping the questions around the relative impact of civilisation, industry and institution and of earth’s resources on citizens’ welfare.

Goldsmiths’ 22818; Kress C.535; Einaudi 2634; Mattioli 1463; Sabin 27676; not in Sraffa. See James, *Population Malthus*, p. 380.

Earth’s Resources have ‘No Assignable Limits’: Champion of the Populationist View in the Age of Malthus

30. GODWIN, William. Of Population. An Enquiry concerning the Power of Increase in the Numbers of Mankind, being an Answer to Mr. Malthus’s Essay on the Subject ... London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, 1820.

8vo, pp. [2], xvi, [17]-22, 626, bound without the half title; light foxing to the first two leaves and the last quire, but a very good copy, in early twentieth-century polished half calf, sides and corners filleted in blind, spine with half raised bands, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, boards covered with marbled papers, sprinkled edges; hinges cracked but holding firmly, light rubbing to

extremities, very minor abrasion to spine; armorial bookplate of Kilberry (motto ‘Remember well’) to front pastedown. **£850**

First edition of Godwin’s refutation of Malthus’s *Essay on the Principle of Population* (1798). Against Malthus’s notion of geometric population growth and arithmetic food production, Godwin argued that population growth would be less dramatic, and that the earth could, in fact, sustain a much larger population with advances in cultivation and institutions addressing social problems such as poverty and inequality: ‘the means which the earth affords for the subsistence of man are subject to no assignable limits, and

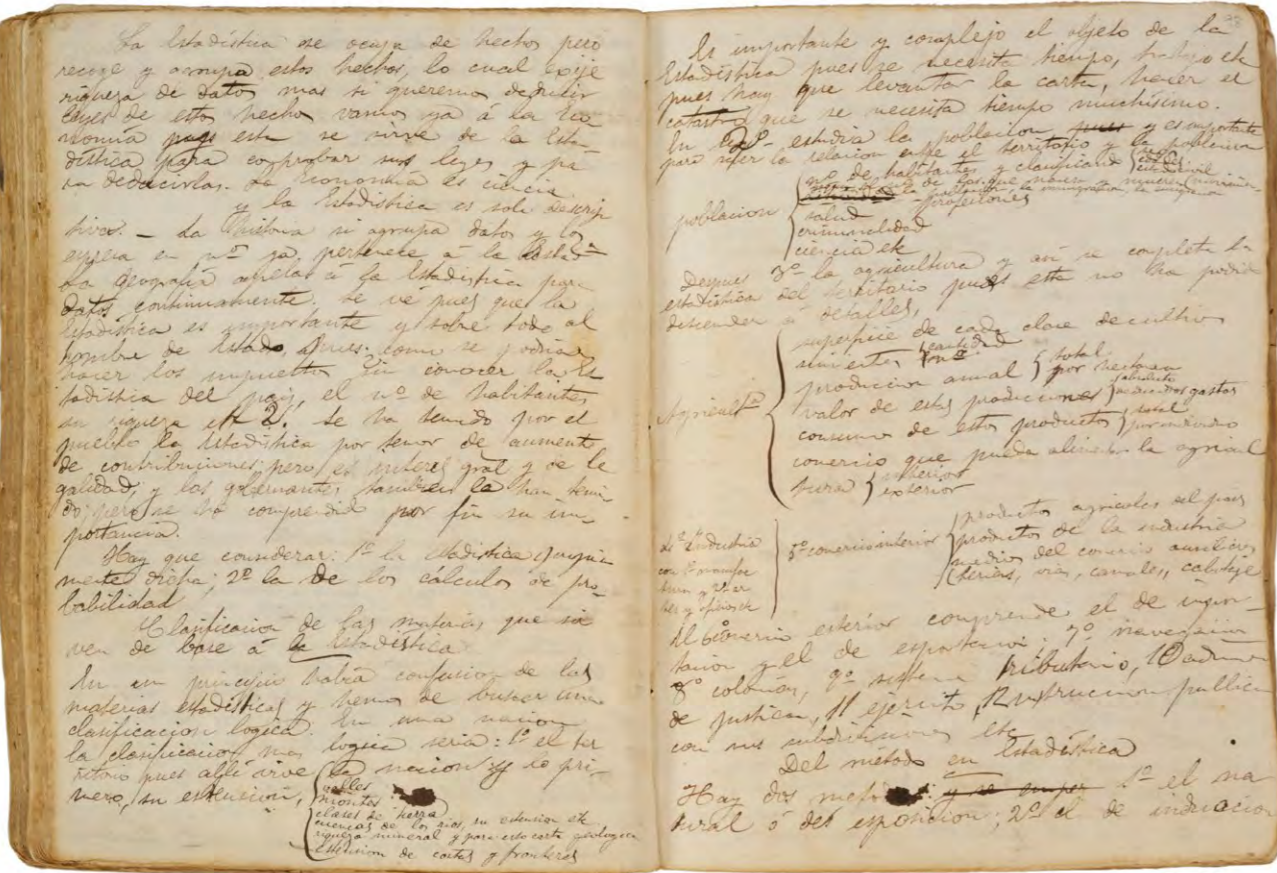
Unpublished Barcelona Tract of Political Economy

31. GUASP Y PUJOL, Manuel. Apuntes de Economía Política. Cursos de 1866 a 1867 - 1867 a 1868 en la Universidad de Barcelona. [Barcelona], 1868.

Manuscript on paper, large 8vo, ff. 215, a few quires made out of a paper of different size, entirely filled in a single hand, in brown ink, in Spanish; in contemporary blue drab wrappers, label on the upper wrapper bearing the title in ink, the initials E. P. penned on the spine; a remarkably well-preserved manuscript. **£850**

Unique witness to the lectures of political economy taught by Manuel Guasp y Pujol at Barcelona in the mid-1860s: a ponderous manuscript, endowed with the depth of numerous corrections and additions, amounting to **an unpublished full and comprehensive treatise on political economy**, with topics such as labour, capital, theory of value and ownership at its core.

Guasp y Pujol harks back to Adam Smith as the first successful attempt to a scientific approach to economics, and points primarily to Say’s interpretation when describing production not as



‘A Forerunner of Modern Utilitarianism and Hedonism’ (Palgrave)

32. HELVÉTIUS, Claude Adrien. De l’homme, de ses facultés intellectuelles et de son éducation. Londres, Société Typographique [recte The Hague], 1773.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxxii, 326; [4], 412; some very minor browning; a very good copy in contemporary quarter calf, gilt lettering-pieces; corners scuffed and spine worn, especially the head and tail.

£1200

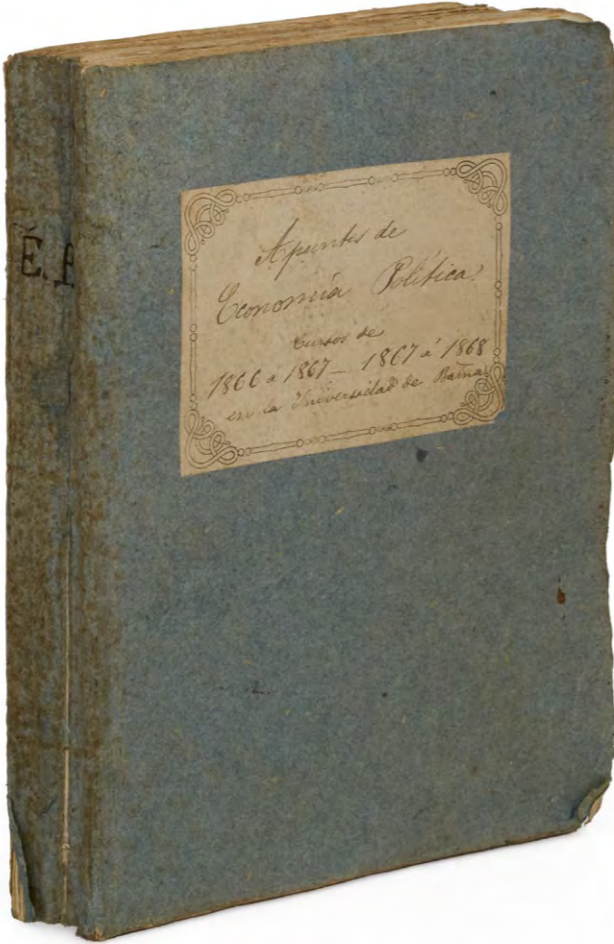
A rare edition, published in the same year as the first, which appeared in mid-June 1773, eighteen months after the author’s death. ‘In this edition, there is no comma after “intellectuelles”, line 6 of title reads “et de son” and the titlepage ornament is a flower with leaves around the petals’ (Smith).

Published posthumously due to persecution, this work expands the core principles first set out in De l’Esprit: that all men are born equal and inequality

in wealth is due to inequality in education. Helvetius ‘inveighed against what he regarded as the two major obstacles to the triumph of a hedonistic ethics founded on the standard of public utility – namely, Christianity with its irrational dogmas and ascetic, otherworldly morality and the feudal structure, economic inequalities, and autocratic practices of the ancien régime’ (Encyclopedia of Philosophy). De l’Homme was a great publishing success: this was one of four editions to appear in 1773, a further four appeared the following year, with five more by the end of the century. Before the French Revolution, the work had appeared in English, German, and Danish translations. The Société Typographique de Londres was a partnership between Pierre Frédéric Gosse of The Hague and David Boissière of London.

Smith, Helvetius H.3; ESTC T232309 (3 copies only in the UK: Cambridge, Swindon, Ghent; one in the US: Princeton).

the product of labour alone but as the product of labour combined with and applied to capital. The scientific view of man in his interactions with society is a strong component in his views on the nature of economics: it is not need which acts as the motor of economics, rather the freedom and the responsibility inherent in the sociable man. Needs drive work, but economics is not about work per se, it should instead be a scientific study of how work is made more fruitful: utility – a term that he sees as more useful than the Smithian ‘wealth’ – must be the basis of economics. Ricardo and Mill receive thorough treatment, as do the subjects of rent, money and credit, and the discipline of statistics. A substantial section is devoted to the history of banking, citing Scotland and England as the pioneers of a transformative innovation, and another whole section is devoted to the history of communist or socialist ideas, starting with precursors such as Thomas More, Campanella, Bodin, Rousseau. A comprehensive, appealing witness which remains, to our knowledge, unpublished.



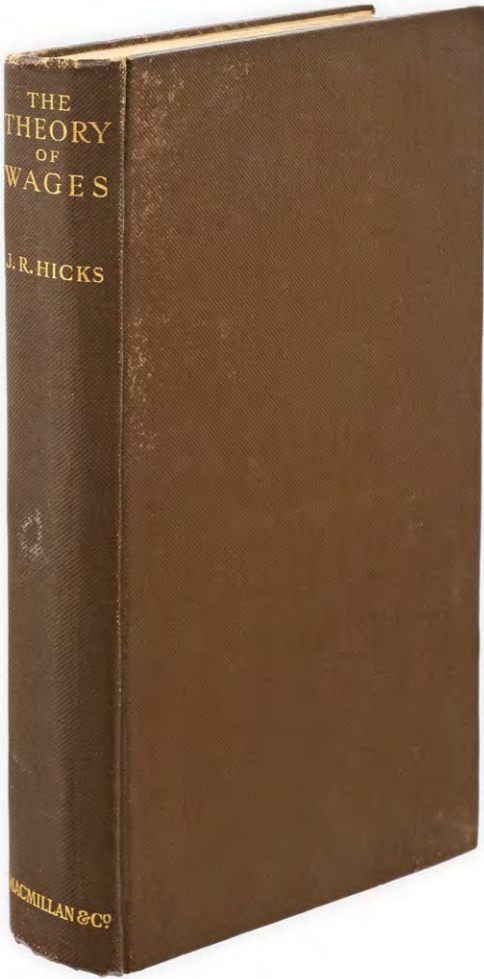
Induced innovation

33. HICKS, J. R. The Theory of Wages. London, MacMillan and Co, 1932.

8vo, pp. xiv, 247, [1, blank]; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher’s brown cloth, gilt lettering to spine; without dust jacket; corners and spine ends a little rubbed; school library stamp to title (Welwyn Garden City Grammar School); ownership inscription of Roger Carter, St John’s College, Cambridge, to the front free endpaper.

£200

First edition, scarce on the market, of a classic microeconomic analysis of wage determination in competitive markets. Hicks’s first book, it examines the forces of supply and demand that govern the general level of wages; after a reformulation of the marginal productivity theory of wages, it offers a full exploration of the regulated labour markets. Among the pioneering concepts and methodologies introduced in this work is the first appearance of the hypothesis of ‘induced innovation’, which Hicks formulates thus: ‘a change in the relative prices of the factors of production is itself a spur to invention, and to invention of a particular kind—directed to economizing the use of a factor which has become relatively expensive’. This hypothesis



is now aiding the modelling of policies seeking to perfect strategies on climate change globally. Hicks went on to be awarded the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1972.

34. HOWARD, John. An Account of the Principal Lazarettos in Europe; with various Papers relative to the Plague: together with further Observations on some foreign Prisons and Hospitals; and additional Remarks on the present State of those in Great Britain and Ireland. *Warrington, Eyres, Cadell, Johnson, Dilly and Taylor, 1789.*

4to, pp. [vi], 259, [14, index and directions to the binder], [1, blank]; lacking preliminary leaf with Cicero quotation; **twenty-two plans and views, mostly folding**, and a large folding sheet of statistical tables; spotting to one or two plates, somewhat age-toned, but a good copy, uncut,

Blaug, *Great economists since Keynes*, pp. 105 ff.

rebound rather tightly in recent quarter morocco and marbled boards; ownership inscription 'Alfred C. Meyer, 1922' to preliminary blank. **£575**

First edition of Howard's study of quarantine hospitals for victims of infectious diseases throughout Europe. This work, illustrated with 22 plans and views of hospitals, was the continuation of Howard's investigative reporting which had begun when he served as High Sheriff, with his *State of the prisons*. Both works led to a popular desire for improvement in the construction and discipline of prisons, hospitals, and workhouses.

ESTC T115289.

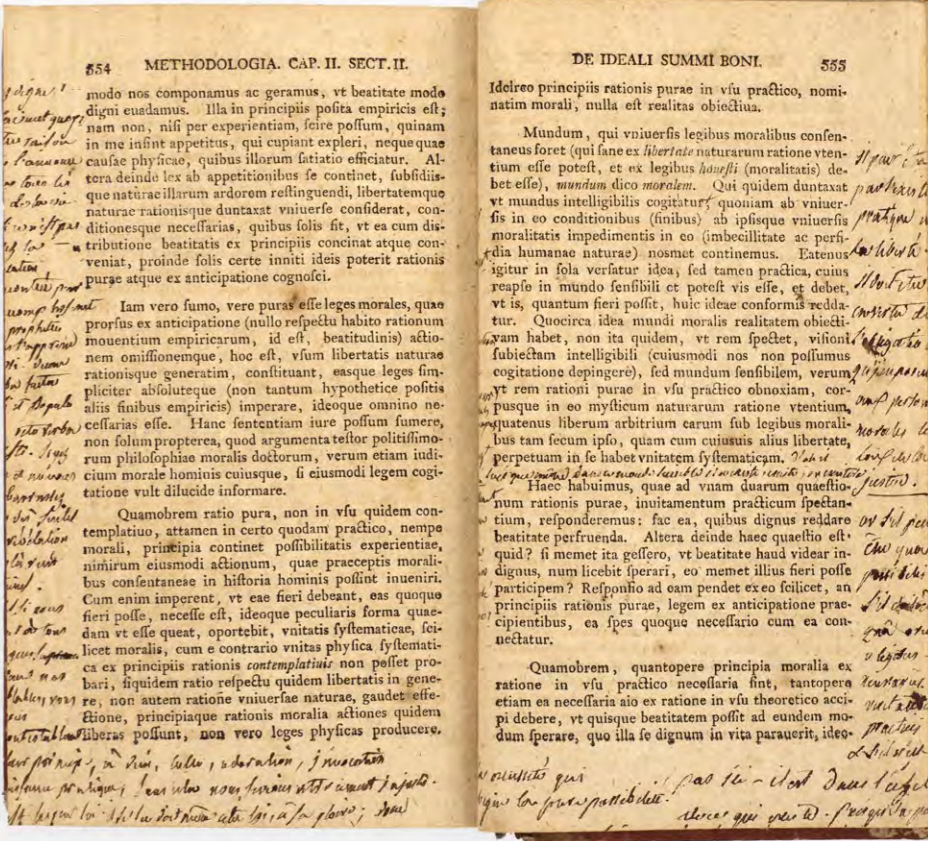
Annotated *Pure Reason*

35. KANT, Immanuel. Immanuelis Kantii opera ad philosophiam criticam. Volumen primum, cui inest Critica rationis purae Latine vertit Fredericus Gottlob Born. *Leipzig, for Engelhard Benjamin Schwickert, 1796.*

Vol. 1 (of four), 8vo, pp. xlv, 587, [1, blank]; some browning and spotting due to paper, a few ink stains including ink splashes to pp. 246-7 and 255-258, small loss to blank corner of last leaf; a good copy in near-contemporary sheep-backed boards with orange paste-paper sides and vellum tips, spine gilt in compartments and lettered directly in gilt, edges sprinkled blue; joints split but holding, wear to spine and boards; extensive annotations to approx. 200 pp. in a contemporary hand in French and occasionally in Latin (see below), slightly trimmed at edges. **£2500**

First Latin translation of Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason*, extensively annotated by a contemporary critical hand. The translation, by the philosopher and Kantian apostle Friedrich Gottlob Born (1743-1807) was published during Kant's lifetime, and was the first into any language of the first *Critique*, thus becoming the standard gateway into Kant's critical philosophy for those without German. Three further volumes provided Latin versions of most of Kant's works.

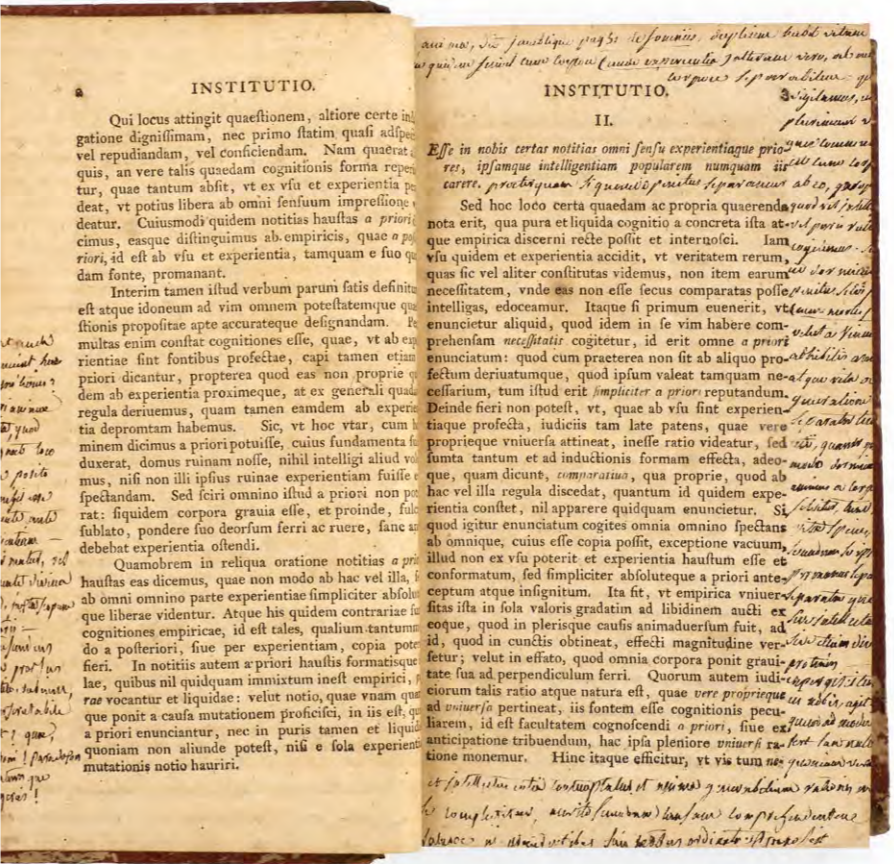
Born was no more a prose stylist in Latin than Kant was in German, and his translation has a scholastic feel. This is not matched by the thorough annotations, which, while detailed, are also forthright, frequently rebuking Kant for begging the question (as, for example, on p. 43: 'c'est la une assertion sans preuves'), and on several occasions opening a criticism with a bald 'l'auteur se trompe'. The annotations are substantial, often occupying all the available space on a page. Largely in French, but occasionally in Latin, they show a familiarity with some of Kant's predecessors, whether ancient sources such as Plato or modern influences such as Hume and Leibniz, both of whom are cited, and also a critical engagement with the text. The annotator may well have come from a neo-scholastic background,



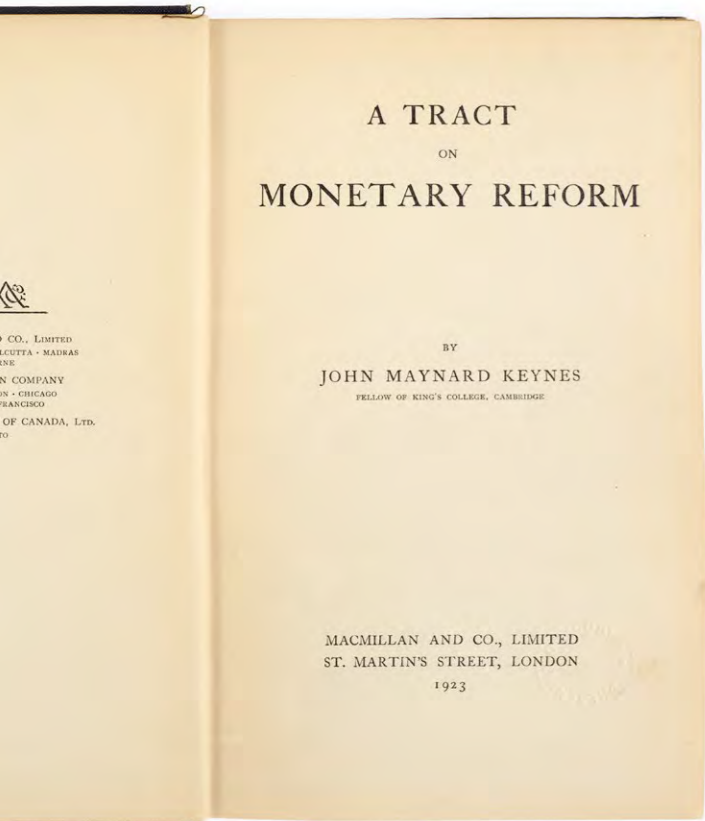
as they pay particular attention to the sections on space and time, the cosmological argument, and the transcendental method.

If our annotator was indeed French, they were unusual in engaging with Kant's critical philosophy so early. Although studies of transcendental idealism were appearing in French by the start of the nineteenth century (such as Villers's *Philosophie de Kant* of 1801), the first French translation of the first *Critique* did not appear until 1835, in a version by Joseph Tissot. This version was the first volume to appear of Born's four volume Latin translation of Kant's critical works, published in Leipzig between 1796 and 1798. The present copy gives an invaluable insight into the contemporary reception of Kant's critical philosophy, and would reward further research.

Not in Warda.



Consigning the Gold Standard to History



36. KEYNES, John Maynard. A Tract on Monetary Reform. London, Macmillan & Co., 1923.

8vo, pp. viii, 209, [1] blank + advertisement leaf; a very good copy in the original cloth, spine lettered gilt, a little soiled, edges lightly rubbed; printed label of The Democrat, the organ of the Sane and Constitutional Trade Unionism, to the front pastedown, **embossed stamp 'presentation copy' to the title**, embossed address (The Rectory, Blaina) and ink inscription 'J. Downs' to the front free endpaper. **£700**

First edition. Keynes's *Tract on Monetary Reform* was written against the monetary disorders which World War I had left in its wake, and contained his controversial attack on the Gold standard.

'In this work Keynes broke with the long-standing tradition that considered as self-evident the desirability of the gold standard. In Keynes' opinion the conditions that had favoured the gold standard in the nineteenth century had undergone profound changes. Moreover, like other economists of the time, he extolled the ideal of stable prices, a goal not always compatible with stable rates of exchange ... A country that

submitted to the discipline of the gold standard jeopardized its freedom to pursue an independent domestic policy. Inflation elsewhere in the world, especially in a leading nation, would cause it to gain gold and would make inflation spread within its borders; deflation elsewhere would have the opposite effect. The monetary authorities had in fact under the gold standard pursued policies supporting its operations or averting certain consequences of it. Hence the gold standard was not automatic but required management, such as did a managed currency, under which exchange rates would be allowed to vary more freely than if they were pegged to gold' (Spiegel).

'The book created a great flutter. On the whole the reception was hostile. People were profoundly shocked at the idea of abandoning the sheet anchor of stability constituted by the Gold Standard' (Harrod).

Mattioli 1845; Moggridge A 5.1; Sraffa 2641. See Spiegel, *The Growth of Economic Thought*, pp. 604-605, and Harrod, *The Life of John Maynard Keynes*, p. 344.

Keynes in America

37. KEYNES, John Maynard. The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1936.

8vo, pp. xii, 403, [1]; with half-title; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher's blue cloth with gilt lettering on the spine; the corners of and edges of the spine a little scuffed; ownership inscription 'Marle S. Massel' in ink to front free end-paper. **£300**

First American edition (includes the Erratum printed on p. 403) of Keynes' path-breaking work, perhaps the most pervasively influential twentieth-century contribution to the social sciences, responsible for instilling the notion that 'national budgets are major instruments in a planned economy, that financial booms and slumps are controllable by governments' (PMM 609). *The General Theory* caused shock waves at the time. Its revolutionary impact was due

in part to the economic circumstances in the 1930s when it was published, specifically the impact of widespread unemployment on public confidence in democratic institutions. Keynes' work both provided an explanation for the crisis and proposed a solution that made use of existing

systems of government, thus constituting a viable alternative to the rise of totalitarian strongmen that contemporaries witnessed in continental Europe.

See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 423.

Margaret Thatcher's Copy Her Best-Loved and Most-Quoted Poet

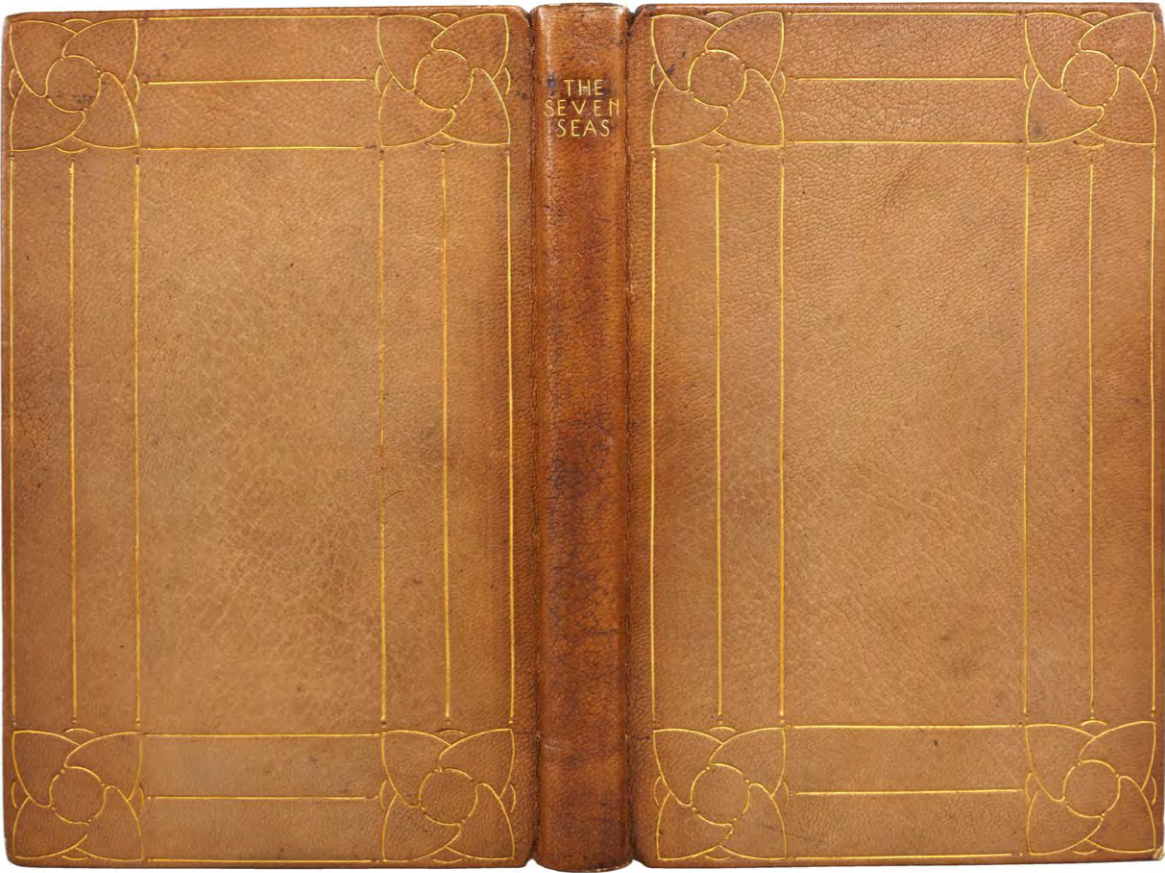
38. KIPLING, Rudyard. The Seven Seas. London, Methuen, 1896.

8vo, pp. [xviii], 230; title printed in red and black, woodcut title vignette; a fine copy, top edge gilt but otherwise uncut, bound by the Guild of Women Binders in beige morocco gilt, sides finely panelled with fillets and geometrical stylized floral corner-pieces, flat spine lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers; lower corners a little rubbed, upper corners very slightly bumped. **£3750**

One of 150 copies printed on handmade paper of the first English edition of Kipling's anthology; this copy from the library of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

Her biographers concur in singling out Kipling as her best-loved poet, and not just on the grounds of her many assertions. In the Summer of 1976, having been chosen as leader of the Conservative party and having since happily adopted the soubriquet of Iron lady devised for her by the Soviet Defence Ministry, Thatcher selected for her holiday reading Kipling's poems, and during that Summer she read them all. She was fond of quoting Kipling, both in her speeches, which are peppered with citations from numerous poems, and in her dedication inscriptions.

Stewart 140.



The Scope of Psychology

39. KÜLPE, Oswald. Grundriss der Psychologie. Auf experimenteller Grundlage dargestellt. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1893.

8vo, pp. vii, [1, errata], 478; with diagrams; a very good copy in near-contemporary half morocco, gilt-tooled raised bands and lettering-pieces on the spine; covers and extremities worn, spine title faded; pencil highlighting throughout. **£400**

First edition of this important work in the development of experimental psychology. Külpe's *Outlines of Psychology* was published at the suggestion of his mentor Wilhelm Wundt, to whom the work is dedicated. However, it reflects Külpe's divergence from Wundt's

views on the scope of their discipline. Külpe viewed psychology as a natural science, and consequently argued that research ought to focus on sensation and based as far as possible on experimentation. The work's publication caused a sensation and prompted Wundt to publish a refutation, pointedly likewise titled *Grundriss der Psychologie*, defining psychology as the broad study of experience in relation to the subject, as opposed to Külpe's conception of it as a study of the measurable phenomena dependent on the corporeal individual.

See Wozniak, *Classics in Psychology, 1855-1914: Historical Essays* (1999).

wealth as a compound of labour, land, and capital. Only in an environment free from institutional restraints can capital successfully employ labour to meet demand and thus create profit.

Goldsmiths' 8801; Kress B.4816; Einaudi 3628; Sraffa 3233; McCulloch, pp. 15f.

Boom-and-Bust Damage

41. LAWRENCE, William Beach. Two Lectures on Political Economy delivered at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York. New York, G. & C & H. Carvill, 1832.

8vo, pp. 72; lower outer corner of the title-page torn, some staining and foxing; disbound from a contemporary miscellany, with the remains of a spine. **£450**

First edition, uncommon. The author, an American jurist and politician, was the son of Isaac Lawrence, President of the New York Branch of the Bank of the United States and a Presidential Elector. In his Lectures Lawrence deplored speculation as the mechanism which gives rise to boom-and-bust cycles, which are detrimental not only to those who speculates but to all agents in an economy.

Kress C3198.

Value as Compound of Utility and Scarcity

40. LAUDERDALE, James Maitland. An Inquiry into the Nature and Origin of Public Wealth, and into the Means and Causes of its Increase. Edinburgh, Arch. Constable & Co., and London, T.N. Longman & O. Rees, 1804.

8vo, pp. [viii], 482, with folding letterpress table bound at end; bound without the half title; light foxing to endpapers and light browning to last quire and table, but a very good copy in in early twentieth-century polished half calf, sides and corners filleted in blind, spine with half raised bands, gilt red morocco lettering-piece, boards covered with marbled papers, sprinkled edges; hinges cracked but holding firmly, light rubbing to extremities, very minor abrasion to spine; armorial bookplate of Kilberry (motto 'Remember well') to front pastedown. **£900**

First edition. Lauderdale 'was the first in England to consider systematically the fundamental conceptions on which the science is based. In this respect alone he is in advance of Adam Smith' (Palgrave II, p. 574). He has been described as a forerunner of Keynes, arguing 'that over-saving was a distinct possibility and that public spending was required to offset private thrift if stagnation was to be asserted' (Blaug).

Here Lauderdale offers a critical reading of Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, around the notion of value and its relation to labour. He describes value as a compound of utility and scarcity, and



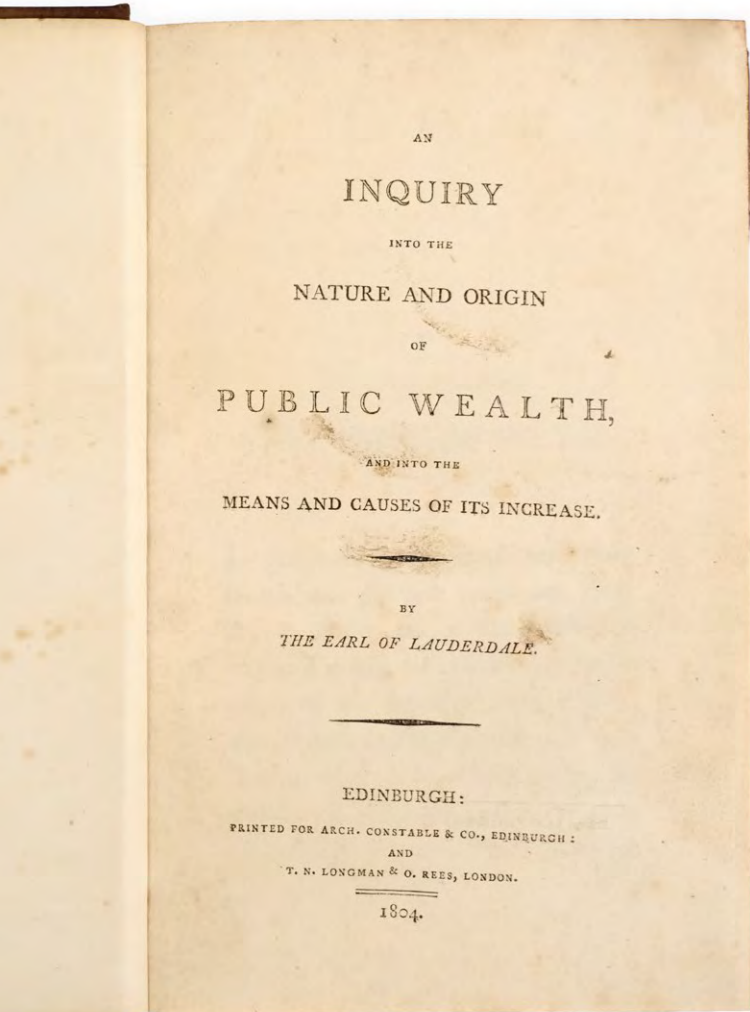
Education in the Home: in an Amateur Binding by a Master Calligrapher

42. [LE GUERCHOIS, Madeleine d'Aguesseau, Madame.] Avis d'une mere a son fils. Paris, Desaint & Saillant, 1743.

12mo in 8s and 4s, pp. [8], 130, [4]; title-page likely a cancel; a little duststaining to title and first few leaves; else a very good copy, uncut, in near-contemporary domestic vellum (reused from an earlier binding, seemingly over pre-existing boards) decorated in ink by François Nicolas Bédigis, sewn two-up on 2 cords, with secondary sewing through

every second quire to attach a canvas spine lining; manuscript booklabel 'Ex Libris Bédigis' to front pastedown. **£2750**

A popular work of maternal advice first published in 1708, here in a simple vellum binding richly decorated by the master calligrapher François Nicolas Bédigis (1738-1814).





Bédigis, a professor at the Académie royale d'écriture, published several calligraphy books, notably *L'art d'écrire* (1768), *Les agréments de l'écriture moderne* (1770), and *Ars artium* (1783). He is known to have decorated the books in his library with distinctive geometric pen-and-ink designs, and – although his designs are found also on professional plain vellum bindings – the

highly unusual and slightly clumsy structure here suggests that Bédigis most likely bound (or at least re-covered) books when necessary, to produce a blank surface on which to work.

Feat of Pan-European Sociological Enquiry

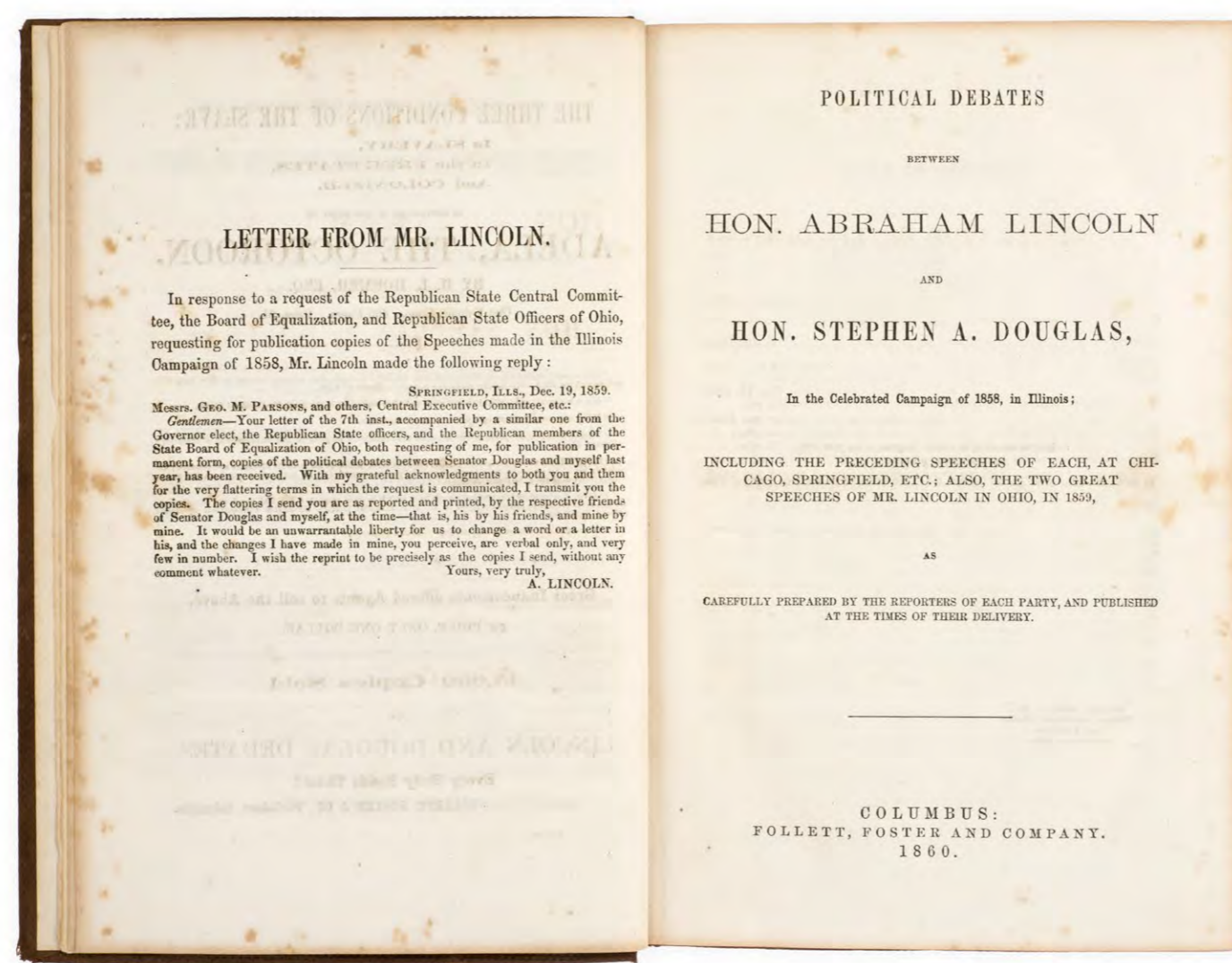
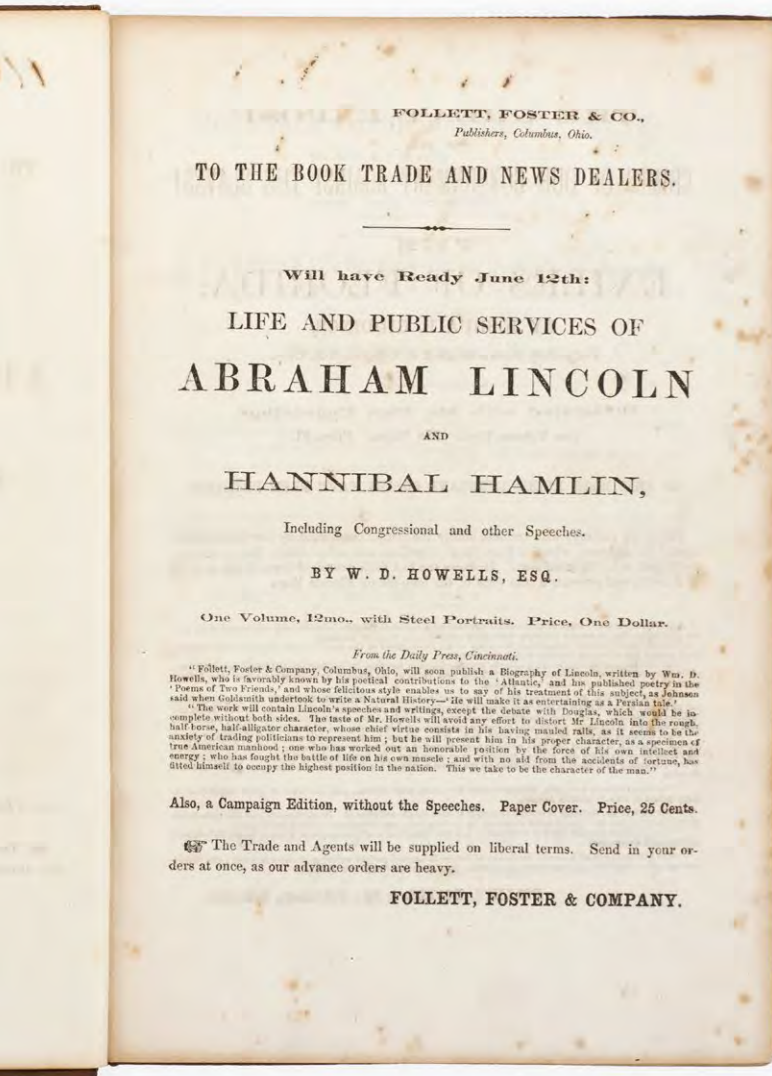
43. LE PLAY, Frédéric. *Les ouvriers européens*. Tome premier [-6me]. Tours, Alfred Mame et Fils, 1879.

Six vols, 8vo; a very good copy in the original printed wrappers, bound in modern quarter cloth. **£750**

Second, greatly enlarged edition. This groundbreaking, comprehensive work of sociology, which examines the working condition, domestic life and psychological aspects of European workers, had appeared in its first form in 1855 a single volume. 'Since public opinion

was not yet ready to accept his conclusions, he reduced his text to a brief commentary on his monographs, and confined himself to a short appendix, in which he declared that "his method had allowed him to find the eternal traditions of humanity throughout Europe". Encouraged by the Academy of Sciences, which awarded him the Montyon Prize for Statistics, he founded, in 1856, the Society of Social Economy which, inspired by the method of its founder and faithful to its traditions, contributed greatly to the progress of social science' (*Annales des Mines*).





against the slaves', a forthcoming edition of Congressional speeches by Lincoln and Hamlin, and the anti-slavery novel *Adela, the Octoroon*.

Provenance:

The lawyer and politician Michael Crawford Kerr (1827-1876), of Indiana, was a member of the State Legislature from 1856-7, and later a Democrat member of the House of Representatives from 1865-73, becoming the first Democrat Speaker of the House after the Civil War in 1875, though he died in-post from tuberculosis in August 1876. A War Democrat like Douglas, Kerr opposed the Republicans' lenient Reconstruction policies and was 'regarded with unbridled admiration by Democrats and almost universal dread and hatred' by many Republicans (*Galveston Daily News*, 20 August 1876, quoted in ANB). Kerr 'championed hard money, favored lenient policies toward the South, and resisted expansion of federal powers. He also opposed adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment ... his sympathy for the South and its racial policies enhanced his appeal to an incoming democratic majority that contained almost fifty veterans of the Confederacy' (ANB).

Marginal pencil markings and inserted slips torn from contemporary periodicals bookmark passages of note on slavery and equality: among them are an 1860 clipping on the 36°30' N parallel (the dividing line of the Missouri Compromise) listing free and slave states and territories and their respective populations, and underlined passages on the Dred Scott case and whether slavery should be permitted in new territories.

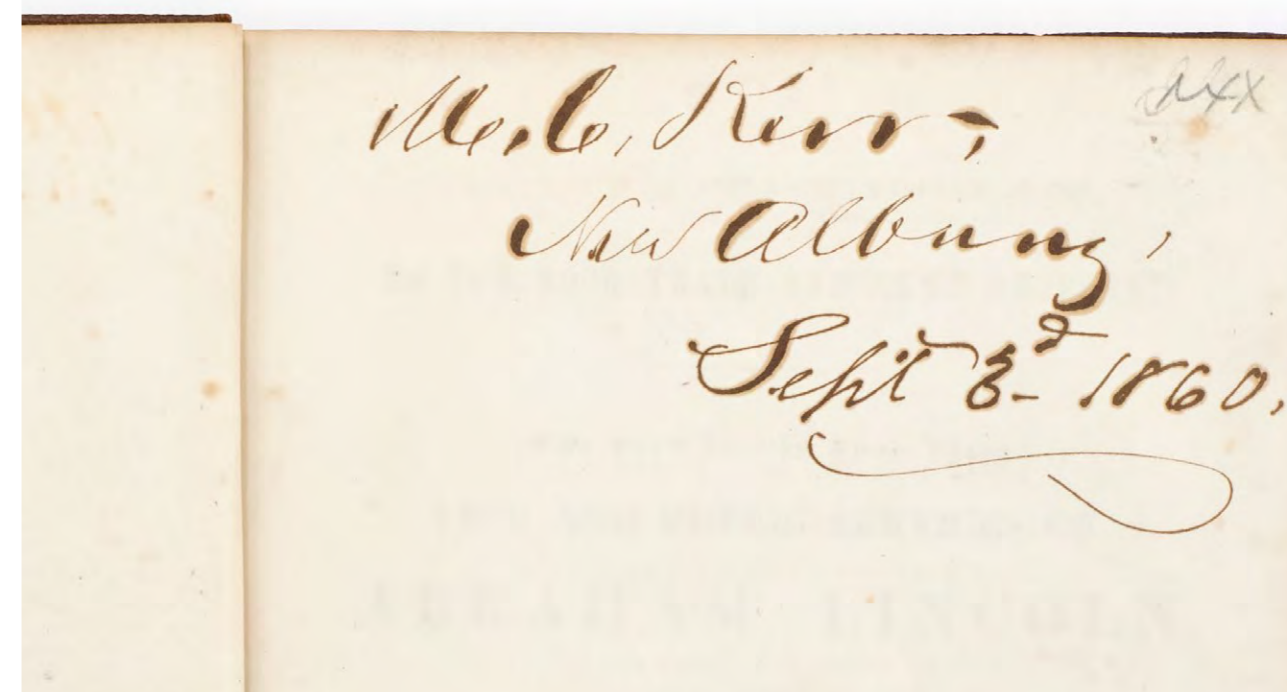
The Lincoln-Douglas Debates – a Democrat Speaker's Copy

44. [LINCOLN, Abraham, and Stephen DOUGLAS.] Political Debates between Hon. Abraham Lincoln and Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, in the celebrated Campaign of 1858, in Illinois ... also, the two great Speeches of Mr. Lincoln in Ohio, in 1859, as carefully prepared by the Reporters of each Party, and published at the times of their Delivery. Columbus, Follett, Foster, and Company, 1860.

8vo, pp. [4, advertisements], [4], 258; some scattered foxing, heavier in places, as always, but a very good copy; in the original blind-stamped pebbled cloth, a few stains to covers, spine chipped and worn at head and foot, short split at head of upper joint; ownership inscription of 'M.C. Kerr, New Albany, Sept. 3^d 1860'; **pencil markings and loosely inserted scraps from periodicals to c. 5 pp. (see below).** £950

First edition, later issue, with a rule above the printer's names on the copyright page and advertisements stating fifteen thousand copies sold, of the Lincoln-Douglas Senate campaign debates of 1858, 'historically the most important series of American political debates' (Howes), our copy owned by the first Democrat Speaker of the House of Representatives after the Civil War.

The Lincoln-Douglas Senate campaign debates of 1858 cemented Lincoln as a future Presidential candidate, even though he lost the vote in 1858. The publication of the *Debates* was integral to the Presidential campaign of 1860 and they were reprinted many times throughout the year, here opening with Lincoln's famous 'House Divided' speech of 16 June 1858 and including advertisements for a 'great expose of the crimes



Das nationale System
der
politischen Oekonomie.

Von
Dr. Friedrich List.

Erster Band.

Der internationale Handel, die Handelspolitik und der
deutsche Zollverein.

Et la patrie et l'humanité.

Stuttgart und Tübingen.
J. G. Cotta'scher Verlag.
1841.

Inefficacy of the 'Invisible Hand' A Major Influence in the Development of Asian Economies

45. LIST, Friedrich. Das nationale System der politischen Oekonomie ... Erster Band: Der internationale Handel, die Handelspolitik und der deutsche Zollverein [all published]. Stuttgart, J.G. Cotta, 1841.

8vo, pp. lxxviii, [2], 589, [1, blank]; closed tear in one leaf just touching text, some offsetting to titlepage and final blank, occasional light foxing and browning, but a very good copy; in contemporary half calf with marbled sides, spine gilt; spine and extremities lightly rubbed; modern collector's gilt morocco bookplate to upper pastedown. **£8000**

First edition, the first work to articulate developing economies' need for protective regulation, one of the earliest and most severe critiques of Adam Smith and his followers.

List 'held that universal free trade was an ideal that could be achieved only in the far distant future. For the time being, he argued, each nation should foster the development of its own manufactures by import duties and even outright prohibitions. Only by such means could countries like Germany, Russia and the United States ever hope to achieve the industrial efficiency that would enable them to compete on equal terms with Britain.

'List never used the term "infant industry" but the infant industry argument is clearly what he had in mind because he specifically excluded agriculture from all his protectionist arguments and even conceded that global free trade was an ultimate desirable goal ... In recent times, List has been hailed not so much as a spokesman for protectionism as a champion of the ambitions of underdeveloped countries. No doubt he was one of the first to recognise the role of national power in the international division of labour and present-day advocates of the dependency school of economic development may legitimately regard him as a forerunner' (Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 129 ff.). Though held as generally heterodox in the prevailing economic culture of the West, **List's model has been hailed as a major influence in the development strategies of Asian economies, such as in Japan, South Korea, and China.**

Goldsmiths' 31957; Humpert 8113; Kress C.5545; PMM 311; not in Einaudi or Menger.

Vorrede.

Wenn, wie man sagt, die Vorrede die Entstehungsgeschichte des Buches enthalten soll, so muß ich in dieser fast mein halbes Leben beschreiben, denn mehr als drei und zwanzig Jahre sind verflossen, seitdem der erste Zweifel an der Wahrheit der herrschenden Theorie der politischen Oekonomie in mir aufstieg, seit ich mich abmühe, ihre Irrthümer und deren Grund-Ursachen

46. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. The Florentine Historie. Written in the Italian Tongue, by Nicholo Macchiavelli, Citizen and Secretarie of Florence. And translated into English by T[homas] B[edingfeld] Esquire. *London, Printed by T. C. for W. P. 1595.*

Small folio, pp. [12], 222, wanting the final blank V4; title-page within a woodcut border (McKerrow xxx), woodcut head- and tailpieces, woodcut initials; intermittent but persistent old dampstains to head and foot (worse in the last few gatherings), small wormtrack touching a few letters towards the end; bound in contemporary panelled calf, covers with gilt fillet borders and a central gilt lozenge surrounded by the initials 'W P', spine gilt in compartments with a single bar tool; ties wanting, front joint cracked at foot, head of spine neatly restored; contemporary purchase note to title-page of Walter Pye (7s), later ownership inscriptions 'Mr Frances Minton his booke' (early seventeenth century) and 'Anne Poole is my nam &c' (eighteenth century). **£2500**

First edition in English of Machiavelli's *Istorie fiorentine*, a notable Tudor translation associated with Sir Christopher Hatton (though he did not live to see its publication). Thomas Bedingfeld had dedicated the manuscript to Hatton in 1588, and, although Hatton died in 1591, he remains the dedicatee of the printed book.

In the *Istorie fiorentine* (1532), commissioned by Cardinal Giulio de' Medici in 1520, Machiavelli 'carried with him to this new task of historiography the habit of mind proper to political philosophy ... It is not so much a chronicle of Florentine affairs, from the commencement of modern history to the death of Lorenzo de' Medici in 1492, as a

critique of that chronicle' applying the principles 'of the *Principe* and the *Discorsi* ... to the example of the Florentine republic'. It is also 'the first attempt in any literature to trace the vicissitudes of a people's life in their logical sequence, deducing each successive phase from passions or necessities inherent in preceding circumstances, reasoning upon them from general principles, and inferring corollaries for the conduct of the future', (John Addington Symonds in the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*). The opening passages of several books contain 'juditiall discourses and observations' on such general topics as 'How the discord[s] which groweth of ambition, are the occasion of devision in Cities', 'A Description of certaine lawdable customes used in auncient Common-weales', and 'How hard it is to continue a Common-weale united'.

Provenance: Walter Pye, likely the lawyer, courtier, and politician of that name (1571–1635), of the Mynde, Herefordshire. He qualified for the bar in 1597 and practised for some years as a lawyer with great success, helped by a connection to the Scudamore family and a reputation, perhaps relevant to the present work, for 'underhand dealings' (see *History of Parliament* online); he was later a confidant of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, who secured him the post of Attorney of the Court of Wards in 1621, and a knighthood shortly after. The first in his family to sit in Parliament, he was MP for Scarborough in 1597, and later for Brecon (1621) and Herefordshire (1626). 'After his death Pye was described as "the devil's Christmas Pye"', and his corruption was long remembered.'

ESTC S113983; STC 17162.

Second edition, first published 1798. Called the 'Great Quarto', it is the first to bear Malthus's name and is so revised by Malthus as to be 'regarded by [him] as a substantially new work' (ODNB).

The first edition, published anonymously, is now a great rarity. This second was the result of much criticism (as well as the great success) of the first; of further correspondence with Godwin; and of travels on the continent and in Scandinavia, along with reading of travel literature, which resulted in numerous new case studies being added. There are more comparisons with other countries and Malthus places a new emphasis on moral or

'natural restraint' (he is opposed to contraception and abortion); allowing that it is possible for such restraint to be practised, Malthus thus reviewed what was 'too gloomy a view of human nature in his first essay' (New Palgrave).

The pessimist line, with its origins in Hume, Smith and Godwin, extended from Malthus to Ricardo, to James Mill and his son John Stuart, to Darwin and Wallace, even to Marx and Engels, the

utopians who were driven to condemn Malthus, but were themselves prophets of doom and of the 'misery of the working classes', in what was arguably an age of remarkable economic and social development (Norman).

Goldsmiths' 18640; PMM 251; Einaudi 3668; not in Sraffa.



An Economist's Malthus: 1) *On Population*

48. MALTHUS, T. R. An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, a View of its past and present Effects on human Happiness; with an Inquiry into our Prospects respecting the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occasions. ... The fifth Edition, with important Additions. *London, John Murray, 1817.*

Three vols, 8vo; occasional light foxing, heavier to first leaves of vols II and III; else a very good copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spines gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-pieces; minor scuffs, front joints starting at head; armorial bookplate of Robert Hyde Greg to front pastedowns (see below), a handful of pencil annotations. **£2200**

Fifth edition, 'with important additions', of one of the most influential works in the history of economic thought, a handsome copy owned and possibly annotated by the economist and industrialist Robert Hyde Greg, a critic of Malthus's.

'The central idea of the essay – and the hub of Malthusian theory – was a simple one. The population of a community, Malthus suggested, increases geometrically, while food supplies increase only arithmetically. If the natural increase in population occurs the food supply becomes insufficient and the size of the population is checked by "misery" – that is the poorest sections of the community suffer disease and famine. ... The Essay was highly influential in the progress of thought in early nineteenth-century Europe' (PMM) and would come to be an important source for Darwin and Wallace, and, later still, Keynes.

First published in 1798, the *Essay* was revised in each of its subsequent five lifetime editions. The fifth and present edition is significant, containing new chapters that had appeared in Malthus's *Additions* of the same year. These included those on the Poor Laws, which were revised after 1815, and the harsh but prescient critique of Robert Owen's utopian community at New Lanark. It also adds an appendix in which Malthus takes on his detractors and revisits his influences; Godwin remains 'irresistible' while Mandeville is 'refuted utterly'.

The 'Great Quarto'

47. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, a View of its past and present Effects on human Happiness; with an Inquiry into our Prospects regarding the future Removal or Mitigation of the Evils which it occasions. A new edition, very much enlarged. *London, Johnson, 1803.*

4to, pp. viii, [4], 610; extremities slightly dusty, else a very good, clean copy in half calf and contemporary marbled boards, slightly rubbed with some small loss, recently rebacked, original tips preserved; sprinkled edges; traces of bookplate removed from front pastedown. **£5750**

PRINCIPLE OF POPULATION;

OR,

A VIEW OF ITS PAST AND PRESENT EFFECTS

The present copy is from the library of Robert Hyde Greg (1795–1875), who engaged critically with Malthus’s ideas both in print and possibly in the margins of our copy. Son of Samuel Greg, the cotton manufacturer and founder of Quarry Bank Mill in Cheshire, and uncle of the great bibliographer W. W. Greg, Robert joined his father’s business and in 1839 was elected Liberal MP for Manchester. He was a staunch opponent of factory legislation, organised labour, and the Corn Laws, founding the Anti-Corn Law Association and publishing two pamphlets against the tariffs. The association with Malthus is interesting in light of the Parson’s support for the Corn Laws, almost unique among political economists of the time. In the present work Malthus devotes a whole chapter (III. xii) to the subject, arguing for the laws’ ‘tendency to encourage the growth of corn at home, and to procure and maintain an independent supply’. There are conditions under which such laws are ineffective – such as in countries where the supply of corn varies drastically from year to year – but from such conditions Britain is ‘peculiarly free’.

If the contemporary annotations to our copy are Greg’s then this was not the only point on which he differed with Malthus. Apart from correcting an erratum (not noted by the printer) and marking certain passages, our annotator objects to the author’s assertion that putting uncultivated land to use has no effect on the poor: ‘but is not that improvement ... exactly what is wanted just now /1818/ [sic] when by the Peace so large a part [of

the] population is thrown out of employ?’, reads a marginal note in pencil. More amusingly, our reader responds (sarcastically?) to Malthus’s contention that the ‘degree of filth’ among ‘savages’ renders the air in their houses ‘[not] much purer than the atmosphere of the most crowded cities’, to which a marginal note replies ‘thank you! Mr Malthus – a Londoner’.

Greg would return to Malthus in his 1842 pamphlet *Scotch Farming in England*, arguing that ‘in spite ... of Malthus’, ‘population might continue to increase and to thrive, without fear of treading on the heels of subsistence, for many centuries yet to come’, as there was ‘ample room to expand in our Colonies and in the world at large’ (p. 15 n.). And Robert was not the only member of his family concerned with refuting Malthus: a letter of 1830 reports that his brothers, the philanthropist Samuel and the writer William Rathbone, were ‘at present engaged in some calculations on population’ concerning fecundity which would ‘invalidate a considerable part of Malthus’s theory’ (Morley, p. 227). William Rathbone Greg would go on to publish his objections to Malthusian theory in *Malthus re-examined by the Light of Physiology* (1868) and his essay ‘Malthus notwithstanding’ (1872).

Einaudi 3670; Goldsmiths’ 21761; Kress B.6974; PMM 251 (the 1798 edition). See Robert Hyde Greg, *Scotch Farming in England* (1842); John Morley, *Critical Miscellanies*, vol. III (1886).

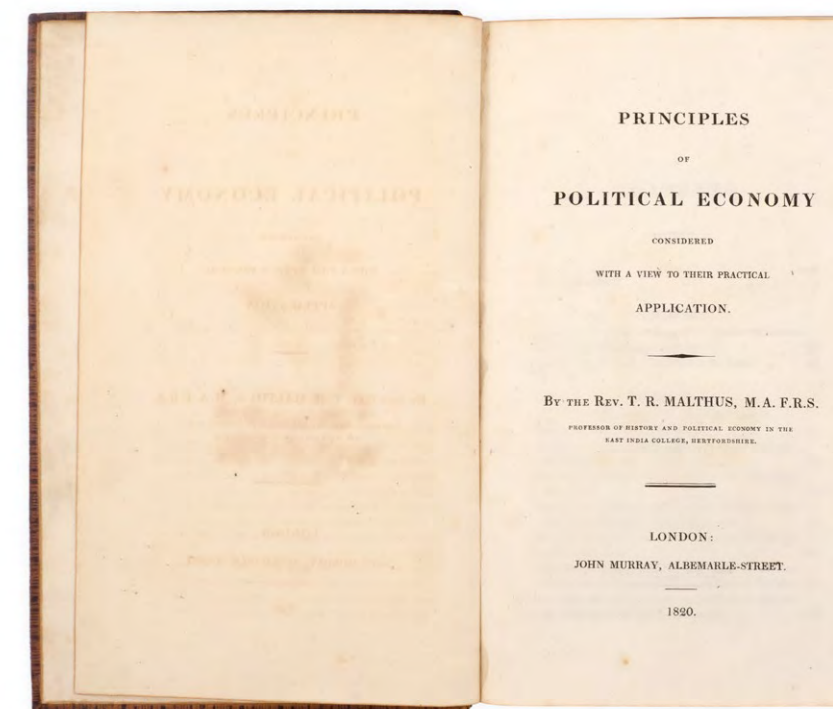


No. 48

J. M. Keynes (1933) reinstated Malthus as a major figure in modern economic thought ... [It] was of course influenced by Ricardo’s *On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* (1817). Ricardo had devoted a whole chapter to criticism of Malthus’s views on rent, and Malthus would have been expected to reply publicly. Malthus acknowledged, with regret, that he had been obliged to refer critically to Ricardo in many passages, and that the book had thus taken on an unintended controversial tone. However, it would be a mistake to interpret Malthus’s *Principles* as only, or even mainly, a reply to Ricardo’s’ (*New Palgrave*).

‘Keynes argued that Malthus’s theory of effective demand provided a scientific explanation of unemployment, and that the hundred-year domination of Ricardo over Malthus had been a

POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, AND ECONOMICS



No. 49

disaster for the progress of economics. Keynes believed that if economics had followed Malthus instead of being constrained by Ricardo in an artificial groove, the world would be a much wiser and richer place’ (*ODNB*).

Provenance: Robert Hyde Greg (see *previous item*), bound to form a set with his copy of Malthus’s *Population* and with remnants of his armorial bookplate. The present work would have been of similar interest to Greg, containing as it does a chapter on the importation of corn (III. ix) expanding on that published in the *Population*, as well as much on other aspects of agriculture, a subject on which Greg wrote three pamphlets.

Einaudi 3680; Goldsmiths’ 22767; Kress C.577; Sraffa 3693.

An Economist’s Malthus: 2) The *Principles*

49. MALTHUS, T. R. Principles of political Economy considered with a View to their practical Application. London, John Murray, 1820.

8vo, pp. vi, 601; occasional light foxing; else a very good copy in contemporary calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece; a trifle scuffed, front joint starting at head; offsetting from armorial bookplate of Robert Hyde Greg (no longer present) to front pastedown and following leaves (see *below*), a handful of pencil marks to margins. **£5000**

First edition of Malthus’s broadest treatment of issues in political economy, an attractive copy from the library of Robert Hyde Greg.

‘Although Malthus is best known for the views on population contained in his *Essay on Population* and although those views are of immeasurable practical consequence, there can be no doubt that his importance for economists today rests mainly on his *Principles of Political Economy* (1820). It was because of this latter work that

fall according to the new mode of estimating them adopted by Mr. Ricardo.

I need hardly say, that, in speaking of the interests of the landlord, I mean always to refer to what I should call his real rents and his real interests; that is, his power of commanding labour, and the necessities and conveniences of life, whatever proportion these rents may form of the whole produce, or whatever quantity of labour they may have cost in producing.* But in fact, improvements in agriculture tend, in a moderate time, even according to the concessions of Mr. Ricardo, to increase the *proportion* of the whole produce which falls to the landlord’s share; so that in any way

SECTION IX.

On the Connexion of the Interests of the Landlord and of the State, in Countries which import Corn.

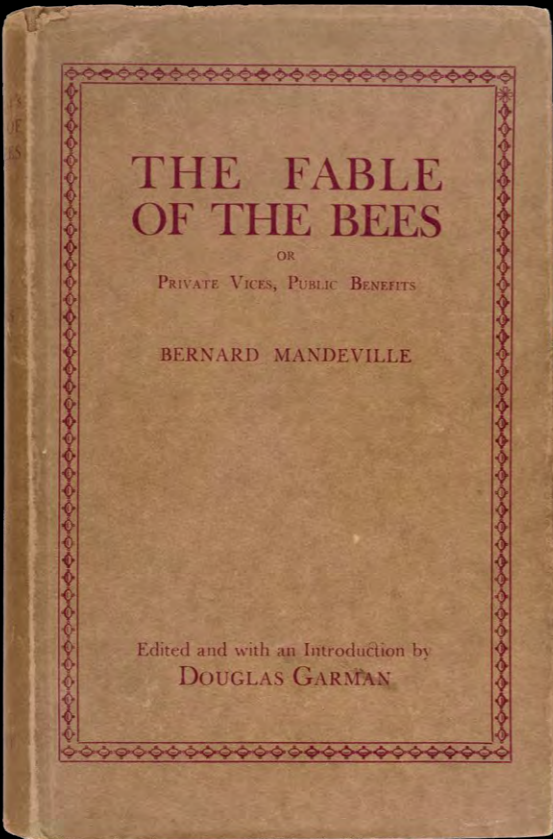
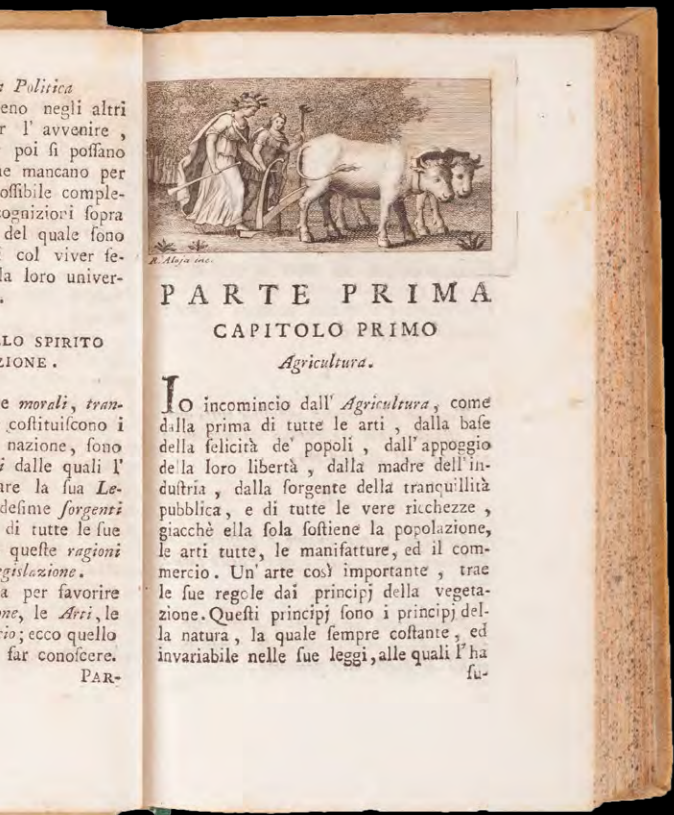
The only conceivable doubt which can arise respecting the strictest union between the interest of the landlord and that of the state, is in the question of importation. And here it is evident, that at all events the landlord cannot be placed in a worse situation than others, and by some of the warmest friends of the freedom of trade, he has justly been considered as placed in a much better. No person has ever doubted that the individual interests of the manufacturers of woollen, silk, or



No. 51

No. 51

No. 50



The Pursuit of Private Interests Creates Social Benefits – or Does It?

50. MANDEVILLE, Bernard. The Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices, public Benefits. Edited and with an Introduction by Douglas Garman. London, Wishart and Co., 1934.

8vo, pp. [viii], 256, [2, blank]; edges and endpapers a little foxed, but a very good copy in the original publisher's beige quarter cloth preserving the original dust jacket; dust jacket with very minor chips at head of spine; ownership inscription to front free endpaper (Tony Inglis, Sussex 1965); a few very light pencil marks to the text. **£190**

First edition thus. Mandeville's *Fable of the Bees* was first published as a poem in 1705, entitled *The Grumbling Hive, or Knaves Turned Honest*, which is printed in this edition as first text, and later expanded into a prose work entitled *The Fable of the Bees; or, Private Vices, Publick Benefits*. Mandeville establishes an analogy between human society and a beehive, to illustrate a core contention that 'private vices', such as self-

interest or greed, can lead to public benefits and contribute towards a flourishing society. This was a radical overturning of the notion of virtue, and caused controversy. Yet Mandeville's work influenced thinkers such as Francis Hutcheson, David Hume and Adam Smith, leading to the development of ideas about division of labour and free market.

Douglas Garman was educated at Gonville & Caius College, Cambridge. He spent the 1920s between London and Paris and was in Leningrad in 1926. 'From 1930-1940 he worked for the publishers Lawrence and Wishart, including a period as editor of *The Modern Quarterly*. He had strong left-wing sympathies, and from 1940 to 1950 held the position of head of the Communist Party's education programme. His opinions came to be in disagreement with the Communist Party, and he retired to a farm in Dorset, where he continued to write and translate' (University of Nottingham Mss. and Special Collections).

A 'Spirit of the Law' for Economics

51. MARCHESINI, Marcello. Saggio d'economia politica, o sia Riflessioni sullo spirito della legislazione relativamente all'agricoltura, alla popolazione, alle arti e manufatture, ed al commercio ... Naples, Vincenzo Orsino, 1793.

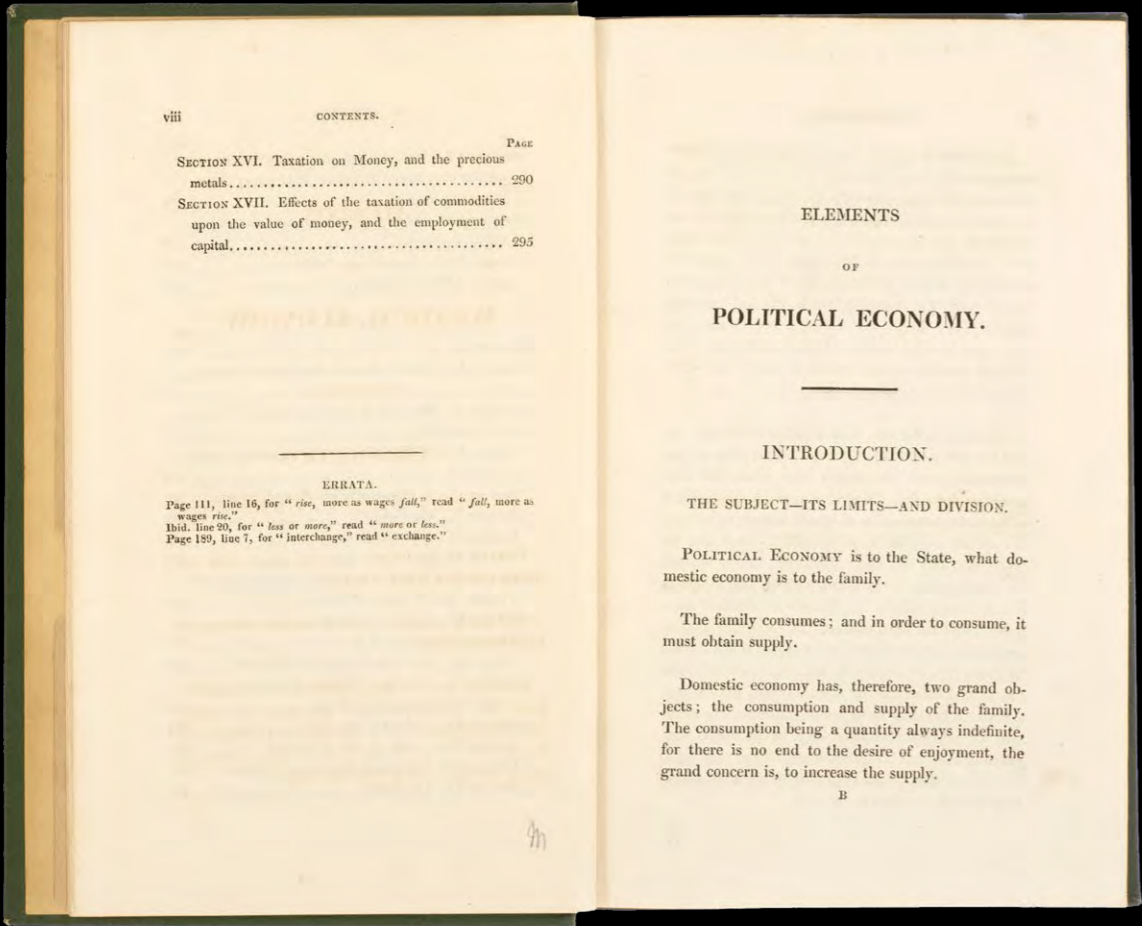
8vo, pp. xi, [5], 343, [1]; with engraved frontispiece and four engraved vignettes to text; a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, gilt contrasting lettering-pieces to spine; nineteenth-century ownership stamp to the title (Hettore Capiabbi, Monteleone, 1877). **£700**

Very rare first and only edition of a book on economic and social policy by Marcello Marchesini, a scholar from Istria who, having been trained in Venice, took the chair of Political Economy in Naples after Genovesi. Marchesini declares in the title that his book should be regarded as a 'Spirit of the law as it concerns agriculture, population,

the arts and manufactures, and trade'. It must be the aim of all monarchs, he writes, to build a legislation which favours the 'sources of the wealth of a nation': a detailed program of enlightened agricultural policies of modernisation (agriculture being the foremost and primary source of a nation's wealth), of incentive to industry and of free trade. Marchesini's political outlook recoils from the 'excesses' of contemporary French revolutionary antimonarchism, as the dedication to King Ferdinand implies. His is a mature, little-known work embedding the most modern economic notions within the political framework of enlightened absolutism.

Einaudi 3713; Kress S.5432; not in Goldsmiths', Mattioli, or Sraffa. **No copies traced in the UK. OCLC shows only two copies in the US (Harvard and Chicago).**

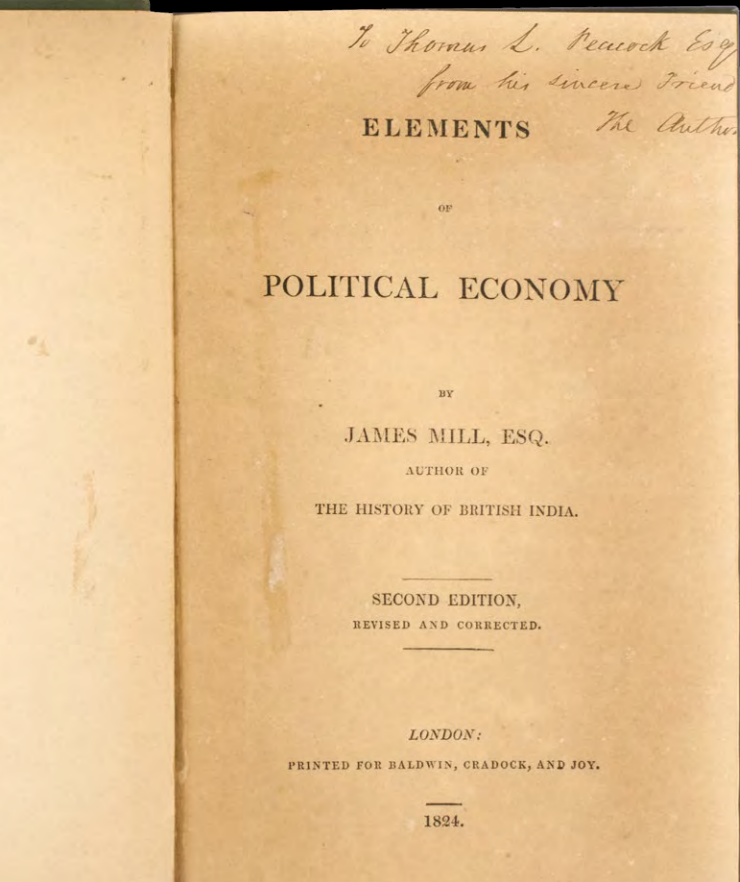




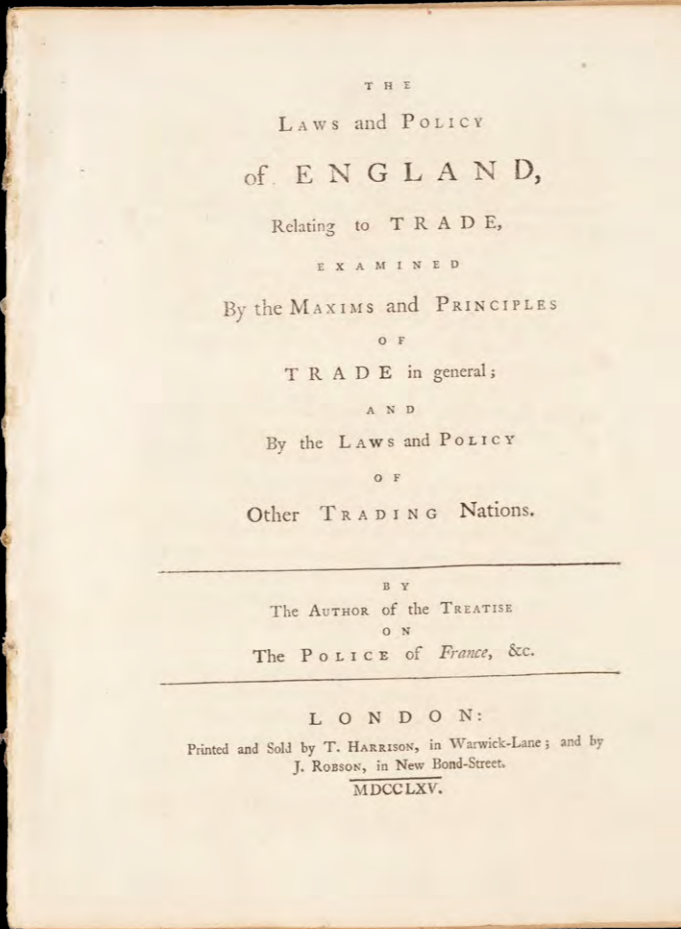
No. 53

No. 52

No. 53



54



52. [MILDMAY, Sir William]. The Laws and Policy of England, relating to Trade, examined by the Maxims and Principles of Trade in general; and by the Laws and Policy of other trading Nations ... *London, printed and sold by T. Harrison ... and by J. Robson ... 1765.*

4to, pp. 125, [3], with a terminal advertisement leaf; a fine, crisp copy in recent wrappers. **£350**

First edition, an unjustly neglected study of the politics and economics of international trade, inspired in part by comparison with France, where Mildmay spent five years in the 1750s.

‘Mill’s Masterpiece’ Presentation Copy

53. MILL, James. Elements of Political Economy ... Second edition, revised and corrected. *London, [C. Baldwin] for Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy, 1824.*

8vo, pp. viii, 304; publisher’s advertisements to pp. 300-304; title, final page, and endpapers browned, with the occasional spot, pp. 18-19 and 51-52 with slight offsetting and impressions left by pressed flowers, else a very good copy; bound in early twentieth-century green cloth, spine lettered directly in gilt; corners and endcaps very slightly bumped and frayed, small chip to front free endpaper; ink presentation inscription (very slightly shaved at outer margin) to title: ‘To Thomas L. Peacock Esq[.] | from his sincere Friend | The Author’ (see below). **£1250**

Second edition of ‘Mill’s masterpiece’ (Palgrave), extensively revised with alterations ‘too numerous to be specified’, our copy with a presentation inscription to Mill’s former colleague at the East India Company, Thomas Love Peacock, signed ‘his sincere Friend The Author’.

First published in 1821, the *Elements of Political Economy* are – according to the author’s son, John Stuart Mill – based on the father’s instructions given in the course of their daily walks. In the preface to the first edition, Mill wrote: ‘My object has been to compose a schoolbook 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; he professes, however, to have ‘made no discovery’. Although McCulloch criticises the book for being ‘of too abstract a character to be either popular

Mildmay proposes the necessity of population growth, via both natural propagation and immigration – the latter to be encouraged by liberty of religion, liberty of conscience, mildness of government, and the ‘free exercise of all trades and employments’. Cultivation and manufacture have primacy, with native deficiencies of the native climate and resources to made up ‘by the assistance of our colonies and plantations in America’; and with regard to foreign trade, export of wrought goods is to be encouraged, that of raw materials to limited to only that which is surplus to national need.

Adams 65-16; Goldsmiths’ 10094; Higgs 3415.

or of much utility’, Mill is ‘naturally regarded as the interpreter of his contemporaries, especially of Ricardo his intimate friend’, and the *Elements* are particularly valuable as a summary of contemporary received theories. It was translated into French in 1823.

This copy is inscribed by Mill to his friend, the satirical novelist and poet Thomas Love Peacock (1785-1866). Mill and Peacock worked together for many years in the examiner’s office of the East India Company, and Peacock succeeded Mill as the company’s examiner. ‘Through James Mill [Peacock] became acquainted with almost all the leading philosophical radicals, including Bentham ... He also influenced the careers of Henry Cole and John Arthur Roebuck by introducing them to John Stuart Mill’ (ODNB).

Einaudi 3893; Goldsmiths’ 24051; Kress C.1295; Mattioli 2395; McCulloch, p. 17; Sraffa 1362.

55

Induction:
with Mill’s Autograph Presentation Letter

54. 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, 1868.

Vol. 1 only (of 2), 8vo, pp. xviii (including half-title), 541, [1], [2, publisher’s advertisements]; some light foxing to the preliminaries and to the final quires, a few very light stains, some light uniform toning, but a very good copy in the original publisher’s green cloth, sides panelled in blind, flat spine with printed paper lettering-piece; joints cracked but holding, spine lifted from bookblock, extremities rubbed with small losses to cover at corners and spine extremities, further chip to spine cover, label chipped, abrasions to pastedown and endpapers; with short presentation letter from John Stuart Mill to ‘Mr. Grothier’ pasted on to front free endpaper, including envelope, and printed presentation card ‘From the author’ pasted along the inner margin before the half title. **£1000**

Presentation copy, with Mill’s autograph letter and printed presentation slip.

Volume I of the seventh edition of Mill’s *Logic*, the work containing ‘the first major instalment of [Mill’s] comprehensive restatement of an empiricist and utilitarian position’ (*Encyclopaedia of Philosophy* V, p. 315). In a revolutionary approach to logic, Mill here outlines the five principles of inductive reasoning. The book ‘had a rapid success, beyond the expectations of its author, and was for many years the standard authority with all who took his side in the main philosophical questions. Mill, in fact, was recognized as the great leader of the empirical school’ (*DNB*). The *Logic* enjoyed wide success, and greatly influenced successive philosophers: Venn, John Neville Keynes, Frege and Bertrand Russell, among others.

‘The statement that John Stuart Mill was Britain’s most important philosopher in the 19th century looks like a bold assertion, but in fact it should not be even mildly controversial: Mill has no serious rivals’ (*Dictionary of 19th-Century Philosophers* II, p. 792).

Social Development Stages depend on Economy

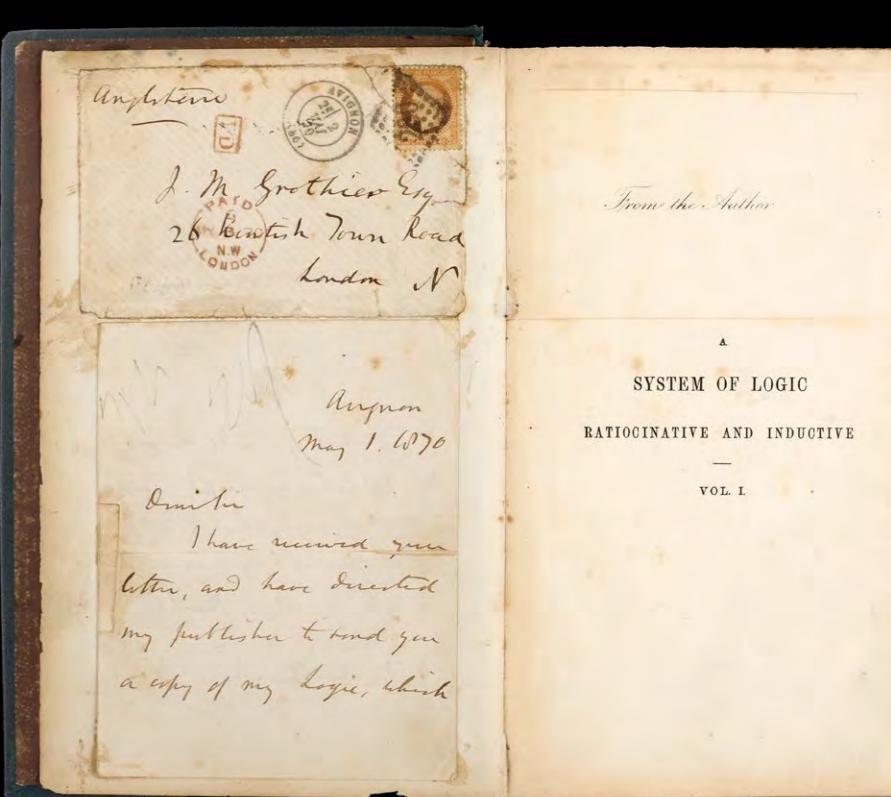
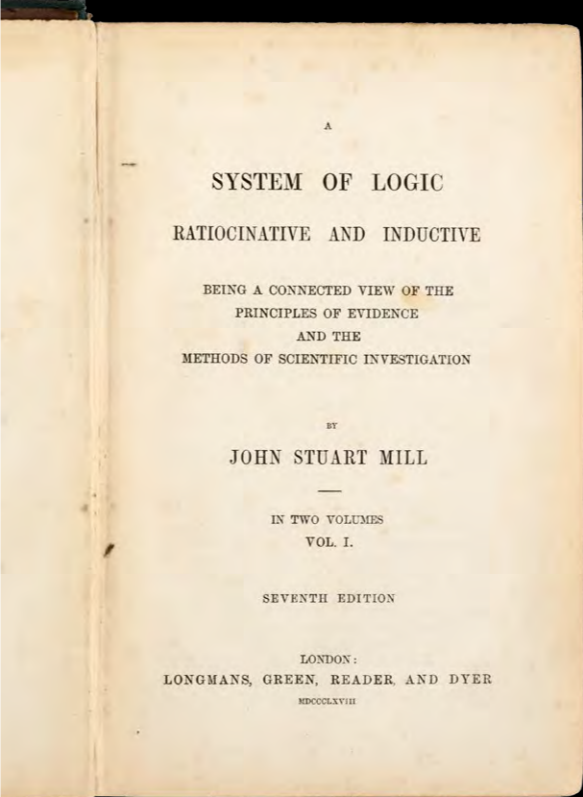
55. MILLAR, John. Observations concerning the Distinction of Ranks in Society. Under the following Heads: I. Of the Ranks and Condition of Women in different Ages. II. Of the Jurisdiction and Authority of a Father over his Children. III. Of the Authority of a Chief over the Members of a Tribe or Village. IV. Of the Authority of a Aaster over his Servants. London, J. Murray, 1773.

8vo, pp. xxii, 312; half-title; errata slip tipped in to rear free endpaper; a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf; rubbed, joints cracked but holding, spine chipped, red morocco lettering-piece to spine; ownership inscriptions in ink to title page and front free endpaper; armorial bookplate of Davies Gilbert and his ink shelfmark to front pastedown, from the library at Trelissick, Cornwall. **£1750**

Second London edition, ‘greatly enlarged’, first published 1771.

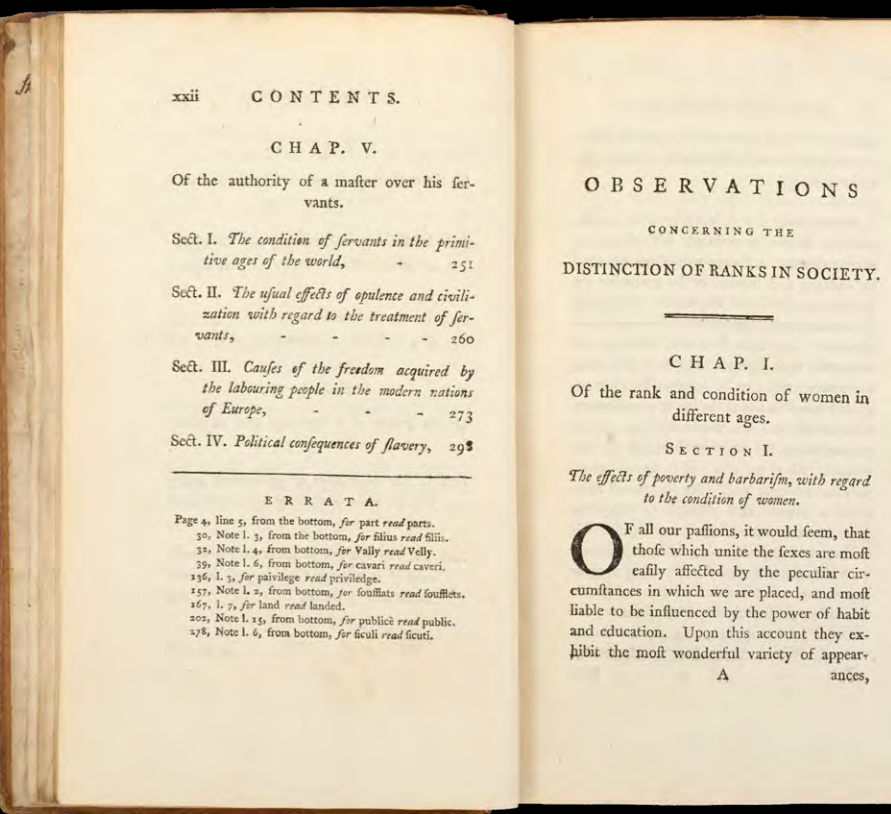
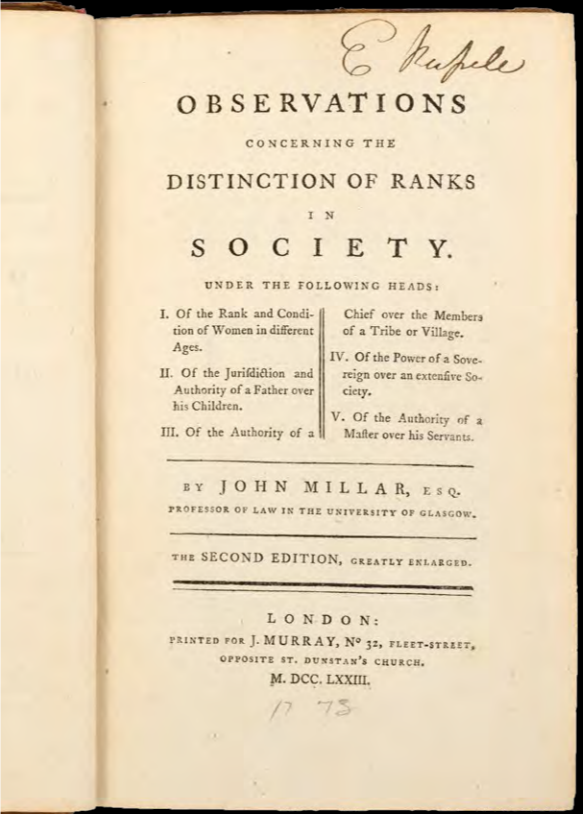
The first section of Millar’s book is a study of matrilineal ‘savage’ societies, in which early social development counts most when it comes to kinship with the mother, is remarkably prescient (see Morgan, *Systems*). Millar uses the ‘four stages’ theory that was the cornerstone of the Scottish Enlightenment, derived from the writing of Hume and Adam Smith, with whom Millar was a close friend. This posits a social development dependent on the cultural effects of economic relations, i.e. the development of hunting, property, agriculture, and commerce, rather than the accidents of climate. Millar’s study of the unequal treatment of women clearly uses this four stages narrative in its comparative study of a number of cultures, including that of the Ancient Greeks. The last section addresses slavery, to which Millar was opposed.

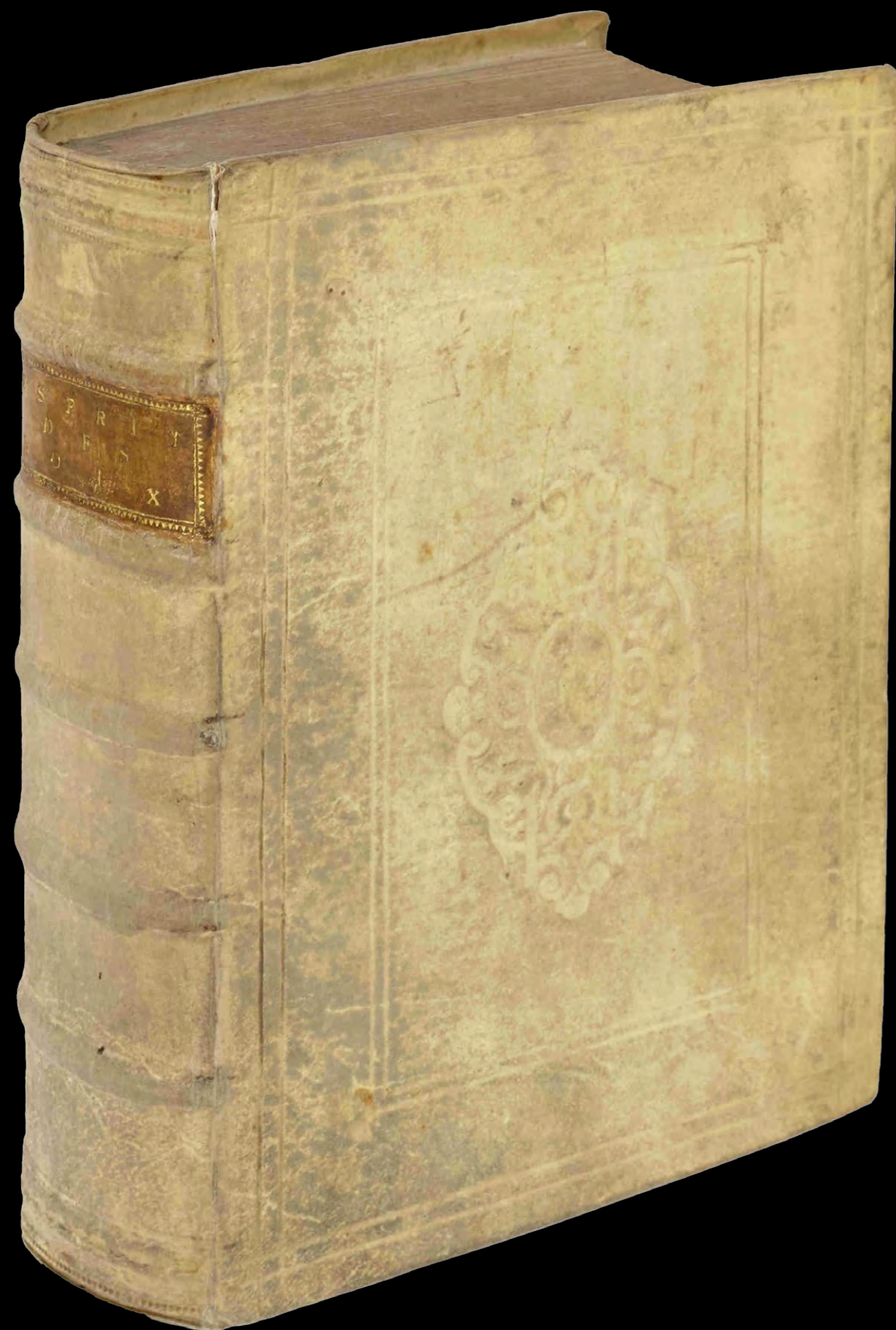
Goldsmiths’ 10953.



No. 54

No. 55





DE L'ESPRIT DES LOIX

An Excellent Copy in Contemporary Dutch Vellum

56. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat.] De l'esprit des loix, ou du rapport que les loix doivent avoir avec la constitution de chaque gouvernement, les moeurs, le climat, la religion, le commerce, &c. à quoi l'auteur a ajouté des recherches nouvelles sur les loix romaines touchant les successions, sur les loix françoises, & sur les loix féodales. Geneva, Barrillot [sic], [1748].

Two vols in one, 4to, pp. [8], xxiv, 522; [4], xvi, 564; an excellent copy in contemporary Dutch vellum, blindstamped cartouche and panels to boards, gilt morocco lettering-piece to spine, raised bands, edges sprinkled red; somewhat dusty; contemporary annotations to front pastedown and front free endpaper. **£25,750**

First edition, first issue of Montesquieu's masterpiece of political theory asserting the principle of the separation of a government's powers as a means to prevent tyranny: a principle which formed the ideological basis of the French and American revolutions and became the cornerstone of the United States Constitution.

Montesquieu argues that culture cannot be abstracted from the climate and geography of individual states, meaning there is no single best institution or set of laws; the best institutions are those adapted to the people that they serve, and the best laws to the people that they govern. He advocates the division of governmental powers into legislative, executive, and judicial, and for the need for systems of checks and balances so as to ensure the rights of the individual.

De l'esprit des loix helped to consolidate the use of the word 'despotism' as a term for absolute and oppressive rule, often wielded by a single person or entity. Alexis de Tocqueville would later apply Montesquieu's principles in his analysis of American society in *Democracy in America*.

Tchemerzine IV 929; Cabeen 97; Dagneau, p. 15; PMM, 197.

57. MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat. Miscellaneous Pieces ... translated from the new Edition of his Works in Quarto printed at Paris. London, Wilson and Durham, 1759.

8vo, pp. [4], 334; contemporary ownership inscription erased from title-page, very slightly affecting text, extremities slightly stained and some spotting, but a good copy; bound in full contemporary calf over marbled paper boards, rubbed, joints cracked and exposed but holding, spine gilt in panels, chipped, blue morocco lettering-piece; later shelflabel to front pastedown. **£525**

Only edition thus, apparently the first appearance in English of these pieces.

The volume contains, amongst other titles: the *Essay on Taste*, which was published in England in the same year under Alexander Gerard's work of the same title; eleven Persian letters that did not appear in his main work by that name, first published in English in 1722; the *Temple of Gnidus*; *Lysimachus*; and the *Defence of the Spirit of Laws*, Montesquieu's apology for his masterpiece in which he displayed some of his finest writing. The prefatory works are by D'Alembert and include his eulogy for Montesquieu and his critical essay on the *Spirit of Laws*.

ESTC T89091 Cabeen 48.

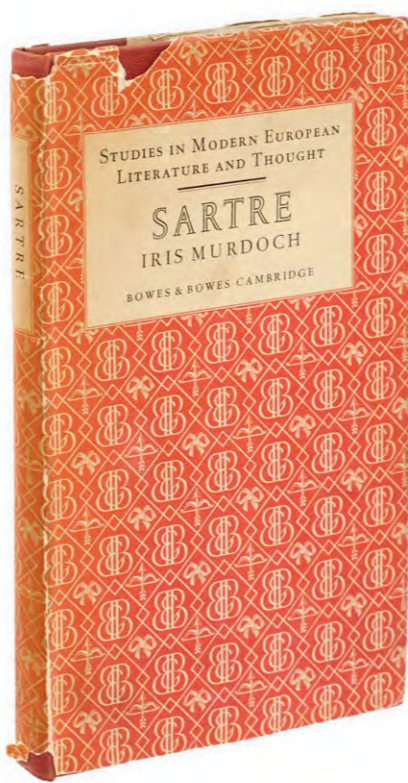
Joseph Henry’s Copy

58. MORGAN, Lewis Henry. Ancient Society or Researches in the Lines of Human Progress from Savagery, through Barbarism to Civilization. New York, Holt, 1877.

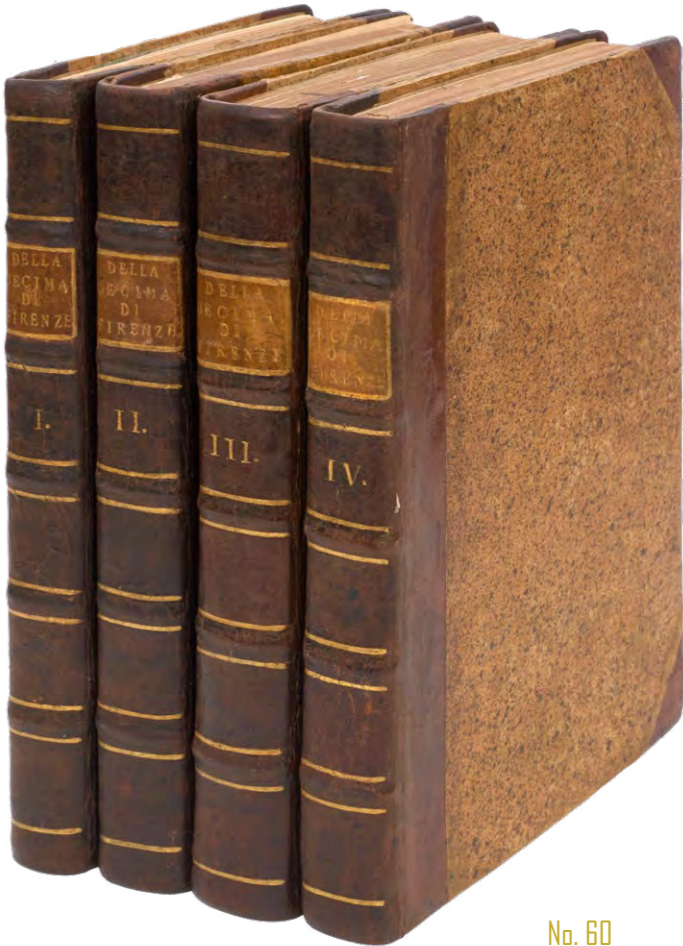
8vo, pp. xvi, 560; some very minor toning and occasional spotting, but a very good copy; bound in the original brown cloth, front board gilt with emblem, spine gilt, slightly rubbed; ownership inscription of Joseph Henry, scientist, to flyleaf, offsetting from signature to title-page and front free endpaper; engraved portrait with facsimile signature loosely laid in with a cutting depicting Morgan, from which some offsetting to flyleaf; one other cutting loosely laid in. **£400**

First edition. Morgan’s influential work was considered by Marx and Engels to be putatively supportive of materialist history. Marx’s notes on this book were reputedly the source for Engels’s *Origins of the Family, of private Property and the State*, published in German in 1844. Morgan posits a three-stage evolutionary history, from savagery to barbarism to civilization, similar to the four-stage theory of the Scottish Enlightenment. This contained elements of Morgan’s earlier studies of the matrilineal Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) and consanguinity in family groups.

Provenance:
This copy belonged to Joseph Henry, an American scientist known for his work with electromagnets and for inventing precursors to the doorbell and the telegraph. He was the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which in its early years, as now, was extremely interested in American anthropology, and it is in this capacity that he became known to Morgan, with the Smithsonian publishing Morgan’s *Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family* in 1868. Between the submission of the manuscript of *Systems* in around 1865 and its publication, nearly one hundred letters were exchanged between Morgan and Henry. Their friendship, despite some trials, including a fierce controversy over the dedication of *Systems* to Morgan’s deceased daughters, which Henry felt was out of place, was warm and sustained by a spirit of scientific collaboration and numerous visits in person (White, ‘The Correspondence between Lewis Henry Morgan and Joseph Henry’ in *The University of Rochester Library Bulletin*, Vol XII.2 (1957)).



No. 59



No. 60

Iris Murdoch’s First Published Book

59. MURDOCH, Iris. Sartre. Romantic Rationalist. Cambridge, Bowes & Bowes, 1953.

8vo, pp. 78; a very good copy in the original publisher’s red cloth, gilt lettering to spine, upper edge painted red; preserving the original printed red, black and white dust jacket, unclipped; minor chips to spine extremities and along the top edge, spine lightly sunned; pencil ownership inscription of philosopher and writer Francis Sparshott (1926–2015) to front pastedown. **£200**

First edition, the first published book of Iris Murdoch, in her capacity as a fellow and tutor in philosophy at St Anne’s College, Oxford.

It had been an encounter with Camus in 1945 that had kindled her determination to become a philosopher: his first presentation, in Brussels, of the lecture ‘Is Existentialism a Humanism?’ proved to Murdoch ‘bracing, an invitation to take responsibility for the world in the aftermath of war ... a philosophy of vigor & action ... denuding.

Stimulating’ (Lipscomb, pp. 107–8). In publishing this book, the earliest monograph study of Sartre in English, some years later, Murdoch considered Sartre’s views on relationships, freedom and politics and took an unflinchingly critical stance to what she had come to see as a Romantic view, ultimately self-indulgent, as well as issue- rather than people-driven, and therefore suited more to a playwright than a novelist.

See Lipscomb, *The Women are up to Something*, (2021).

Seminal Early Study of World Trade

60. PAGNINI, Giovanni Francesco; Francesco BALDUCCI PEGOLOTTI; Giovanni da UZZANO. Della decima e di varie altre gravetze imposte dal comune di Firenze, della moneta e della mercatura de’ Fiorentini fino al secolo XVI (vol. 3: La pratica della mercatura scritta da Francesco Balducci Pegolotti e copiata da un codice manoscritto esistente in Firenze nella Biblioteca Riccardiana; vol. 4: La pratica della mercatura scritta da Giovanni di Antonio da Uzzano nel 1442). Lisbon and Lucca, (vols. 3–4: ‘e si vende da Giuseppe Bouchard librajo francese in Firenze’), 1765–66.

Four vols, 4to, pp. viii, 268, xii (index), with 5 folding tables; [ii], [4, dedication], iii–vi, 355, [1, blank]; xxiv, 380, with 1 plate; [2], xxxvi, [2], 284; title to vol. I mounted on stub and with dampstain to lower inner corner, last two leaves of vol. II loose, browned; a good copy in eighteenth-century half calf over speckled paper boards, gilt spine labels, marbled endpapers; corners very neatly repaired. **£5500**

First edition, scarce on the market, of a highly important work in the history of economics and world trade. Pagnini (1714–89) worked in the financial department of the Tuscan government and published translations of several of Locke’s works. The *Della decima* is his most important work, giving ‘a history of that tax [tithes] and the trade of the ancient Florentines, with a digression on the value of gold and silver, and on the rate of prices of commodities in the 14th and 15th centuries compared with those of the 18th century. **This work is still of use in the study of prices’** (Palgrave III, p. 53).

To give his readers a better understanding of medieval trade, **Pagnini published here for the first time the *Practica della mercatura* of the fourteenth-century Florentine merchant Francesco Balducci Pegolotti**, taken from a manuscript in the Biblioteca Riccardiana in Florence. The *Practica* ‘describes some of the chief trade routes of the 14th century, and many of the principal markets then known to Italian merchants; the imports and exports of various

important commercial regions; the business customs prevalent in each of those regions, and the comparative value of the leading moneys, weights and measures' (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*). The trade routes described by Pegolotti include that from Azov to Peking and from the Sicilian coast to Tabriz. His work also encompasses Black Sea ports, fourteenth-century methods of packing goods and of assaying gold and silver, the city of

London, and English and Scottish monasteries rich in wool. The *Della decima* further includes the first printing of Giovanni da Uzzano's fifteenth-century merchant's manual which covers not only commerce but also navigation.

Einaudi 4256; Goldsmiths' 10065; Higgs 3535; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature* I no. 338; Sraffa 4470.

Free Trade and Economic Equality

61. PAXTON, P[eter]. A Discourse concerning the Nature, Advantage, and Improvement of Trade: with some Considerations why the Charges of the Poor do and will increase ... London, printed by E. P. for R. Wilkin ... 1704.

8vo, pp. [6], 90; title-page dusty, cut quite close, just touching a couple of sidenotes, but a good copy in recent boards. **£900**

First edition of this important but little-studied work on free trade for the public good by the physician and political writer Peter Paxton.

The 'greatest secret in trade' consists 'in the uniting of these two different interests, viz private and public; for without a regard for the first there can be no trade, and without a regard for the second, it is better to have none'.

Developing an argument from his earlier *Civil Polity* (1703), which was one of only three contemporary works recommended by Locke in 'Some thoughts concerning reading and study for a gentleman', Paxton suggests here that a nation's economic success consists in the benefits of trade being distributed not just to the wealthy but 'to the mass of the people'. 'With the help of trade, societies could spread wealth widely,

thus allowing them to be both rich and free of the great disparities of economic power which would prove incompatible with liberty' (Gunn, 'The Civil Polity of Peter Paxton', in *Past & Present* 40 (1968). Holland is held up as a notable example, its success seen as connected with both its size, which limits great acquisitiveness in land, and the absence of primogeniture, which restricts the accumulation of large estates.

'Like some other pronounced individualists, Paxton may have been overlooked by economic historians ... However, for those interested in individualism and the public good, Paxton is an important thinker. He seems to have been one of the most consistent free-traders of the period. Monopolies, bounties and duties all stood condemned as hindering the "natural course of things". They were no more than a "violence upon nature" ... for the nation's profit was measured by the number of people profitably involved in trade' (Gunn, *Politics and Public Interest in the Seventeenth Century* (1969).

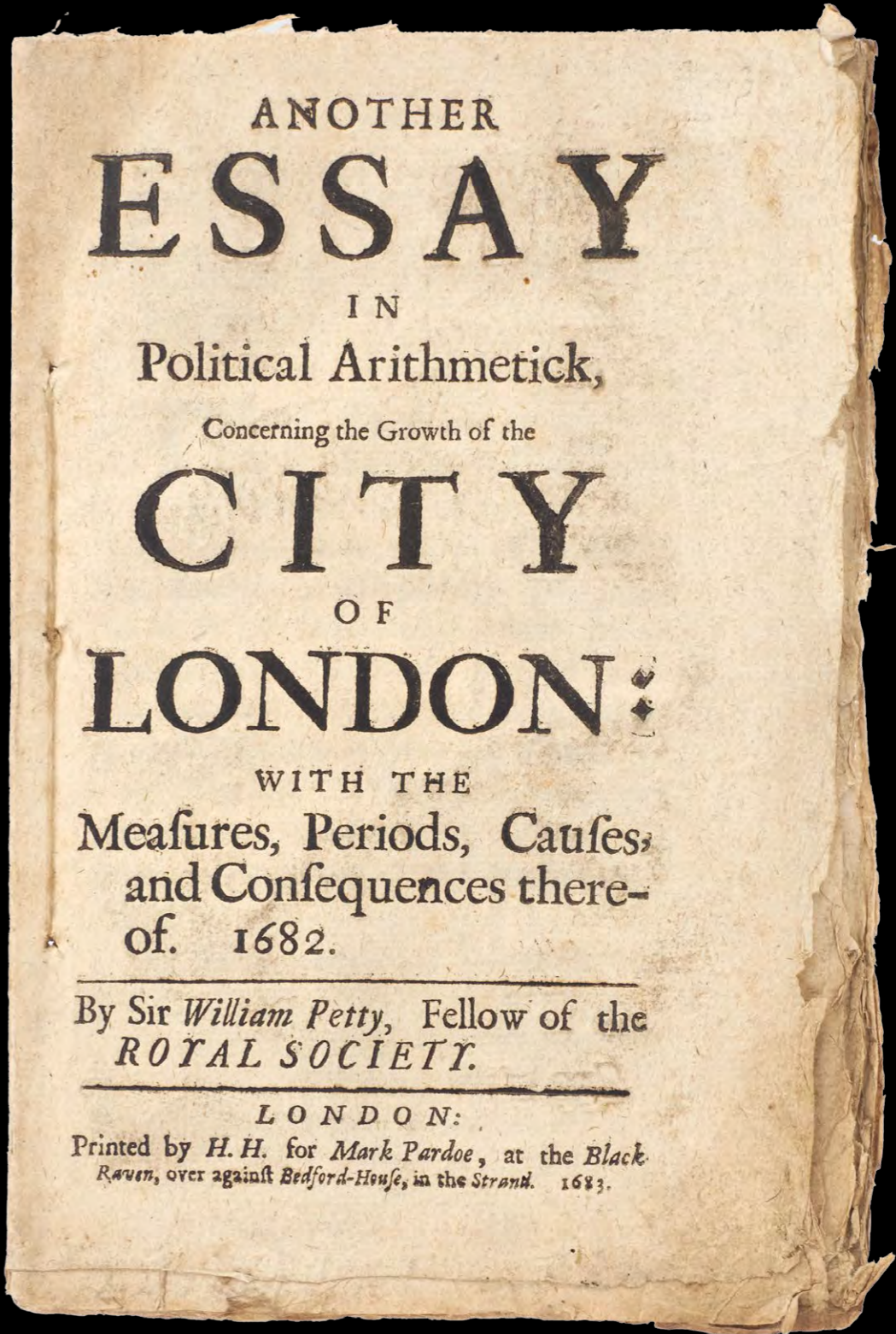
Little is known of Paxton's life outside his several publications, which also include several medical works.

Goldsmiths' 4042; Hanson 343.

The First Modern Treatment of Specialisation and Division of Labour

62. PETTY, William, Sir. Another Essay in Political Arithmetick, concerning the Growth of the City of London: with the Measures, Periods, Causes, and Consequences thereof. 1682. London, printed by H.H. for Mark Pardoe, 1683.

8vo, pp. 47, [1]; title-page lightly dusty, preliminary leaf with short marginal tear stemming from paper-flaw, small paper-flaw to C1 just touching the text, unobtrusive wormtrack to lower margin of last leaves, but a crisp copy, uncut, stitched as issued, housed in a modern red cloth box. **£12,000**



First edition, scarce – seemingly unique in its uncut and unbound state – of Petty’s first work of political arithmetic, a landmark work of statistics, demography, and economics.

Likely written in Ireland and sent to the printer upon Petty’s return to London in June 1682, the *Essay* analyses demographic data charting the life of London from 1665 to 1682. Petty’s first contention (of a set of twelve) is ‘That London doubles in Forty Years, and all England in Three hundred and sixty Years’; his last is ‘That an Exact Account of the People is Necessary in this Matter’. His informing of the study both with ‘measures, periods’ and ‘causes and consequences thereof’ speaks of an intent that embraces statistics and politics – a groundbreaking methodology that would shape the two disciplines themselves, as well as what later Carlyle described as the ‘dismal science’ of economics.

It is in economics that Petty’s *Essay* stands as a landmark point of departure. **His exposition of the nature and implications of the division of labour is the first modern, data-informed treatment of this idea.** Petty’s intuition of the centrality of the effects of specialisation would later be developed by such diverse economists as Mandeville, Ferguson, Hume and Adam Smith, Turgot, Ricardo, Babbage, Mill, Marx, Marshall, Sraffa, and Hayek. Whether in extolling the

emancipating effects of efficiency achieved though specialisation, or in decrying the servitude to capital fostered by such efficiency; whether by recognising the natural presence of a variety of skills in society, or by evaluating the alienating effects of the assembly line, all have engaged with the crucible of the relationship between people, labour, and technology. Artificial Intelligence takes this question forwards into a micro-division of binary switches and broadens it to tasks that are seen as creative rather than mechanical: the particulars may have yet to be fully charted, but the underlying societal choices remain informed by the debate over efficiency, alienation, and the nature of work.

‘The title page [*Another essay...*] implies that an *Essay in Political Arithmetic* had already been published, though in fact the present *Essay* was the first that was printed’ (Keynes). An explanation was added in the 1686 reprint entitled *An Essay Concerning the Multiplication of Mankind*: apparently an ‘extract of a Letter’ had been incorrectly assumed to have been the earlier essay.

ESTC R21001; Goldsmiths’ 2515; Hill, p. 310; Keynes 19; Kress 1590; not in Einaudi, Mattioli, or Sraffa.

intrinsic value must be considerably higher than the real value, to prevent clipping and the melting down of coin when the price of silver rises.

ESTC R8943; Wing P 3184; Goldsmiths’ 3331.

Intrinsic or Real

63. [PRATT, Samuel]. The regulating Silver Coin [sic], made practicable and easie, to the Government and Subject. Humbly submitted to the Consideration of both Houses and Parliament. By a Lover of his Country. *London, Bonwick, 1696.*

8vo, pp. [2], 125, [1, blank]; chipped and stained at edges throughout, not affecting text, else a good copy in contemporary mottled panelled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco lettering-piece; rubbed, chipped, some loss to leather of upper board, peeling away; joints cracked but holding firm. **£575**

First and only edition. William Lowndes had the Treasury pay for this argument for the recoinage of the currency of 1696, and it was supportive of his policy of devaluation. Pratt calls for regulation of the mint and an end to clipping, hoarding and the exportation of coins. He develops the idea of a difference between the ‘intrinsic’ value and the ‘real’ value of the coinage, arguing that the

The ‘Bible’ of the Physiocrats

64. [QUESNAY, François.] DU PONT DE NEMOURS, Pierre Samuel, editor. Physiocratie, ou constitution naturelle du gouvernement le plus avantageux au genre humain ... *Leiden and Paris, Merlin, 1768.*

[with:] Discussions et développemens sur quelques-unes des notions de l’économie politique. Pour servir de seconde partie au Recueil intitulé: Physiocratie. *Leiden and Paris, Merlin, 1767.*

Two parts in one volume, 8vo, continuously paginated, pp. [4], cxx, 172; [173]-520, with engraved frontispiece and wood-engraved vignettes to both title-pages; a little light foxing, a few small marks; a very good copy in contemporary speckled calf, flat spine richly gilt, with morocco lettering-piece, all edges red; upper joint cracked at head, a little light wear to extremities. **£27,000**

First edition of the ‘Bible’ of the Physiocrats and one of the most important and original works on political economy to be published before the *Wealth of Nations*.

Physiocratie contains the major writings of Quesnay, first published in the *Journal de l’Agriculture*, assembled by Du Pont de Nemours for the first time, thus offering in one work the complete Physiocrat doctrine.

‘I am gathering together, under a general and common title, individual treatises that have served my own instruction and that may serve others. Their author gave me most of them successively to enrich a periodical work with which I was then entrusted... It is not enough for my zeal to have recorded them separately in these detached volumes. I believe I must bring them together to make their relationships more apparent and to form a definite and complete

body of doctrine, which clearly sets forth the natural rights of men, the natural order of society, and the natural laws most advantageous to men united in society’ (*Discours de l’éditeur, trans.*).

Adam Smith had a copy of this work, given to him by Quesnay, and he speaks of both their system and their master with a veneration which no disciple could easily surpass. He pronounced the system to be ‘with all its imperfections, perhaps the nearest approximation to the truth that has yet been published upon the subject of political economy’, and the author of the system to be ‘ingenious and profound, a man of the greatest simplicity and modesty, who was honoured by his disciples with a reverence not inferior to that of any of the ancient philosophers for the founders of their respective systems’ (quoted in Rae’s *Life of Adam Smith*).

An excessively rare issue bearing a ‘Pékin’ imprint was printed in very small numbers and swiftly withdrawn because of a statement on p. 104 of the *Avis* in volume I. In that issue, Du Pont wrote that the *Tableau économique* was printed at Versailles in December 1758 ‘sous les yeux du Roi ... Peut-être est-ce une de ces choses qui honorent à la fois les Auteurs & les Monarques, & qui méritent de passer à la postérité’. This passage was deleted and a cancel replaces the offending leaf.

The present copy has more cancels than the usual pages 103/4: the additional cancels are pp. 21/22, pp. 199-202, and pp. 227/8.

STCN 246145242; Einaudi 4431; *En Français dans le Texte* 163; Goldsmiths’ 10391; Higgs 4263; INED 1618; Kress 6548.



Non oderis laboriosa opera, et
Rusticationem creatam ab Altissimo.
Eclésiast. C. III. K. 6.



D. Jaurat inv.

M. Ozanne Sculp.

QUI OPERATUR TERRAM SUAM,
SATIABITUR.

Prov. C. XII. P. 1.

PHYSIOCRATIE,

OU

CONSTITUTION NATURELLE DU GOUVERNEMENT

LE PLUS AVANTAGEUX AU GENRE HUMAIN.

RECUEIL publié par DU PONT, des Sociétés
Royales d'Agriculture de Soissons & d'Orléans, &
Correspondant de la Société d'Émulation de Londres.

Ex naturâ, jus, ordo, & leges.

Ex homine, arbitrium, regimen, & coercitio. F. Q.

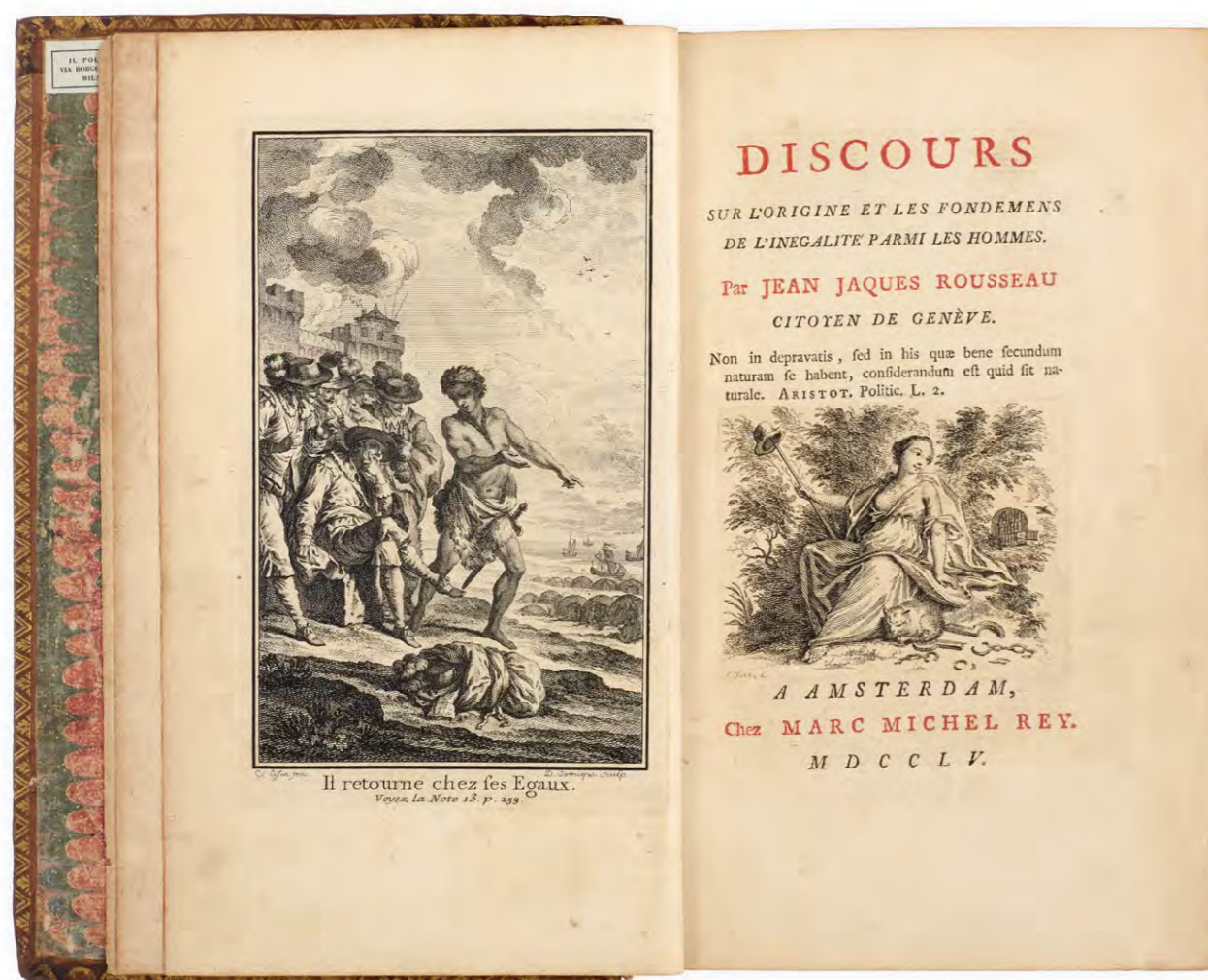


A. LEYDE,

Et se trouve A PARIS,

Chez MERLIN, Libraire, rue de la Harpe;

M. DCC. LXVIII.



Unrecorded First State

65. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques. *Discours sur l'origine et les fondemens de l'inégalité parmi les hommes.* Amsterdam, Marc-Michel Rey, 1755.

8vo, pp. lxx, [2], 262, [2], with the engraved frontispiece by Dominique Sornique after Charles Eisen of an African man renouncing civilisation; **sigs 5*3, H5, and K3 uncanceled** (see below); engraved Liberty device to title and engraved vignette of the arms of Geneva to *2, both by Simon Fokke, factotum initials, woodcut and typographic tailpieces; lightly foxed and browned, a handful of stains; else a very good copy in contemporary French calf, cover gilt with a triple-fillet border, edges stained red; sympathetically rebaced with original lettering-piece laid down, spine retooled in gilt to style, recorned with other minor repairs to board-edges and endpapers, hinges repaired and recoloured, edge-staining faded or lost in places; manuscript corrections to about a dozen pages to errata listed by the printer, acute accent added in manuscript to 'conforme' on p. 11 as usual.

Sold

Unrecorded first state of the first edition of Rousseau's *Discours sur l'inégalité*, seemingly the only known copy to preserve the three cancelled leaves in their original state.

Having burst onto the intellectual scene in 1750 with his *Discours sur les sciences et les arts*, winning the Académie de Dijon's essay prize with his argument that the progress of the arts and sciences had corrupted morals, Rousseau entered the Académie's competition once again in 1755. 'The Second *Discourse* did not win the Prize, but it made him immortal. The question the Academy had proposed was: "What is the Origin of Inequality among Men, and is it Authorized by Natural Law?" He begins by considering the key terms of the Question. He distinguishes two kinds of inequality: "physical" inequality, by which he means not only the inequality of bodily powers, but also, perhaps somewhat unexpectedly, in powers of mind, wisdom and virtue; and "moral" inequality, by which he means ruling and being

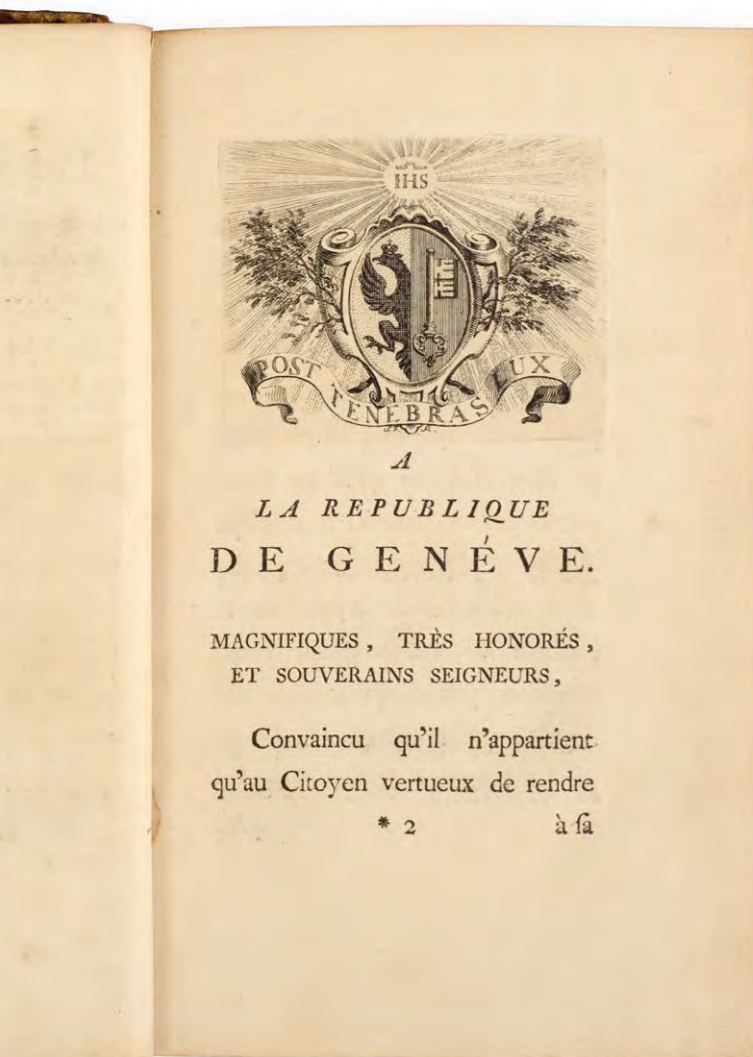
ruled ... With this distinction he, in effect, turns the Academy's Question about the origin of inequality into a question about the origin of rule; and since political rule is the most authoritative and comprehensive form of rule, the Academy's "What is the Origin of Inequality" in effect becomes "What is the Origin of Civil or Political Rule?"; and hence "What is the Origin of Civil or Political Society?"' (Gourevitch, p. xvii).

Ours appears to be the first and hitherto only known copy in the original state, preserving three first-state leaves which have been cancelled and corrected in all other copies known to Rousseau's bibliographers and editors.

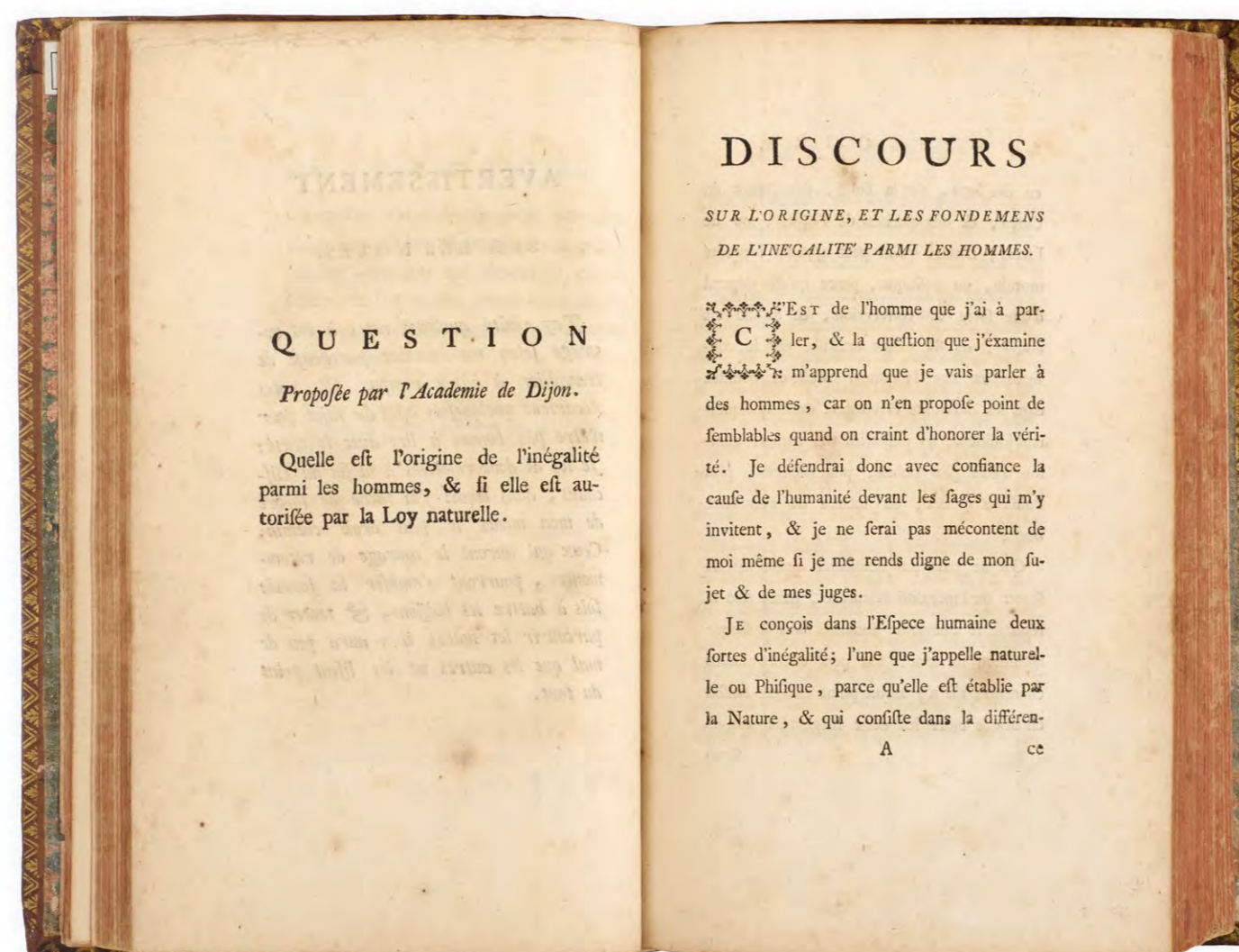
These cancels formed part of a tortuous course of publication over some seven months instead of the projected three, a process prolonged by revisions and additions by the author, apparent tardiness on the part of his publisher, Marc-Michel Rey, and the need to correct what Rousseau called 'énormes et nombreuses fautes' in the printing. Of the minor corrigenda flagged by Rousseau, some were corrected in an errata list and others simply ignored by Rey.

But in five cases (over three leaves) Rousseau insisted on correction on the page itself: 'des uns; on' misprinted as 'des uns, ou' (p. lxvii, i.e. 5*3^v); 'amène', 'mutuelle', and 's'accoutuma' misprinted as 'amena', 'naturelle', and 's'accoutume' respectively (pp. 111-2, i.e. H5); and 'ressentirent' misprinted as 'repentirent' (p. 139, i.e. K3^r). For these errata Rousseau pressed for correction either by hand or with cancels, suggesting in the case of 'des uns, ou', for example, that the bowl of the 'u' be erased with a penknife and replaced with a manuscript arc to form an 'n', and that a dot be added atop the comma to form a semicolon – in every copy (see letters 274, 279-80, and 288 in the *Correspondance complète*). Perhaps unsurprisingly, Rey opted to correct these *via* cancels instead. He needed an extra gathering in any case for the one-page errata list and so used the remaining three leaves of the octavo





half-sheet to print the relevant *cancellantia*. (Rely would employ a similar method for several of Rousseau's future works: see Gaskell, p. 135.) On the verso of the errata list he printed a notice instructing binders that '*Les trois Cartons attachés à cette demi-feuille doivent être placés proprement*'. These instructions seem to have been followed in all copies known to Rousseau scholars: both Dufour and Tchermersine simply note the presence of three cancels and make no mention of copies with the cancellands, and none of the uncorrected variants is noted in the critical editions by Vaughan, Starobinski (in the *Pléiade*), and (most recently) Meier. We have consulted more than a dozen copies held by institutions and find the *cancellantia* likewise present in all of them.



In the present copy, however, the binder seems to have disregarded his orders. Though, curiously, it contains the leaf of errata and binder's instructions to which the *cancellantia* would have been attached, the latter never took the place of the three cancellands. The three leaves are clearly uncorrected and in a separate (and prior) setting to those in other copies, containing not only the substantive misprints noted by Rousseau but several differences in accidentals (commas, accents, etc.) and many small differences in spacing and lineation. **Thus ours appears to be the sole known copy still in the state in which Rousseau would have first seen his work printed.**

DISCOURS

SUR L'ORIGINE, ET LES FONDEMENTS
DE L'INEGALITE' PARMI LES HOMMES.

Q U E S T I O N

Proposée par l'Académie de Dijon.

Quelle est l'origine de l'inégalité
parmi les hommes, & si elle est au-
torisée par la Loy naturelle.

C'EST de l'homme que j'ai à par-
 ler, & la question que j'examine
 m'apprend que je vais parler à
 des hommes, car on n'en propose point de
 semblables quand on craint d'honorer la vé-
 rité. Je défendrai donc avec confiance la
 cause de l'humanité devant les sages qui m'y
 invitent, & je ne serai pas mécontent de
 moi même si je me rends digne de mon su-
 jet & de mes juges.

JE conçois dans l'Espece humaine deux fortes d'inégalité; l'une que j'appelle naturelle ou Phisique, parce qu'elle est établie par la Nature, & qui consiste dans la différen-

A C

AVIS POUR LE RELIEUR.

Les trois Cartons attachés à cette
 demi-feuille doivent être placés pro-
 prement, aux pages indiquées.

Cancels aside, our copy meets all the first-edition points called for by Dufour to distinguish the true first from the five counterfeit editions of the same year: the misspelling of Rousseau's name as 'Jaques', the accent added by hand to 'conforme' on p. 11, p. 262 beginning 'cune différence', and the various differences in the engravings.

STCN 304723975; Cioranescu 54701; Cohen- de Ricci, col. 903; Dufour 55 (cf. 56 for the frontispiece); Goldsmiths' 9064-5; Higgs 940; Kress 5470; Sraffa 5123; Tchermersine V, p. 532. See Leigh ed., *Correspondance complète de Rousseau*, (1965-98); Gaskell, *A New Introduction to Bibliography* (1972); Rousseau, *Rousseau: The Discourses and Other Early Political Writings*, ed. Gourevitch (2019), introduction; Rousseau, *Diskurs über die Ungleichheit/Discours sur l'inégalité*, ed. Meier (2019); Rousseau, *Œuvres complètes* (Bibliothèque de la Pléiade, 1959-95); Vaughan, ed., *The Political Writings of Jean Jacques Rousseau* (1915).

What is Democracy? Small Republics and their Problem with the Social Contract

66. ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. [half-title: Oeuvres de J. J. Rousseau. Tome neuvieme. Contenant les ...] Lettres écrites de la montagne. En deux parties. Amsterdam, Rey, 1764.

12mo, pp. [8], 368; half-title; engraved vignette to title-page; a very good copy, uncut in contemporary half marbled paper over drab boards, slightly dusty, manuscript label to spine. **£1150**

Rare. The ninth volume of the first collected edition of Rousseau's works to be published by Rey (1762-1764), and printed the same year as the first edition, using a reprinted title-page conjugate with the half-title present here, and without the errata leaf.

In 1762, the same year that the *Contrat social* and *Émile* were published, the Small Council of Geneva condemned Rousseau. In 1763 Rousseau dramatically relinquished his rights and citizenship of Geneva, thus dividing the city politically between the aristocratic and the popular parties. A group of Genevan citizens forming part of the latter party challenged the legality of the Small Council's condemnation, and demanded that the case be referred to the General Council of burghers. The defence of the Small Council's power of veto over the burghers' wishes was put forward by Jean-Robert Tronchin

in 1763, in his *Lettres de la campagne*, to which Rousseau's *Lettres de la montagne* is the direct and lively rejoinder.

'The second part of them may interest the student of political history by its account of the little republic. We seem to be reading over again the history of a Greek city; the growth of a wealthy class in face of an increasing number of poor burgesses, the imposition of burdens in unfair proportions upon [them], the gradual usurpation of legislative and administrative function (including especially the judicial) by the oligarchs, and the twisting of democratic machinery to oligarchic ends ... the Four Hundred at Athens would have treated any Social Contract that should have appeared in their day, just as sternly as the Two Hundred or the Twenty-five treated the Social Contract that did appear, and for just the same reasons' (Morley). The result of all this legal fomentation was 'a more concrete presentation of democratic ideas than the *Contrat Social* ... based on a close reading of the lawbooks and histories of Geneva, which Rousseau now for the first time digested in his Neuchâtel retreat' (R. R. Palmer, *The age of the democratic revolution* (1959), p. 131).

STCN 325827095; Dufour 371. See Dufour 234.

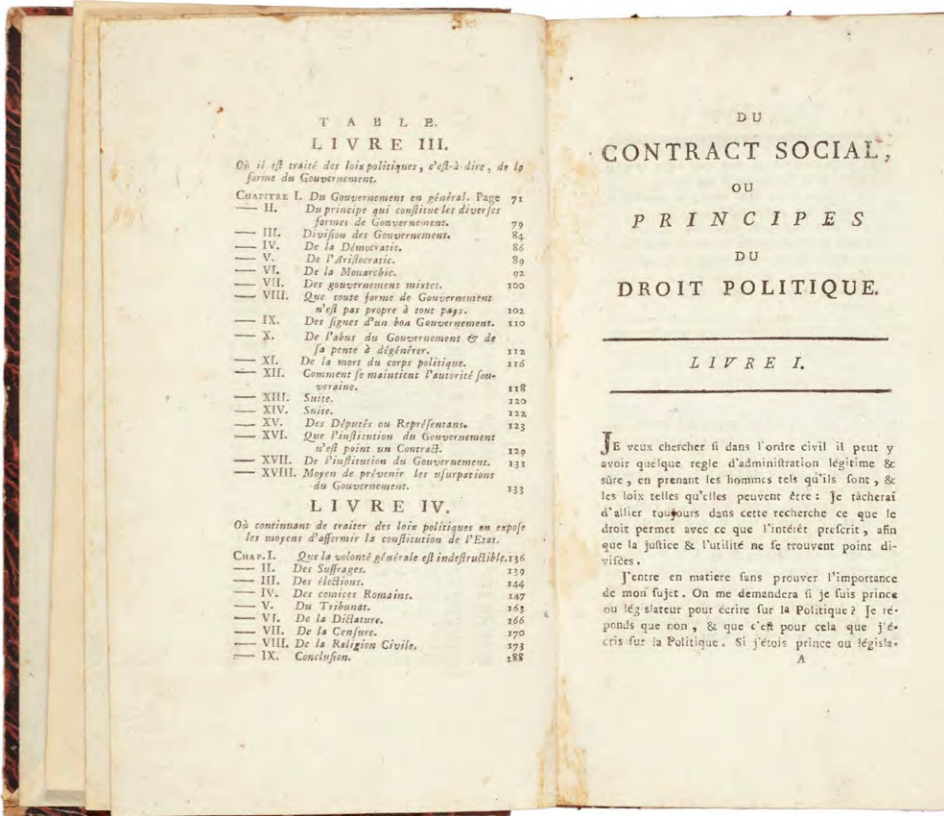
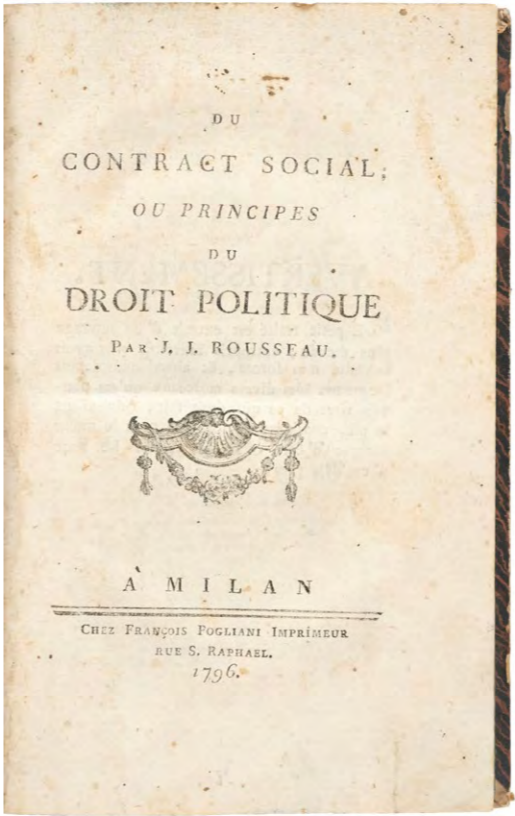
Rare First Italian Edition

67. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques. Du contract social; ou Principes du droit politique ... Milan, François Pogliani, 1796.

8vo, pp. [4], 188; with *Avertissement* to verso of title-page; title-page a little spotted, light staining to inner margins of first few leaves, else a clean, crisp copy; bound in nineteenth-century quarter calf with marbled sides, flat spine decorated and lettered in gilt; some wear to extremities and rubbing to covers; contemporary pen monogram and a modern ownership inscription to front free endpaper. **£1750**

Rare first edition printed in Italy of Rousseau's *Contrat social*.

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



Dufour, 154; Sélénier, 719. **No copies recorded in the UK, and only one in the US (Berkeley).** OCLC finds three copies in Switzerland and one in Italy (Arco).

Decline and Fall Confronted and Continued

68. [RUSSELL, William]. The History of modern Europe. With an Account of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, and a View of the Progress of Society, from the fifth to the eighteenth Century. In a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son. London, Robinson, Robson, Walter, and Sewell, 1779.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. iv, 616; [4], 606, [2]; a very good copy in contemporary calf, raised bands, red morocco lettering-pieces to spines, front boards detached; a nice family copy, ownership inscriptions of William Stawell in 1782, with a five-line poetic inscription in his hand, and of George Stawell in 1882. **£1950**

Extremely rare first appearance of an 'Enlightened history'. This first edition was published in the same year as a Dublin imprint. Two further volumes were issued in 1784, and the whole work issued as a five-volume set in 1786.

This is a direct response to and continuation of Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*, which appeared three years prior to this work, opposing Roman tyranny with medieval feudalism: 'with all its imperfections, and the disorders to which it gave birth, [the feudal system] was by no means so debasing to humanity, as the uniform pressure of roman despotism'. The apotheosis of the late seventeenth century in this history is the advancement of (English) science and philosophy, which brings in the ease and luxury of the approaching eighteenth century, and therefore the usual warnings against effeminacy. Despite being neither a nobleman or a father at the time of this publication, Russell determinedly inhabits the Chesterfieldian tradition.

All early editions are rare. ESTC (T167650) lists only two copies of the first edition in North America, at the Newberry and Chicago, and only a single copy of the Dublin edition of the same year, at Wisconsin-Madison.

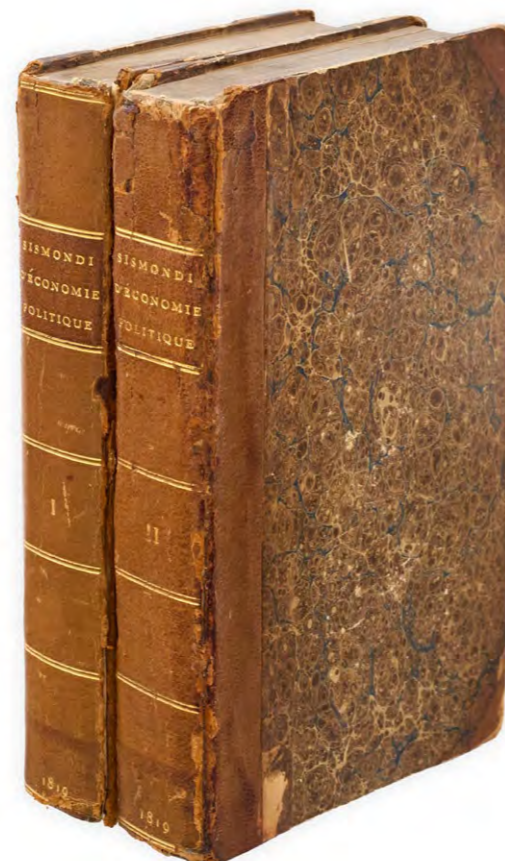
69. SISMONDI, J. C. L. Simonde de. Nouveaux principes d'économie politique, ou de la richesse dans ses rapports avec la population ... Tome premier [- second]. Paris, Delaunay, Treuttel & Wurtz, 1819.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [4], VIII, 437, [1]; [4], 442, [2, advertisements]; very light occasional foxing, but a very good, clean copy; bound in contemporary half sheep, flat spines filleted in gilt, gilt lettering-pieces to spines; front board of vol. I detached, vol. II rejoined, spine extremities and joints worn, with small chips to the head of spines; armorial bookplate of Daniel Cresswell to front pastedown. **£850**

First edition. 'A number of concepts and theories that later became important in the history of economics first appeared in the writings of the Swiss economist J. C. L. Simonde de Sismondi ... Sismondi developed the first aggregate equilibrium income theory and the first algebraic growth model. Yet both concepts had to be rediscovered and redeveloped by others before they entered the mainstream of economics, long after Sismondi's time' (*New Palgrave* IV, pp. 348 ff.).

'An early work, *De la richesse commerciale* (1803), was a perfectly traditional exposition of the doctrines of Adam Smith ... [His] *Nouveaux principes* ... , untranslated into English to this day, marked his turn-around to a more critical attitude to free trade, laissez-faire and industrial capitalism. Convinced that the new industrial system was doomed to suffer recurrent depressions and a chronic tendency towards under-consumption, he was particularly struck by the labour-saving bias of technical progress to which he saw no answer except government intervention of a far-reaching kind, including a guaranteed minimum wage in and out of work, a ceiling on hours of work, a floor and ceiling on the age of work, and the introduction of profit-sharing schemes.

'Sismondi met Ricardo, Malthus and Say, was cited by Malthus, McCulloch, Torrens and John Stuart Mill, but only to be generally condemned



by everyone except Malthus. As a matter of fact, it is evident that the *Nouveaux principes* had a profound influence on Malthus's own *Principles of political economy* (1820) ... Indeed, the Keynesian flavour is even stronger in Sismondi than in Malthus, and it is he and not Malthus whom Keynes should have hailed as his forerunner' (Blaug).

'In many ways Sismondi also anticipated Marx. Sismondi's emphasis on "the proletarians", on an increasing concentration of capital, recurring business cycles, technological unemployment and economic dynamics in general all reappeared (without credit) in Marx's writings' (*New Palgrave* IV, p. 350).

Einaudi 5306; Goldsmiths' 22333; Kress C.427; de Salis II, 62; Sraffa 1354. See Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, p. 228 ff., and Schumpeter, pp. 493-6.

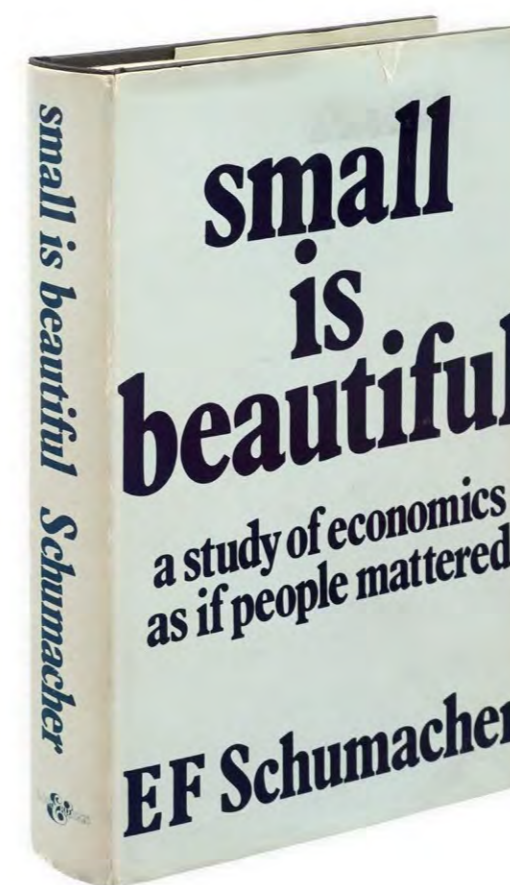
An Eco-Bible (*Time Magazine*)

70. SCHUMACHER, E.F. Small is beautiful. A Study of Economics as if People mattered. London, Blond & Briggs, 1973.

8vo, pp. 288; a very good, crisp copy in the original publisher's black cloth, gilt lettering to spine, preserving the original grey and blue printed dust

jacket with photographic portrait of the author to the rear, price unclipped; minute closed tear to upper edge of jacket; ownership inscription to the front free endpaper. **£280**

First edition of this collection of essays saluted as an 'eco-bible' by *Time Magazine*.



Schumacher argues the unsustainability of modern economy in the first chapter, where he points out that natural resources should be treated as capital, since they are not renewable, rather than as expendable income. Later essays advance a new theory of Large Scale Organisation, and the final one is an appeal to socialists, who 'should insist on using the nationalised industries not simply to out-capitalise the capitalists - an attempt in which they may or may not succeed - but to evolve a more democratic and dignified system of industrial administration, a more humane employment of machinery, and a more intelligent utilization of the fruits of human ingenuity and effort. If they can do this, they have the future in their hands. If they cannot, they have nothing to offer that is worthy of the sweat of free-born men' (part 4, c 3). In 1995 the *Times Literary Supplement* cited *Small Is Beautiful* among the 100 most influential books published since the Second World War.

'One of the Most Significant Events in European Intellectual History': The Seed of Liberalism, Secularism, and Democracy

71. SPINOZA, Baruch. A Treatise partly theological, and partly political, containing some few Discourses, to prove that the Liberty of Philosophizing (that is making Use of Natural Reason) may be allow'd without Prejudice to Piety, or the Peace of any Common-wealth; and that the Loss of public Peace and Religion it self must necessarily follow, where such a Liberty of Reasoning is taken away . . . Translated out of Latin. London, s.n., 1689.

8vo, pp. [xxx], 452; without the duplicated leaves of contents which were incorrectly printed and discarded (as in the British Library and Folger copies, see below), tear to title, which has been backed with a few letters neatly supplied, printing flaw to p. 41, with 23 letters at the end of the last 12 lines supplied in manuscript, chip to outer margin of Bb8 (far from text), first two leaves a little thumbled, light marginal staining to the initial

two quires, one or two minor stains, but a very good, crisp copy; bound in clear dark impression, bound in contemporary mottled calf, spine in compartments, vestiges of gilding and a paper spine label, edges sprinkled red; joints cracked but sound, gilding rubbed, extremities a little rubbed, corners bumped; contemporary inscription 'James' penned to front free endpaper; manuscript page numbers added to table of contents in a contemporary hand; some later pencil underlining, and notes to rear free endpaper. **£28,000**

First English edition of one of the most important works in the history of modern thought.

'Spinoza's *Theological-Political Treatise* ... argues that free enquiry is not only consistent with the security and prosperity of a state but actually essential to them, and that such freedom flourishes best in a democratic and

A
TREATISE
 PARTLY
THEOLOGICAL,
 And Partly
POLITICAL,
 Containing some few
DISCOURSES,

To prove that the *Liberty* of PHI-
 LOSOPHIZING (that is Making
 Use of *Natural Reason*) may be allow'd
 without any prejudice to *Piety*, or to the *Peace*
 of any *Common-wealth*; And that the *Loss* of
Public Peace and *Religion* it self must necessarily
 follow, where such a *Liberty* of *Reasoning* is
 taken away.

John Epist. 1st chap. 4th v. 13th.

Hereby know we, that we dwell in God, and
 God in us, because he hath given us of his
 Spirit.

Translated out of *Latin*.

LONDON, Printed in the Year, 1689.

republican state in which individuals are left free while religious organizations are subordinated to the secular power. [Spinoza's] *Treatise* has profoundly influenced the subsequent history of political thought, Enlightenment 'clandestine' or radical philosophy, Bible hermeneutics, and textual criticism more generally' (preface to Israel's edition, for the *Cambridge Texts in the History of Philosophy* (2007).

Originally published clandestinely in Latin in 1670, the *Tractatus theologico-politicus* 'caused an extraordinary shock-wave to run through Netherlandish, French, English, and German clerical as well as rabbinical culture. Its rigorous questioning of the authenticity of the Mosaic and other sacred books created a scenario in which all religions were both produced and scrutinised by reason under the eye of the magistrate, and it advanced a metaphysics and theology in which creator and creation, spirit and matter, matter and mind, were so far brought into unity as to evoke in orthodox minds a nightmare vision in which atheism and pantheism became one, and the scepticism of the enquiring mind became the enthusiasm of believing itself matter endowed with the power to think' (Pocock, *Barbarism and religion* I, pp. 144-5). 'No one else during the century 1650-1750 remotely rivalled Spinoza's notoriety as the chief challenger of the fundamentals of revealed religion, received ideas, tradition, morality, and what was everywhere regarded, in absolutist and non-absolutist states alike, as divinely constituted political authority' (Israel, *Radical Enlightenment*, p. 159).

Spinoza's notorious chapter denying miracles had been published in English by the deist Charles Blount in 1683: 'Probably it was again Blount who anonymously brought out the first complete English translation of the *Tractatus* in 1689, presumably hoping to use its vigorous advocacy of freedom of thought to influence the toleration debate then under way in England. The anonymous translator's preface loudly echoes Blount's customary scorn for clergy and lawyers' (*ibid.*, p. 605; see also pp. 283-4, 602-9 for Spinoza's impact in England).

Spinoza - that 'atheistical shopkeeper' as one English critic called him - came from a Jewish mercantile family that had fled from the Inquisition in Portugal to the Netherlands. 'The aim of Spinoza's state is to make men rational and free Spinoza recognises that the state must be constructed to contain those who are not predominantly rational and virtuous; but the state can aim gradually to mould its citizens into a more rational kind of existence by imposing rational laws on them. In very general terms,



we might say that the history of republicanism in political philosophy presents two fundamentally different defences of republican government. There is a mechanistic type of theory, which sees the construction of a republic as a solution to the problem of organising and balancing a mass of conflicting individual forces; and there is the rationalist-idealist type of theory, which believes that in a republic men are freed from the corrupting ties of dependence on or subjection to personal authority, and are enabled to participate most fully as rational beings in the rationality of the state and its laws. Spinoza manages to combine both types of theory in a single system: that is the distinction, and the ambiguity, of his achievement' (Malcolm, 'Hobbes and Spinoza', in *CHPT 1450-1700*, pp. 545-57).

Boucher, *Spinoza in English*, p. 5; Kingma & Offenbergh 20; Wing S4985. See PMM 153 for the original Latin edition.

Applied Nudge

72. THALER, Richard H. *Misbehaving: The making of behavioral economics.* New York, W.W. Norton & Company Inc., 2015.

Large 8vo, pp. [xvi], 415, [1, blank]; a fine copy in the original publisher's black cloth, flat spine lettered in red; preserving the original printed dust jacket, price unclipped; jacket very lightly sunned in places, else in fine condition. **£270**

First edition of a landmark work on behavioural economics by the Nobel Prize-winning economist Richard Thaler, professor at the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business. *Misbehaving* elaborates on Thaler's *Nudge*, published in 2008, linking the concept to the effect on markets which have traditionally been regarded as efficient, or rational: from household finance to TV shows, National Football League Drafts and 'emerging disruptive businesses' like Uber.

Earliest Life Expectancy Statistics in Italy Data Subsets including Monks, Nuns, and Jews

73. TOALDO, Giuseppe. *Tavole di vitalità. Padua, Conzatti, 1787.*

4to, pp. 32, including a set of tables from p. 25; woodcut device on title, woodcut tailpieces, printed in italic and roman types; a little foxing, more so in the margins, but a very good, wide-margined copy in contemporary wrappers covered with orange block-printed patterned paper; spine defective, edges a little frayed, upper cover partially detached from wrapper, some discolouration to the sides; old paper library shelfmark pasted to upper wrapper. **£1500**

Sole edition of the first Italian published study on demographic statistics, and the first scientific treatment in Italy of child mortality, conducted by a professor of astronomy at the University of Padua, the editor of Galilei. As a priest, Toaldo had familiarity with, and access to, large sets of population data never before used for scientific purposes: parish records, but also records from

the Ghettos in Verona and Padua. His meticulous collection and presentation of data and calculation of life expectancy lasted for over twenty years. When it appeared in print, it was innovative, particularly in the creation and study of data subsets, evident in the tables. He shows distinct statistics for men and women (women resulting more longevous than men); for population dwelling in cities, mountains, and country; for population in monasteries and nunneries (whom his figures show as enjoying higher life expectancy than lay folk); Jews. In his preface, Toaldo places his vital statistics within the new discipline of 'political arithmetic', thus conceptually framing his work as a contribution to the social sciences.

Riccardi II 528. Not in Goldsmiths' or Kress; not in Einaudi. Scarce outside Italy: OCLC finds two copies in the US (Columbia, Cornell), one each in the Netherlands (International Institute of Social History), Germany (Berlin), France (BNF), and UK (BL).

The Anarchy Beneath

74. WARD, Colin. *Anarchy in Action.* London, George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1973.

8vo, pp. 157, [1, blank]; a very good, clean, crisp copy in the original publisher's back cloth, silver lettering on the spine; preserving the original graphic colour dust jacket, price unclipped; minute chip to the lower edge of the dust jacket. **£190**

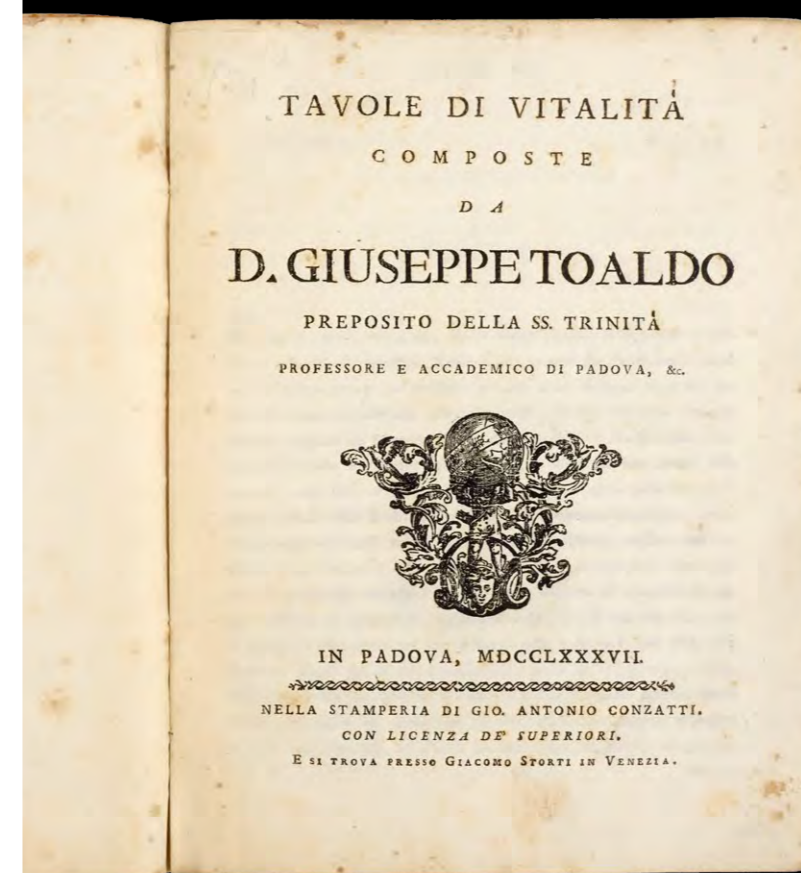
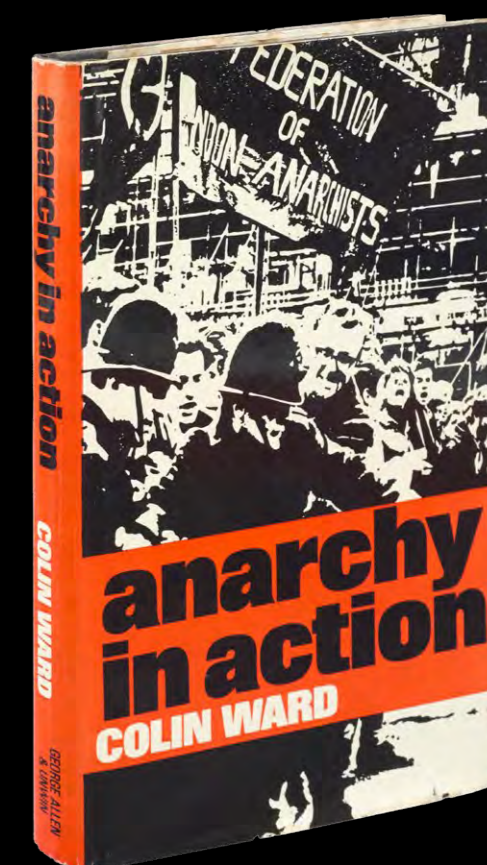
First edition. Separating the notion of anarchism from industrial and political struggles, Ward seeks its root in everyday experience. 'The argument of this book is that an anarchist society, a society which organizes itself without authority, is always in existence, like a seed beneath the snow, buried under the weight of the state and its bureaucracy, capitalism and its waste, privilege and its injustices, nationalism and its suicidal loyalties, religious differences and their superstitious separatism' (p. 11).



No. 72

No. 74

No. 73



Forming Generations

75. WAYLAND, Francis. *The Elements of political Economy.* New York, Leavitt, Lord & Company, 1837.

8vo, pp. xvi, 472; light waterstaining to the head of first and last few leaves, but a very good copy; bound in contemporary full calf; joints cracked but holding, spine and extremities worn a few abrasions to the cover. **£500**

First edition of an important work long held as the leading principal economics text in American colleges. Wayland (1796–1865) was for twenty-eight years president of Brown University. 'His notions of political economy and philanthropy dictated that the most important obligations of the state were to foster education and promote morality. Political economy dealt forthrightly with

too many controversial issues to be universally popular; his unqualified support of free trade, for example, distressed many in the northern business community' (ANB). In *The Elements* 'he expresses his belief that the works on the subject in general use present the doctrines of the science truly, but not in such order as would be most likely to render them serviceable, either to the general student or to the practical merchant. The work is, therefore, distinctly a text-book – not a contribution to science. As such it was very successful and obtained wide use' (Palgrave III, p. 660).

Amex 486; Goldsmiths' 29814; Hollander 3026; Kress 29814; Sabin 102186.

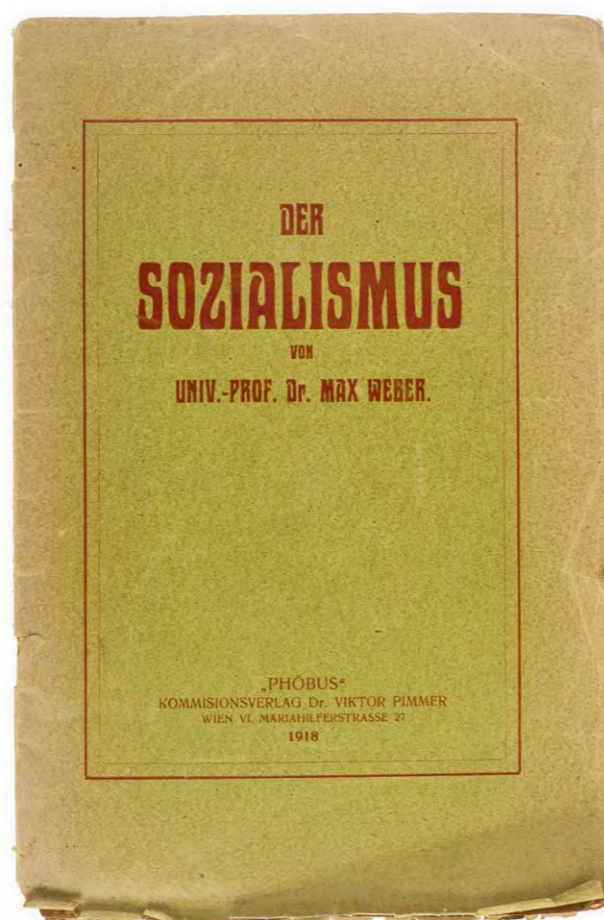
Pitfalls of Super-Bureaucracy

76. WEBER, Max. *Der Sozialismus.* Vienna, Phobus, Pimmer, 1918.

8vo, pp. [iv], 36 (including publisher's catalogue in the last 2 pp.); some uniform toning, but a very good copy, uncut in the original publisher's green printed wrappers, upper wrapper printed in red; edges a little frayed, one or two minor chips, a little sunned in places. **£300**

First edition of Weber's early and influential lecture articulating the author's sceptical view on socialism.

Weber here foresees the authoritarian and bureaucratic tendencies of state socialism. His commitment to liberal democratic values, even stronger within the context of revolutions, is forcefully argued, as he applies his sociology of authority and bureaucracy within real-world political analysis: he highlights the dangers of 'iron-cage bureaucracy', of over-reliance on planning rather than markets, of lack of innovative drive, and of the destabilizing, authoritarian side-effects of revolutions. The lecture was later reprinted in *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Soziologie und Sozialpolitik* (1924).



First Public Use of the term 'Cybernetics' to Refer to Self-Regulating Mechanisms

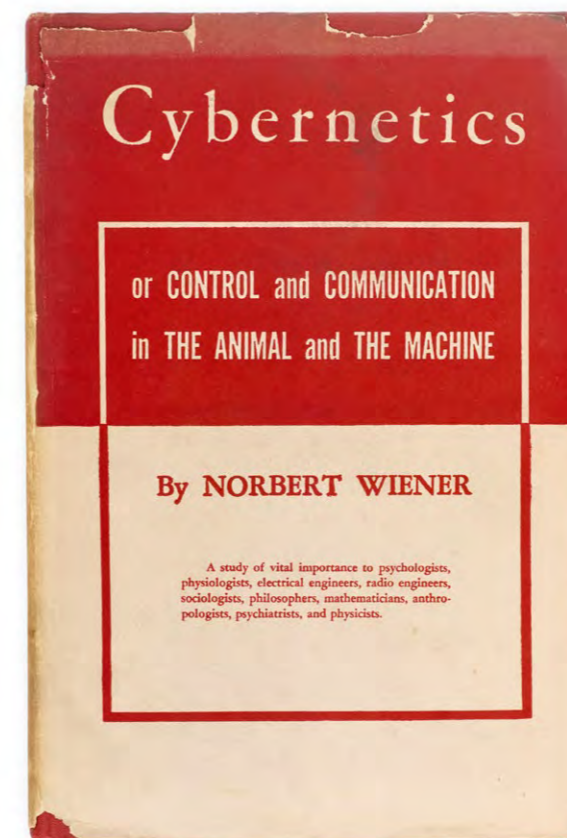
77. WIENER, Norbert. *Cybernetics. Or Control and Communication in the Animal and the Machine.* New York, John Wiley & Sons, and Paris, Hermann, for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1948.

8vo, pp. 194, [2, blank]; a very good, clean copy; in the original publisher's red and black cloth, title stamped in white on the upper board and spine; preserving the original printed dust-jacket; jacket chipped along the upper and lower edge, torn on the lower side, spine of jacket defective. **£500**

First American edition of the founding work of cybernetics, the first published monograph to give a full account of electronic computing.

Norbert Wiener defined cybernetics as the science that studies the processes of control, feedback, and communication in biological and electromechanical systems. His work 'contributed to popularizing a way of thinking in communication theory terms, such as feedback, information, control, input, output, stability, homeostasis, prediction, and filtering' and "earned Wiener the greater part of his public renown' (DSB).

DSB XIV, 347; *Origins of Cyberspace* 992.



Philosophy: 'a Battle Against the Bewitchment of our Intelligence by Means of Language'

78. WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. *Philosophical Investigations.* Translated by G.E.M. Anscombe. Oxford, Blackwell, 1953.

8vo, pp. x + xe, 232 + 232e; parallel text in German and English; with the errata slip laid in; a very clean, crisp copy; in the original publisher's blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, preserving the original printed dust jacket, unclipped; light foxing to endpapers and edges, jacket somewhat foxed, spine sunned, two minute closed tears to the upper edge; autograph letters signed from John Wisdom to a student, 'Mr Kalis/Kalif' commenting on an essay, dated Trinity College, Cambridge, 17 December 1953, tipped in. **£950**

First edition, posthumously published, of a major contribution to modern philosophy.

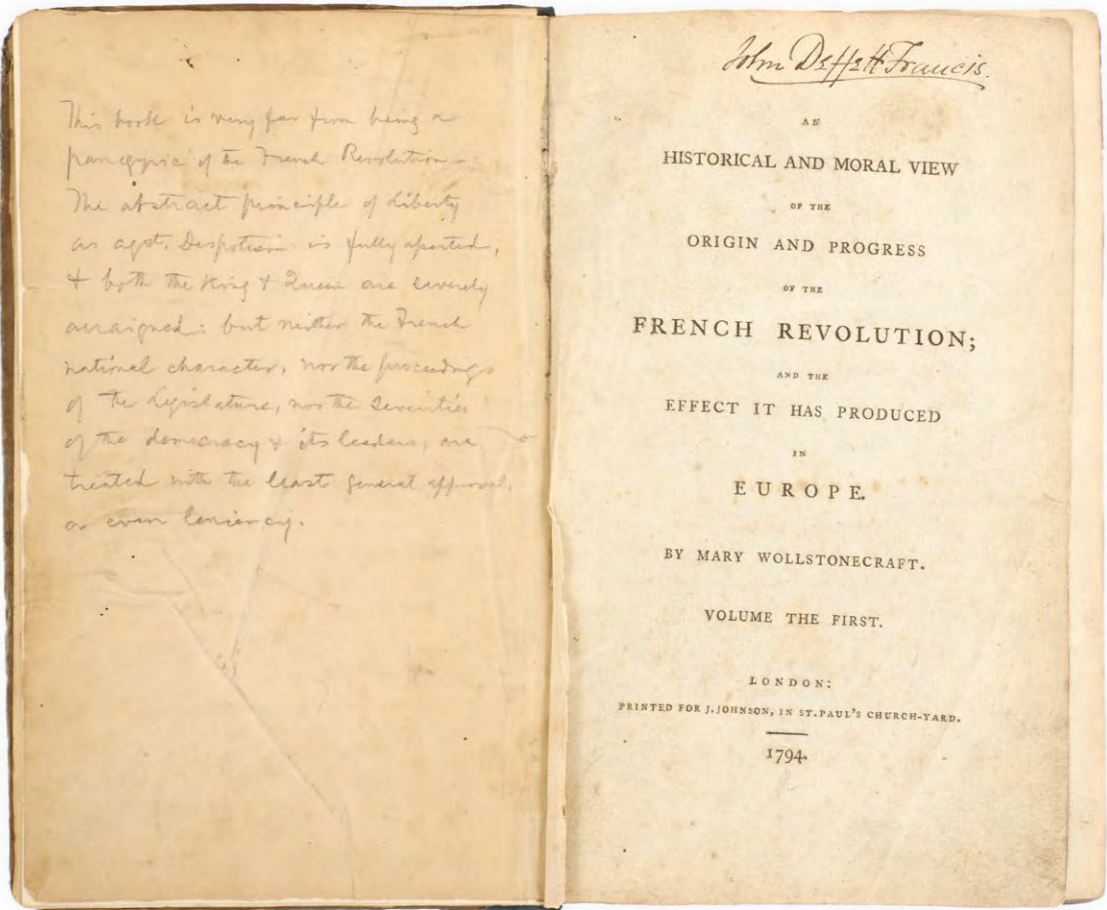
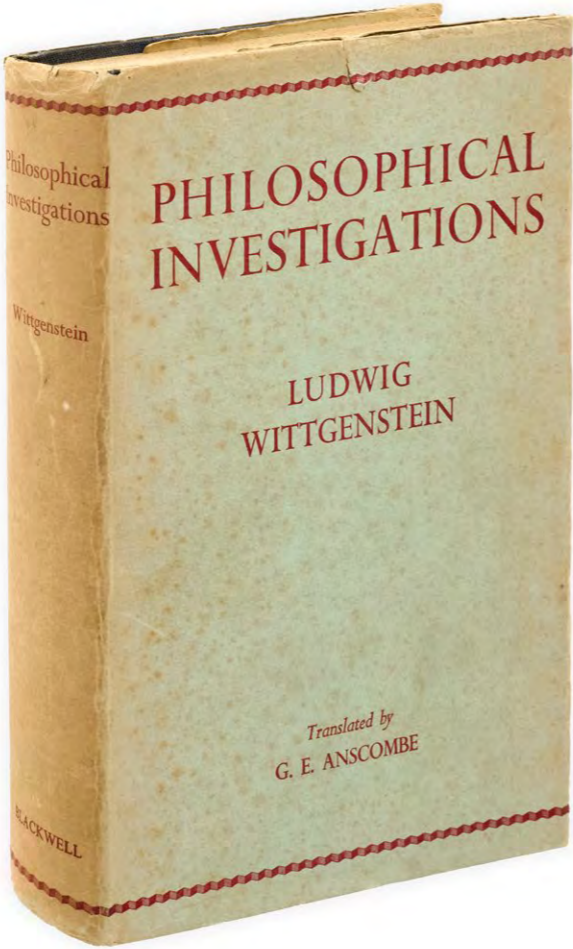
'A considerable part of the *Investigations* is an attack, either explicit or implicit, on the earlier work [*Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus* (1921)]. This development is probably unique in the history of philosophy – a thinker producing, at different periods of his life, two highly original systems of thought, each system the result of many years of intensive labors, each expressed in an elegant and powerful style, each greatly influencing contemporary philosophy, and the second being a criticism and rejection of the first' (Malcolm, in *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* VIII, p. 334).

Rejecting the dogmatism of the *Tractatus*, in the *Investigations* Wittgenstein outlines the use theory of meaning: words are not defined by reference to the objects they designate or by the mental representations one might associate with them, but by how they are used.

The work is in two parts. Part I, the Preface (dated January 1945), ready for printing in 1946, but withdrawn by Wittgenstein; part II was added after Wittgenstein's death by the editors and trustees, G. E. M. Anscombe and Rush Rhees.

'Wittgenstein refrained from publishing the *Investigations* during his lifetime, but his explicit wish was that it be published posthumously' (N. Malcolm, *ibid.*).

Fann, p. 405.



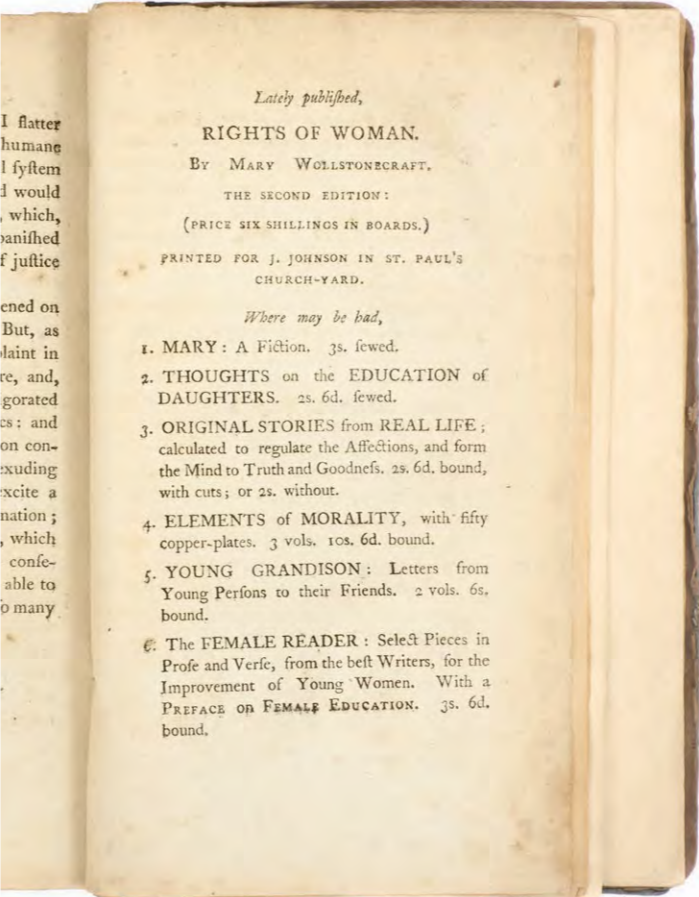
William Michael Rossetti's Copy

79. WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary. An Historical and moral View of the Origin and Progress of the French Revolution; and the Effect it has produced in Europe. Volume the first [*all published*]. London, J. Johnson, 1794.

8vo, pp. xvi, 522 [2, advertisements, blank]; some gatherings slightly foxed or toned, withal a very good copy; in early green cloth-backed boards with drab paper sides; neatly rebacked, spine laid down, endpapers renewed, a few marks to boards, corners worn; ownership inscription to title-page of John Deffett Francis, inscription to endpaper in the recipient's hand 'W M Rossetti from J. Deffett Francis 1875', pencil note facing the title in Rossetti's hand (see below). **£7250**

First edition of Wollstonecraft's eloquent analysis of the causes of the French Revolution, written as an antidote to Burke's *Reflections*, our copy with manuscript notes by William Michael Rossetti. The work was never completed before Wollstonecraft's death in 1797, though the first volume went through three London editions, as well as printings in Dublin and Philadelphia.

'The rapid changes, the violent, the base, and nefarious assassinations, which have clouded the vivid prospect that began to spread a ray of joy and gladness over the gloomy horizon of oppression, cannot fail to chill the sympathizing bosom ... But ... we shall be able to discern clearly that the revolution was neither produced by the abilities or intrigues of a few individuals; nor was the effect of sudden and short-lived enthusiasms; but the natural consequence of intellectual improvement, gradually proceeding to perfection in the advancement of communities, from a state of barbarism to that of polished society, till now arrived at the point when sincerity of principles seems to be hastening to the overthrow of the tremendous empire of superstition and hypocrisy, erected upon the ruins of gothic brutality and ignorance' (Preface). **This work is almost as important as Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, not only for her eyewitness account of events and conditions, but for the 'sidelong glances at her own experience', and 'the passages where she tried to formulate her political faith'** (Tomalin, *The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft* (1974), p. 170).

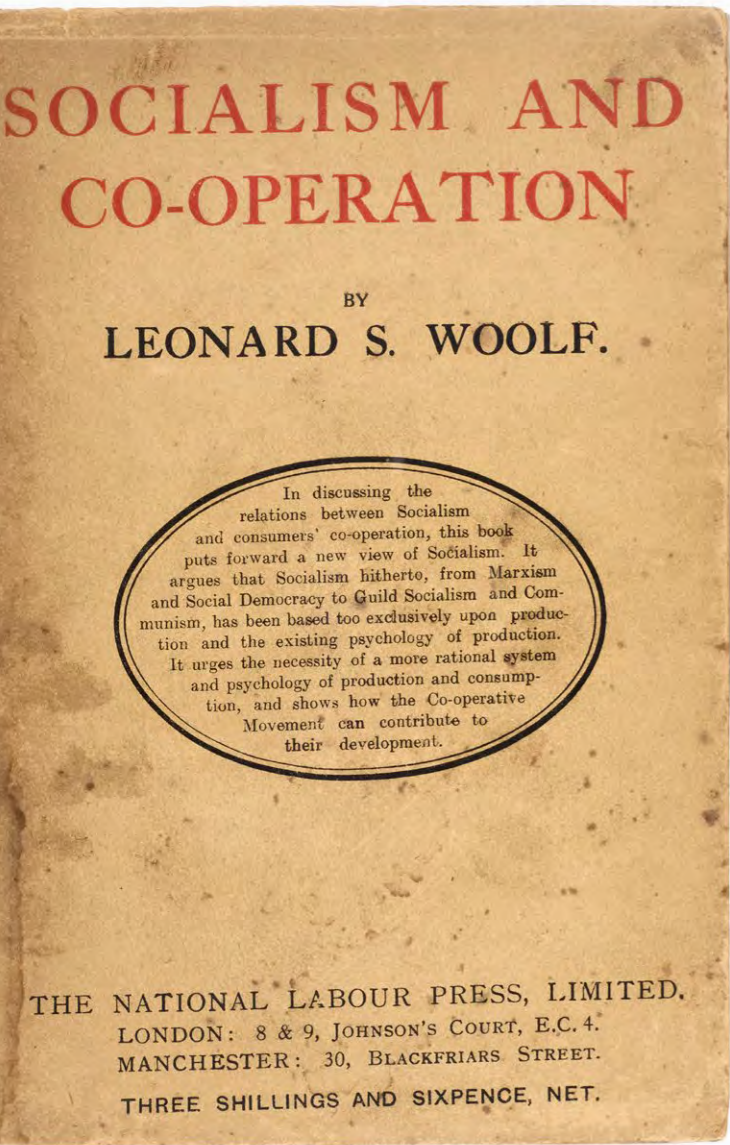


Although appalled at the excesses of the Terror – she writes of 'the race of monsters' she saw rising to power – Wollstonecraft was predisposed to be sympathetic to the revolutionaries. 'Frenchmen had reason to rejoice, and posterity will be grateful'. At the end are advertisements for the second edition of the *Vindication* as well as works on the education of daughters and the 'improvement of young women'.

Provenance: given to William Michael Rossetti (1829-1919) by the Welsh artist, antiquary, and book collector John Deffett Francis (1815-1901). Rossetti's research on Shelley and his circle would inevitably have taken in Wollstonecraft. **Here, Rossetti notes that 'This book is very far from being a panegyric of the French Revolution.** The abstract principle of Liberty as agst despotism is fully asserted, & both the King & Queen are severely arraigned; but neither the French national character, nor the proceedings of the legislature, nor the severities of the democracy & its leaders, are treated with the least general approval, or even leniency'. Rossetti's wife, Lucy Madox Rossetti, later published a biography of Wollstonecraft's daughter, Mrs. Shelley (1889), which drew heavily on Wollstonecraft: 'It was almost as if the two Marys, mother and daughter, coalesced for her' (Thirlwell, *William and Lucy, the Other Rossettis* (2003), p. 263).

ESTC T36310; Windle 6.

The Role of Consumers’ Action
an Alternative to Most Socialist Thought



80. WOOLF, Leonard. Socialism and Co-Operation. London, National Labour Press, 1921.

8vo, pp. [viii], 129, [1, blank]; very light uniform toning, but a very good copy; in the original off-white paper wrappers with flaps; wrappers partly detached from spine, with a couple of chips along the extremities, some surface staining or thumbing. **£180**

First edition. In the interwar period Woolf was ‘a patient and committed advocate for a cooperative model of participatory, rank-and-file democracy founded on the organization and practices of the Co-operative Movement, whose socialist, transformative aspirations Woolf found most fully realized in the Women’s Co-operative Guild under the leadership of Margaret Llewelyn Davies. Woolf’s interest in radical democratic templates places him in a line of British utopian thought that looks to small-scale models of popular self-government as test cases for overall social transformation—ranging from Robert Owen’s communes, through William Morris’s medieval craft guilds, to the guild socialism advocated by G. D. H. Cole and R. H. Tawney. At the same time, in identifying the consumer rather than the producer as the means and ends of social change, Woolf’s proposals for a socialist commonwealth emerge as an alternative to most socialist thought, a rarely examined case in a British politics of consumption which, as Matthew Hilton has shown, has traditionally offered itself as a “middle” or “third way” solution to a party political system dominated by the interests of capitalists and workers’ (Koppen, *Participatory Democracy and the British utopian Tradition: Leonard Woolf’s co-operative Commonwealth in Historical Perspective* (2024), abstract).

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