


WAR

AND

PEACE

T.G.P. Wt. 320825 7/43 (Lablest)

Sotheran's



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Cover Image: Item 59 - Army Bureau of Current Affairs. War.
No place or printer. May 1942 - September 1944.



Despite the coming of autumn and all its pleasures, and with our team of specialists busying away in our new shop in Cecil Court, it is not easy to ignore the looming spectre of war, an appetite for which appears only to be growing among the leaders of the world. From the quiet of our Athenaeum, it is shocking to witness the extent of the suffering that human beings are willing to inflict on one another.

In preparing this catalogue it has been noticeably easier to find books on the subject of war than on peace. We have brought together books from both sides of the divide with a fabulous first edition of Tolstoy's *War and Peace* separating the two. In times of peace, there is a perverse fascination with the miseries of international violence – with the distance of time, it can appear a theatre for heroism, ingenuity and tragedy. But the reality of war entails little romance, and it is only as we witness its horrors with ever-closer proximity that we seem to develop a passion for its absence.

Hopefully, we will see the resurgence of a peace movement in the months and years ahead. Perhaps it has started already and we just can't hear it yet, its voices drowned out by the belligerent chants of the current wielders of power.

While it is easy to become despondent, and to question the importance of the quiet and arguably self-indulgent pleasure of reading books, we believe that living peacefully ourselves is, in its humble way, its own protest against the violence of our time. By maintaining some semblance of peace in our own lives, by developing our understanding and capacity for empathy in the manner that reading books is so good for, then we can know that the world still has some goodness left in it, some reason worth ending a war for. In its way, reading is also a kind of resistance.

Gordon Brough, Chairman

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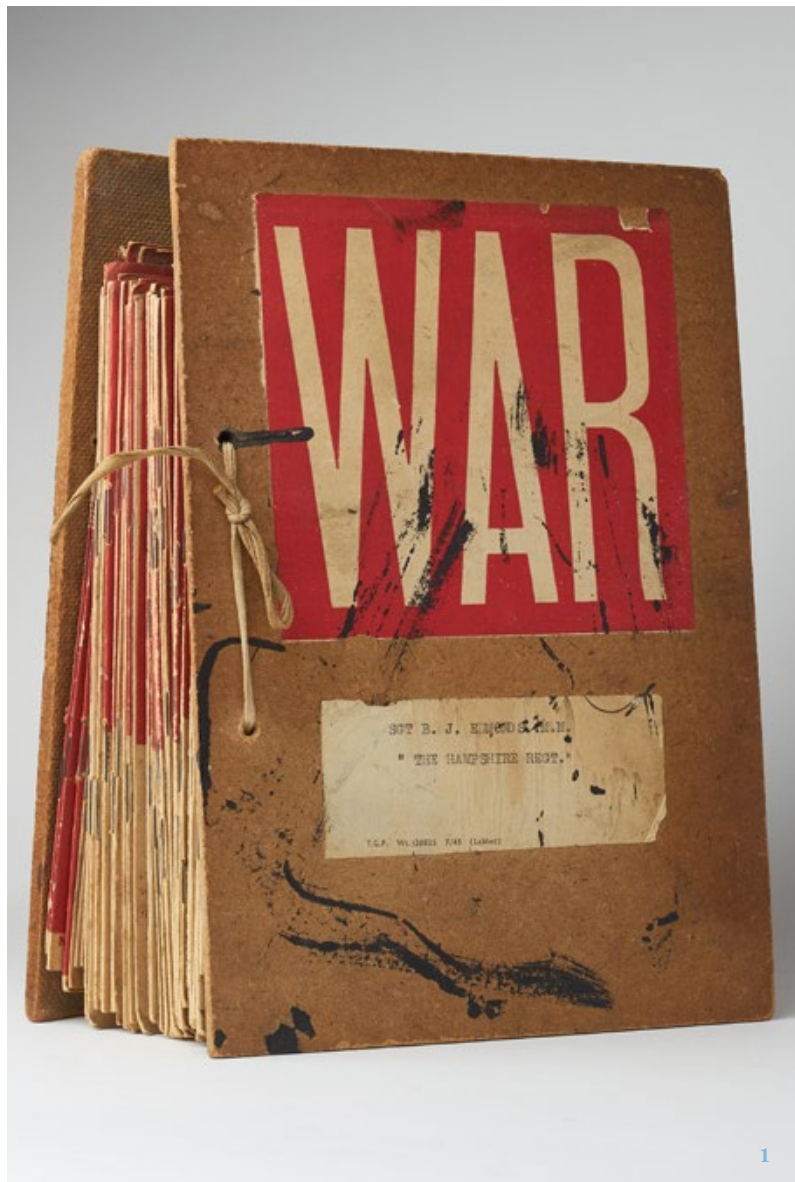
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WAR



EDUCATING THE TROOPS

1 ARMY BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS.

War [...] Issued fortnightly [...]
Not to be published.

No place or printer. May 1942 –
September 1944.

£900

Issues 17 to 77 (missing: 20, 50; 33 not bound in and soiled) privately cord-bound through filing holes in between Celotex hard board, front cover with labels; a few maps and illustrations, some covers a little dusty, otherwise good, typed ownership label of Sgt. B. J. Edmond of the Hampshire Regiment on front cover.

ABCA also published a less restricted, easier to find series entitled *Current Affairs*. Both *War* and *Current Affairs* were periodicals aimed at army recruits, to inform about the war, promote curiosity about current affairs and instigate discussions about the war and the reader's role in it. One of the largest collections of these restricted wartime publications to have come on the market. Only the BL holds an almost complete run ("wanting no. 28")

"MUCH HISTORY HAS BEEN BLASTED IN BRITAIN BUT ONLY THE SYMBOLS ARE GONE".

2 CARTER, Ernestine; Edward R. MURROW (preface); Lee MILLER & others (photographs). Grim Glory. Pictures of Britain Under Fire.

London: Lund Humphries & Scribners. May 1941.

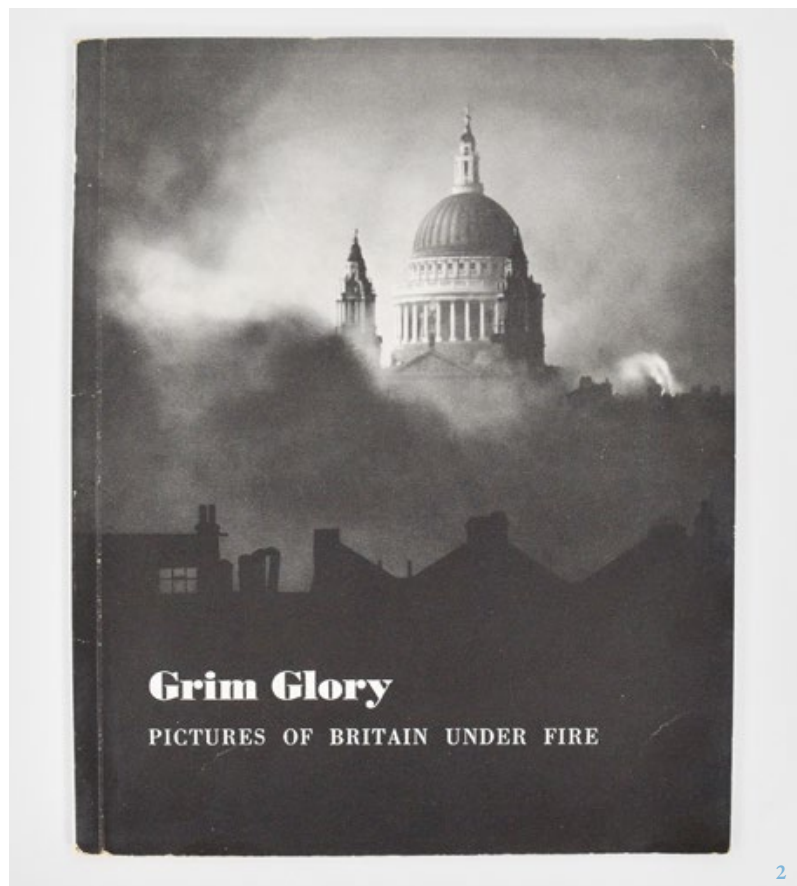
£1,000

Royal 8vo. Illustrated paperback wrappers with matching illustrated dust jacket; pp. 109; stains to lower corners of prelims, slight rubbing to edges of dust jacket, closed tear to upper edge of front panel; otherwise very good.

First edition, first printing of this scarce record of the London Blitz in 101 black and white photographs, some taken by Lee Miller.

Much history has been blasted in Britain; but only the symbols are gone. The spirit of men who made Britain great still walks the streets...

Lee Miller recruited the journalist Ernestine Carter and broadcaster Edward R. Murrow to produce this powerful and highly acclaimed volume, with a view to persuading the US to join the war effort. It is dedicated to Winston Churchill for his "embodiment...of the indomitable spirit of the common people to which this book pays tribute".





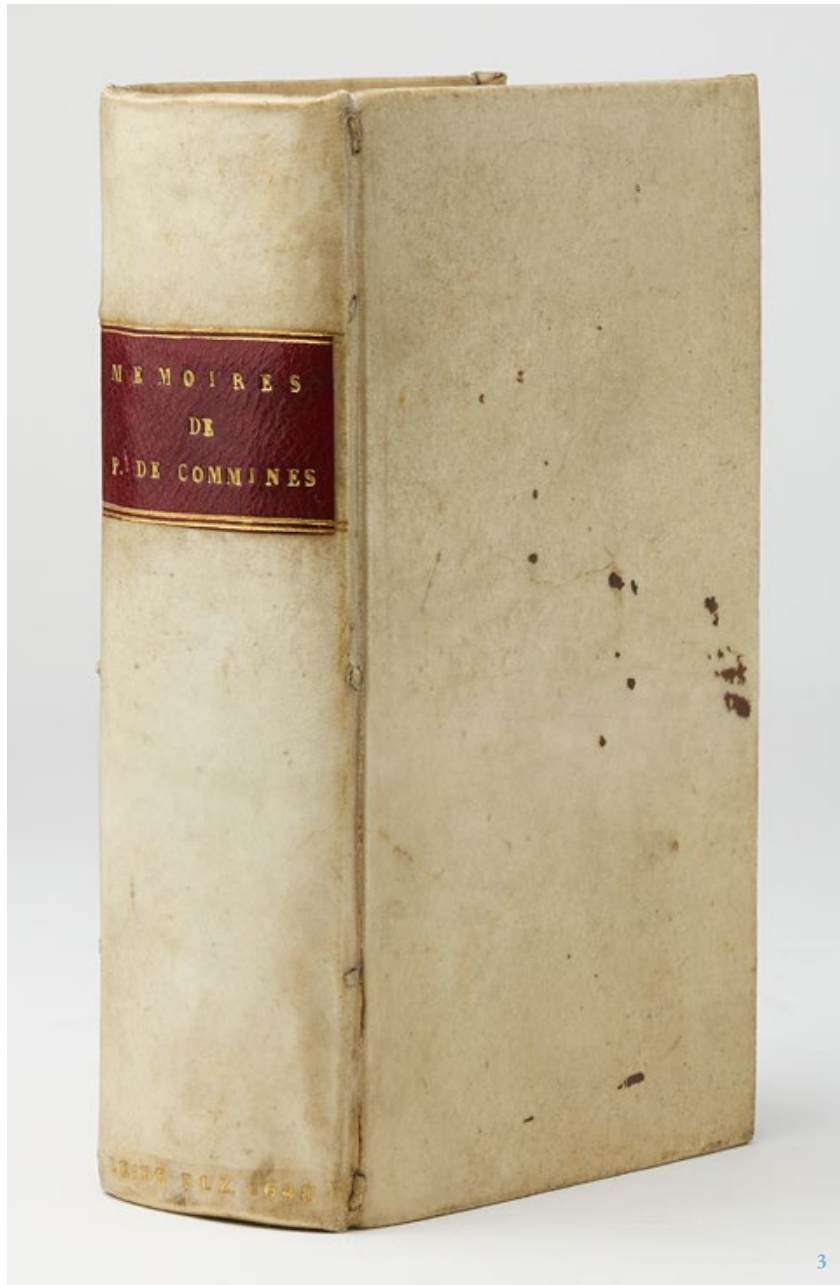
49

Since the early 1800's the Arcade has been a symbol of luxury and frivolity. Bombed, it achieves a Piranesian grandeur.



50

St. James's, Piccadilly. From the gutted shell of Wren's own favourite among his churches, the angels raise their trumpets to the open sky.



**THE HISTORY OF THE ITALIAN WARS BY
THE “FRENCH MACHIAVELLI”**

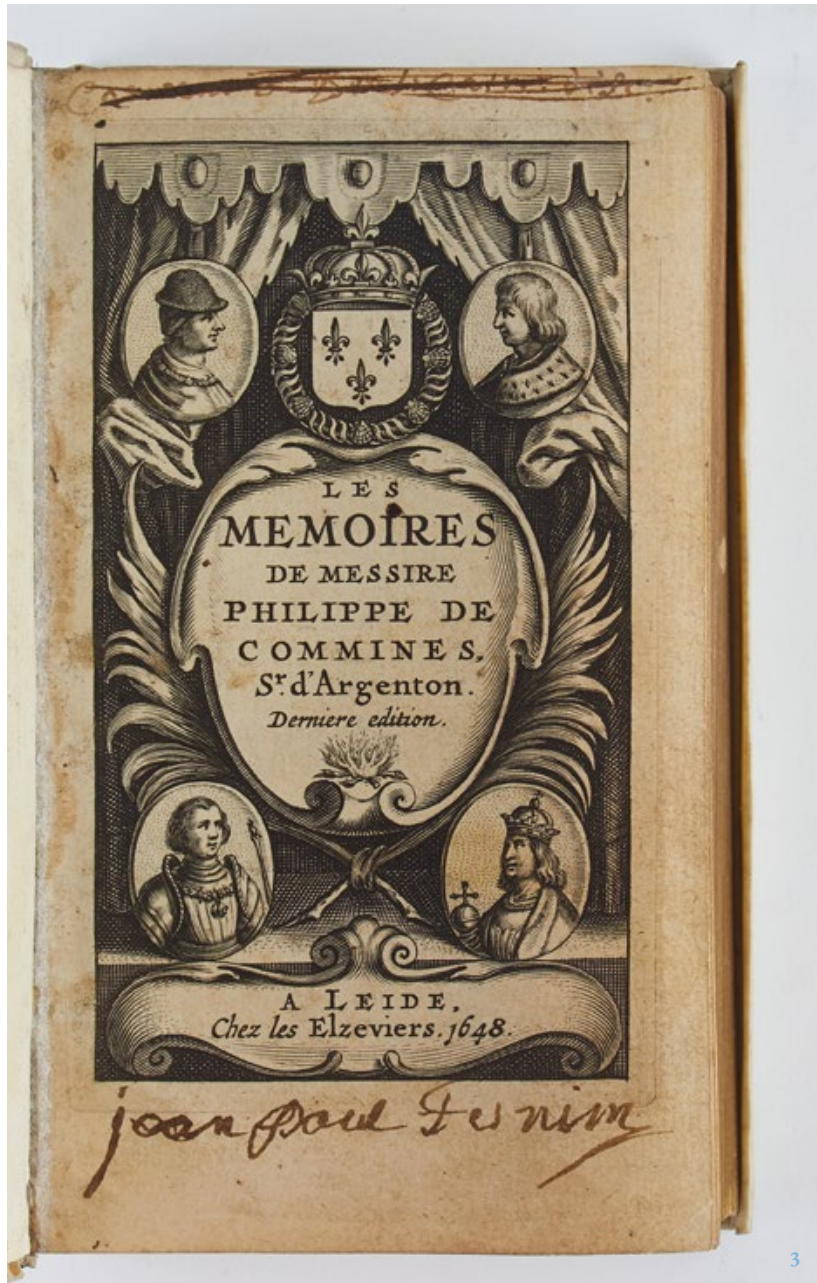
**3 COMMINES, Philippe
de. Les Memoires de Messire
Philippe de Communes, Sr.
d'Argenton. Derniere édition.**

Leiden: Chez les Elzeviers. 1648.

£800

12mo. Late 19th-century full vellum with yapp edges, red morocco lettering-piece to spine, all edges gilt; pp. [xxiv], 765, [19], with engraved title-page, woodcut initials, head-, and tailpieces; light spotting to vellum, however an attractive copy. *Provenance:* Cancelled ownership inscription to title (contemporary?), ownership inscription “Jean Paul Fesnim” to title; modern bookplate to front pastedown.

First Elzevir edition of the celebrated memoirs of the French humanist chronicler Philippe de Communes (1447-1511).

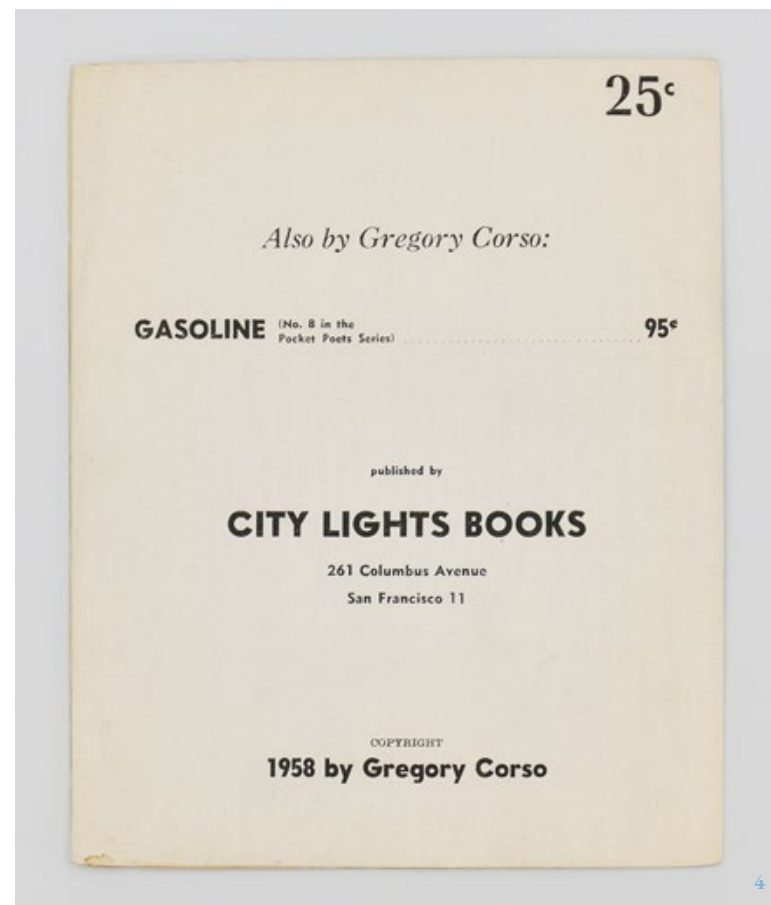
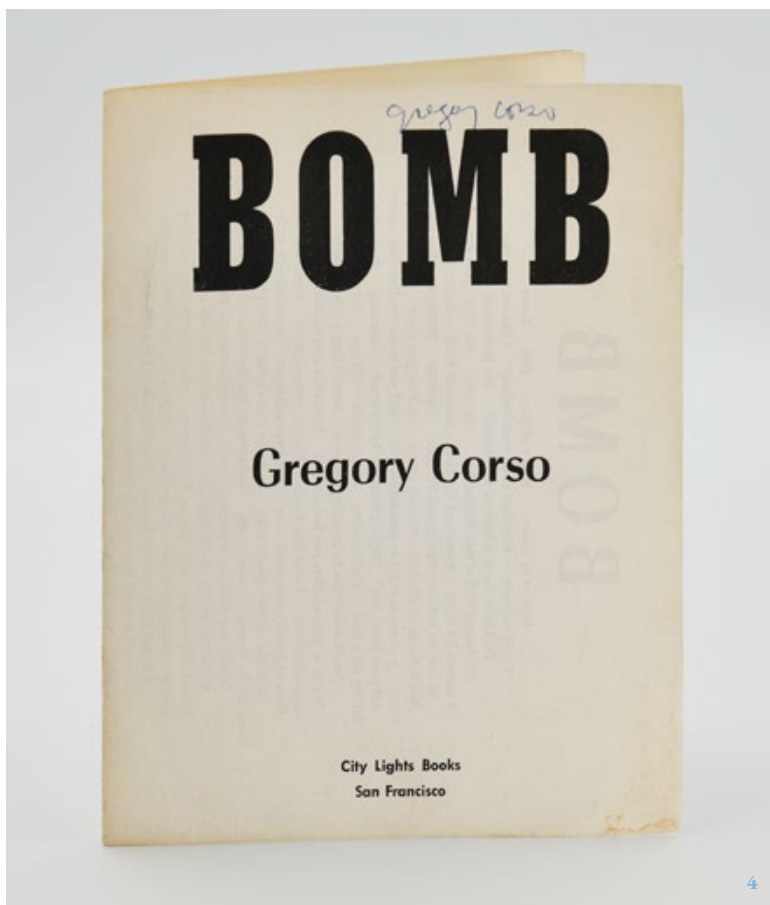


The *Mémoires* was first published between 1524 and 1528, achieving immediate success with numerous reprints, and earning the unique distinction, among French-language texts, of never having gone out of print. The first part, written in the 1480s, focuses on the reign of Louis XI, particularly his rivalry with Charles the Bold, while the second part, composed in the 1490s, examines Charles VIII's Italian campaign. Commynes, who served in a diplomatic capacity under both French monarchs, devotes particular attention to the rise and fall of the Florentine preacher Savonarola and the ultimate failure of French military and political ambitions in Italy.

Commines' "graphic style ... and above all the keenness of his insight into the motives of his contemporaries, an insight undimmed by undue regard for principles of right and wrong, make this work one of the great classics of history" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

Often referred to as the "French Machiavelli", he shares affinities with the Italian political thinker, particularly in his pragmatic and unsentimental approach to power.

Willems 634; Tchermersine III, p. 468 ("jolie édition elzévirienne très recherchée").



MORE BOMBS WILL BE BORN

4 CORSO, Gregory. BOMB.

San Francisco: City Lights Books. 1958.

£1,200

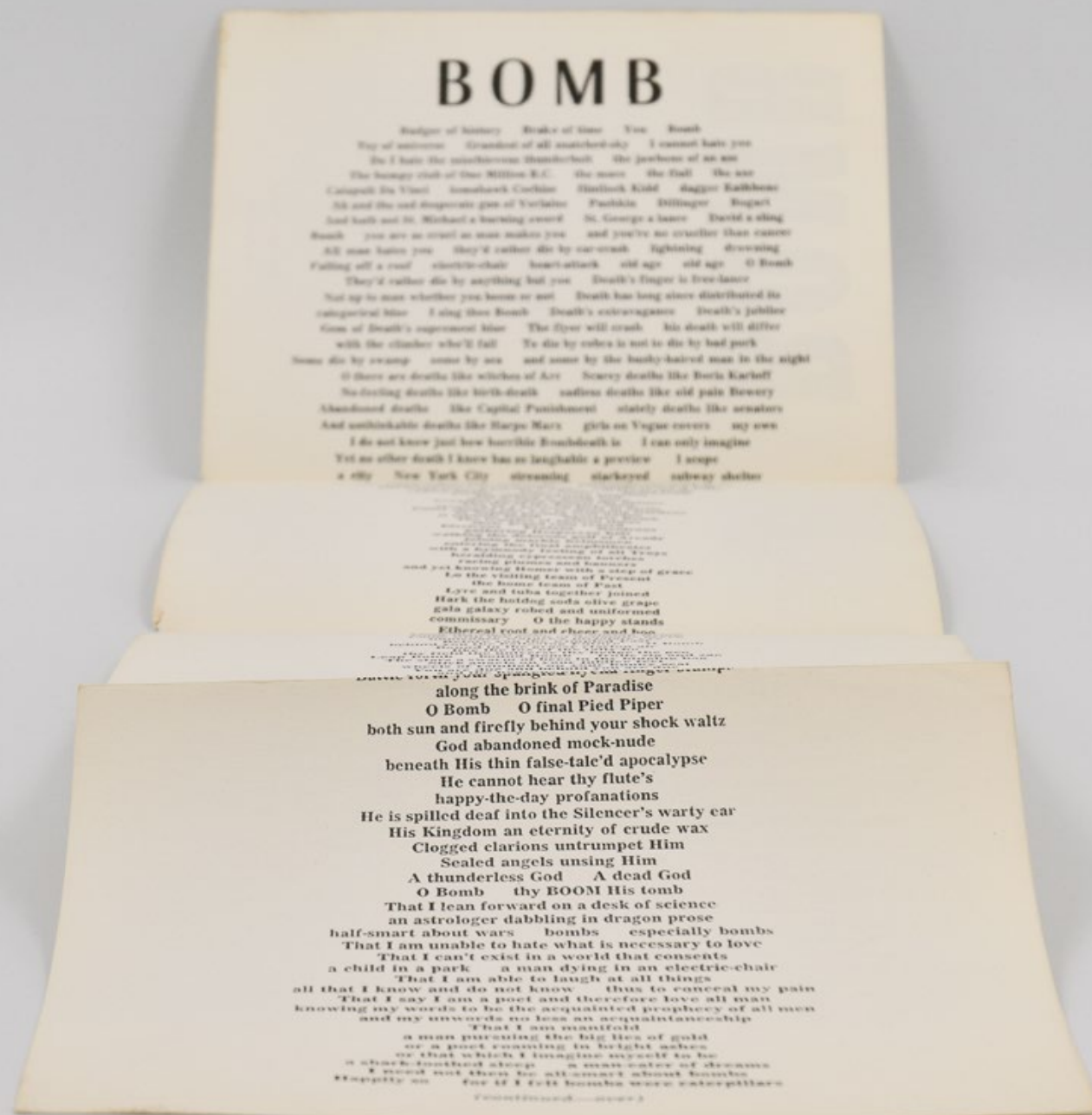
Fold-out paper broadside (610 x 190 mm); creasing and wear to front cover, otherwise very good.

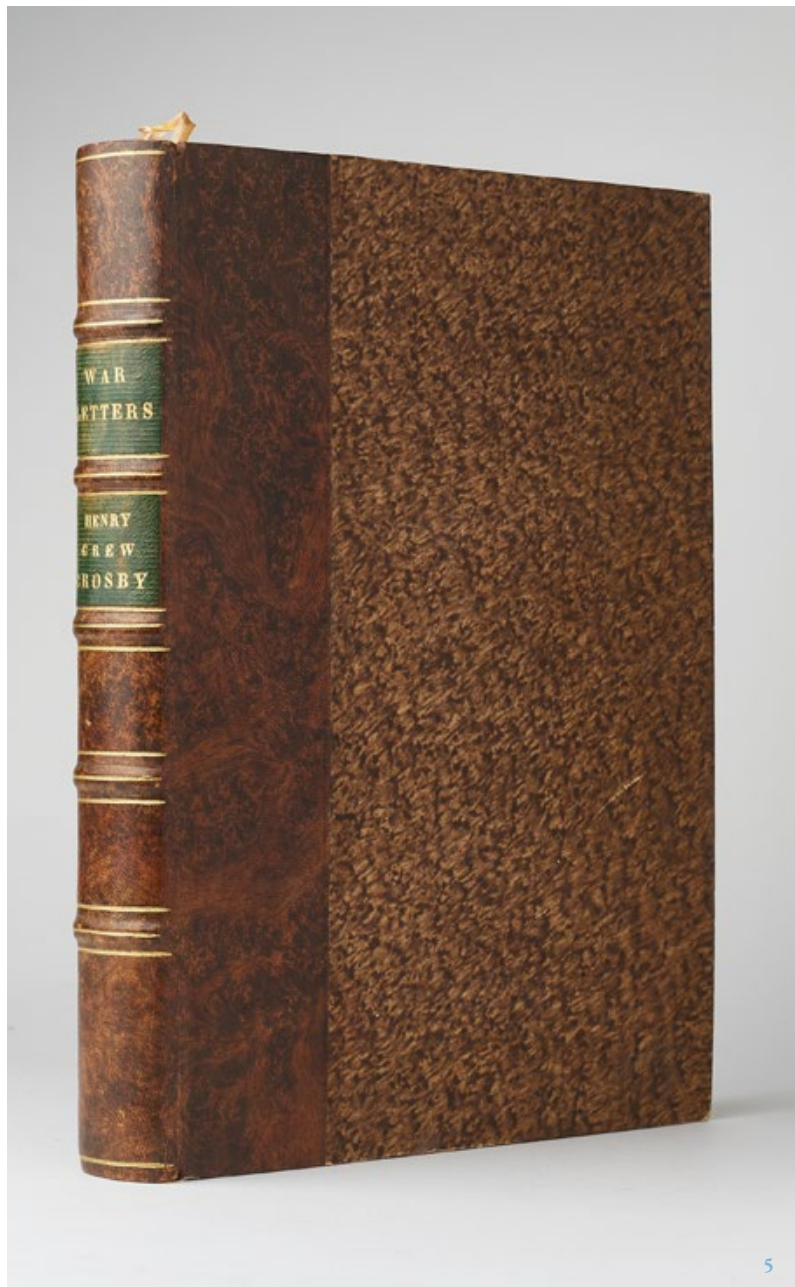
First edition, signed by the author.

*"In the hearts of man to come more
bombs will be born"*

Corso wrote *BOMB* in the Paris lodging house known as The Beat Hotel. Also present were Allen Ginsberg (who had just begun his famous poem *Kaddish*) and William Burroughs (then writing *The Naked Lunch*).

A visual poem or calligram, *BOMB* is presented in the shape of a mushroom cloud. Blending politics and humour, it was at first misunderstood as being pro-nuclear war: "You Bomb / Toy of universe Grandest of all snatched-sky I cannot hate you". Heckled by members of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament when reading the poem in Oxford in 1958, Corso, at the time in a relationship with Belle Carpenter (whose family were involved in manufacturing nuclear weapons) quipped, "her family made the atom bomb, and I wrote the Bomb poem. See the combine?"





EXPERIENCES OF AN AMBULANCE MAN

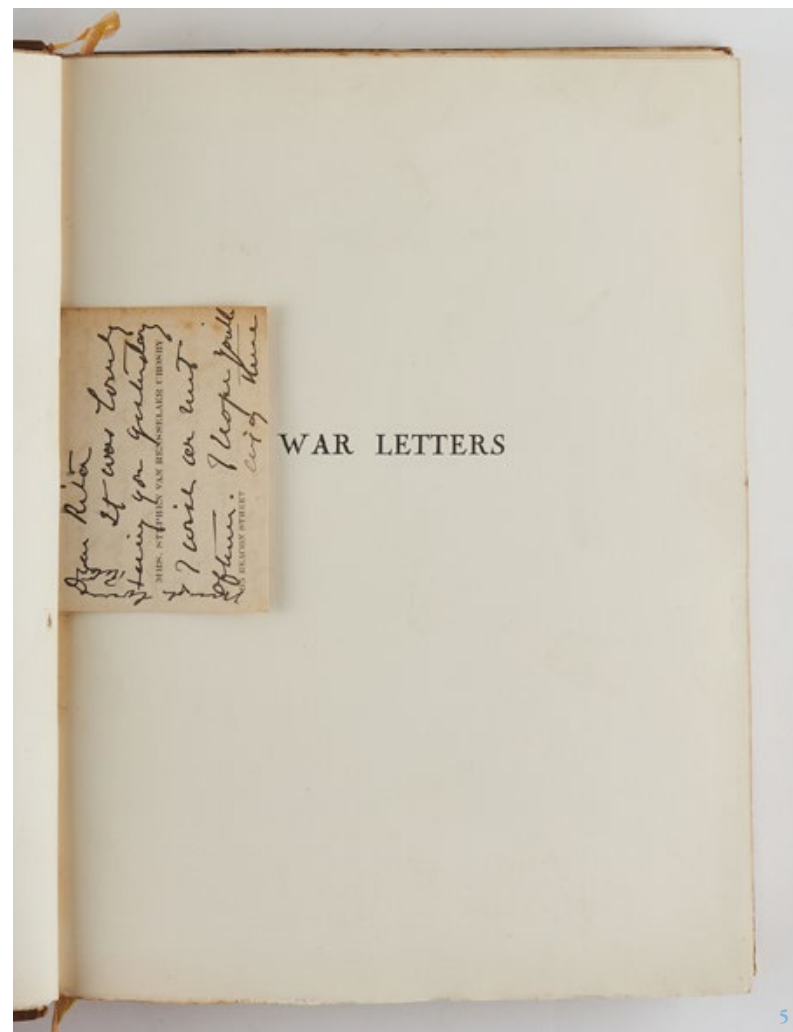
5 CROSBY, Harry. War Letters.

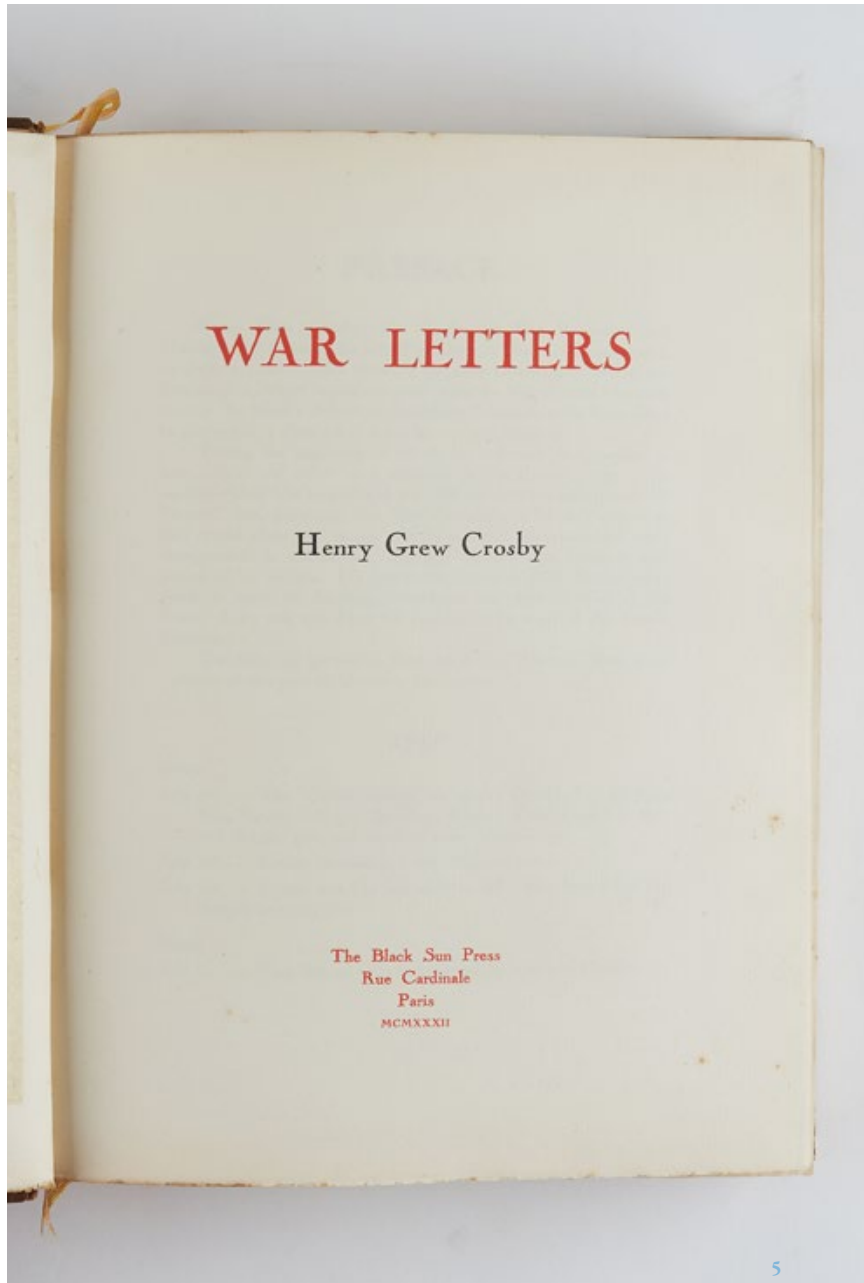
Paris: The Black Sun Press. 1932.

£3,500

4to. Original calf-backed marbled boards; gilt lettering to spine with green morocco title labels and raised bands; marbled endpapers and photographic portrait frontispiece of Crosby in uniform; pp. 311, [5]; p. 305 with 12th line from bottom blacked out as usual; minimal scuffing to lower corner of front cover, light spotting to text block; otherwise a very good copy; loosely inserted visiting card of "Mrs Stephen Van Rensselaer Crosby", inscribed in ink "Dear Rita / It was lovely seeing you yesterday. I wish we met oftener. I hope you'll enjoy these letters. I always feel a great bond with you but our boys are at rest and saved from the hard things of life. Much love / R---" (see below).

First edition, one of a 125 copies printed on Navarre paper, with a loosely inserted visiting card apparently inscribed by Henrietta Crosby (1872-1957), mother of Harry Crosby.

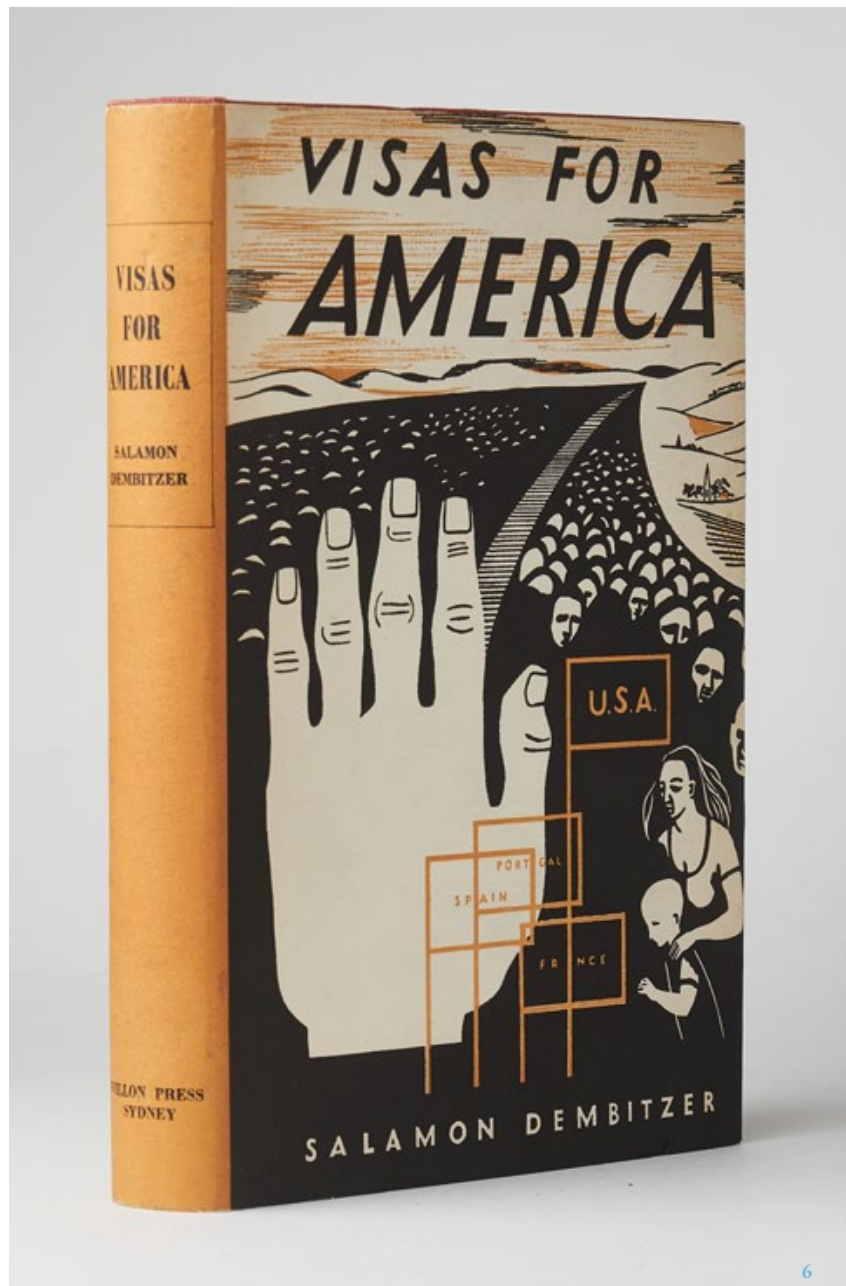




Harry Crosby and his wife Caresse Crosby founded The Black Sun Press in Paris in the late 1920s. American expatriates living in France, they championed and published the early works of writers including Hart Crane, D. H. Lawrence, Archibald MacLeish, and Ernest Hemingway.

War Letters was published a year after Harry Crosby's death and comprises letters sent home while volunteering in the American ambulance corps.

Minkoff A-43



ONE OF FIFTY SPECIAL COPIES

6 DEMBITZER, Salamon.
Visas for America. A Story of
an Escape.

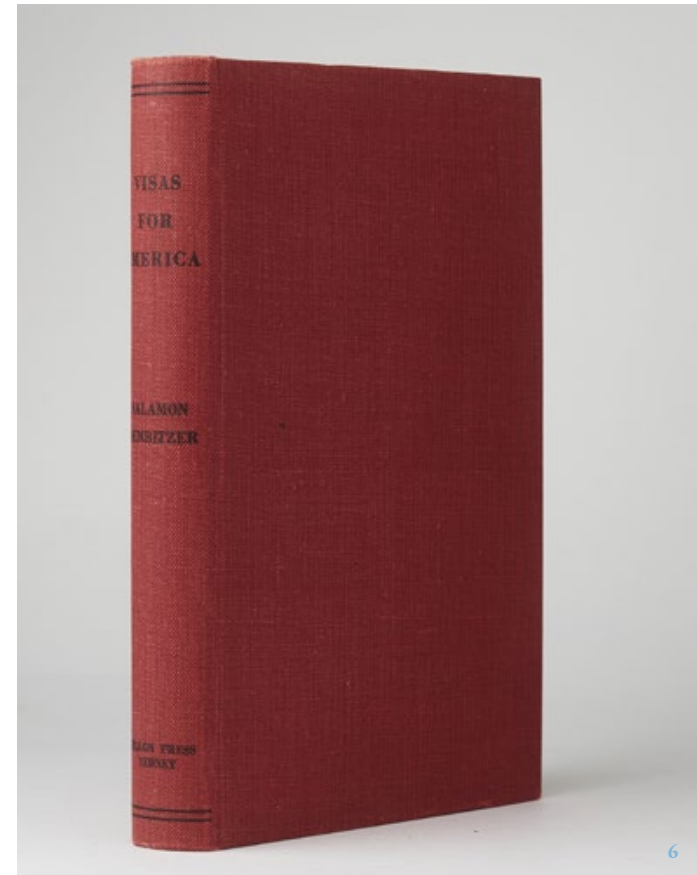
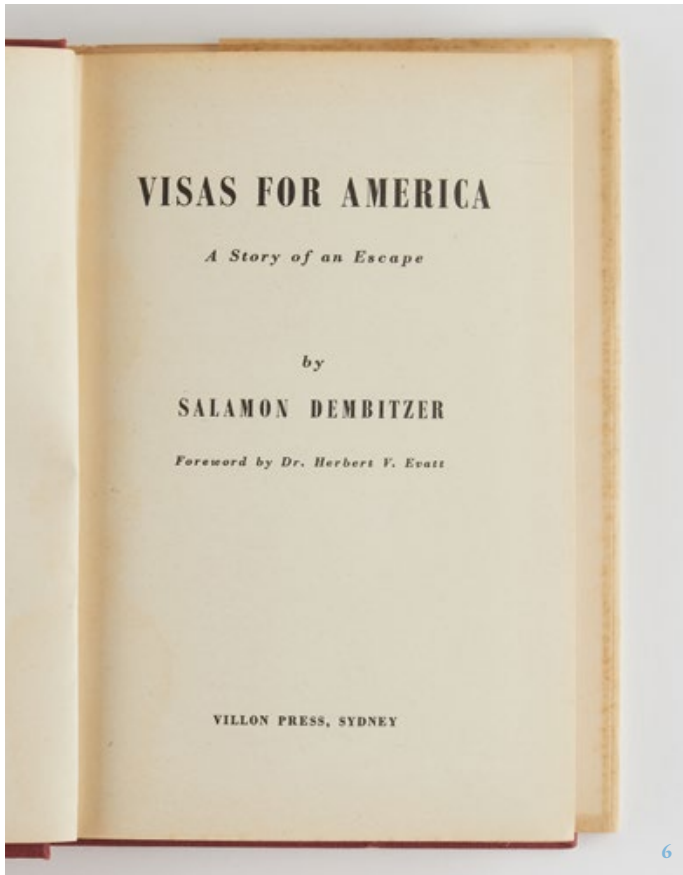
Sydney: Villon Press. [1952].

£1,800

8vo. Original cloth with illustrated dust-wrappers; pp. [vi],
267, [3, publisher's advertisement]; near fine.

**Scarce first edition in English, number 23 of "fifty
special copies ... numbered and signed by the Author"
(this copy, however is unsigned).**

Translated by E. Baker, revised by E. Bell-Smith and with a
foreword by Herbert V. Evatt. A novel concerning the last-
minute escape of a Jewish refugee couple from Nazi Germany.
The book is dedicated to the memory of his younger brother
Chaim Nassyn (Heinrich) Dembitzer who, with his wife, was
captured and murdered by the Germans in August 1942.



Salamon Dembitzer, was born in Cracow (Kraków, Poland) in 1888 and moved to Germany as a teenager, first to Frankfurt and then to Kassel, where he worked as an editor for the *Kasseler Volksblatt*. At age 16, he was already a published poet. Until the 1930s, he worked for newspapers in Amsterdam, Berlin and Vienna, continued publishing poems and, from 1930, novels and plays. In 1941, he moved to New York and later to Sydney. He died in in Switzerland in 1964.

Library Hub locates two copies, which might be the 2nd, trade edition, at Senate House and the British Library.

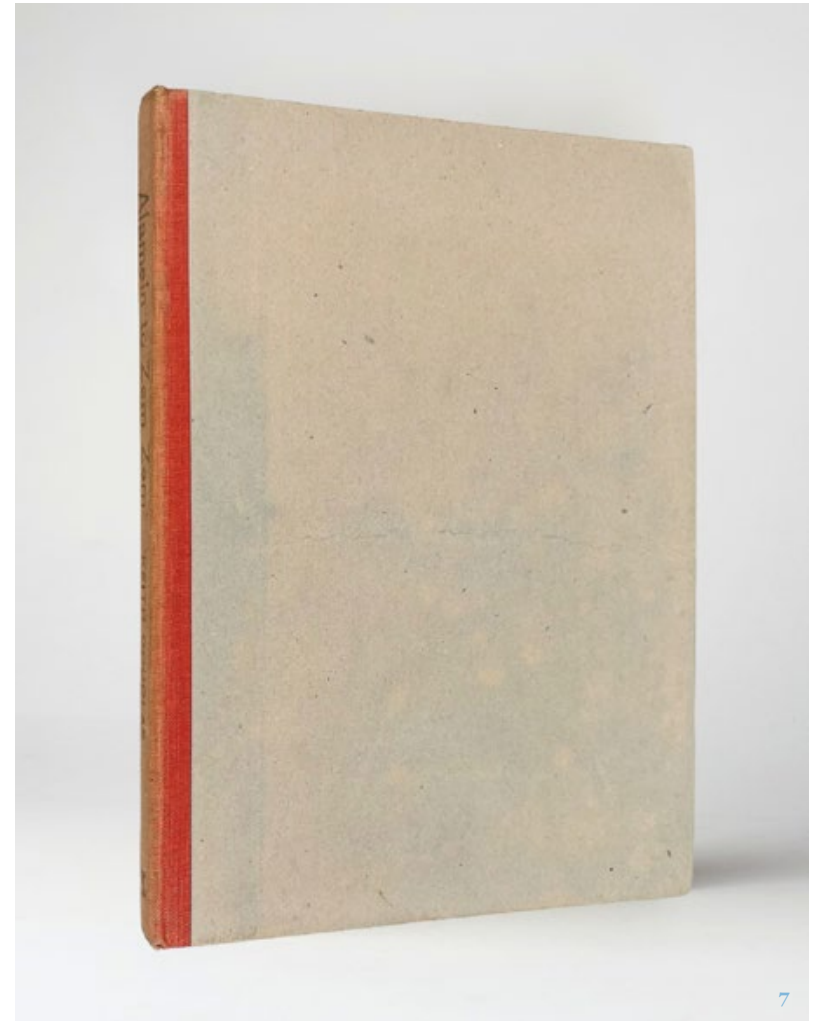
MEMOIR OF A WAR POET

7 **DOUGLAS, Keith.** *Alamein to Zem Zem.**London: PL Editions Poetry. 1946.***£300**

8vo. Original quarter red cloth, spine lettered in gilt; pp. 141, [1], xvi, frontispiece, two colour-plates and several in-text illustrations by the author; rubbing at head and foot of spine, ownership inscription to front endpaper, light soiling to front board and pages a little toned; Lacking the dustwrapper; a good copy.

First edition.

Published two years after his death in action at Normandy in 1944, *Alamein to Zem Zem* recounts Douglas' experiences as a tank commander during the Second Battle of Al Alamein (Zem Zem is the name of a river valley where the author was wounded). In addition to this fine memoir, Douglas is now recognised as one of the century's great soldier-poets.



**BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE GREAT
WAR**

8 FALLS, Cyril. War
Books. A Critical Guide.

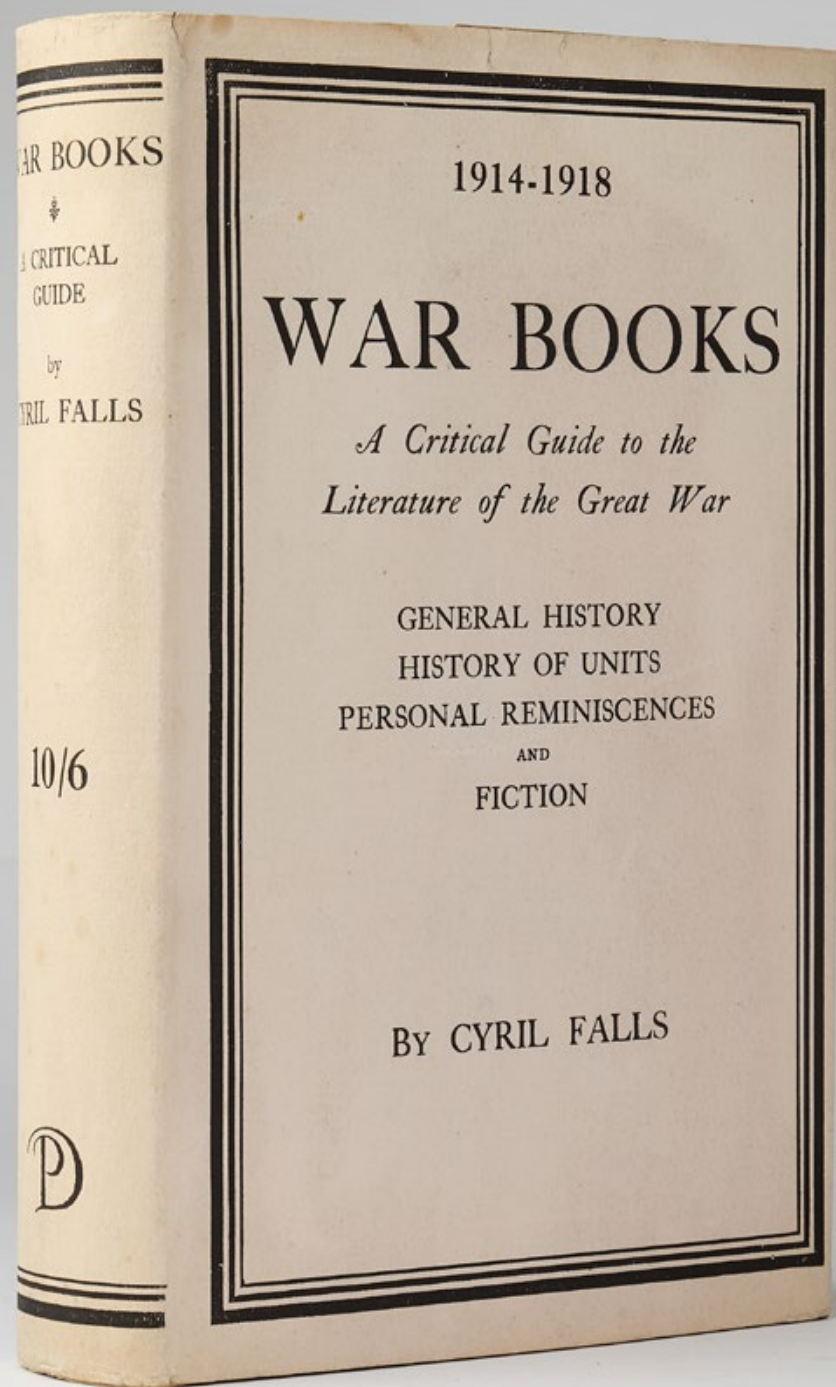
London: Peter Davies.
1930.

£450

8vo. Original cloth with dustwrapper; pp. xiv [2],
318, printed on high-quality laid paper; near fine.

First edition, hard to find in this condition.

A bibliography of books on the Great War.
Including foreign books and works of fiction by
the distinguished military historian, Cyril Falls.



AN ENDURING TRANSLATION

9 **FLAVIUS JOSEPHUS.**
The Works [...] translated
by William Whiston.

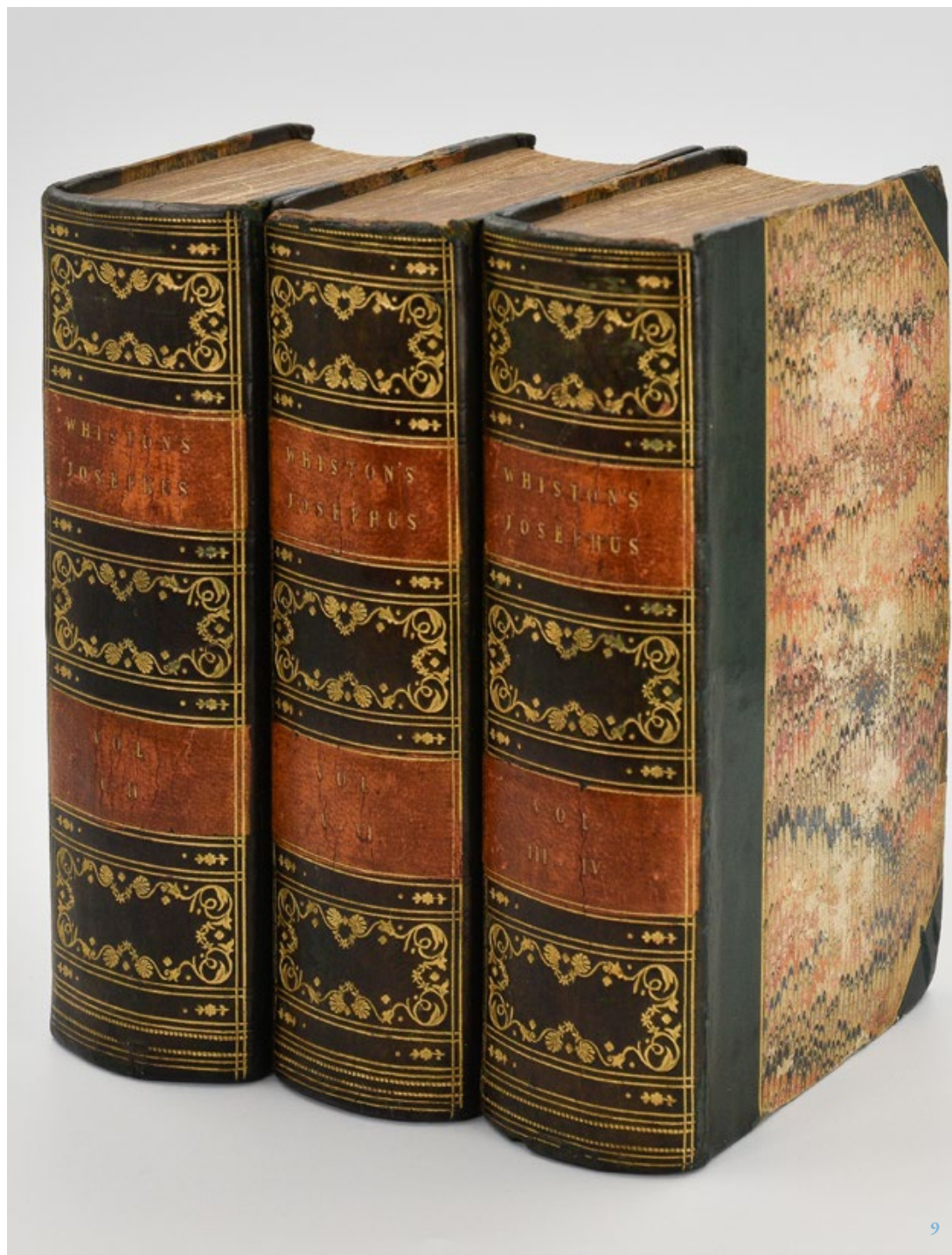
London: Thomas Tegg.
1828.

£450

Six volumes in three, small 8vo. Contemporary half-calf over marbled boards, spines ornamented in gilt with red lettering-pieces; six wood-engraved vignettes to title-pages, bound without half-titles; extremities a little worn, a little spotting initially and at the end of each volume, otherwise a handsome set with a gift inscription, dated 1852 to the front endpaper of each volume.

First Thomas Tegg edition of Whiston's translation.

A detailed history of the Jewish Uprising against the Roman Empire. The translator, William Whiston (1667–1752), was a Cambridge natural philosopher and theologian. “His translation of Josephus proved an enduring legacy, finding a place in many Anglo-American homes well into the late twentieth century” (ODNB).



SIGNED BY GINSBERG

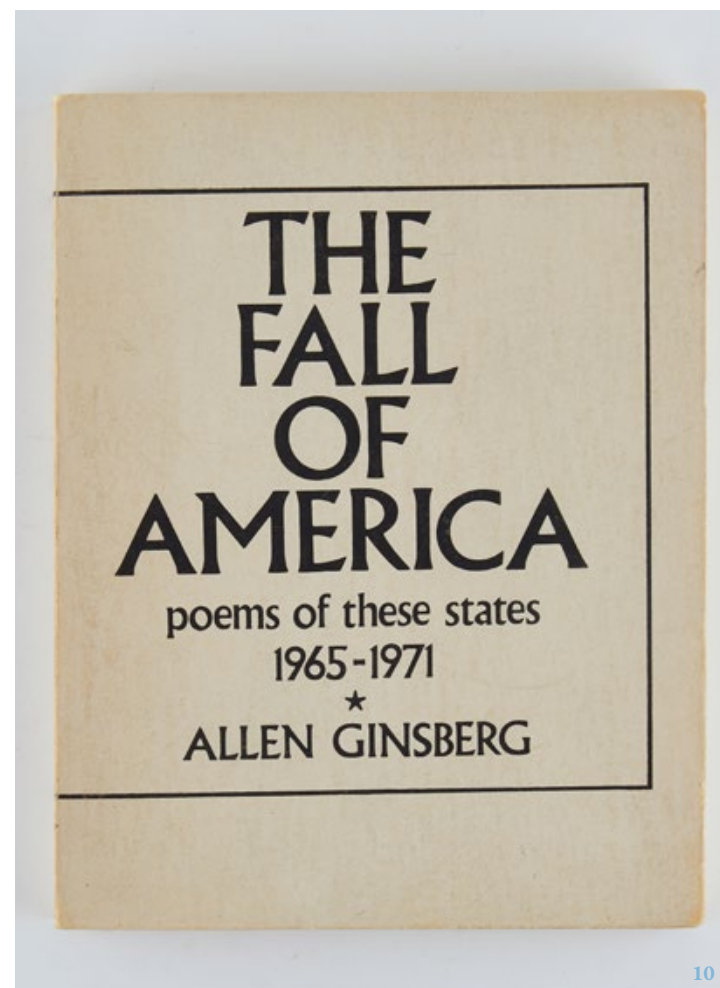
10 GINSBERG, Allen. The Fall of America: Poems of these States 1965-1971.*San Francisco: City Lights Books. 1971.*

£400

Small 4to. Cream paper card wrappers with black title lettering; pp. [8], 188; slight toning to wrappers and spine; offsetting from previous loosely inserted slip; otherwise near fine.

First edition, signed by the author in 1981.

More fiercely political than his previous work, *The Fall of America* is Ginsberg's response to the war in Vietnam. The volume is dedicated to Walt Whitman, a quote from whose *Democratic Vistas* (1871) prefaces the volume: "Many will say it is a dream [...] but I confidently expect a time when there will be seen [...] threads of manly friendship, fond and loving, pure and sweet, strong and life-long [...] I say democracy infers such loving comradeship, as its most inevitable twin or counterpart, without which it would be incomplete, in vain, and incapable of perpetuating itself". *The Fall of America* was winner of the National Book Award for Poetry



AN INDISPENSABLE ITEM

11 [GLEIG, George Robert]. A Narrative of the Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans under Generals Ross, Pakenham, and Lambert, in the Years 1814 and 1815; with some Account of the Countries Visited [...] Second Edition.

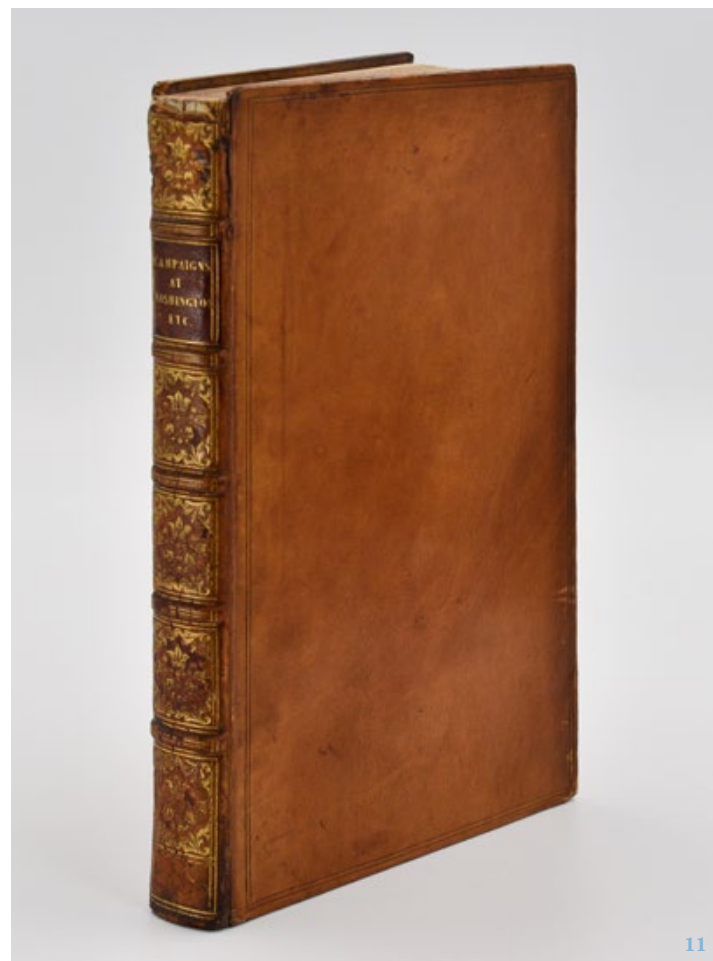
London: John Murray. 1821.

£250

8vo. Contemporary full polished calf; spine with raised bands, ornamented in gilt and with red lettering-piece; pp. [2], 377; wear to head and tail of spine, minor spotting internally; a very good copy with the contemporary bookplate and signature of General A. M. K. Hamilton, who had seen action in 1812 during the Louisiana War of 1812; he had been in charge of the 5th regiment, West India (coloured) as Lieutenant-Colonel.

Second edition, published the same year as the first.

An epistolary first-hand account of the decisive parts of the British Gulf Campaign, an attempt to take over New Orleans, Louisiana and West Florida from the US. First published in 1821, it was reprinted many times. The West India Regiment, raised in 1795 to defend the Caribbean Colonies, was actively engaged in the War of 1812 (1812-1815), and soldiers of African origin played an important part in the campaigns. "The narrative contains much less contempt for the Americans than is found in the usual British account of this period". (Streeter 1079).

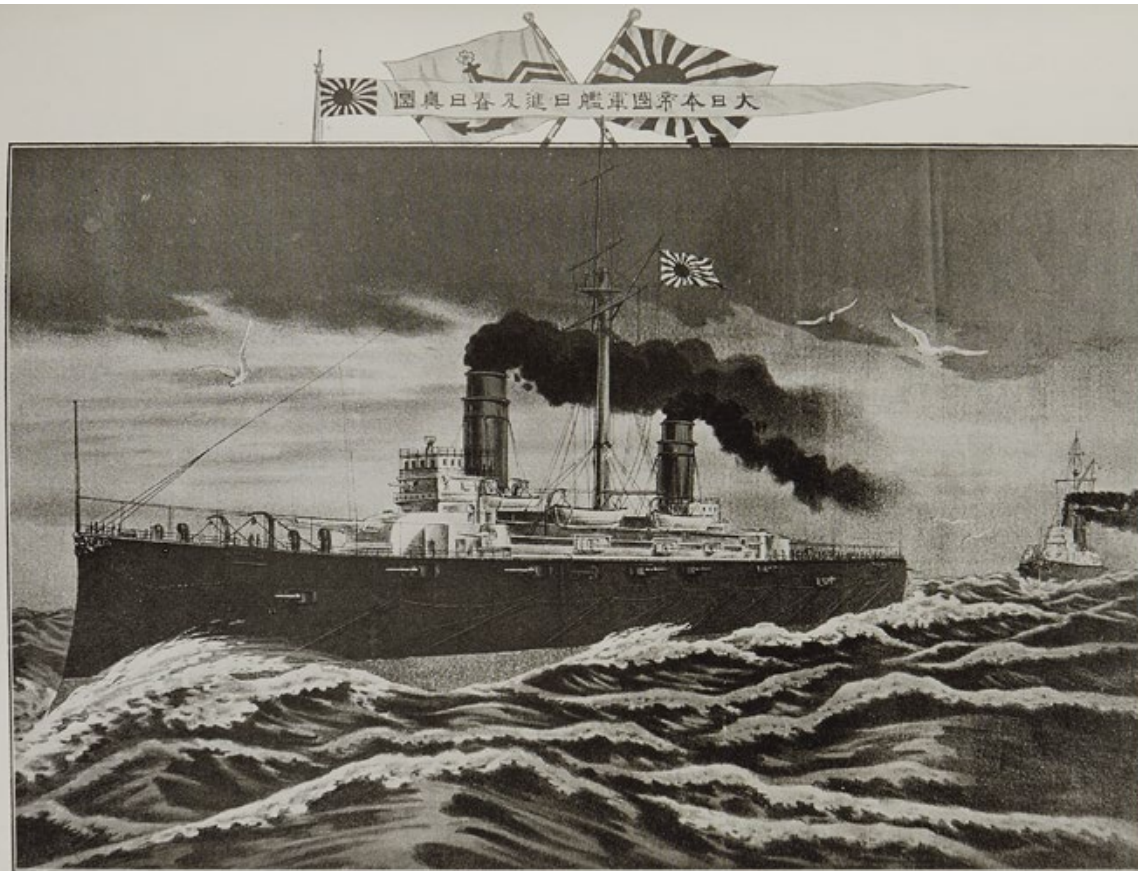


WAR IN THE FAR EAST

12 GREW, Edwin Sharpe. War in the East. A History of the Russo-Japanese Struggle.

London: Virtue and Company. [1905-06].

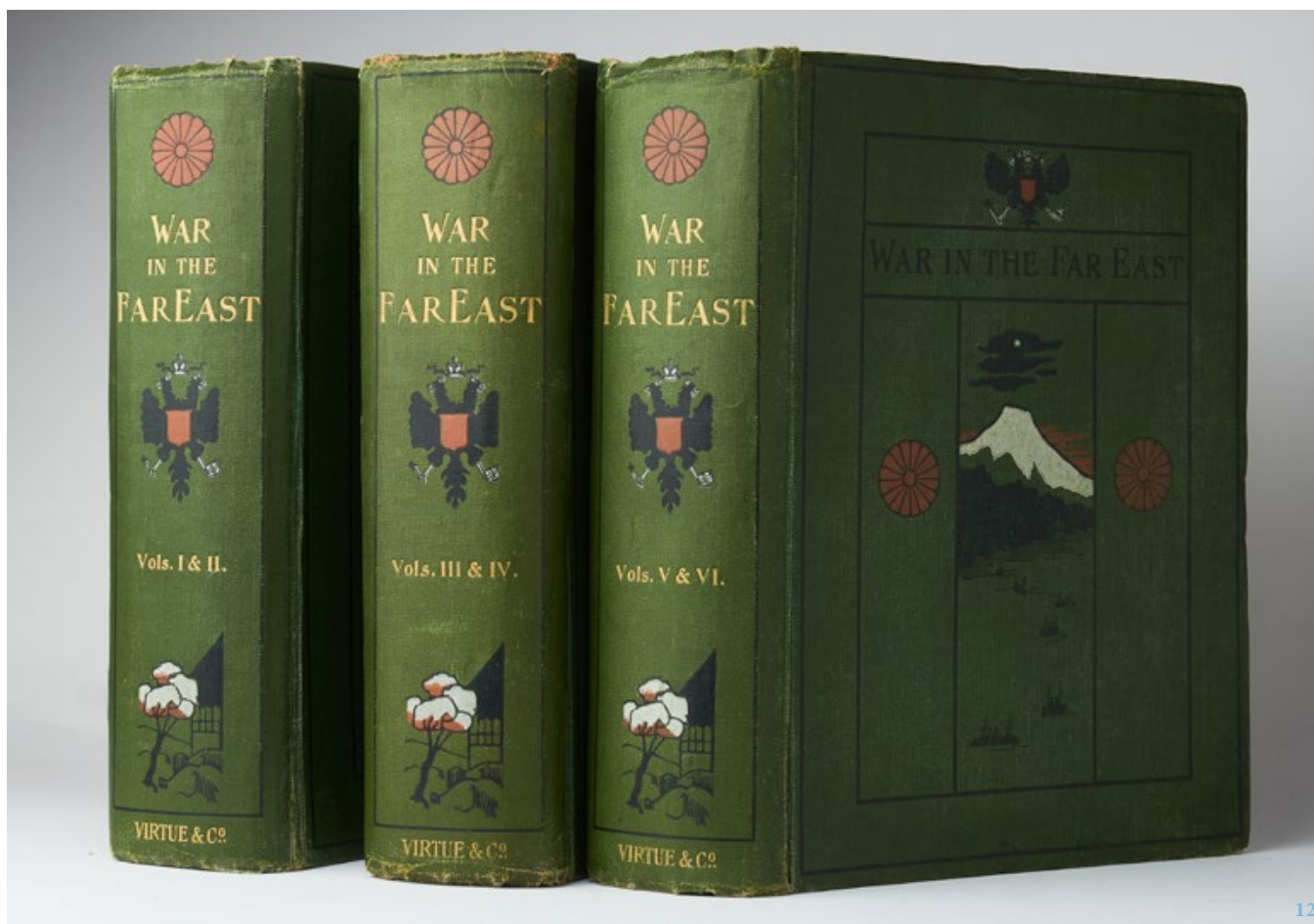
£600



JAPANESE ARMOURD CRUISERS "NISSHIN" AND "KASUGA."

Six volumes in three, large 8vo. Original illustrated cloth, double-page colour-printed map at the beginning of each volume, battle plans and numerous plates after paintings and photographs; cloth a little marked, occasional light spotting; a very good set.

First edition, bound in three volumes (there is also an edition in six volumes). An impressive textual and pictorial documentation of the war in the Far East. Uncommon in this condition.



**THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN
INTERNATIONAL LAW**

- 13 GROTIUS, Hugo.** De iure belli ac pacis libri tres, cum annotationibus selectis Ioann. Frid. Gronovii, & auctoribus Ioannes Barbeyracii. Accedit H. Grotii dissertation de mari libero; et libellus singularis de aequitate, indulgentia, & facilitate. Edidit atque praefatus est Meinardy Tydeman.

*Utrecht: Jan Schonhooven.
1773.*

£1,000



Large 8vo. Contemporary Dutch vellum over boards, covers with civic arms of Gorinchem to centres and borders roll-tooled in gilt, gilt floral corner-pieces, flat spine gilt in compartments with gilt ornaments and title in ink, edges sprayed in red and green, wanting silk ties; pp. xlii, [3], xxxvii, 1043, 43, [33], engraved portrait and additional engraved title page by Willem de Broen (c. 1686-1748), occasional Greek printing, woodcut ornament to title, woodcut initials; binding with light wear to upper corners, minimally rubbed, front free endpaper neatly excised; apart from very occasional light spotting to text, a very clean and attractively bound copy.

An elegant edition, bound in a charming Dutch school prize armorial binding.

First published in 1625, Dutch humanist and jurisconsult Hugo Grotius's *De jure belli ac pacis* (*On the Law of War and Peace*) is a milestone in the history of international and conflict law ("**the foundation of modern international law**" [PMM 125]).

The present edition combines *De jure belli* with Grotius's shorter *Mare Liberum* (*The Freedom of the Seas*) of 1609.

Ter Meulen & Diermanse, 611.13



14 GUICCIARDINI, Francesco. L'historia d'Italia.

Florence: Lorenzo Torrentino. 1561.

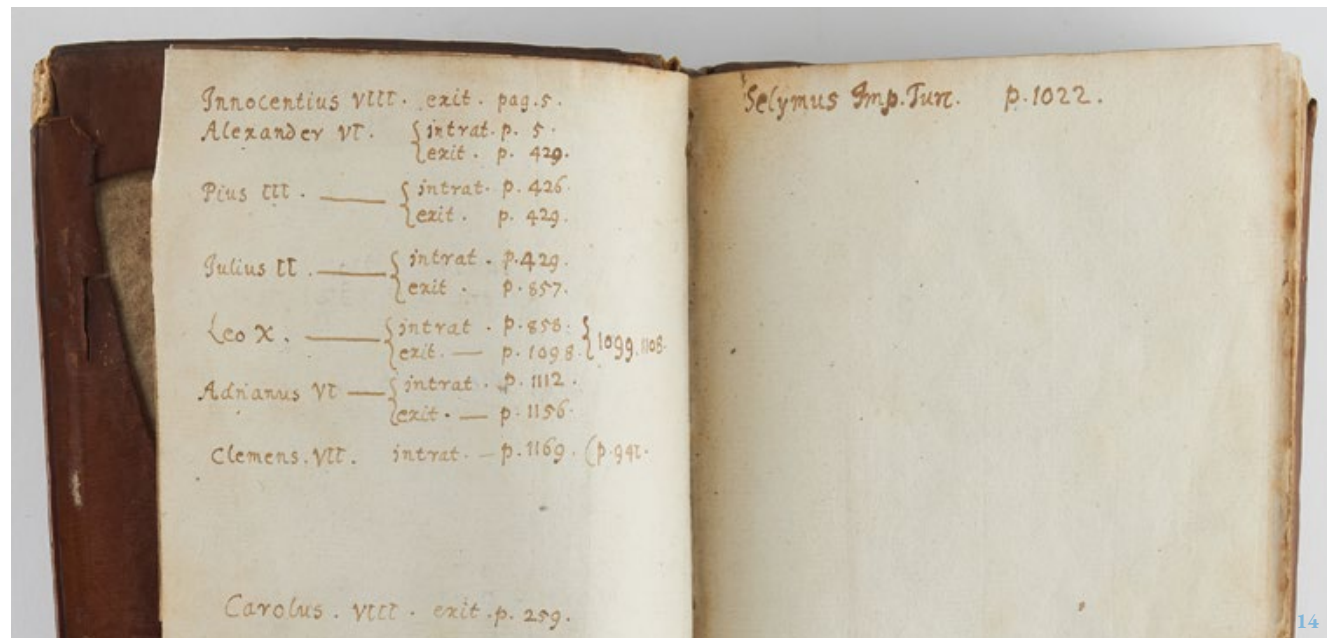
£7,500

Two vols, 8vo. Contemporary French brown calf, gilt-fillet border to covers, gilt fleuron to centres, spines blind-ruled in compartments between raised bands, gilt fleurons to centres and 18th-century paper label with titles in ink, shelf-labels at foot, **edges gilt and gauffered in floral design**, vellum waste guards from two fifteenth-century manuscripts; pp. I: [16], 480; II: 481-1295, [1]; title within architectural woodcut border, woodcut portrait of the author, woodcut initials; spine ends repaired, extremities a little worn, wanting ties; occasional light staining and ink marks, but overall a very good, crisp copy; manuscript index in a neat, early hand to front free endpapers of vol. I; "whose hors" in a 16th-century hand to rear free endpaper of vol. II; ownership signatures "AFletcher" and "Jos: Arrowsmith" to titles (see below).



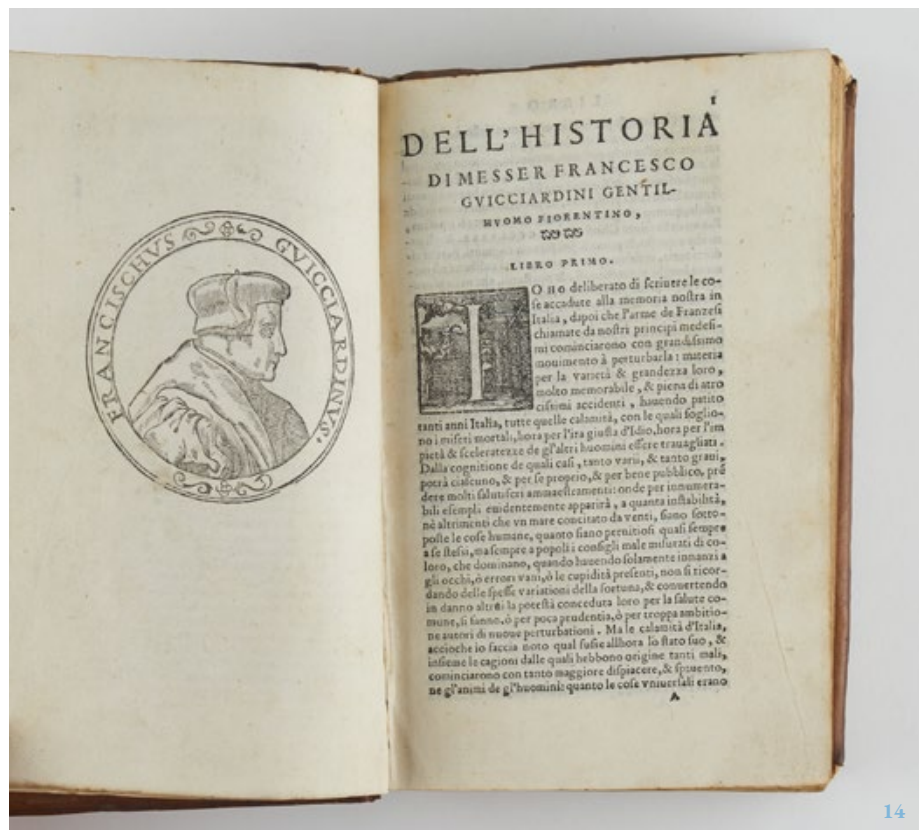
First octavo edition, published the same year as the first folio edition, of Guicciardini's historiographical milestone, preserved in an attractive contemporary French binding, and with an interesting English and Scottish provenance.

Arguably the high point of Italian humanist historiography, the *Historia d'Italia* [History of Italy] is celebrated for both its analytical rigour and breadth of research, being the first history to demonstrate “the synchronistic interdependence of political events all over the [European] continent” (*PMM* 85). Francesco Guicciardini (1483-1540), the scion of a distinguished Florentine family and a friend of Niccolò Machiavelli, composed the work between 1537 and 1540, drawing on his long experience as a statesman and as ambassador to Spain. Covering the years 1492 to 1534, the *Historia* offers a vivid narrative of the first four decades of the Italian Wars (1494-1559), a long series of conflicts centred on the Italian Peninsula involving the French kings, on one side, and the Holy Roman Empire and Spain on the other, as well as various Italian states at different stages. Guicciardini depicted this period as one of decline following the splendour of the Renaissance courts, and traced the collapse of Italy's “tranquillity” – that time of “happiness” culminating around 1490 – **not to the aggression of foreign powers, but to the failures of the Italian states themselves and to the inherent fragility of the peninsula's political structure.**





Edited by Guicciardini's nephew Agnolo, the *Historia* first appeared in 1561 in a folio edition printed by Lorenzo Torrentino, twenty-one years after the historian's death; later that same year Torrentino also issued the present octavo edition. A complete edition was published in Venice in 1567, and several re-issues followed: within the sixteenth century alone it saw at least ten editions in Italian, three each in Latin, French, and Spanish, and single editions in English, German, and Dutch. Its impact was immediate and far-reaching: Jean Bodin and Michel de Montaigne were among its early fervent admirers, and David Hume cited Guicciardini extensively in his *History of the House of Tudor* (1759). By the nineteenth century, however, Guicciardini's reputation began to wane. Though Leopold von Ranke, the German founder of modern source-based history, described the *Historia d'Italia* as "the basis of all later works on the beginnings of modern history". He also faulted the author for his lack of systematic engagement with first-hand sources, remarking that "the establishment of facts did not matter greatly to him". Such criticisms, compounded by factual inaccuracies, gradually dimmed the aura of Guicciardini as the great historian of Renaissance Europe.



14

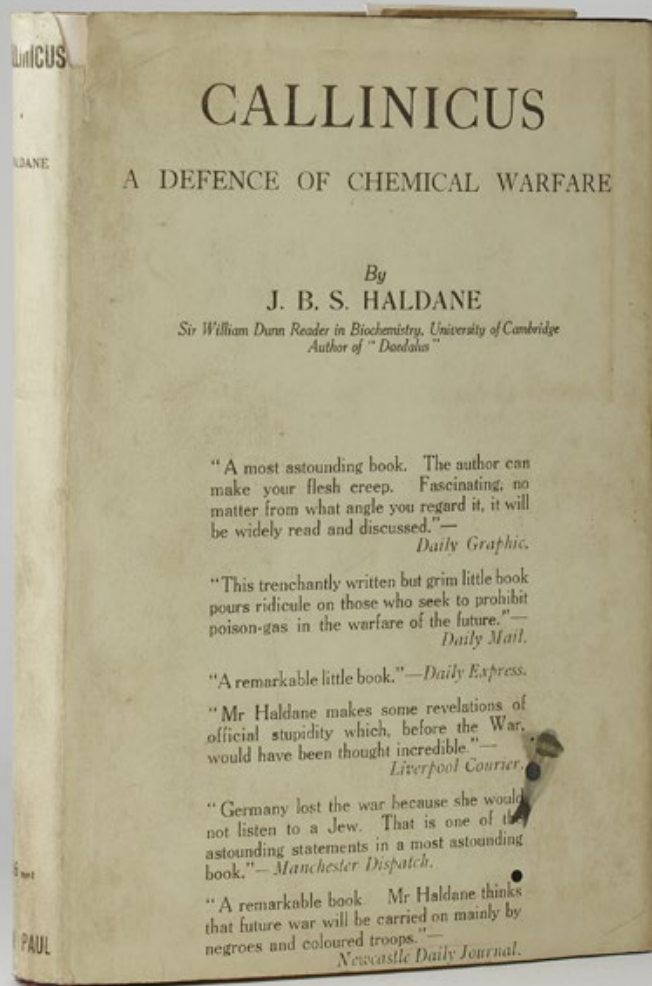


14

Provenance:

1. Late seventeenth-century ownership inscription of Joseph Arrowsmith, possibly the author of the Restoration satire *The Reformation* (1673).
2. Andrew Fletcher (1655-1716) of Saltoun, author, politician, and ardent opponent of the 1707 Act of Union. By descent to:
3. John Theodore Talbot Fletcher (1903-1995), sale, Sotheby's, 21-23 November 1966, lot 316, to Maggs Bros.

Edit16 CNCE 22305



15 HALDANE, J. B. S. Callinicus. In Defence of Chemical Warfare.

London: Kegan Paul. 1925.

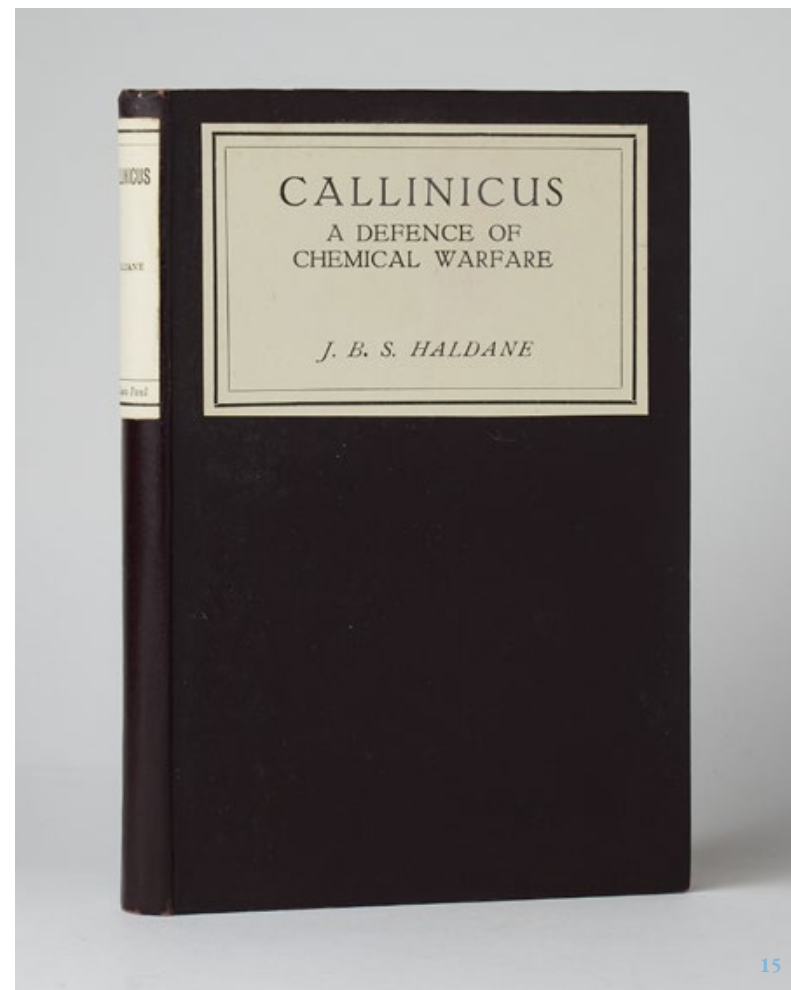
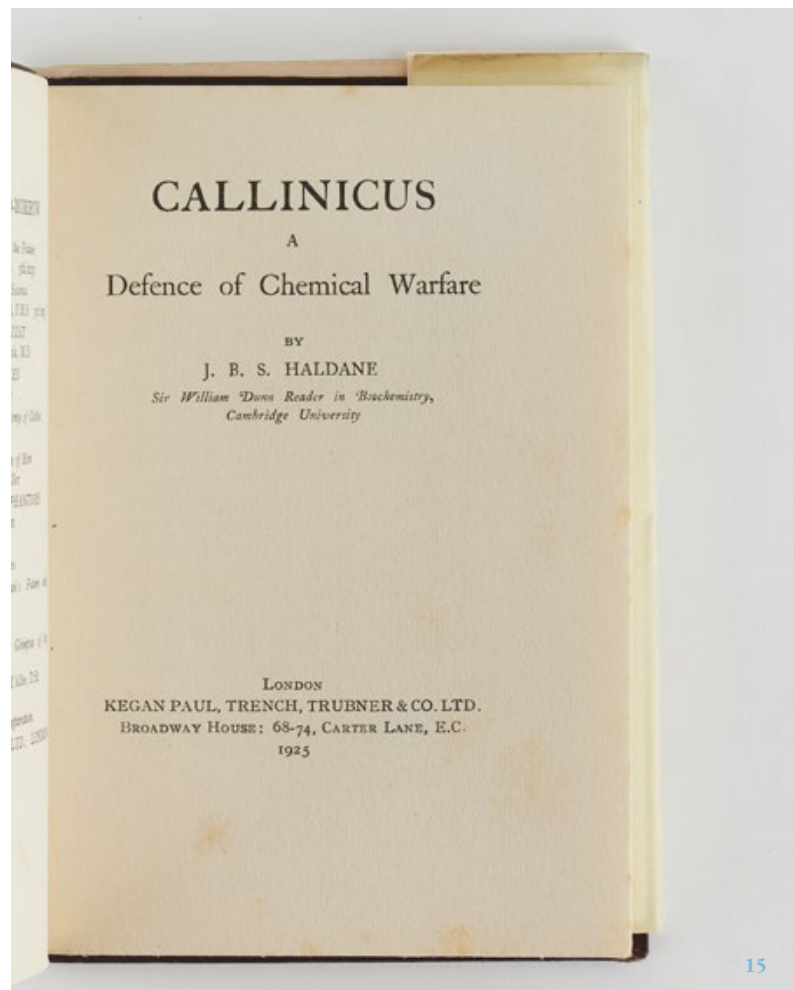
£1,000

Small 8vo. Original publisher's glazed boards with printed labels to front cover and spine, typographical dust-wrapper; pp. [viii, initial blank], 84, [4, blank]; wrapper with one small chip to head of spine and ink spot to front cover, minimal spotting internally; a very good copy.

Rare first edition, first printing, with the even rarer wrapper, of a controversial book by one of the 20th century's great polymaths and scientific minds, a cult figure since the 1920s.

Lacking a scientific degree, John Burdon Sanderson Haldane became one of the leading geneticists and lecturers at Cambridge. A public speaker and radical, his influence reached from Aldous Huxley (*Brave New World*) to science fiction writers such as Arthur C. Clarke, who described Haldane as "perhaps the most brilliant science populariser of his generation". For others he was simply a phenomenal mind. Described as "the last man who might know all there was to be known", he coined the terms clone and cloning.

A well-researched history of chemical warfare. "I doubt whether objecting to it [war] we are likely to avoid it in the future, however lofty our motives or disinterested our conduct. War will be prevented only by a scientific study of its causes, such as has prevented most epidemic diseases". (p. 3).



16 HORNE, Thomas Hartwell.

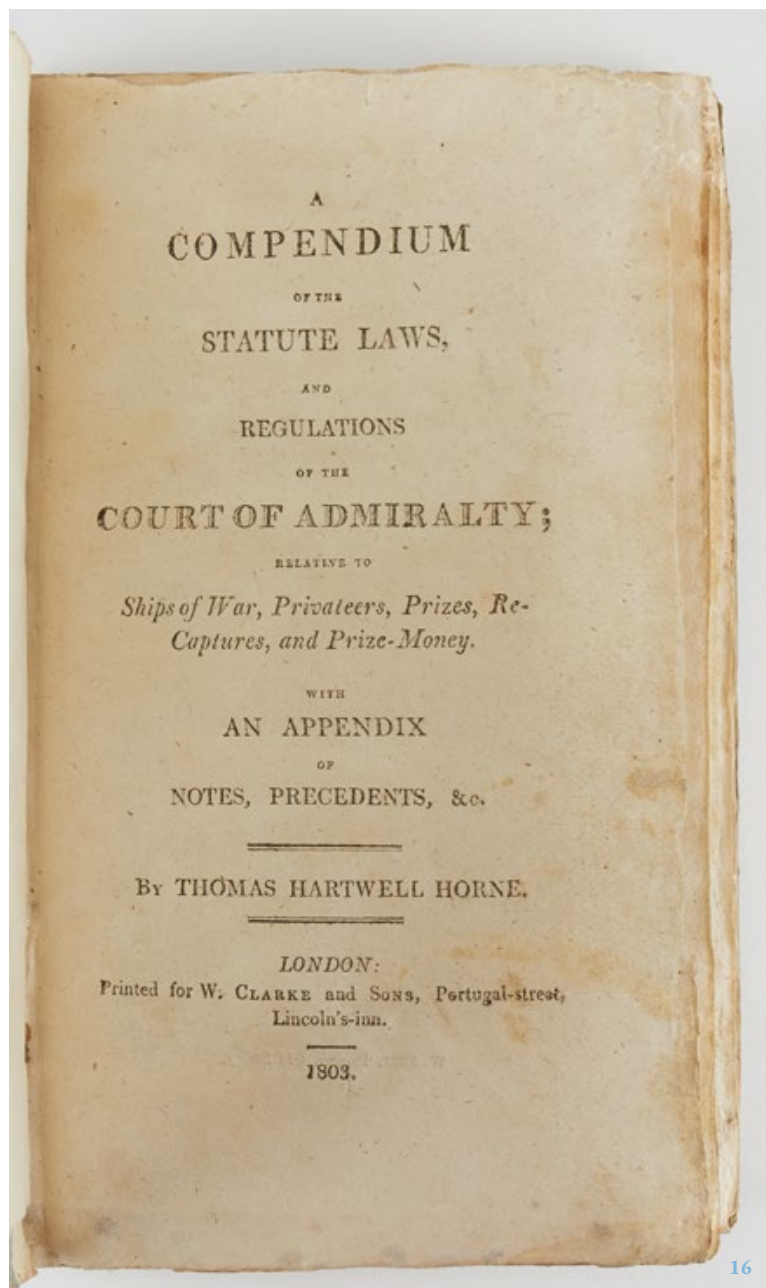
Compendium of the Statute Laws, and Regulations of the Court of Admiralty; Relative to Ships of War, Privateers, Prizes, Recaptures, and Prize-Money. With an Appendix of Notes, Precedents, &c.

London: Printed for W. Clarke and Sons. 1803.

£1,000

8vo. Original publisher's paper-backed boards with remnants of printed label to spine (restored), contemporary bookseller's label inside front cover, uncut as issued; pp. vii, [5, publisher's list of law books and an update on the conduct of privateers regarding some newly founded republic on the Continent], 74, 73*-74*, 75-146, 145*-146*147-168; wear to extremities, spine with expert restorations, a little spotting internally, a very good copy of a great rarity.





First edition. Thomas Hartwell Horne (1780-1862) was a theologian, bibliographer, polemicist and scholar. Why he was chosen to write such a specialist volume destined only for a small circle of legal professionals at the Admiralty Court is not clear.

“[T]he High Court of Admiralty was during the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars one of the most influential legal bodies in the land. It dealt not only with the technicalities of seizures in prize, but with the numerous related issues of nationality, neutrality, sovereignty and jurisdiction at a time when all those matters were frequently fluid and their application uncertain. The law that the Court sought to administer was not the common law of England, but international law, or the law of nations as it was then (perhaps more accurately) called.” (Richard Hill, *Neutrality, Sovereignty and Jurisdiction: Two Cases in the Admiralty Court, 1798–1805*, OUP, online).

Library Hub locates only two copies, in the British Library and at University of York.

A RARE ACCOUNT OF THE 'EASTERN QUESTION'

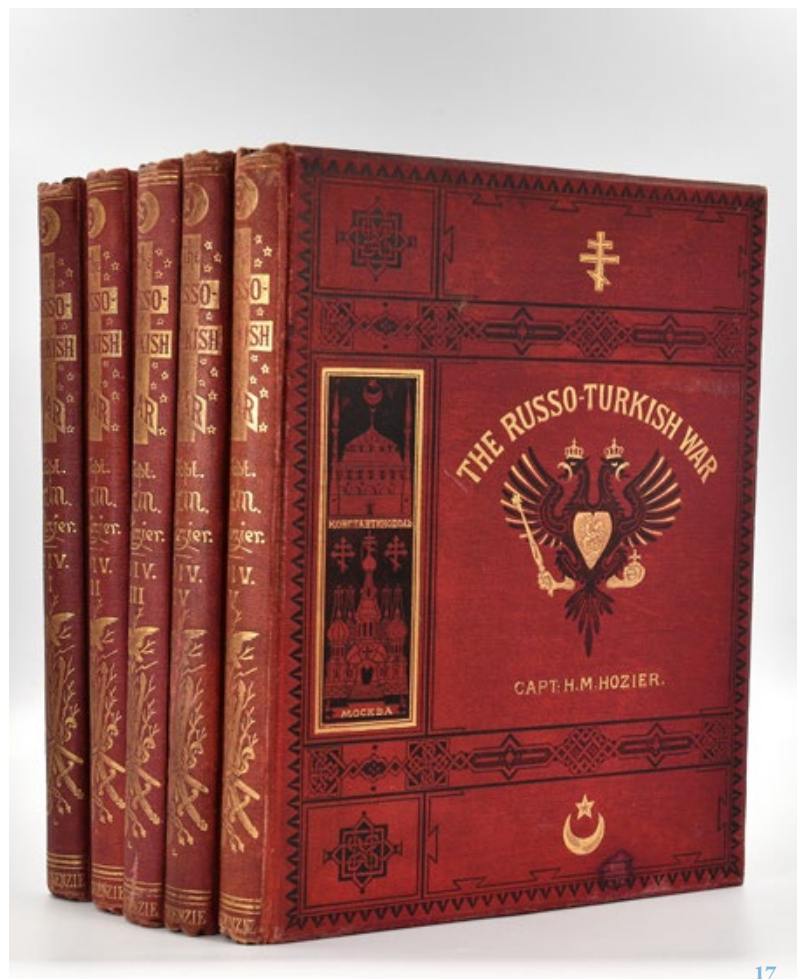
17 HOZIER, Captain H.M The Russo-Turkish War: including an Account of the Rise and Decline of the Ottoman Power, and the History of the Eastern Question.

London: William Mackenzie.
[1877-8].

£550

Five parts, 4to. Original publisher's pictorial cloth with bevelled edges, all edges gilt; pp. 2 (advertisements), 954, ii [contents to vol. 1], ii [contents to vol. II], [1, list of illustrations]; 32 engraved plates, portraits, maps and plans; cloth bindings a little marked and darkened, minor foxing to plates, a very good set, rarely encountered with all five separate parts, intended to be bound in two volumes.

First edition. Henry Montague Hozier served with Robert Napier on the Abyssinian expedition, and later as assistant military attaché during the Franco-Prussian war. He wrote about his experiences and was subsequently commissioned to write the present work. It provides not only an account of the conflict between Russia and the Turks, but also background to the 'Eastern Question' which led to the confrontation.



17



J. Ramage.

E. P. Brandard.

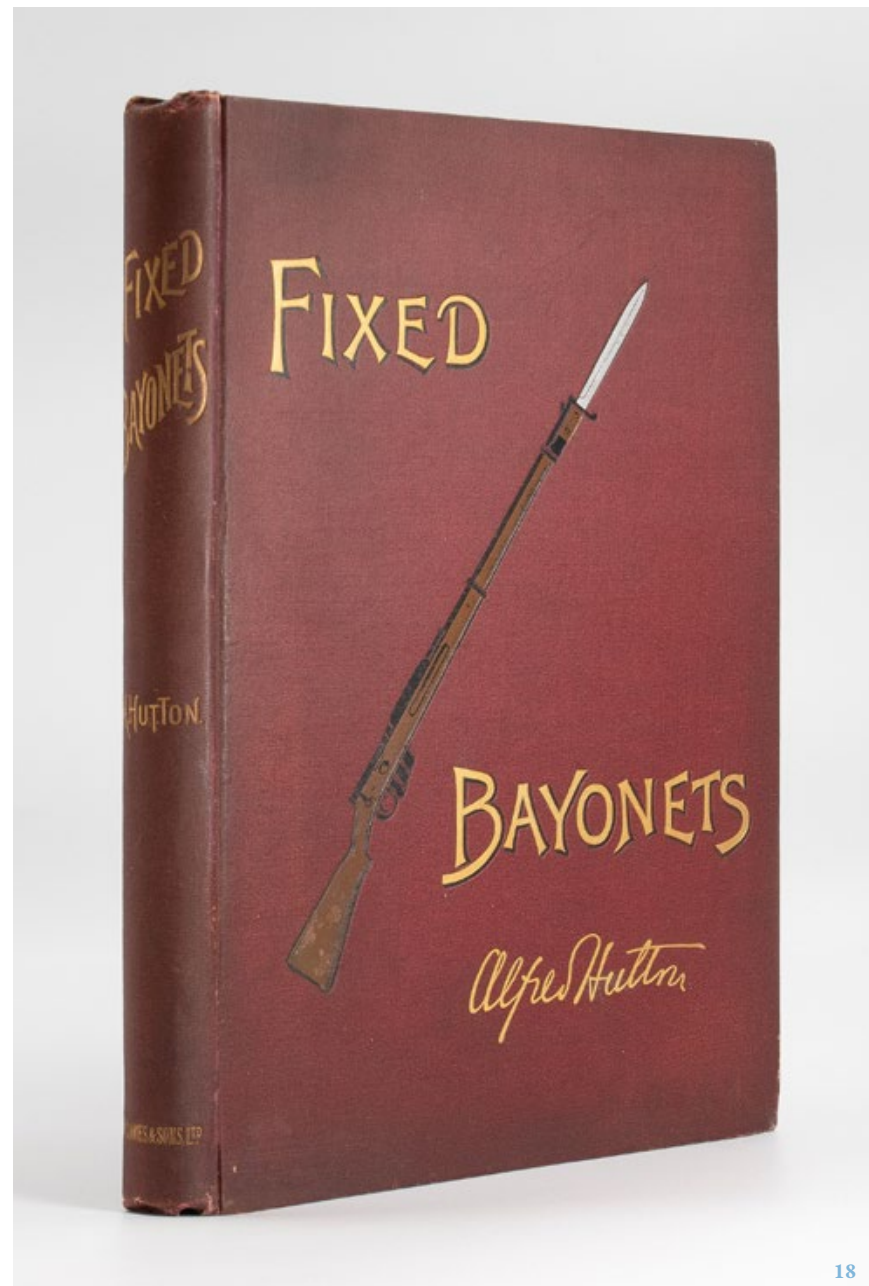
ATTACK ON SOUKHOUM KALEH.

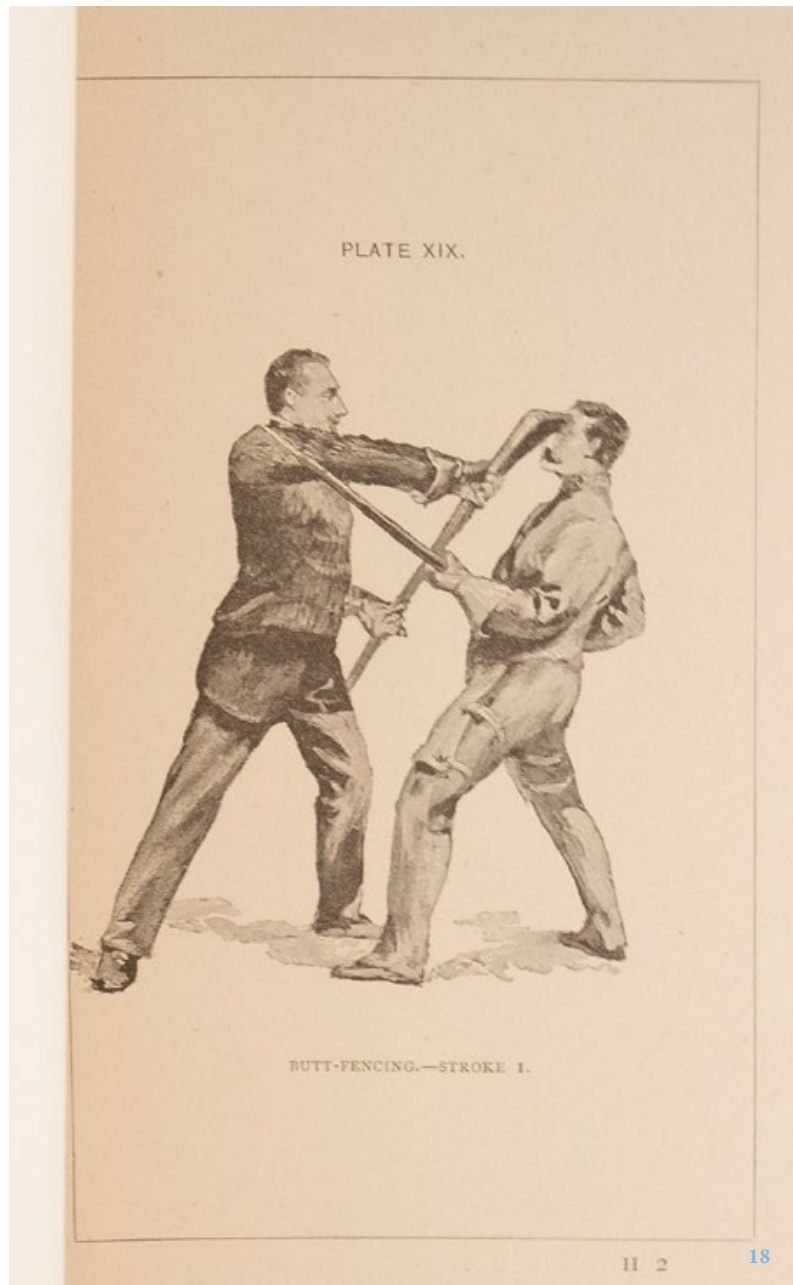
THE ART OF THE BAYONET

- 18 HUTTON, Alfred.** Fixed Bayonets: A Complete System of Fence for the British Magazine Rifle, Explaining the Use of Point, Edges, and Butt, both in Offence and Defence; Comprising also a Glossary of English, French, and Italian Terms common to the Art of Fencing, with a bibliographical List of Works affecting the Bayonet.

London: William Clowes and Sons, Limited, 13 Charing Cross. 1890.

£800

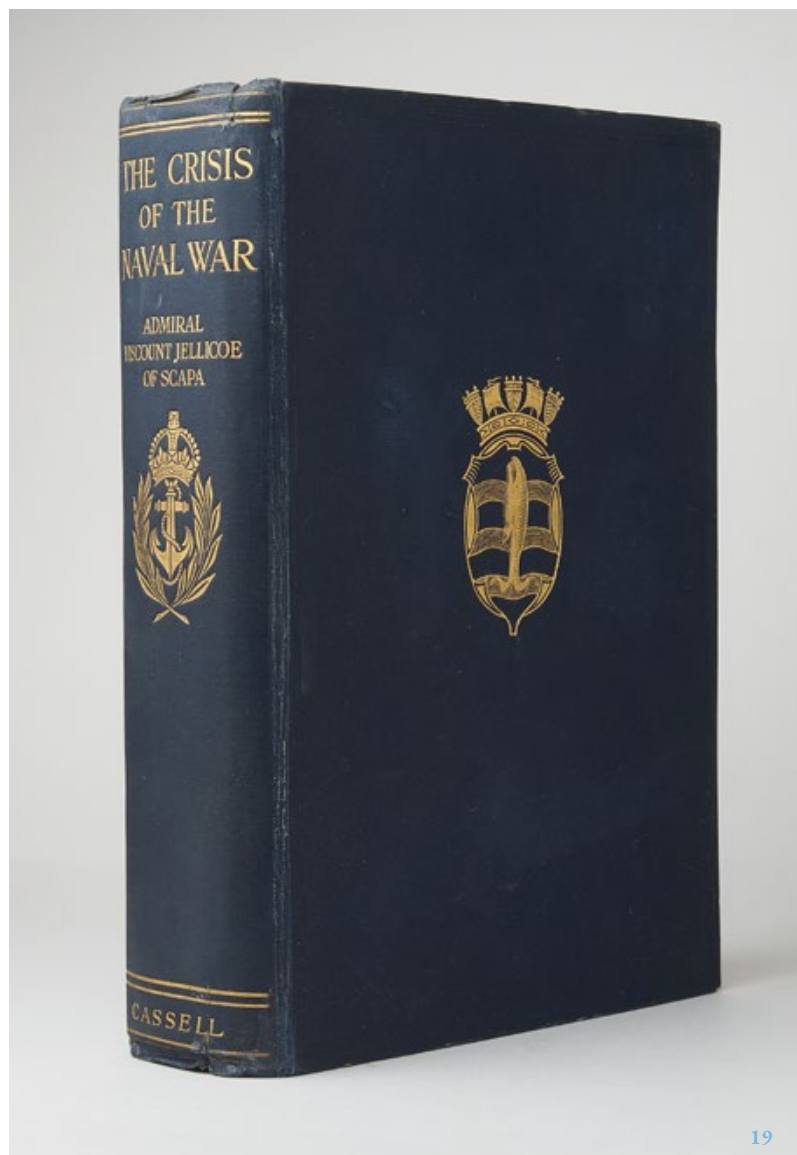




Royal 8vo. Original illustrated cloth, spine lettered in gilt; pp. ix, [3], 183, photogravure portrait-frontispiece with tissue guard and 23 full-page illustrations; light rubbing and darkening to binding, otherwise very good.

Uncommon first edition of this classic. Hutton devoted all his adult life to fencing and the research of the use of bladed weapons. "He promoted the beginning of national championships for men from 1898 and for women from 1907. When English fencers first participated in the international cup (at Paris in 1903), he was on the jury. In 1909 he became fencing delegate to the British Olympic Council" (*ODNB*). He bequeathed his exquisite collection of fencing literature and rare specimens of bladed weapons to the Victoria and Albert Museum.

PRESENTATION COPY



19 JELlicoe of Scapa, Admiral Viscount. The Crisis of the Naval War.

London: Cassell and Company.
1920.

£400

Royal 8vo. Original blue cloth, lettered and ornamented in gilt; pp. xii, [6], 331, plates after photographs, six folding maps loose in rear pocket; cloth a little rubbed, embrowning to endpapers.

First edition, first printing, presentation copy, inscribed by the author to Paymaster Commander Henry Wilfred Eldon Manisty, dated November 10, 1920.

Manisty (1876–1960) served in the First World War as Organizing Manager of Convoys, Admiralty Naval Staff, 1917–1919. He was awarded the CMG in 1916 and the CB in 1919. “The Organizing Manager of Convoys [...] was Paymaster-Captain Eldon Manisty, R.N., appointed June 25, 1917. He controlled all sailings of convoys, and arranged programmes of their assembly, sailing and dispersion. He also detailed escorts and Commodores, and acted generally as the Executive Authority of the system. The successful working of the system was to a very large extent due to his clever brain and his great organizing ability.” Earl Jellicoe, *The Submarine Peril* (London: Cassell, 1934).

PSYCHOLOGIST'S ASSESSMENT OF WAR CRIMINALS

20 KELLEY, Douglas M. 22 Cells in Nuremberg.

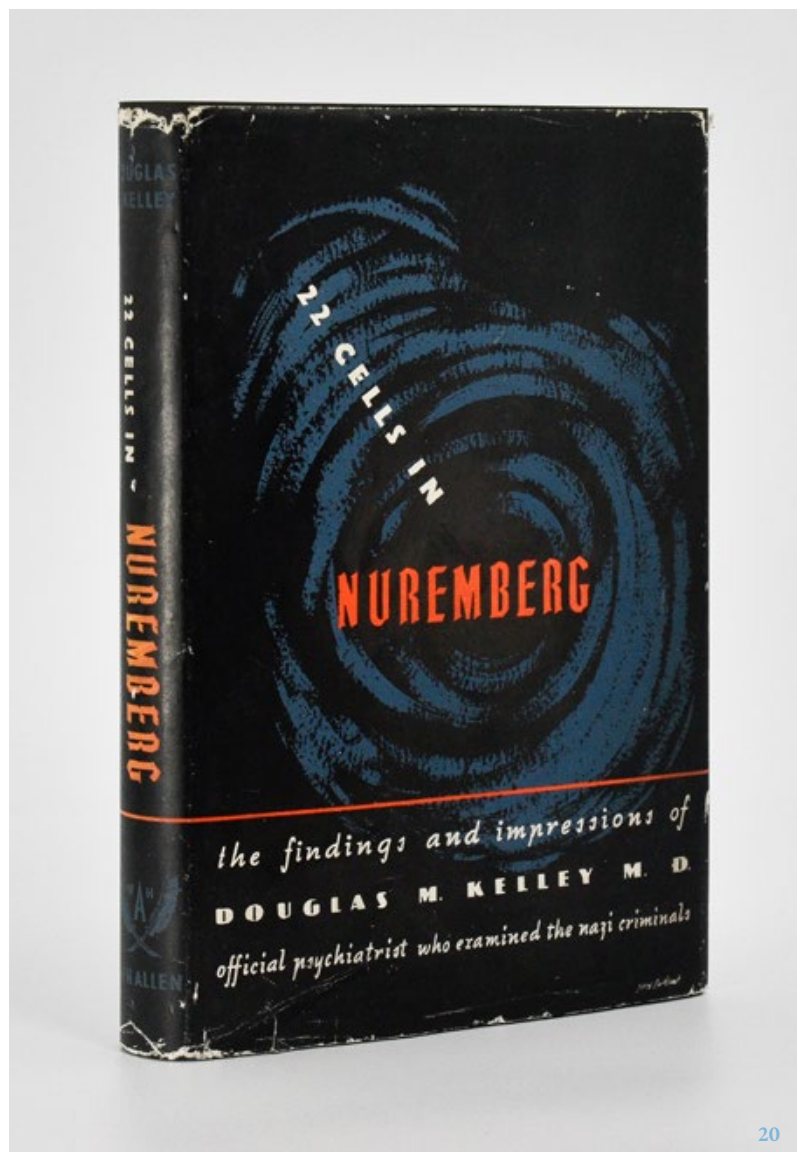
London: W. H. Allen. 1947.

£500

8vo. Original boards with illustrated dust-wrappers (not price-clipped); pp. xii, 202, plates with photographic portraits recto-verso; margins of wrappers a little rubbed, otherwise very good.

Very uncommon first UK edition of the assessment of the Nazi criminal inmates in Nuremberg.

Douglas M. Kelley was the official court psychiatrist of the Nuremberg trials. "He and his staff spent five months interviewing and testing Goering, Ribbentrop, Hess and the other nineteen prisoners and in this book Dr. Kelley presents a non-technical psychiatric profile of each of the accused". (front flap). In 1958, Kelley committed suicide in front of his family by swallowing potassium cyanide.



AN ARK OF SALVATION

21 KENEALLY, Thomas. Schindler's Ark.*London: Hodder and Stoughton. 1982.*

£950

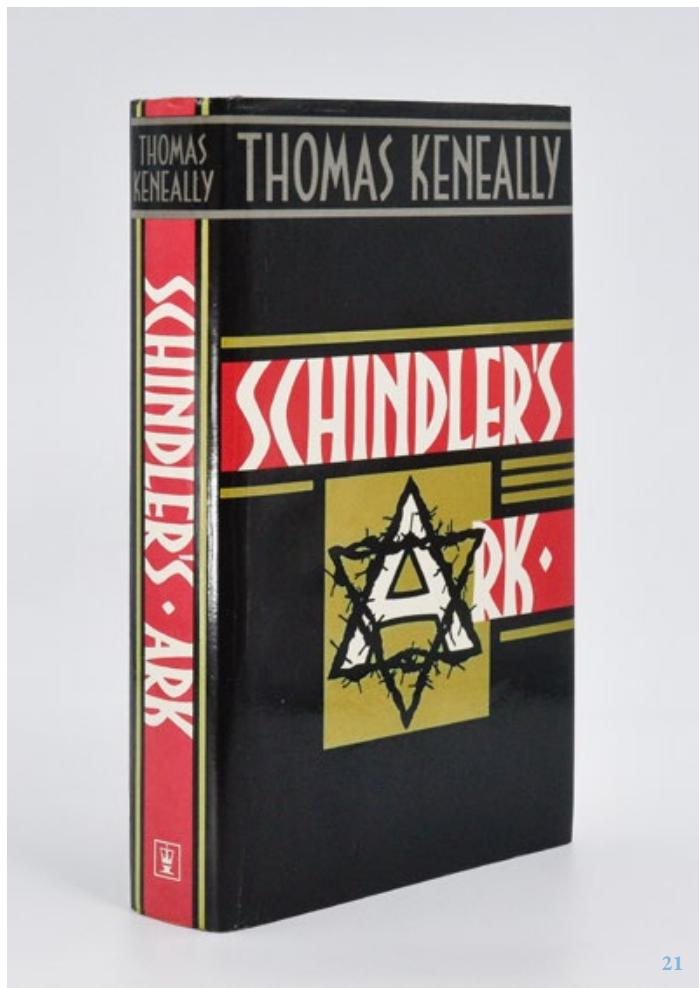
8vo. Original publishers' black cloth with gilt lettering to spine; illustrated dust wrapper; pp. [viii], 432; some minor markings to rear wrapper; otherwise near fine.

First edition, signed by the author.

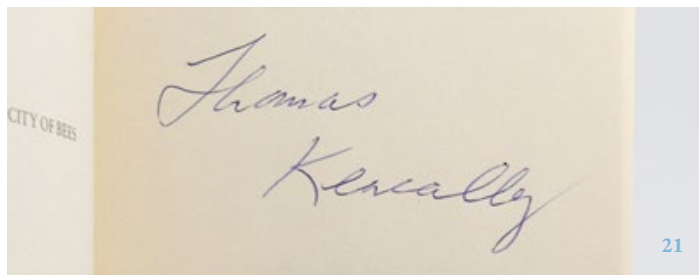
"To use the texture and devices of a novel to tell a true story..."

A historical novel based on the true story of Oskar Schindler, a Nazi party member and German industrialist who saved over 1,000 Jews during the Holocaust. Initially motivated by profit, Schindler undergoes a moral transformation and to use his own resources to save Jewish workers from Nazi extermination, employing them in his own factories. The novel draws on real witness testimony and historical records garnered from survivors from seven nations.

Schindler's Ark won the Booker Prize in 1982 and was later adapted into the critically acclaimed film *Schindler's List* (1993), directed by Steven Spielberg.



21



21

INCLUDING RARE MAPS

**22 KNOX, Major-General
Sir Alfred.** With the
Russian Army 1914-1917.
Being Chiefly Extracts
from the Diary of a
Military Attache.

*London: Hutchinson & Co.
1921.*

£1,200



March, 1917. Temporary Executive Committee of the Imperial Duma. Back row. Left to right: Shulgin, Dimitryukov, Engelhardt, Kerenski, Karaulov. Sitting: Vladimir Lvov, Rjevski, Shidlovski, Rodzianko.

[See page 537]



March, 1917. Soldiers posing in the Liteini Prospekt. The flag is inscribed "Down with the Monarchy!"

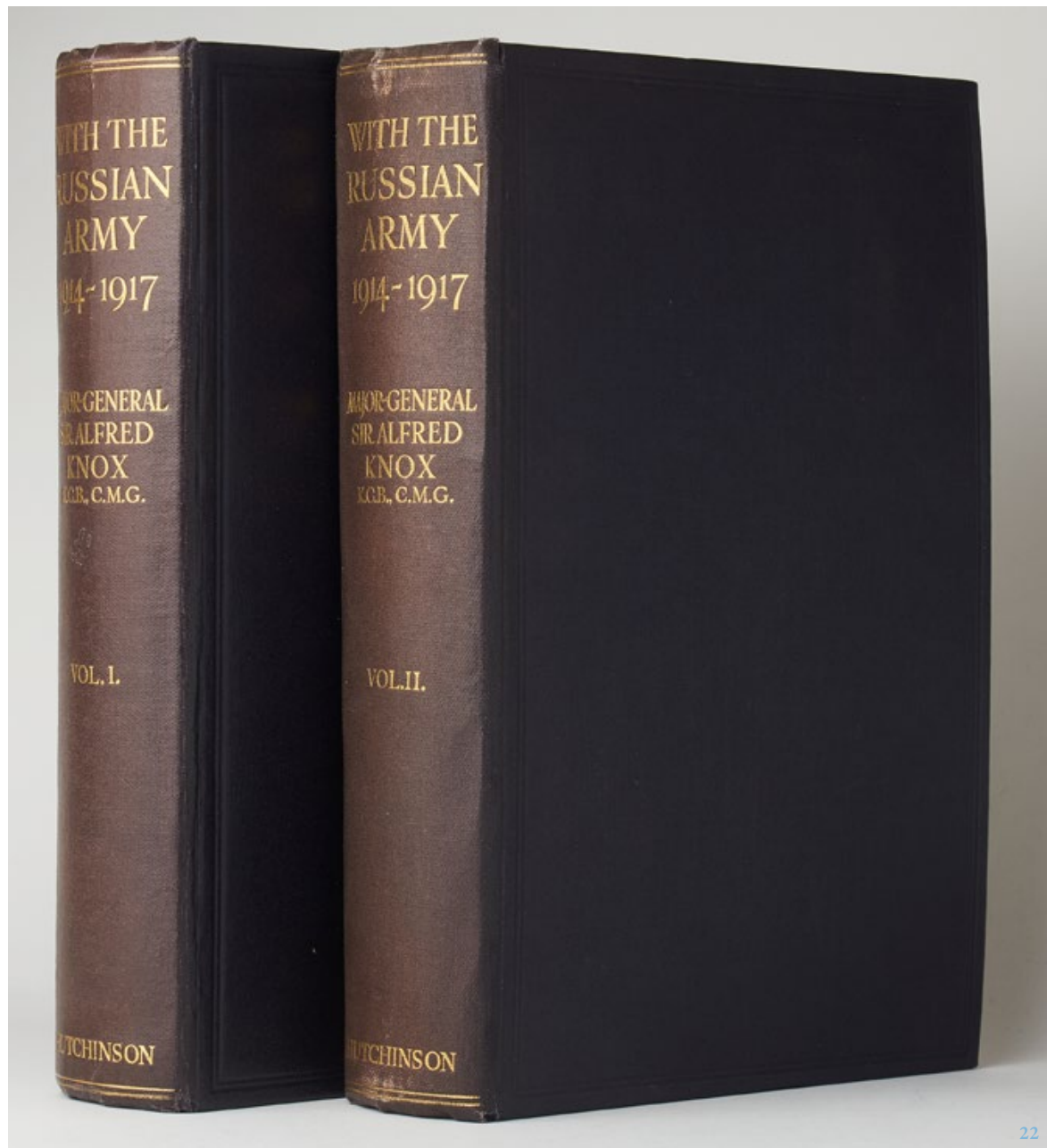
[See page 537]

[See page 537]

Two volumes, 8vo. Original cloth, spines lettered in gilt; pp. 368; [369]-760, two frontispieces, plates after photographs, 19 maps, mostly folding, in rear pockets; a very good copy.

First edition, rarely seen with both volumes together and complete with all loose maps.

With the Russian Army 1914-1917, published in 1921, details the author's experiences as the British Military Attaché to Russia during World War I. The book provides a firsthand account of major military and political events, from the early battles on the Eastern Front and the Brusilov Offensive to the Russian Revolution and the Bolshevik coup. Includes photographs and maps.

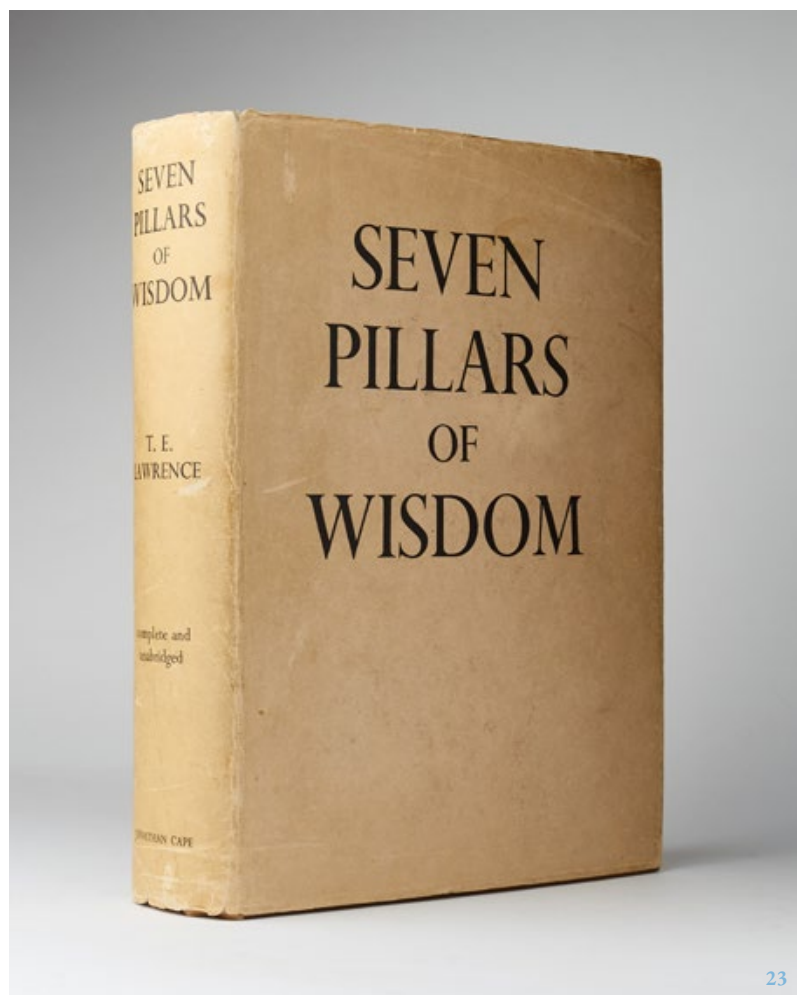


COMPULSORY READING AT MILITARY ACADEMIES

23 LAWRENCE, Thomas Edward. *Seven Pillars of Wisdom* a triumph.

London: Jonathan Cape. 1935.

£600



4to. Original brown buckram, spine lettered in gilt, upper board blocked in gilt with crossed sword design, top edges brown, others uncut, in the original dust-wrappers (this with minimal fraying and very light spotting); pp. 672; frontispiece and 47 photogravure plates by John Swain & Son after Augustus John, Eric Kennington, Lawrence, and others, 4 folding maps printed by The Chiswick Press, Ltd in red and black and bound to throw clear; minimal fading to extremities, no offsetting from endpapers or frontispiece as frequently the case; loosely inserted the Lawrence of Arabia Memorial flyer, signed in print by Allenby, Churchill, Shaw and others.

First trade edition, first printing.

Seven Pillars of Wisdom was first printed in 1922 in an edition of eight copies intended for Lawrence's use, of which only six copies survive intact. The "Subscribers", or "Cranwell", edition followed in 1926, published privately in an edition of *circa* 211 copies and, as Lawrence wrote to Sotheran's on 24 April 1925, "given only to my friends and their friends. No copies are for sale". In July 1935, two months after Lawrence's death, in July 1935, the text was published in a trade edition by Jonathan Cape. Such was the book's popularity that the first impression was quickly exhausted and second, third and fourth impressions were printed the following month.

O'Brien A042.

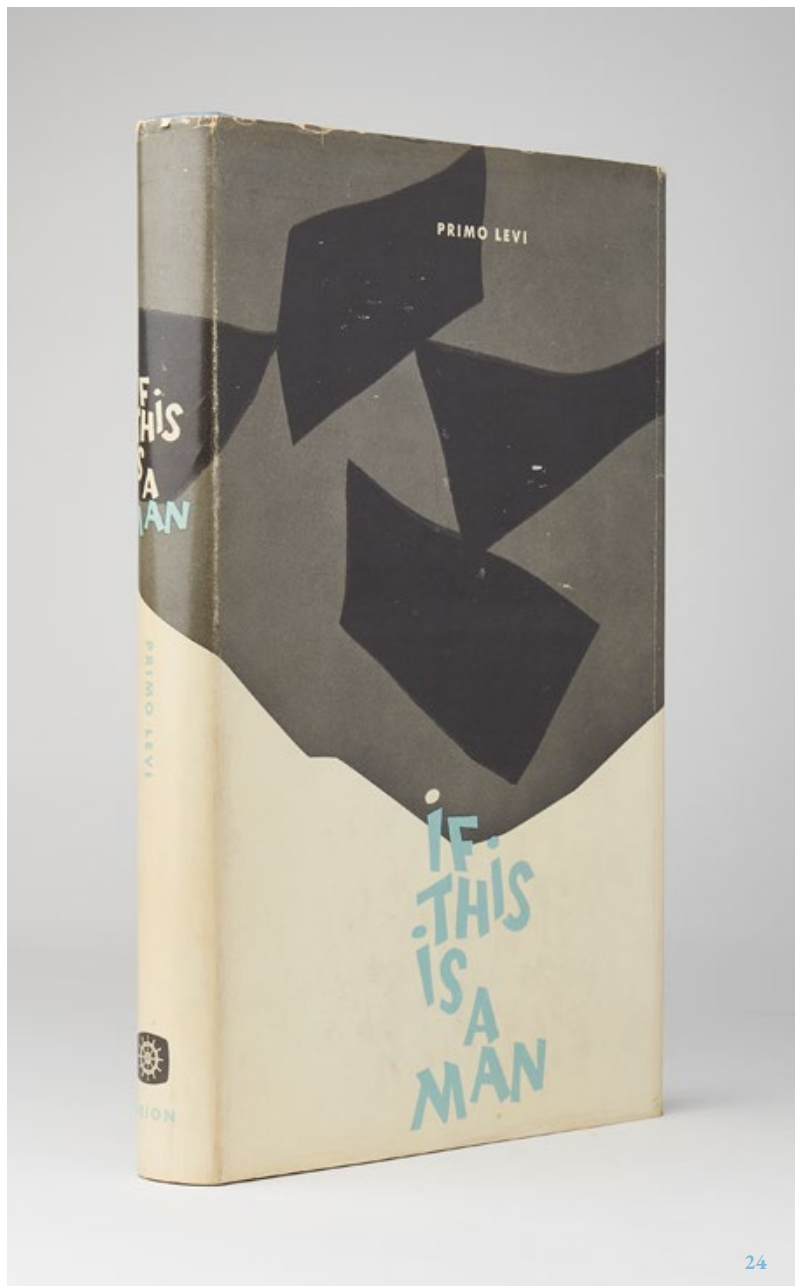
FIRST US EDITION

24 LEVI, Primo *If This is a Man.**New York: The Orion Press. 1959.***£1,800**

8vo. Original publisher's blue cloth with gilt lettering to spine; illustrated dust jacket with wraparound design; pp. [vi], 206, [ii]; offsetting caused by pastedowns, bumping to head of dust jacket spine with slight markings to front wrapper; otherwise near fine.

First US edition.

First published in Italian in 1947, *If This Is a Man* is Levi's account of his arrest (as a member of the Italian resistance) and the period spent as a prisoner in Auschwitz. Written with clarity, restraint, and insight, the memoir explores the physical suffering and psychological torment endured by prisoners in the camp. More than a historical testimony, the book challenges readers to confront the limits of moral degradation and questions of what it means to be human in inhuman conditions. The work stands as one of the most powerful works of Holocaust literature.



LIFE AS A POW

25 LONG, P.W. Other Ranks of Kut [...] With a Preface by Sir Arnold Wilson.

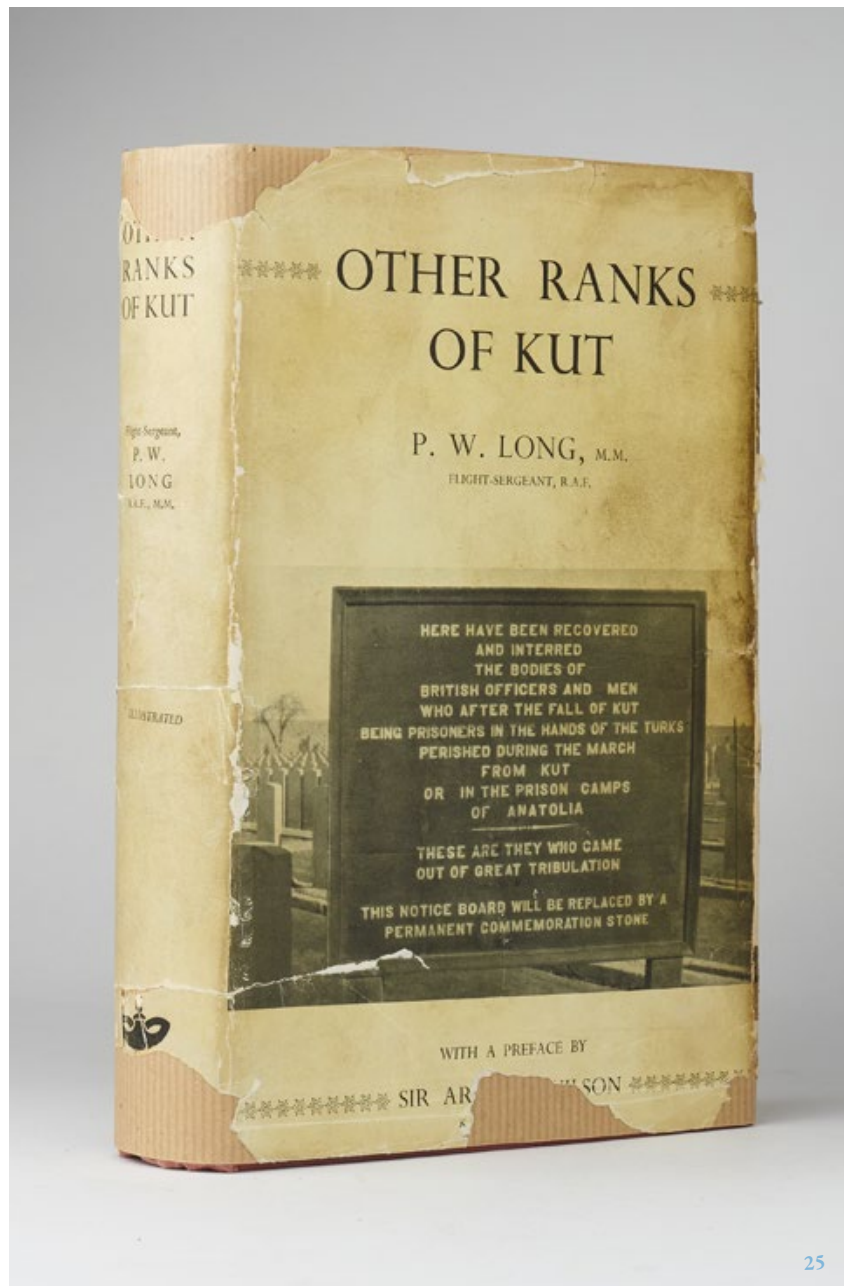
London: Williams and Norgate. [1938].

£300

8vo. Original cloth with illustrated dust-wrappers; pp. 379, plates after photographs; wrapper with marginal wear and laid down on brown paper, otherwise very good.

First edition.

Long, a military driver, was captured with the Kut garrison in April 1916 remaining in custody until January 1919. "A record of [...] experiences in the hands of the Turks. No book has been written by one of the "other ranks" of Kut prisoners and no other book contains a day-to-day record of the march up-country [...]"



IN DEFENCE OF DEMOCRACY

26 MacDIARMID, Hugh. *The Battle Continues*.

Edinburgh: Castle Wynd Printers Limited. 1957.

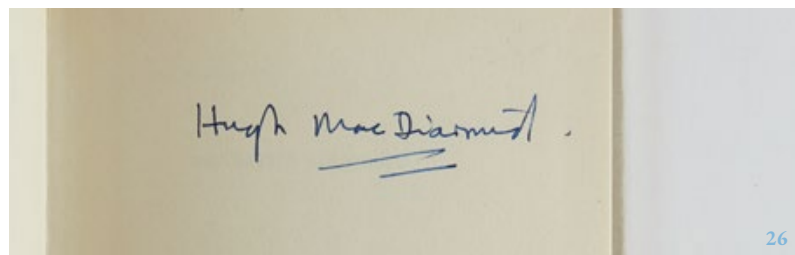
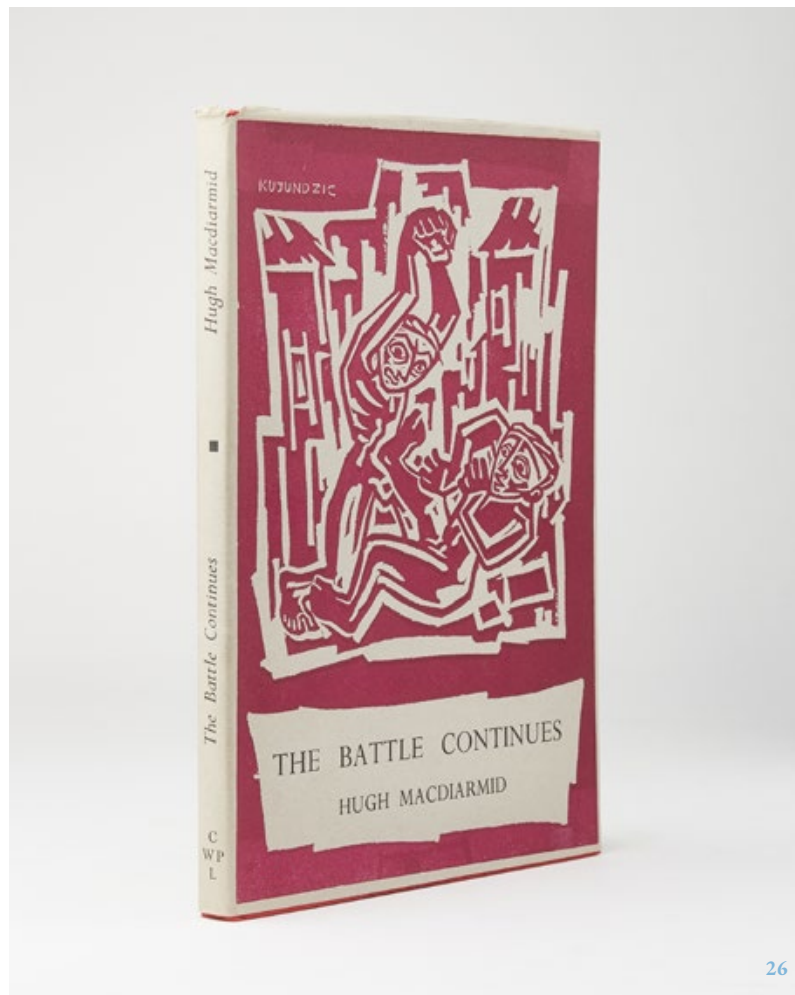
£500

8vo. Red publisher's boards, ruled in blind to upper board, and gilt along spine; in the striking grey dust jacket with single colour lino cut by Zeljiko Kujundzic; pp. [viii], 107, [1]; essentially fine, the jacket slightly creased and nicked at upper edge; author's signature to front free endpaper.

First edition, signed by the author.

The Battle Continues is MacDiarmid's resolute stand against Fascism under General Franco, and was a response to the publication of a poem ("Flowering Rifle") by the South African poet Roy Campbell, a staunch opponent of the democratic Left.

Ian Hamilton wrote of Hugh MacDiarmid that he "makes his own rules, contemns categories, cracks open water-tight compartments, bestraddles disciplines, scorns social, cultural, and academic cliques and claques, and affirms [...] that it is not failure but low aim that is criminal".

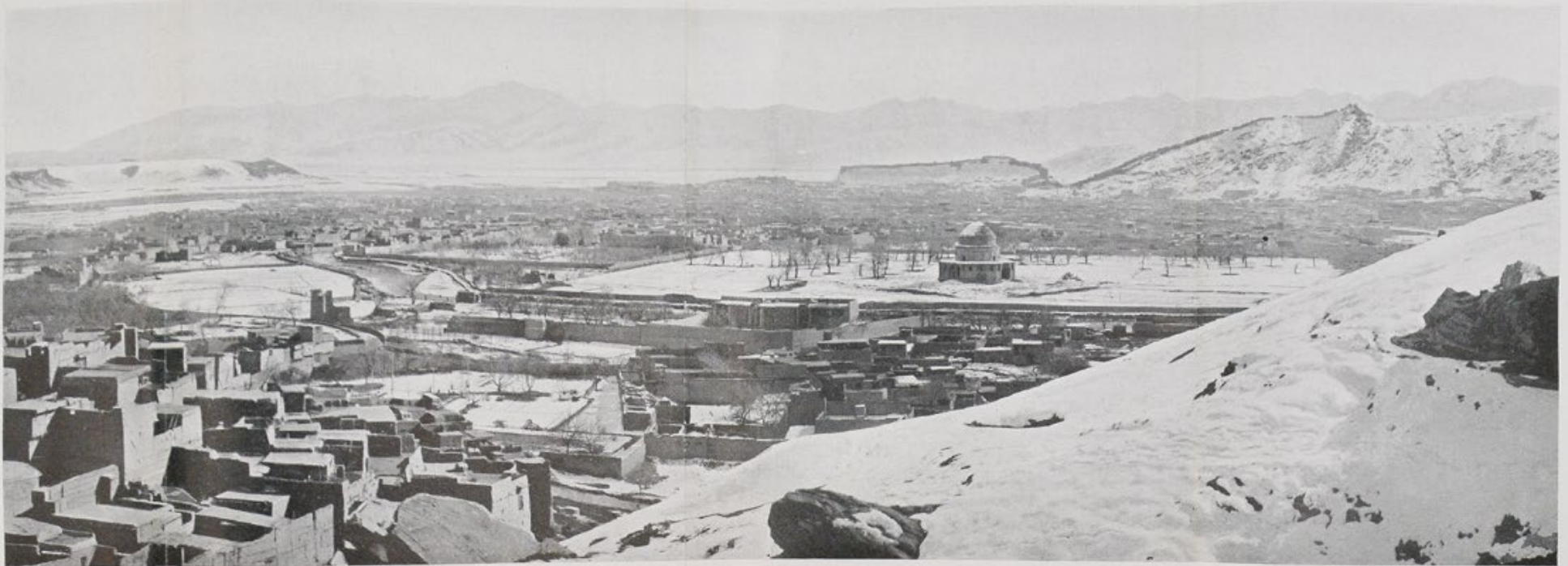


FIRST EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT REPORT

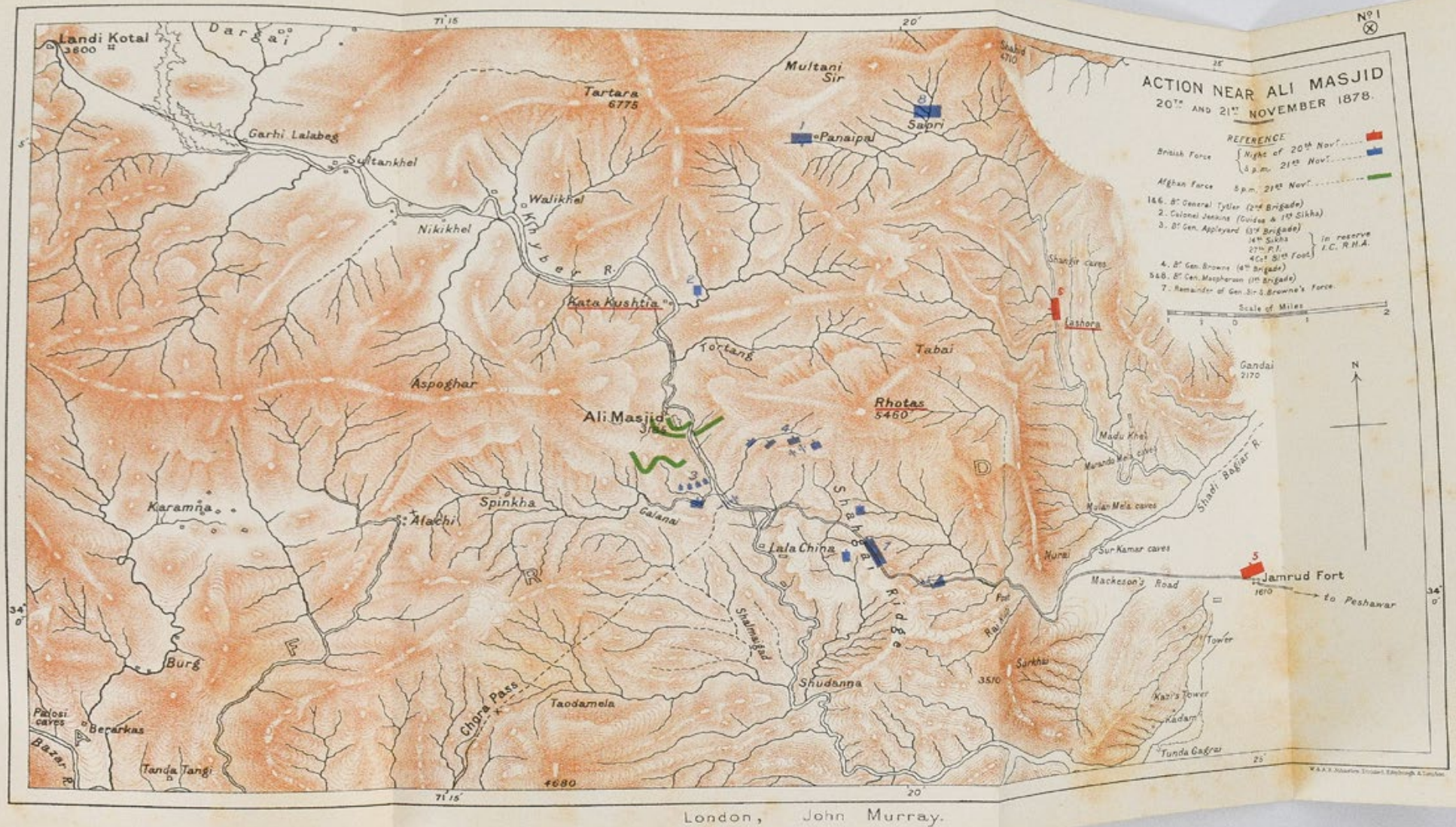
27 [MACGREGOR, Sir Charles, editor]. The Second Afghan War 1878-80. Abridged Official Account. Produced in the Intelligence Branch Army Headquarters, India.

London: John Murray. 1908.

£1,400

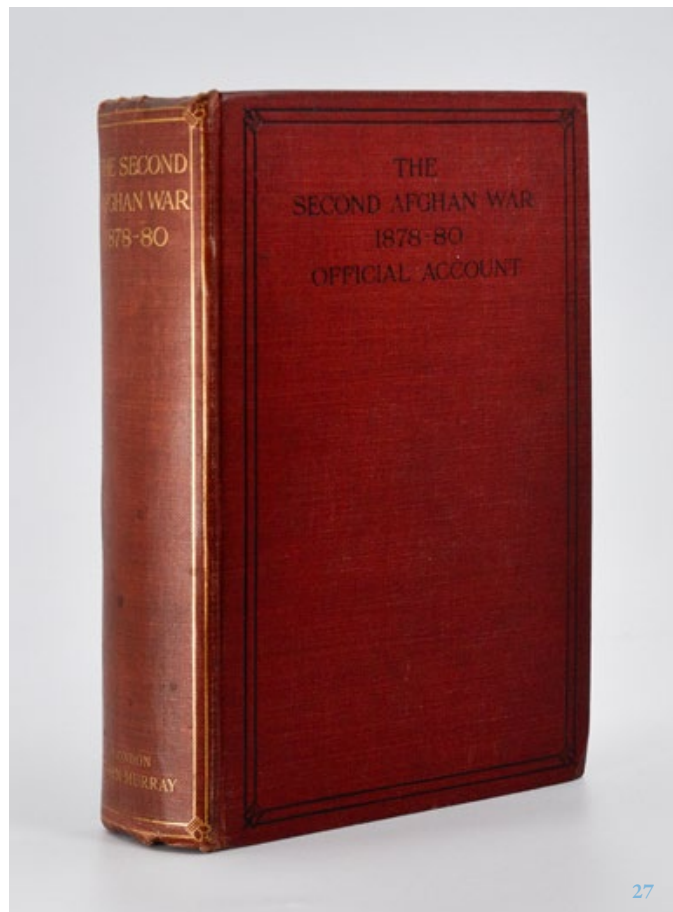


KABUL FROM ASMAI

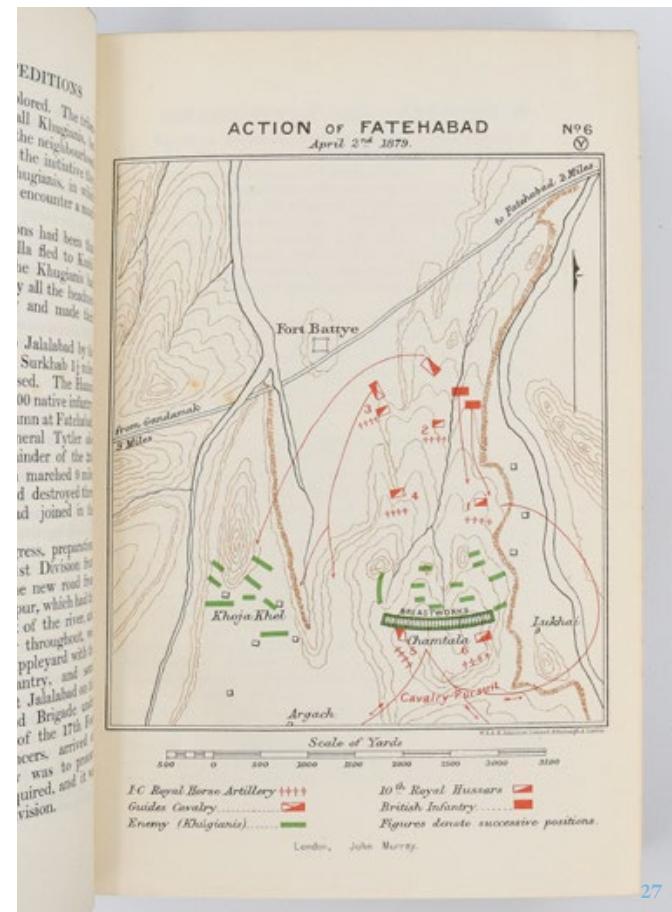


8vo. Original red cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, front cover lettered and ruled in black, top edge gilt; pp. x, 734, 8 (publisher's catalogue), numerous mostly folding maps in two or more colours, plates after photographs and drawings (including several large panoramas); cloth a little darkened and marked, browning to endpapers as usual, pp. 239/40 with tiny paper flaw, affecting four letters, pp. 353/4 with repaired marginal tear, light spotting to and offsetting from maps; otherwise a very good copy of a rare and important work.

First edition.



27



27

A joint effort by several leading military figures, at creating a coherent narrative of the scope of the Second Afghan War. The military strategist and soldier MacGregor was the ideal leader of this enterprise. Born in India in 1840 and commissioned in the Indian army in October 1856, he served during the Indian Mutiny. Many campaigns followed and in 1878 Macgregor “was placed on special duty in charge of the Khyber line of communications at the beginning of the Second Anglo-Afghan War [...], accompanying General Maude’s expedition against the Zakha Khel Afridis in the Bazar valley as chief of staff. Later he was appointed chief of staff to Sir Samuel Browne, with whom he served during the advance from Jalalabad to Gandamak. After the conclusion of the treaty he made arrangements for the withdrawal of the Peshawar valley field force. He was created a CIE in January 1878 and was made a CB for the Afghan campaign” (ODNB). After the war, he took command of the intelligence department of India and wrote the privately printed book *The Defence of India: A Strategic Study*.

28 MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo.

The works of the famous
Nicolas Machiavel, citizen
and secretary of Florence.
Written originally in Italian,
and from thence newly and
faithfully translated into
English.

*London: printed for John
Starkey at the Miter in
Fleetstreet, near Temple-Bar.
1675.*

£9,500

Folio. Contemporary mottled calf, double-fillet border in blind to boards, spine with raised bands blind ruled in compartments, marbled edges, vellum guards; pp. [24], 177, 188-189, [5], 199-262, 265-267, [5], 267-314, 317-431, [6], 434-529, [23]; woodcut ornaments to titles, woodcut initials, typographic headpieces (this the variant without the engraved portrait of the author); hinges cracked but holding firm, upper and lower joints splitting, light rubbing to boards and spine with a few small abrasions, corners and spine ends a little worn; the odd mark, **else very clean and crisp, an exceptional copy preserved in a very good contemporary binding.**

THE
WORKS
OF THE FAMOUS
Nicolas Machiavel,
CITIZEN and SECRETARY
OF
FLORENCE.

WRITTEN
Originally in *ITALIAN*, and from thence newly
and faithfully Translated into *ENGLISH*.



L O N D O N,
Printed for John Starkey at the Miter in Fleetstreet,
near Temple-Bar, 1675.

The first issue of Henry Neville's handsome edition of Machiavelli's writings, the first collected works to appear in English translation, its scope allowing, for the first time, a balanced, judicious overview of the Florentine's enigmatic theories of power, diplomacy and – not least – war, “the only profession worthy of a Prince”.

Although the writings of Niccolò Machiavelli (1469-1527) have, for over five centuries, been central to theories of power, diplomacy, political and military strategy, and indeed the arts of war (to adapt the title of the first of the works to be published separately in English), there is still “disagree[ment] concerning his overall intention, the status of his sincerity, [...] his piety, the unity of his works, and the content of his teaching” (IEP). Dedicated to Lorenzo di Piero de' Medici, *Il Principe (The Prince)* offers unflinching advice for assuming and retaining power (by ruthless means, if necessary), while the *Discorsi sopra la prima deca di Tito Livio (Discourses on the First Ten of Titus Livy)* advance a broadly republican model, in which a leader is constrained by constitutional checks and limits. Written around 1513, *Il Principe* remained unpublished until 1532, and in 1559 was banned and added to the Index Librorum Prohibitorum. Although England was no longer subject to papal decree, Machiavelli's ideas were deemed sufficiently dangerous that the ban extended to an unofficial refusal to license any printing or translation of *Il Principe* and the *Discorsi* (though Italian editions clearly circulated, some printed under false imprints). An English *Art of War* – the only major work Machiavelli published during his lifetime (in

Machiavel's Prince.

CHAP. I.

The several sorts of Governments, and after what manner they are obtained.



Here never was, nor is at this day any Government in the World, by which one Man has rule and dominion over another, but it is either a Commonwealth, or a Monarchy. Monarchies are either hereditary, where the ancestors of the Sovereign have been a long time in possession, or where they are but new. The new are either so wholly, and entirely (as Milan was to Francis Sforza) or annex'd to the hereditary Dominions of the Conquerour (as the Kingdom of Naples, to the Kingdom of Spain). These territories thus acquired are accustomed either to be subject to some Prince, or to live at liberty and free, and are subdued, either by his auxiliaries, or own forces, by his good fortune, or conduct.

CHAP. II.

Of Hereditary Principalities.

I shall omit speaking of Commonwealths, as having discoursed of them largely elsewhere, and write in this place only of Principalities, and how according to the foregoing division, the said Principalities may be governed, and maintained. I do affirm then that hereditary States, and such as have been accustomed to the Family of their Prince, are preserved with less difficulty than the new, and because it is sufficient not to transgress the examples of their predecessors, and next to comply and frame themselves to the accidents that occur. So that if the Prince be a person of competent industry, he will be sure to keep himself in the throne, unless he be supplanted some great, and more than ordinary force: and even then, when so supplanted, fortune can never turn tail, or be adverse to the usurper, but he will stand fair to be restored. Of this, Italy affords us an example in the Duke of Ferrara, who supported bravely against the invasion of the Venetians in 1484, and afterwards against Pope Julius 10, upon no other foundation but his antiquity in that Government; for a natural Prince has not so much occasion or necessity to oppress his Subjects, whereby it follows he must be better beloved, and retain more of the affections of his People unless some extraordinary vices concur to make him odious, so that the succession and coherence of his Government, takes away the causes and memory of innovations; for one new change leaves always (as in buildings) a toothling, and aptitude for another.

1521) – was issued in 1563, the translation by Peter Whitethorne dedicated to Queen Elizabeth, but *Il Principe* did not appear until 1640, following the *Discorsi* in 1636.

Henry Neville (1620-1694), the editor and translator of this first complete English Machiavelli was born into a prominent Berkshire family. Following studies at Merton College, Oxford, he travelled widely in Europe, an experience which helped to shape his political views. An unswerving advocate of republicanism before, during, and after the Civil War (though later an outspoken critic of Cromwell's Protectorate), he was elected as Member of Parliament for Abingdon in 1645. He was later briefly imprisoned in the Tower of London for his alleged involvement in the 1663 Farnley Wood Plot, or "Yorkshire rising", a failed attempt to overthrow the recently restored monarch.

Neville published a number of satirical works, political broadsides and, in 1681, *Plato Redivivus*, a fictional dialogue urging political reform and clearly indebted to Machiavellian theories of government (favouring a mixed constitution and engaged citizenry to foster and preserve liberties). His pioneering edition of Machiavelli sought to (re)introduce the works to an English readership still reeling from the turbulence of Civil War and Restoration. In addition to fresh translations of *The Prince* and *Discourses*, there are, among other works, newly condensed versions of *The History of Florence* and *The Art of War* (*The State of France* and *The State of Germany* appear here for the first time in English). The edition is notable for its inclusion of the "**Letter to Zanobius Buondelmontius**", in which a fictional "Machiavelli" (most likely Neville himself) defends himself against accusations of atheism and "teaching Subjects how they should Rebel and conspire against their Princes" (Buondelmonti, Machiavelli's friend, was one of the dedicatees of the *Discourses*, and an interlocutor in the dialogue of *The Art of War*).



Offering timely insights into the dark arts of power, as well as the benefits of constitutional balance, Neville's Machiavelli redressed prevailing (and distorted) views of Machiavelli's thinking, and reshaped English perceptions of these great works.

In addition to the present edition, *ESTC* records a further edition, also issued in 1675, with the imprint "for J. S., [presumably John Starkey] to be sold by Robert Boulter at the Turks-head in Cornhil, against the Royal Exchange, 1675" (*R180243*). Both, according to the title-page verso, were licensed on February 2, 1674. The present edition, "printed for John Starkey at the Miter in Fleetstreet" appears to be the first issue. Both versions include the publisher's catalogue bound at the back of the book (3z 2-4) with the Fleet Street address.

See: Felix Raab, *The English Face of Machiavelli: A Changing Interpretation 1500-1700* (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1964); *The Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy* (online).

ESTC R19906

"for fifty years by this State; and if now we should discover our weakness, we should certainly lose it. If you pretend the justice of our cause, and that that will give us reputation, and detract from our Enemies;

"I answer, it is fit that Justice should be known and believ'd by other People, as well as our selves; which is quite contrary, the whole cause of our present Commotion being founded upon a bare suspicion, that *Cosimo* would usurp, and make himself Sovereign of our City. Though this suspicion passes among us, it does not with other People, who accuses us, even for our accusation of him. Examine the crimes upon which we ground our suspicion; what are they, but that he distributes his money freely, according to every Man's necessity; and that not only upon a private, but publick account, not only to the *Florentines*, but to the foreign Commanders: that he favours this or that Citizen which desires to be a Magistrate; that by the general reputation he has among all People, he advances this, or that, of his friends to employments as he sees occasion: so that the whole weight and strength of his impeachment, lyes in this; that he is charitable, liberal; ready to his friend's and belov'd by all People. Tell me I beseech you what Law is it that prohibits, that blames, and condemns beneficence, or love? 'Tis true, these are ways by which Men aspire and do many times arrive at the Supremacy; but they are not thought so by other People; nor are we sufficient to obtrude them; because our own ways have defam'd us; and the City (having lived always in faction) is become corrupt and partial, and will never regard our accusations. But admit you succeed and should prevail so far as to banish him (which truly if the Senate concur might be done without difficulty) how can you think among so many of his friends as will be left behind, and labour incessantly for his return, to obviate or prevent it? Certainly it will be impossible, his interest is so great, and himself so universally belov'd, you can never secure him. If you go about to banish the chief of those who discover themselves to be his friends, you do but multiply your adversaries, and create more Enemies to your self: return he will, in a very short time, and then you have gain'd only this point, to have banish'd a good Man, and readmitted a bad: for you must expect he will be exasperated, his Nature debauch'd by those who call him back; and being oblig'd to them so highly, it will be no prudence in him to reject them. If your design be to put him to Death formally, by the cooperation of the Magistrates that is not to be done; his wealth, and your corruption will preserve him. But admit he should dye, or being banish'd never return, I do not see what advantage will accrue to our state. If it be deliver'd from *Cosimo*, it will be in the same danger of *Rinaldo*; and I am of their number who would have no Citizen exceed another in Authority. If either of them prevail (as one of them must) I know not what obligation I have to favour *Rinaldo* more than *Cosimo*. I will say no more, than God deliver this City from private usurpation, and (when our sins do deserve it) particularly from his. Do not therefore persuade to a thing that is every way so dangerous; do not fancy that by the assistance of a few, you can oppose against a multitude: all the Citizens you converse with, partly by ignorance, and partly by malice, are dispos'd to sell their Country; and fortune is so favourable as to have rewarded them a

the Publick) was a fit Person to be chosen *Gonfaloniere*; to qualify him for that Office, he discharg'd them himself. And coming afterwards to a *Scrutiny*, it fell out, that Fortune (which has been always a friend to our disorders) made *Bernardo Gonfaloniere* for the Months of September and October. *Rinaldo* visited him forthwith, and told him that the Nobility, and all People that desir'd to live happily, were much rejoic'd at his preferment; and that it was now his business to carry himself so as they might never repent it: he laid before him the danger of dividing among themselves; and how nothing could contribute so much to their Union, as the deprivation of *Cosimo*; for he was the Man, and no other, who kept them down, by the immensity of his treasure, and rais'd up himself so high, that without timely prevention he would make himself Sovereign. That (as he was a good Citizen) it was his Office to provide against it, by assembling the People in the *Piazza*; taking the State into his protection; and restoring its liberty to its Country: he put him in mind that *Salvestro de Medici* could (though unjustly) curb and correct the Authority of the *Gonfaloniere*, to whom (if for no other reason but for their Blood which their Ancestors lost in that quarrel) the Government belong'd; and what he did unjustly against so many, *Bernardo* might do justly, and therefore safely against one. He encourag'd him not to fear: for his friends would be ready to assist him, with their Arms in their hands. The People that were his creatures, were not to be regarded, for no more assistance was to be expected by *Cosimo* from them, than they had formerly yielded to *Giorgio Scali*. His riches was not to be dreaded; for, when seiz'd by the Senate, his wealth would be theirs, and for conclusion he told him, that in doing thus, he would unite, and secure the Commonwealth, and make himself glorious. *Bernardo* reply'd in short, that he believ'd what he said to be not only true, but necessary; and that time being now fitter for action than discourse, he should go and provide what force he could, that it might appear he had companions in his Enterprize. As soon as he was in possession of his Office, he dispos'd his Companies, and settled all things with *Rinaldo*, he cited *Cosimo*, who (though dissuaded by most of his friends) appear'd, presuming more upon his own innocence, than the Mercy of his Judges. *Cosimo* was no sooner enter'd into the Palace, and secur'd; but *Rinaldo* with all his Servants in Arms, and his whole party at his heels, came into the *Piazza*, where the Senators calling the People to be call'd, 200 Citizens were selected to constitute a *Balia* for reformation of the State. This *Balia* was no sooner in force, but the first thing they fell upon in order to their reformation, was the process against *Cosimo*; many would have him banish'd; many executed; and many were silent, either out of compassion for him, or apprehension of other People; by means of which non-concurrence, nothing was concluded. In one of the Towers of the Palace (call'd *Alberghettino*) *Cosimo* was a Prisoner in the Custody of *Federigo Malavolti*. From this place *Cosimo* could hear and understand what was said; and hearing the clatter of Arms, and frequent calling out to the *Balia*, he began to be fearful of his Life, but more, lest he should be assassinated by his particular Enemies. In this terror he abstain'd from his meat, and eat nothing in four days but a morsel of Bread. Which being told to *Federigo*, he accosted him thus.

"You are afraid to be poison'd, and you kill your self with hunger. You have but small



THE SEVERAL
TREATISES
Contained in this
BOOK.

1. **T**He History of *Florence*.
2. The *Prince*.
3. The Original of the *Guelf* and *Ghibelin* Factions.
4. The Life of *Castruccio Castracani*.
5. The Murder of *Vitelli*, &c. by Duke *Valentino*.
6. The State of *France*.
7. The State of *Germany*.
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9. The Art of *War*.
10. The Marriage of *Belphegor*, a Novel.
11. *Nicholas Machiavel's* Letter in Vindication of Himself and his Writings.

THE

THE
ART
OF
WAR,
IN SEVEN
BOOKS.

By *NICHOLAS MACHIAVEL*.

Newly translated into English; and for the benefit of
the Reader divided into

CHAPTERS.



L O N D O N,

Printed for *John Starkey* at the *Miter* in *Fleetstreet*,
near *Temple-Bar*, 1675.

29 MALAPARTE, Curzio.

Kaputt.

Naples: Casella. 1944.

£250

8vo. Original stiff cream wrappers, typographical front cover design by Sandro Giordano, titles to spine in light blue; pp. 689, [1]; a few tiny nicks to extremities, tips of upper outer corners chipped, spine creased; uniformly lightly toned, overall a very good, clean copy.

First edition of Malaparte's brutal account of Europe under Nazi occupation, written between the front lines and diplomatic salons, and one of the most searing literary testimonies of the Second World War.

Sometime fascist writer and filmmaker Curzio Malaparte composed *Kaputt* between 1941 and 1943: the first chapters in Ukraine, then in Poland and Smolensk in 1942, while serving both as an officer in the Italian army and as a war correspondent for *Corriere della Sera*. Expelled by the Gestapo, he continued writing in Finland, completing the final chapter in Italy after Mussolini's arrest on 25 July 1943. "*Kaputt* is a cruel book", Malaparte admitted. "Among the protagonists of this book, the war itself is only a secondary character ... The true protagonist is *Kaputt*, this cheerful and cruel monster. **No word, better than the harsh and almost mysterious German word *Kaputt* – literally 'broken, finished, ruined' – could convey what we are, what Europe has now become: a heap of wreckage**".

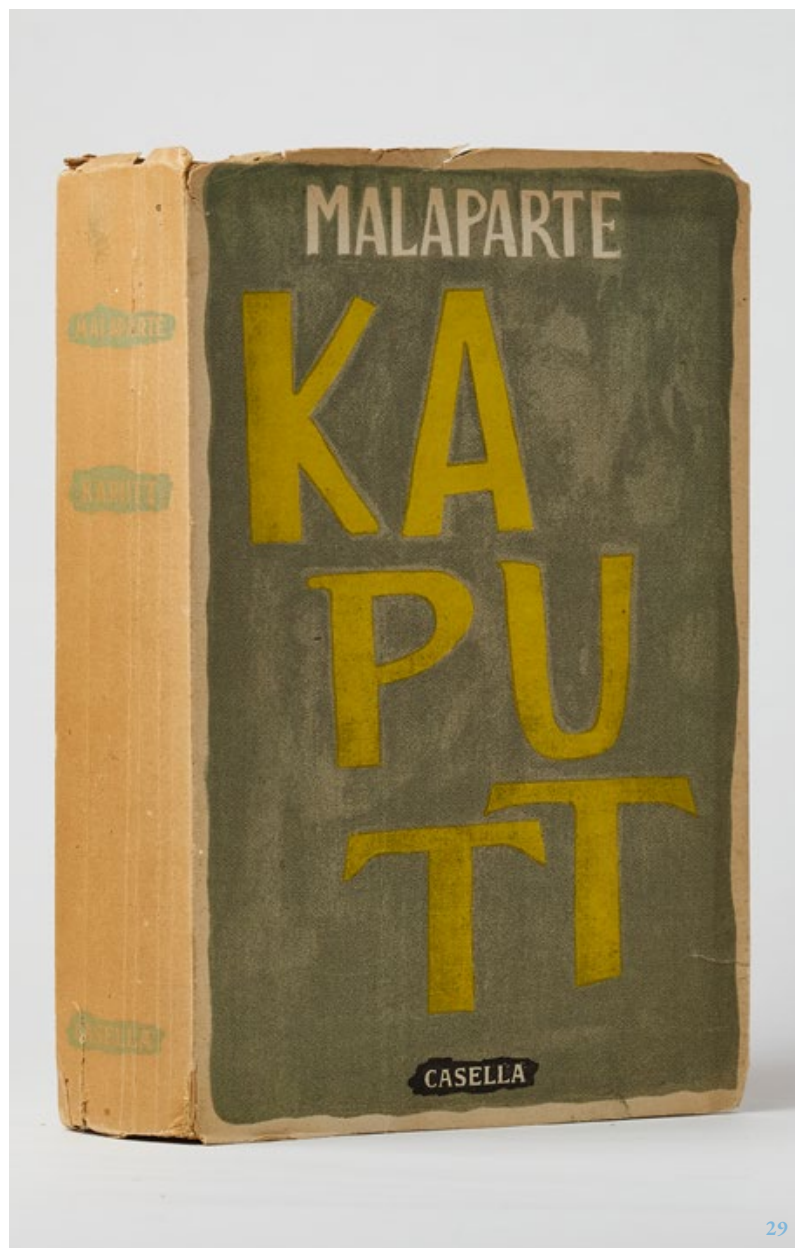
CURZIO MALAPARTE

K A P U T T

Prima edizione
5° migliaio



CASELLA EDITORE NAPOLI



The narrative unfolds along the breadth of the Eastern Front: Ukraine, Bessarabia, Romania, Poland, Karelia, Finland, Belgrade, Budapest, before concluding in Rome and Naples. Malaparte encounters aristocrats, Nazi leaders, soldiers, diplomats, and civilians, recounting them in a voice that blends memoir, fiction, reportage, and modernist experiment. Fragmentary and atmospheric, *Kaputt* is less a history than a vast literary fresco: a hybrid of sketches, cameos, tales within tales, in which Malaparte's imagination ultimately transcends the boundaries of fact.

This first edition was published in Naples on 20 October 1944 by Giuseppe Casella, as Malaparte's Milanese press was still under Nazi occupation. Printed in a typography requisitioned by Allied troops, under bombardment and amid shortages of paper and ink, the edition was an unlikely success: a second printing was already exhausted by August 1945. Though "ready for many months", the book was withheld until the liberation of Tuscany, **"so as not to expose the author's family, who had remained in occupied territory, to enemy reprisals"**.

See Mattei, "The Tragedy of War in Curzio Malaparte".

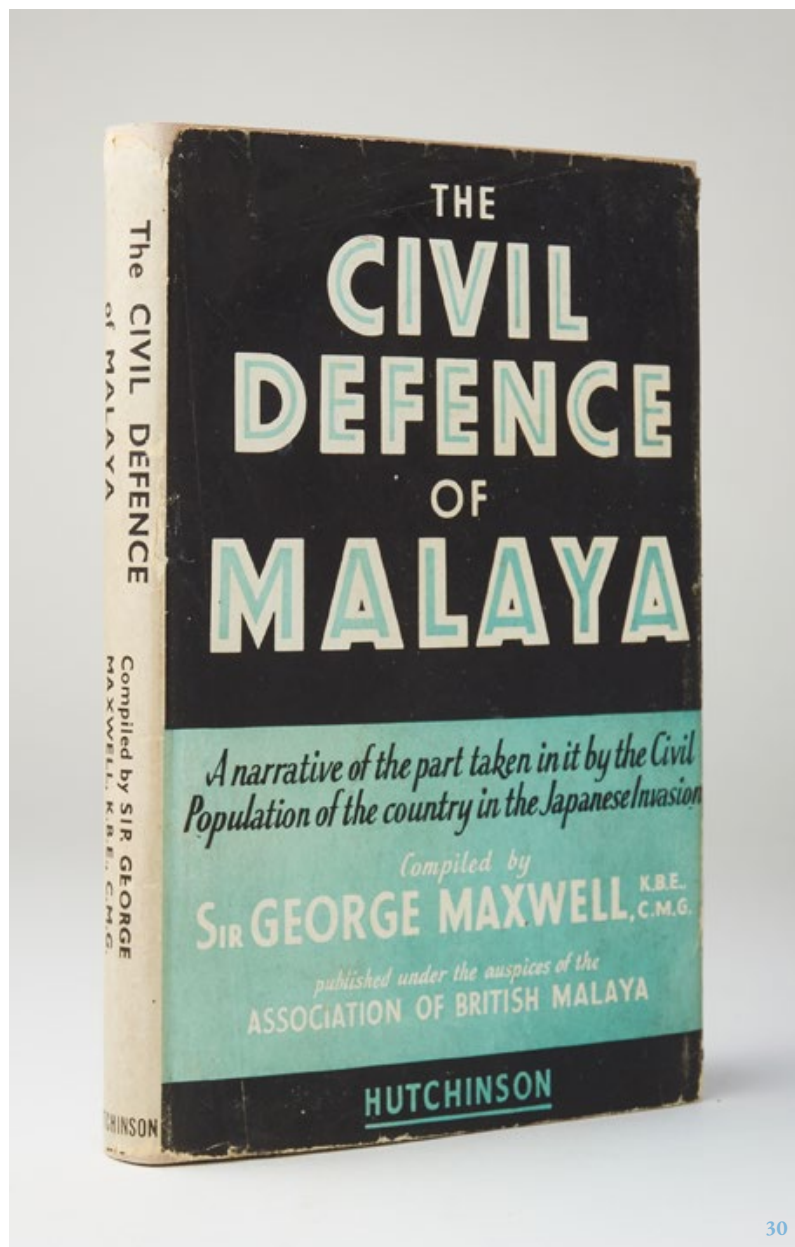
SCARCE IN DUSTWRAPPER

- 30 MAXWELL, Sir George.** *The Civil Defence of Malaya. A Narrative of the Part taken in it by the civilian Population of the Country in the Japanese Invasion. Compiled by a Committee under the Chairmanship of Sir George Maxwell ... From Information received from Persons who were in Malaya at the Time, and published under the Auspices of the Association of British Malaya.*
London: Hutchinson. [1944].

£200

8vo. Original cloth with dust-wrappers (not price-clipped); pp. 128, map on the last page, folding map glued inside rear cover; wrappers with a little wear and marginal tears, internally very good, contemporary ownership inscription to front fly-leaf.

Scarce first edition, in the rarely preserved wrappers, produced in conformity with wartime economy standards.



RESTRICTED MILITARY PUBLICATION

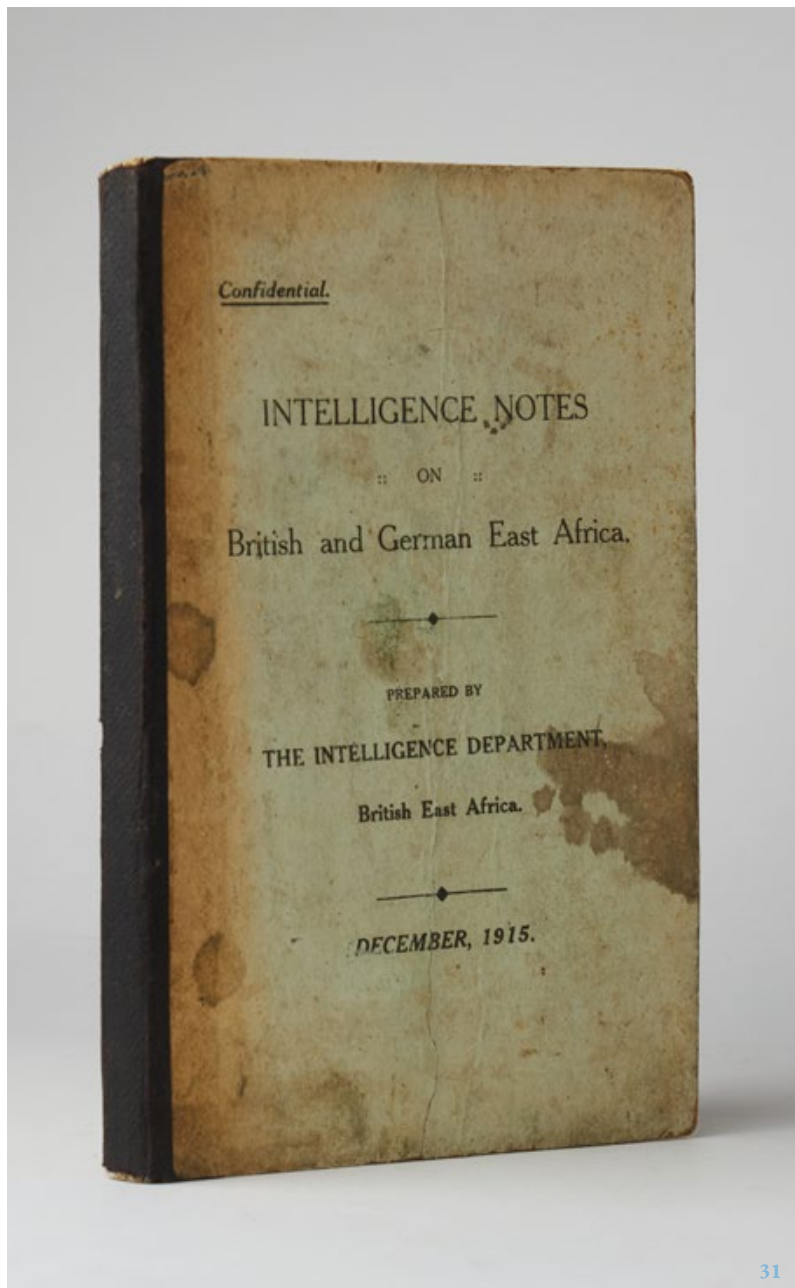
- 31 [MEINERTZHAGEN, Col. Richard].** Intelligence Notes on British and German East Africa. Prepared by the Intelligence Department, British East Africa. [Nairobi: Command Headquarters]. December 1915.

£1,300

8vo. Original cloth-backed printed boards; pp. [4], iv, 129 (including pp. 46A-46E on three additional leaves), page 16 with printed errata slip; binding a little spotted and worn as usual; wire-stitching a little oxidized; a good copy of a very rare title with three loosely inserted contemporary original photographs (Hotel Kigoma, Indian Temple Nairobi and Indian Bazaar in Nairobi), a few ms. annotations concerning the presence of lions to text.

First edition of this restricted military publication, based on Meinertzhagen's reconnaissance operations behind enemy lines. At the start of the First World War in 1914 he was made intelligence officer to the Tanga expeditionary force.

Library Hub locates only digitized versions, based on the copy housed in the National Archives; the Imperial War Museum holds a 'lamine copy'.





**THE SECRET RE-ARMAMENT OF
WEIMAR GERMANY**

- 32 MELVILLE, Cecil F.** The Russian Face of Germany. An Account of the Secret Military Relations Between the German and Soviet-Russian Governments.

[London]: Wishart & Co.
1932.

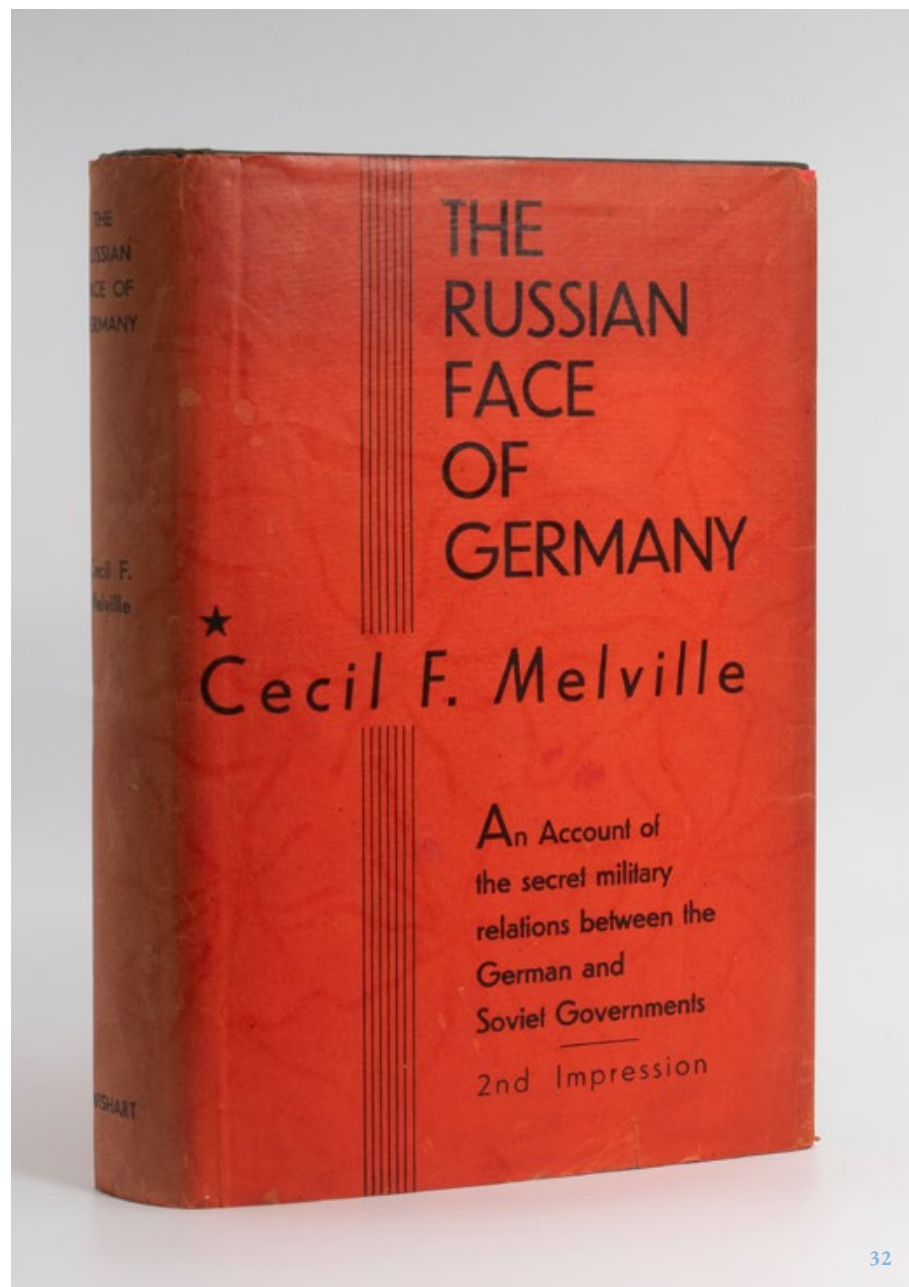
£350

8vo. Original cloth, dust-wrappers (not price-clipped); pp. viii, 230; wrapper a little discoloured and with minor marginal flaws; light toning to text; otherwise very good.

First edition, second impression.

This book exposes the secret re-armament of Weimar Germany in clandestine co-operation with the Red Army.

We were able to locate only two copies in US libraries, at Stanford (Hoover Institution), and at San Francisco Public Library.



A RARE SET OF FIRST EDITIONS

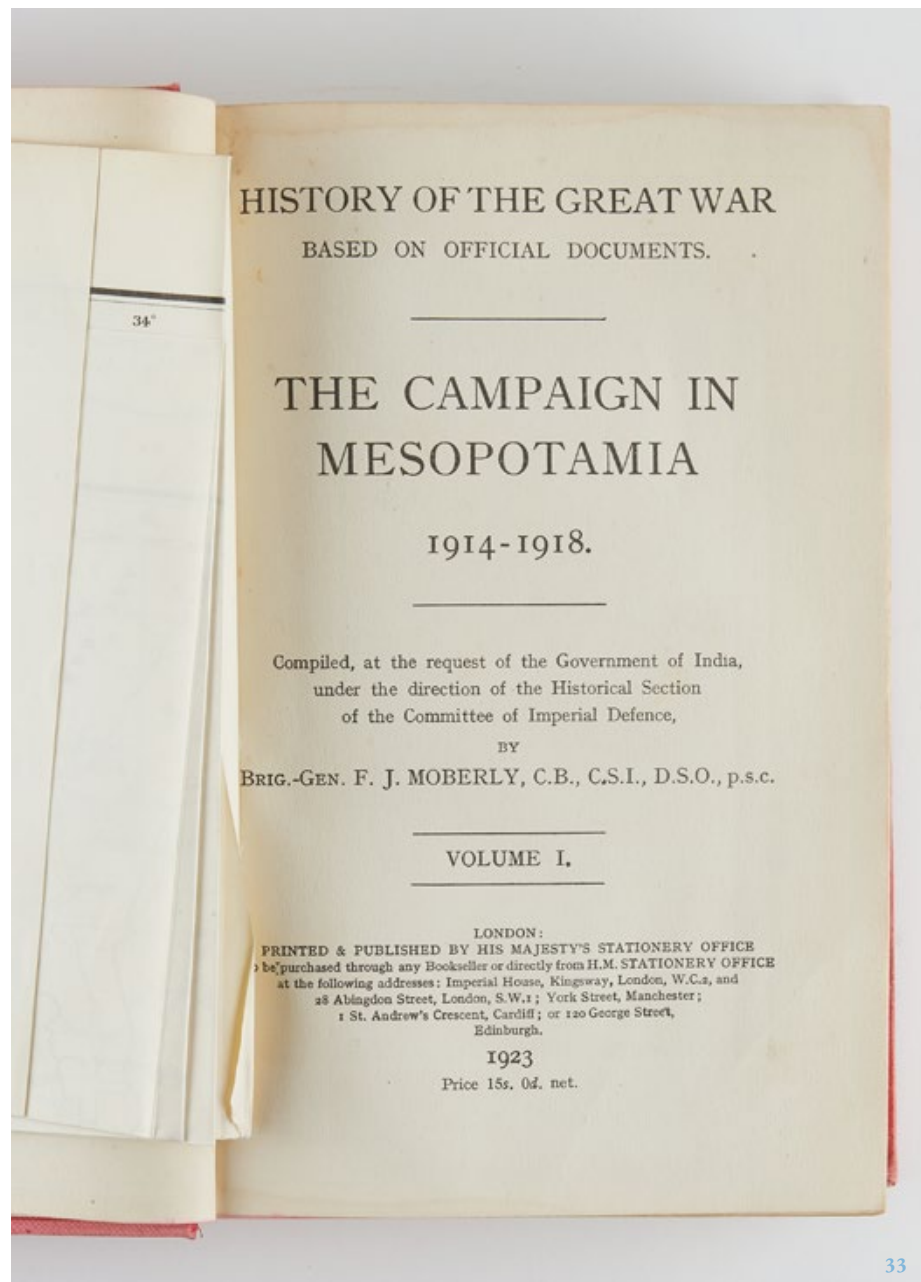
- 33 MOBERLY, Frederick James.** The Campaign in Mesopotamia 1914-1918. Compiled, at the Request of the Government of India, under the Direction of the Historical Section of the Committee of Imperial Defence.

London: HMSO. 1923-1927.

£900

Four volumes, 8vo. Original red cloth, spines lettered in gilt; highly illustrated with plates after photographs and folding maps, many of which in rear pockets; varying light wear, discoloration and fading to bindings, internally very good.

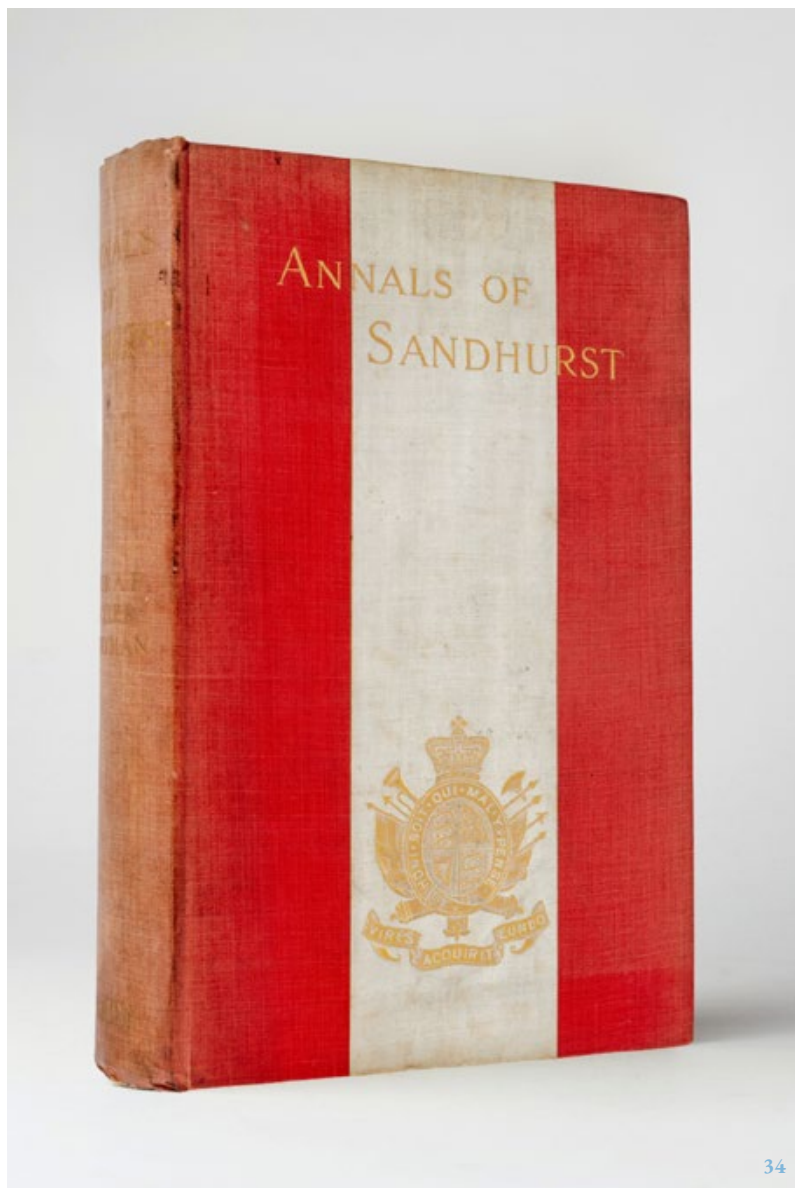
First editions of all volumes, errata slip in volume one. The most comprehensive – if biased – account of the First World War in Iraq, or the Mesopotamian Campaign. Researched and written by Brigadier James



Frederick Moberly, the four volumes (published in the series *History of the Great War*) cover the Turkish province before the war, the Indian Army, the decision to invade, the capture of Basra, Turkish counter attacks, the British advance on Baghdad, reorganisation of the British forces after the siege and fall of Kut, and the eventual capture of Baghdad. The set concludes with British and Indian operations in Persia, Kurdistan and the Caspian Sea in campaigns against the Bolsheviks under General Dunsterville. A complete set of this exhaustive military history of Iraq from 1914 to 1918 is rarely seen.



RARE HISTORY OF AN INSTITUTION



34 MOCKLER-FERRYMAN,
A.F. Annals of Sandhurst. A
Chronicle of the Royal Military
College from Its Foundation to
the Present Day. With a Sketch of
the History of the Staff College.

London: Heinemann. 1900.

£150

8vo. Original two-tone cloth, lettered in gilt; pp. vi, [2], 318, [2], 32 (publisher's advertisements), plates after photographs; cloth a little faded and marked, very light offsetting from endpapers; previous bookdealer's pencil annotations inside covers; a very good copy of an uncommon work.

First edition.

'OF GREAT RARITY'

35 [MOORE, William]. The Crisis ... During the present bloody Civil War in America.

[Printed and published for the authors, by T. W. Shaw, in Fleet-Street, opposite Anderton's Coffee House, where letters to the publisher will be thankfully received].
1776.

£1,800

Small folio. Disbound, three leaves tipped together; pp. [425]-430; the text begins with an ornately printed 'T' encased within the Latin motto "Auro Libertas Pretiosior" (freedom is more precious than gold); together with 1970s correspondence about the item; remnants of binding to spine; light, even discoloration; small, unobtrusive marginal hole running through all leaves; a very scarce late 18th century political pamphlet.

First edition of number LXVII of *The Crisis*. The two letters with the pamphlet are addressed to A. J. Major and dated 1976. They are from the International Affairs department of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration and describe where other copies of this

T H E
C R I S I S.

NUMBER LXVII. *To be continued Weekly,*
DURING THE PRESENT BLOODY CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.
SATURDAY, April 27, 1776, [Price Two-pence Halfpenny]

For the C R I S I S.



THE law is the great rule in every country, at least in every free country, by which private property is ascertained, and the public good, which is the great end of all laws, is secured; and the religious observance of this rule, is what alone makes the difference between good law and none. The terror and sanctity of the laws, are shewn by the execution of them; and to a contempt of the laws, or to a direct dispensing with them, have been owing, all the shocks and revolutions, that we have, for many ages sustained in England.

I speak here of those laws which have a direct and known tendency to secure to us what we have, and to preserve to us what we are: a free people, are kept so, by no other means, but an equal distribution of property; every man who has a share of property, having an equal share of power; and the first seeds of anarchy, which generally ends in tyranny, are produced from hence, that some are ungovernably rich, and many more miserably poor; that is, some are possessed of all the means of oppression, and others want all the means of self defence.

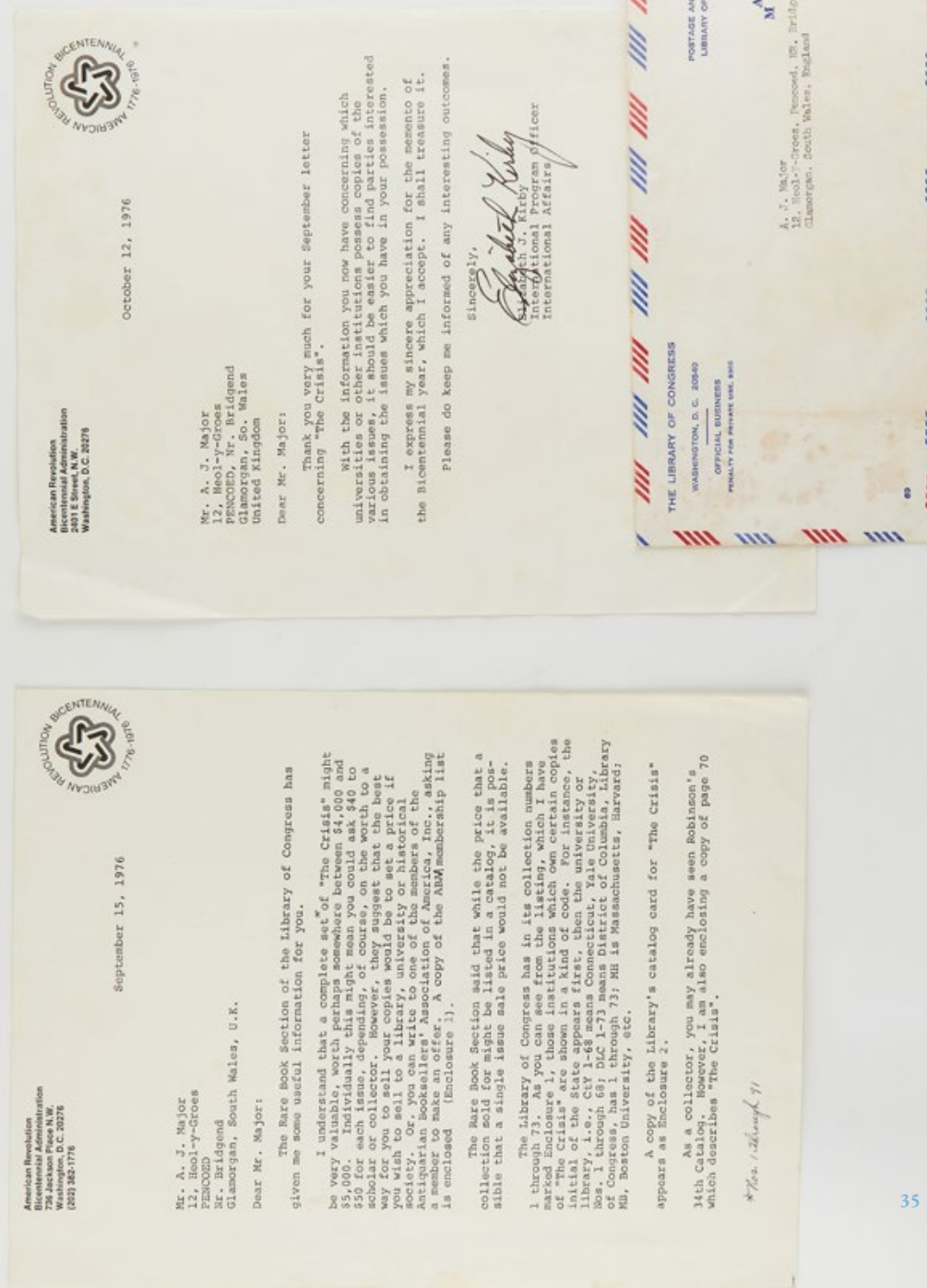
What

SOTHERAN'S

publication can be found in American libraries, and their value. *The Crisis* was a weekly pamphlet, published anonymously, between January 1775 and October 1776, “to be continued weekly, during the present bloody civil war”. The authors published their political writings in an attempt to join Britain and the American colonies in a transatlantic community of protest against British colonial rule, condemning the British imperial policy as self-destructive and its treatment of the Americans as shortsighted. The authors never publicly declared themselves, though the publications have been attributed to William Moore, who was behind a similar weekly, *The Whisperer*, started in 1770. Throughout the series, the authors emphasised that the press had to be free and uncensored because only the press could be trusted to report on the truths of the British imperial activities (see York, *George III, Tyrant: The Crisis as Critic of Empire, 1775–1776*).

Of the sixty-seventh issue, the authors write that “it may [...] be of service to the world, to shew what measures have been taken by corrupt ministers, to ruin and enslave the people over whom they presided; and to shew by what steps and gradations of mischief nations have been undone, and consequently what methods may be hereafter taken to undo others.”

ESTC P232 (91 issues; “Reprinted in London and in the American colonies, with individual issues appearing as octavo pamphlets ... Includes strident attacks on Lord North’s ministry for his North American policies; laments the political defeat of William Pitt”); Sabin 17514 (“of great rarity, contains a remarkable collection of papers attacking the ministry and the British government in terms of the greatest severity”).



RARE NARRATIVE OF THE TAIPING REBELLION

36 MOSSMAN, Samuel. General Gordon in China. The Story of the “Ever Victorious Army.”

London: Griffith and Farran. [1875.]

£750

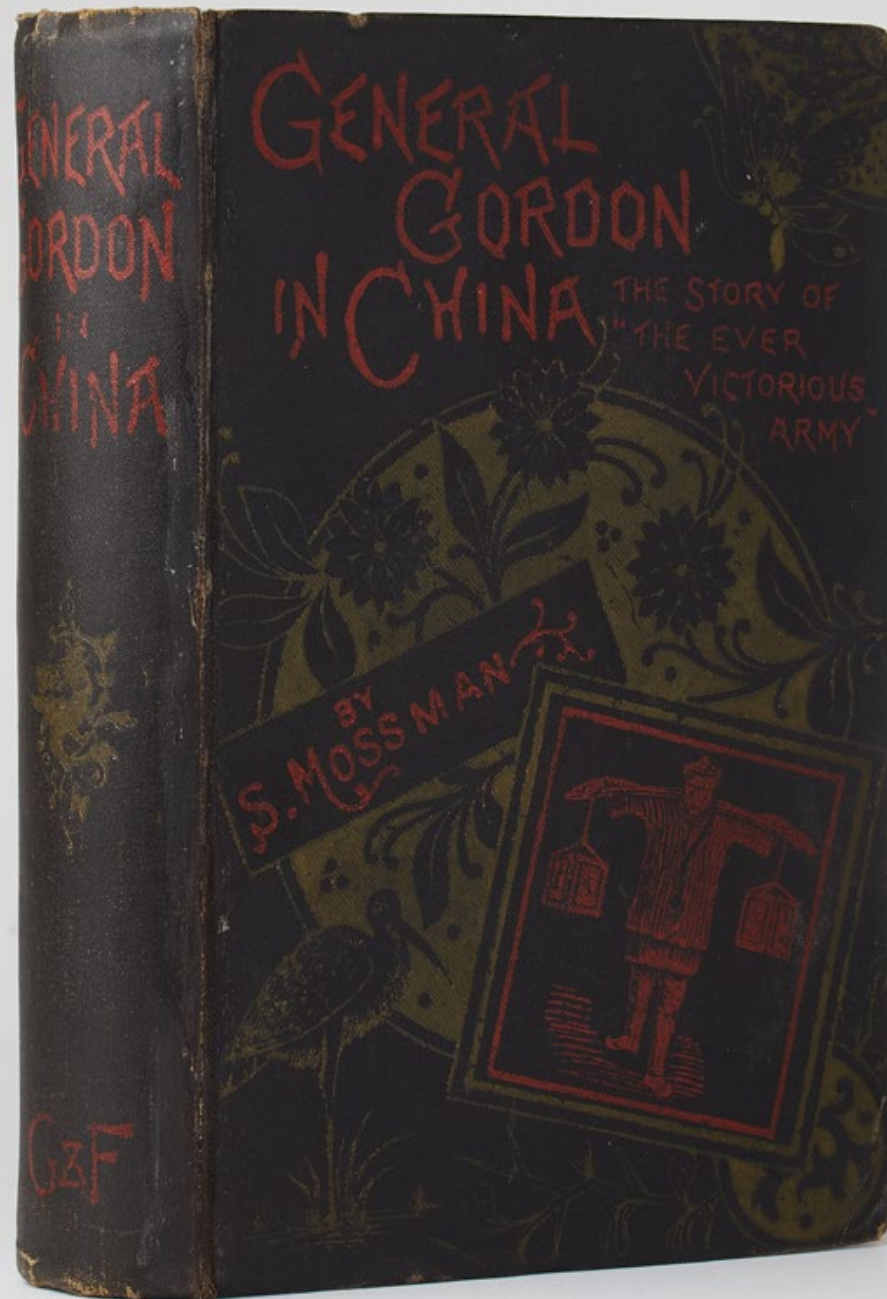


VICTORIA HARBOUR, HONG KONG.

8vo. Original illustrated cloth, with expert restorations to extremities; pp. x, [2], 340 text illustrations and plates in wood-engraving, occasional light spotting; a good copy of a great rarity.

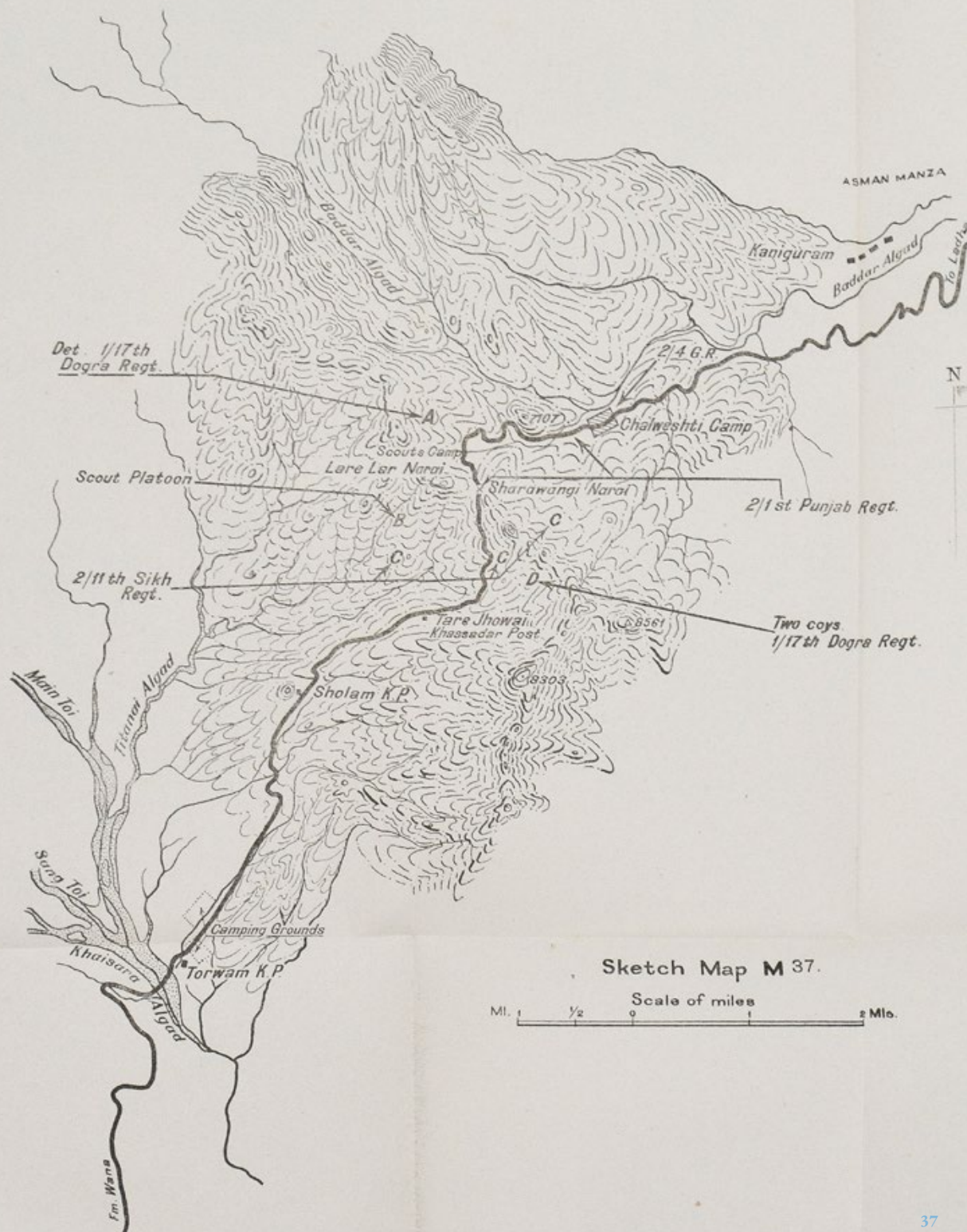
Very rare first edition, generously illustrated of Samuel Mossman's narrative of the Taiping Rebellion, and how General Gordon contributed to putting down the rebellion, which had engulfed the Yangtze region. Mossman wrote books on Japan, China and Australia.

Both Library Hub and OCLC locate a single copy, in the London Library, most likely without the original binding.





LIGHT TANKS ON ROAD PROTECTION DUTY.



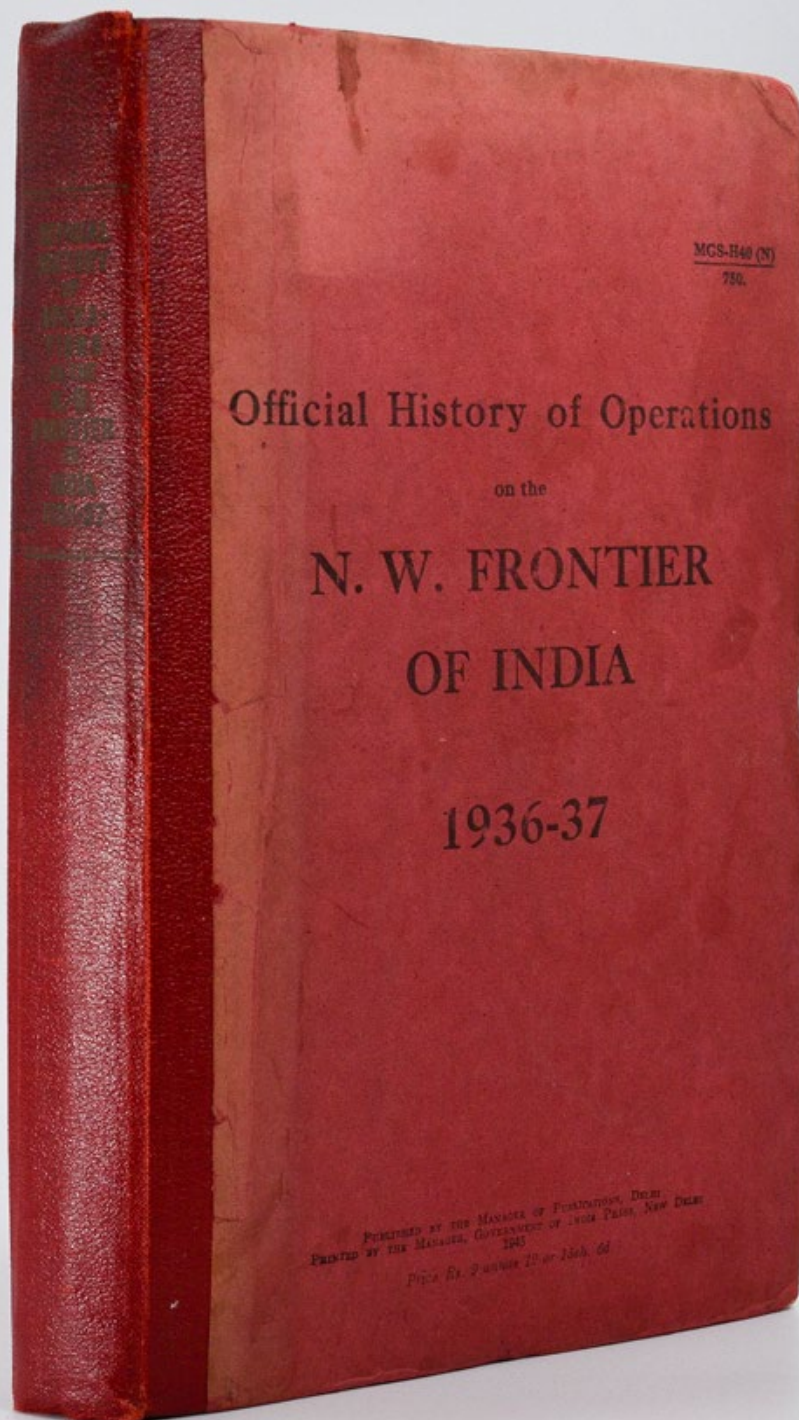
ONE OF 750 COPIES

37 NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

Official History of
Operations on the
N.W. Frontier of
India 1936-37.

*Delhi: Manager of
Publications. 1943.*

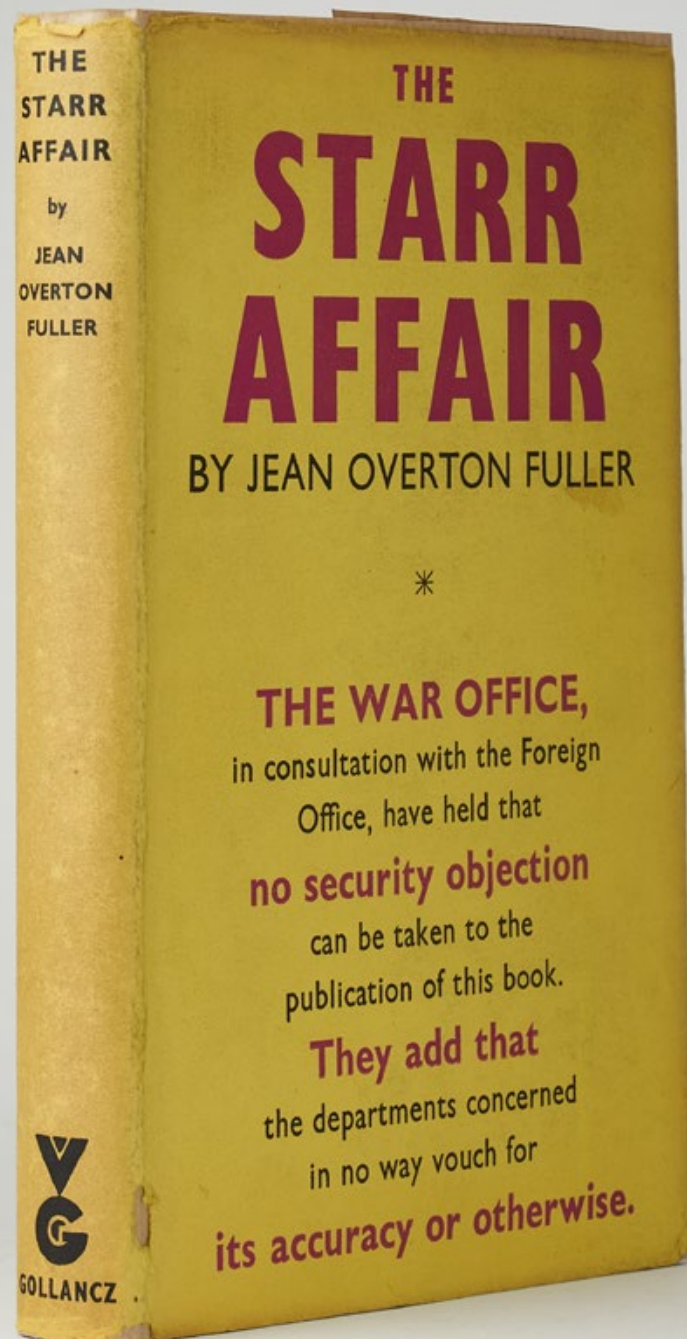
£1,800



Tall 8vo. Original cloth-backed printed boards, spine lettered in gilt; pp. [2], xviii, 256, plates after photographs, numerous folding maps (three in rear pocket); binding a little marked, inner hinges inexpertly strengthened at an early date, a good copy of a great rarity, contemporary label of Spink and Son inside front cover.

Very rare first edition, one of 750 copies printed.

Detailing the events of an anti-colonial rebellion sparked by Muslim-Hindu tensions on the North-West Frontier in Waziristan, a conflict fuelled by the rhetoric of a Tori Khel Wazir, Mirza Ali Khan, known as the Faqir of Ipi. Initial operations in 1936 were successful in deterring rebellion, but in response to increasing unrest, operations in the Khaisora valley against the Tori Khel aimed at restoring peace and demonstrating the government's determination to maintain peace, were strongly opposed.



EXPLOITS OF AN SOE OPERATIVE

38 OVERTON FULLER, Jean.

The Starr Affair.

London: Victor Gollancz. 1954.

£500

Original boards with dust-wrappers (not price-clipped); pp. 222; wrapper with one hole at upper joint and a little darkened in places, otherwise very good.

First edition. Here the ex-Special Operations Executive (SOE) operative, friend and biographer of the legendary 'Madeleine' tells the story of John Renshaw Starr, an officer of the British Special Operations Executive who was sent to establish the Acrobat Network in north-eastern France during the Second World War. He was captured, tortured and imprisoned in Fresnes prison, at 84 Avenue Foch and in Sachsenhausen and Mauthausen concentration camps. Jean Overton Fuller's book is based on Starr's own account of his activities, captivity and survival and the subsequent investigations concerning his suspected collaboration with the enemy. At Avenue Foch prison, together with SOE wireless operator Noor Inyat Khan, or 'Madeleine', he tried to escape, and was probably forced to collaborate with the Nazis. Starr's older brother George also worked as an SOE agent in France.

A RARE GUIDE TO SWORDSMANSHIP

40 PEPPER, W. A Treatise on the New Broad Sword Exercise ... The sixth Edition with Additions.

London: Printed for B. Crosby, and Co. ... by C. Bancks, Manchester. 1803.

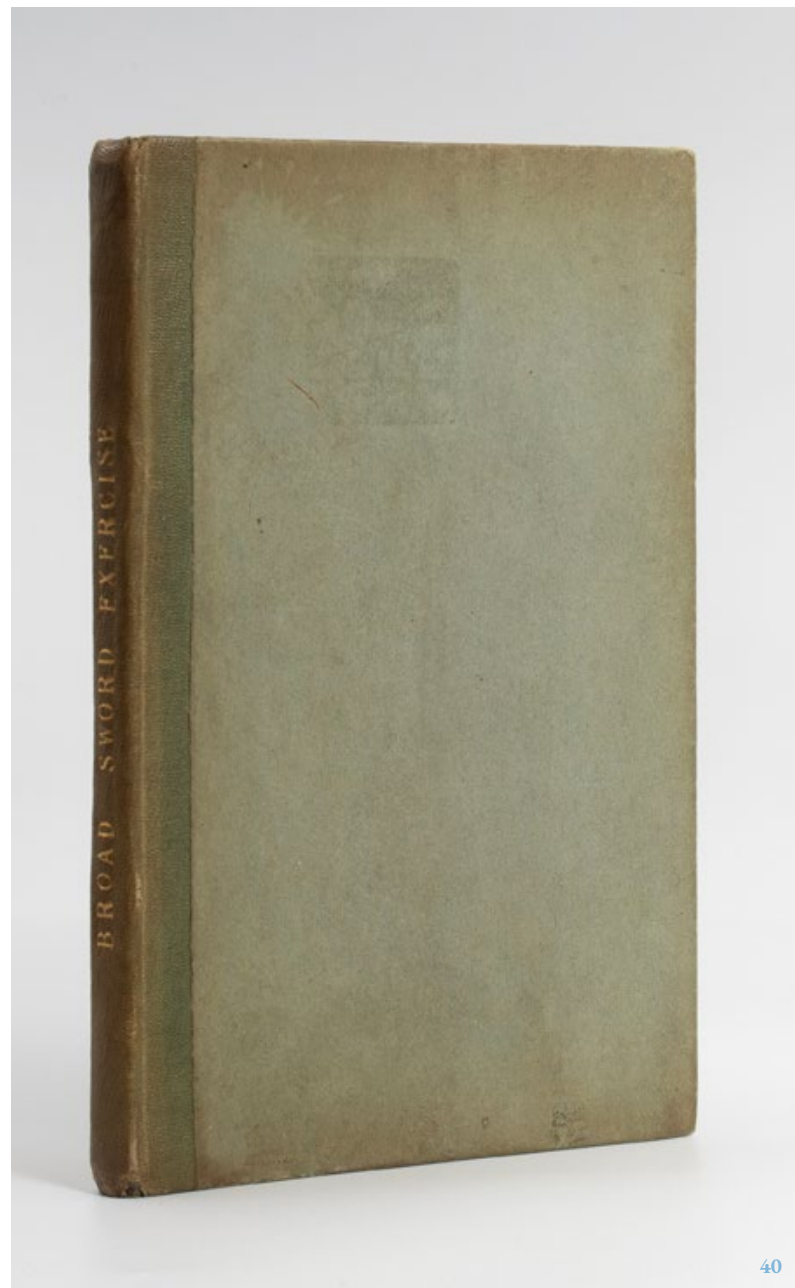
£2,500

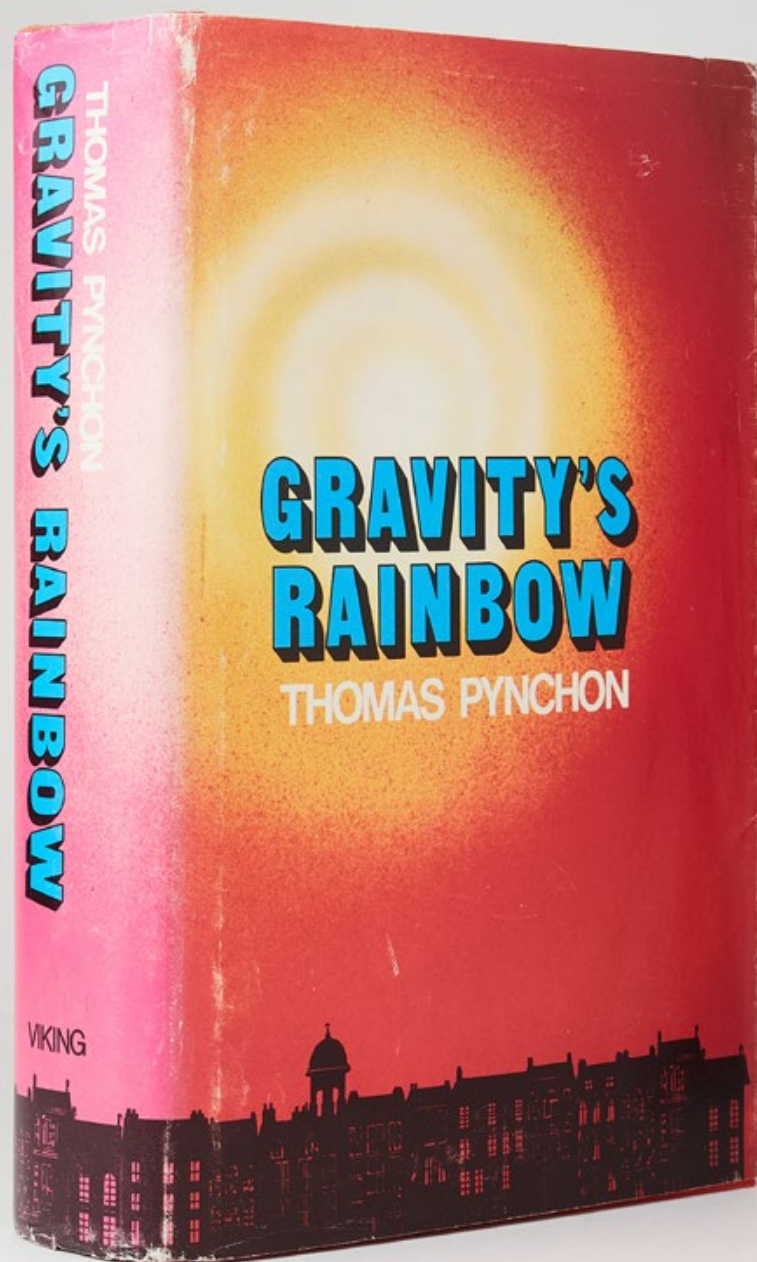
Small 8vo. Late 19th-century cloth-backed boards, spine lettered in gilt; pp. 32, engraved frontispiece, and four engraved plates; spine ends with a little wear, boards slightly spotted, occasional light toning, otherwise a very good copy of a great rarity.

First published in 1796 or 1797, this is a great rarity among the literature of swordsmanship and fencing as a military discipline. Written by a member of Nott's Yeomanry Cavalry, its aim was to improve the skills and techniques used in combat and training. The regiment had been set up in 1794 as a response to the French Revolutionary Wars. The work was printed several times; **all editions are very rare.**



S^t George.





FIRST EDITION OF A POST-MODERN CLASSIC

41 PYNCHON, Thomas. Gravity's Rainbow.

New York: The Viking Press, 1973.

£750

8vo. Original orange cloth with embossed design to upper board; spine lettered in red; upper edge orange; pictorial dust jacket with a design by Marc Getter; pp. [viii], 3-760, [ii]; a near-fine copy, lightly compressed to spine ends; in very good, clipped jacket, faded to spine (as is common), lightly rubbed and worn to extremities, particularly along the spine.

First edition, in a later state dust jacket.

Pynchon's National Book Award-winning novel is set primarily in Europe at the end of World War II. Widely considered to be his greatest work, it was selected by the jury for the 1974 Pulitzer Prize for Fiction, but was rejected by the Pulitzer Advisory Board due to its controversial content. The novel features a clandestine military organisation investigating the apparent correlation between the targeting of V-2 rockets and the erections of Lieutenant Tyrone Slothrop, an American intelligence agent who was once the subject of experiments by a Nazi rocket scientist. It is not surprising that the novel was deemed a little *outré* by the rather staid committee.

VIVE LA RÉSISTANCE

42 RÉMY [pseudonym for Gilbert RENAULT]. *The Silent Company* [together with:] *Courage and Fear ...* Translated by Lancelot C. Sheperd.

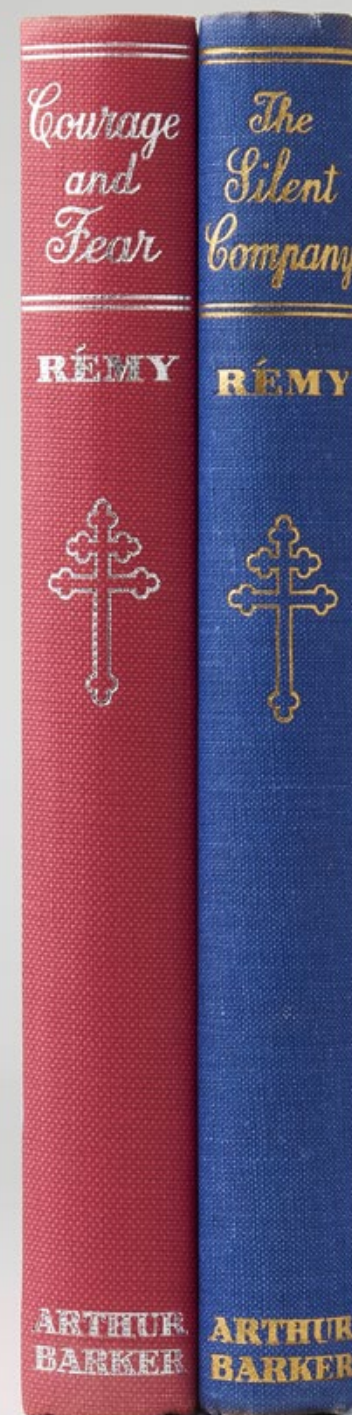
London: Arthur Barker Ltd. [1950].

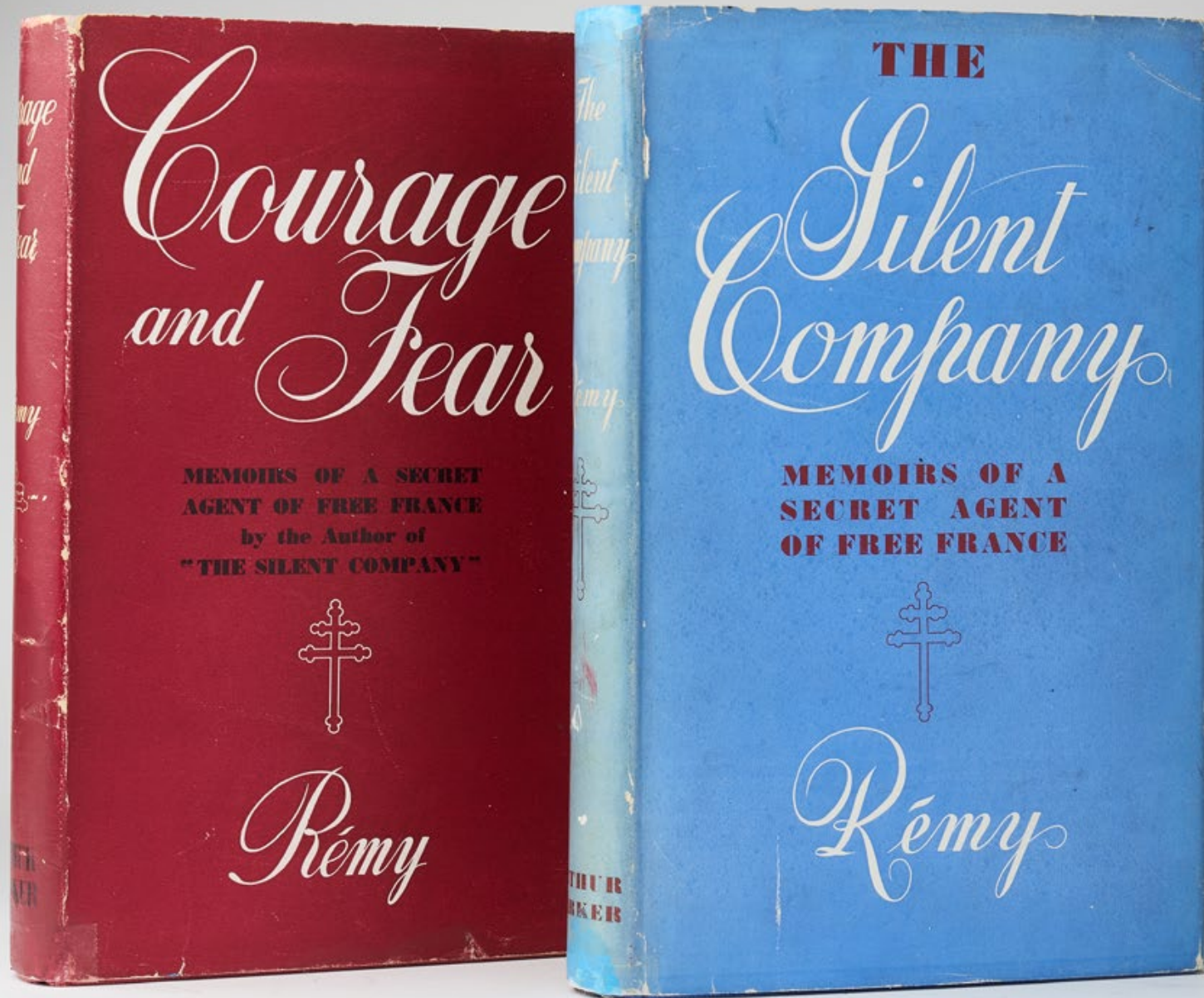
£300

Two volumes, 8vo. Original cloth with dust-wrappers (not price-clipped); pp. xx, 406; 320, the first volume illustrated with plates after photographs; wrappers with minor wear to extremities and repairs to spine ends; previous bookdealer's annotations in pencil to front endpapers; a very good set, rarely found together in such good condition.

First editions in English.

Rémy's *The Silent Company and Courage and Fear* (Rémy the pseudonym of Gilbert Renault, a key figure in the French Resistance). Blending personal experience with compelling narrative, both volumes explore war, moral complexity, and resilience. *The Silent Company* recounts the courage and silence of resistance fighters under torture, highlighting unspoken bonds of loyalty, while *Courage and Fear* examines the thin line between bravery and terror in occupied France, focusing on the difficult choices faced by ordinary people. Both offer a powerful, and firsthand, portrayal of clandestine struggle, sacrifice, and the enduring cost of fighting for freedom.





VERY RARE FIRST EDITION

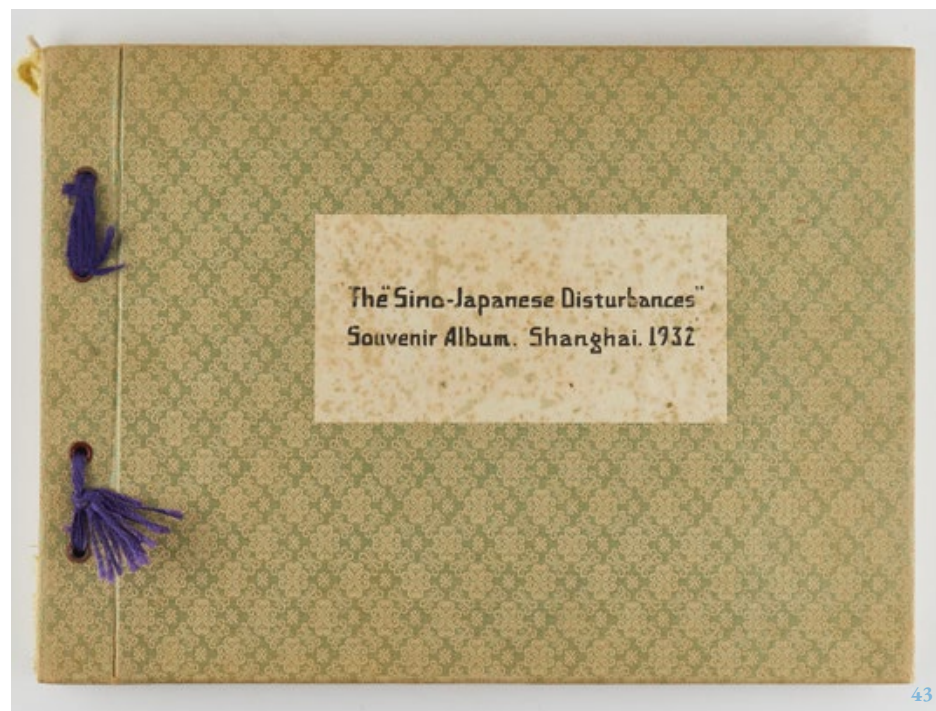
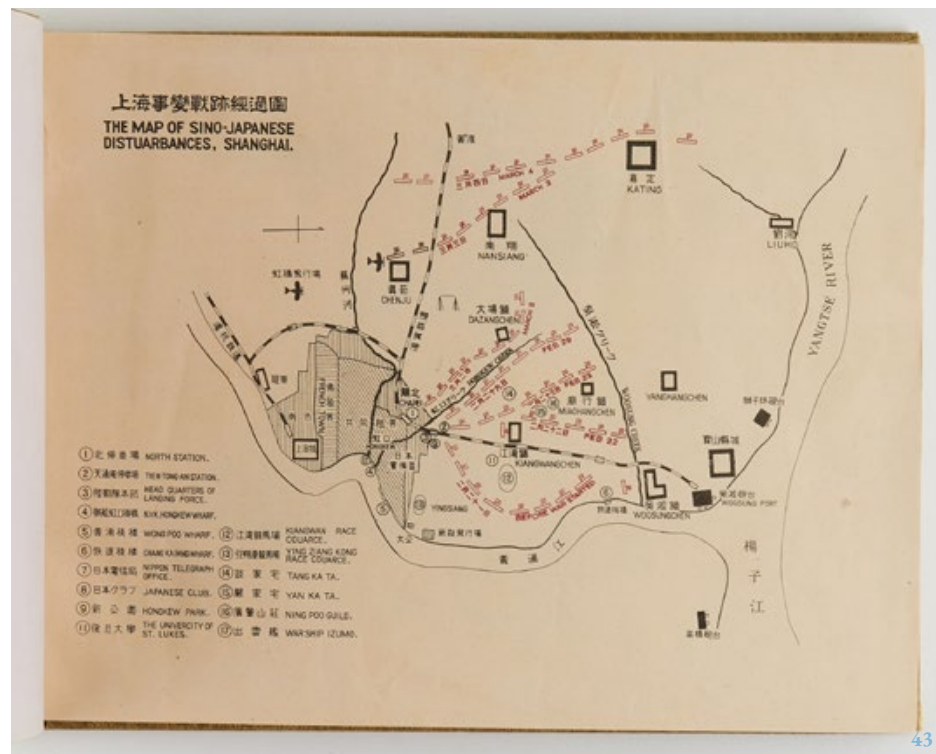
43 RYOZO TANAKA. The "Sino-Japanese disturbances" Souvenir Album. Shanghai. 1932 [author and imprint information taken from colophon].

Tokyo: Shomi-do, Showa 7. [1932].

£700

Oblong 4to. Original patterned cloth, cord-bound with printed label on front cover, housed in the original cardboard slipcase, title printed on spine and front cover; pictorial title, two maps and 48 photographic plates with tissue-guards; flyleaves with repairs near gutter due to binding fault; otherwise very well preserved.

Very rare first edition with only one copy located via Library Hub, in the Imperial War Museum. In January 1932 30 ships, 40 airplanes and nearly 7,000 Japanese troops attacked the shoreline near Shanghai, after 18 Japanese nationalist Buddhist monks had been beaten (one died) in a Shanghai factory by an agitated Chinese crowd. This "incident" was a precursor of the Battle of Shanghai in 1937.





Bombardment of Kiangwanchen.

THE FIRST SHERSTON BOOK

44 SASSOON, Siegfried.
 Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting
 Man.

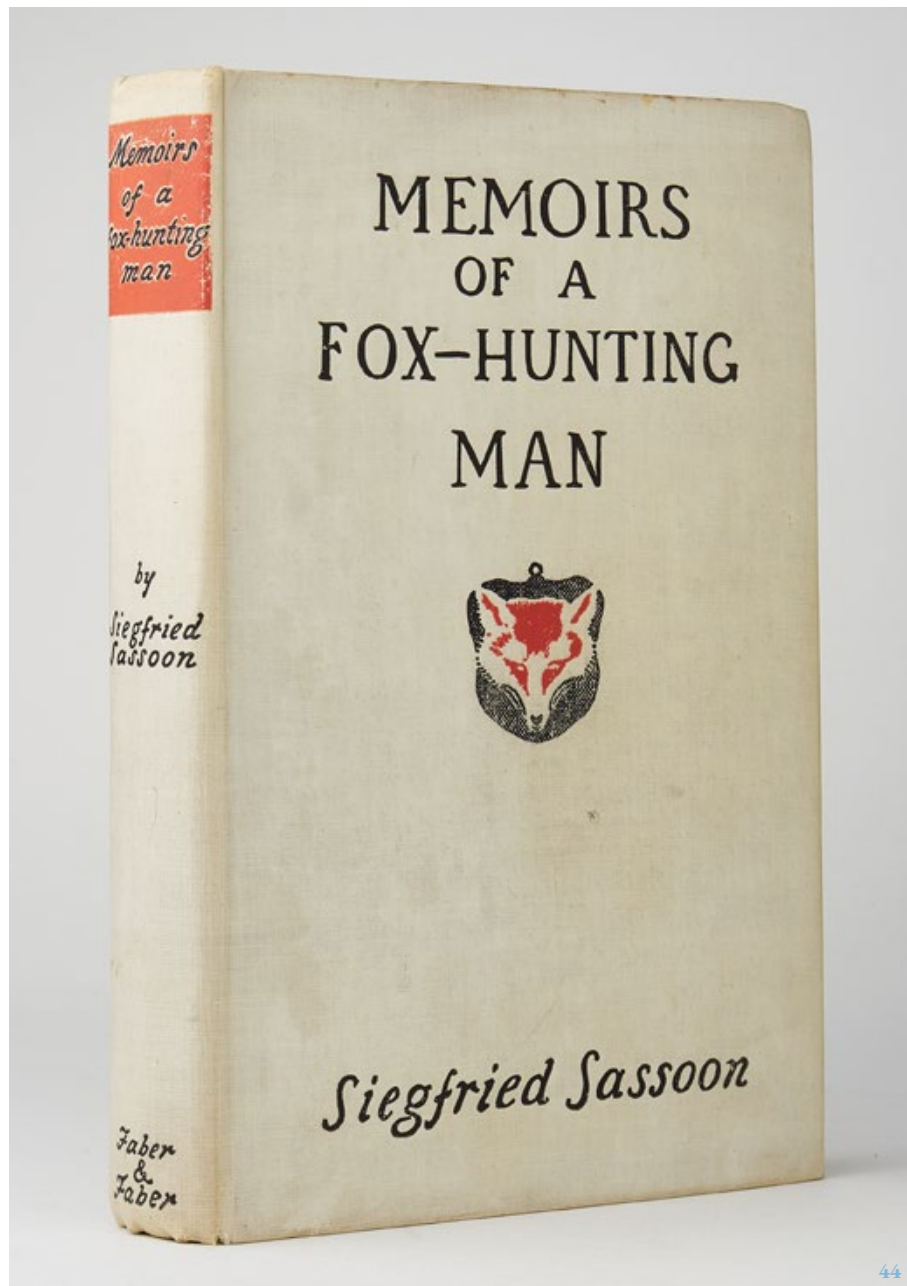
*London: Faber and Faber
 Ltd. 1929.*

£350

8vo. Publisher's cream cloth boards, printed in red and black, fore-edges untrimmed; pp. [viii], 9-295, [1], pictorial endpapers and devices by William Nicholson, along with an additional seven full-page illustrations; browning to free endpapers, boards very clean, very good.

First illustrated edition, printed at the Chiswick Press.

Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man was Sassoon's first foray into the world of prose, having previously concentrated solely on poetry. Sassoon was motivated to write the work after a war incident, when a fox was loose in the trenches and one of his friends shot and killed it. The book also draws heavily on his pre-war life, with riding and hunting being among the favourite pastimes of the author. The book won both the Hawthornden Prize and the James Tait Black Memorial Prize.



SHERSTON IN THE TRENCHES

45 **SASSOON, Siegfried.** *Memoirs of an Infantry Officer.**London: Faber & Faber. 1931.*

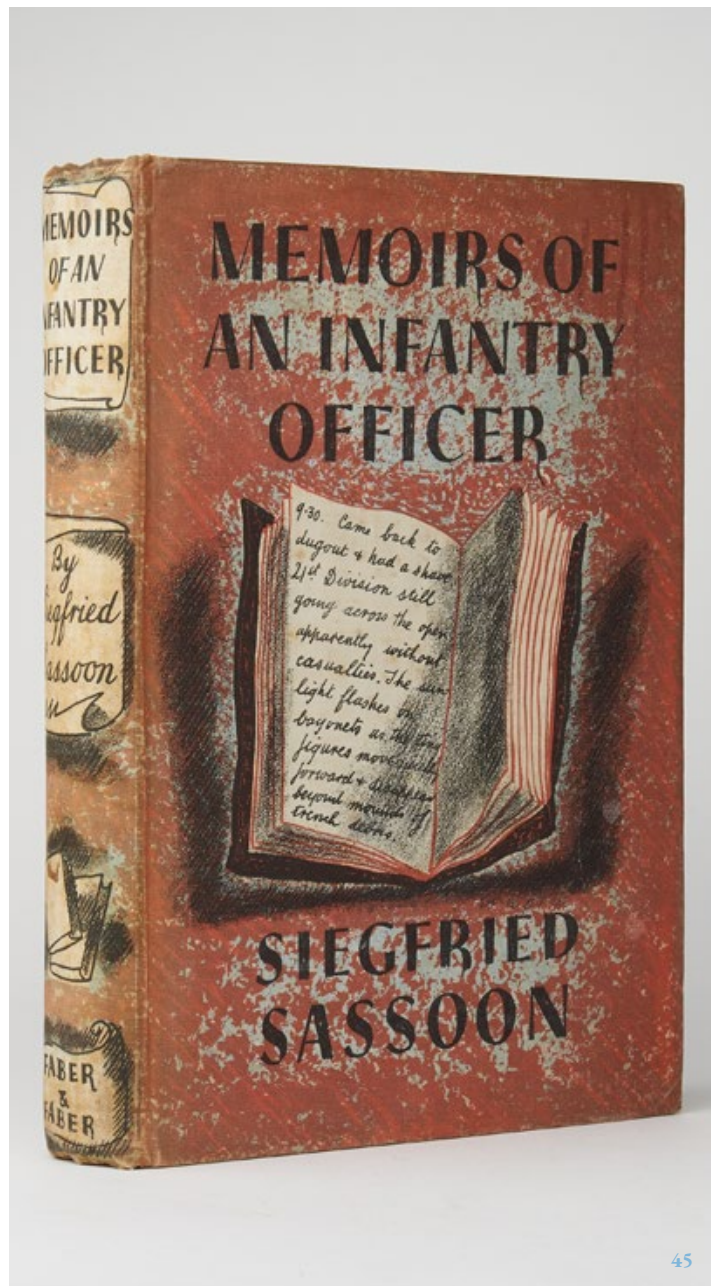
£350

8vo. Original cloth with decorations by Barnett Freedman, pictorial endpapers, with frontispiece and an additional 15 coloured illustrations within the text by Barnett Freedman; pp. 310, [2]; previous owner's inscription to flyleaf, very good.

First edition with Barnett Freedman's illustrations.

Memoirs of an Infantry Officer was one of Barnett Freedman's first major commissions for Faber and Faber, though he would go on to be quite prolific, designing dozens of covers for editions of Charles Dickens, Charlotte Brontë and Leo Tolstoy. At the outbreak of the Second World War, he was appointed as an Official War Artist and travelled with the British Expeditionary Force in France alongside Edward Ardizzone and Edward Bawden, whose influences are evident in his designs. In June 1944 he travelled to France to record the aftermath of the D-Day Landings.

The narrative of Sassoon's second work in the Sherston trilogy is, like its predecessor, a fictionalised account of Sassoon's life during and immediately after the First World War. Sherston, the protagonist, is wounded when a piece of shrapnel passes through his lung after he incautiously sticks his head over the parapet at the Battle of Arras in 1917. Sassoon later wrote that Sherston "is but one insignificant person caught up in events beyond anyone's comprehension".

Harman, 2001.

POST-WAR TESTIMONY OF A NAZI OFFICIAL

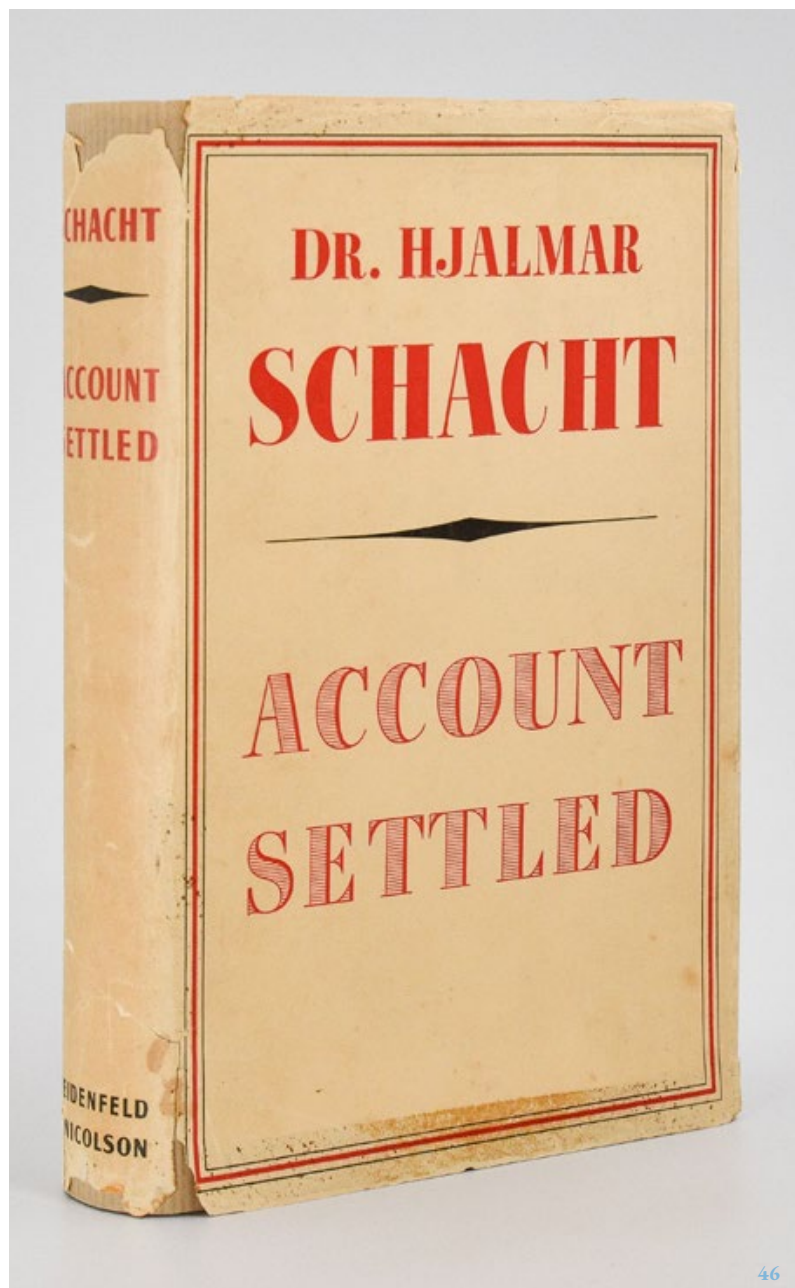
46 SCHACHT, Hjalmar. Account Settled. Translated by Edward Fitzgerald.

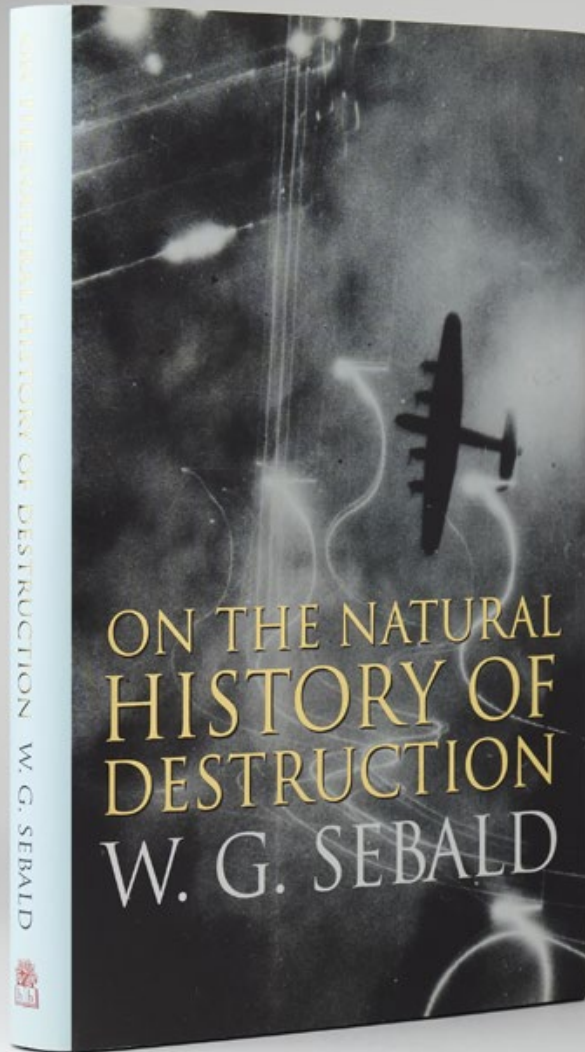
London: Weidenfeld & Nicholson.
[1949].

£450

Original boards with dust-wrappers (not price-clipped); pp. 327, portrait frontispiece; wrappers with marginal flaws to spine ends and corners, a little spotted and darkened along upper and lower margin of wrappers, internally very clean and fresh.

Scarce first edition in English. "The only full-length statement published since the war by a major figure in Hitler's government. Provides the detailed story of prewar German economic policy in the words of the man primarily responsible for it" (front flap). Schacht had been an early Nazi party member and supporter of Hitler. From 1933 to 1939 he was president of the Reichsbank, and Minister of Economics (1934-1937). After Crystal Night, he distanced himself from the Nazi regime, had contacts to the resistance group of the 20th of July and was subsequently incarcerated in concentration camps. At the Nuremberg trials he was acquitted and later played a major role in international finance and banking.





THE AFTERMATH OF THE AIR WAR

**47 SEBALD, W.G. [Anthea Bell
trans.] On the Natural History
of Destruction.**

London, Hamish Hamilton, 2003

£65

8vo. Original black cloth with gilt lettering and publisher's device to spine; illustrated grey and blue dust wrapper, blue endpapers; pp. x, 205, [1]; fine copy.

First UK edition.

The first of Sebald's non-fiction books to be translated to English, the original German title of *On the Natural History of Destruction* was *Luftkrieg und Literatur*, translating as "Air War and Literature". The book consists of a variety of essays about literature and writers, a conduit through which Sebald analyses the German processing of WWII. Sebald examines the psychological aftermath of the bombings by Allied forces and raises the pertinent question of why such trauma has been left absent from the collective memory in what he describes as a sinister societal amnesia.

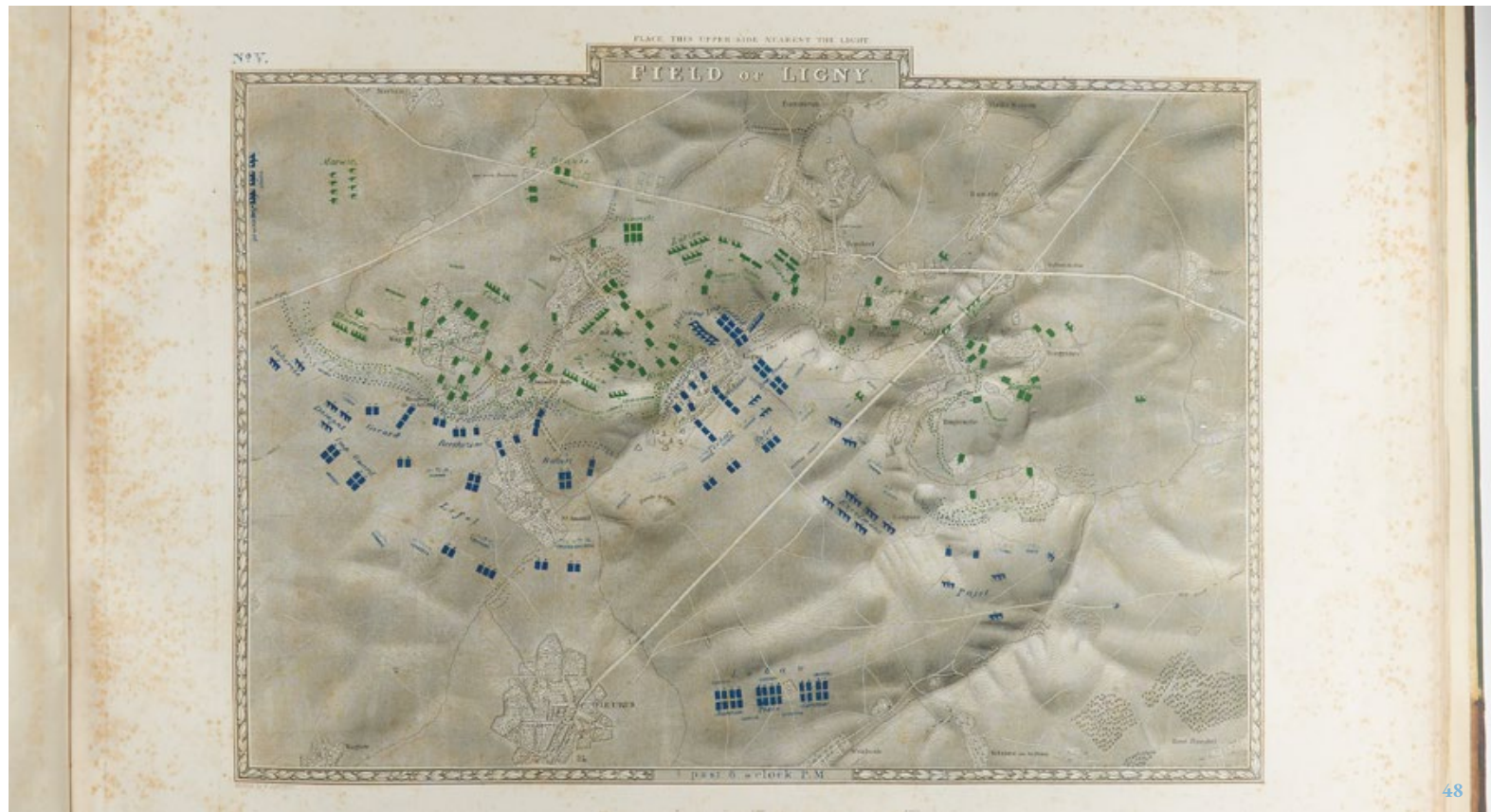
WATERLOO IN 3-D

48 SIBORNE, William. Atlas volume to History of the War in France and Belgium, in 1815. Containing Minute Details of the Battles of Quatre-Bras, Ligny, Wavre and Waterloo.

[*London: J.S. Folds, Son, and Patton for T. and W. Boone. 1844*].

£900

Oblong large folio (43 by 58 cm), spine lettered vertically in gilt; 2 engraved maps by J. Kirkwood of "Part of Belgium" and "Part of France", and 9 plans of battlefields depicted in anaglyptograph engraved by Freebairn after models by Siborne using John Bates' method, maps and plans with troop dispositions and movements shown with hand-colouring; varied foxing to margins of maps, lesser so to printed surface.





48

All copies of this spectacular atlas volume were issued without title-page. William Siborne (1797-1849) was the son of Benjamin Siborne, a captain of the 9th regiment who was wounded at the battle of the Nivelles in the Peninsular War. William was educated at Sandhurst, and followed his father into the army, being commissioned into the 9th regiment as an ensign in 1813 and serving under Wellington during the Napoleonic Wars and then serving in the army of occupation in France. In 1826, Siborne was appointed assistant military secretary to Lieutenant-General Sir George Murray, commanding the forces in Ireland, and served the succeeding commanders in the same capacity until 1843. Siborne's enquiries led him to form a different view of events to the generally accepted one, since the accounts he received were "so greatly at variance was this historical evidence with the general notions which had previously prevailed on the subject" (I, pp. xiii-xiv), and these views generated some controversy.

The work is remarkable for its use of "anaglyptographic" plates of the battlefields, which were intended to provide the viewer with a three-dimensional impression of the battlefield; a note beneath the plate-list advises, "In examining these anaglyptographic engravings from models of the undulations of the ground represented, it is absolutely necessary that the reader should place the upper margin of the Plate nearest the light. If the upper side be placed furthest from the light, then everything will appear reversed – the heights will become hollows, and the hollows height".

Kirchseisen 3816.

RARE RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR MAP

49 STANFORD, Edward [publisher]. Map of the Seat of War in the Far East.

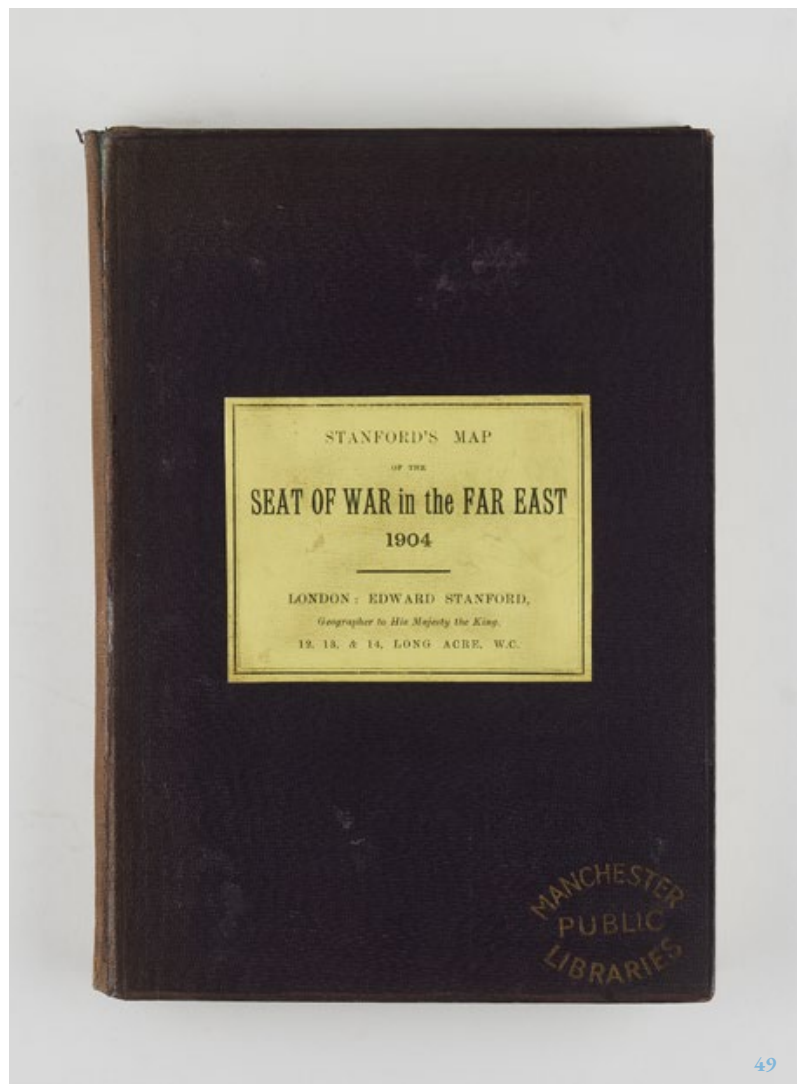
*London: Edward Stanford. March
14. 1904.*

£800

Large lithographic map, hand-coloured in outline, measuring 83 by 113 cm, linen-backed in 32 segments, folding back into the original cloth folder in 8vo with printed title label; spine of folder renewed; from Manchester Public Libraries with their bookplate inside front cover, gilt-stamp on front cover, lending slip (one stamp of 1941) on the verso of one segment, otherwise very good.

First edition.

The inset map shows The Russian Concession on the Liao Tung Peninsula. The transport links (rivers, railways, the Trans-Siberian in particular), are boldly printed. This is one of the best and rarest Russo-Japanese War maps covering the entire region affected by the conflict, from North Korea to just south of Khabarovsk, and Beijing to Vladivostok, including large parts of Mongolia.





procuring intelligence in the country, had only *very vague data* to act upon.

By *this* information, however, it appeared, that the French forces were collected only in small numbers near Brunn; and *some* generals of the combined army gave their opinion at Wischau, for *immediately* resuming the offensive. It is possible, *this moment* might have been more fortunate than that which was afterwards chosen. The strength of the coalesced army was, from the 19th of November, superior to that of the enemy, who was yet uninformed that the junction of the two Russian armies was effected, and therefore could not expect an offensive movement,* such as a manœuvre

* *Note by a French officer.*—A general, whose movements are not so combined as to enable him to oppose another manœuvre to that of his enemy, whatever it may be, is a general devoid of talent, and ignorant of the art of war.

RARE EYE-WITNESS ACCOUNT

50 STUTTERHEIM, Carl Freiherr von. A Detailed Account of the Battle of Austerlitz. Translated from the French by Major Pine Coffin.

London: T. Goddard.
1807.

£800

8vo. Original publisher's paste-paper backed boards (spine restored); pp. 146, [2, publisher's catalogue]; entirely uncut, very lightly spotted in places a very good copy of a rare work.

First edition in English.

A detailed description of one of the most important military engagements of the Napoleonic Wars and one of Napoleon's tactical masterpieces, written by a participant and eyewitness of the battle. "This general who died at the tender age of 37 was a man of exceptional talents and knowledge, an outstanding soldier, which explains his quick rise through the ranks. His reports from Paris, full of observations on the state of the French army, in particular on the talents of the general are witness to his analytic mind. He wrote valuable descriptions of particular episodes in military history, almost all of which were published anonymously" (translated from *Allgemeine deutsche Biographie*). According to the Library of Congress, "The notes "by a French officer" are ascribed to Napoleon" (online). These are full of analysis of the events, and consider the possible outcomes of alternative movements on the battlefield.



HOW FINLAND BECAME RUSSIAN

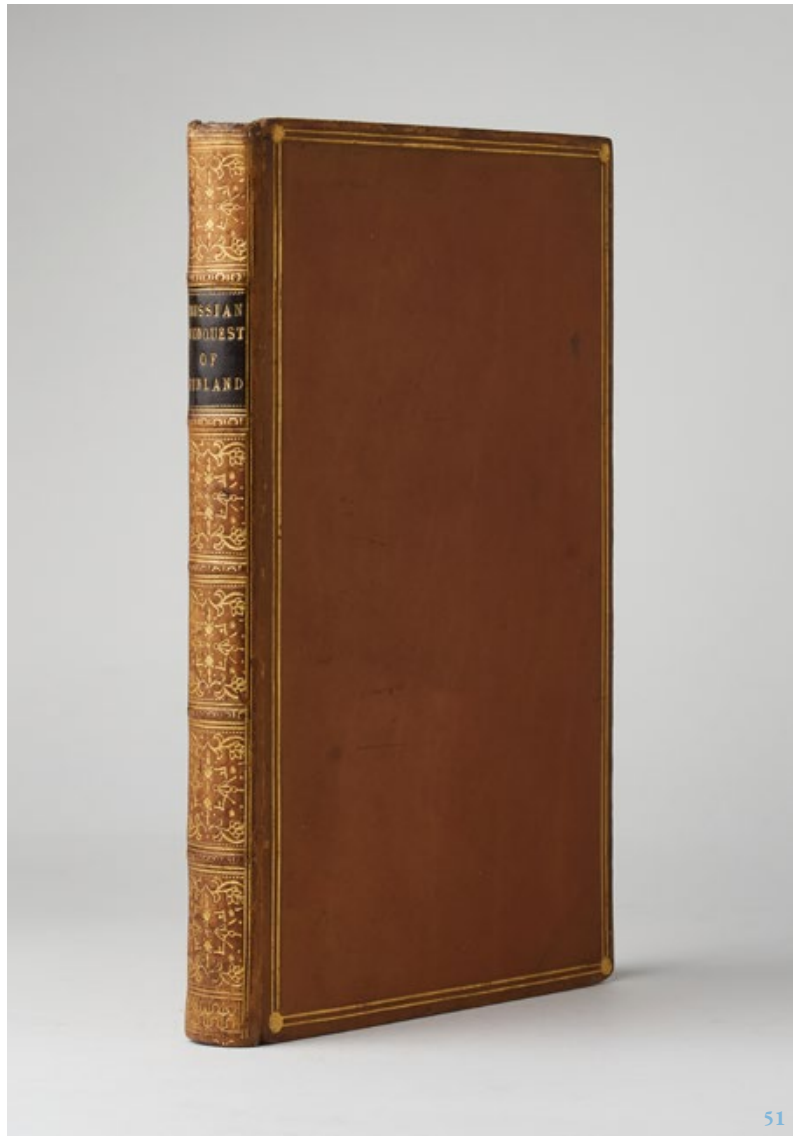
51 [SUCHTELEN, Paul van]. Narrative of the Conquest of Finland by the Russians, in the years 1808-9. From an unpublished Work by a Russian Officer of Rank. Edited by Gen. Monteith.

London: Lionel Booth. 1854.

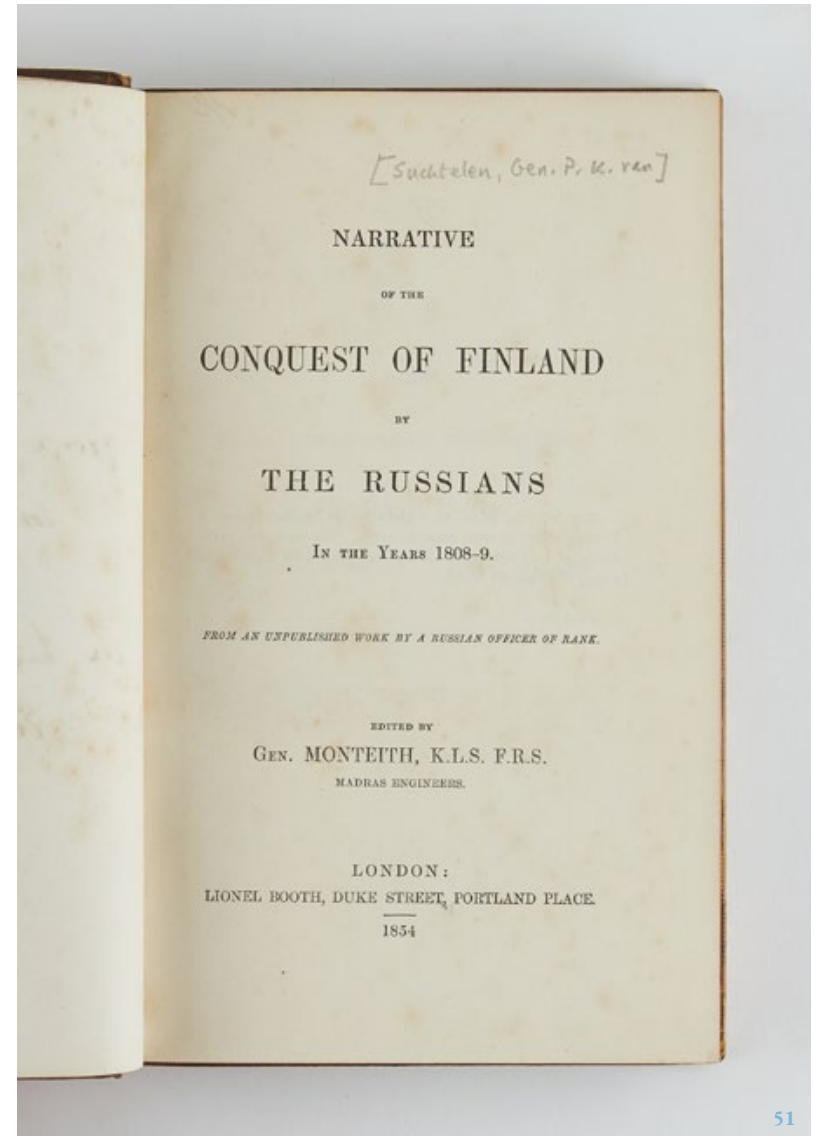
£1,200

8vo. Near-contemporary Eton school prize binding of tan polished calf, spine with raised bands, ornamented in gilt, black morocco lettering-piece, boards with gilt double-fillets, marbled endpapers; pp. viii, 245, very large (70 x 70 cm) folding lithographic Finland map at rear; only light wear to extremities, lower cover with scratches, light offsetting from endpapers, map a little spotted and with two old repairs; a very good copy with Eton presentation inscription on verso of front fly-leaf, dated 1864.





51



51

First published in Saint Petersburg in French in 1827, this is the **very rare first edition in English**. The editor of the first edition wrote “The following pages were given to me by the Author, a Russian officer of rank, since deceased. The work was never published, only 250 copies having been printed for distribution among the Author’s friends” (title-verso).

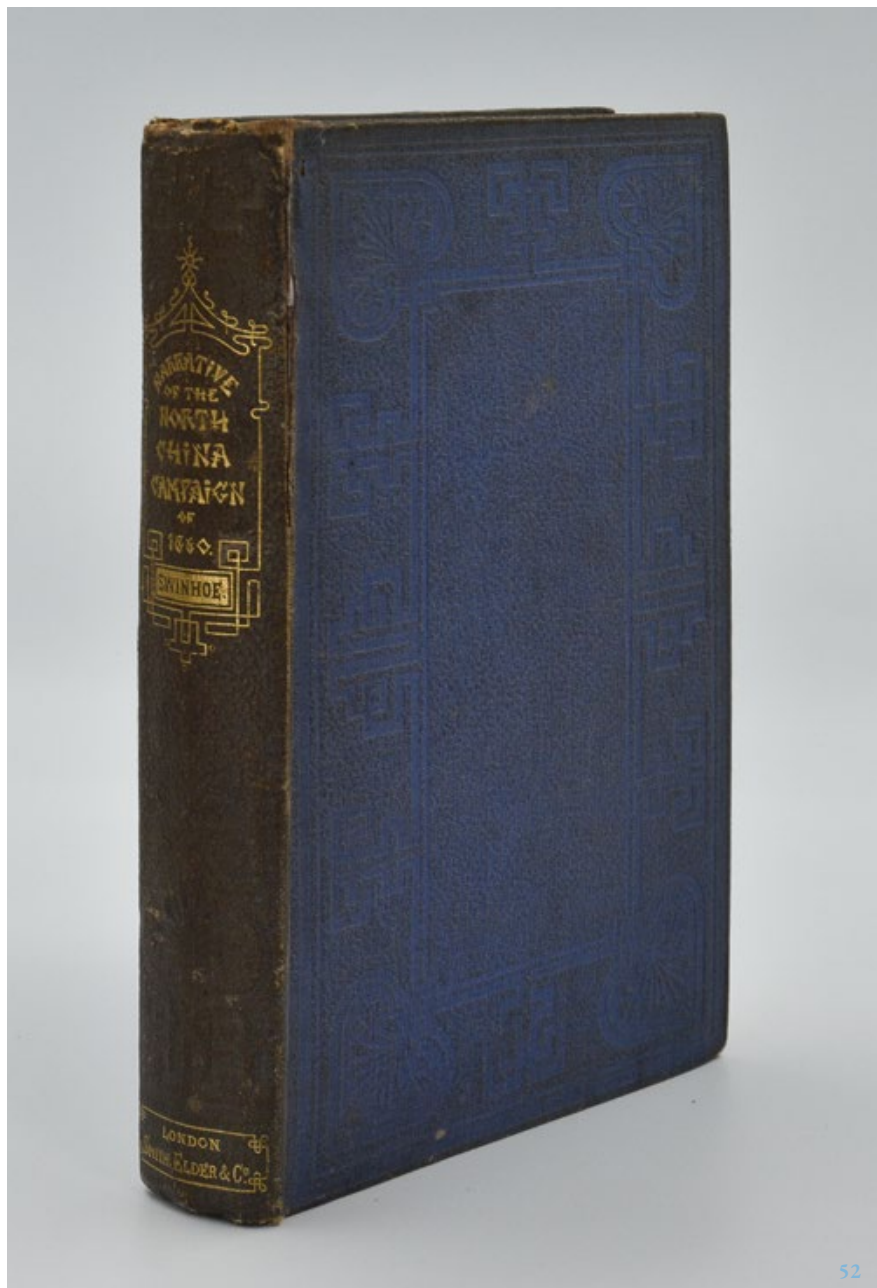


From a Photograph by Signor Beato

Published by Smith Elder & Co 25 Cornhill, London 1861

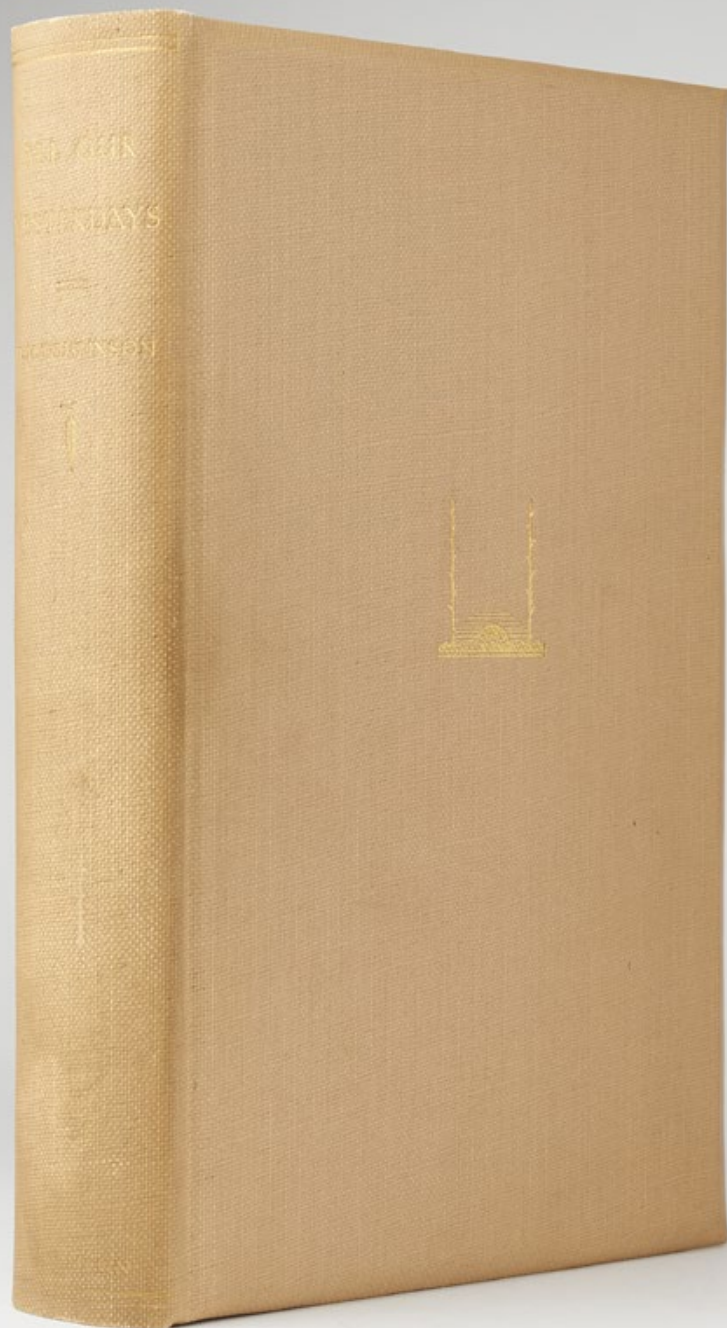
Day & Son, Lith^{rs} to the Queen

INTERIOR OF NORTH FORT, TAKOO,
at the angle where the British Force entered



8vo. Original cloth, ornamented and lettered in blind and gilt; pp. viii, 391, (i), 16 (publisher's catalogue, browned), tinted lithographed portrait frontispiece after a photograph by Felix Beaton, 4 lithograph plates, double-page plan; binding with expert restorations; occasional toning or spotting, still a good copy of an uncommon book.

First edition. Swinhoe, a naturalist and diplomat with long experience of the Far East here presents a narrative of the Second China War, a combined Anglo-French operation which had begun in 1856 against the Chinese Empire and which ended with Western defeat, damaging British and French prestige and emboldening the anti-Western faction at the Imperial court.



SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

53 TOMLINSON, H.M. All Our Yesterdays.

London: William Heinemann.
1930.

£150

Royal 8vo. Original fawn buckram, spine lettered in gilt, top edges gilt, in original slipcase; pp. [vi] + 539, frontispiece portrait; some dulling to the spine, slipcase a little rubbed at edges, nonetheless a very good copy. Provenance: front pastedown with bookplate of Sidney Herbert Williams FSA, barrister, bibliophile and bibliographer of Lewis Carroll.

First edition, this being number 168 of 1025 numbered copies, signed by the author. Tomlinson's autobiographical account of his war experiences. A leader-writer for the *Daily News*, he was sent to France on the outbreak of the First World War and was soon afterwards recruited by the British Army as its official war correspondent.

A COLONIALIST CAMPAIGNER

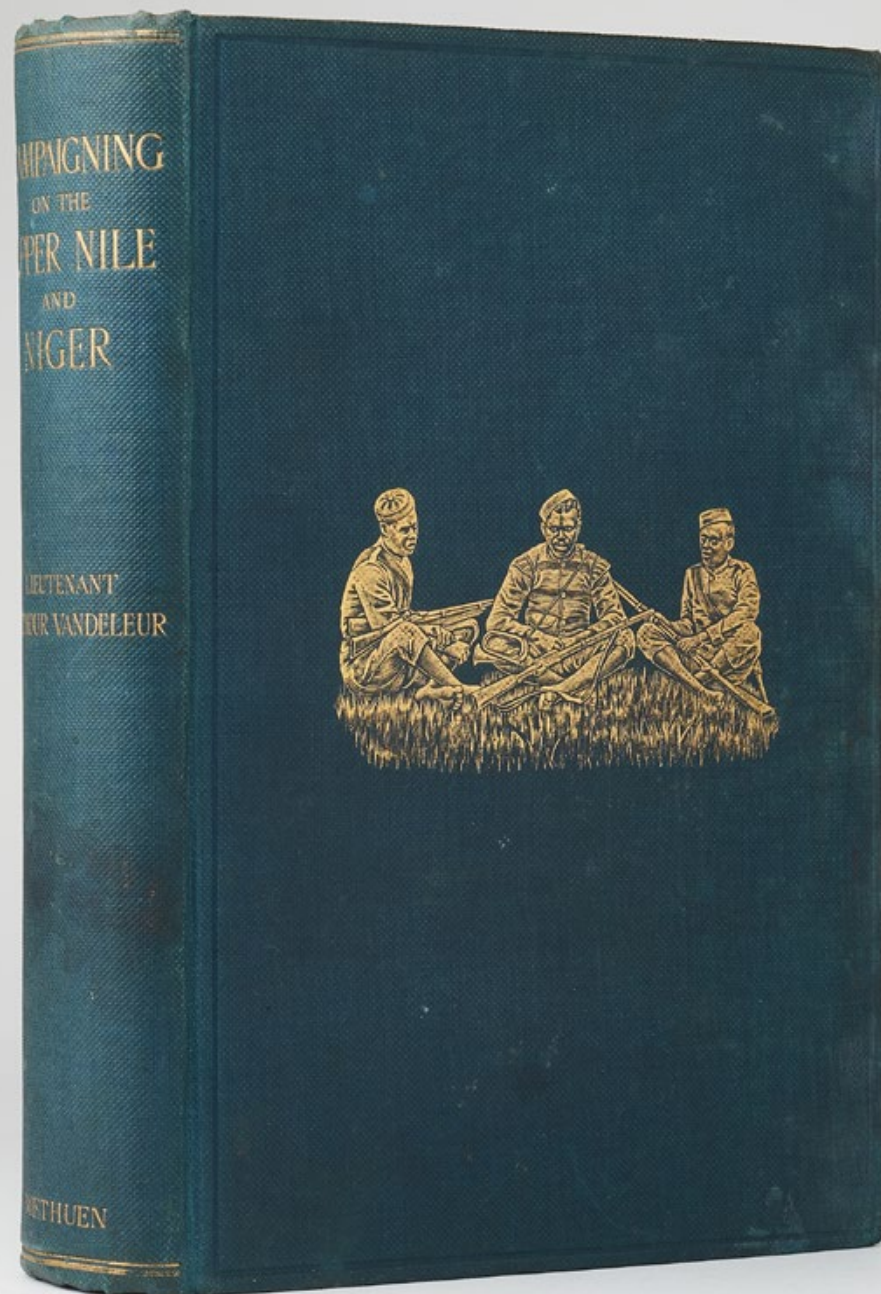
54 VANDELEUR, Seymour.
Campaigning on the Upper Nile
and Niger.

London: Methuen & Co. 1898.

£250

8vo. Original green cloth, vignette in gilt to upper cover, spine lettered in gilt; pp. xxvii, 320, 40 [advertisements]; 15 plates (a few folding), 4 maps (3 folding to throw clear, one with repaired tear); cloth a little marked and with light discoloration, toning to fly-leaves, as usual, else a very good copy.

First edition. Vandeleur's accounts of his military experiences in Uganda on the Upper Nile, notably against the Arab slave station in Southern Unyoro, and of his various expeditions on the Niger and the Nile. He also offers descriptions along the way of the people and country through which he passes while introducing British rule by force.

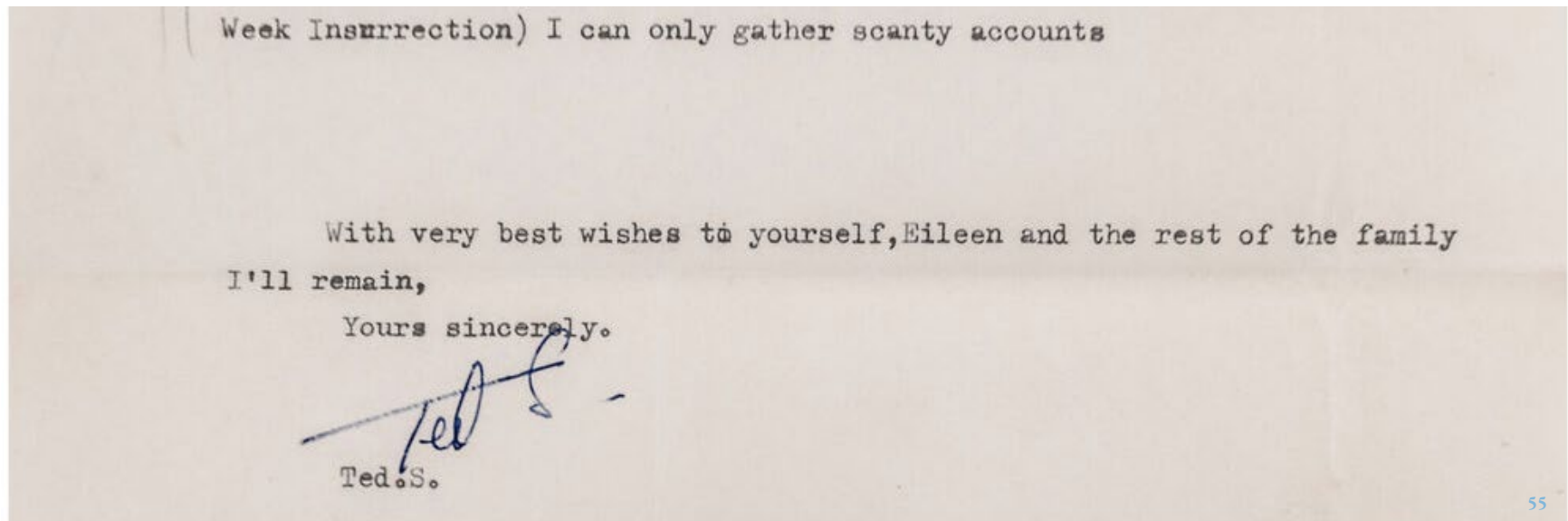


A CONFLICTED CHARACTER

55 VANE, Sir Francis Patrick Fletcher. Agin the Governments. Memoirs and Adventures [...] Foreword by AE.

London: Sampson Low, Marston & Co. [1929].

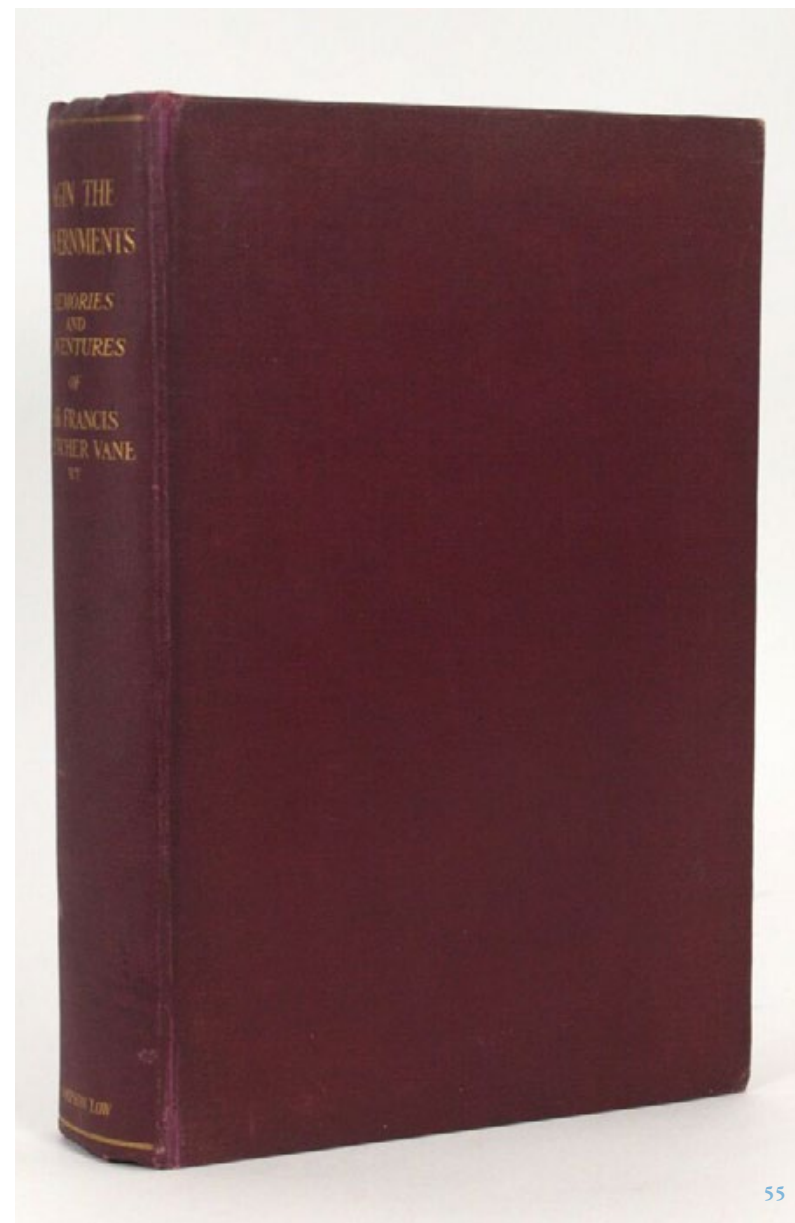
£250



8vo. Original cloth, spine lettered in gilt; pp. xvii, [3], 332, portrait frontispiece, 8 plates after photographs; binding a little darkened and marked, occasional toning and spotting internally, previous bookseller's pencil notes to endpapers; a good association copy (see below).

First edition of these memoirs by an Irish aristocrat and soldier in the Boer War, who served during the Easter Uprising, and was a pacifist. In 1913 he even considered militant support for the Suffragettes. 'In 1913, as the suffragette movement escalated, Sylvia Pankhurst's East London Federation intermittently fought the police in the East End. She appealed for an ex-army man to help them with 'drilling'. Vane responded, and in November assumed the title of 'leader' of her 'People's Army' and 'People's Training Corps'. He did little, then withdrew to Italy' (*ODNB*). Although he published an anti-war pamphlet in 1914 he served as major in the 9th service battalion of the Royal Munster Fusiliers in Dublin.


This copy contains a loosely inserted typed letter from one Ted S. on "Naomh Eannah" 19 Kildowan Road, Goodmayes, Ilford, Essex stationery discussing Vane's life. The correspondent writes of Vane's 1916 Dublin activities: "Vane was in action against a republican garrison in Dublin and in the course of the Rising discovered and exposed the murder by a British officer of Francis Sheehy Skeffington, the well-known Journalist and pacifist. For this Vane ... was subjected to a degree of persecution ranging from thinly veiled humiliation to accusations against his moral character ... A strange contradiction is however the fact that members of the Irish Republican forces against whom Vane fought hold him in high esteem but again (even in Desmond Ryan's excellent book on the Easter Week Insurrection) I can only gather scanty accounts" (end of letter).



- 56 **VENN, Thomas.** Military & Maritime [sic] Discipline in three Books. Book I. Military Observations or Tacticks put into Practice for the Exercise of Horse and Foot; ... By Captain Thomas Venn. Book II. An exact Method of Military Architecture, the Art of Fortifying Towns; ... Rendred into English by John Lacey, out of the Works of the late Learned Mathematician Andrew Tacquet. Together with Corrections made by the Count de Pag'an and Sr Sam. Moreland's Methods of Delineating all Manner of Fortifications. Book III. The Compleat Gunner in three Parts, ... Translated out of Casimir, Diego, Ussano and Hexam, &c. To which is added the Doctrine of Projects applied to Gunnery by Galilæus and Torricellio. And Observations out of Mersennus and other Authors.

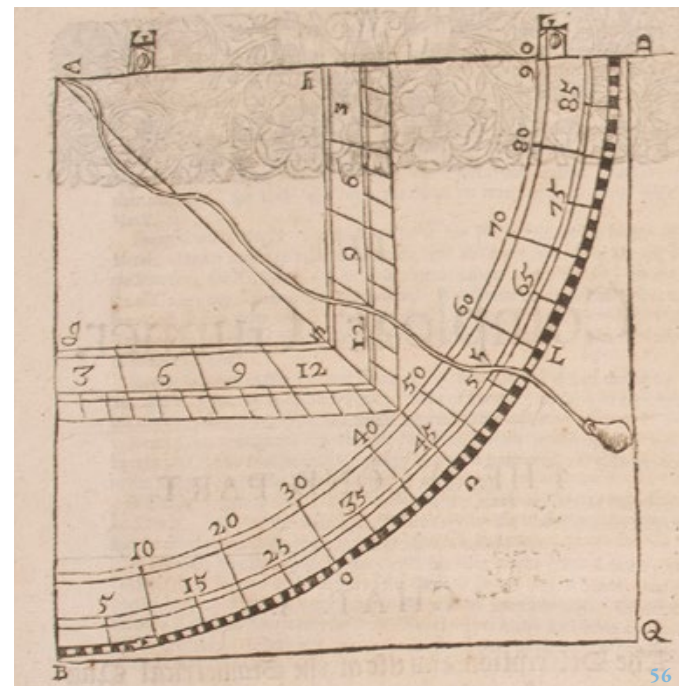
London: printed by E. Tyler and R. Holt for Rob. Pawlet at the Bible in Chancery Lane Tho. Passinger at the three Bibles on London Bridge and Benj. Harlock over against Saint Magnus Church. 1672.

£2,000



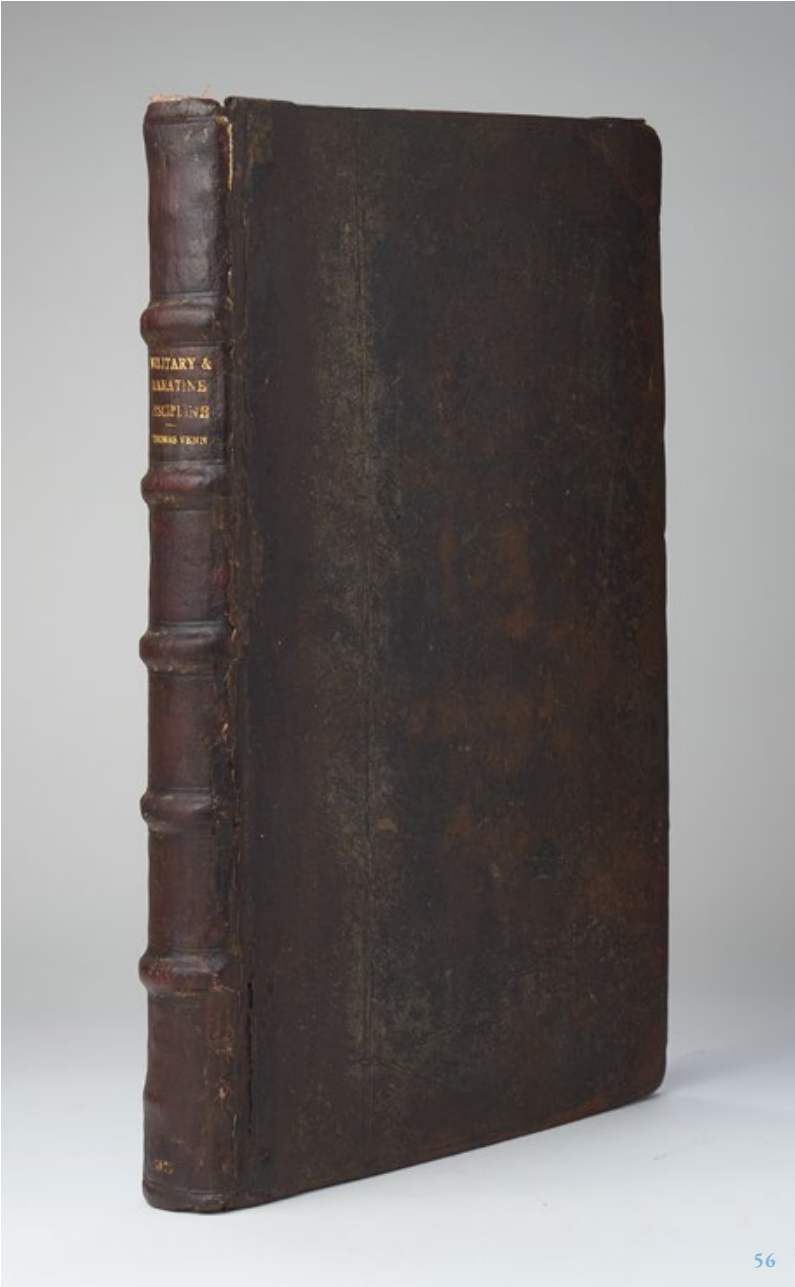
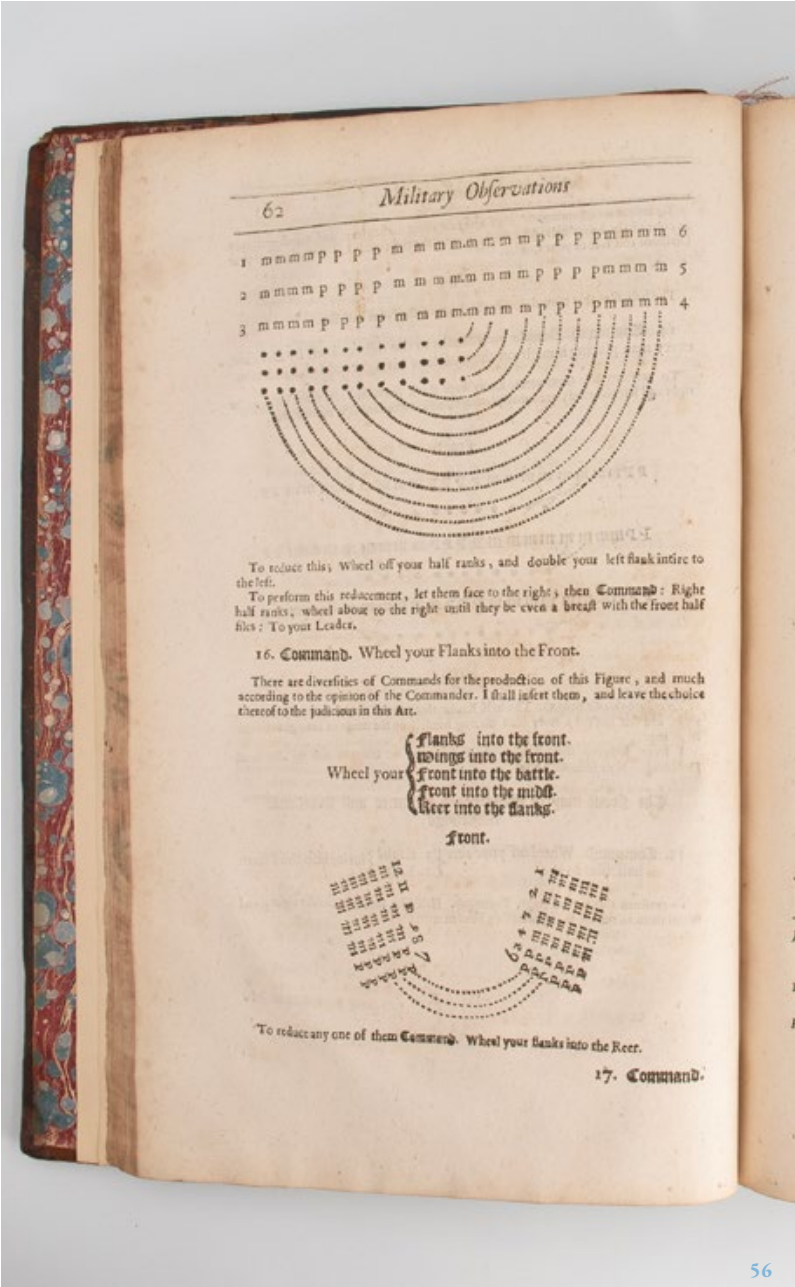
Three parts in one vol., small folio. Contemporary calf, blind double rule border to boards, spine blind-ruled in compartments, with later gilt lettering, marbled edges, endpapers renewed; pp. [xvii], 206, [2]; [iv], 68; [iv], 86, [2, blank], 87-88, [2, blank]; [ii], 4, 3-25, [ii], 63-75; title in red and black, engraved frontispiece, additional engraved title-page, 13 engraved plates, 2 full-page in-text engraved illustrations (sometimes called "plates"), small in-text engravings and woodcuts, in-text typographical diagrams; extremities a little worn, hinges repaired; pp. 11, 15 and 119 in 1st part with flaws to corners, pp. 51-52 with flawed margins and old paper repairs (loss of page numbers), 3Z2 with tear (old repair), one plate cropped at lower margin (3 cm of image missing), variable light toning, a few minor spots, two preliminary pages with old calculations in pencil; overall a good and complete copy.

First edition, uncommon, of this illustrated treatise on military tactics, strategy, surveying and ballistics.



Virtually no information is known about Thomas Venn beyond this work, published twelve years after the restoration of Charles II and likely informed by the author's own experience of the English Civil War campaigns. In the preface he declares that he sought "nothing but to shew how necessary the readiness and use of Armes is, and of men to be well exercised in them". His remarks echoed contemporary anxieties over national defence and foreshadowed the eventual establishment of a standing British Army in 1707. Venn also engages with leading scientific authorities such as Galileo Galilei and the French polymath Marin Mersenne, and even devotes a chapter to **comparing the velocity of sound to that of a bullet**.

ESTC R25827.



FIVE YEARS
IN
K A F F I R L A N D;
WITH
SKETCHES OF THE LATE WAR IN THAT
COUNTRY,
TO THE CONCLUSION OF PEACE.
Written on the Spot.
BY HARRIET WARD.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.
LONDON:
HENRY COLBURN, PUBLISHER,
GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.
1848.

RARE ACCOUNT OF WAR IN SOUTH
AFRICA

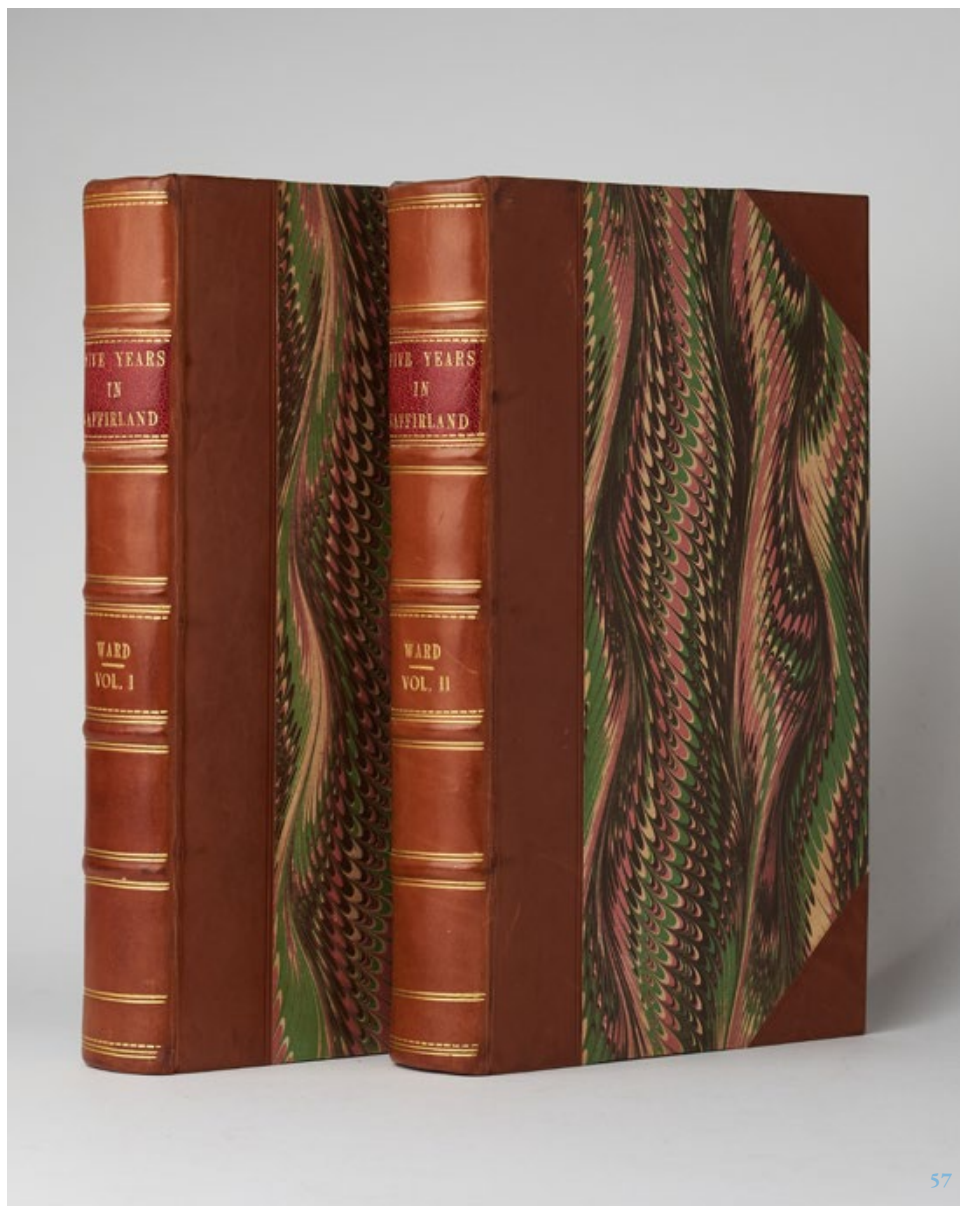
57 **WARD, Harriet.** Five
Years in Kaffirland; with
Sketches of the Late War
in that Country, to the
Conclusion of Peace.
Written on the Spot.

London: Henry Colburn.
1848.

£1,250



GRAHAM'S TOWN



Two volumes, 8vo. Modern tan half-calf over marbled boards, spines with raised bands, ruled and lettered in gilt, red morocco lettering-pieces; pp. xi, 306, 24 (advertisements); vii, 352, 1 (advertisements), two frontispieces in lithography, one lithographic map; light offsetting from frontispieces; otherwise only lightly and evenly toned; a very good set; provenance: stamp of the Sons of England Patriotic & Benevolent Society. Historical Research Committee in upper margin of p. iii in volume one.

First edition of an uncommon title.

An account of the *War of the Axe* written by the wife of an officer serving with the 91st Regiment (Mendelssohn).

Howgego II, S37; Mendelssohn II, p.582.

**BOMB
HANOI**

**BOMB
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**RARE POLITICAL COMMENT BY
WARHOL**

58 WARHOL, Andy. Bomb
Hanoi.

*Something Magazine vol. 2,
no. 1. Winter 1966.*

£700

8vo. Wrappers perforated in a grid pattern and housed in a bespoke yellow leather backed solander box with black morocco gilt lettering piece; unpaginated; creasing along the upper edge; otherwise very good.

First edition.

Titled "A Vietnam Assemblage," this issue of the privately published *Some/Thing* magazine was released at the beginning of the Vietnam War and includes poetic contributions from poets such as Allen Ginsberg and Charles Bukowski, thus aligning itself with an emerging 1960s counterculture.

The cover of "A Vietnam Assemblage" was designed by Andy Warhol himself and features perforated yellow stickers, each emblazoned with the phrase "BOMB HANOI". It is one of Warhol's very rare political works. These stickers were designed to be removed from the cover and then widely circulated, an act of satirical protest.



ONE OF 200 COPIES

59 WATERLOO - The Battle of Waterloo & Quatre Bras, Ligny & Wavre illustrated with Engravings of the Principal Scenes of Action including Correct Military Plans together with Grand Views of the Battles on large Scale Maps and a Comprehensive History from Official Documents other Authentic Sources and Eyewitness Accounts Published in a Limited Edition of 1815 Copies.



SOTHERAN'S

*London:
Extraordinary
Editions. 2015.*

£2,800

Folio. Two vols. Book and map portfolio bound in original chocolate brown calf with stitched title and decoration on front cover; pp. xx1 + 470, 200 illustrations, portfolio containing ten maps in silk pockers; as new.

One of 200 copies of the Exemplary Edition.

The Waterloo Commemorative Anthology, containing reproductions of eye-witness accounts, letters maps and prints was published in 2015 to mark the two hundredth anniversary of the great battle. This edition sees it in its most lavish form and was highly commended at the British Book Awards.

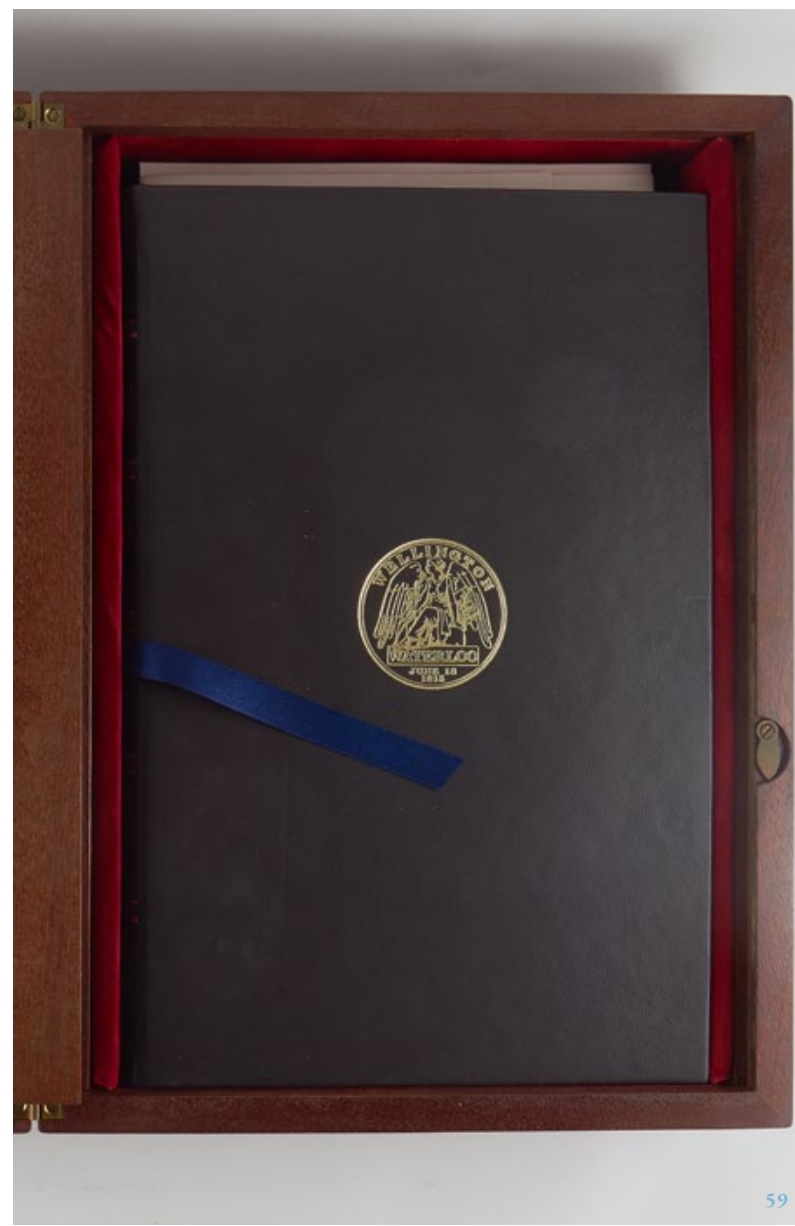




59



59



FIRST ENGLISH EDITION

- 60 ZSCHOKKE, Heinrich, and J. B. BRIATTE** [translation into French, preface and supplement]. The History Of The Invasion Of Switzerland, by the French, and the Destruction of the Democratical Republics of Schwitz, Uri, and Unterwalden ... Translated from the French of J. B. Biatte.

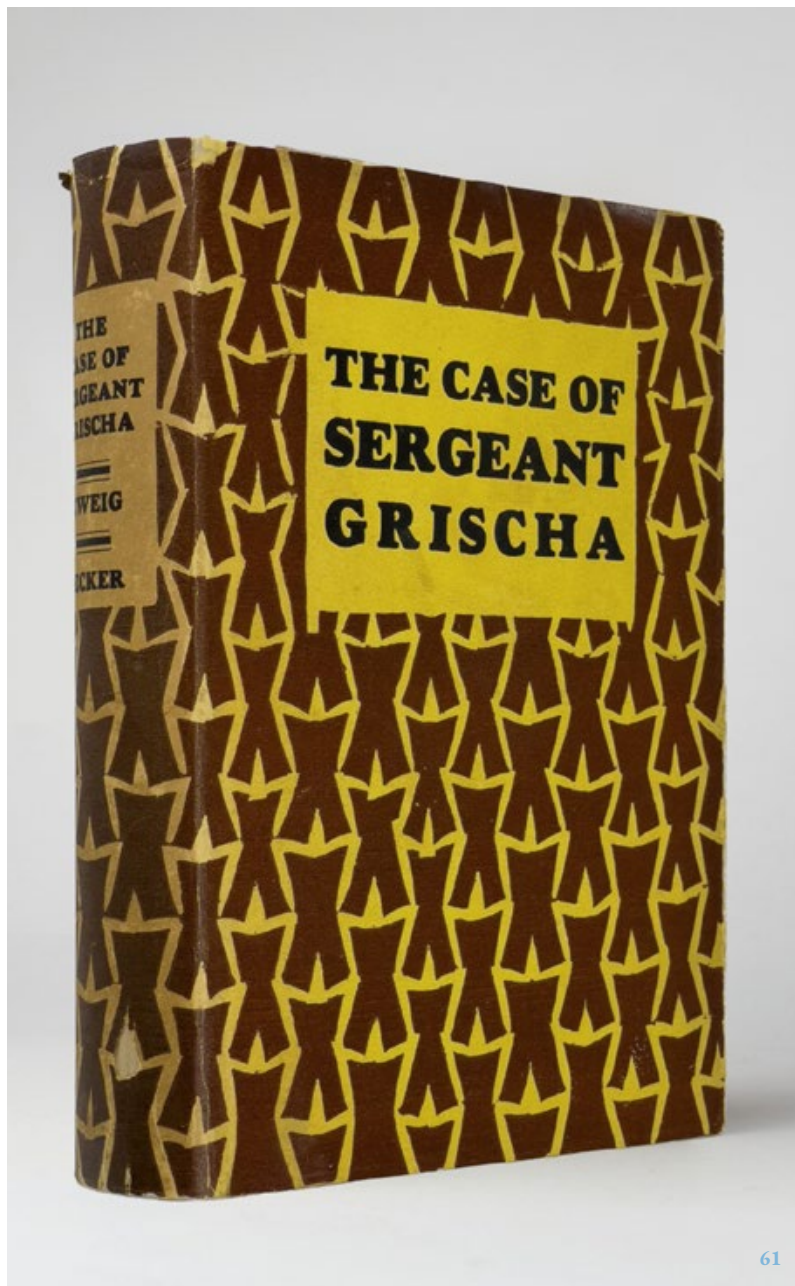
London: Longman and Rees. 1803.

£250

8vo. Original publisher's boards, paste-paper spine with printed label (expert restorations); pp. vii, 364 , [3, publisher's catalogue]; entirely uncut, clean and fresh internally; contemporary bookseller's label inside front cover.

First edition in English of this account of an important episode in Swiss and European history. "Its publication in English at the present period was thought particularly calculated to promote the spirit of resistance to unprincipled ambition, and the schemes of universal domination, which is alone to be relied upon in the arduous contest in which the nation is now engaged" (Preface).





WORLD WAR I SATIRE

61 ZWEIG, Arnold. The Case of
Sergeant Grischa.

London: Martin Secker. 1928.

£100

8vo. Original cloth with modernist dust-wrappers; pp. 524, [2]; wrapper with small hole to spine and a chunk missing from the top of the inside front flap, otherwise very good.

First English edition of this WWI satire, a novel about the Kafkaesque military bureaucracy of the German war machine.

не брать павильоны, продолжалъ князь Андрей. Это одно измѣнило бы всю войну и сдѣлало бы ее менѣе жестокой. А то мы играли въ войну,—вотъ что скверно, мы великодушничаемъ и т. п. Это великодушничанье и чувствительность—въ родѣ великодушія и чувствительности барыни, съ которой дѣлается дурнота, когда она видитъ убиваемаго теленка: она такъ добра, что не можетъ видѣть кровь, но она съ аппетитомъ кушаетъ этого теленка подъ соусомъ. Намъ толкуютъ о правахъ войны, о рыцарствѣ, о парламентарствѣ, щадить несчастныхъ и т. д. Все вздоръ, я видѣлъ въ 1805-мъ году рыцарство, парламентарство: насъ надули, мы надули. Грабятъ чужіе дома, пускаютъ фальшивыя ассигнаціи, да, хуже всего, убиваютъ моихъ друзей, моего отца и говорятъ о правахъ войны великодушныя врагамъ. Не брать плѣнныхъ, убивать и идти на смерть! Бѣдо, дошелъ до этого, такъ какъ я, тѣми же страданіями... Князь Андрей, думавшій, что ему было все равно, возьмутъ ли или не возьмутъ Москву, такъ переняли Смоленскъ, внезапно остановился въ свое ружье и упалъ на землю, схватившей его за горло. Онъ прошепталъ нѣсколько разъ молча, но глаза его лихорадочно блеснули, и губа дрожала, когда онъ опять сталъ говорить.

Ежели бы не было великодушничанья на войнѣ, то мы жили бы только тогда, когда стоить того идти на вѣрную смерть, какъ теперь. Тогда не было бы войны за то, что Павелъ Ивановичъ обидѣлъ Михаила Ивановича. А ежели война какъ теперь, такъ война. И тогда интенсивность войны была бы не та, какъ теперь. Тогда бы всѣ эти Вестфалы и Гессенцы, которыхъ ведетъ Наполеонъ, не пошлы бы за нимъ въ Россію, и мы бы не ходили драться въ Пруссію и въ Пруссію, сами не зная зачѣмъ. Война не любовь, а самое гадкое дѣло въ жизни, и надо понимать это, а не играть въ войну. Надо принимать строго и серьезно эту страшную войну.

ложь, и война такъ война, а не игрушка. А то война—это любимая забава праздныхъ и легкомысленныхъ людей. Военное сословіе самое почетное».

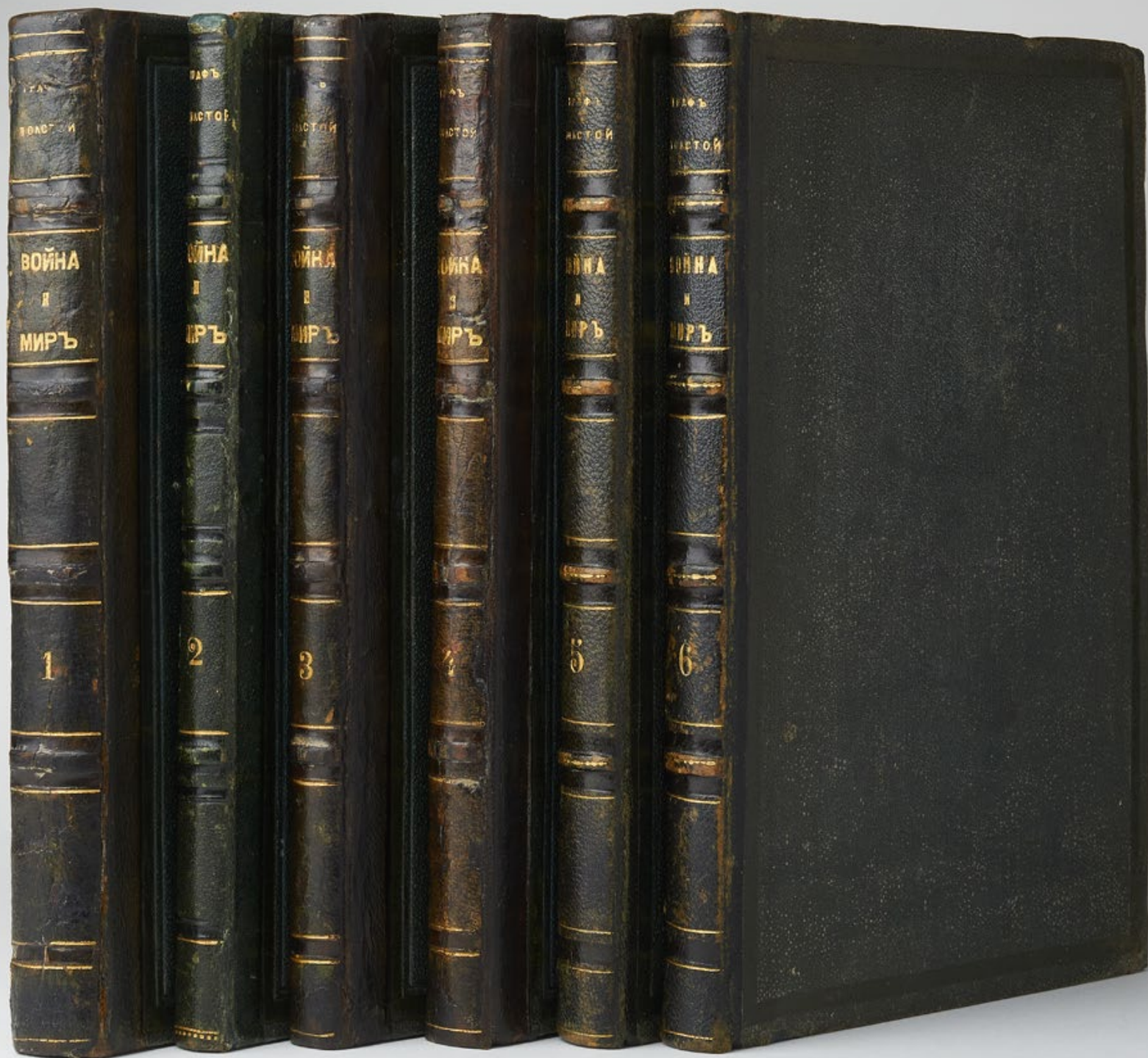
«А что такое война, что нужно для успѣха въ военномъ дѣлѣ, какіе нравы военного общества? Цѣль войны—убійство, орудія войны—шпіонство, измѣна и поощреніе ея, разореніе жителей, ограбленіе ихъ или воровство для прокормленія арміи; обманъ и ложь, называемые военными хитростями; нравы военного сословія—отсутствіе свободы т. е. дисциплина, праздность, невѣжество, жестокость, развратъ, пьянство. И несмотря на то, это—высшее сословіе почитаемое всѣми. Всѣ цари, кромѣ китайскаго, носятъ военный мундиръ, и тому, кто больше убилъ народа, даютъ большую награду. Войска, какъ и вѣтъ, на убійство другъ друга, перебиваютъ, переколѣваютъ десятки тысячъ людей, а потомъ бѣгутъ служить благодарственные молебны за то, что побилъ много людей (которыхъ число еще прибавляютъ) и провозглашаютъ побѣду, полагая, что чѣмъ больше побито людей, тѣмъ больше за дуга. Какъ Богъ оттуда смотритъ и слышитъ ихъ!» тонкимъ, пискливымъ голосомъ прокричалъ князь Андрей. «Ахъ, душа моя, послѣднее время мнѣ стало тяжело жить. Я вижу, что сталъ понимать слишкомъ много. А не годится человѣку вкушать отъ древа познанія добра и зла.... Ну да не надолго!» прибавилъ онъ.

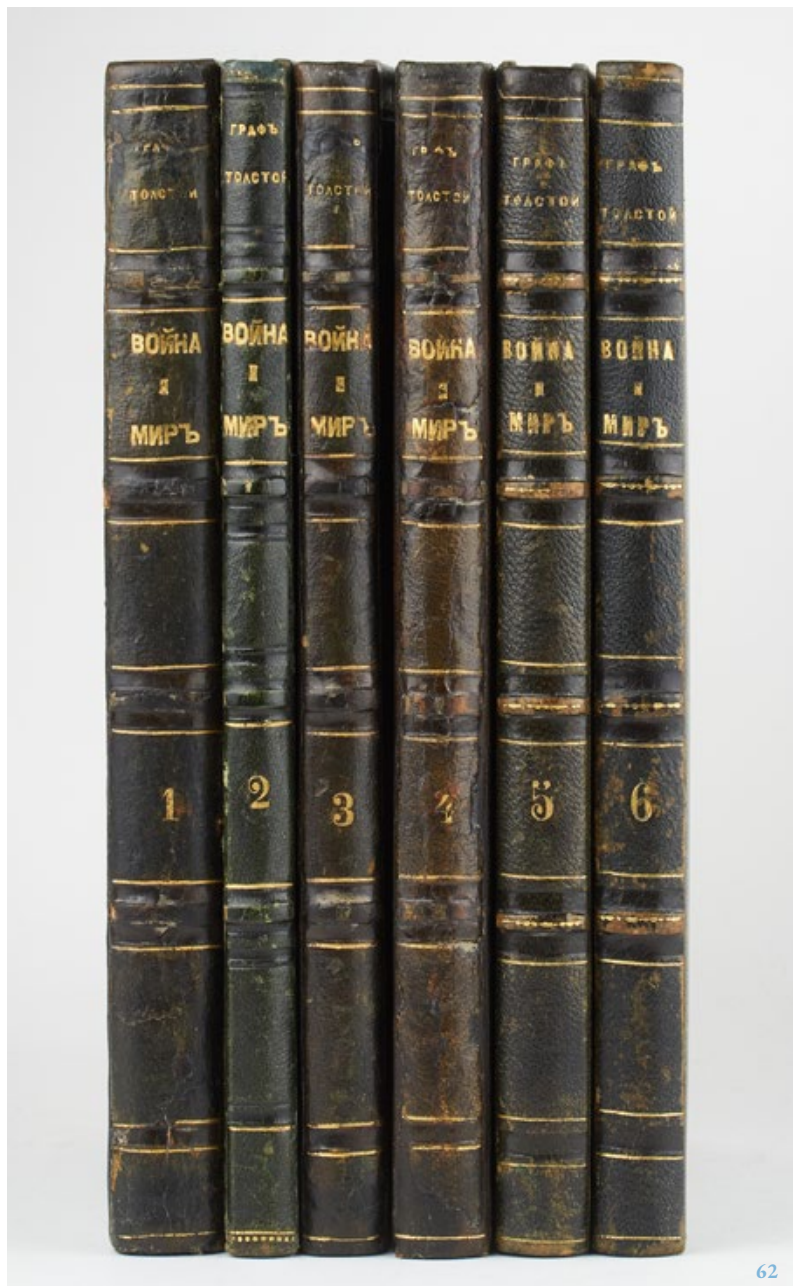
«Однако ты спишь, да и мнѣ пора, поѣзжай въ Горки», вдругъ сказалъ князь Андрей.

— О нѣтъ! отвѣчалъ Пьеръ, испуганно-соболезнующимъ глазами глядя на князя Андрея.

— Поѣзжай, поѣзжай: передъ сраженіемъ нужно выспаться, повторилъ князь Андрей. Онъ быстро подошелъ къ Пьеру, обнялъ его и поцѣловалъ. Прощай, ступай, прокричалъ онъ. Утромъ, послѣдшне повернувшись, ушелъ.

FIRST EDITION, FROM THE LIBRARY OF THE ADMIRAL'S DAUGHTER





62 TOLSTOY, Lev Nikolayevich.
Война и мир [War and Peace].
Moscow: T. Ris [for the author].
 1868-1869.

£55,000

Seven parts in six vols, 8vo. Contemporary Russian morocco-backed dark green cloth, blind-stamped border to covers, spine blind tooled in compartments, lettered directly in gilt (spine of vol. II with slight differences), green silk place-markers, housed in a modern custom-made slipcase; pp. I: [4], 297, [1 (blank)], 146; II: [4], 186, [2 (blank)]; III: [4], 284; IV: [4], 336; V: [4], 323, [1 (blank)]; VI: [4], 290, [2 (blank)]; each volume with half-title, in-text map at p. 239 of vol. IV; spine ends and corners expertly repaired, front endpapers of vol. IV and front free endpaper of vol. V renewed; variable light spotting, the odd stain, but overall a very good and remarkably fresh copy; ownership signature "N. Tomilova" to front free endpaper of vol. I; later signature "V[era] Pilkina" to title of vols I and IV; presentation inscription "This will be *War and Peace* by Tolstoy, my gift to Vera Vladimirovna Pilkina (6 volumes)" in ink to front free endpaper of vol. I (see below).

First edition, first issue of the masterpiece of Russian literature, often called "the greatest novel ever written".

В. Толстой

ВОИНА и МИРЪ.

сочиненіе

Графа Л. Н. Толстого.

ТОМЪ ПЕРВЫЙ.

МОСКВА.

ТИПОГРАФИЯ Т. РИСКЪ, У МАСЛЕНИЦКИХЪ ВОРОТЪ, ДОМЪ ВОЕЙКОВА.

1868.

WAR AND PEACE

Written within a “European tradition in which the Napoleonic war had already acquired mythopoetic grandeur” (Aylmer Maude), *War and Peace* stands at once as war epic, philosophical meditation, and an exploration of the superiority of the “Russian spirit”. Lev Tolstoy’s creativity lies above all in the sheer abundance and vitality of his characters – a vast cast, yet each fully realised and unforgettable. From this immense tapestry emerges not only a sweeping chronicle of nations in conflict, but also a profound reflection on the individual’s role within the inexorable flow of history. Thomas Mann famously praised Tolstoy for his “Homeric powers”, placing *War and Peace* alongside the *Iliad*: “**To read him ... is to find one’s way home**, safe from every danger of affectation and morbid trifling; home to originality and health, to everything within us that is fundamental and sane”.

A first draft of *War and Peace* was completed as early as 1863. Between 1865 and 1866, the first and second parts of volume one appeared in *The Russian Messenger* (in Russian: *Русский вестник*) under the title *The Year 1805 (1805 год)*. Tolstoy, however, was dissatisfied with the initial version and undertook a complete rewrite, continuing revisions into the beginning of 1869. His wife, Sophia Tolstaya, copied out no fewer than seven full manuscripts before Tolstoy considered the work ready for publication. The novel was published at the author’s own expense: Tolstoy advanced 4,500 Rubles for an initial print run of 4,800 copies, on the agreement that the printer and proofreader would receive 30% of the gross profit. The venture proved an immediate success; retailing at 10 Rubles a copy, the book was

I. Morozov
 Ime ydani Bonten u Mape Mosfora
 Muro Mogafens Bapin Bostanipshun
 Turkunon (6 Murosh.)

greeted with rapturous reviews and entered a second edition before the first was entirely off the press. Even Ivan Turgenev – whose infamous quarrel with Tolstoy nearly led to a duel – admitted that *War and Peace* was one of the most remarkable books of its time.

Each of the original seven parts (the first volume being divided into two) was issued in yellow wrappers, with titles printed in black and red. Nevertheless, the binding of our copy is strictly contemporary, with each volume bound individually rather than two-by-two as is more commonly the case. It may in fact have been produced in connection with the publisher, since identical boards are found on another copy, held at the National Library of the Czech Republic.

Provenance: From the library of Vera Vladimirovna Pilkina (1910-1993), daughter of Rear Admiral Vladimir Konstantinovich Pilkin (1869-1950), officer of the Imperial Russian Navy and member of the White movement. Pilkin served in both the Russo-Japanese and First World wars, and during the Russian Civil War became naval Minister in the Northwestern Government under General Nikolai Nikolayevich Yudenich (1862-1933). Following the Whites' defeat, he settled in Nice where he served as chairman of an association of Russian naval officers in exile. Vera Pilkina is buried in the Russian Cemetery of Nice.

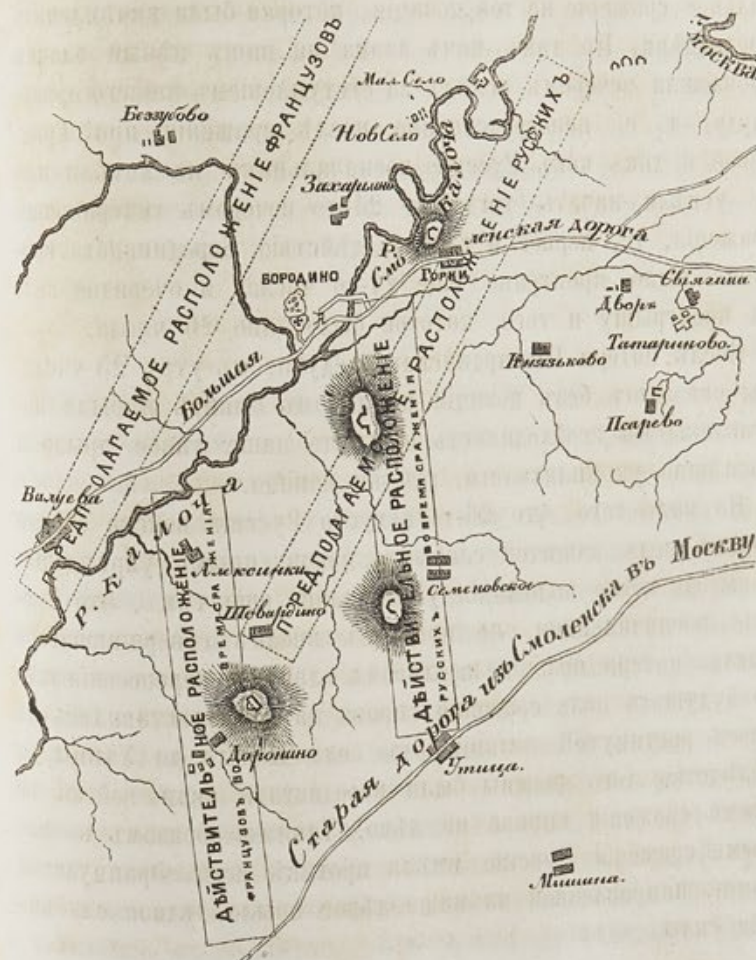
Kilgour 1195

и Багратионъ, до 23-го числа, находились въ убѣжденіи, что Шевардинскій редутъ есть *лѣвый* флангъ позиціи, и что самъ Кутузовъ въ донесеніи своемъ, писанномъ съ горяча послѣ сраженія, называетъ Шевардинскій редутъ *лѣвымъ* флангомъ позиціи. Уже гораздо послѣ, когда писались на просторѣ донесенія о Бородинскомъ сраженіи, было (вѣроятно для оправданія ошибокъ главнокомандующаго, имѣющаго быть непогрѣшимымъ) выдуманно то несправедливое и странное показаніе, будто Шевардинскій редутъ служилъ *передовымъ* постомъ (тогда какъ это былъ только укрѣпленный пунктъ лѣваго фланга), и будто Бородинское сраженіе было принято нами на укрѣпленной и впередъ избранной позиціи, тогда какъ оно произошло на совершенно-неожиданномъ и почти неукрѣпленномъ мѣстѣ.

Дѣло же очевидно было такъ: позиція была избрана по рѣкѣ Колочѣ, пересекающей большую дорогу не подъ прямымъ, а подъ острымъ угломъ, такъ что лѣвый флангъ былъ въ Шевардинѣ, правый около селенія Новаго и центръ въ Бородинѣ, при сліяніи рѣкѣ Колочи и Воины. Позиція эта, подъ прикрытіемъ рѣки Колочи, для арміи, имѣющей цѣлью остановить непріяеля, движущагося по Смоленской дорогѣ къ Москвѣ, очевидна для всякаго, кто посмотритъ на Бородинское поле, забывъ о томъ, какъ произошло сраженіе.

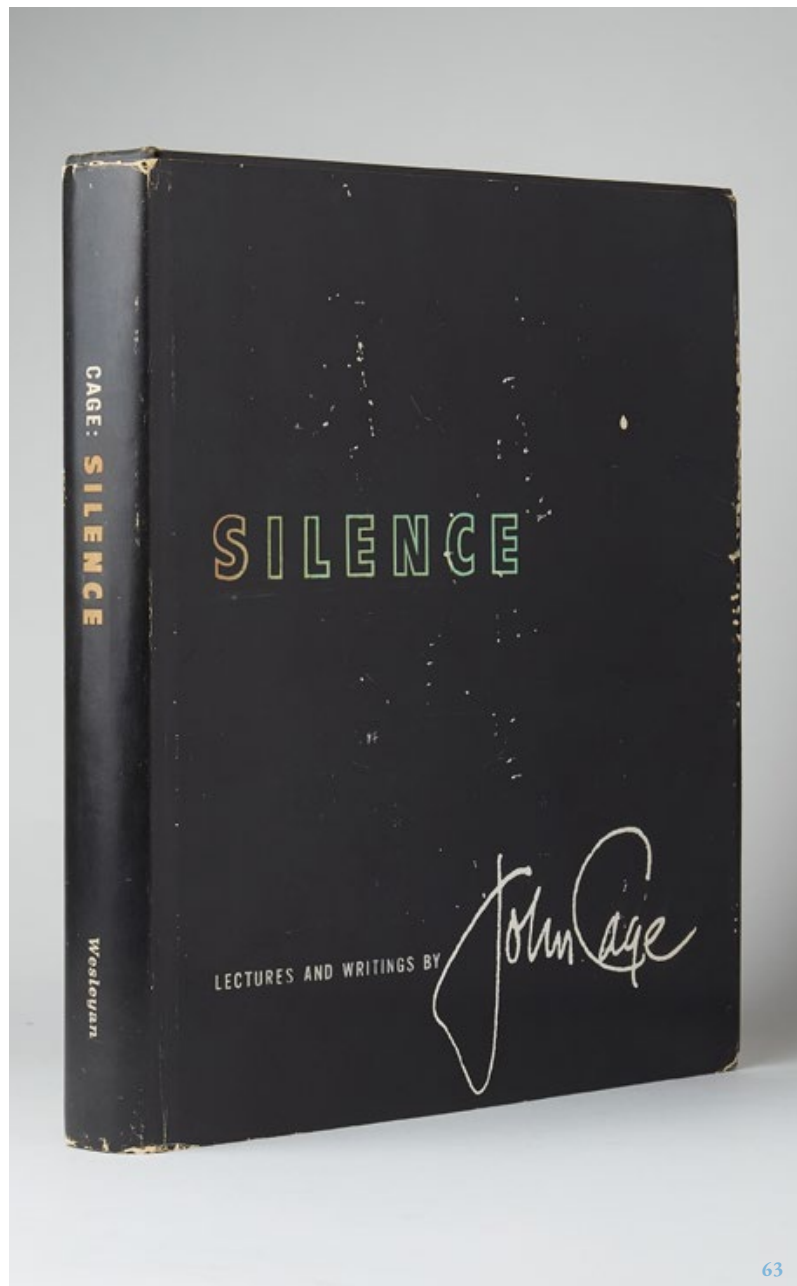
Наполеонъ, выѣхавъ 24-го къ Валуеву, не увидалъ (какъ говорится въ исторіяхъ) позицію Русскихъ отъ Утицы къ Бородину (онъ не могъ увидеть эту позицію, потому что ея не было), и не увидалъ передовой постъ Русской арміи, а наткнулся въ преслѣдованіи Русскаго арьергарда на лѣвый флангъ позиціи Русскихъ, на Шевардинской редутъ, и неожиданно для Русскихъ перевелъ войска черезъ Колочу. И Русскіе, не успѣвъ вступить въ генеральное сраженіе, отступили своимъ лѣвымъ крыломъ изъ позиціи, которую они намѣревались занять и заняли новую позицію,

которая была не предвидѣна и не укрѣплена. Перейдя на лѣвую сторону Колочи, влѣво отъ дороги, Наполеонъ передвинулъ все будущее сраженіе съ права на лѣво (со стороны Русскихъ), и перенесъ его въ поле между Утицей, Семеновскимъ и Бородинымъ (въ это поле, не имѣющее въ себѣ ничего болѣе выгоднаго для позиціи, чѣмъ всякое другое поле въ Россіи) и на этомъ полѣ произошло все сраженіе 26 числа. Въ грубой формѣ планъ предполагаемаго сраженія и происшедшаго сраженія будетъ слѣдующій:



A piece of crumpled fabric, possibly a skirt or a large scarf, with a floral pattern in shades of pink, red, and green on a light background. The fabric is heavily wrinkled and folded, creating a textured, three-dimensional effect. The word "PEACE" is overlaid in the center in a white, serif font.

PEACE



SILENCE IS GOLDEN

63 CAGE, John. Silence.

*Middletown, CT: Wesleyan
University Press. 1961.*

£300

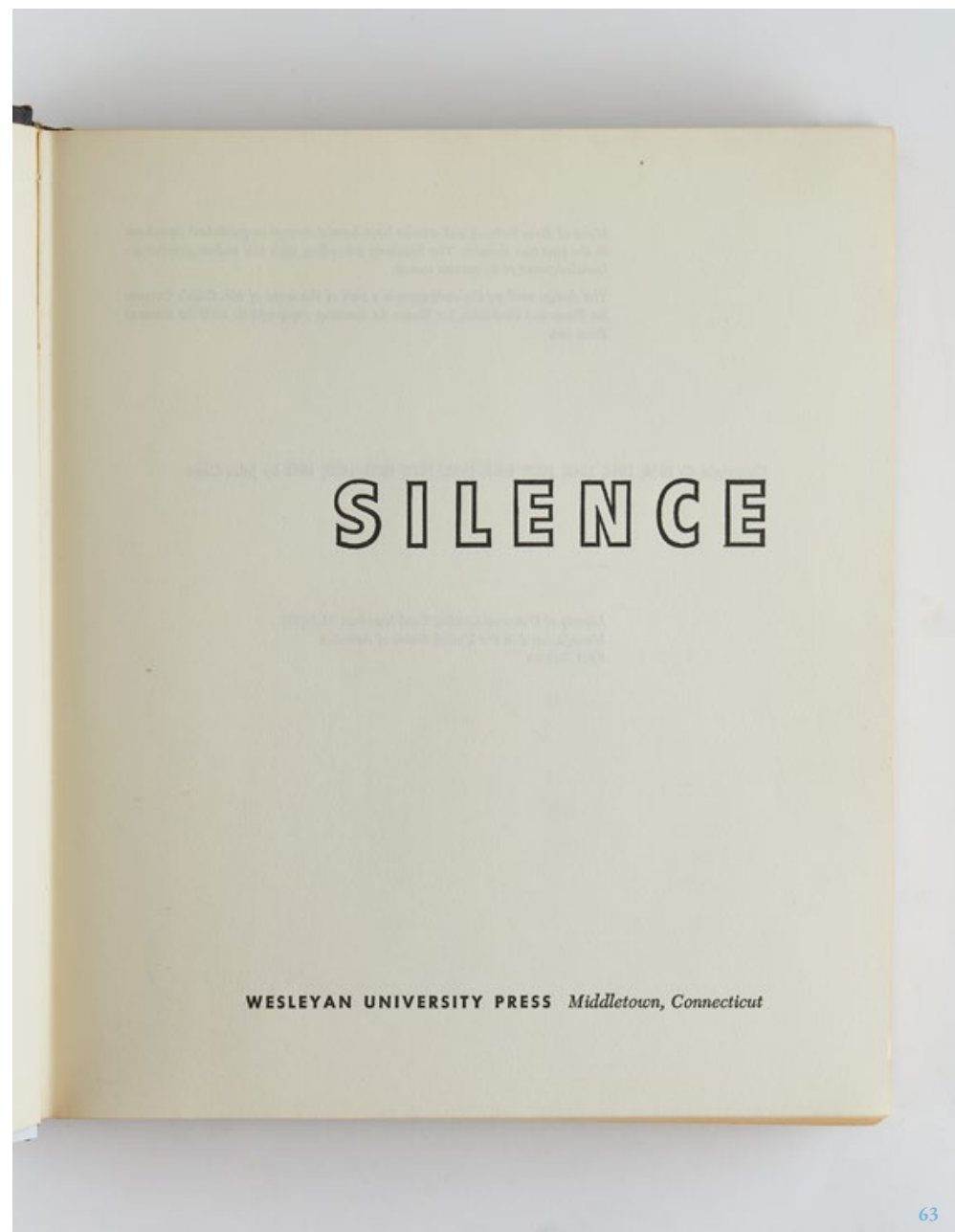
4to. Original publishers' black cloth with facsimile Cage signature in blind to front board and orange title lettering to spine; black price clipped dust wrapper with a series of black and white photographs to rear panel; endpapers with musical score design lifted from a part of Cage's *Concert for Piano and Orchestra* for Elaine de Kooning, pp. [xiv], 3-276, bumping to head and tail of spine and corners, rubbed with a few minor abrasions to front panel of dust wrapper and slight closed tear to head of dust wrapper spine with scuffing to tail; otherwise very good.

First edition.

"I can't understand why people are frightened of new ideas. I'm frightened of the old ones."

John Cage (1912-1992) is lauded as one of the great authorities of the Post-War Avant-garde, a theorist who described music in a 1957 lecture, “Experimental Music”, as “an affirmation of life — not an attempt to bring order out of chaos nor to suggest improvements in creation, but simply a way of waking up to the very life we’re living”. This collection brings together his views on alternative music, including his theories on the merit of ambient noise and the use of electronic sound.

Included is the famous “Lecture on Nothing”, in which he subtly uses his relationship with Zen Buddhism to form a musical/textual score. By separating his words into four divided columns, 4 “measures” per line are created which can be experienced as either silence or text, thus mimicking his own method of experimental composition.

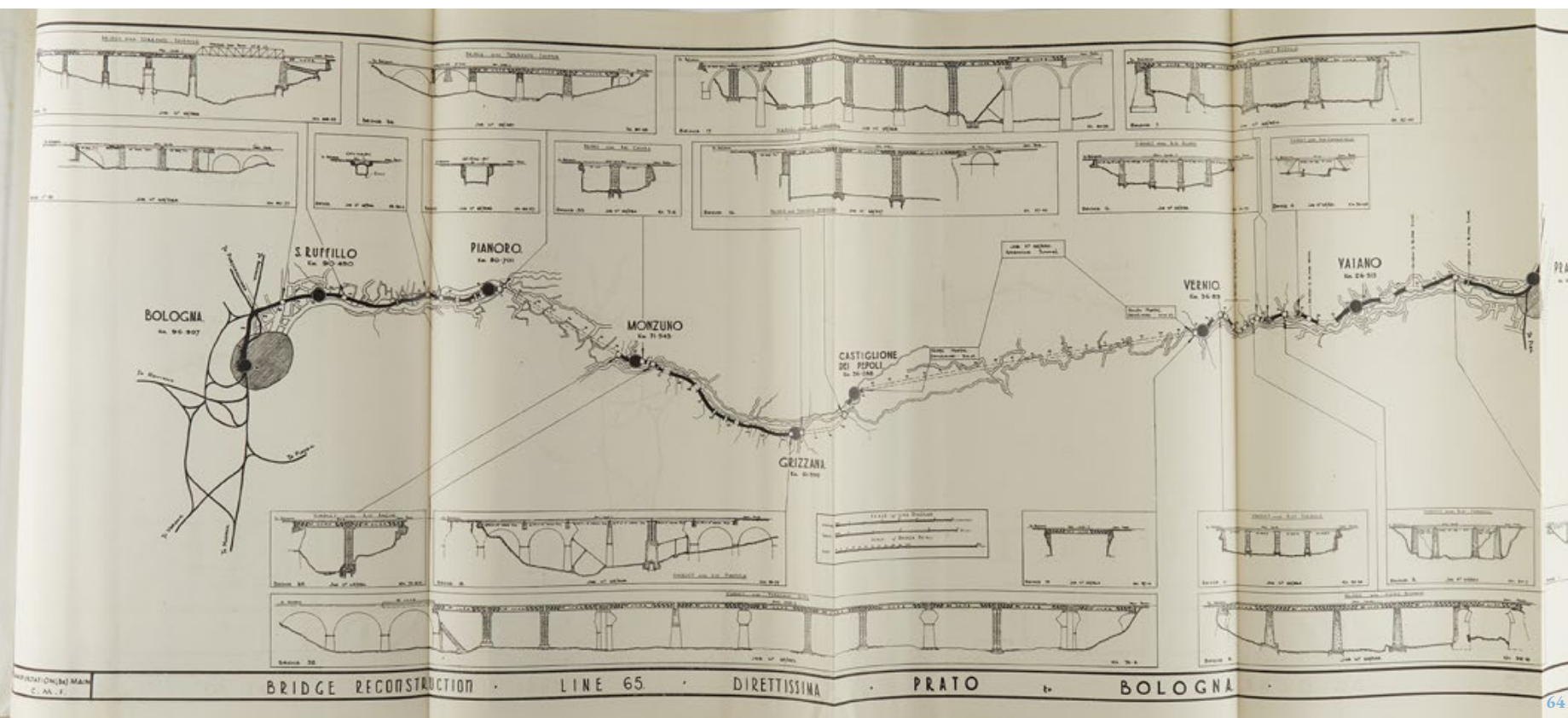


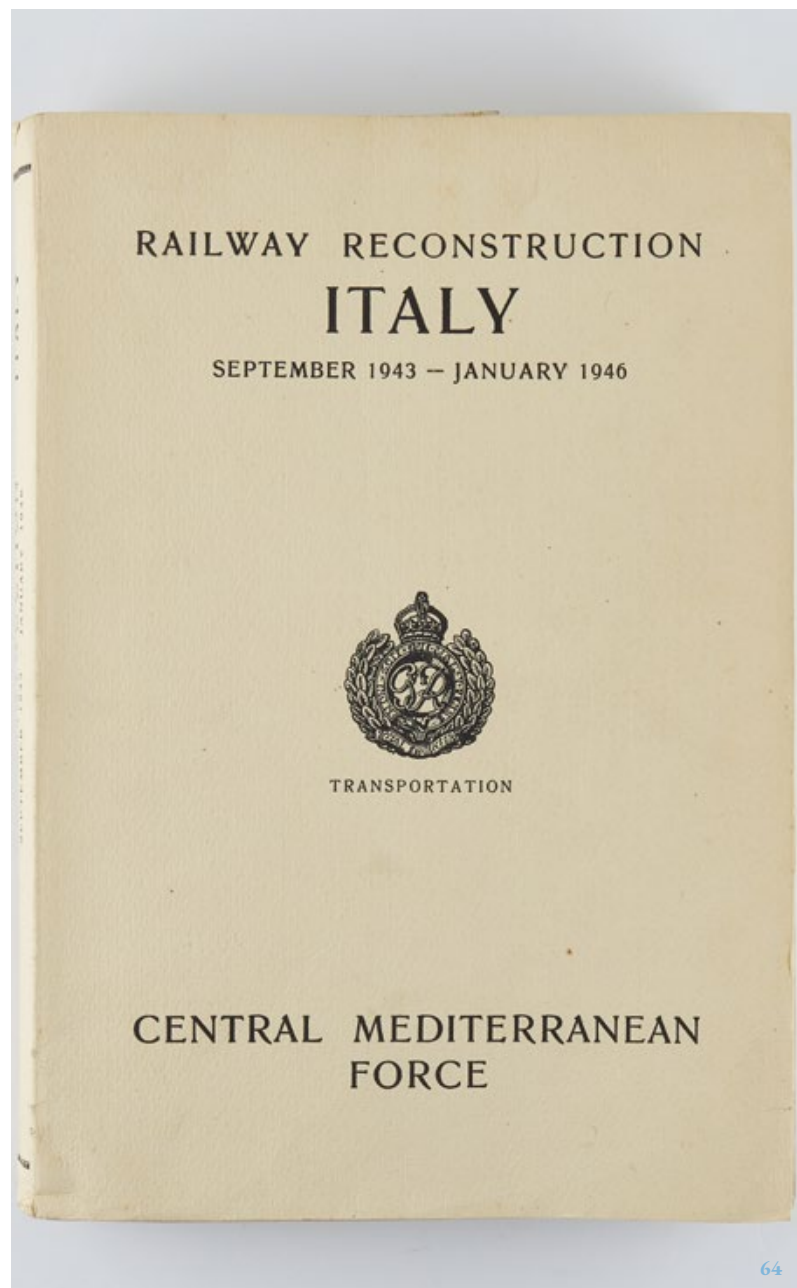
PUTTING ITALY BACK TOGETHER

64 CENTRAL MEDITERRANEAN FORCE. Railway Reconstruction Italy. September 1943 - January 1946.

[Rome, Italian State Railway Printing Department. 1946].

£1,500





64

Folio. Original printed card wrappers protected by translucent wrapper (a little spotted); pp. xv, 228, [4], 43 (tables), [2], 48 folding maps, plans, and elevations; several folding illustrations misfolded, a few with marginal tears and repairs; otherwise very good.

An extremely rare document of the Herculean task of reconstructing and repairing the extensively damaged Italian railway network. One original photograph of a bridge, which is reproduced as text illustration on page 127, is loosely inserted.

The only other copy we were able to trace is in the Imperial War Museum.



64

A SOLDIER TURNS TO PEACE

**65 CROZIER, Brigadier-General
Frank Percy.** Impressions and
Recollections.

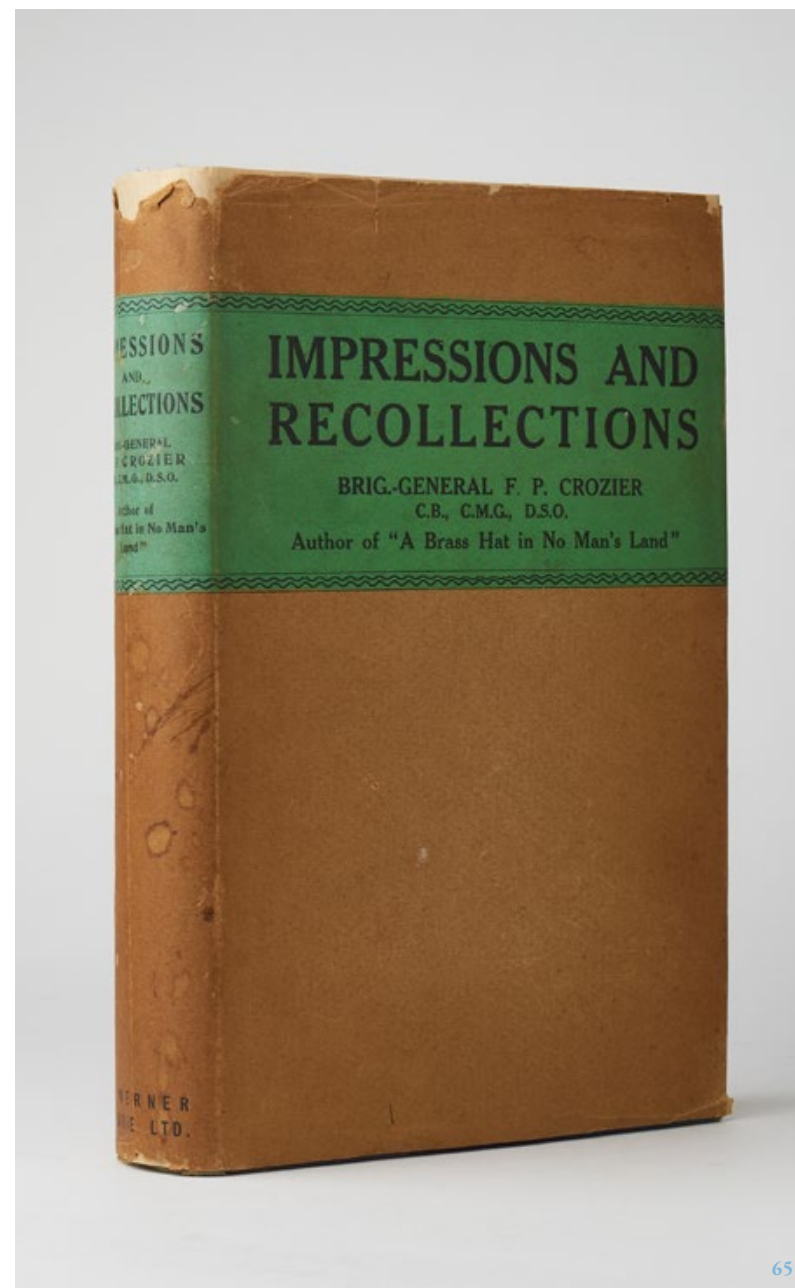
London: T. Werner Laurie.
[1930].

£450

8vo. Original blue cloth, lettered in gilt, with the rarely seen dustwrapper (not price-clipped); pp. 330, plates after photographs and facsimiles, sketch maps; wrapper minimally frayed and spotted; offsetting from endpapers to beginning and end, otherwise a little spotted; an exceptional copy in the superior binding, not lettered in yellow.

First edition, in the first issue binding and the dustwrapper.

Frank Percy Crozier was a controversial Anglo-Irish soldier who first served in South Africa, Sudan, on the Western Front, in Lithuania as military advisor, and most importantly in Ireland from the latter part of WW1 onwards, where he slowly, and painfully, turned pacifist, disgusted by the British (and his) conduct in Ireland. The front flap of the wrapper proclaims that "He was largely responsible for the downfall of the Coalition Government over the Irish Policy in 1912".



FIRST PRINTING OF A WARTIME CLASSIC

66 FAULKNER, William. *A Fable*.

New York: Random House.
1954.

£900

8vo. Dark red publisher's cloth, embossed in black and blind to upper board with three cross designs; lettered in pink and silver to spine, with publisher's device to foot; textured grey endpapers; in the stunning pictorial dust jacket designed by Riki Levinson; pp. [xiii], 4-437, [i]; fine, housed in a custom-made paper slipcase.

First edition, stated first printing, correctly priced \$4.75 to the front flap, and dated 8/54.

Faulkner worked for over a decade on *A Fable* and considered it to be his magnum opus. Set in France, it covers the period of a week in 1918. The protagonist (representing the reincarnation of Jesus) orders his troops not to attack, and in introducing peace to trench warfare, effectively stops the war.

The novel won the Pulitzer Prize in 1955, and the National Book Award for Fiction the same year.

\$4.75

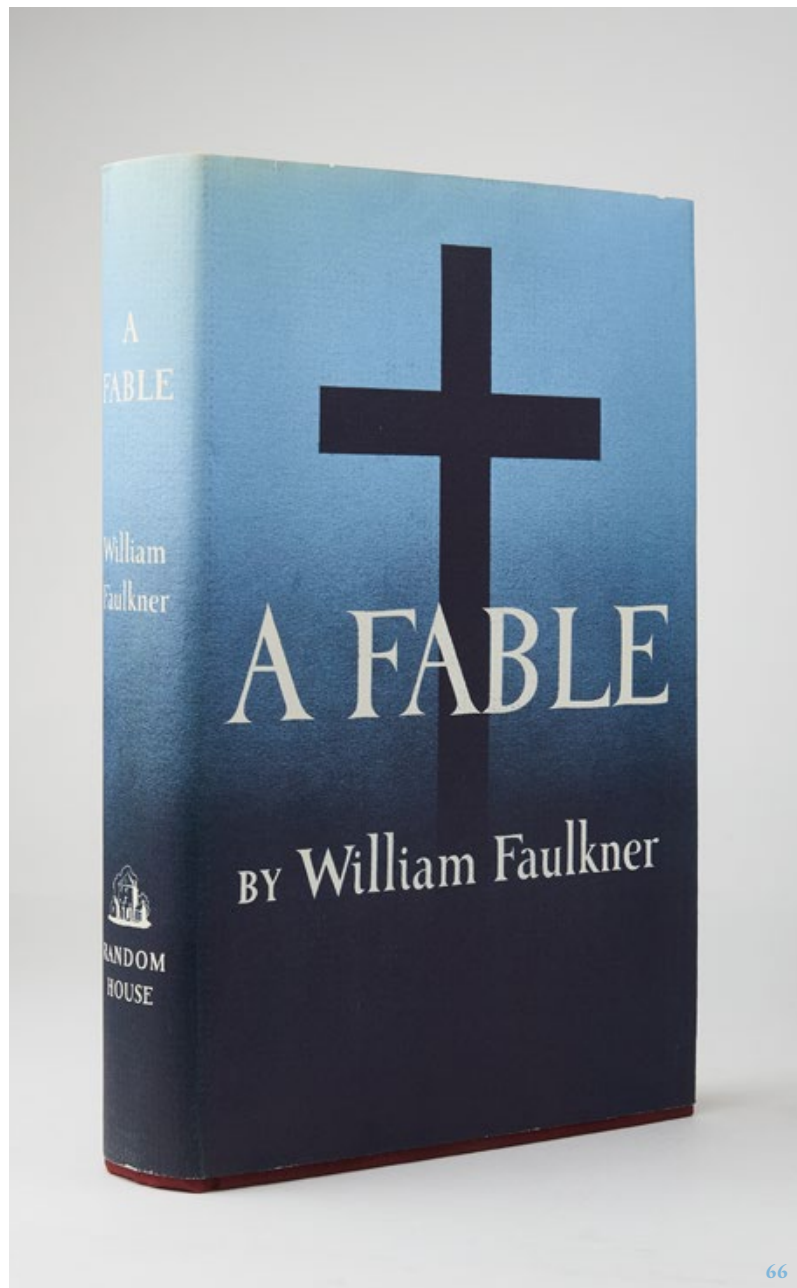
A FABLE

BY William Faulkner

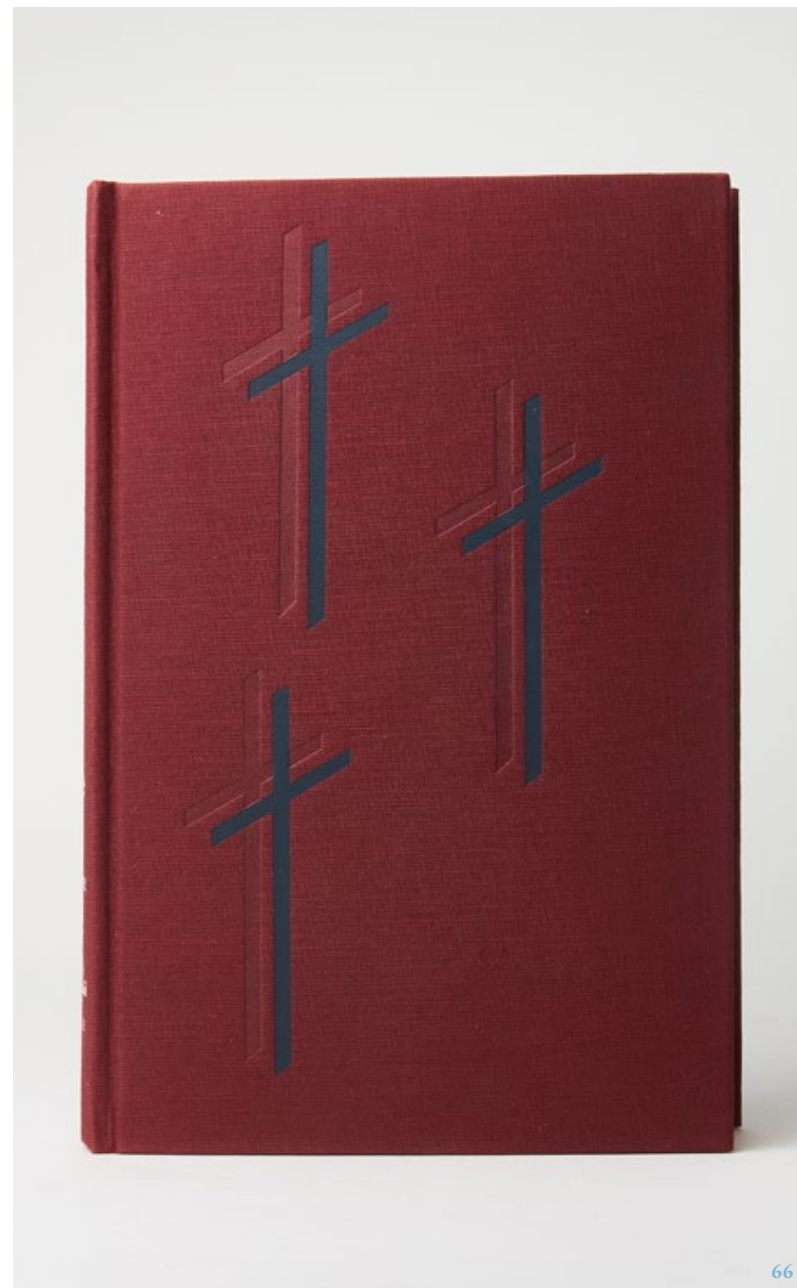
The crowning achievement of William Faulkner's distinguished and honored career, *A Fable* has been nine years in the writing, from the time it was conceived in December of 1944 until it was completed in November of 1953.

The scene of *A Fable* is France, the time 1918. World War I is flaming; there is a mutiny in the trenches. The story—the fable from which the book takes its title—is of people, soldiers and civilians, familiar in our own lives and experience and in the ageless tragedy and triumph of the crucifixion and resurrection. It is a parable, an allegory, a morality. It is, as well, a compelling story of violence and humility, of cruelty and compassion, of pathos and humor, of war and peace. Told with genuine reverence, this modern Faulknerian version of the week of the Passion reflects contemporary man's conflicts within himself, his aspirations and anguish and hope of final redemption.

(Continued on back flap)



66



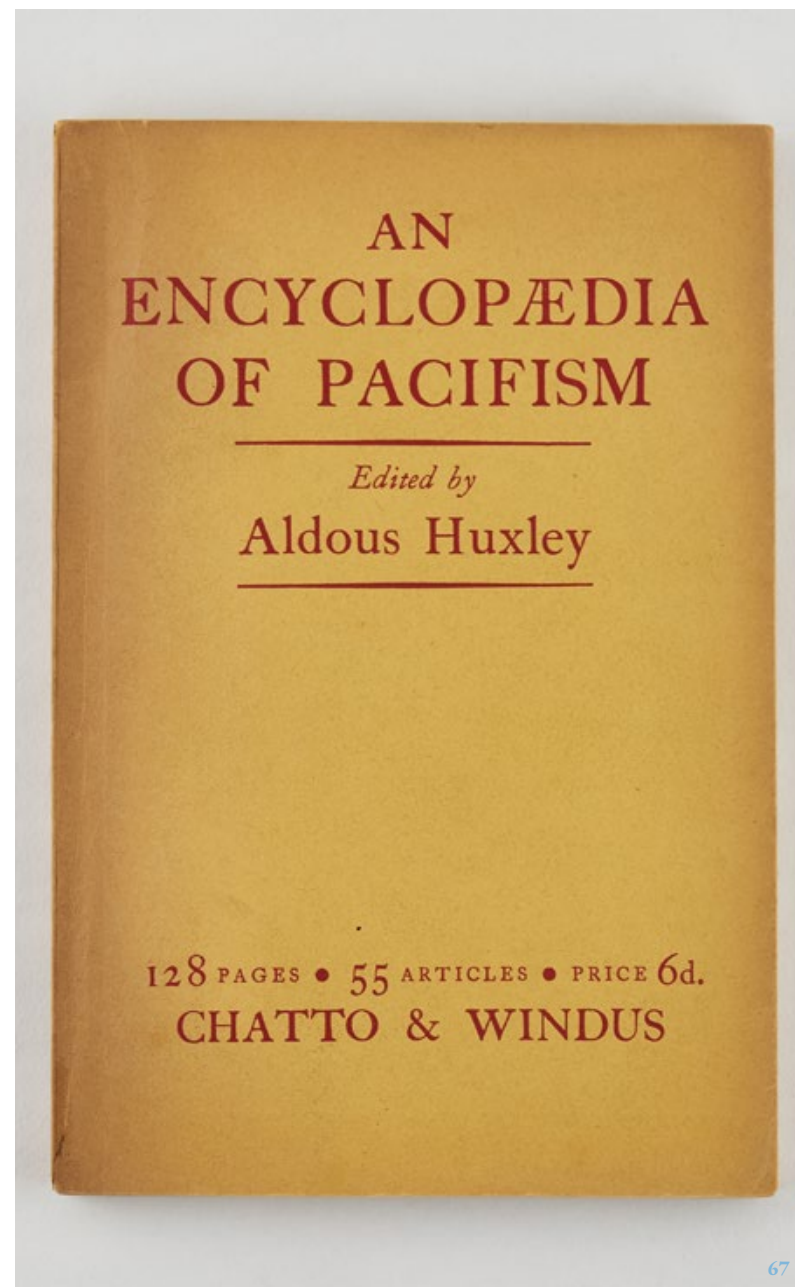
66

AN ARCHIVE OF THE PEACE PLEDGE UNION

67 HUXLEY, Aldous. An
Encyclopaedia of Pacifism.*London: Chatto & Windus. 1937.***£100**

8v. Original white paper wrapper with original yellow dustwrapper (both repaired to rear hinge), printed in red; pp. 126 (despite 128 being promised on the cover); spine sunned with wear to head and foot, edges of wrapper a little toned, internally very clean, very good.

First edition. Published for the Peace Pledge Union, this handbook to pacifism covers the ethical, religious and political bases for opposition to war as well as the institutional mechanisms by which international peace could be enforced. The Peace Pledge Union, which is still running, was set up in 1934 as a result of the pacifist campaigning of Dick Sheppard, the canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. Amongst its supporters, alongside Aldous Huxley, were Bertrand Russell, Siegfried Sassoon and Rose Macaulay.



Sold with:

Plastic envelope containing:

1. *Peace or War? A National Declaration on the League of Nations and Armaments*, double-sided flyer torn in half along central vertical crease, *National Declaration Committee*, 1934.
2. *Dick Sheppard's Candid Letter to the "Men who Matter"*, bifolium pamphlet, tears to folds. *Peace Pledge Union*, [n.d., 1935].
3. *The Peace Pledge Union: What It Is*, single-sided flyer, *Peace Pledge Union* [n.d., 1936].
4. *Join The Peace Pledge Union*, bifolium pamphlet, *Peace Pledge Union*, [n.d., 1936].
5. *National Petition for a New Peace Conference*, double sided foolscap sheet, *National Peace Council*, 1938.
6. *Arms Race or a New Peace Conference?*, double-sided flyer in support of National Petition, *National Peace Council*, 1938.

PEACE

A National Declaration on the League of Nations and Armaments

What the Ballot Means

THE National Peace Ballot is a subject of this country, over the League of Nations and other important questions concerning peace.

Nearly everyone in the world agreed as to the best means of assuring peace. You are asked to vote for this party or that candidate, and in doing so you decide on a lot of different questions, such as unemployment, policy, pensions, tariffs, and so forth. In this Ballot you are asked to vote only on the best ways of ensuring peace.

If the people of this country are to pay the necessary price for peace, by pledging others in order to be sure of getting it, in other countries who desire peace on their side.

THEREFORE VOTE

If you want more information, people who bring this paper to you will explain any difficulties, and they will be glad to help you in your mind.

Published by the National Declaration Committee
King & Jarrett, Ltd., Holland House, W.C.2

2nd Edition.

or WAR?

League of Nations and Armaments

allot means

theme to find out what the people of eighteen, think about the important questions concerning peace.

wants peace, though not all are bringing peace. In a General Election for that candidate, and in doing so questions, such as unemployment, h. In this Ballot you are asked to bring peace.

ow that they are ready to pay the ing themselves to co-operate with ng it, they will encourage all those ce, and will show that we are on

about any of the questions, the ur door will give it to you. They en you must make up your own

15, Grosvenor Crescent, S.W. 1, and printed by
4, Blackfriars, S.E. 1. 1-12-34.

PEACE

National Declaration on the Le

What the B

THE National Peace Ballot is a
of this country, over the a
League of Nations and other impo

Nearly everyone in the world
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policy, pensions, tariffs, and so forth

PEACE PLEDGE UNION

WHAT IT IS

Peace Pledge Union is the undenominational
which was founded by Canon Dick Sheppard i
invited all those who were willing to pledge th
war to send him their names. The society is
man and welcomes within its ranks everyone
t to be the means of war's activity, irrespective
form of reasoning or faith which has brought hin
The aim of the society is to unite in one body
willing to embrace pacifism as a way of life; for its
believe that the conflicts which occur between nations,
which occur between individuals, are only to be settled
ion. The activities of the Union are not confined to
registration of the names of those who are opposed to
e designed to promote the understanding and practice
This means that its members seek to understand the
e social and the national causes of war, and are resolved
hose causes by every means in their power. Pacifists
British Isles are now gathered into local groups which
er to study the personal, social and national implica-
tivism, to experience the good fellowship of practical
ng, and to carry out continuous peace propaganda in
tive areas. The formation of these groups was begun
r, 1936, but already there are nearly one thousand in
and their number is being added to daily. Those who
athy with our purpose are invited to help in the work
on both by becoming members and by assisting us

information about our aims and activities may be
om the Secretary, Peace Pledge Union, 96 Regent
on, W.1.

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JOIN

The Peace Pledge Union CONSTRUCTIVE PACIFISM

I. Objections Answered

OBJECTION 1. "War is a law of nature."—On the contrary, war is a purely human invention. No animals make war on members of their own species.

OBJECTION 2. "Man is a fighting animal; therefore war is inevitable."—A fighting animal is not the same as a war-making animal. A scrap between individuals is very different from carefully planned mass murder. "Scrapping" is natural to man; but the rules which govern "scrapping" are conventional and can be changed at will. We have got rid of duelling. We can, if we so desire, get rid of war.

OBJECTION 3. "War is the method by which Natural Selection works upon human societies."—War reverses the process of Natural Selection, and by killing off the youngest and strongest, ensures the survival of the infirm and old. Nor does war necessarily select for survival the race or culture of the conqueror. As often as not the conquering race is absorbed by the conquered. And the civilisation of the conquered people often outlives that of the victors.

OBJECTION 4. "War has always been used as an instrument of policy and presumably always will be used."—War has not always been so used. Certain primitive peoples never make war. There is also evidence that at least one ancient civilisation—that of the Indus Valley—was ignorant of war. If some men have lived without war, then all can live without war. It is the question of making the necessary choice.

OBJECTION 5. "Good order, peace and justice can only be imposed by physical force."—Within any country the amount of physical force used is incredibly small. The

Dick Sheppard's Candid Letter to the "Men who Matter"



2nd Edition.

or WAR?

ague of Nations and Armaments

allot means

heme to find out what the people
ge of eighteen, think about the
tant questions concerning peace.

wants peace, though not all are
ring peace. In a General Election
or that candidate, and in doing so
questions, such as unemployment

for

A NEW PEACE CONFERENCE

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED

believing

that permanent peace cannot be secured by competitive armaments, through any imposed upon small nations, or by exclusive arrangements only through a mo

of a NEW PEAC
e economic and

take, in consult
ary steps to secu
d to offer the fr
successful issue.

ARMS RACE or NEW PEACE CONFERENCE

Why a New Peace Conference? The Munich Agree
been signed. But t
fears are not quietened, the arms race is being intensified
peoples everywhere are conscious that this relief from
prove only a temporary respite unless a more determined
is made to reach a comprehensive and lasting peace.

A General Settlement. Such a peace cannot be secured
petitive arms or by contributi
the smaller nations alone, or by exclusive pacts between
of larger Powers, but only by a courageous attempt to deal w
economic and political conditions which provoke war. It
suggested that all the problems endangering peace can be
at one sitting of a "Round Table" of all the nations. Sec
Conferences or Commissions may be needed, and the discu
must, of course, be properly prepared.

The essential thing is that the nations should see the pro
of peace as a whole and should solve them before instead of afte

The Aims of a New Peace Conference. A constructive
plan of this kind should have three main objectives:

- I. LARGE-SCALE MEASURES OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
Including:
 - (a) a concerted reduction or removal of tariffs, quotas, currency restrictions and other obstructions to the free flow of trade and commerce
 - (b) planned international action through the International Labour Organisation and other agencies, to raise the standard of living of peoples, and
 - (c) for the above purposes, the establishment of a permanent International Economic and Industrial Organisation.
2. A SOLUTION OF THE COLONIAL PROBLEM, which
 - (a) recognises primarily the interests of the native peoples and plans for the rapid realisation of their economic and political freedom
 - (b) places all dependencies not immediately ripe for self-government either under direct international administration or under the control of a strengthened mandatory system, ensuring the den

nationality and of 16 years and over should sign. Please sign
in ink or indelible pencil.

Names of prominent signatories are given overleaf.

P.T.O.

AN ELEGY IN PEACETIME

68 ISHIUCHI, Miyako.
Hiroshima.*Tokyo: Shueisha Inc. 2008.*

£175

8vo. Original matte card wrappers in glossy illustrated dustwrapper and wraparound paper point of sale information. Loosely laid in booksellers' ticket; a fine, bright copy.

First edition.

"I can't photograph the past. I can only photograph what happens in the moment I encounter this particular object, my most personal reactions, what I feel and see"

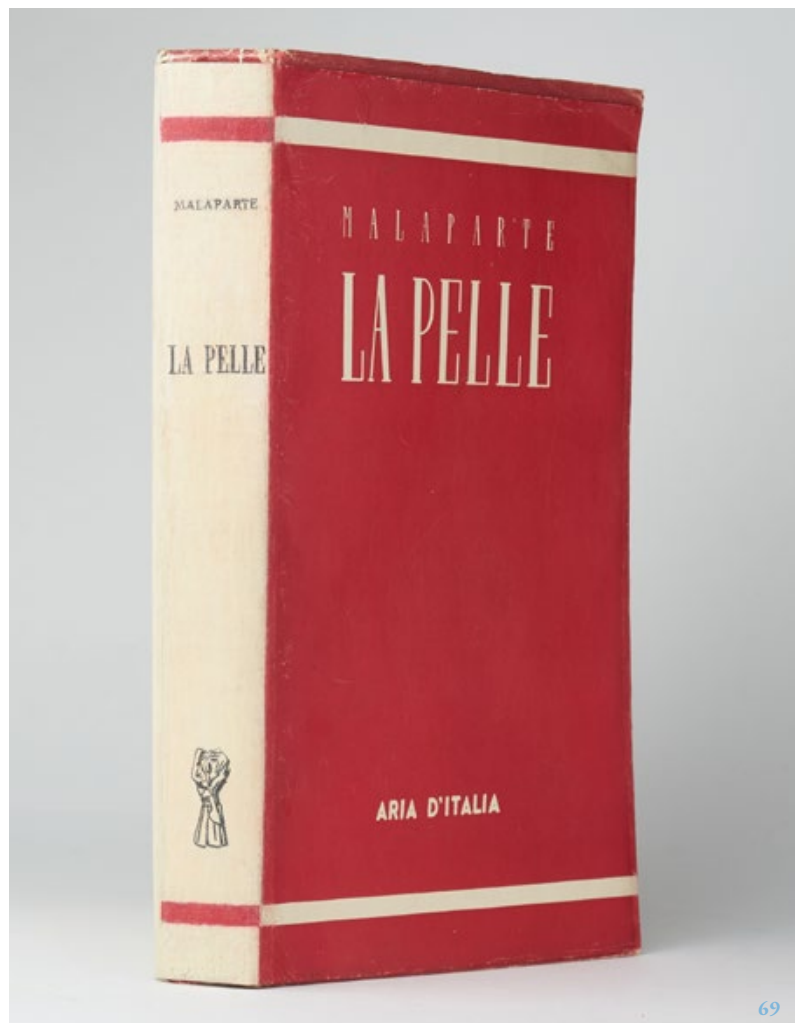
Miyako Ishiuchi is considered one of the most influential Japanese photographers to emerge in the post-war period. *Hiroshima* is an elegy to the victims of the 1945 nuclear attack, a series of beautiful and ghostly photographs of clothes later recovered from the city, belonging to the bodies of some of the 140,000 people estimated to have been killed by the bomb. The objects are preserved at the Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum.



69 MALAPARTE, Curzio. *La pelle*. Storia e racconto.

Rome-Milan: Aria d'Italia. 1949.

£1,250



8vo. Original red wrappers printed in white, with the original red and white dust jacket; pp. [8] 11-416, [4]; jacket expertly repaired with spine supplied in high-quality facsimile, small creases to corners, extremities slightly rubbed with tiny loss to spine foot; internally lightly toned, but overall in excellent state.

First edition, first issue of Curzio Malaparte's autobiographical novel on the Liberation of Italy, retaining the exceedingly rare dust jacket in the second state.

Dedicated to the memory of Colonel Henry H. Cumming (1905-1945) and "all the brave, good and honourable American soldiers ... who died in vain in the cause of European freedom", *La pelle* (The Skin) opens in Naples, recently liberated by the Allied troops, yet "in the throes of the *plague*". Part memoir, part fiction, the book casts Malaparte himself as liaison officer with the Americans in a devastated and corrupt city. "Malaparte's loyalties in *La pelle* oscillate: he seems to spend all of his time with the Americans, but portrays them both as they wish to see themselves and as they do not – clean, bighearted, and genuine, yet also clueless, corny, and ruthless". His attitude towards the Italians is equally fraught: "they are ready to debase themselves at every turn. They are no more simple victims than the latter are simply victors" (Rachel Kushner).

The genesis of *La pelle* – a kind of sequel or counterpart to Malaparte's preceding novel *Kaputt* – dates to 1946, when the

writer began negotiating with the French literary scholar and editor Guy Tosi for a French edition of a novel provisionally entitled *La peste* (The Plague): "While *Kaputt* describes Europe under the Germans, *La peste* will depict Europe under the Allies, especially the Americans". The appearance that same year of Camus's *La Peste*, however, forced a reconsideration of the title. Between late 1947 and early 1948, some passages appeared in the French weekly *Carrefour*, provoking hostile reactions to its sadistic realism. To these concerns, echoed by his Italian publisher Bompiani, Malaparte responded in a trenchant letter of 30 March 1948: "But how can one give a picture of our ruin and of Europe's without harshness? **How could the rest of the book be understood – telling precisely of the slow rebirth of the sense of morality, of justice, of goodness, of pity, in us and in our liberators – if it did not begin with that *inferno*?**".

From April to June 1948, further extracts of the Italian text appeared in pre-publication form in the weekly *Martedì*, generally in reduced versions of what would later be included in book form. Between autumn 1948 and spring 1949, Malaparte's relationship with Bompiani collapsed, while the project of *Aria d'Italia* took shape: a publishing house created by the French-born editor Daria Guarnati and Malaparte to issue his works. The "definitive edition" of *Kaputt* appeared at the end of 1948 under the imprint "Edizioni Daria Guarnati". By February 1949, the project had expanded to encompass Malaparte's complete works, to be published under the name *Aria d'Italia*.

The first printing of *La pelle* was released on 6 December 1948, followed almost immediately by numerous reprints. The second state of the dust jacket shows minor variants, most notably in the last line of the second column on the rear wrapper, where the imprint appears in two lines (whereas in the first state it had been given on a single line).

CURZIO MALAPARTE

LA PELLE

STORIA E RACCONTO

ARIA D'ITALIA
ROMA - MILANO

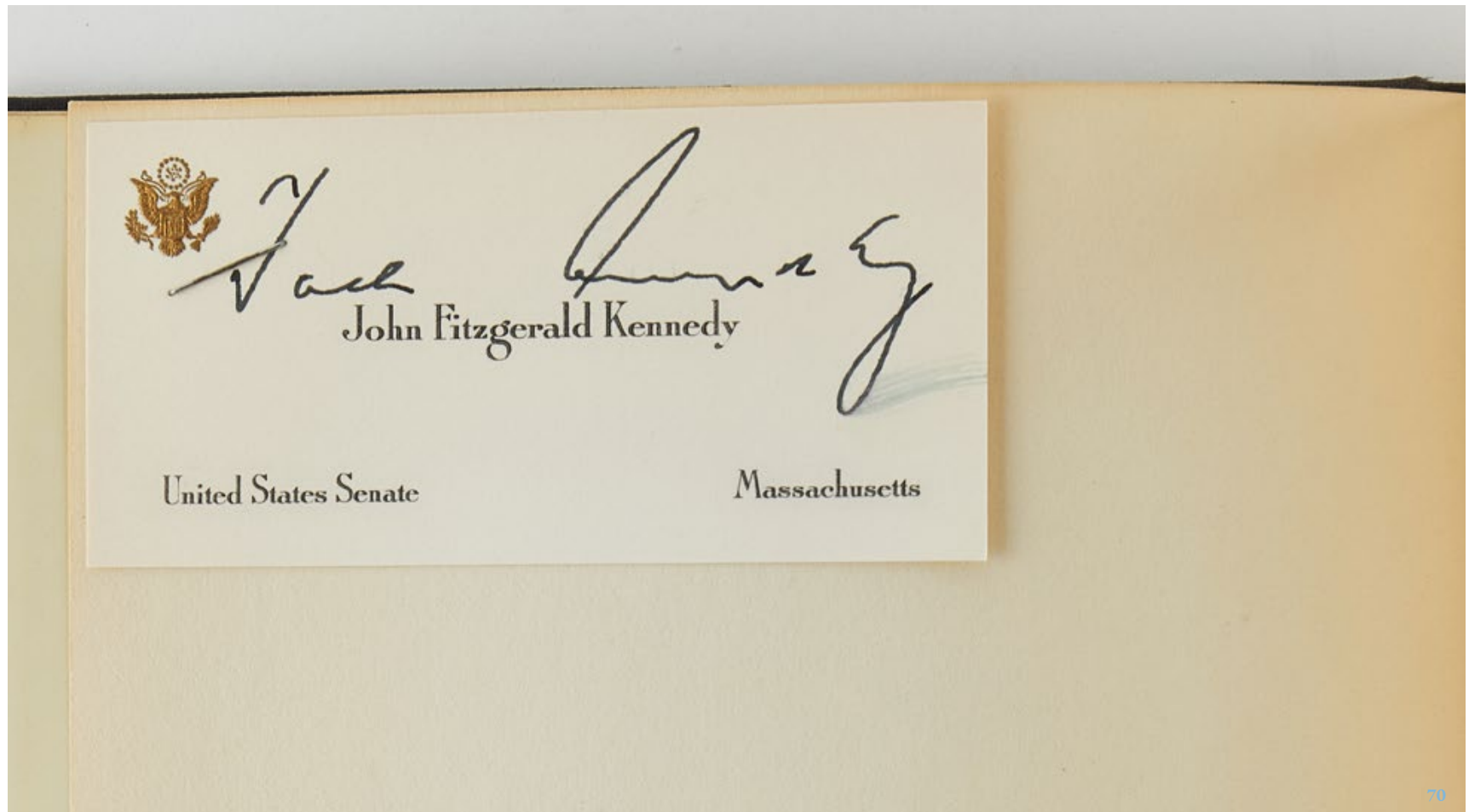
All'affettuosa memoria del
Colonnello Henry H. Cum-
ming, dell'Università di Vir-
ginia, e di tutti i bravi, i
buoni, gli onesti soldati ame-
ricani, miei compagni d'ar-
me dal 1943 al 1945, morti
inutilmente per la libertà
dell'Europa.

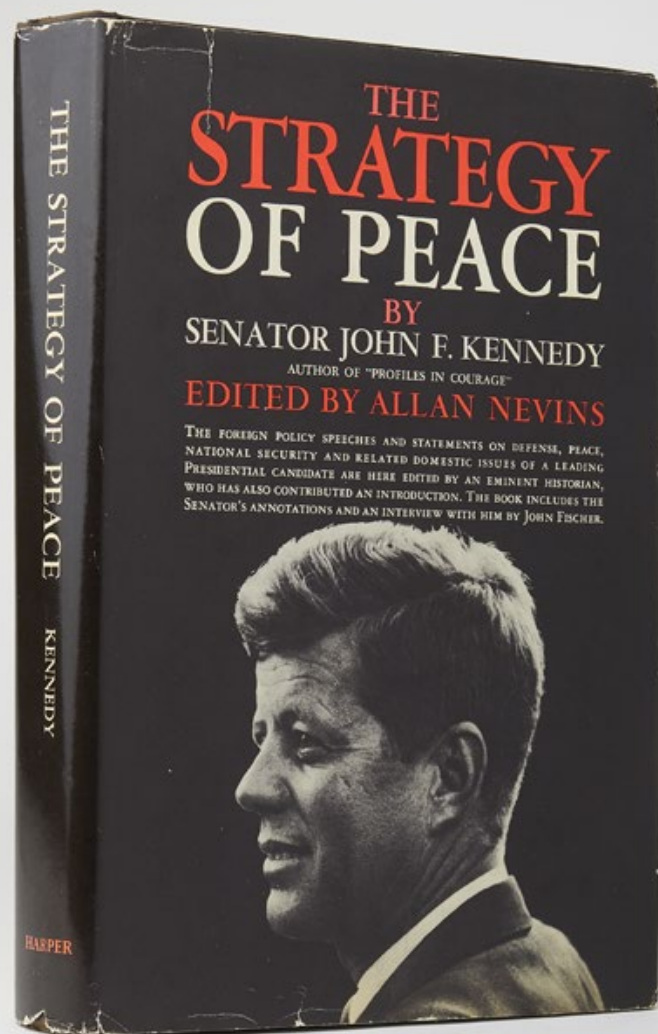
WITH A SIGNED JFK VISITING CARD

70 KENNEDY, John F. [ed. Nevins, Allan]. The Strategy of Peace.

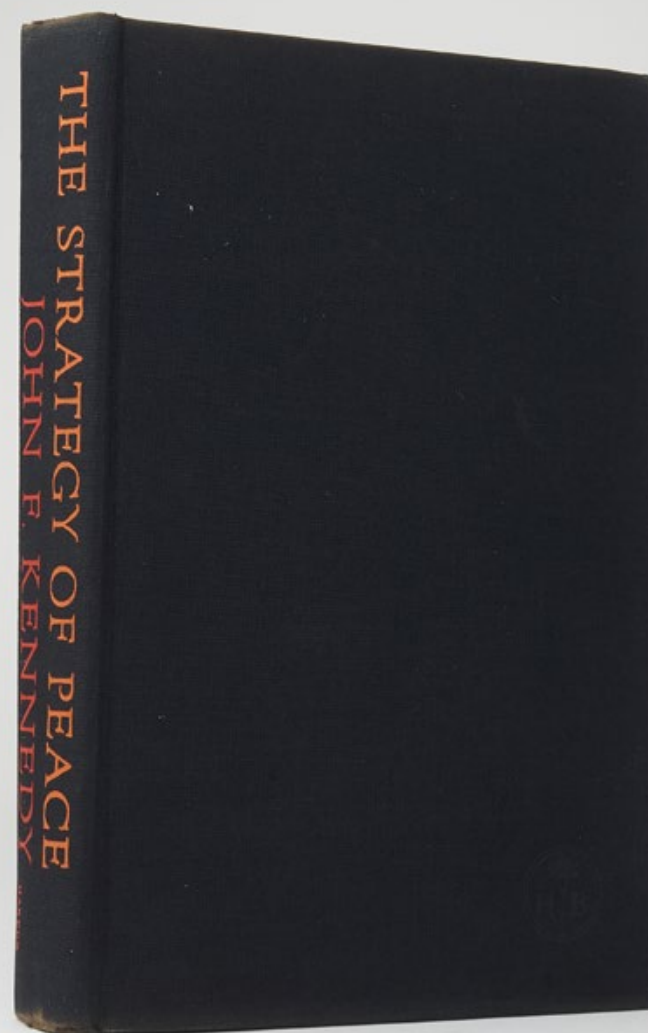
New York: Harper & Brothers. 1960.

£6,500





70



70

THE STRATEGY OF PEACE

EDITED BY ALLAN NEVINS

SENATOR
JOHN F.
KENNEDY



HARPER & BROTHERS • NEW YORK

SOTHERAN'S

8vo. Original black cloth boards with title lettering in red and orange to spine; illustrated dust jacket with photograph of the author on the front cover; pp. [xviii], 233, [7]; marginal tear repaired from the inside of dust jacket; minor scuff to upper outer corner of the fold of the jacket; light toning to endpapers as usual; otherwise near fine.

First edition with Alistair Cooke's ownership signature on the front free endpaper "Alistair Cooke NYC '60" and his bookplate to inside front cover. Additionally, stapled to the volume is one of John F. Kennedy's U.S. Senate visiting cards, signed in ink as "Jack Kennedy".

The book was published in the year of an historically tight presidential election campaign that ran against the backdrop of tensions between the United States and the Soviet Union. It highlights both his domestic and foreign policies and is an important document of the ideological underpinnings of Kennedy's victorious campaign.

The title *The Strategy of Peace* became a core Kennedy mantra. It was re-used for a lecture given in 1963 at the American University in Washington D.C. that is considered by many to be one of the most important speeches Kennedy delivered. It contains his exhortation to the Soviet Union to resist nuclear arms, an extraordinary plea for peace at very height of the Cold War

Provenance: from the library of Alistair Cooke (1908-2004), North America correspondent for the BBC. His *Letters from America* radio programme remains the longest-running speech broadcast hosted by an individual.

THE FRAGILITY OF A NEGOTIATED PEACE

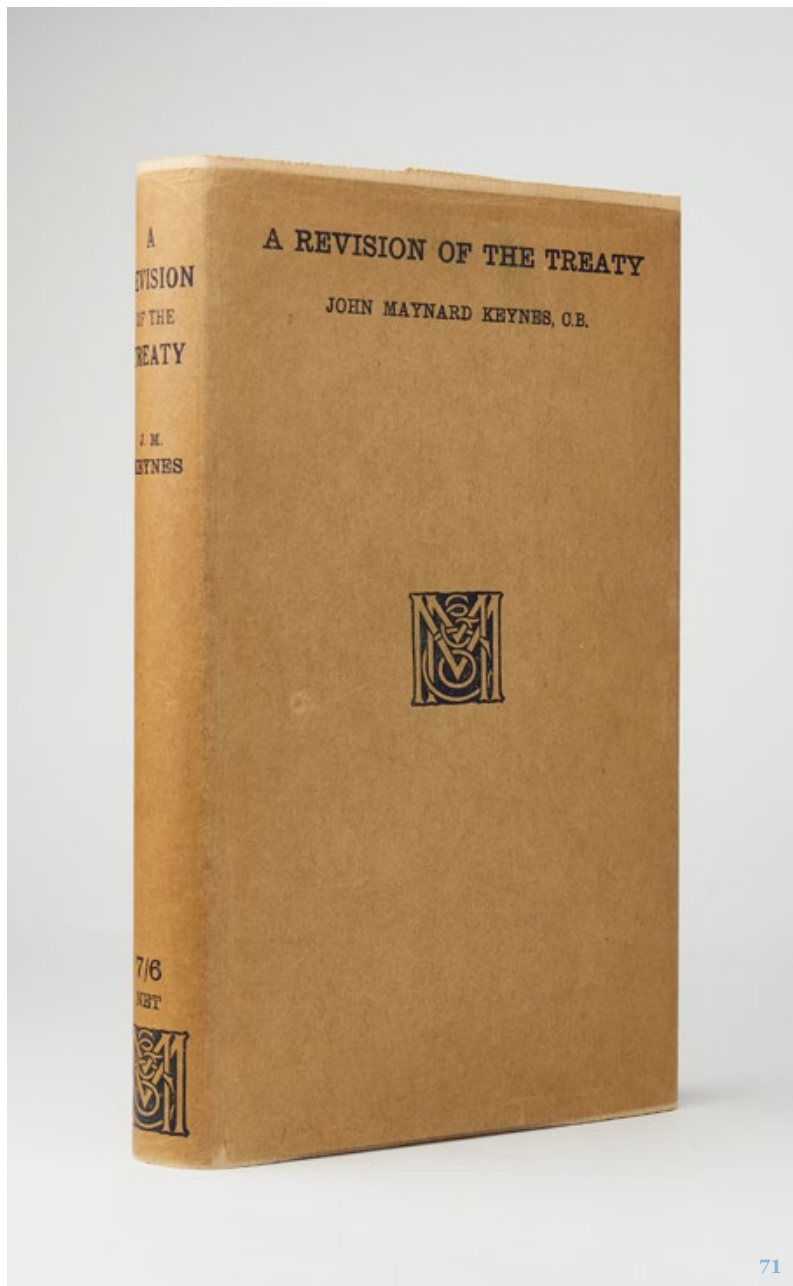
71 KEYNES, John Maynard. A
Revision of the Treaty.

London: Macmillan and Co.
1922.

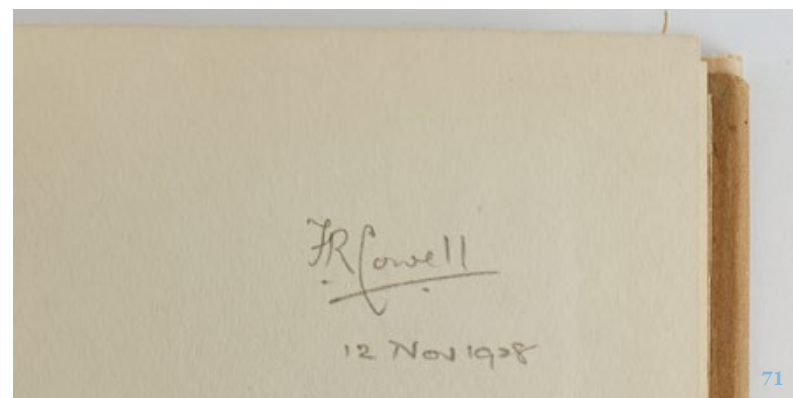
£2,000

8vo. Original dark blue cloth lettered in gilt on spine, with dustwrapper; pp. viii, 224, 6 [ads]; slight chip to bottom edge of wrapper, browning to free endpapers (as usual), otherwise near fine in a near fine wrapper. *Provenance*: half-title with pencil signature of F.R. Cowell (1897-1978), British historian and author.

First edition. Scarce in dustwrapper. The sequel to *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, in which Keynes argues that the reparations enforced by the Treaty of Versailles endanger European peace and should be reduced. This was, understandably, a controversial opinion.

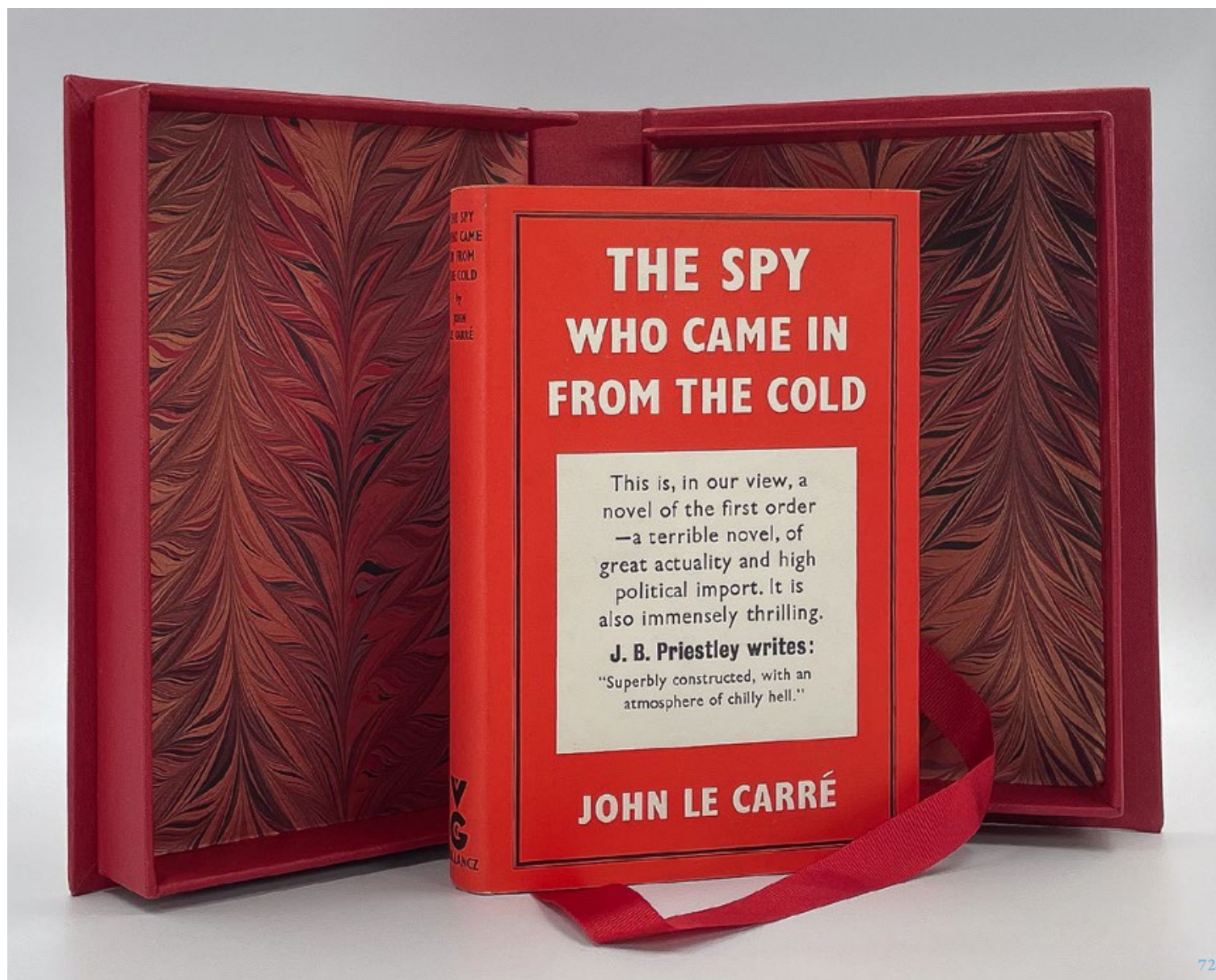


71



71

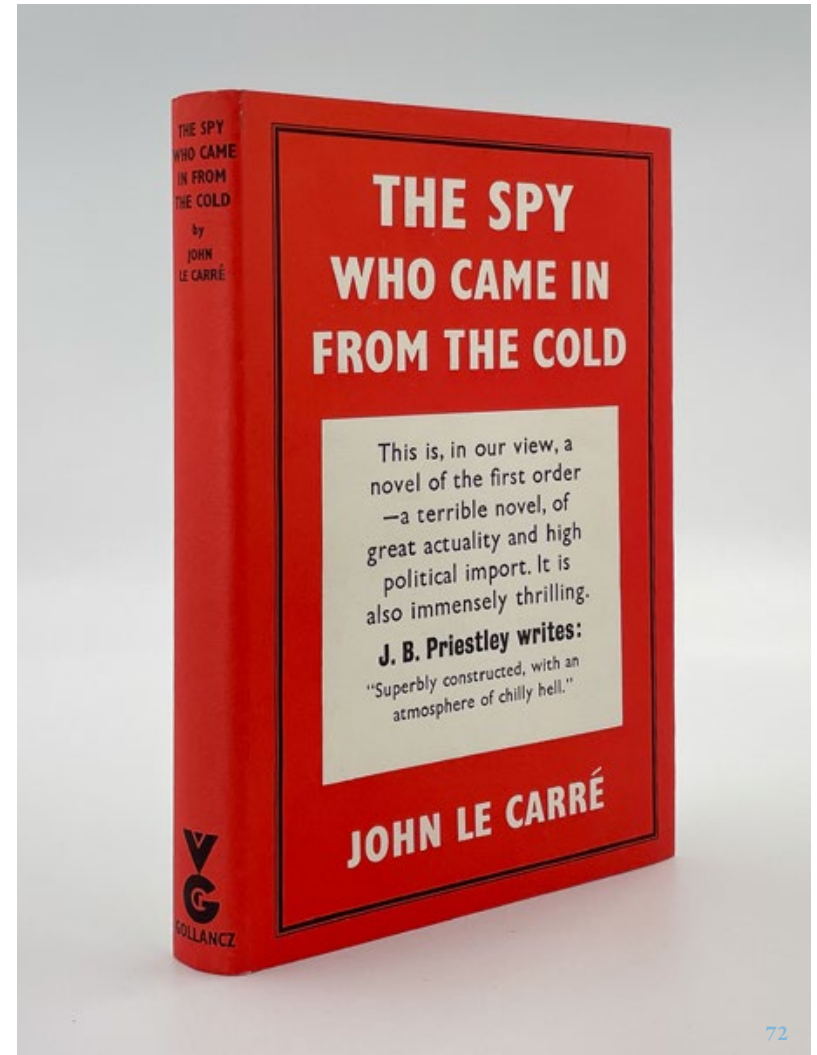
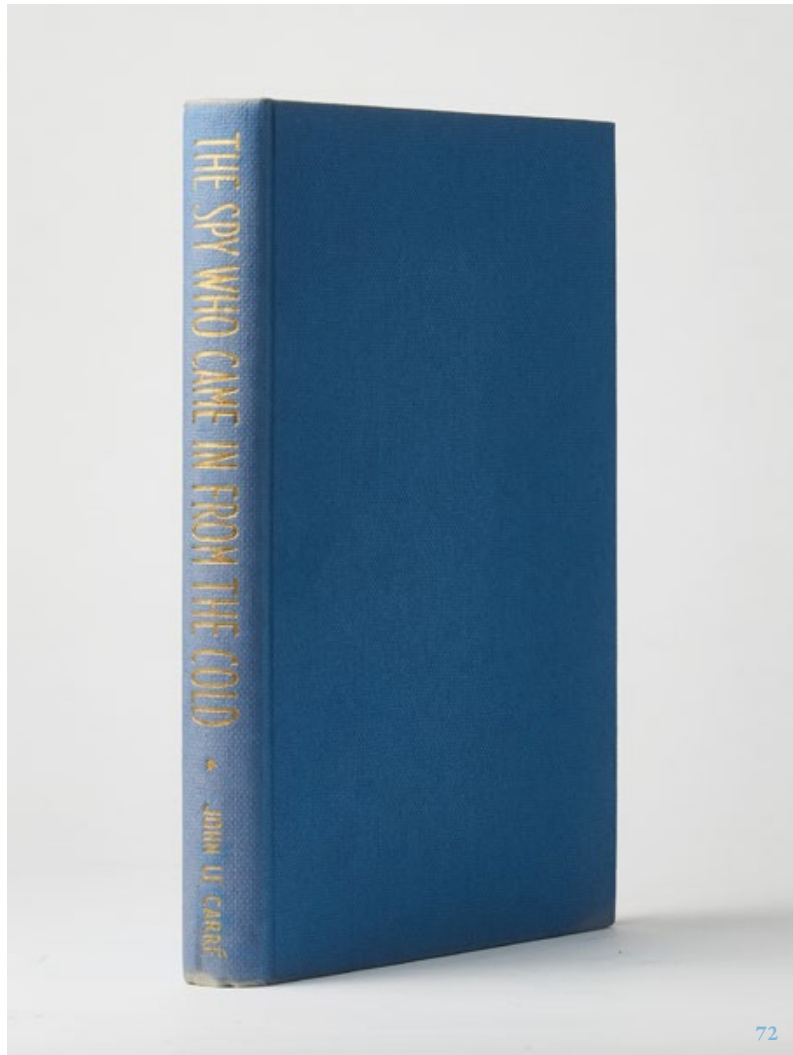
A FINE COPY, SIGNED BY LE CARRE USING HIS REAL NAME



72 LE CARRÉ, John. *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold.*

London: Victor Gollancz Ltd. 1963.

£12,500



THE SPY WHO CAME IN FROM THE COLD

by

JOHN LE CARRÉ

John Le Carré

aka

David Cornwell

LONDON
VICTOR GOLLANCZ LTD
1963

8vo. Original blue cloth lettered in gilt to spine, in a supplied, unclipped first edition dust wrapper, housed in a custom-made red solander box; pp. 222; the cloth lightly faded to the spine, more so to the tips, very light spotting to upper and lower edges of page block, small mark to lower outer corner of p. 23, small diagonal crease to upper corner of the same page; otherwise a near fine, crisp and clean copy in a fine wrapper.

An exceptionally bright first edition of Le Carré's breakthrough novel, signed "John Le Carré aka David Cornwell", a rare example using his real name alongside his pseudonym.

Set against the backdrop of Post-War Berlin. Le Carré's history as a British Intelligence officer grants *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold* dramatic authenticity. The book was adapted into the 1965 film starring Richard Burton, who was Oscar-nominated for his portrayal of the MI6 agent Alec Leamas.



**WAR
IS
OVER!**

IF YOU WANT IT

Happy Christmas from John & Yoko

**A POLITICAL MESSAGE WITH A LITTLE
HONEY**

**73 LENNON, John, and Yoko
ONO. WAR IS OVER.**

John & Yoko. 1970.

£250

Broadside produced as a large format postcard. Markings to rear with toning to the edges of front; otherwise no signs of previous use.

"Now I understand what you have to do. Put your political message across with a little honey."

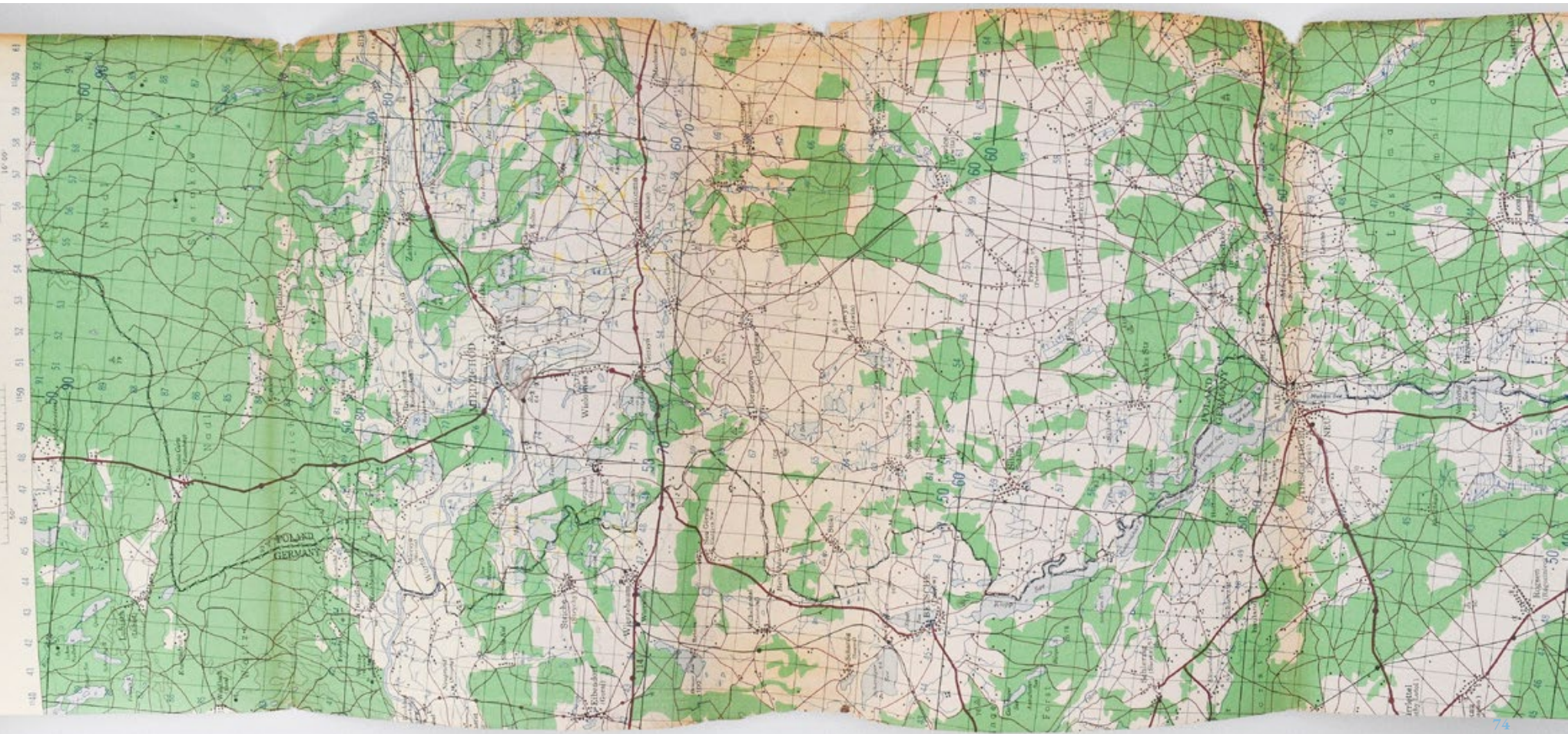
In December 1969, during the Vietnam War, Yoko Ono and John Lennon launched the peace campaign War is Over! (If You Want It). They began by renting billboards in cities including London, Paris, Tokyo and New York, each displaying the message: "WAR IS OVER! If You Want It – Happy Christmas from John & Yoko", a message re-employed for the pair's popular 1971 Christmas single. Their protest came to the attention of the United States government with Lennon being served with deportation papers by the U.S. Department of Immigration, a battle which he fought and eventually won. Their direct vernacular and bold use of public advertising spaces inspired a universal audience to believe in the plausibility of peace.

WRAPPED IN A WWII MAP OF THE GERMAN-POLISH BORDER

74 RUSSELL, Bertrand. History of Western Philosophy: And its Connection with Political and Social Circumstances from the Earliest Times to the Present Day.

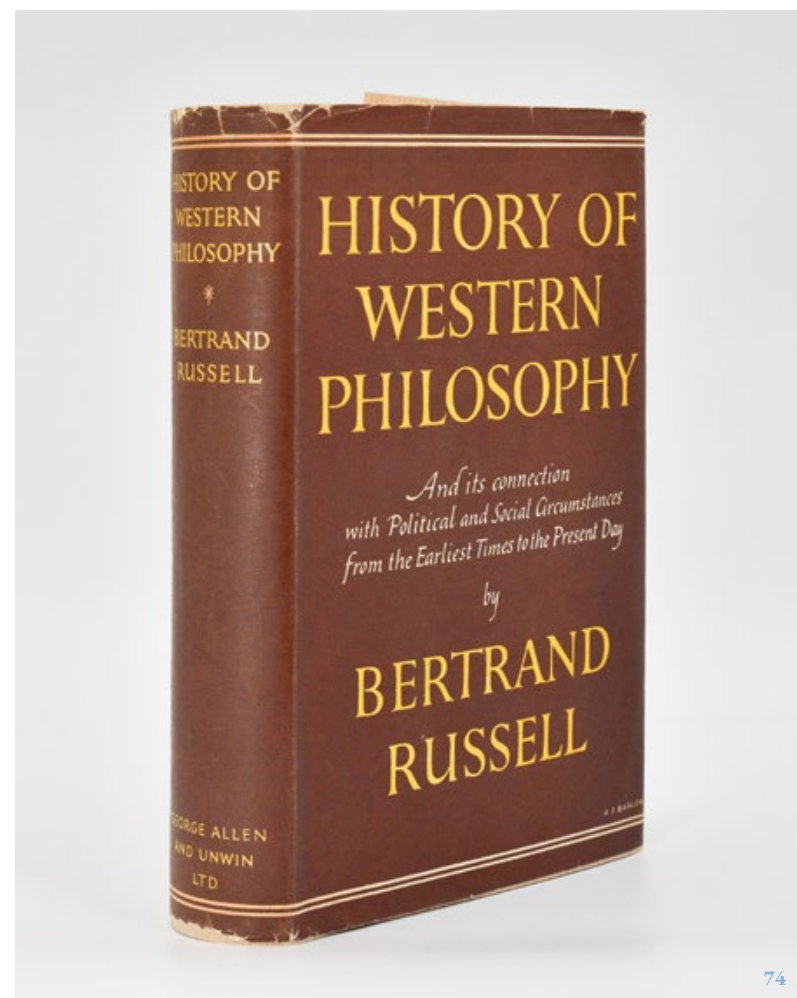
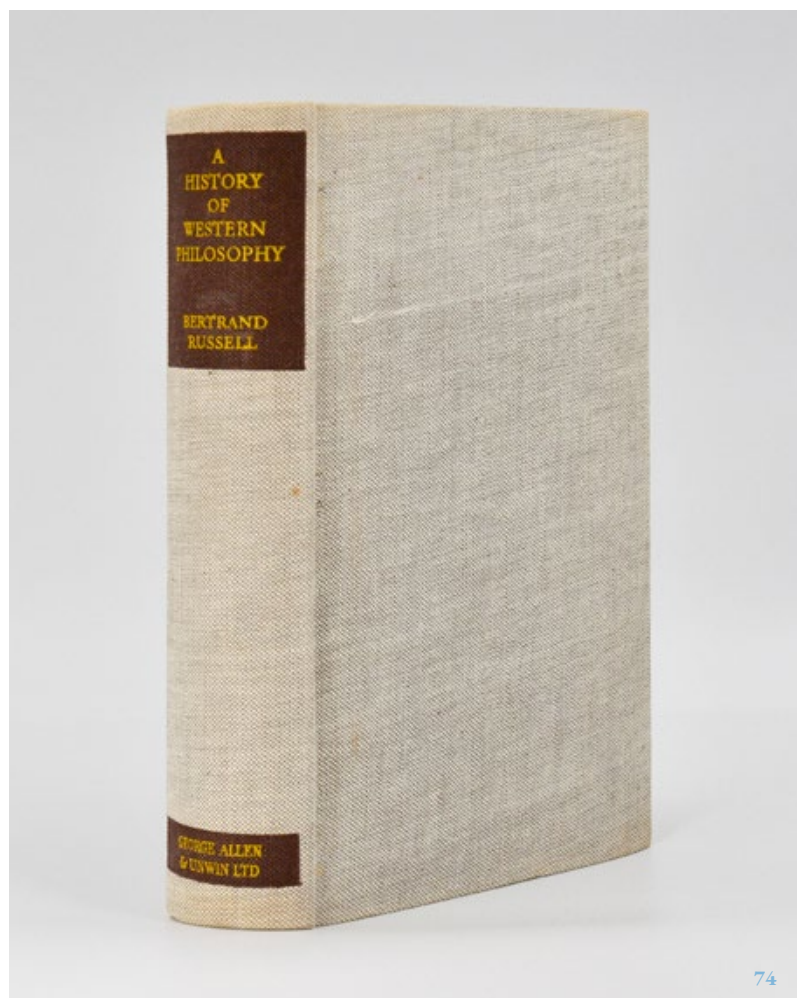
London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 1946.

£1,200



Original grey cloth, lettered in yellow to a brown ground, in the dustwrapper; pp. 916; an uncommonly fresh copy, the cloth and lettering bright and sharp; offsetting to endpapers, with a contemporary ownership name "K Davies, London 1947" to the upper edge of the front free endpaper; the dustwrapper with a few nicks and short closed tears to spine tips, is otherwise bright and clean. A near fine copy.

First UK edition, first printing, a revision of the first US edition issued the previous year. Produced in conformity with war economy standards, the edition is notable for its repurposing of surplus wartime maps for the dustwrappers; this copy, hauntingly, shows a cross-section of Germany and Poland to its verso side.



BERTRAND RUSSELL

HISTORY OF
WESTERN
PHILOSOPHY

*and its Connection with Political
and Social Circumstances from
the Earliest Times to
the Present Day*

LONDON

GEORGE ALLEN AND UNWIN LTD

Russell's magisterial survey begins in ancient Greece and ends with work being done at the time he was writing the book. Published immediately after the war, the book has never been out of print. Deriving from a series of lectures Russell delivered in Philadelphia during the war, and the book, in its placing of philosophers and their work in their historical and cultural contexts, was intended by the author as a defence of the values at stake during the war itself, presenting each thinker as a crystallisation "of thoughts and feelings which, however vague and diffused, were common to the community of which he [and it is always he in the book] was a part" (from the jacket).

The first edition is, appropriately, printed in conformity with war economy standards, and famously repurposes surplus wartime maps for the dustwrappers, this copy showing a cross-section of Germany and Poland, including the towns of Miedzychód (German: Birnbaum), where most of the Polish residents were expelled as part of the "Heim ins Reich" program pursued by Hitler before and during the war, and Trzciel (German: Tirschtiegel), home to an extended Jewish community from the eighteenth century until the events of the mid-twentieth century, when the population dropped markedly. November 9, 1938, saw a Pogrom in Trzciel during which "rioters torched the synagogue and demolished the town's last Jewish owned house." During the war, the Germans established a forced labour camp for Jews in the town. In 1945, Trzciel was captured by the Soviets. The town was eventually restored to Poland and the remaining German population expelled.

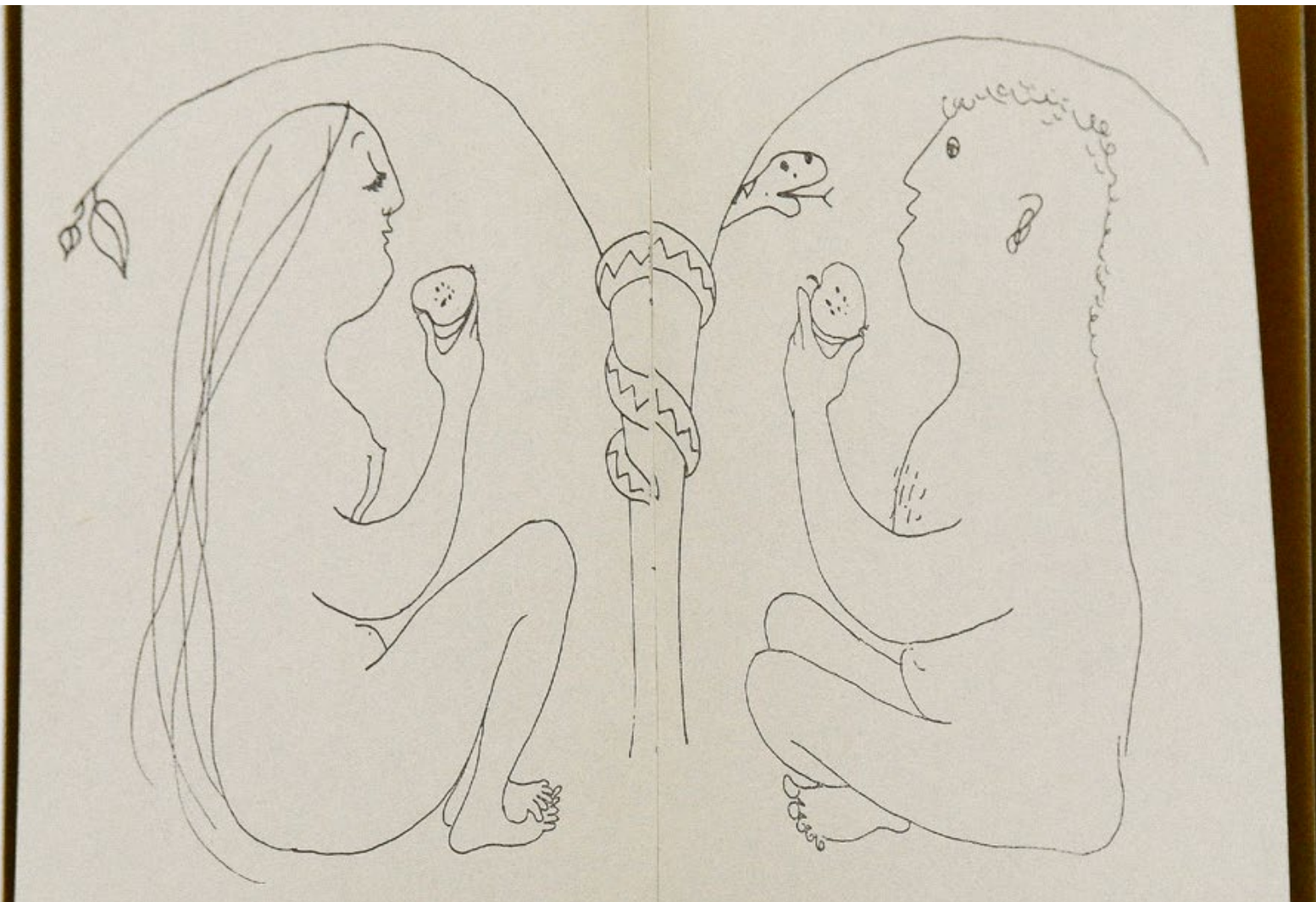
The Jewish Community of Trzciel (website of The Museum of the Jewish People). Blackwell & Ruja A79.2a.

SIGNED BY BERTRAND RUSSELL

75 RUSSELL, Bertrand History of the World in epitome (For use in Martian infant schools).

London: Gaberbocchus Press. 1962.

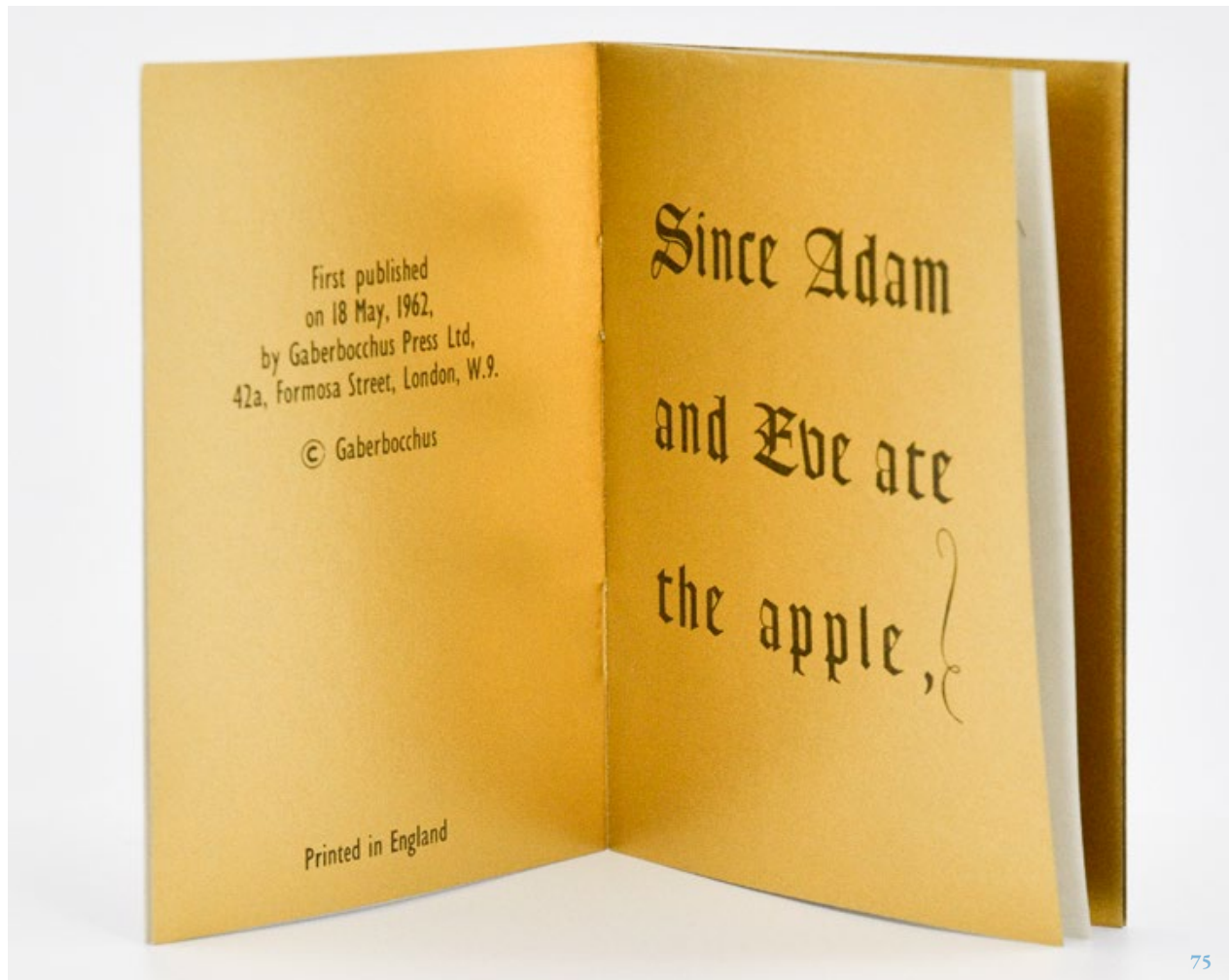
£2,000

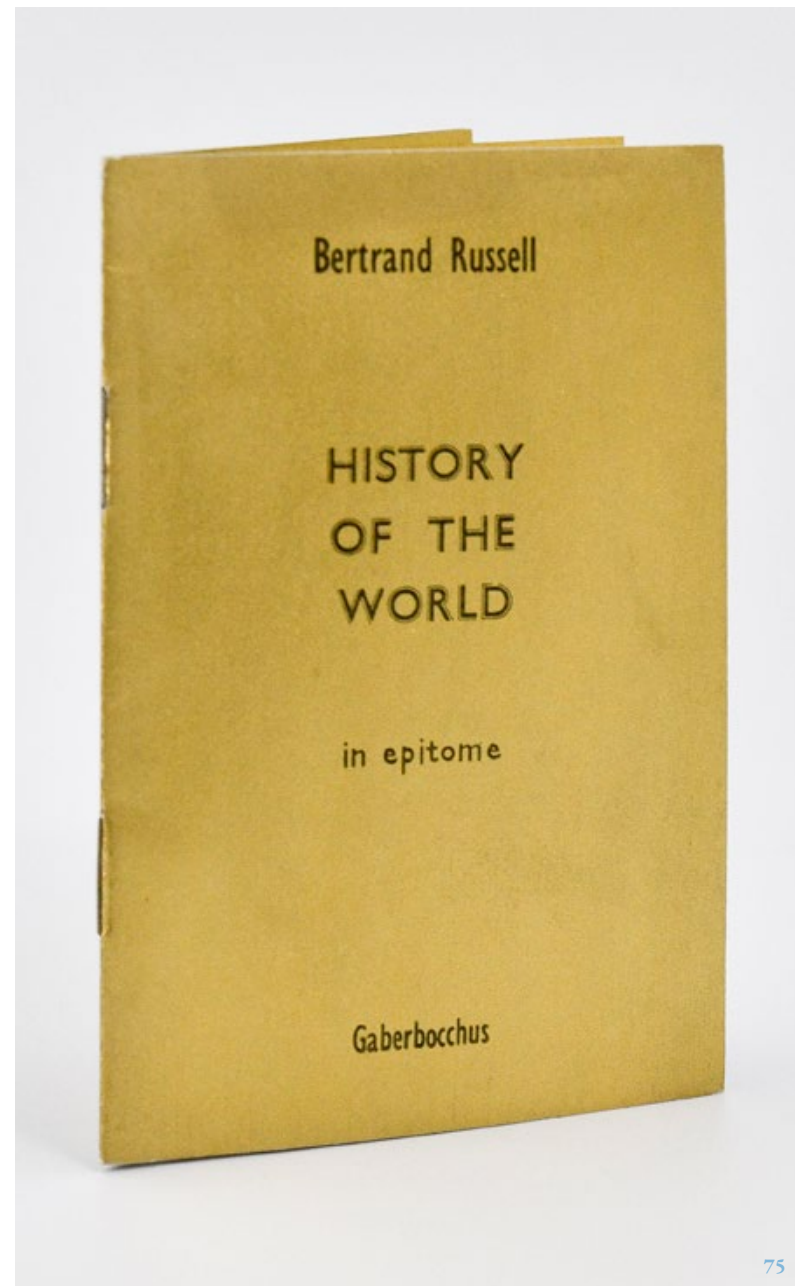
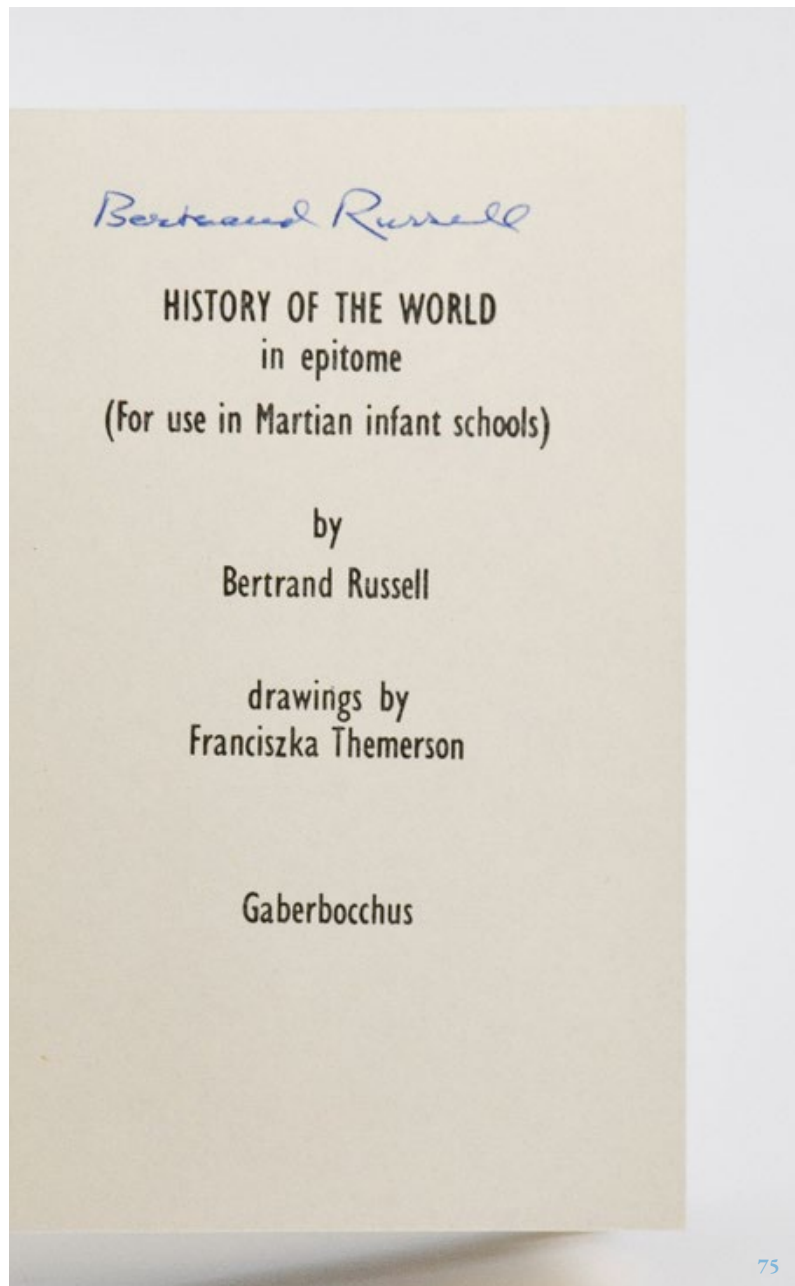


16mo. Original gold paper wrappers; ll.12, with illustrations by Franciszka Themerson; slight toning to upper edge of front cover, near fine.

Limited edition. Signed by Bertrand Russell to title page.

Rare; we have never seen another signed copy. Printed as part of the celebrations for Russell's 90th birthday, this is the great philosopher and pacifist's twenty-one word response to the Cuban Missile Crisis: "Since Adam and Eve ate the apple, man has never refrained from any folly of which he was capable".





PEACE, NOT WAR

76 TOLSTOY, Leo. O wojnie.

[Krakow:] Nakladem administracyi "Naprzodu". [1905].

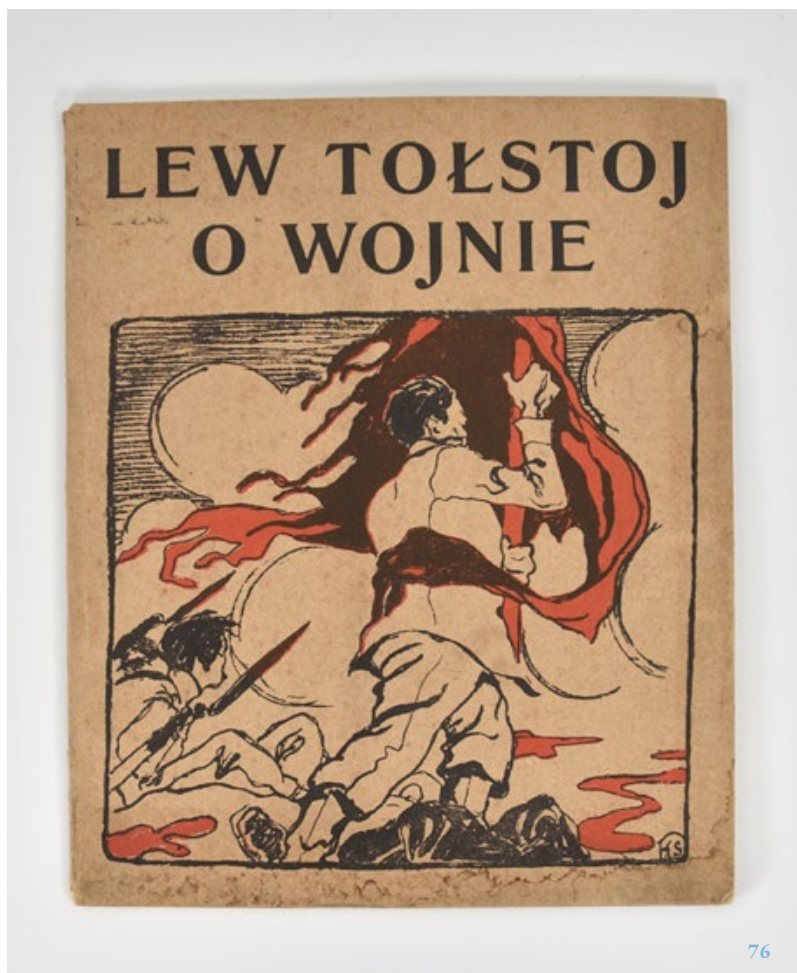
£400

Small square 4to. Original lithographic wrappers in red and black; pp. 37, [3]; light traces of humidity to lower margin of front cover and small portion at rear; internally, apart from scattered very light spotting, a very good copy in the stunningly designed wrappers by Kazimierz Sichulski; light marginal spotting to wrapper, small collector's inscription, dated 1905, in lilac ink to title-page.

First Polish edition, published by the PPS organ *Naprzod*. Tolstoy's *Bethink Yourselves*, as it became known via Chertkov's immediate translation into English, had been triggered by the Russo-Japanese War and was translated into many languages. Here it appears as *On War*. It is a sincere cry against war and the calamities it brings upon humanity. "Again war. Again sufferings, necessary to nobody, utterly uncalled for; again fraud; again the universal stupefaction and brutalization of men ... Something is taking place incomprehensible and impossible in its cruelty, falsehood, and stupidity" (from the beginning of the text).

Sichulski was a Lviv artist, who, before the First World War, contributed to the satirical magazine *Liberum Veto*, and was a member of a cabaret troupe in Krakow. At this time, his watercolour style resembled that of Egon Schiele.

Kozlowski, Proletariacka Mloda Polska, illustration 211; not in Library Hub or OCLC.



A STATEMENT AGAINST NUCLEAR ARMS

77 TOMATSU, Shomei; Ken DOMON. Hiroshima-Nagasaki Document 1961.

[Tokyo:] The Japan Council Against Atomic & Hydrogen Bombs. 1961.

£5,200



hiroshima-nagasaki

copyright: the japan council against atomic and hydrogen bombs / 1961

SOTHERAN'S

Front and back boards illustrated with concentric circles and title lettering in grey to spine, black and white photographic endpapers; unpaginated; housed in original purple cardboard slipcase; and staple bound scientific report with wrapper pasted at spine containing illustrated diagrams and photographs; pp. 54; accompanied by informational prospectus; slight markings to book spine with mildly bumped bottom edge; cardboard slipcase with damage to corners and wear to extremities as well as markings to rear board; book and additional materials very good.

First edition.

The first (and only) edition of a document published by the Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, this rare publication operates as both an artistic and scientific report, examining the aftermath of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the United States in 1945. Particularly scarce in this condition. It includes contributions by artists including Ken Domon and Shomei Tomatsu, two of the most influential post-war photographers in Japan.

The document comes in the form of two volumes: a photographic depiction of the effects of radiation; and a scientific report "Hiroshima-Nagasaki Document 1961", featuring scholarly articles and diagrams on Atomic Hazards with segments on "The Life and Feeling of Atom Bomb Sufferers" and "Catastrophe to be expected from Thermo-Nuclear Warfare"

Also included is a paper brochure in Japanese which further elaborates on the effects of the bombings, ending: "Thus, as we conclude this record, we would like to convey a realization: for the victims, the dropping of the atomic bomb is not a thing of the past occurring in 1945, but its reality lives on within them even today".

HIROSHIMA-NAGASAKI DOCUMENT 1961

I. Atomic Hazards in Hiroshima and Nagasaki

1. August 6, 1945
 - a. Hiroshima—City of Seven Rivers
 - b. Fatal Flash
 - c. Hiroshima was not the Last Holocaust
2. Physical Effects of the Atomic Bombs
 - a. Heat Effect
 - b. Blast
 - c. Radiation Effects
 - c-1) What is an A-bomb?
 - c-2) Instantaneous Radioactivity
 - c-3) Residual Radioactivity
3. Atomic Hazards to Human Body
 - a. How Many Died in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?
 - b. Effects of A-bomb on the Human Body
 - b-1) Heat Hazards
 - b-2) Blast Effects
 - b-3) Radiation Hazards
 - c. Long Lasting Effects of Chronic Radiation Diseases
 - d. Effects of Radiation on Unborn Children
 - e. Hereditary Effects of Radiation
4. Why were the Bombs Dropped?
5. The Life and Feeling of Atom Bomb Sufferers
 - a. The Health of Atom Bomb Sufferers
 - b. The Life and Psychology of A-bomb Sufferers
 - c. "Atom Bomb Orphans" and the Old
6. Movements to Aid Atom Bomb Sufferers

II. Damage Done by Bikini Hydrogen Bomb Test

III. Radiation Damage and Danger of Atomic War

1. Somatic Effects of Radiation
 - a. Effects of External Radiation
 - b. Dangerous Radioactive Elements in the Body
 - c. Hereditary Effects of Radioactive Rays
2. Radioactive Contamination due to Nuclear Testing
 - a. Nuclear Testing Scatters Ash of Death

- b. Ash of Death is being Accumulated
3. Development of Nuclear Weapons and Long Range Rockets
 - a. Development of Nuclear Bombs
 - b. Development of Rocket Weapons
4. Catastrophe to be Expected from Thermo-nuclear Warfare
 - a. Estimated Results of Total Nuclear War
 - b. Advent of CBR Weapons (Chemical, Biological, Radiological)
 - b-1) Chemical Weapons
 - b-2) Biological Weapons
 - b-3) Radiological Weapons
 - c. Danger of War Increasing, Conclusion

III. Movements against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs

1. Before 1954
 - a. Efforts to Appeal to the Public on the Consequences of Atomic Bombing
 - b. Campaigns for Collection of Signatures to the Stockholm Appeal
2. The Bikini Incident
3. World Conferences against A and H Bombs
 - a. The First World Conference (Hiroshima 1956)
 - b. The Second World Conference (Nagasaki, 1956)
 - c. The Third World Conference (Tokyo, 1957)
 - d. The Fourth World Conference (Tokyo, 1958)
 - e. The Fifth World Conference (Hiroshima, 1959)
 - f. The Sixth World Conference (Tokyo, 1960)
 - g. The Seventh World Conference (Tokyo and Hiroshima, 1961)
 - h. Scope of Activities of Japanese Anti-A and H Bomb Movement

ヒロシマ・ナガサキの記録

すでに原爆の記録はくりかえし出版された。しかしこの記録は、それにもかかわらず1961年という時点でつくられたことをとくに強調しなければならない。1945年に投下された原爆によって、皮膚の表皮に生涯消えることのないケロイドを刻みこまれた。それはひとりひとりの被爆者に刻みつけられたばかりでなく、日本人全体の皮膚に刻みこまれたのである。しかしそのケロイドはその後皮膚を喰ひ破り、内部の皮膚に移行した。あたかも癌のように潜行し、細胞組織を犯し、拡大しつつある。それが原爆を受けた日本人の内部状況である。この記録は、まずそのような内部状況の徹底的な検証である。われわれ日本人にとっては、内部に刻みこまれたケロイドを明るみに出し、それをつきとめる以外に、明日の未来像を、楽天的に語るができないからである。1945年への呪いではなく、明日を語るために。ところで、このヒロシマ・ナガサキの記録によって、すくなくもなにが明らかにされたか。被害者は歴史からも、社会からも、そうして生や死からすらも除外されているということである。かれらは、生を思うことも虚しく、死を考へることも愚かなことなのである。かれらは、1945年にめぐりあわせたことを呪ってはいない。むしろ、このような時代に生れたことを原罪として感じている。だから、かれらは、なすことなく、ただ一切を拒否するのである。自己をすら拒否しているかのようである。かれらは原爆の存在を許す世界を信じない。そういう人類の在り方を許さない。かれらの中の極度に人間不信に陥ちていく人々、したがって、同情も、政治の救済も、神の恩恵も期待しない。そのような人は、もはや、何人にも抗

議せず、ただ沈黙しているのみである。そうして、われわれはその沈黙に何もいうすべを知らないのである。この写真集に登場しているナガサキやヒロシマの被害者は、ほとんど例外なく、そういう人々である。かれらはカメラを拒否こそしないが、じっとカメラを凝視する視線に、カメラはひるみさえるばかりであった。それにもかかわらず、なおわれわれは人類の良識を信じ、この人たちの人間不信や拒否をいくぶんかでもやわらげ、さらにふたたびいかなる理由によろうとも、原爆の存在を正当化させないための闘いを根気よく続けなければならない。原爆禁止の運動は、世界にさきかけて日本から始まった。運動は強い浸透力をもって世界に拡がり、原爆を保有する少数の支配者たちにも動揺を与えつつある。原爆禁止の運動は、原爆の存在が人間性の尊厳を傷つけていることへの、怒りをこめた抗議であり、ふたたび人間性に尊厳を回復しようとする闘いであるわけである。われわれは、この記録によって、まず1961年の今日、どこまで被害の深さが進行しているかを、虚飾なくえぐり出し、そうして原爆禁止運動がどのような過程を辿って今日に至っているかを見せようとした。かくして、われわれはこの記録を終るにあたって、実感したことを伝えよう。被害者にとっては、原爆投下は1945年という過去の現象なのではなく、その現実は今でも、かれらの内部に生きているということである。その一切を、この記録は証書づけるであろう。

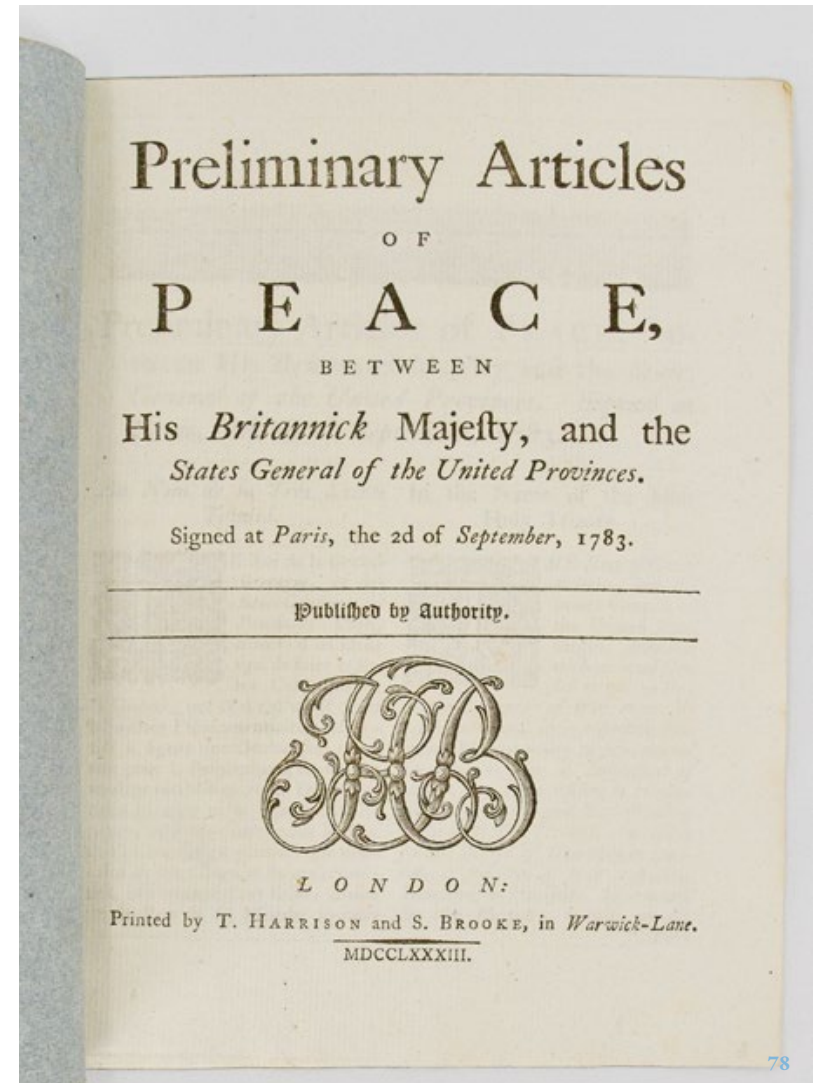


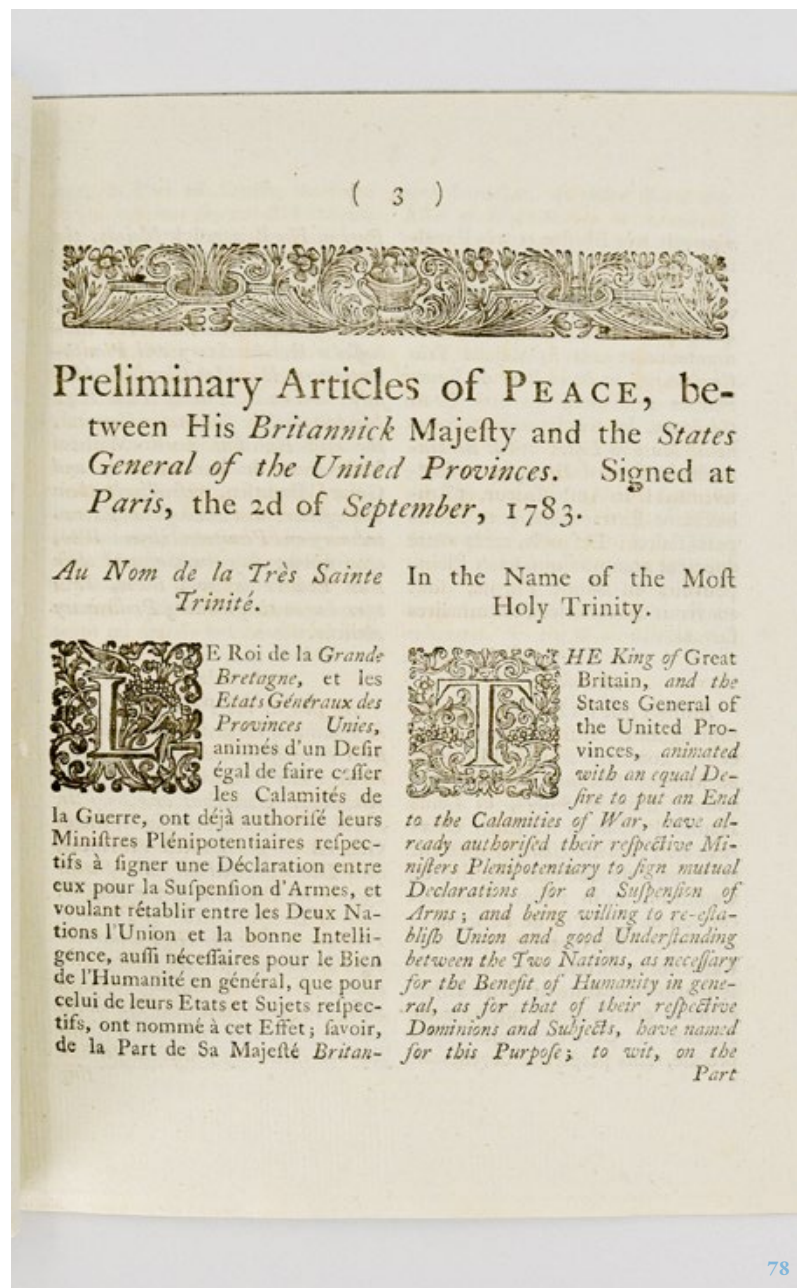
THE END OF WAR

**78 [AMERICAN
REVOLUTION.]** Preliminary
Articles of Peace, between His
Britannick Majesty, and the
States General of the United
Provinces. Signed at Paris, the 2d
of September, 1783. Published by
Authority.

*London: Printed by T. Harrison
and S. Brooke, in Warwick-Lane.
1783.*

£1,400





4to. Original blue paper wrappers, stitched as issued; pp. 10, printed in English and French in parallel double columns, woodcut printer's device to title, woodcut initials and headpiece; light creasing to upper outer corner otherwise exceptionally well preserved.

First edition, very rare, of preliminary articles of peace between Britain and the Netherlands, as part of the Treaty of Paris ending the War of American Revolution.

Signed on 3 September 1783, the Treaty of Paris formally ended the American Revolutionary War, with Great Britain recognizing the independence of the United States and ceding extensive western territories. The present British official edition, printed in both French and English, contains the preliminary terms of peace with the Netherlands and forms part of the broader diplomatic settlement that also involved France and Spain.

The Dutch treaty was a key obstacle in the overall negotiations, with all other agreements signed the following day. Under its terms, Britain returned Dutch colonial possessions in the East Indies, captured in 1781, in exchange for expanded trading rights in the region, a final settlement not formalised until May 1784.

The articles were signed by George Montagu, 4th Duke of Manchester (1737-1788) and Mattheus Lestevenon van Berckenrode (1715-1797), respectively the British and Dutch ambassadors to the Court of Versailles.

ESTC T80985.

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**WAR
IS
OVER!**

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