

Peter Harrington



On the theme of leadership, both in theory and practice, this catalogue presents five centuries of print history, alongside significant manuscript and striking visual material. Revolutionaries and radicals, premiers and presidents, royalty and military commanders, founders of religions and leaders of expeditions, are joined by those who appraised leadership and opined on the leaders' proper actions.

For millennia, theorists who prescribed how decision-makers should act have informed and irritated in equal measure. The long tradition of "mirrors for princes" is well represented here, from Xenophon in antiquity (item 144), through John of Salisbury in the Middle Ages (57), up to, in the Renaissance, the dark prince of the genre, Machiavelli (74). After Machiavelli, all theorists had to debate the basic tenet that "the ends justify the means". Anti-Machiavellian writings range from the counterblasts of Botero, Campanella, Ribadeneyra, and Saavedra Fajardo (8, 14, 112, 119) through to the treatise of the young Frederick the Great (45).

It is as easy for us, as for the Renaissance theoretician, to forget that those who take the decisions which shape our lives are themselves just people, with the same feelings and frustrations as anyone else. In part, this is because leaders and their followers carefully crafted a heroic image. Napoleon and Stalin are here presented in imposing iconography (96, 126), an art perfected by Mao Zedong and other 20th-century Chinese state leaders. Included are both the prototype and the first edition of the "Little

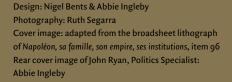
Red Book" (84, 85), and one of the earliest Mao signatures ever to be offered for sale (83).

As a corrective to the image of the leader as superman, material signed or handwritten by such figures reminds us of their humanity. Ronald Reagan writes a warm letter to his former costar (110). Napoleon jots down his thoughts on first reading the Wealth of Nations (95). The only person ever to launch nuclear war inscribes volumes and photographs for his friends (135, 136). Karl Marx presents his magnum opus to a banker (88). FDR inscribes a volume to his wife, Eleanor (116). Perhaps unequalled in this field is an album once described as "the world's most notable collection of autographs" (9).

Manuscripts offer a crucial historical insight into the character and thought process of the decision maker. Churchill broods on the prospect of the Russian threat to peace in Europe (20). The archive of the speechwriter for John F. Kennedy – the most important in private hands – illustrates the creation of a political icon (58). Tony Blair tells Glenda Jackson that Iraq has Weapons of Mass Destruction and therefore military intervention is justified (5).

If one theme resonates through the catalogue, it is the burden of leadership, the certainty of criticism, and the isolation of the decision maker. It is much easier to be Machiavelli than the prince.

John Ryan john@peterharrington.co.uk







# Peter Harrington



#### **CATALOGUE 186**

#### ALL ITEMS FROM THIS CATALOGUE ARE ON DISPLAY AT DOVER STREET

MAYFAIR 43 DOVER STREET LONDON W1S 4FF CHELSEA

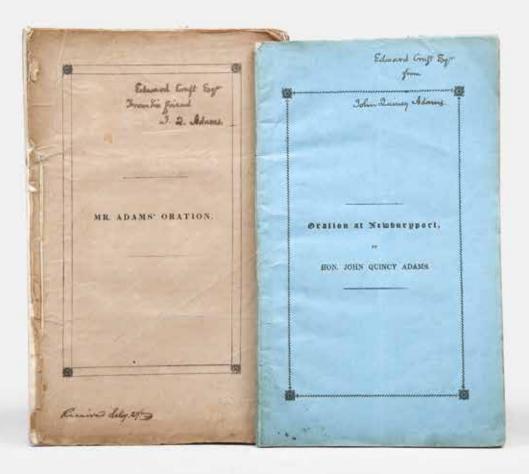
100 FULHAM ROAD

LONDON SW3 6HS

UK 020 7591 0220

EU 00 44 20 7591 0220

USA 011 44 20 7591 0220



ADAMS, John Quincy. An Oration Addressed to the Citizens of the Town of Quincy on the Fourth of July, 1831; [together with:] An Oration Delivered Before the Inhabitants of the Town of Newburyport, at their request, on the Sixty-First Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, July 4th, 1837. Boston: Richardson, Lord and Holbrook [& Newburyport: Morss and Brewster,] 1831 [& 1837]

#### TWO INSCRIBED ORATIONS BY THE SIXTH US PRESIDENT

First editions, both presentation copies, inscribed on the front wrappers, "Edward Cruft Esq. from his friend J. Q. Adams", and "Edward Cruft Esq. from John Quincy Adams". Cruft (1776–1866) was a prominent Boston merchant, and husband of Elizabeth Storer Smith, a second cousin of John Quincy Adams.

Both orations come from the estate of descendants of the Cruft family.

2 works octavo. Original printed wrappers. Housed in a dark blue quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Oration... Quincy is incomplete, lacking pp. 31-40; contemporary note of receipt at foot of front wrapper, lacking rear wrapper and spine backing, still otherwise sound. Oration... Newburyport with central vertical crease, a few trivial blemishes, an excellent copy in original state. ¶ Sabin 292 & 294.

£17,500 [146764]

\_

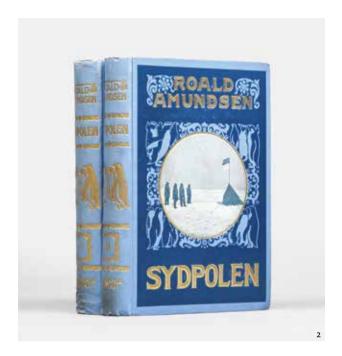
**AMUNDSEN, Roald.** Sydpolen. Kristiania [Oslo]: Jacob Dybwads Forlag, 1912

#### FIRST TO THE SOUTH POLE

First edition in book form of Amundsen's "legendary dash to the Pole, in which he gained priority over Robert Falcon Scott's British Expedition by a month" (Books on Ice). On his return, Sydpolen was written quickly and issued in 40 parts between May and September 1912, soon followed by this "splendidly baroque cloth bound version" (Taurus).

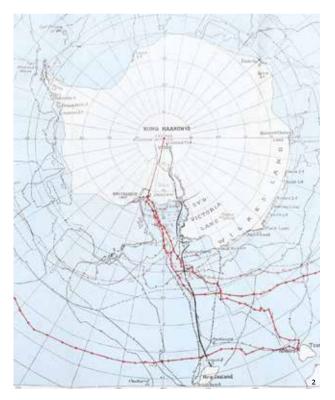
"His success over Scott was due to highly disciplined dogsled teams, more accomplished skiers, a shorter distance to the Pole, better clothing and equipment, well-planned supply depots en route, including more nutritious food with plenty of B vitamins, fortunate weather, and a modicum of luck . . . Amundsen and four of his colleagues reached the South Pole on December 14, 1911, carefully plotted their location, left messages for Scott and King Haakon VII, and then returned to their Framhein base on January 25, 1912, only nine days after the disheartened Scott party reached the Pole" (Books on Ice). Amundsen's exploits were a great source of pride in newly independent Norway.

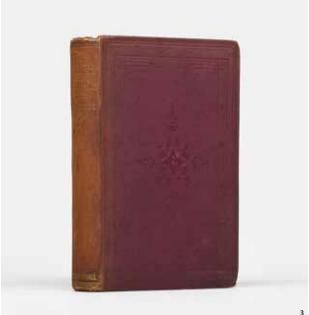
2 volumes, octavo. Original light blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt with gilt penguin vignette, front covers lettered in gilt and pictorially stamped in dark blue with photographic onlay to centre within gilt roundel, blue endpapers, blue marbled edges. With 40 half-tone photographic plates,



including I double-page plate of facsimile notes, II maps and plans, including 2 double-page, and 3 folding. Extremities slightly rubbed, foot of spine of vol. I bumped with concomitant rumpling of leaves, inner hinges cracked but firm, small stain to foot of p. 174 of vol. I, neat repairs to folding map of the Antarctic, yet remaining a very good copy in bright cloth. ¶ Books on Ice, 7.1 for the first edition in English; Howgego III A13; Rosove 8.A2c; Taurus 70.

£1,500 [155442]





**BAGEHOT, Walter.** The English Constitution. London: Chapman and Hall, 1867

"THE BIBLE OF THE BRITISH MONARCHY"

First edition in book form of the most influential exposition of the English constitution, "one of the most important texts in political literature . . . Bagehot's work is of more than English importance: it is the great defence of empirical as against theoretical politics" (PMM). The book was, effectively, the constitutional training manual for Elizabeth II and her predecessors.

Bagehot conceptualized the constitution as split between "dignified" and "efficient" elements, the former the monarchy and parts of the aristocracy with all their associated pomp and circumstance, the latter the actual machinery of governance and power. His analysis held great sway throughout the rest of the 19th century and into the 20th, even as the role of the "dignified" elements diminished. In the absence of a written constitution, Bagehot's study became a textbook for those who held power in the system. The book has consequently been recognized as "the bible of the British monarchy, which even George V and George VI (who were neither of them scholastically inclined) mastered word for word" (Bradford, p. 96), and the book was used extensively in Elizabeth II's constitutional education by the Vice-Provost of Eton, Henry Marten.

The work was initially published in instalments in The Fortnightly Review between 1865 and 1866, prior to publication in the present book form.

Octavo. Original purple cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers panelled in blind, yellow endpapers, binder's ticket of Virtue & Co. on rear pastedown. Housed in a dark blue cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Spine with minimal sunning and a couple of marks, light wear at spine ends and corners, endpapers slightly discoloured, still an excellent, firm copy, unrestored in the original cloth, contents clean. ¶ Printing and the Mind of Man 358. Sarah Bradford, Elizabeth: A Biography, 2002.

£9,750 [156744]



\_ .

**BAKER, Josephine.** NAACP luncheon honouring Josephine Baker. New York: Theresa Photos, 20 May 1951

#### JOSEPHINE BAKER HONOURED FOR FIGHTING SEGREGATION

Superb panoramic photograph of the banquet at the Hotel Theresa, "The Waldorf of Harlem", in honour of Josephine Baker and her efforts fighting segregation, a celebration organized by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) who had declared her their Woman of the Year.

"On her special day, Josephine rode on the back of a creamcoloured convertible as the 27-car motorcade moved slowly down 7th Avenue. 100,000 people lined the street and hung from upstairs windows and fire escapes for a chance to see her" (Caravantes, p. 110). At the doors to the hotel Baker was presented with a bouquet of roses by a contingent of 1,500 Girl Scouts.

In the image Josephine sits at the head of the table, with Thurgood Marshall, future first Black justice of the Supreme Court, to her left. The event was organized by the president of the New York branch Lindsay H. White, chairman Bessie Buchanan, and co-chairman John Hammond.

"That night, the mayor of New York, Vincent Impellitteri, gave a cocktail party in her honour. Five thousand people danced that evening in the Golden Gate Ballroom. Such a turnout encouraged Josephine to continue her tour to push for civil rights. At that point in her life, it appeared nothing could stop her" (ibid., p. 110). Her next scheduled engagement was to speak at the

NAACP Convention in Atlanta, but her participation was cancelled after she was unable to reserve a hotel room due to a Georgia law that threatened the revocation of a hotel's licence if it allowed a reservation by a Black client. The subsequent negative press coverage drew death threats from the Ku Klux Klan, not the first time Baker had been thus threatened.

This is a fine celebratory image from a remarkable career of artistry and activism. We have not come across another such print on the market.

Original silver gelatin photograph (254 × 510 mm), pale sepia tint, title and credits in the negative. A couple of creased areas in the lower margin, one with splits, image unaffected, some browning verso. Framed in black and gilt wood with conservation acrylic glazing (363 × 642 mm). ¶ Peggy Caravantes, The Many Faces of Josephine Baker, 2015.

£1,750 [145997]

5

**BLAIR, Tony.** Three-page typed letter signed to Glenda Jackson regarding the Iraq War. London: 10 Downing Street, 4 November 2002

"HIS MILITARY PLANNING ALLOWS FOR SOME OF THE WMD TO BE READY WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF AN ORDER TO USE THEM"

A compelling letter on the defining decision of Tony Blair's premiership, the invasion of Iraq, sent five months before the



invasion to the Labour MP and actress Glenda Jackson, asserting that war is not imminent or inevitable, though also making clear the case for intervention if Saddam Hussein does not meet their demands, grounded on Hussein's possession of 45-minute-ready weapons of mass destruction.

Jackson remains one of the most prominent actresses of her generation, her multi-decade career including winning two Oscars. From 1992 to 2015 she served as Labour MP for Hampstead and Highgate and its successor constituency in that period. Initially a supporter of Blair – who appointed her parliamentary under-secretary of state for transport from 1997 to 1999 – she became one of his prominent backbench critics, most notably on the issue of Iraq, later calling for him to resign over the Hutton Inquiry into the death of David Kelly. She was one of 12 Labour MPs who joined opposition parties in calling for a full inquiry into the war in 2006.

Blair responds to a letter Jackson sent on 5 September 2002, where she conveyed her fears and those of her constituents about the prospect of military action. Blair writes that no decision has yet been made about military intervention. "There is no doubt that Iraq, the region and the whole world would be better off without Saddam, but that our purpose is disarmament. No one wants military conflict". Blair goes on, however, to provide a clear justification for conflict if circumstances do not change. Recent movement by Iraq on the weapons issue was a result of "the credible threat of force" and "if we were now to lose the collective will to deal with Iraq, we would destroy the authority of the United



Nations". Blair outlines the evidence for Iraq's possession of WMD and their continued flouting of Security Council resolutions, referencing the September Dossier, the government paper on Iraq's weapons.

That dossier engendered the widely-held belief, as Blair here repeats, that Hussein's "military planning allows for some of the WMD to be ready within 45 minutes of an order to use them". This became a foundation of the eventual invasion. Blair concludes the letter "I am in no doubt that the threat is current and serious, that Saddam has made progress on amassing WMD, and that he has to be stopped. To do nothing on Iraq is not an option", adding in a handwritten postscript "I hope recent events & discussion in the U.N. have allayed, at least, some fears".

Jackson reported at the time she received hundreds of letters from constituents opposing the prospect of invasion. She later said, in the parliamentary debate on the tenth anniversary of the invasion, that it was the "worst foreign policy decision in my lifetime, if ever".

3 pages, printed out on Downing Street stationery, hand-written salutation, subscription, and postscript. Light handling creasing, folds into three, in very good condition.

£3,750 [137019]





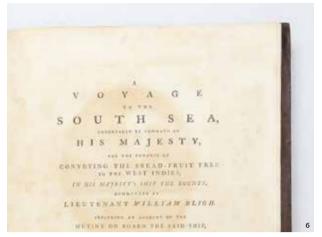
**BLIGH, William.** A Voyage to the South Sea. London: for George Nicol, 1792

#### MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY

First edition of Bligh's own full account of his voyage which led to the most famous mutiny in maritime history – "an extremely important book" (Hill).

In mid-1787 Bligh received the command of the Bounty, then being fitted to transport breadfruit and other plants from the South Seas to the West Indies, part of an elaborate scheme to establish large-scale cotton cultivation in the West Indies by transplanting breadfruit and other fruits and vegetables so that plantation owners might feed enslaved persons more cheaply. The Bounty reached Tahiti, loaded up with breadfruit, and set sail again at the beginning of April 1789. In the early morning of 28 April, when off the island of Tonga, Fletcher Christian led part of the crew in mutiny. The rebels set Bligh and 18 men adrift in the ship's 23-foot-long launch, with little food and only minimal navigational tools. Incredibly, Bligh managed to reach Kupang in Timor two months later with the loss of only one man, after a harrowing 3,500-mile voyage.

To his embarrassment, Bligh found himself having to defend his own conduct. He had already published a shorter Narrative of the Mutiny in 1790. The Advertisement to this work explains that "the reason of the Narrative appearing first, was for the purpose of communicating early information concerning an event which



attracted the public notice: and being drawn up in a hasty manner, it required many corrections".

This is the first appearance of Bligh's account of the entire expedition; the "extended and revised text makes this the fundamental published account of the Bounty saga" (Parks Collection). However, publication did not achieve his aim of rehabilitating his reputation, which was later further damaged by another mutiny and other serious insubordinations. History's verdict has overwhelmingly been that Bligh was clearly a superior navigator and a brave man, but an abysmal leader otherwise. Interestingly, it was his habit of intemperate verbal abuse that upset his subordinates: research has shown that Bligh actually flogged less than any other British commander in the Pacific Ocean in the later 18th century.

Provenance: from the library of George Bennett FRCS (1804–1893), English-born Australian physician and naturalist, author of Wanderings in New South Wales (1834), with his armorial bookplate on the front pastedown.

Quarto (300 × 230 mm). Near-contemporary mottled calf, rebacked with original spine laid down, spine with red calf label and floral and Greek key motifs in gilt, gilt roll to sides, marbled endpapers. Stipple-engraved oval portrait frontispiece of Bligh by Condé after John Russell, folding plan of the Bounty, folding plan of the Bounty's launch, plate of a breadfruit, and 4 plans and charts (3 folding). Corners expertly repaired, light offsetting to folding plates and adjoining leaves, very occasional faint staining, else internally clean and fresh; a very good copy indeed. ¶ ESTC T52638; Ferguson 125; Hill 135; Howgego, I, B107; NMM, Voyages & Travel, 624; The Parks Collection of Captain William Bligh, 12; Sabin 5910; Spence 104.

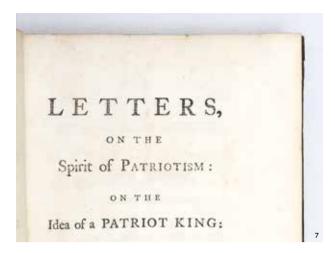
£12,500 [143020]

7

BOLINGBROKE, Viscount Henry St John. Letters, on the Spirit of Patriotism: on the Idea of a Patriot King: and on the State of Parties, at the Accession of King George the First. London: A. Millar, 1749

First authorized edition, the earliest obtainable, including The Idea of a Patriot King, Bolingbroke's best-known treatise. This volume has Bolingbroke's clipped signature mounted on the front free endpaper.

Bolingbroke's Letters, originally written in 1738 for the benefit of Frederick Prince of Wales, were first printed without his permission by Alexander Pope in 1740. Bolingbroke bought up the entire edition and had it burnt in October 1744. That edition is known only in two copies, in the British Library and at Princeton. "In 1749 Bolingbroke dictated to his secretary, David Mallett, this revised edition, with a



preface reproaching Pope posthumously for his action, though not actually mentioning his name" (Rothschild).

The Idea of a Patriot King "has been more highly praised and more roundly condemned than any of Bolingbroke's other works . . . Bolingbroke confessed that Britain's balanced constitution could be preserved only if the monarch acted on patriot principles, ruling in the interests of the nation at large and choosing as his ministers men of property, probity, and public virtue. If he did so, all political abuses would be remedied, all differences of principle resolved, and the nation would unite in the pursuit of virtue and patriotic harmony. The spiritual and material welfare of the nation would be promoted and a regular, formed opposition in parliament would no longer be necessary. It has been suggested, though not convincingly, that the superficiality of Bolingbroke's political analysis in this tract masked a punitive satire that really urged an appeal to Charles Stuart, the Young Pretender, as the patriot king needed to safeguard the constitution" (ODNB).

Octavo (199 × 119 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, rebacked with original spine laid down, new red morocco label. Bound without half-title. Slight abrasion to calf, some old fungal discolouration at foot of contents. A good copy. ¶ ESTC T38534; Rothschild 417.

£675 [158427]

8

**BOTERO, Giovanni.** Della ragion di stato. Venice: Appresso I Gioliti, 1589

OPPOSING MACHIAVELLI WITH A CHRISTIAN "REASON OF STATE"

First edition of Botero's most important contribution to political philosophy, an anti-Machiavellian mirror for princes which grounds "reason of state" in Christian morality.

Botero's premise is that the foundation of the state is the obedience of subjects to their superiors. Machiavelli did not necessarily disagree, though he argued that the subjects' fear of the leader is sufficient to maintain obedience (as famously stated in The Prince: "it is better to be feared than loved"). Botero, however, asserts that this obedience is dependent on the reputation of the leader. This reputation can only be preserved through acting virtuously, in accordance with Christian ethics. The Machiavellian approach where "reason of state" is separated from religious considerations, with the ends taken to justify any means, is thus refuted – Christian virtue and "reason of state"



are interlinked, and obedience cannot be commanded by fear alone, as reputation is eroded through immoral action. Botero was a Jesuit priest, and his treatise can be placed within the broader context of the Counter-Reformation, seeking to reconnect political action with the medieval mirror-for-princes tradition.

The second part of the book is as important in economic thought as the first is in political. "On the Causes of the Greatness and Magnificence of Cities" had originally been published in Rome the previous year. Its explanation for the impact of resources on urban population growth anticipates Malthus: "Divested of nonessentials, the 'Malthusian' Principle of Population sprang fully developed from the brain of Botero in 1589: populations tend to increase, beyond any assignable limit, to the full extent made possible by human fecundity... the means of subsistence, on the contrary... are definitely limited and therefore impose a limit on that increase... about two hundred years after Botero, Malthus really did no more than repeat it, except that he adopted particular mathematical laws" (Schumpeter, pp. 254–5).

Quarto (226 × 150 mm). Recent vellum to style, brown calf label, gilt edges. Woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Terminal leaf with discreet paper reinforcement at head, very faint running damp mark at head of gutter and scattered light foxing, still a very good copy, generally crisp and clean. ¶ Adams B2548; Goldsmiths' 248. Joseph Alois Schumpeter, History of Economic Analysis, 1954.

£7,500 [158709]

# BRITISH LEGION – DEIGHTON, E. Lonsdale (compiler). The British Legion Album in aid of Field-Marshal Earl Haig's appeal for ex-service men of all ranks. 1922–23

#### THE WORLD'S MOST NOTABLE COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS

An extraordinary, unique, and unequalled album of autographs from hundreds of the leading political, military, and cultural figures of the early 20th century, a vast project diligently assembled to raise money for the young British Legion, encompassing figures as diverse as Churchill, Lloyd George, Mussolini, Elgar, Jan Smuts, Kipling, Yeats, Baden Powell, Gustav Holst, Vaughan Williams, and A. A. Milne.

The British Legion was founded in 1921 to support former servicemen, under the presidency of Field Marshal Haig. The project was undertaken by the autograph collector E. Lonsdale Deighton to raise funds for the charity, in the tradition of autograph sales to support the Red Cross which had occurred during the war. Deighton spent about 18 months soliciting contributions. The album was specially bound by the leading British bookbinder Zaehnsdorf. Haig handwrote a lengthy foreword noting that each signature represents "the depth and the sincerity of their respect, and gratitude, towards the dead; towards fallen comrades of ours, who dying left homes and dear ones destitute; towards those gallant lads who fell on the threshold of life".

Funds were raised for the Legion firstly through the issue of a facsimile edition of the album published by Cassell & Company and sold for five shillings, and afterwards through the album's raffle in a ballot, where it was advertised as "the world's most notable collection of autographs" and was said to be insured for £25,000 (over a million pounds in today's money). The winner of the ballot was Fred Hotine, an accountant from Watford, who soon afterwards consigned it for sale at Sotheby's, promising a portion of the proceeds as a further donation to the fund. There it raised only £350, a serious disappointment.

The album contains 527 inscriptions, signatures, and other entries by a wide range of public figures, with notable contributors including:

Royalty: the future Edward VIII and George VI; King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of the Belgians; King Victor Emmanuel II and Queen Elena of Italy; King Alfonso XIII and Queen Victoria Eugenie of Spain.

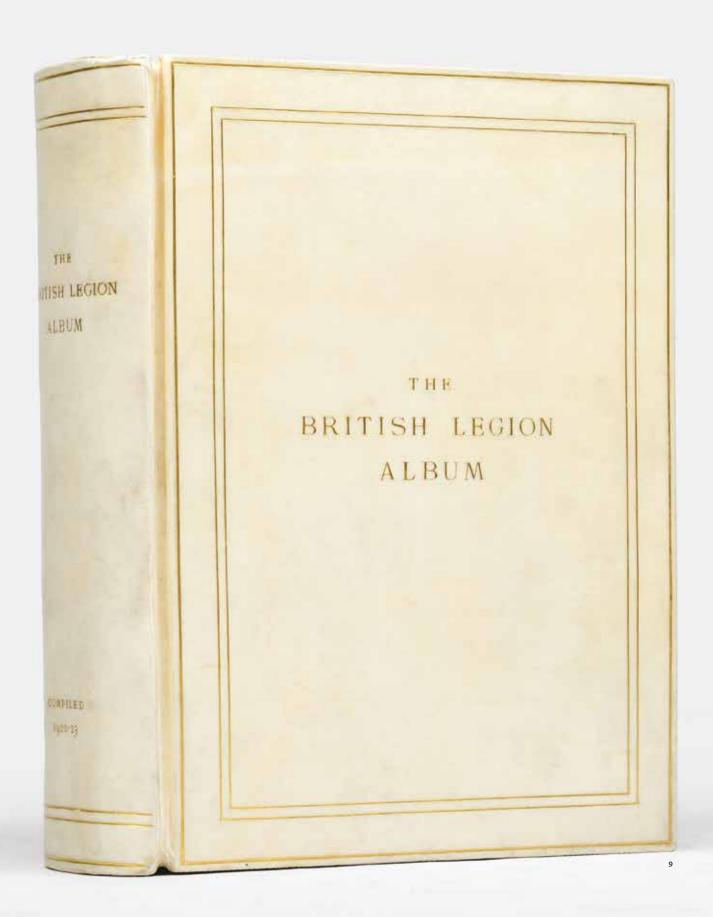
Statesmen: British prime ministers H. H. Asquith, David Lloyd, Andrew Bonar Law, Stanley Baldwin, and Winston Churchill; French presidents Alexandre Millerand, Raymond Poincaré, and Georges Clemenceau; Italian dictator Benito Mussolini; US presidents Warren Harding and William Howard Taft; prime minister of Canada William Lyon Mackenzie-King; prime minister of Australia Stanley Melbourne Bruce; prime minister of New Zealand William Ferguson Massey; prime minister of South Africa Jan Smuts.

Military: Field Marshall Earl Haig; Marshal Joffre; Marshal Foch; General Pershing; Admiral Beatty; Air Marshal Sir Hugh M. Trenchard; Field Marshal Plumer; Field Marshal Allenby; Field Marshal French; and 23 recipients of the Victoria Cross.

Writers: Robert Bridges; Thomas Hardy; J. M. Barrie; Rudyard Kipling; Walter de la Mare; Joseph Conrad; Arthur Conan Doyle; H. Rider Haggard; W. B. Yeats; John Buchan; John Galsworthy; G. K. Chesterton; George Bernard Shaw; A. E. Housman; Jerome K. Jerome; A. A. Milne. Also included are artists (William Orpen, William Heath Robinson, Christopher R. W. Nevinson, John Collier); composers (Edward Elgar, Gustav Holst, Maurice Ravel, Giacomo Puccini, Ralph Vaughan Williams); and various others including Robert Baden-Powell, Guglielmo Marconi, Flinders Petrie, Lords Beaverbrook and Rothermere, Ernest Rutherford, Millicent Garrett Fawcett, Commander Frank Wild and 11 other members of the Shackleton–Rowett expedition, and George Mallory and five other members of the 1922 Mount Everest expedition.

Large quarto ( $311 \times 238$  mm). Original vellum by Zaehnsdorf, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, top edge gilt, others uncut; with original blue cloth jacket and blue folding morocco box, lettered in gilt. With 136 leaves of autographs, each with facing leaf of names and titles, most with tissue guards. In fine condition.

[153684] £125,000 Willie ent Garrell Journt "Their plenteons blooms of promise sheet Ere puiting time "...



Sencione to your a Lake for hard Suffolk in Corresponder of a very shory orepresentation from several of my burstituents. In will sem sure with engradicitation look larchells into the maker. The Jewiss of the office is of the worst. The people of Printed have long separate the experienced the ill effects of it. Under on withouter from them I last capenines to the ill effects of it. Under on withouter from them I sank your hought in a bidle for the teter people the great mixing. I aming for a mount you will be so your to drive for a mount you will be so your to drive for a transfect. Seen arthurst spray and all transfects. Seen arthurst spray and Dan bit.

Wester. High: 16. 1915

10

### **BURKE, Edmund.** Autograph letter signed. 16 September 1775

#### "THIS SHOCKING CRIME": BURKE AS ENEMY OF WRECKERS

Autograph letter signed from Edmund Burke, representing his merchant constituents as MP for Bristol in the sentencing of a wrecker in Glamorgan in 1775 – a rare instance in which Burke demonstrated support for the death penalty. While not unreservedly opposed to capital punishment, he generally sought to limit its use.

The letter concerns the sentence to be handed down to Lewis Williams, a farmer of "considerable property" who was convicted of plundering a wreck on the Glamorganshire coast and later executed at Hereford that year. Wreckers had been subject to the death penalty since 1753, but despite the severity of the law there were few convictions for wrecking, and even fewer who received the death penalty. In 1775, Glamorgan became one of the few counties to try to prevent plunder by exemplary executions. "The judge, when he passed sentence, in the most pathetic language, told [Williams], that he must expect no mercy in this world, as he had shown himself insensible to the most affecting misfortunes of his fellow creatures" (The Scots Magazine, Vol. 37, p. 458).

With the case then at appeal stage, Burke requested the verdict and punishment be upheld, conveying the views of his constituents that a clear message needed to be sent to wreckers. Burke writes: "Dear Sir, I enclose to you a letter for Lord Suffolk [Henry Howard, 12th Earl of Suffolk, secretary of state for the northern department] in consequence of a very strong representation from several of my constituents. You will I am sure without my solicitation look carefully into the matter. The species of the offence is of the worst. The people of Bristol have long experienced the ill effects of it". The enclosure, a modern copy of which accompanies this letter, is now in the Bristol Archives; in it, Burke deplores the "barbarous

practice", noting that though "it is extremely against my natural disposition . . . all legal and just methods should be pursued for the discontinuance of this shocking crime now grown common on the Welsh and Western coasts, and which hardly admits of alleviation even from poverty and ignorance in the offenders, neither of which however, as I understand can be pleaded in this case". Although records are unclear, just two other individuals are known to have been executed for wrecking: one in Cornwall in 1767 and one in Wales in 1782.

Burke had attempted to pass a further law against wreckers earlier the same year. He presented a bill to the Commons for his Bristol merchant constituents "that argued that the hundred was more capable of controlling wrecking within its borders, much more so than they could control other more 'minor' offences, such as the killing and maiming of cattle, cutting trees, and destroying hedges and gates, which under existing law already held the hundred liable" (Pearce, p. 71). However, the bill foundered, as the issue of local culpability proved too contentious.

The following year, Burke "angered the landed interest by his campaign to make local ratepayers foot the bill for the plundering of vessels wrecked at sea by coastal communities. He had also joined critics of capital punishments to denounce 'the Butchery which we call justice'" (Correspondence, 3.252–3).

Single leaf, quarto (227 × 186 mm), writing on recto only, old paper guard at verso inner edge. Very light handling creasing, ink smudge to date, else in excellent condition. ¶ Bristol Archives ref. 8020/3; Philip Jenkins, The Making of a Ruling Class: The Glamorgan Gentry 1640–1790, 1983; Cathryn J. Pearce, Cornish Wrecking, 1700–1860: Reality and Popular Myth, 2010.

£2,000 [140299]

IO LEADERSHIP



#### BURNETT, John. Commemorative plate. [Middlesborough: Wardle, 1871]

The prominent Tyneside trade unionist John Burnett (1842–1914) achieved national renown for his successful campaign for a ninehour day for the engineering workers of Tyneside, leading a strike seen as a major victory for the labour movement.

"In 1871 growing industrial prosperity produced renewed demands for a shorter working week, a theme that had the advantage of avoiding sectional differences between skilled and unskilled workers. A successful campaign on Wearside secured a reduction to fifty-four hours, and acted as the curtain-raiser to a more prolonged and intense struggle on Tyneside, in which Burnett was the principal leader and spokesman of the Tyneside engineering workers. Employers' intransigence led to a major strike, lasting from May until October 1871, in which the Tyneside engineering workers, organized in the Nine Hours League, achieved a considerable victory . . . After five months the resistance of the employers crumbled and the shorter working week was won. The strike provoked widespread interest and served as an important symbolic victory for labour, as well as encouraging attempts to obtain cuts in working hours in other spheres" (ODNB).

The plate was produced by Wardle of Middlesborough, sponsored by William Snowball, proprietor of a large department store in Gateshead. The plate is imprinted "W Snowball congratulates the Tyneside men on their victory". The rim of the plate advertises goods for sale in the store, alongside decoration and popular aphorisms.

White pottery plate, decorated in green, red, and blue, 20.5 cm diameter. Housed in black folding box. The plate a little soiled with a few chips, still in nice condition.

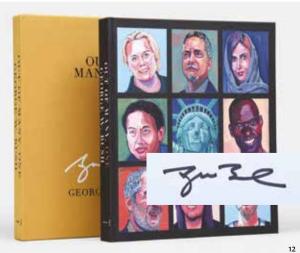
£750 [146329]

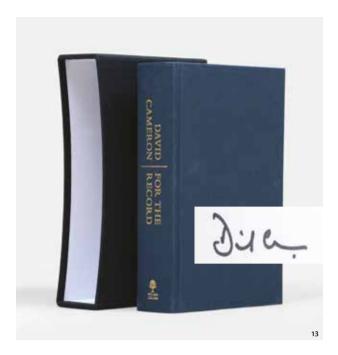
#### BUSH, George W. Out of Many, One. New York: Penguin Random House LLC. 2021

First edition, deluxe issue, signed by the 43rd president on the half-title, as issued. The book collects 43 colour portraits of men and women who have immigrated to the United States, all painted by Bush, a keen amateur artist. Those portrayed include Henry Kissinger, Arnold Schwarzenegger, and Madeleine Albright.

Quarto. Original black cloth, spine lettered in white, front cover illustrated with Bush's portraits. With original yellow cloth slipcase. Illustrated throughout with colour reproductions of Bush's paintings. A fine copy in fine slipcase.

£300 [158375]





### **CAMERON, David.** For the Record. London: William Collins, 2019

Signed limited edition, one of 500 unnumbered copies signed by the author. Cameron's memoir covers his upbringing, family life, political career, and time in Number 10, leading to his resignation following the 2016 EU referendum.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With the original black cloth slipcase, front panel with gilt facsimile signature. A fine copy.

£250 [135784]

14

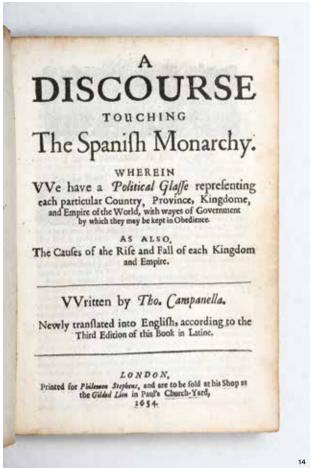
**CAMPANELLA, Tommaso.** A Discourse Touching the Spanish Monarchy. London: printed for Philemon Stephens, and are to be sold at his shop, 1654 [i.e. late 1653]

#### ALL KINGS EITHER WOLF, MERCENARY, OR SHEPHERD

First edition in English of De monarchia hispanica discursus, first published in Latin in 1640, this copy from the celebrated library of the earls of Macclesfield. Written during the Dominican monk Campanella's 27-year imprisonment for conspiring against the Spanish rulers of southern Italy, the Discourse offers both an anti-Machiavellian analysis of political power, and a survey of the Spanish government.

"Kings, Campanella argued, come in three types: the wolf, the mercenary, and the shepherd. The wolf is merely a tyrant who looks upon the people as existing 'for his own use'; the mercenary – Machiavelli's Prince – does not 'devour' as the wolf does, but merely 'steals what is useful to him', while offering his flock no real protection. The shepherd, however, the political counterpart to Christ himself, lives only to serve the people; and it is the shepherd, counterpart to the pope, who is the only truly prudential ruler" (Pagden, p. 46).

The final two chapters concern the King of Spain's position in the New World. Campanella shows little humanitarian concern



for the natives, proposing to transport them to Africa, but does point out the foolishness of simply stripping the lands of gold and silver, rather than populating them with productive men and developing the region.

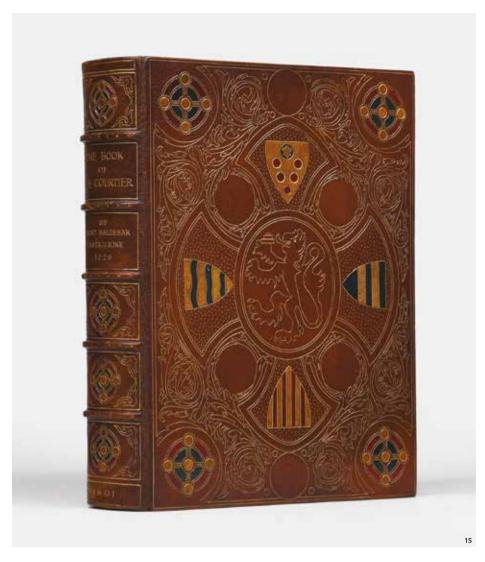
The translation is by Edmund Chilmead (1610–1654), a chaplain at Christ Church, Oxford, ejected in 1648, perhaps for his commitment to the royalist cause, and who supported himself through translation work in London.

The Macclesfield library ranked as one of the finest country house libraries in Britain, with both the first and second earls of Macclesfield acquiring books on a vast range of subjects in the first half of the 18th century.

Quarto (190  $\times$  135 mm). Contemporary blind ruled calf, red morocco label, vellum manuscript hinge supports (taken from a manuscript of the Decretals of Gregory IX, six lines from two columns visible, with rubrication). Macclesfield library bookplate (North Library) to front pastedown, and blind stamps to initial two leaves. Joints split at ends but holding firm, light wear at spine ends and corners, some light browning (more pronounced to endpapers from turn-ins), running central crease and creasing to some corners, chip to terminal free endpaper; still a nice copy, unrestored and contents crisp.  $\P$  ESTC R207219 (variant without comma after "glasse"); Sabin 10198; Thomason, E,722; Wing C401[1]. Anthony Pagden, Spanish Imperialism and the Political Imagination, 1990.

£4,000 [150999]

I2 LEADERSHIP



**CASTIGLIONE, Baldassare.** The Book of the Courtier. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1901

#### KELLIEGRAM BINDING

First American edition, number 193 of 500 copies only, in a splendid example of a Kelliegram binding, the ornate onlaid bindings pioneered by Kelly & Sons. The Book of the Courtier comprises a philosophical dialogue on what constitutes an ideal courtier to a political leader.

Baldassare Castiglione (1478–1529) was a courtier at the court of Urbino, afterwards the court's ambassador to Rome, then ambassador of the Holy See in Madrid, where he followed the court of Charles V. The dialogue was written in Urbino and Rome between 1508 and 1516, and first published in 1528 by the Aldine Press. The work was enormously popular over the following centuries, with over 140 editions listed in the bibliography appended to this volume, which identifies this as the first edition printed in the Americas. It did much to shape European court behaviour in the 16th century, disseminating Italian culture and courtly customs across the continent, and into Tudor England where its effect was pronounced and is a recognized influence on Shakespeare.

"Kelliegram bindings were one of many innovations of the English commercial binding firm of Kelly & Sons. The Kelly family had one of the longest connections in the history of the binding trade in London, having been founded in 1770 by John Kellie, as the name was then spelled. The binding firm was carried on by successive members of the family into the 1930s... The development [during the 1880s] that came to be known as Kelliegram was one of the bindery's most notable, and the popularity continues today as demonstrated by the prices Kelliegram bindings command at auction and in the rare book trade" (Dooley, p. 4).

Quarto (277 × 202 mm). Contemporary brown morocco by Kelly & Sons, spine lettered in gilt, covers and compartments with elaborate gilt heraldic design incorporating onlays of blue, red, and brown morocco, green morocco doublures and gilt turn-ins, green moire silk endpapers, top edge gilt. With frontispiece and 75 plates of portraits and facsimile autographs, with captioned tissue-guards. Slight foxing and toning, early leaves with peripheral nicks and tiny chips, short closed tear at foot of half-title. A very good copy, exquisitely bound. ¶ John Dooley, "Kelliegram Bindings", in Bryn Mawr College Library Newsletter, No. 2, April 1998.

£3,500 [157190]



10

CHARLES I – GAUDEN, John. Eikön basilikē [Greek characters]. The pourtraicture of His sacred Maiestie in his solitudes and sufferings. [London: printed by John Grismond for Richard Royston,] 1648 [i.e. 1649]

#### FROM A CORRUPTIBLE TO AN INCORRUPTIBLE CROWN

First edition of Charles I's purported autobiography and deathbed justification for his conduct in the civil war, published in countless surreptitious editions soon after his execution, which helped turn the tide against English republicanism, laying the groundwork for the restoration of the monarchy and of Charles's cult as the "royal martyr".

The book purports to be Charles's personal reflections and self-assessment while awaiting the executioner. The true author is generally accepted to be Charles's chaplain John Gauden, who probably included some authentic writings of the king, and had close access to him in his final days. The book was published on 9 February 1649, ten days after the king's execution, though with the title page dated to the previous year to imply a lifetime publication.

Success was immediate and phenomenal. Within a year the work had been published in some 50 editions in various languages. "Those engaged in the publication were hunted down and imprisoned; but, in spite of every obstacle, the anxiety of the Cavaliers to possess copies of this touching memorial was so great, and the perseverance of the printers so determined, that the work was newly put in type over and over again, and published with a rapidity that has never to this day been equalled" (Almack, p. 3).

The new republican government did all they could to suppress and counter the book, most notably with John Milton's rebuttal on behalf of the council of state, Eikonoklastes, published in October, which rejected divine right and questioned Charles's authorship.

These efforts were to little avail, and Eikōn basilikē did much to effect the change in public opinion against the republican regime, partly accounting for the republic's prompt demise on Cromwell's death, and the public jubilation at the restoration of the monarchy. The book helped establish the status of Charles as a martyr, presenting him as a humble, pious man. After the Restoration Charles was added to the calendar of Anglican saints, with sermons given on the anniversary of his death for the next two centuries. The famous frontispiece presents the king in this image, depicting Charles "in a Christlike apotheosis with purple robe and crown of thorns, kneeling and facing east before a Laudian altar at the top of a trinity of steps and looking intensely up to a crown of glory" (ODNB).

The first edition is found in three states: this copy is in the third state with sheet G correctly paginated (it is mis-paginated in the first two).

Octavo (166 × 98 mm). Late 19th-century half calf by Zaehnsdorf, black calf label, spine gilt in compartments, marbled sides, gilt edges. Doublepage engraved plate by William Marshall as frontispiece. Bound without terminal blank. A little rubbed, contents lightly toned with small chips to a couple of leaf corners, generally fresh. A very good copy. ¶ Almack, A Bibliography of The King's Book or Eikon Basilike, 2 [1 being the first two states]; ESTC R10559; Madan, A New Bibliography of the Eikon Basilike of King Charles the First, 1c; Wing E270.

£2,500 [158261]





CHARLES III, as Prince of Wales. Watercolours. Boston, Toronto, London: Little, Brown and Company, 1991

#### SIGNED BY THE KING

Signed limited edition, number 9 of 100 copies signed by Charles and specially bound, to mark the occasion of his 50th birthday, with sales benefiting the Prince of Wales's Charitable Foundation.

King Charles III is a keen amateur artist. Queen Elizabeth The Queen Mother contributed the preface.

Oblong quarto. Original green morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe-Zaehnsdorf (gilt stamp to rear pastedown), spine lettered in gilt between two raised bands, gilt Prince of Wales insignia to front cover, gilt ruled turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in original green cloth slipcase. With colour illustrations throughout. Indentation to single page, else a fine copy.

£2,500 [147977]

18

CHIANG, Ching-kuo – WOMEN DE ZHONGHUA BIANJI WEIYUANHUI. Women de Zhonghua ("Our China"). Taipei: Guofang bu zong zhengzhi zuozhan bu, 1965

#### SIGNED BY THE FUTURE PRESIDENT OF TAIWAN

First edition, second printing, of this lavishly illustrated bilingual propaganda photobook, signed by Chiang Ching-kuo, future president of Taiwan, three months after he survived an assassination attempt. Edited by the military, this guide to every Chinese province aimed to cultivate national pride and assert the Kuomintang's sovereignty over the Chinese mainland in its longrunning conflict with Mao's communists.

As the son of Chiang Kai-shek, Chiang Ching-kuo (1910–1988) was one of the leading figures in Taiwanese politics after 1949, eventually being elected president in 1978. His tenure as Minister of National Defence between 1965 and 1969 coincided with the publication of this work, with Chiang likely required to approve proofs. In 1969, he was promoted to the position of Vice-Premier, and on an official visit to the United States in April

1970 he was targeted in an assassination attempt outside the Plaza Hotel in New York. An inscription below his signature notes that he signed the present copy on 24 July 1970.

Compiled by the Taiwanese Ministry of Defence, with a preface by General Peng Meng-chi, chief of the general staff, this photobook was to "orient the readers on our geography, cultural achievements and revolutionary struggles against foreign aggressions so that our compatriots may be inspired by the greatness of the Chinese people and of Pres. Chiang [Kai-shek]" (p. 13). The reader is taken on a visual journey through China province by province, with introductory remarks accompanied by dozens of images of scenic spots and sites and buildings of historical significance. Portraits of Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek frame the work – a reminder of Taiwan's supreme leader and the revolutionary pedigree on which he based his legitimacy.

By its very scope, therefore, this publication reasserted the Kuomintang's sovereignty over the mainland even though, for the non-Taiwan portions, the editors could only rely on images taken before the 1949 evacuation.

As a military-sponsored publication, the first edition of Women de Zhonghua was released only for use within the army, hence this copy carries no price. A commercial edition followed a few months later in November 1965. All editions are now uncommon institutionally, with copies of the first held predominantly in libraries in the United States and Taiwan.

Folio. Original brown cloth-backed green marble-patterned boards, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, photographic illustration of Chinese archaeological relics on front cover, orange pictorial endpapers. Illustrations and maps throughout. Foot of spine and upper corners bumped, rear inner hinge beginning to split, book block holding firm, small colour losses and skinning to rear endpaper and several pages at margins, largely unobtrusive. A very good copy.

£3,000 [151399]



**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** The Story of the Malakand Field Force. London, New York & Bombay: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1898

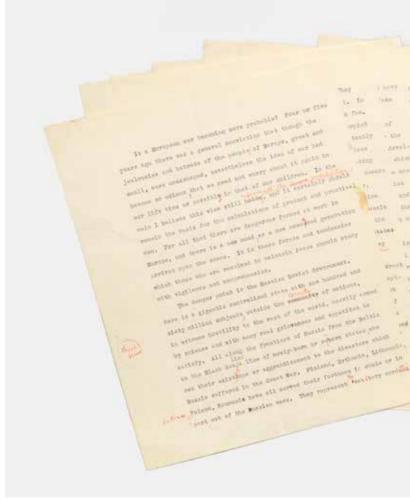
#### AN EXCEPTIONAL COPY OF CHURCHILL'S FIRST BOOK

First edition, first state without errata slip, home issue in the "apple green cloth" (Woods), which is particularly prone to fading and mottling. This an exceptionally nice copy of Churchill's first book, Langworth noting that "truly fine copies are extreme rarities, and even those with routine wear and tear are difficult to find".

This copy has an excellent military provenance, coming from the library of Godfrey Charles Morgan, 2nd Baron Tredegar (1830–1913), who as a young captain in the 17th Lancers lead a section in the Charge of the Light Brigade, one of only two officers of the regiment to return unscathed. Churchill himself served as a light cavalryman in the Lancers in India and later, most famously, at Omdurman, the last full-scale cavalry charge in British history. Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt within blind panel, front cover lettered in gilt on recessed panel, black endpapers. Half-tone portrait frontispiece with tissue-guard, 6 maps, of which 2 folding and

front cover lettered in gilt on recessed panel, black endpapers. Half-tone portrait frontispiece with tissue-guard, 6 maps, of which 2 folding and in colour. With 32 pp. publisher's catalogue at rear (Cohen regards as no significance for priority). Bookplate of Baron Tredegar to front pastedown. Very lightly rubbed, spine ends mildly crumpled, tiny chafed spot on front joint, scatter of foxing to fore edge, free endpaper versos lightly browned, half-title toned through contact, a couple of leaves roughly opened with small chips from head margin, faint offsetting from coloured maps, book block otherwise clean, square and tight. A superior copy. ¶ Cohen Ali.a; Langworth pp. 12–14; Woods Aia.

£8,500 [138593]



20

CHURCHILL, Winston S. Corrected draft typescript, signed, on the Russian threat to peace in Europe. 1931

"IS A EUROPEAN WAR BECOMING MORE PROBABLE?"

Typescript, extensively corrected and signed by Churchill, offering an astute commentary on European Realpolitik, anticipating the Soviet bloc and the Molotov–Ribbentrop pact, and highlighting the Russian threat to European peace.

This article was one of a number on European affairs commissioned in 1931 for syndication by Hearst newspapers, through their foreign correspondent William Hillman. The article was published in the Milwaukee Sentinel (a Hearst newspaper from 1924) on 23 August 1931, headlined: "Winston Churchill sees Soviet Russia as Gigantic Menace to the Peace of Europe". This gives a fair sense of Churchill's handling of his chosen theme. He opens with the assertion that following the First World War the conviction that the "idea of war had become so odious, that we need not worry about it again in our life time, or possibly that of our children" probably still "represents the probabilities" and "certainly should remain the basis for the calculations of prudent and practical men". However, "the danger point is the Russian Soviet Government . . . All along the frontiers of Russia from the Baltic to the Black Sea lies a line of newly-born or re-born states, who owe their existence or aggrandizement to the disaster which Russia suffered in the Great War. Finland, Esthonia, Lithuania, Latvia, Poland, Roumania have all carved their fortunes in whole or in part out of the Russian mass . . . All the promptings of the modern Russian heart, nationalist and communist alike, point to



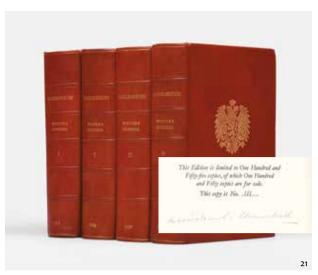
the eventual reconquest and reabsorption of these states or parts of them in the parent body".

Likewise, "Asiatic Communism" is making "extraordinary and almost feverish purchases of all the key war-metals and war materials on the largest scale and almost regardless of cost", reminiscent of Germany in the immediate pre-war period. Meanwhile in Western Europe, "France . . . will never voluntarily relinquish the fruits of her hard-earned victory [and] is busily constructing an immense shield of steel and concrete defences", while "German youth mounting in its broad swelling flood, will never accept the conditions and implications of the Treaty of Versailles". As a result, "Germany, in spite of the gulf which yawns between Russian communism and every form of Western Civilization, looks instinctively to Russia & refuses to close the door to the East", as indeed came to pass in just eight years with the Molotov–Ribbentrop pact.

Churchill has made dozens of annotations to the typescript, chiefly changing punctuation and correcting the spelling, though also making more substantial alterations to wording.

In the aftermath of the Russian Revolution, "Churchill was haunted by the spectre of the Bolshevik revolution. Soviet communism, he concluded, was the worst tyranny in history and Lenin and Trotsky more dangerous enemies than the Kaiser's Germany" (ODNB). As secretary of state for war and air (1919–1921) he directed British military support against the Bolsheviks and to aid the White Russians.

Churchill wrote the article during his "wilderness years", his exile from government ensured by his opposition to its India policy. Over the following years he would become increasingly estranged as he steadfastly opposed Nazi Germany



and the government's appeasement policy. Around the time of composition, Churchill was staying in Avignon, which he had visited before and where he found an opportunity to paint; but his mind was on Russia – he was finishing work on The Eastern Front, the final volume of The World Crisis, his celebrated multi-volume history of the First World War.

The piece is not published in Churchill's Collected Essays, nor noted by Cohen's bibliography or in Gilbert's biography and supplementary volumes. While typescripts drawn from Churchill's lengthy career in journalism are encountered on the market from time to time, it is genuinely unusual to find a piece that speaks so clearly to an issue still urgently central to global politics – Russian claims in their neighbouring states – and the significant autograph revisions make it particularly desirable.

8 leaves, quarto. Top copy typescript with extensive autograph emendations, and signed, in red ink. Light browning and handling creases, soft vertical crease from old fold, otherwise very good.

£30,000 [80696]

21

**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** Marlborough. His Life and Times. London: George G. Harrap & Co. Ltd, 1933–38

#### HIS ANCESTOR AND INSPIRATION

First edition, signed limited issue, number III of 155 copies signed by the author on the limitation leaf.

Churchill's biography of the first Duke of Marlborough, his ancestor who led allied forces to victory against Louis XIV, "took its place at once among the classics of historical writing. As the story of his ancestor's leadership of a grand alliance to prevent the domination of the continent by a single power, it was also a source of inspiration to Churchill in his campaign against appeasement" (ODNB).

4 volumes, large octavo. Original orange Niger morocco by Leighton-Straker, spines lettered in gilt, the Duke of Marlborough's arms on front covers in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, others untrimmed. Portrait frontispiece to each volume, 99 additional plates, 14 facsimiles of letters, and 182 maps and plans, several folding. Very slight lean to spines, inner hinge of vol. III reinforced at head, some spotting to initial and final leaves and to edges, else contents clean. A handsome set. ¶ Cohen A97.2(I–IV).a; Woods A40(a).

£18,750 [158601]





CHURCHILL, Winston S. Photographic portrait signed. London: Elliott & Fry [c.1914]

#### THE DYNAMIC YOUNG STATESMAN

22

A fine early signed portrait captured by the celebrated Elliott & Fry studio, showing Churchill, half-length, wearing medals, in the uniform of a Privy Councillor, projecting a double image: Churchill as decorated soldier and as one of the monarch's inner circle of trusted advisors.

"The iconography of Churchill owed much to his awareness of the importance of imagery in politics and his image was no less important in establishing his fame than his speeches" (ODNB). Churchill had been sworn of the Privy Council in 1907 and was appointed First Lord of the Admiralty in October 1911. During the First World War his image appeared on a welter of ephemera, including scarves, handkerchiefs, and ceramics. This particular portrait was used memorably on a patriotic postcard, showing Churchill framed by a lifebuoy, above an image of a Royal Navy battleship under full steam with the motto "Aye Ready!"; it is reproduced in Geoffrey Best's Churchill and War (Bloomsbury, 2006). Signed in full by Churchill below the image, "Winston S. Churchill". Vintage silver gelatin print (image 147 × 106 mm), mounted on a pale brown

sheet, tipped to mount card; framed and glazed, overall 365 × 290 mm.



Some silvering of image, largely affecting Churchill's hair; otherwise in excellent condition.

£8,750 [152025]

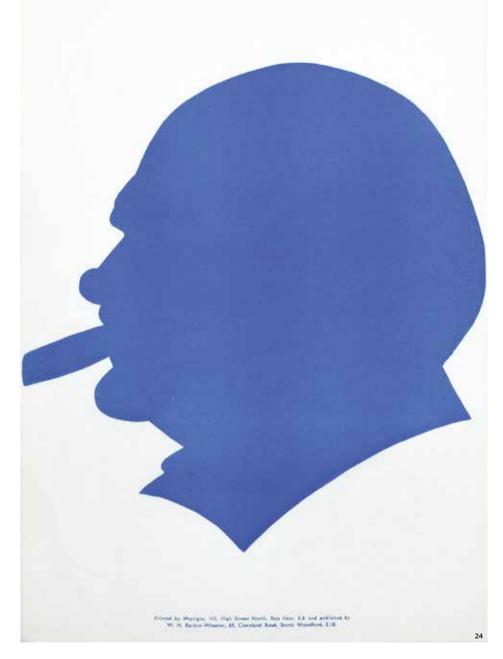
CHURCHILL, Winston S. Photographic portrait inscribed. London: Vivienne, 20th Century Studios, [1951]

#### THE BATTLE-SCARRED ELDER STATESMAN

An imposing portrait taken during Churchill's second term as prime minister, inscribed by him on the mount "To James Dunn from his friend of many years, Winston S. Churchill".

Dunn (1874–1956) was a Canadian industrialist and financier, who worked with Churchill during the First World War when he helped supply nickel from Norway. He was a man of great wealth and many eccentricities, such as having his shoelaces ironed, and commissioned 13 different portraits of himself, including one by Salvador Dalí.

The photographer Florence Vivienne Mellish, known simply as Vivienne, was one of the leading society photographers of the mid-20th century; she took Churchill's portrait many times. Her son Antony married Churchill's daughter Sarah in 1949. "Unfortunately Churchill and his wife learned of the marriage, which took place in the United States, from the newspapers,



journalists having been speedier with the news than Sarah's own telegram" (Gilbert, p. 496). At first both parents, but particularly Clementine, "took it very hard indeed", but later "all was resolved. 'We have made friends with Antony's father and mother', Clementine wrote to Sarah on December 20 [1949], 'and we had an agreeable luncheon together'" (ibid.).

Silver gelatin photograph (196 × 155 mm) showing Churchill seated half-length in black formal jacket and bow tie. Mounted, glazed and presented in a wooden frame (430 × 330 mm). With photographer's stamp, "Vivienne, 20th Century Studios", and 10 Downing Street label dated 25 March 1954 on the verso. In fine condition. ¶ Martin Gilbert, Winston S. Churchill, vol. VIII, 1988.

£6,500 [105390]

24

**CHURCHILL, Winston S.** General Election Poster, 1959. South Woodford: W. H. Barlow-Wheeler, 1959

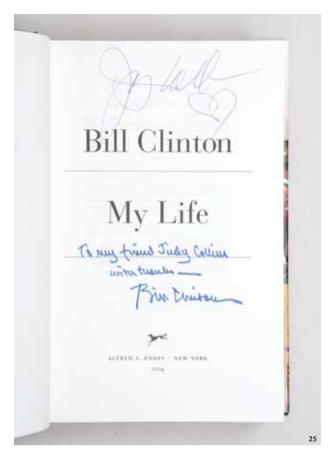
THE ICON

Original poster for Churchill's campaign to retain his Woodford constituency seat in the 1959 General Election. With public recognition that most candidates could only dream of, Churchill's fame was such that no more was needed than his blue silhouette, with his trademark cigar. The result is an especially striking image of the wartime leader.

It was printed by the ex-Indian army officer Colonel William Hubert Barlow-Wheeler, Churchill's political agent in Woodford who was later awarded an MBE for his services in the constituency. Churchill won the seat with 71.24 per cent of the vote. It was the final election he contested, nearly six decades after his first election as MP for Oldham in 1900.

Poster printed in blue on recto only, with imprint details at foot,  $38 \times 25.5$  cm. Presented in a black wooden frame with conservation acrylic glazing. Near-imperceptible restoration at head where stacks of the posters were once adhered together as originally issued, gentle handling creasing. In excellent condition.

£1,000 [156418]



CLINTON, Bill. My Life. New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2004

### PRESENTATION COPY TO HIS FRIEND JUDY COLLINS, WITH A SIGNED LETTER

First edition, first printing, presentation copy to the folk music icon Judy Collins, inscribed by the author on the title page, "To my friend Judy Collins with thanks – Bill Clinton", additionally signed by Collins with a heart, together with a typed letter signed by Clinton.

The letter, on Clinton's letterhead dated I May 2013, reads: "Dear Judy: Happy birthday! I hope this year will be full of happiness, health, and fulfillment", hand signed "Bill", with the additional postscript "we love you" beneath.

Collins is a close friend of the Clinton family, and one of Bill Clinton's favourite singers; she performed at Clinton's first inauguration ball in 1993, as well as at several campaign fundraisers. Her recording of Joni Mitchell's song "Chelsea Morning" was the inspiration behind the Clintons naming their daughter Chelsea, one of the dedicatees of this book. Collins once reminisced: "For eight years . . . I went in and out of the White House like I owned it. I would stay up and talk to Bill until 2:30 in the morning and think, 'My God, when is this man going to let me get to bed?"" (quoted in Smith).

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. With 32 plates. A fine copy in near-fine jacket with light creases at extremities. ¶ Coleen Smith, "Judy Blue Eyes on Clinton, kittens and a naked album cover", The Denver Post, 4 December 2008, available online.

£2,500 [122796]

26

**COBBETT, William.** Life of Andrew Jackson, President of the United States. London: Published at 11, Bolt-Court, Fleet-Street; and may be had of all booksellers, 1834

First edition of this adulatory account of President Jackson, written by the radical British MP William Cobbett, published the year before Cobbett died, after a lifetime spent campaigning for abolition of rotten boroughs, lowering of taxes, and reversing enclosures, all culminating in his major influence on the passing of the Great Reform Act two years prior.

Cobbett's populist streak led him to be a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, "the bravest and greatest man now living in this world, or that ever has lived in this world, as far as my knowledge extends", as he declares in his prefatory "dedication to the working people of Ireland". Cobbett believed that Jackson, born of Irish parents, provided a model for the ill-treated Irish to avenge their wrongs, and hoped his book would show the way.

Appropriately, this copy was once owned by another radical British MP, Labour Party leader Michael Foot, with his pencilled ownership signature on the front free endpaper.

Octavo. Original purple quarter cloth, remnants of printed label to spine, drab paper sides. Housed in a custom brown cloth solander box by Riviere & Son. Engraved frontispiece; 12-page "Cobbett Library" catalogue at rear. Contemporary ownership signature and inscription of John Thompson on front endpapers; later bookplate of Oliver Brett (1881–1963), 3rd Viscount Esher, on front pastedown. Front inner hinge a little tender but holding, pp. 107–110 reinserted; a very good copy. ¶ Pearl 207.

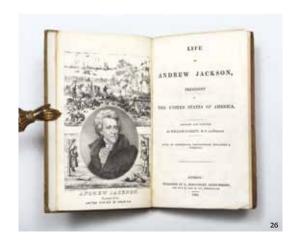
£750 [144939]

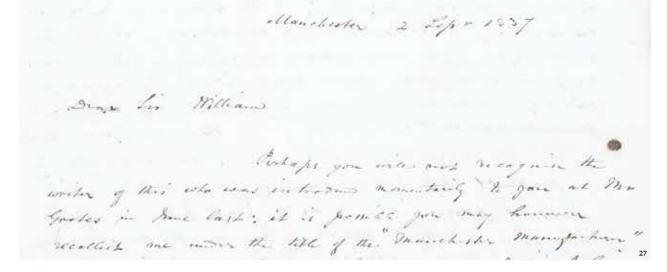
2

**COBDEN, Richard.** Autograph letter signed to Sir William Molesworth, proposing a national campaign for the secret ballot. 2 September 1837

"THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS HAS BROUGHT TO LIGHT SUCH A MASS OF FRAUD, VIOLENCE & DEGRADATION"

In the immediate aftermath of the July–August 1837 General Election, where the parliamentary share held by liberals and reformers was weakened, the reformer Richard Cobden (1804–1868) writes at length to the radical Member of Parliament Sir William Molesworth (1810–1855), calling Molesworth to cooperate in a national campaign for the introduction of a secret ballot, following the abuses of the election.





The election saw Viscount Melbourne's liberal Whig government remain in power, but with a large fall in the number of Whig seats, leaving Robert Peel's Conservatives closing in behind their narrow majority (Peel would be victorious in the next election). The election, as always, had been conducted by open ballot, leading to accusations of voter intimidation and bribery.

Cobden writes that the result of the election, and the abuses of the ballot without secrecy, had made the case for the adoption of a secret ballot irrefutable: "The result of the elections has brought to light such a mass of fraud, violence & degradation on the part of the electors, that it only requires to be collected & judiciously applied to place the majority of secret voting in an irresistible point of view . . . I am anxious to see a society organised in London for the express purpose of advocating the cause of the ballot".

Cobden moves to set out the case for this society, and how it would promote its cause, hiring an individual to tour the country defending the secret ballot and demonstrating its use as it existed in other countries. The secret ballot would become a major pillar of the reform movement in Britain, and one of the six demands of the Chartists, until its eventual adoption in 1872.

A full transcript is available upon request.

4 pages quarto (page size  $246 \times 198$  mm), integral address label, same-day postmark, remnants of original wax seal; letter tipped onto card backing. Small chip to second leaf with minor loss to lettering, closed tear to same reinforced with paper on verso without loss. In very good condition.

£2,250 [145140]

28

CONDORCET, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, marquis de. Vie de Monsieur Turgot. London: [no publisher,] 1786

FROM THE LIBRARY OF EMPRESS JOSÉPHINE

True first edition of Condorcet's life of Turgot, Gerits's Edition A; a superb copy from the library of Empress Joséphine de Beauharnais, with her Bibliothèque de la Malmaison stamp on the title page and her initials to the spine.

Condorcet, secretary to the Académie and a prolific author, was a strong supporter of Turgot, who had attempted to implement physiocratic ideas as the French finance minister from 1774 to 1776. "Contrary to what is suggested by the title, this book was not a biography but rather an exposé of Turgot's educational, political, and economic ideas. In fact, Stanley Jevons has called it one of the earliest works on 'économie pure'" (Gerits).

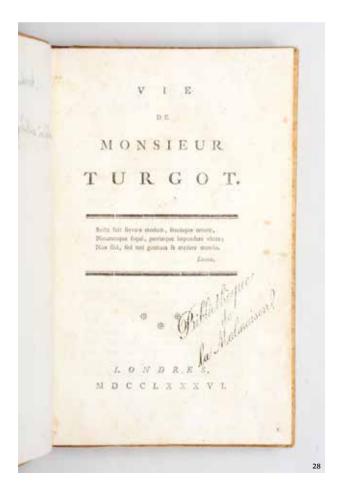
Seven editions of Condorcet's Vie de Monsieur Turgot appeared within two years, making it one of the best-selling works of economics of its day. The first four editions all bear a London

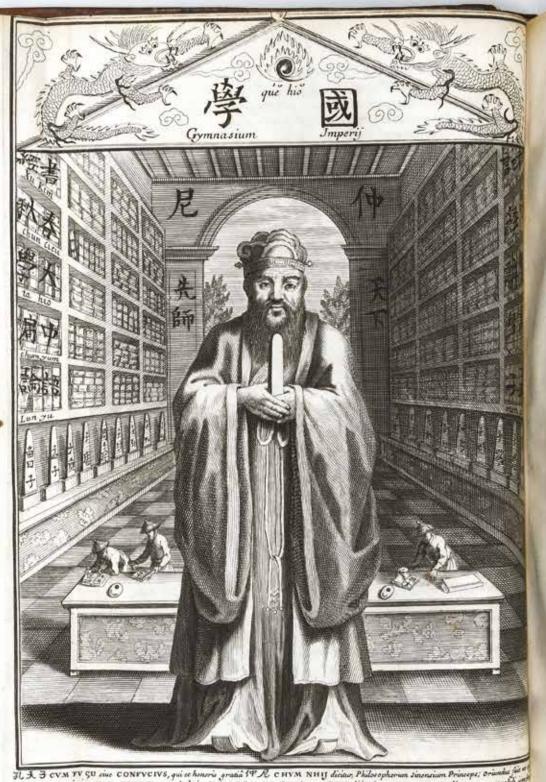
imprint dated 1786, though Gerits notes that it seems that all but Edition A were printed in France.

Octavo (202 × 125 mm). Contemporary speckled quarter calf, smooth spine ruled in gilt with red morocco label, monogram "JB" gilt-tooled to penultimate compartment, paste paper sides, red silk bookmarker. Spine ends and corners a touch worn, a few light spots to title leaf, scattered marginal pencil marks; a notably fresh and crisp copy, beautifully bound.

¶ Einaudi 1217; Goldsmiths' 13128; Kress B.1032; Sraffa 1062 ("first edition, first issue"). Anton Gerits, "Condorcet's Vie de Monsieur Turgot", Harvard Library Bulletin 3 (4), Winter 1992–93, pp. 35–37.

£9,750 [126469]





IL A J CVM TV SU sine CONVVCIVS, qui se honoris gratia IF R C HYM NHIJ diction, Philosophorum Sinenesium Princeps; Orundus fin KIO FEV Presuntis XAN TVM, Patrem habite XO LEAM HE Praesection CEV ditiones, Matrem CHIM diction e premish pales est autem Imperantis LIM VAM (qui fint e tertia CHEV domo Imperanti Princeps 45) anno prime ettigaesine, esante Christia pulos numeromet for mille, quos inter eminebant duo es 70, et hos inter rursus decem selectissimi, quorum nominavia tabella busripta, triunto dymnasiye, post ventos conatus et labores desperant temporum suorum esprincipum reformatione, migranis e vita anno est. 73 et KIM VAM topo 25° anno 49° humi Prosapra non interrupta serie propagata, hoc anno 16°87, quo Nepos ordine 6°8° in flatali Confucy Sede cum Buesi tada ro Computat anno 42°38.

A Paris Chez Nolin Rue & Iasques A l'Enesigne de la Place des Victoires. Ause Principse du Roy.

29

PHILOSC

to potis

um distar) in page
Lio feu permet; b

d anno 21. Imperati
imilià, feu donno
imilià, feu donno
impam Lu obtineb
impam Lu obtineb
imilia feundam, am
inita feundam, am
inita feundam, am
inita feundam, am
inita feundam
bilitate fut illustrii
flantur, & tabula g
cet) tu 27. frue p
matus of Confuctu
mex amift; fed Ma
vegnet, conjune in
in paematura quad
ibit uniquam crif

pilo neu , qui ç anna quandecim a ceuda di rejetti.



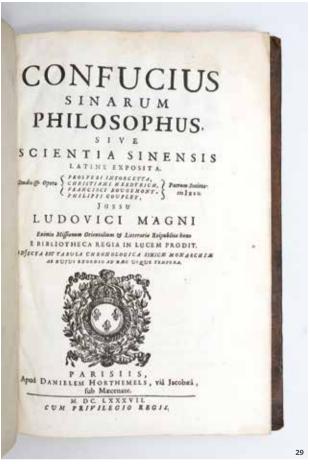
**CONFUCIUS.** Confucius Sinarum Philosophus, sive Scientia Sinensis Latine Exposita. Paris: [Andreas Cramoisy] for Daniel Horthemels, 1687

#### THE FIRST EUROPEAN TRANSLATION OF CONFUCIUS

First edition, with an attractive aristocratic provenance, of the influential first European translation of three of the four canonical books of Confucianism. Belying his popular image as a whimsical philosopher, Confucius was passionately, almost fanatically committed to ritual propriety, self-cultivation, and social order, founding a movement to foster good governance and restore the glory of the Zhou dynasty.

"The Confucius Sinarum Philosophus was widely reviewed in Europe and today is recognized as one of the most influential texts in the Jesuit transmission of Chinese culture to Europe" (China on Paper, p. 173). The roots of Confucianism lie in Confucius's determination to nurture a band of followers who, as travelling disciples and ministers in China's various independent states, would realize his vision. "Contemplating his own age, Confucius was appalled by the sorry state of his contemporaries" (Slingerland, p. xxii). The ancient way of the sage kings lay discarded, warlords and nobles usurped the ruling Zhou dynasty's privileges, and traditional hierarchies, as between father and son or lord and vassal, were breaking down. In the Analects, a record of interactions with his followers collected many years after the master's death, he uses satire, wit, and cryptic commentary to show the way forward. As he states in Book Four, "having in the morning heard that the Way was being put into practice, I could die that evening without regret".

The present work – comprising the Confucian texts of the Analects, Great Learning, and Doctrine of the Mean, with the fourth canonical text, the Mencius, not here included – was the leading influence on European understanding of Confucianism and Chinese intellectual thought until new translations were made in the 19th century by James Legge and others. "For more than two hundred years, Western intellectuals like Leibnitz and Voltaire read and meditated on the words of Confucius from this Latin version, which

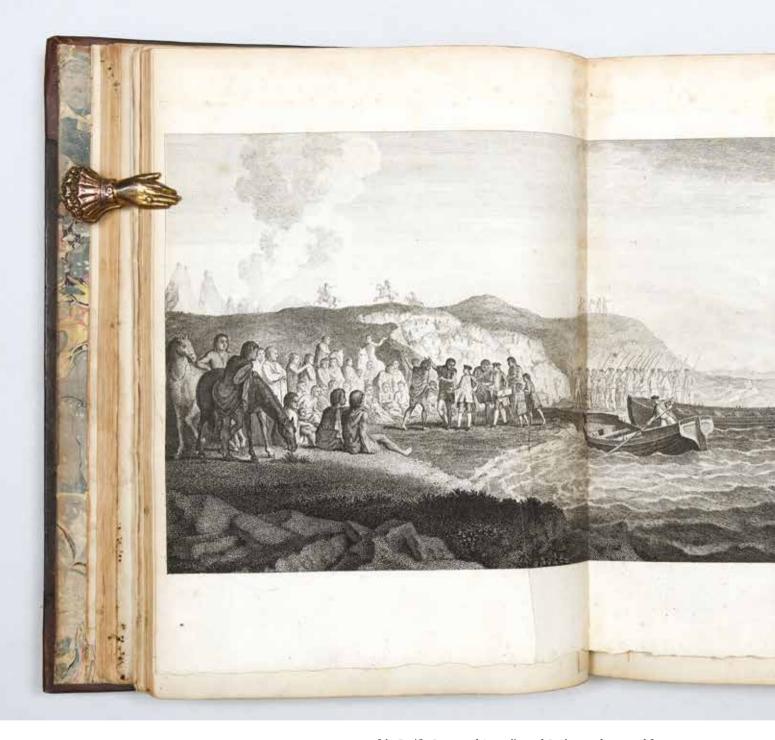


generated an abundant production of translations, commentaries, and essays in many Western languages . . . The Sinarum Philosophus represents the peak of Jesuit Sinology in the seventeenth century" (Meynard, pp. 1 and 18).

Provenance: with the ownership signature of Hans Karl Leopold von der Gabelentz (1778–1831) to the first blank recto; 1914 bookplate of the von der Gabelentz library at the family seat of Poschwitz castle on the front pastedown. Hans Karl's son, Hans Conon von der Gabelentz (1807–1874), was a scholar of Manchu who devised a system for Romanizing the language and amassed an important philological library at Poschwitz. His son, Hans Georg Conon von der Gabelentz (1840–93), was a leading sinologist and an expert in Chinese linguistics.

Folio (320 × 208 mm). 18th-century French tree calf, spine gilt in compartments with brown morocco label, marbled endpapers and edges. Engraved portrait of Confucius (fore edge folded in) and engraved map of China, both for Jean Nolin; engraved French royal arms on title page and at head of dedication, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces. Pencilled annotations at foot of chronological tables on leaf I2. Some judicious restoration to spine, joints, and corners, light retouching of colour to boards and gilding, spots of ink on top edge, faint tidemarks at head of first 3 leaves, occasional light foxing and faint stains internally, map shaved at fore edge when bound with loss of 13 mm to printed area. A very good copy indeed in a handsome binding. ¶ China on Paper 17; Cordier, pp. 1389–93; Lust 724. Thierry Meynard, The Jesuit Reading of Confucius: The First Complete Translation of the Lunyu (1687) Published in the West, 2015; Edward Slingerland, Confucius: Analects – With Selections from Traditional Commentaries, 2003.

£20,000 [155868]



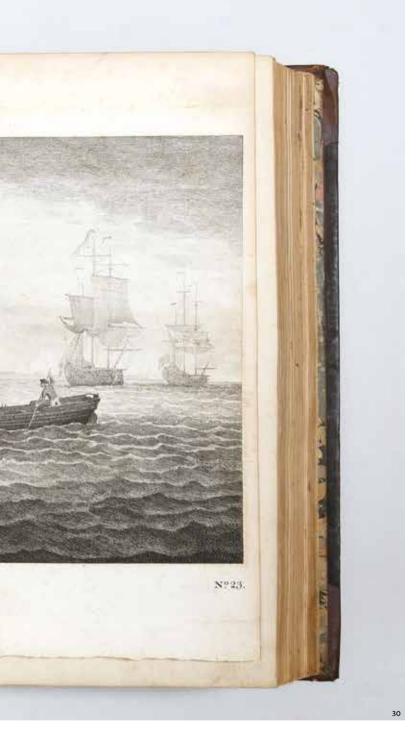
**COOK, James.** Complete set of the three voyages. London: W. Strahan and T. Cadell [and others], 1773–85

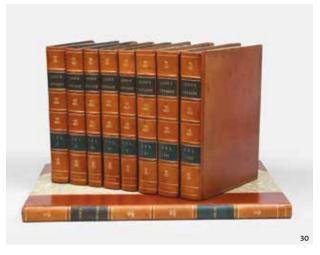
#### "OPENING UP THE PACIFIC TO WESTERN CIVILIZATION"

A complete set of the official accounts of Cook's three world-changing Pacific voyages. The second voyage is in the first edition, the first and third voyages in the often-preferred second editions (the first expanded with a new preface, the third reset with superior type and printed on finer paper).

"Cook earned his place in history by opening up the pacific to western civilization and by the foundation of British Australia. The world was given for the first time an essentially complete knowledge of the Pacific Ocean and Australia, and Cook proved once and for all that there was no great southern continent, as had always been believed. He also suggested the existence of antarctic land in the southern ice ring, a fact which was not proved until the explorations of the nineteenth century" (PMM). Cook's many discoveries resulted in British claims in Alaska, British Columbia, Oregon, Australia, New Zealand, and Hawaii, the last of which he regarded as his most valuable discovery but where he met his death.

"Captain Cook's three great voyages form the basis for any collection of Pacific books. In three voyages Cook did more to clarify the geographical knowledge of the southern hemisphere than all his predecessors had done together. He was the first really scientific navigator and his voyages made great contributions to many fields of knowledge" (Hill).





a few imprints trimmed, a few folding plates with reinforcement to folds on verso or with closed tears along folds, reinforcement in gutter to "A Fiatooka" plate in atlas volume. A very good set. ¶ Beddie 650, 1216, 1552; Books on Ice I.6; Hill 782, 358, 361 (last for first edition); Howgego I C173–6; NMM, Voyages & Travel, 577, 586; Printing and the Mind of Man 223 (second voyage); Rosove 77.A1 (second voyage); Sabin 16245, 16250.

£37,500 [138403]

31

COOK, James – KIPPIS, Andrew. The Life of Captain James Cook. London: G. Nicol and G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1788

First edition of the first thorough biography of Cook, compiled from Admiralty sources. Kippis's account gives a well-balanced overview of Cook's whole life, with the three voyages covered in great narrative depth, and includes Samwell's account of Cook's death. The work was prepared with help from Cook's contemporaries and family, was reprinted numerous times, and remains an authoritative source.

Quarto (289 × 223 mm). Modern boards to style with printed paper label, edges sprinkled blue. Frontispiece portrait. A little rubbed and soiled, frontispiece and title page foxed with lighter foxing elsewhere, 2 short closed tears to title (without loss) with one neatly taped on verso. A very good copy. ¶ Beddie 32; Forbes 149; Hill 935; Holmes 69; Kroepelien 647.

£1,750 [70808]

3 works in 9 volumes, 8 quarto text volumes (297 × 228 mm) and folio atlas of plates (529 × 397 mm). Contemporary marbled calf (first five text volumes) and polished calf (latter three text volumes), all uniformly rebacked, folio volume in modern half calf to style, twin blue spine labels, gilt capstan and fouled anchor devices in compartments, marbled endpapers. With all plates, maps and plans as called for; two additional proof plates and portrait of Cook. Ownership signature of one K. H. Hermes dated 1874 on initial binder's blank of vols. I and II, the signature apparently continental; bookplate of James Lenox William Naper (1791–1868), MP for Weobley 1813–1818, on front pastedown of vols. IV and V; contemporary ownership signature on title of vol. IV bleached out. Bindings recornered, light rubbing and surface abrasion, atlas volume with sporadic foxing or browning, slight peripheral staining in vols I and III, generally clean, leaves in sig. H in vol. II bound out of sequence. Plates with





**DAVISON, Emily Wilding.** In Memoriam. London: Philp [sic] & Sons, T.U., June 1913

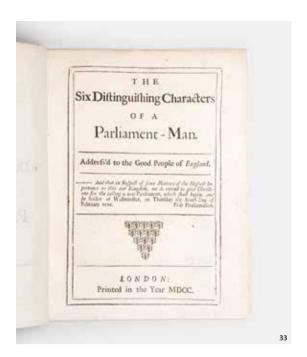
#### AN IMPORTANT PIECE OF SUFFRAGETTE MEMORABILIA

A rare memorial leaflet printed to announce the death and public funeral of Emily Wilding Davison, who died four days after her protest at the Epsom Derby on 4 June 1913. It is scarce both institutionally and commercially.

On 14 June, Davison's body was moved from Epsom and escorted to St George's Church in Bloomsbury. The large procession which accompanied her coffin was described by Davison's biographer June Purvis as "the last of the great suffragette spectacles" (p. 358). The imagery and language employed in both the pamphlet and the event itself was that of the moral and Christian right to female suffrage. The tone of the eulogy framed Davison as a martyr, and spoke of her repeated sacrifices, all done to abate "the suffering of others". Davison was known for her militant actions, often controversial within the movement.

WorldCat and Library Hub locate copies at only five institutions: British Library, National Library of Scotland, London School of Economics (Women's Library), Lambeth Palace Library, and International Institute of Social Studies in the Netherlands. We have traced additional copies in the Parliamentary Archives, Bourne Hall Museum, and the University of Waterloo, Canada.

Single bifolium (page size 191  $\times$  128 mm) of cream paper, text printed in black across 4 pp. within mourning borders. Photographic portrait



of Davison in academic dress, set within a laurel wreath border, on first page. A few small nicks at extremities, else fine. ¶ Elizabeth Crawford, The Women's Suffrage Movement, 1999; June Purvis, "Remembering Emily Wilding Davison (1872–1913)", Women's History Review, 22 (3), 2013, pp. 353–62.

£2,000 [158610]

33

**DEFOE, Daniel.** The Six Distinguishing Characters of a Parliament-Man. London: Printed in the Year, 1700

#### **DEFOE'S IDEAL CANDIDATE**

First edition of Defoe's electioneering pamphlet, setting out for voters the desirable characteristics and viewpoints of a parliamentarian, and supporting the King and his wars with Louis XIV.

Defoe's six desiderata are support for William III's legitimacy, Protestantism, good sense, a high age, honesty, and good morals. Importantly, and unlike similar pamphleteers, Defoe is less concerned with choosing men of estates and honour – men without estates may be just as good judges of the nation's financial needs. The pamphlet was issued with a view to the January–February 1701 general election; Moore records a publication date of 4 January 1701.

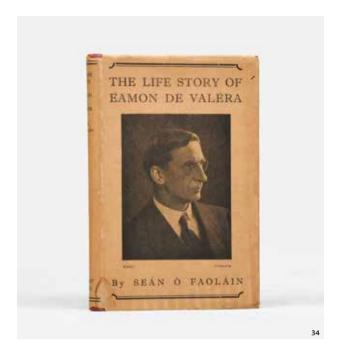
Quarto (200 × 158 mm), pp. [iv], 23. Sometime disbound from a pamphlet volume. Original stab holes visible. Half-title lightly dust-soiled, final leaf torn in gutter with slight loss to blank inner and upper margins, text unaffected; a very good, crisp copy. ¶ ESTC R17561; Furbank and Owens 18; Moore 26.

£1,250 [133230]

34

**DE VALERA, Eamon – Ó FAOLÁIN, Seán.** The Life Story of Éamon de Valéra. Dublin and Cork: The Talbot Press Limited, 1933

First edition, first printing, of Ó Faoláin's biography of De Valera, one of the founding fathers of the Republic of Ireland, serving



several times as its head of government and of state, and a framer of its 1937 constitution. The book is very scarce in the jacket.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Portrait frontispiece. Very light rubbing to extremities, endpapers toned, a near-fine copy in very good jacket, minor peripheral chips and stains.

£250 [115375]

35

**DIANA, Princess of Wales.** Dresses from the Collection of Diana, Princess of Wales. New York: Christie's, 1997

#### SIGNED BY PRINCESS DIANA

Signed limited edition, number 89 of 250 copies signed by Princess Diana a few months before her death. This luxury auction catalogue was produced by Christie's to illustrate the 80 dresses that were sold on 25 June 1997, raising over \$3.6 million dollars for the AIDS Crisis Trust and the Royal Marsden Hospital Cancer Fund.

Each successful bidder received a copy of the signed catalogue. Christie's also retailed copies for \$2,000, stating at the time it was the most expensive auction catalogue they had ever produced. Unsigned copies bound in cloth, and a small format in paperback, were also issued.

Quarto. Original purple leatherette, silk bookmarker. With dust jacket (not seen on other copies we have handled, possibly supplied from the unsigned cloth issue). Illustrated throughout with full colour photographs by Terence Donovan, Patrick Demarchelier, Tim Graham, Barry Swaebe, Lord Snowdon, Glenn Harvey, N. Hinkes, and Mark Stewart. A few specks of finger-soiling to contents, jacket lightly rubbed. A near-fine copy.

£9,750 [157283]

26

**EDWARD VIII.** Coronation plaque. Metalcraft Company, c.1936

An impressive souvenir for the coronation which never happened and the king who never reigned. "These Metcraft Plaques are



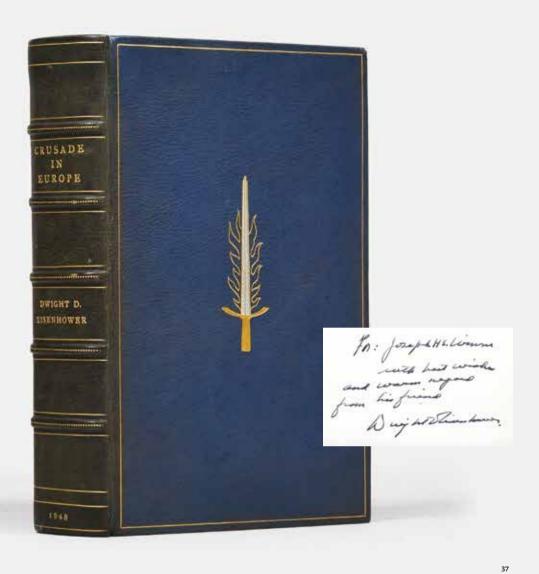
British made, real metal faced, permanent and untarnishable. Subject to fair treatment they will last a lifetime and be a permanent souvenir of the Coronation" (label).

The shields were produced by compressing layers of card with a thin layer of top metal, which was then embossed with the image. The coronation was due to take place on 12 May 1937. A large range of souvenirs were already in production when Edward abdicated on 11 December 1936, and appear on the market with some frequency, but encountered examples are generally smaller and more ephemeral than this plaque.

Metal-faced shield (450  $\times$  300 mm), printed label and hanging string on verso. Slight rubbing. Very good.

£750 [157158]





**EISENHOWER, Dwight D.** Crusade in Europe. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1948

### FINELY BOUND PRIVATE PRESENTATION ISSUE WARMLY INSCRIBED BY IKE

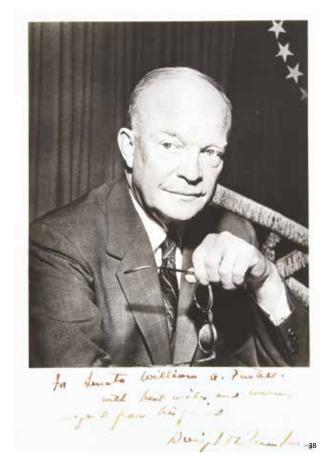
One of just a few copies bound for personal presentation by Eisenhower, warmly inscribed on the half-title "For: Joseph H. S. Winne with best wishes and warm regard from his friend, Dwight D. Eisenhower". Winne was the Pennsylvania Railroad's passenger agent in Washington, responsible for making travel arrangements for many in the White House, presidents Eisenhower and Kennedy among them.

These copies – bound from the limited-edition sheets, with the signed leaf of the D-Day message to the troops but without the limitation leaf, the copyright page stating "First Edition" not "First Trade Edition" – were not part of the 30 or so "official" presentations bound in red morocco and destined for political leaders and insiders, or command-level military colleagues. They are from of a still smaller group made for Eisenhower for presentation at a more intimate level to members of his personal suite.

As was the case with Churchill and his war memoirs, Crusade in Europe made Eisenhower a rich man, "becoming one of the most widely translated and sold books of all time. It is often compared to Grant's memoirs as a classic of military writing" (ANB); The New York Times considering that it gave "the reader true insight into the most difficult part of a commander's life".

Octavo (238 × 155 mm). Contemporary presentation binding of blue crushed morocco, spine lettered in gilt, pinched flat raised bands with dotted roll gilt, framed by single gilt rules, SHAEF flaming crusader sword of liberation in gold and silver on front cover, single fillet border on both covers, stylized gilt floral roll on turn-ins, map endpapers printed in blue, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Original blue cloth plush-lined leatherentry slipcase with blue petersham extraction ribbon. Title page printed in sepia and black, 16 uncoloured plates from photographs (selected by Edward Steichen), 4 double-page maps printed in sepia and black, and 38 full-page maps in text. Spine sunned as often, covers rubbed, slight tanning to endpapers, but the contents otherwise near-fine, case with minimal external shelf-wear, plush interior a touch browned; overall, very good indeed.

£15,000 [149461]



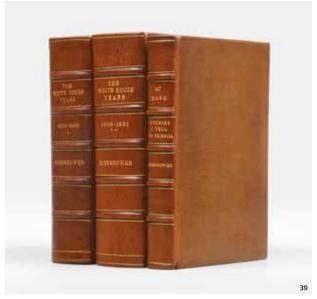
**EISENHOWER, Dwight D.** Photograph inscribed to a Republican senator. [1953]

### A NOTABLE PORTRAIT PRESENTED TO A PROMINENT EARLY SUPPORTER

Inscribed by the president "For Senator William A. Purtell, with best wishes and warm regard from his friend Dwight D. Eisenhower". This appealing image of a pensive Eisenhower was taken in the White House by renowned Capitol Hill photographer George Tames as Eisenhower announced the truce ending the Korean War.

Purtell (1897–1978) served as Republican Senator for Connecticut in 1952 and from 1953 to 1959. He was one of the earliest Connecticut Republicans to support Eisenhower's run for the presidency. In turn Purtell's success in the November 1952 Connecticut senatorial election rode on the back of the strong public support for Eisenhower in the simultaneous presidential election; Purtell allied himself closely with Eisenhower's campaign platform. "A strong supporter of President D. Eisenhower's policies, Senator Purtell was also a staunch American who liked to say: 'we have the finest country, the finest system of society and the finest government in the world'" (New York Times obituary).

The photographer George Tames (1919–1994) worked for the New York Times on Capitol Hill and in Washington from 1945 to 1985, taking many shots which became iconic. This image would later become familiar to millions of Americans through its use on the 6 cent stamp, issued in 1970.



Official photograph taken by George Tames (358 × 280 mm), copyright notice to verso stating reproduction by the Signal Corps of the US Army. Dark oak frame with conservation acrylic glazing (427 × 351 mm). Slight cockling, inscription a little faded but still clearly legible, very good.

£1,500 [158157]

39

EISENHOWER, Dwight D. The White House Years: Mandate for Change 1953–1956; [together with] Waging Peace 1956–1961; [and] At Ease: Stories I Tell My Friends. New York: Doubleday, 1963–65–67

#### THE PUBLISHER'S OWN COPIES

First editions of Eisenhower's memoirs, the copies of the publisher Nelson Doubleday, Jr. (1933–2015), specially and handsomely bound for his personal library in uniform brown morocco.

Doubleday were Eisenhower's publishers throughout his career, beginning with his war memoirs Crusade in Europe in 1948, a huge commercial success on which a lifelong and happy working relationship was built. The towering Second World War general and eventual president was much sought after by other publishing firms, and Doubleday supplied Eisenhower with secretaries, researchers, and other support to maintain their relationship. This service and attentiveness had a notable impact on Eisenhower's writings. The three volumes here comprise Eisenhower's two volumes of presidential memoirs, with At Ease, his subsequent discursive memoirs.

3 volumes, octavo (237 × 159 mm). Contemporary brown morocco for the publisher Nelson Doubleday, Jr., spines lettered in gilt, endpapers from original cloth preserved. Housed in individual brown morocco leather-entry slipcases. Other than a few spots of very minor rubbing in fine condition.

£3,000 [116984]



ELIZABETH II. Signed military commission, appointing John Harold Cooper second lieutenant in the Territorial Army. 19 August 1952

#### SIGNED BY QUEEN ELIZABETH

Signed by Queen Elizabeth II at head ("Elizabeth R"). An early signature of Elizabeth II as queen, appointing an officer in the Territorial Army in August 1952, prior to her formal coronation in June 1953.

Commission with Elizabeth II's royal crest blind stamp, broadside (409  $\times$  336 mm) on thick paper still crowned with her father's "G VI R" [George VI] watermark, signed by Elizabeth and countersigned by two officials at foot, verso with name and title of recipient. Black and gilt wooden frame with conservation acrylic glazing (460  $\times$  530 mm). Very light handling creasing and residue at head of verso from mount supports. In very good condition.

£2,000 [157794]

41

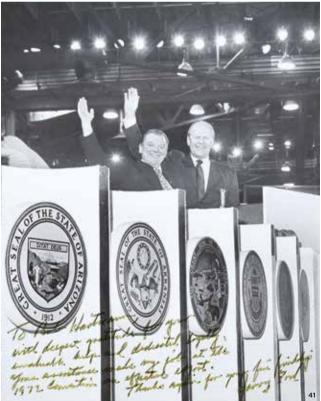
**FORD, Gerald.** Two photographs inscribed to his speechwriter Robert T. Hartmann. 1968 & 1972

### INSCRIBED TO THE SPEECHWRITER WHO CRAFTED HIS POLITICAL IMAGE

The photographs are respectively inscribed "To Bob Hartmann, a wonderful friend whose help and invaluable assistance at the G.O.P. Convention made my role so easy. I am deeply grateful. Gerry Ford", and "To Bob Hartmann, with deepest gratitude for your invaluable help and dedicated loyalty. Your assistance made my job at the 1972 Convention an effective effort. Thanks again for your fine friendship, Gerry Ford". Ford had a prominent role at both conventions in his position as House Minority Leader (1965 to 1973).

Hartmann (1917–2008) went to work for the House Republican Conference in 1966 and soon became a close aide to Ford, playing a key part in his career through to the end of his presidency.











"In personality, Hartmann and Ford could not have been more different. Ford trusted almost everyone; Hartmann suspected almost everyone. Hartmann was as cantankerous as Ford was genial. Yet many qualities they shared. Both loved political life and thrived on its daily excitement; both held to a conservative Republican view of the national interest" (Cannon, p. 91).

Between 1973 and 1977 Hartmann served Ford successively as chief of staff, White House director of speechwriting, and counsellor to the president. Hartmann wrote the 1974 address in which Ford assumed the presidency on the resignation of Nixon, coining and insisting on the phrase "our long national nightmare is over". Hartmann envisaged Ford as a "common, regular guy" (New York Times obituary) and crafted his speeches to reflect that, encapsulated in Ford's remarks on taking the presidency, "I am a Ford, not a Lincoln" (ibid.).

2 publicity photographs ( $24.5 \times 18.5 \text{ cm} \& 24 \times 19.5 \text{ cm}$ ) in matching contemporary black and gilt frames with new conservation acrylic glazing (both  $38 \times 30 \text{ cm}$ ). Light rubbing to frames, minor bubbling to inscription (due to Ford's use of a water-based ink on non-porous paper) but fully legible. In very good condition. ¶ James M. Cannon, Time and Chance, 1998; "Obituary", New York Times, 27 December 2006.

£1,500 [154422]

42

FORD, Gerald. The Official Visit of the Right Honorable Harold Wilson. 1975

#### A GIFT TO "THE LEADER OF ONE OF AMERICA'S TRUEST ALLIES"

The photograph album presented by US President Gerald Ford to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson to commemorate Wilson's visit to the US. Wilson's visit, from 29 to 31 January 1975, did much to cement the improvement in US-UK relations which he had initiated with his return to Downing Street in 1974.

The album shows Wilson's arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, being welcomed by Ford at the White House, viewing and addressing a military pageant, in discussion with the president in the Oval Office, meeting Kissinger, visiting the Capitol, and addressing the National Press Club and the headquarters of the United Nations. The captions emphasize the special relationship: "Hailing 'the leader of one of America's truest allies'"; "A call to face current problems 'together as friends and partners'"; "Discussing the 'new and menacing world economic crisis' in the Oval Office"; "Toasting 'the ideal state of American-British relations'".

The relationship between the US and UK had been strained under Wilson's predecessor Edward Heath. "There had been a serious lapse in general communications between the two countries during the Heath period. After Labour's victory in the 1974 General Election, Prime Minister Harold Wilson's foreign secretary, James Callaghan, took immediate steps to remedy this: he instructed the Foreign Office to improve relations with the USA. After all the doubts about socialism which periodically arose in US administrations, it is rather amusing that fences were mended by Labour leaders in 1974. Just how successful they were is illustrated in a US briefing paper prepared for Harold Wilson's visit to Washington in January 1975. 'With the advent of the Wilson administration relations between our two governments have been particularly warm and cordial. This is in large part to do with Wilson's determination to ease the strain and tension which developed between us during the latter months of the term of his predecessor'" (Dobson, p. 143).

Oblong folio. Original black imitation leather, front cover lettered in gilt with seal of the president of the United States, gilt turn-ins, silk doublures. Presented in original wooden case lined with blue velvet, with sliding Perspex lid. With title leaf in gilt, followed by mounted colour seal, and 18 leaves with colour photograph on each side separated with tissue guards, each photograph captioned underneath. Slight rubbing at extremities else album in excellent condition, minor rubbing and wear at box extremities, Perspex a little scratched. ¶ Alan Dobson, Anglo-American Relations in the Twentieth Century, 2002.

£2,750 [158154]

**FOX, George.** Manuscript epistle to Quaker friends initialled by the founder of the movement. [1653]

THE FOUNDER OF QUAKERISM COMMUNICATES WITH HIS FOLLOWERS

A remarkable survival from the early years of Quakerism, being an unrecorded variant of George Fox's Epistle 40, initialled by Fox in his characteristic style. Such epistles are exceedingly scarce in commerce. The slip is in an unknown hand, docketed on the verso as a true copy—"this is copied"—and authenticated by Fox with his initials.

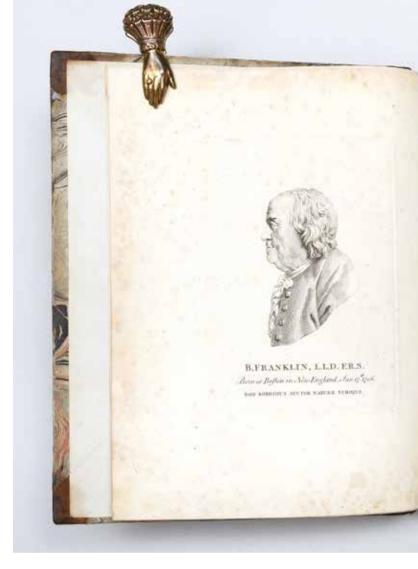
"The Quakers seized every opportunity to spread their message through the written word, an aspect of their work to which their meetings, especially at the national and provincial levels, accorded diligent attention. This element of their work involved handwritten epistles as well as printed books and tracts. These epistles were often copied and disseminated to other meetings, thus providing Friends with a personal, inexpensive means of communicating with one another" (Greaves, p. 299).

The text as written here reads: "I doe you all round and charge and commaund in ye living God of Life to bee faithfull in ye and asurd of the Life of God, which hee hath you given, and watch over friends", asking that the "Garden of ye Lord may be dressed by you in his wisdome", bidding the Lord "keep you all in his spirit" and "see yt friends meete togeither, and be fed together, in ye spirit . . . of ye Lord", insisting that this is "ye word of ye lorde for yours this is". The text as preserved in Fox's published works reads "Friends, – I warn and charge you all, to be faithful in the measure of life of God, which he have given you . . . that the garden of the Lord may be dressed, and ye in his wisdom preserved and kept. The mighty power of the Lord keep you all in his spirit . . . this is the counsel of the Lord to you" (see Works of George Fox, 1831, p. 49). Brown ink on a slip of laid paper (197 × 71 mm), partial watermark. Seven lines of text recto, signed "GFF", docket text verso, "this is copied 1653", initialled in Fox's hand "G.ff". Stain to middle of text though still discernible, a few old folds, a little loss to bottom edge and left hand

corner, not affecting text. ¶ Richard L. Greaves, God's Other Children, 1997.

£2,500 [118609]



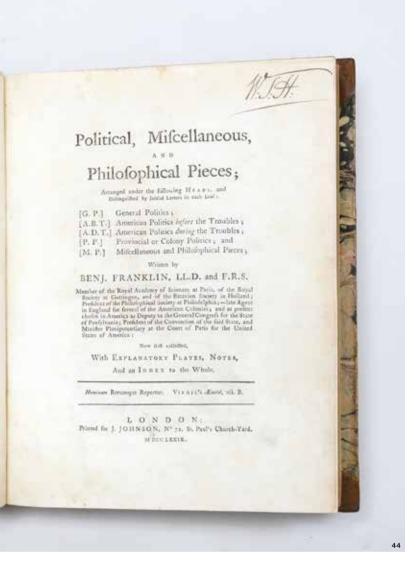


44

**FRANKLIN, Benjamin.** Political, Miscellaneous and Philosophical Pieces; arranged under the following heads... Now first collected, with explanatory plates, notes and an index to the whole. London: printed for J. Johnson, 1779

THE SCARCER AND MORE DESIRABLE QUARTO IMPRESSION





First edition, primary impression in quarto, of the only lifetime collection of Franklin's writings aside from scientific works, many of the papers herein being attributed for the first time. The edition was afterwards re-impressed in octavo format, in which form the book is generally encountered; this initial quarto form is naturally much more desirable and scarcer in commerce.

The collection was edited by Franklin's close friend, the British diplomat and political reformer Benjamin Vaughan, with Franklin's approval and assistance (Franklin contributes a seven-page "Addenda and Corrigenda"). Vaughan was to be a vital voice of reason during the peace negotiations in Paris which ended the American Revolutionary War, mediating between Franklin and Lord Shelburne, for whom he acted as a confidential adviser and private secretary.

To judge from contemporary reviews, the book met a favourable reaction from the British audience despite the ongoing war. Franklin's scientific papers were published in collected editions in the 1750s; some of those are also included here.

Quarto (231 × 175 mm). Contemporary half calf, red morocco label and gilt monogram to spine, marbled sides. Portrait frontispiece and 3 other plates, one of them folding, folding table. Neat ownership initials "W.S.H" to title page, matching gilt spine monogram. Joints and extremities neatly restored. Sporadic light foxing, tiny hole grazing a couple of letters to leaf M3, in all other respects an excellent, crisp copy. ¶ Adams 79–38a; ESTC T58635; Howes F330; Sabin 25565.

£15,000 [158463]



45

FREDERICK II, King of Prussia. Anti-Machiavel: or, an examination of Machiavel's Prince. London: printed for T. Woodward, 1741

#### FREDERICK THE GREAT'S MIRROR FOR PRINCES

First edition in English. Written by Frederick the Great shortly before coming to power and published soon after, the Anti-Machiavel is a point-by-point refutation of Machiavelli's The Prince and its principles.

Frederick writes of The Prince "I have always looked upon that work as one of the most dangerous that ever appeared in the world" (p. vi), and instead promotes a vision of kingship based on "justice, prudence and goodness" (p. x). Edited by his friend Voltaire, and first published in French in 1740, the treatise was praised throughout Europe and established Frederick's reputation as an enlightened leader. Frederick's authorship was widely known even if not stated in the book. Within a year of coming to power Frederick invaded neighbouring Silesia, ignoring all the principles of his own book, beginning a long reign marked by wars and international power struggles, with Prussia remaining both an absolute monarchy and militarized society. "It was entitled the Anti-Machiavel, and was an edifying homily against rapacity, perfidy, arbitrary government, unjust war, in short, against almost everything for which its author is now remembered among men" (Macaulay, p. 797). Nonetheless, Frederick then and since retained a reputation as an "enlightened despot", to which the Anti-Machiavel contributed a great deal.

Octavo (203 × 129 mm). Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments with recent red morocco label to style, sides with double gilt rule border, red edges. Complete with 2 terminal advertisement leaves. Joints and extremities neatly restored, gilt retouched, light foxing to contents. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC T136840; Bertelli & Innocenti, Bibliografia Machiavelliana (18th century) 44. ¶ Thomas Babington Macaulay, Essays and Lays of Ancient Rome, 1895.

£3,500 [157324]



46

### **GANDHI, Mohandas K., "Mahatma".** Original signature. 1931

#### GANDHI'S SIGNATURE FRAMED FOR DISPLAY

A fine signature, attractively presented, of "M K Gandhi", dated "18:5:31", placing it two months after the signing of the Gandhi–Irwin pact, which concluded the salt march disobedience protests and set the stage for the second round-table conference.

Gandhi is recorded as being in Nainital on 18 May 1931, following a discussion with the viceroy and home secretary in Simla the previous day (Yorkshire Post and Leeds Intelligencer, 18 May 1931).

Original signature in ink on cream card (109 × 70 mm), with original 1942 press photograph of Gandhi, taken around the time of his arrest in the Quit India movement; presented together in black and gilt frame with conservation acrylic glazing (307 × 370 mm). Slight toning to corners, else fine.

£4,500 [143513]

47

**GRANT, Ulysses S.** Personal Memoirs. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1885–86

#### IN THE PUBLISHER'S SHEEP

First edition of the memoirs of the great Civil War general and 18th president of the United States. The first edition was issued in





five different bindings at varying costs. The sheepskin binding is especially attractive and has always been particularly sought after but is very prone to wear and generally found dilapidated. This copy is an especially nice example.

Written by Grant as he was dying of cancer, the work served as a deathbed justification for the war against the Confederacy and for Grant's own conduct. The autobiography was published by Mark Twain, who marketed the book by using military veterans in uniform to raise subscriptions. It sold over 300,000 sets and remains in print.

2 volumes, octavo. Original sheep, red and dark blue twin morocco labels, marbled endpapers and edges. Engraved portrait frontispieces, one etched plate and one folding facsimile to each, 47 integral full-page plans in all, folding map at the rear of vol. II. Neat contemporary ownership signature and stamp of Willis Wendell Washburn (1846–1942) of China, Maine to initial binder's blanks and frontispiece rectos. Light rubbing and stripping to sheep in places, but much less than usual, minor spotting to covers, slight foxing and offsetting to plates, contents unmarked, joints and hinges intact. A fine copy.

£2,500 [151241]

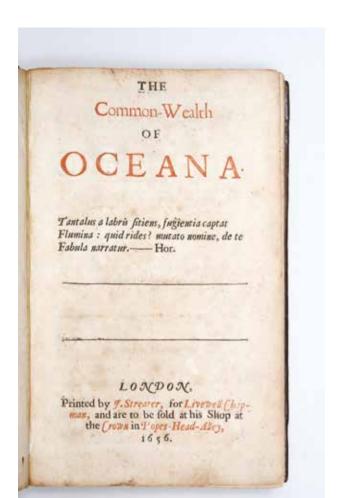
48

HARRINGTON, James. The Common-Wealth of Oceana. London: Printed by J. Streater, for Livewell Chapman, 1656

### AN INFLUENCE ON STATE-BUILDERS AND THE FOUNDING FATHERS

First edition of Harrington's masterpiece, aside from More's Utopia "perhaps the most famous attempt at envisioning a model commonwealth. It has been consulted at various times by those who have planned new states and commonwealths" (Pforzheimer), including most notably the American Founding Fathers.

Oceana describes "a Utopian State with a written constitution, providing for a bicameral legislature, rotation in office, the indirect election of a president, secret ballot, and other ideas much in advance of their time, some of which influenced the framers of the U.S. Constitution" (Walker, p. 555). "Oceana is one



of those works that transcend their immediate context. The book's historical significance is that it marks a moment of paradigmatic breakthrough, a major revision of English political theory and history in the light of concepts drawn from civic humanism and Machiavellian Republicanism" (Pocock, p. 384).

Harrington wrote the work between 1654 and 1656, with publication hindered by political obstruction under the British Commonwealth, despite the author's fervent republicanism and the dedication of the book to Oliver Cromwell. Typeset by three different printers to avoid seizure, the work was published with two variant title pages, one having the imprint "printed by J. Streater for Livewell Chapman", the other "printed for D. Pakeman". A portrait frontispiece is sometimes found, but most known copies, including this one, do not have it.

Folio (268 × 175 mm). Contemporary speckled and ruled calf, rebacked and recornered, spine richly gilt with red morocco label. Title page printed in black and red. Trimmed early armorial bookplate to front pastedown, occasional annotations in pencil and orange crayon to text. Patches of restoration to calf, scratch to rear cover. A few small peripheral chips, marginal tears, and minor paper faults, none of these affecting text; contents browned throughout as usual, light central crease, some marginal worming (more substantial towards end). A very good copy. ¶ ESTC R18610; Pforzheimer 449; Sowerby, Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson, 2335; Wing H809. John Greville Agard Pocock, The Machiavellian Moment, 2016; David Maxwell Walker, The Oxford Companion to Law, 1980.

£7,500 [142407]

#### 49

### **HASTINGS, Warren.** Framed engraved entrance ticket for the trial of Warren Hastings. [1788]

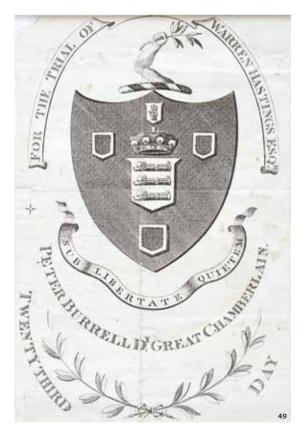
An engraved ticket to attend the trial of Warren Hastings, in an early sitting for the twenty-third day. The trial, among the most important political trials in British history, was also a significant moment in the imperial project, instigating a very public debate about British India, the morality of British rule, and the country's imperial future.

Warren Hastings was the head of the Supreme Council of Bengal, and consequently the de facto Governor-General of British India, from 1774 to 1785. In 1787 he was accused of corruption and embezzlement and began an impeachment trial under the House of Lords in Westminster Hall that would last from 1788 to 1795, with Richard Sheridan and Edmund Burke leading the prosecution.

The trial of Hastings, at least in its early stages, was a major social event, with most of London high society turning out in attendance; Edward Gibbon and Joshua Reynolds watched alongside the Queen and the Prince of Wales. As Hastings's biographer records, "there was an enormous demand for tickets of admission to the Hall, and it is said that as much as 50 pounds was offered for a single ticket" (Lawrence, p. 104). The tickets became such well-known objects that James Gillray produced two caricatures of them. However, as the trial dragged on over multiple years and endless sittings, public interest diminished. At last, in 1795, in somewhat of a damp squib, Hastings was overwhelmingly acquitted.

Engraved permit printed in black with armorial device and motto, 14.8 × 10.4 cm; mounted in gilt frame, 35.5 × 31 cm. Contemporary note "Sheffield" to verso, presumably original owner; lightly creased and soiled, one corner chipped, still in very good condition. ¶ Charles Lawrence, The Private Life of Warren Hastings, 1905.

£650 [149527]





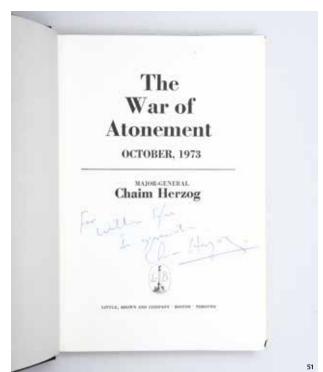
**HENRY VIII.** Anno primo Henrici Octavi. The kynge our soueraigne lorde Henrie the eight after the conquest . . . hath do to be ordeined, made, and enacted certaine statutes and ordinaunces in maner & fourme following. [London: Thomas Powell, c.1563]

### THE START OF HENRY VIII'S REIGN

The acts of parliament for 1509, the first year of Henry VIII's reign, reprinted here around five years into the reign of his daughter Elizabeth.

The acts for the first year of Henry's reign are compelling, even if none of the specific acts (including regulating wool, fishing, bridge tolls, and financing the king's household) marked a major change. Over Henry's 36-year reign his parliaments would pass acts which would dissolve the monasteries, establish him as head of the Church of England, authorize his marriages and divorces, and cement the Tudor state. The relationship between king and parliament was drastically altered between the date of the acts, 1509, and the printing of this edition in around 1563.

As parliamentary acts remained in force until repealed, new editions of earlier statutes were printed with some regularity, being essential tools for Tudor lawyers, merchants, and officials. The acts from 1509 were first printed by Richard Pynson in 1510. All editions from the Tudor period are rare on the market.



This copy is from the library of the celebrated legal collector Anthony Taussig, with a pencilled note to that effect on the front free endpaper, and is cited in STC's listings for the edition. Taussig's legal manuscripts and early printed law books are now housed in Yale Law Library. The volume also has the bookplate of Edwin Freshfield (1832–1918), a partner in the multi-generational Freshfield legal firm, which has had a prominent position in the City of London for two centuries.

Folio ( $269 \times 184$  mm). Early 20th-century purple cloth, unlettered paper spine label. Spine a little sunned and endpapers toned, binding firm. Contents with light fraying at extremities and faint running stain at head of gutter, neither near text; still a very good copy. ¶ Beale S114; ESTC S822; STC (2nd ed.), 9360.5.

£2,000 [154686]

51

**HERZOG, Chaim.** The War of Atonement. Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1975

First US edition, first printing, inscribed by the author on the title page, "For William Safire, in appreciation. Chaim Herzog", along with a typed letter signed from Herzog presenting the book. Safire (1929–2009) was a long-time political columnist for the New York Times, and winner of the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2006. He was staunchly pro-Israel and received the Guardian of Zion Award from Bar-Ilan University in 2005.

Herzog later served as president of Israel between 1983 and 1993. The present work is his account of the Yom Kippur War, published only two years after the event, and remains one of the most authoritative accounts of the conflict. It was also published in Jerusalem the same year.

Octavo. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt on a red ground. With dust jacket. A little shaken, a very good copy in like jacket, slight toning and rubbing.

£300 [148288]





**HOBBES, Thomas.** Leviathan. Amsterdam: Jacobus Wagenaar, 1667

### FIRST TRANSLATION OF LEVIATHAN

First edition of the first translation of Leviathan, into Dutch, almost certainly the second edition overall following the English edition of 1651, and the edition most likely read by Spinoza. Leviathan offers the fullest and most famous expression of the indivisibility of sovereignty, the necessity for the state's leader to be absolute in their power, unchecked by constitutional or institutional limitations.

Leviathan's thesis is encapsulated in the iconic frontispiece: "the State, it seemed to Hobbes, might be regarded as a great artificial monster made up of individual men... the individual (except to save his own life) should always submit to the State, because any government is better than the anarchy of the natural state" (PMM). Much influenced by the chaos of the English Civil War, Hobbes deemed stable monarchies as the most rational and effective system of governance; any restrictions or attempts at power sharing will fracture the state and risk disintegration of social order, a prospect more fearful to Hobbes than any regimen of an absolute leader.

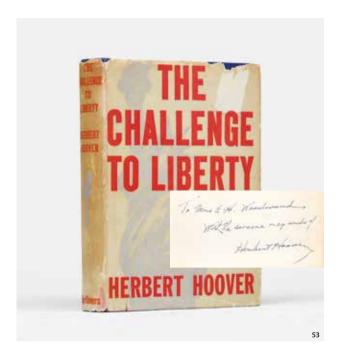
That the first translation of Hobbes's masterpiece was into Dutch was significant, especially for its potential influence on Spinoza. The edition's "appearance may be related to the debate over toleration in the Netherlands, where the pro-toleration States party was campaigning against the orthodox Calvinist Counter-Remonstrants. As in the English context, Hobbes's anticlericalism

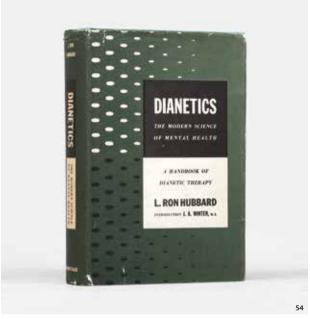
made Leviathan a useful resource in support of a toleration agenda. Perhaps the best example of this is the use made of Leviathan's theological ideas by Spinoza in the Tractatus Theologico-Politicus (1670), a work whose political theory already owed much to a Dutch republican tradition informed by Hobbes's De Cive. The many links with Spinoza's works would ensure that Hobbes and Leviathan would be closely associated with the Dutch freethinker and condemned in the same terms, both in England and on the Continent" (Parkin, p. 450). Although it is possible Spinoza first read the text in the Latin translation of 1668 (he could not read English), it is more probable that this is the version he read – the translator, Abraham van Berkel, was an associate of Spinoza and a member of his circle.

This edition, translated from the first English edition, almost certainly precedes the "Bear" and "Ornaments" English editions with their fictitious 1651 imprints, which are widely accepted to be printed c.1678 and 1700 respectively (see Schoneveld p. 58).

Octavo (162 × 103 mm). Contemporary vellum, spine lettered by hand at a later date, free endpapers renewed using old paper, blue speckled edges. Engraved title page and portrait of Hobbes, printed folding table. 18th- and 19th-century ownership signatures to front pastedown. Vellum lightly soiled, binding professionally tightened, intermittent staining and general light browning to contents, slight chip to T4 shaving a couple of letters in shoulder note. A very good copy. ¶ Macdonald & Hargreaves 47. Atsuko Fukuoka, The Sovereign and the Prophets, 2018; Jon Parkin, "The reception of Hobbes's Leviathan", in Patricia Springborg, ed., The Cambridge Companion to Hobbes's Leviathan, 2007; Cornelis W. Schoneveld, Intertraffic of the Mind, 1983.

£6,500 [151709]





**HOOVER, Herbert.** The Challenge to Liberty. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1934

First edition, first printing, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper "To Mrs E. H. Woodward with the sincere regards of Herbert Hoover", together with a typed letter signed from Hoover to Woodward, 5 October 1934, apologizing for missing his connection, and "sending a little book by this mail in which I hope you will be interested".

The recipient Amanda M. Woodward (1854–1946) lived in Newberg during Hoover's schoolboy days. He wrote to her on 5 July 1899: "I remember very well indeed the many kindnesses at your hands in my small boy days at Newberg and indeed needed them" (accessible online at George Fox University Archives).

In The Challenge to Liberty, Hoover argues that the increasing bureaucracy, regimentation, and centralization of power ongoing in America under Roosevelt (to whom he lost the 1932 election) was threatening American liberty. Hoover makes the case for liberty in the classical sense, opposes an increase in state power, and rejects the ascendant philosophies of socialism, fascism, and communism.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. With supplied dust jacket. Slight rubbing and minor discolouration to endpapers, very good in good jacket, extremities a little chipped with short closed tears, slight stain at foot of spine panel.

£750 [158326]

54

**HUBBARD, L. Ron.** Dianetics: The Modern Science of Mental Health. New York: Hermitage House, 1950

First edition, first printing, of the founder of Scientology's most famous book, outlining the principles which formed the basis of his Church, and remaining a canonical text in the religion. The self-help psychology which Hubbard here introduced proved both extremely popular and highly controversial.

Dianetics "became an instant bestseller, generating numerous articles, discussion groups, and conversations. The basic concept in Dianetics is that the mind has two very distinct parts. Hubbard called the conscious part the analytical mind. The second, termed the reactive mind, comes into play when the individual is 'unconscious' . . . Through 'auditing' – the application of Dianetics and Scientology processes and procedures – one can rid oneself of the reactive mind.

As a result of the popularity of Dianetics, the Hubbard Dianetics Research Foundation was established in May 1950 in Elizabeth, New Jersey, with offices in Los Angeles, Chicago, Honolulu, and Washington, D.C. Dianetics was opposed by the medical, psychological, and psychiatric professions, which all published articles discouraging its use. Despite these attempts, by late September 1950 over 750 Dianetics groups were established with over 250,000 individuals applying the techniques described" (ANB). Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, green printed endpapers, top edge yellow. With dust jacket. Extremities a little bumped, near-fine in very good jacket, slight chips and short closed tears at extremities, neatly taped on verso.

£500 [157876]

55

JEFFERSON, Thomas. Autograph letter signed to François-Jean de Chastellux. Paris: 24 December 1784

FROM THE FOUNDING FATHER TO THE MOST PROMINENT FOREIGN TRAVELLER IN REVOLUTIONARY AMERICA

An outstanding letter from Jefferson to Chastellux, praising him for "The most flattering account of America that had ever been written", offering to translate and publish the work, but advising him to improve his statements on American ladies.

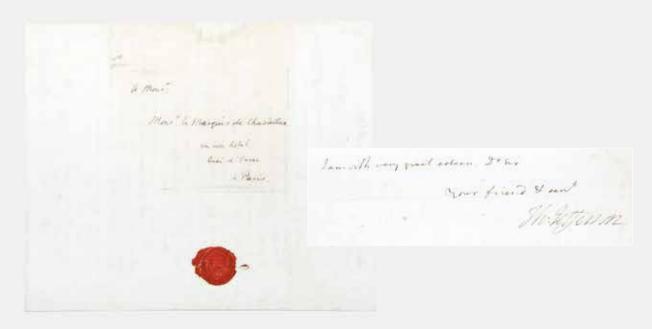
Jefferson was living in Paris at the time, succeeding Benjamin Franklin as minister to France, where his main task was the negotiation of trade agreements for the Congress of the Confederation. Chastellux (1734–1788) served as a major general in the French army under general Comte de Rochambeau, and

Pani Decarnos Who never I have had the pleasure of seeing you, you have to felled up the time with agreeable conversation that I have omitted to speak to you on a subject Thick interests me as it does in some measure yourself. when I was in Philadelphia in the winter of 1782 1783, a gentleman of my acquaintance whose candour & good some yells to that of no told me with much concern that you had written a book of journals & had a few comes printed, which had not only given great offence, but hed very much lessened the public opinion of your talonts CE I think I need not tell you how deeply I felt this. he regreated to pechaps half a dozen passages from it they were from your total Voiage de Newport a Philadelphie and contained strictures on some of the ladies whom you had seen. This gentleman did not know you, I having heard me speak of you, had made this communication in order to induce a mapicion in me that I had estimated you wither partially I need not tell you my answer practicularly. The circumstances noted the not intendent they should be jublic, the conversations I had with you at maticello which had removed all promitilety of error in my astimeti I you to to furnished me just grown arough to make my friend suppose that the passages he quited must be considered as suffi - event to undo the public opinion of you. I heard much afterwards of these some passages & two or three others. a twelvermonth after this That is in the last vinter 1783.1784. The martins showed me the book itself. I never was so astonished. I found it the most flattering nevert I america that had ever been written. I found indeed the preferges Thich had been queted; I what was remarkeable was, that there were in the whole book but about eight of these which could give

travelled widely in America from 1780 to 1783. After the war, he remained in friendly communication with many vital figures of the Revolution and the early United States, including Jefferson and George Washington. As Jefferson writes this letter to him, Chastellux is again living in Paris, at the Hotel Quai d'Orsay.

The thrust of Jefferson's letter is a tactful confrontation of the troublesome nature of certain passages in Chastellux's privately printed Voyage de Newport à Philadelphie, Albany (1781). "When I was in Philadelphia in the winter of 1782–1783 a gentleman [probably

James Madison] . . . told me with much concern that you had written a book of journals & had a few copies printed, which had not only given great offence, but had very much lessened the public opinion of your talents. I think I need not tell you how deeply I felt this. He repeated to me perhaps half a dozen passages from your Voiage de Newport á Philadelphie, and contained strictures on some of the ladies whom you had seen . . . The circumstances noted, the not intending they should be public, the conversations I had with you at Monticello . . . furnished me just ground enough



to make my friend suppose that the passages he quoted must not be considered as sufficient to undo the public opinion of you. I heard much afterwards of these same passages, & two or three others. A twelvemonth after this, that is the last winter 1783–1784, Mr. Marbois shewed me the book itself. I never was so astonished. I found it the most flattering account of America that had ever been written. I found indeed the passages which had been quoted; & what was remarkable was that there were in the whole book but about eight of these which could give offence to any body, and that the malice and curiosity of the world had immediately fished out these from those who were possessed of the book, had got verbal and literal possession of them, knew not one word else of what was in it, but formed a general opinion that the whole was like this, a collection of personal strictures and satyre".

Jefferson helpfully suggests the outright removal of certain portions of text in Chastellux's work that will smooth over some of the perceived slights of America, especially the passages containing unflattering observations on American women, and then proposes translating the work for exposure to American readers:

"I observed to Monsr. Marbois that it was much to be wished that you would let us strike out these passages, and translate and publish the work. He thought with me that it would be very pleasing to the Americans and valuable to yourself as far as their opinions can interest you. He said he would write to you on the subject, I was to do the same; but my appointment to come here prevented my doing it. I do not know that you have any occasion to set any value on the opinions of my countrymen. But you must allow myself to do it. It is irksome to us to have your worth mistaken; and it is much our wish to set it in its just point of view. This would be done effectually by translating and publishing the book, having first struck out the passages which gave offence and which were of the least importance of any in it. A preface might admit the former existence of such passages, justify their insertion in what was intended for the eye of a dozen friends only, & equally justify their omission when the work is offered to the public. Perhaps you would permit to be added a translation of your letter to Mr. Madison on the probable influence of the revolution on our manners and laws, a work which I have read with great

pleasure and wish it could be given to my countrymen. Be so good as to reflect on these things and let them be the subject of our next conversation. I have given you the detail historically as the circumstances happened, believing you would thence form a better judgement of them. I am with very great esteem, dr Sir, your friend & sevt TH: Jefferson".

When Chastellux published the complete edition of his travels in 1786, the author took on board Jefferson's suggestions and greatly softened the tone of (or deleted) the offending passages, most of which concerned his observations of American women, including a passage describing Philip Schuyler's wife, Catherine Van Rensselaer. The Voyage – which includes descriptions of Jefferson and Monticello – is considered Chastellux's most popular and enduring work, prized among historians for his observations of American society and culture at the close of the American Revolution; Howes calls it "the first trustworthy record of life in the United States" (Howes, C–324). An English-language edition was published in London in 1787, without Jefferson's input; no American edition was published until 1827.

Quarto bifolium (226 × 185 mm), 58 lines in Jefferson's hand across three pages, integral address on terminal page, wax seal still present. Housed in custom red cloth chemise within red quarter morocco box. Blind stamp of the Chastellux Archives in upper margin of first page. Original mailing folds, a few minor marginal tears, including paper loss from opening of the wax seal since repaired. In excellent, clean condition. ¶ Published in The Papers of Thomas Jefferson, vol. VII, 1953, pp. 580–3.

£110,000 [159181]

56

JESUS CHRIST – THOMAS A KEMPIS. De imitatione Christi. Antwerp: Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Balthasarem Moretum, & Viduam Ioannis Moreti, & Io. Meursium, 1626

### CHRIST AS SPIRITUAL LEADER

An attractive copy, in the original Latin, of the Imitation of Christ, the supreme Catholic popular devotional work, presenting Christ as a spiritual leader, a model on which to imitate one's own life





and actions. This edition, edited by the Jesuit scholar Heribert Roswyde, was first published by the Plantin Press in 1617, and was frequently reprinted and translated.

Duodecimo (136  $\times$  76 mm). Early 18th-century vellum with early 19th-century manuscript title to spine, raised bands, decorative motif in blind to compartments, red and blue mottled edges. Housed in an 18th-century custom mottled calf pull-off case tooled in blind (a little scuffed), lined with flower-patterned paper. Engraved title vignette and full-page illustration, historiated woodcut initials. Neat early ownership signature to title page. The binding firm and clean, internally crisp; an excellent copy.

£1,250 [146710]

57

JOHN OF SALISBURY. Policraticus de nugis curialium et vestigijs philosophorum continens libros octo. Lyon: Constantin Fradin, 1513

#### THE FIRST MEDIEVAL TREATISE ON POLITICAL THOUGHT

Second edition, written around 1159 and first published in Brussels c.1480, of "the first medieval treatise on political thought" (David Knowles in The Encyclopaedia of Philosophy), and an important contribution to the mirror-for-princes genre, setting forth the responsibilities of the king under the supremacy of the Church.

The work "enunciates two political doctrines – the distinction of the legitimate prince from the tyrant and the subordination of the imperial to priestly authority. The prince is not absolved from obedience to law; his position is that of 'a minister of the public welfare and a servant of equity' since the state exists to promote equity. From the church the prince receives the whole authority he wields" (ESS). The fifth and sixth books are based upon a letter written by Plutarch to Trajan, "from

which he draws a lengthy comparison of the state with the human body: the head is the prince, the soul the priesthood" (ibid.). The judges and administrators are the eyes, ears and tongue; knights who protect society are the hands. He also touches on hunting, gaming, dreams, astrology, and witchcraft and includes a variety of anecdotes and personal experiences making in all, "a pleasing and readable miscellaneous compilation" (Catholic Encyclopaedia).

John of Salisbury was one of the most cultured scholars of his day. He studied under Abelard and served as secretary to Thomas Becket before becoming Bishop of Chartres. "Notwithstanding the engrossing cares of his diplomatic career, his great learning and indefatigable industry enabled him to carry on an extensive and lifelong correspondence on literary, educational, and ecclesiastical topics with the leading scholars of Europe. His collected letters (over 300 in number) no less than his other works, form an invaluable source for the history of thought and activity in the twelfth century" (ibid.). John of Salisbury presented Becket with a copy of the Policraticus. In 1170 he witnessed Becket's murder in Canterbury Cathedral, a result of Becket's support for the same principles of the supremacy of the Church over the king.

Octavo (168 × 100 mm). Contemporary calf, rebacked preserving the original spine spine ruled and lettered in gilt, covers with elaborate

original spine, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, covers with elaborate blind stamped rule border with richly gilt inner decorative panel, corners restored, new front free endpaper, gilt edges impressed in blind. Title and running headlines of first 6 leaves printed in red and black, woodcut initials. Final integral blank pasted onto rear board. Light tape residue in gutter of first gathering, title page a little soiled, occasional spotting and the odd stain; a very good copy. ¶ Adams J302; Baudrier XI, pp. 119–20; Brunet III, 547.

£3,500 [101888]



### **KENNEDY, John F.** The David Powers collection of John F. Kennedy's speeches and manuscripts. *c.*1945–63

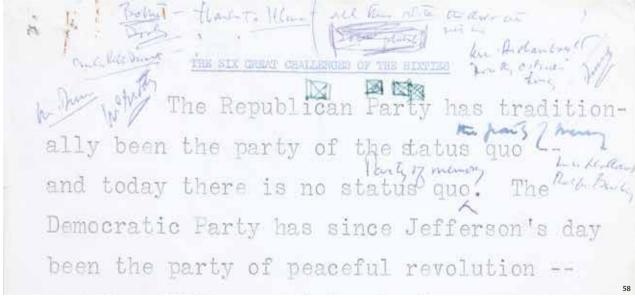
#### THE MOST SIGNIFICANT KENNEDY ARCHIVE IN PRIVATE HANDS

The David Powers collection of John F. Kennedy's speeches and manuscripts constitutes the largest cache of original JFK documents remaining in private hands, mostly unpublished, spanning the statesman's political career up to the presidency. Powers was one of Kennedy's closest friends, among his most important political operatives in his rise to the presidency, and his special assistant as president.

David Francis Powers (1912–1998) grew up in Charlestown, Massachusetts, the son of Irish immigrants. In 1946 Powers joined Kennedy's campaign as Democratic candidate for the Massachusetts Eleventh Congressional District. Powers later expressed his concern that "here's a millionaire's son from Harvard trying to come into an area that is longshoremen, waitresses, truck drivers and so forth" (Dallek, p. 127). Powers helped Kennedy to appeal to and connect with the Bostonian working class voters, especially Irish and Italian groups. Kennedy's successful cultivation of these voters, influenced by Powers's advice, was crucial in his ascent to the White House. Powers continued to serve in every one of Kennedy's political campaigns from 1946 to 1960, as a key political operative and adviser. His collection of documents – chiefly draft speeches, many with manuscript corrections by Kennedy, several of which are the only known surviving examples – thus illustrates and encompasses three Congressional campaigns, two runs for the Senate, and a bid for the Vice Presidency.

In the White House, Kennedy appointed Powers his Special Assistant, where his duties included preparing briefings and ushering distinguished guests into the Oval Office. He was Kennedy's intimate





friend, advisor, and personal "fixer". Kenneth O'Donnell, top aide to both JFK and Lyndon Johnson, once remarked "Outside of Bobby, President Kennedy had one really close friend and that was Dave Powers" (cited in "Dave Powers", JFK Library, accessible online). Following Kennedy's assassination (during which Powers was riding in the following car), Powers remained in the White House until January 1965, when he resigned to assume the post of curator for the planned John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum, a position he maintained until 1904.

The material in this collection does not, perforce, include anything of significance dating after Kennedy's inauguration. Prior to the presidency of Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential papers and effects were understood to be the private property of the president. The Presidential Libraries Act of 1955 encouraged future presidents to donate their historical materials to the government. This was made mandatory by the Presidential Records Act of 1978, which established that records that document

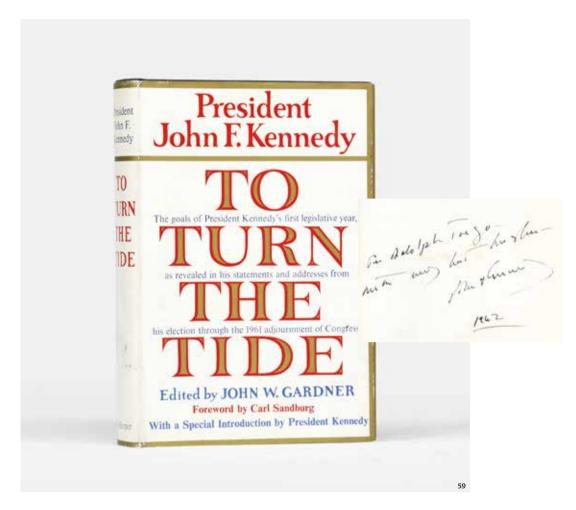
the constitutional, statutory, and ceremonial duties of the president are the property of the United States Government, but Kennedy had already acted in the spirit of the 1955 Act by choosing a plot of land in Boston to house the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and Museum. Powers honoured that commitment by keeping back for his own collection only material predating the presidency, and depositing the rest in the Kennedy Library.

The collection was purchased in the 1990s from David Powers by the rare book dealer Maury A. Bromsen (1919–2005). Bromsen sold the archive to a private collector in around 2003. A full list and description is available on request.

Together 73 items, autograph and manuscript material. ¶ Robert Dallek, Kennedy: an Unfinished Life, 2003.

£375,000

[120955]



**KENNEDY, John F.** To Turn the Tide. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1962

### INSCRIBED BY PRESIDENT KENNEDY

First edition, first printing, presentation copy, inscribed by the 35th president on the title page "For Adolph Toigo – with very best wishes – John F. Kennedy 1962", with a letter on White House letterhead dated 7 March 1962 mounted to the front free endpaper.

The letter reads "Dear Mr. Toigo: The President asked me to send you the enclosed copies of 'To Turn the Tide' which he was happy to autograph for you and Mr. Cramer. The President enjoyed seeing you yesterday and extends his warm regards. Sincerely, Priscilla Wear, Office of the President".

The recipient Adolph J. Toigo (1905–1981) was president of Lennen and Newell, one of the country's largest advertising agencies. Toigo had listed himself in Who's Who as a committed Republican and was a veteran of the 1952 Eisenhower-Nixon campaign. Kennedy's close friend Lem Billings, however, records that Toigo was a staunch Kennedy supporter since the pair met in 1959, prior to Kennedy's running for president (Billings, p. 513).

The event to which the letter refers was the 18th annual Washington conference of the Advertising Council, which Kennedy addressed on 6 March 1962. Kennedy later appointed Toigo to serve on the President's Business Committee for the

National Cultural Center. To Turn the Tide collects Kennedy's public statements and addresses from his first year in office.

Octavo. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Letter mounted to front free endpaper with archival adhesive, former mounting has slightly creased and discoloured the endpaper and facing title page; jacket a little soiled and rubbed, price intact. A good copy. ¶ "Kirk Lemoyne Billings: Oral History Interview", 15 January 1965, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library Archives, digital identifier JFKOH-KLB-07.

£7,500 [158283]

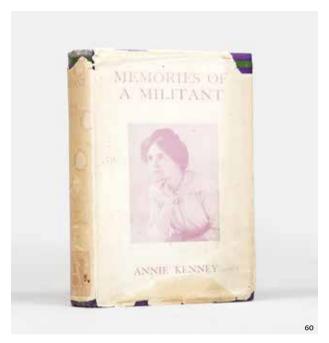
60

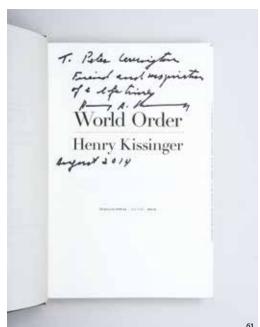
**KENNEY, Annie.** Memories of a Militant. London: Edward Arnold & Co., 1924

#### WITH THE SCARCE JACKET

First edition, first impression, of Kenney's autobiography, a passionate account of the militant suffrage movement by one of its "leading actors" (foreword). This copy is exceptional for retaining the original dust jacket correctly priced 16/- net on the spine; as a result, the cloth is particularly bright and unmarked. Although well represented institutionally, we can trace no copies in commerce.

After hearing Christabel Pankhurst and Teresa Billington speak about women's suffrage in her local town of Oldham, Annie Kenney (1879–1953) became one of the leading figures in the WSPU, co-founding the first London branch with Millie Baldock and encouraging the policy of militancy within the group. When





Christabel fled to Paris to avoid arrest in 1912 after the windowsmashing campaign, Kenney became part of the senior hierarchy, one of the only working-class women in a position of authority in the organization.

"Among suffragette autobiographies, Kenney's memoirs (1924) were preceded only by Emmeline Pankhurst's (1914). Bound in suffragette colours, they had been 'written under very difficult conditions', Kenney recalled; 'some of the best parts were written on a high road in Sussex while I was taking Warwick, as a baby, out for an airing' . . . They reflect her crusading, apolitical approach to public policy; still star-struck with Christabel, they swallow her tactics whole, and focus largely on daring japes and escapades. Nowhere does Kenney consider the case for party-aligned, adult suffragist, or non-militant options . . . Kenney's memoirs, for all their mysticism and political naïvety, vividly describe how the WSPU and its personalities seemed to a dedicated and strategically placed subordinate" (ODNB).

Octavo. Original purple cloth, spine and front cover lettered in green, thick concentric green and white horizontal lines at spine ends continuing across front cover. With pictorial dust jacket. Photographic portrait frontispiece with tissue guard and 7 photographic plates; 16-page publisher's advertisements at rear. Ownership inscription in pencil on front free endpaper dated 1946. Extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, cloth faded at spine ends else very bright, endpapers browned, some foxing to edges and contents, some creasing and a few nicks to frontispiece; jacket somewhat faded and soiled, chips and tears stabilized on verso with archival tape. Overall in very good condition, preserving the rare dust jacket.

£3,250 [146974]

61

**KISSINGER, Henry.** World Order. New York: Penguin Press, 2014

### A TESTAMENT TO THE US-UK SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP

First edition, first printing, presentation copy to former British foreign secretary Lord Carrington, inscribed by the author on the title page, "To Peter Carrington, friend and inspiration

of a lifetime. Henry A. Kissinger August 2014", together with Carrington's bookplate on the front free endpaper.

The Conservative politician and hereditary peer Peter Carrington (1919–2018) served as defence secretary from 1970 to 1974, foreign secretary from 1979 to 1982, and secretary general of NATO from 1984 to 1988. As Margaret Thatcher's first foreign secretary, he presided over the Lancaster House Agreement that ended the Rhodesian Bush War and enabled the creation of Zimbabwe. Following the invasion of the Falkland Islands, he resigned to deflect blame from the government as a whole. Thatcher valued Carrington highly despite their disagreements (he was a Conservative of the older, aristocratic school), and he skilfully preserved relations between her and the Foreign Office, which she distrusted and "considered effete and defeatist. Carrington gave her as good as he got, but sometimes tired of her belligerence" (ODNB).

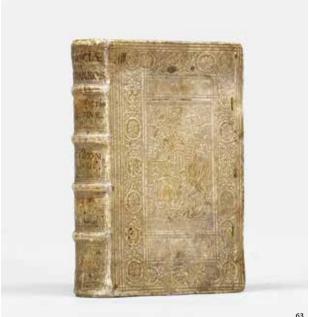
Kissinger and Carrington were friends and associates for many years. Carrington was a director of Kissinger Associates, Kissinger's geopolitical consulting firm. Kissinger wrote the preface to Carrington's memoirs, Reflecting on Things Past (1989), in which he wrote that no world leader "has impressed me more" and praised his "matter-of-fact commitment to service". He referred to Carrington as a "good friend", and noted "he is a statesman who has performed with a grace and style that have nearly vanished from our pedestrian age . . . I never thought of him as a foreign statesman from a friendly country, but as a colleague on the ramparts defending the common values of the West". Carrington, likewise, praised Kissinger in his memoirs as "a remarkable human being" (p. 236).

In World Order, "Kissinger now reveals his analysis of the ultimate challenge for the twenty-first century: how to build a shared international order in a world of divergent historical perspectives, violent conflict, proliferating technology, and ideological extremism" (jacket).

Octavo. Original grey paper-covered boards, spine and front cover lettered in silver. With dust jacket. Spine ends a little bumped, jacket very lightly soiled, near-fine.

£1,000 [158276]





**KROPOTKIN, Peter.** The Great French Revolution 1789–1793. London: William Heinemann, 1909

### INSCRIBED BY KROPOTKIN

First edition in English, first impression, inscribed by the anarchist leader on the front free endpaper, "To Mr. and Mrs. Gabrilowitsch, with affectionate remembrance P. Kropotkin. March 1912", the recipients being the Russian-born pianist and conductor Ossip Gabrilowitsch and his wife Clara, the daughter of Mark Twain.

Ossip (1878–1936) achieved renown as a pianist across Europe, later as conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra. "A gentle man, Gabrilowitsch held strong convictions on human justice, personal responsibility, and fairness, and he did not hesitate to make his feelings known . . . His 25-year marriage was the center of his life, and this happy union balanced his inclination to pessimism and depression" (ANB). Clara recorded that Ossip wrote to her in 1903: "I agree with you that the anarchists (not those with ideals like Prince Kropotkin's, but the violent, bomb-throwing kind) are stupid and contemptible. They always remind me of ill-bred children that would kill their governesses, just to be free from any control. Cruel children!" (Gabrilowitsch, 1938, pp. 42–43).

Clara (1874–1962) was a contralto concert singer, afterwards the inheritor of the entire Mark Twain estate as his only surviving child. She continued to work to preserve his legacy until her death. In her memoir of her father, she writes that when he called all humanity selfish – as altruistic acts are performed for self-satisfaction – she and her sister held up as a counter-example "Prince Kropotkin, who threw up his brilliant life at court with all the luxuries heart could desire, to slave for the advancement and material benefits of the under classes . . . Enumerating every detail that we could remember of his long life of sacrifice, most of which was spent in exile in England, where he also worked for the good of others, we labored to loosen one little brick of the firm structure Father had erected. But nothing was changed" (Gabrilowitsch, 1931, p. 183).

Kropotkin's history of the French Revolution was first published in French in a shortened form in 1893, and in the present expanded form in French and English in 1909. It was Kropotkin's longest book and most importance piece of historical writing. It is significant for his conclusions on the nature of revolutions and the possible course of a future revolution, written before either of the Russian revolutions. The translator, Nannie Florence Dryhurst, remained close to the Kropotkin family for 30 years; Kropotkin carefully supervised her translation.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered in black. Very minor peripheral bumping and wear, cloth bright, contents lightly toned with a few pencilled ticks and sidelining, former owner's pencilled notes loosely inserted. A very good copy. ¶ Clara Gabrilowitsch, My Father, Mark Twain, 1931; Clara Gabrilowitsch, My Husband, Gabrilowitsch, 1938.

£3,750 [157775]

63

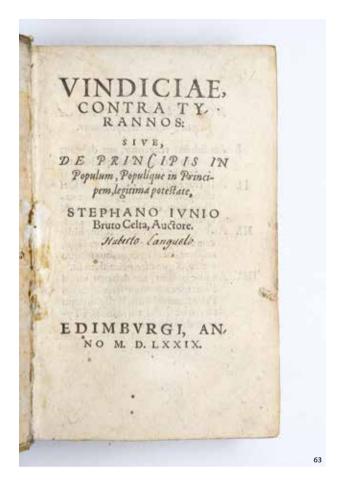
LANGUET, Hubert (attrib.) Vindiciae contra tyrannos: sive, de principis in Populum, Populique in Principem, legitima potestate, Stephano Iunio Bruto Celta, Auctore [pseud.]; [bound with two other works]. Edinburgh: [i.e. Basel: printed by T. Guarinus?,] 1579

### ANTI-TYRANNY

First edition of "one of the perennial documents of anti-tyranny" (PMM), here bound with two related works in an attractive and well-preserved contemporary binding.

Between 1559 and 1571, the scholar Languet (1518–81) served as diplomat for the elector of Saxony at various courts, in Paris, Vienna, Prague, Frankfurt, Cologne, and the Netherlands, witnessing the machinations of power and advancing the Protestant cause. From 1573 to 1576 he was at the court of the Emperor Maximilian II. On his retirement, it is generally accepted that he wrote the present tract, either solely, or in collaboration with Philippe de Mornay.

"It is an eloquent vindication of the people's right to resist tyranny, while affirming that resistance must be based on properly constituted authority... some measure of its impact and



continuing relevance may be estimated from a study of the places and dates at which it has been translated or reprinted – London, 1648, London, 1689, Paris, 1789, Berlin, 1848" (ibid.). The book is in four parts: whether a subject is bound to obey, whether they can resist a prince, under what circumstances they may do so, and whether foreign powers can support an uprising.

Two other works are also bound in the volume:

- i) ANON. Commonefactio de iureconsulti fine, et in disidiis dogmatum ecclesiasticorum officio. Neustadt: Matthaeus Harnisch, 1590.First edition. A Lutheran work on the duty of the jurist.
- ii) FURIÓ CERIOL, Fadrique. Idea Consiliarii; hoc est, De conciliis et consiliariis principum eorumque qualitatibus, virtute ac electionibus libellus. Frankfurt: Joannes Spies, 1588. An early Latin edition of El concejo y consejeros del príncipe, first published in Spanish in Antwerp in 1559. Borrowing heavily from Machiavelli, Furió Ceriol's work advises counsellors to princes on proper conduct, with a realist approach, ensuring that moral probity should not interfere with professional duties. Princes are likewise advised to take great care in their choice of counsellors, and reminded their main interest is that of the state and its people. The work was printed across Europe in Italian, English, and Polish editions, alongside Latin editions from 1560 onwards.

3 works in 1 volume, octavo (155 × 99 mm). Contemporary blind-stamped pigskin, spine lettered in manuscript, front cover with central depiction of the birth of Christ, the rear with the baptism. Complete with terminal blank. Neat inscription to rear pastedown "Augusta A° 1590". Front free endpaper neatly excised, faint damp stain to front pastedown and at head of contents, a very good copy. ¶ ESTC S108232; Printing and the Mind of Man 94b.

£8,500 [157904]



64

LAW, John. Œuvres. Contenant les principes sur le numéraire, le commerce, le crédit et les banques. Avec des notes. Paris: Buisson, 1790

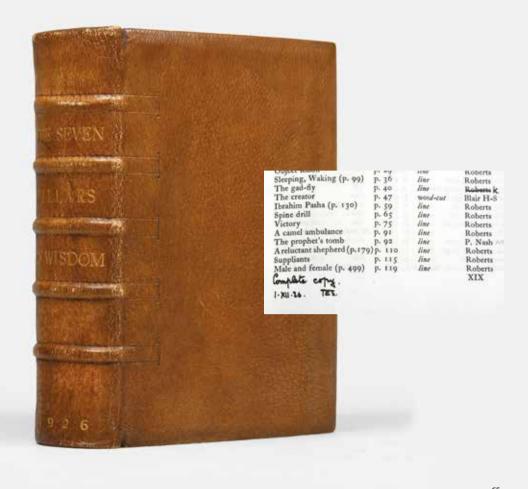
### UNCUT IN CONTEMPORARY WRAPPERS

First collected edition of the works of the French finance minister John Law, whose financial schemes led to the Mississippi Bubble and economic collapse during regency France. Apart from Money and Trade Considered, all the works in the collection, including two Mémoires sur les Banques and a number of letters, were previously unpublished.

The publication of the collection during the French Revolution reflected a revived interest in solutions to deficit financing, and a re-appraisal of the previously discredited Law and his grand schemes of long-term government finance. The editor Gabriel-Étienne de Sénovert "made a point of highlighting its current relevance. 'Credit', he wrote at the beginning of his introduction to the edition, citing [Sir James] Steuart for corroboration, 'plays so considerable a role in the political economy of modern nations, and is connected so intimately to their prosperity, and even to their existence, that it could be said that the science of government is nothing but the science of credit itself'. Sénovert's assessment of Law was, however, judiciously neutral. As he went on to emphasise, both in the rest of his introduction and in the notes that he added to Law's own works, it was difficult to decide whether Law's system was a real example or a dreadful warning" (Sonenscher, pp. 314-15). The revolutionary government's solution to the economic situation, issuing the assignats backed by land and confiscated property, was not dissimilar to Law's solution of notes tied to French land in North America; both rapidly lost value and further destabilized France's economy.

Octavo. Uncut in contemporary marbled paper wrappers, paper spine label lettered in manuscript. Occasional light spotting. A remarkably well-preserved copy. ¶ Goldsmiths' 14361; Kress B.1919. Michael Sonenscher, Sans-Culottes: An Eighteenth-Century Emblem in the French Revolution, 2008.

£3,750 [143822]



**LAWRENCE, T. E.** Seven Pillars of Wisdom. [London: privately printed by Manning Pike and C. J. Hodgson,] 1926

### THE FAMOUS CRANWELL EDITION - INITIALLED BY LAWRENCE

One of the Cranwell or "Subscriber's" edition of 211 copies, one of 170 copies designated complete, inscribed by Lawrence on p. XIX "Complete copy. 1.XII.26 TES", with one manuscript correction by Lawrence to the illustration list (a "K" identifying Kennington rather than Roberts as the artist responsible for "The gad-fly").

This imposing copy of Lawrence's sumptuously produced account of his role in the Arab Revolt, his "big book", is here in an attractively demure binding by Bumpus of Oxford Street, who, O'Brien notes, bound 20 copies of Seven Pillars. The proprietor of Bumpus was John G. Wilson, described by Basil Blackwell in ODNB as "the most famous English bookseller of his time". Wilson was instrumental in managing subscriptions for the book, corresponding with Lawrence as they came in (see Wilson, pp. 738 and 745).

"Lawrence had taken part in the preliminary planning of the Arab uprising and, in October 1916, was ordered to Jiddah to assess the military situation. What followed is recorded in Seven Pillars of Wisdom, a personal, emotional narrative of the Arab revolt in which Lawrence reveals how by sheer willpower he made history. It was a testimony to his vision and persistence and a fulfilment of his desire to write an epic which might stand comparison in scale and linguistic elegance with his beloved Morte d'Arthur and C. M. Doughty's Arabia deserta. Subtitled 'A triumph', its climax is the Arab

liberation of Damascus, a victory which successfully concludes a gruelling campaign and vindicates Lawrence's faith in the Arabs. In a way Seven Pillars is a sort of Pilgrim's Progress, with Lawrence as Christian, a figure sustained by his faith in the Arabs, successively overcoming physical and moral obstacles" (ODNB). In a letter to George Bernard Shaw he described his book as an effort to combine "record of fact" and "work of art", "to make history an imaginative thing" (Karachi, 7/5/28).

The Cranwell edition of Seven Pillars is the earliest achievable, following the unprocurable Oxford Times edition of 1922, of which there were just eight copies printed. An abridged edition, Revolt in the Desert, was published in 1927. The work was not published in an unabridged trade edition for the general public until 1935.

Quarto (254 × 184 mm). Original tan pigskin by Bumpus of Oxford Street, spine lettered in gilt with five raised bands, blind "hinge" device extending to sides from each raised band, original pictorial endpapers by Eric Kennington, gilt edges. Housed in custom brown cloth solander box. With 66 plates printed by Whittingham & Griggs, including frontispiece portrait of Feisal by Augustus John, many coloured or tinted, 4 of them doublepage, by Eric Kennington, William Roberts, Augustus John, William Nicholson, Paul Nash and others, 4 folding colour-printed maps, that is 2 maps duplicated, rather than the 3 called for by O'Brien, 58 illustrations in text, one coloured, by Roberts, Nash, Kennington, Blair Hughes-Stanton, Gertrude Hermes and others. Historiated initials by Edward Wadsworth printed in red and black. Binding just a little rubbed at extremities, mild toning to pastedowns. An excellent copy. ¶ O'Brien A040. Jeremy Wilson, Lauvence of Arabia: The Authorised Biography of T. E. Lauvence, 1980.

£85,000 [152493]



66

### LENIN, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, as Nikolai Lenin.

Zadachi proletariata v nashei revoliutsii ("The Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution"). St Petersburg: Priboi Publishers, 1917

### LENIN PUBLISHES HIS BOLSHEVIK PARTY PLATFORM, ONE MONTH BEFORE THE OCTOBER REVOLUTION

First edition of Lenin's elucidation and expansion of his "April Theses", his statement of the principles the Bolsheviks must adopt in the evolving revolution, developed here into a coherent party platform, printed in September 1917 one month before the Bolsheviks seized power and put the policies into action. It is rare in any form, exceptionally so untouched in the original wrappers.

In April 1917 Lenin returned from exile and moved to take control of the Bolshevik Party and reorientate it according to his own vision. He wrote and presented his desired policies the same month, urging the Bolsheviks to withdraw their support from the Provisional Government, withdraw from the war, distribute land to the peasantry, and seize power for the Soviets, who would control the production of goods. These policies, since known as the "April Theses", were published in Pravda under the same title as the present pamphlet (The Tasks of the Proletariat in Our Revolution). Despite initially being rejected by a gathering of Social Democrats and then the Bolshevik committee, they were adopted by the party's seventh all-Russian conference in late April. The principles

became very popular among the workers and soldiers of St Petersburg, broadening the Bolshevik Party's reach and support.

Lenin subsequently developed and expanded the principles of the "April Theses" into a coherent party platform, which was printed in the present pamphlet in September, comprising effectively a manifesto of Leninism which guided the Bolsheviks as they overthrew the Provisional Government and secured their power. The pamphlet includes a postscript written by Lenin since the first printing of the "April Theses" and is appended with the 1915 Zimmerwald Conference resolution calling for the end of the World War.

Few copies of this fragile publication passed among revolutionaries and workers survived the coming Revolution and civil war. WorldCat locates copies only in Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Chicago, Library Hub adding Oxford; Rare Book Hub places the last appearance at auction in 1972, with no further listings by ABPC. Octavo. Original orange wrappers printed in black, wire-stitched. Very faint shadow of removed sticker to front wrapper, price altered from 50 to 60 kopecks on rear wrapper in contemporary hand (reflecting the rapid inflation of the unstable time), small nick to front wrapper fore edge, very light creasing and soiling from handling. An excellent copy of a fragile publication. ¶ Zalesky 3526. See publication in Lenin, Complete Works, XXXI, 1964, pp. 149–86; for an English translation, see publication as no. 9 in the Little Lenin Books, 1932.

£8,500 [138347]

Poscella de la BIEPE DE DE DE DE DE DE DE DESCRIPTION DE SERVARE DE LE CONTROL DE LE C

67

**LENIN, Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov (ed.)** Complete runs of Vpered (Forward) and Proletarii (Proletarians). *Geneva:* [The Russian Social Democratic Labour Party], 1905

COMPLETE SETS OF TWO ÉMIGRÉ NEWSPAPERS SIGNIFICANT TO THE GROWTH OF BOLSHEVISM

Complete runs of two of the earliest revolutionary Bolshevik émigré newspapers, both edited by Lenin during his exile in Geneva: Vpered, the first Bolshevik newspaper, and Proletarii, its successor.

Journalism was a key part of Lenin's revolutionary activities. "A succession of papers and journals, especially Iskra, Vpered, Proletarii, and eventually Pravda, occupied the core of Lenin's life in the exile years. He wrote an astonishing number of articles for his journals... In all Lenin contributed forty articles to [Vpered]. It was replaced by Proletarii (Proletarians). From May to his return to Russia in November, he spent three days a week working on it. He contributed ninety articles to its twenty-six issues... For Lenin, being a professional revolutionary was more or less synonymous with being, like his mentor Karl Marx, a professional political analyst and commentator" (Read, p. 63).

Vpered was founded after the Mensheviks seized control of Iskra from Lenin in 1904; it was published in Geneva from 22 December 1904 (4 January 1905 New Style) to 5 (18) May 1905, and was critical to the formation of their new and distinct political identity. Lenin was joined on Vpered's editorial board by Alexander Bogdanov, Anatoly Lunacharsky, and Mikhail Olminsky. Financial

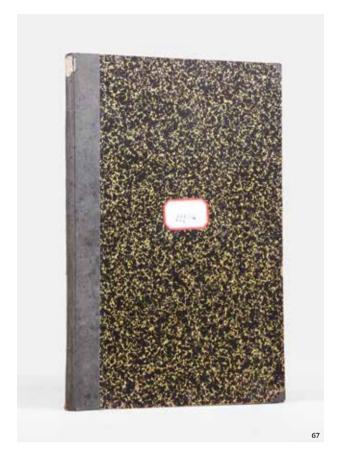
support was provided by the founder of socialist realism, Maxim Gorky, who also contributed articles to several issues. The final issue was printed just before Lenin's departure from Geneva for the Third Congress in London on 25 April 1905. It should be distinguished from Vpered!, an earlier political journal founded by Pyotr Lavrov (first published in Zurich, 1873 and then in London, 1874–7), and from Vpered, the name of Bogdanov's later faction, founded in 1909.

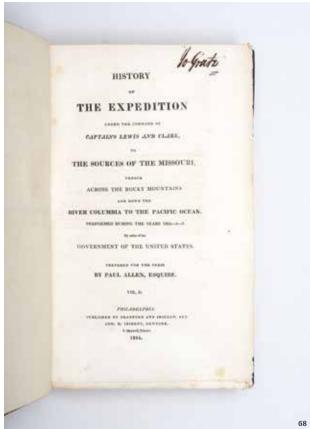
Vpered's immediate successor, Proletarii, was published in Geneva from May to November 1905. During the Third Congress Lenin moved to "establish a Leninist grip on key Party institutions. Existing papers – Iskra and Vpered – were declared disbanded and a new paper, Proletarii, set up as the official Party newspaper under Lenin's editorship. An all-Leninist Central Committee was elected composed of Lenin, Bogdanov, Krasin, Postalovsky and Rykov. Lenin even wrote to the International Socialist Bureau in Brussels in June demanding it recognise Proletarii as the only official newspaper and de-recognise Iskra" (ibid., p. 78).

Provenance: the Bund Archives, one of the most important Jewish collections specialising in the history of socialist and labour movements. Not only does it contain the official records of the Jewish Labour Bund, it also includes important documents relating to the history of the revolutionary movement in Tsarist Russia. It was transferred to Berlin in 1919, smuggled into France in 1933, and moved to the US in 1951.

Together 2 newspaper runs, comprising 44 tabloid-format issues (18 issues of Vpered, 26 issues of Proletarii), contents printed in triple column, bound in 1 volume, folio (445 × 295 mm). Early 20th-century black half cloth,







paper labels to head of spine and front cover, marbled paper-covered sides. Housed in a black cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Diagrams to text. Library stamps of "Archiv Bunda" to front free endpaper and first leaf of Vpered no. 1. Extremities and labels worn, cloth a little spotted, some issues evenly browned with light creasing to margins, a few small nicks to fore edges and a few margins trimmed in the binding process. Overall in very good condition. ¶ Christopher Read, Lenin: A Revolutionary Life, 2005.

£67,500 [118242]

68

**LEWIS, Meriwether, & William Clark.** History of the Expedition to the sources of the Missouri, thence across the Rocky Mountains and down the River Columbia to the Pacific Ocean. Philadelphia: printed by J. Maxwell, published by Bradford and Inskeep; and Abm. H. Inskeep, New York, 1814

### THE MOST IMPORTANT EXPLORATION OF THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT, COMPLETE WITH MAP

First edition, complete with the map, of the official account of the Lewis and Clark expedition, the most famous in American history, and an unequalled example of dual leadership. The expedition united for the first time the east and west coast of America, set the path that countless pioneers would follow west, and invigorated the dream of a coast-to-coast nation.

President Thomas Jefferson had for many years wished to send an expedition into the uncharted west of America, and with the Louisiana Purchase, almost doubling the size of the young country, he received Congress's approval. The expedition was instructed to reach the Pacific, seek new trade routes, establish relations with the Native American tribes, and to report on the geography, geology, astronomy, zoology, botany, and climate of the west.

Jefferson appointed his friend Captain Meriwether Lewis as leader, who in turn appointed his friend Second Lieutenant William Clark to co-command the expedition. Sharing military leadership was against all the normal rules and customs of military protocol, but proved a triumph, with the pair building total trust in each other, thinking as of one mind, and avoiding any major dispute. Clark, more gregarious and steadfast, complimented the rockier personality of Lewis, who was prone to the bouts of depression which would eventually lead to his suicide in the years following the expedition.

Lewis and Clark led the corps, starting with 40 men, over 8,000 miles in 28 months, with just a single fatality. They described 178 plants and 133 animals new to western science. They were among the first to chart the Great Plains and Rockies. They made contact with Native American tribes, some of whom had never met people descended from the Old World, in what were generally peaceful diplomatic encounters, aided by their Native American guide Sacagawea, who made the journey with her infant child. At the same time, the meetings were begun by firing a gun, and instructing the tribes that their land was now the possession of the United States, a harbinger of what was to come. A more positive harbinger of the future America was Lewis and Clark's choice – a credit to their leadership – to put the core decision of the expedition, where to winter on reaching the Pacific Coast before returning east, to a democratic vote. "This was the first vote ever held in the Pacific Northwest. It was the first time



in American history that a black slave had voted, the first time a woman had voted" (Ambrose, p. 316).

The significance of the expedition is beyond doubt. When they set off, the United States was still a seaboard collection of former colonies, clinging to the Atlantic; when they returned, the country was on its path to a continental nation, poised for world power with the vast land and resources which they saw. They asserted the United States' claim for unbroken territory across the continent, which would soon drive out British and Spanish claims on the territory (unknown to the pair, the Spanish sent four forces which each failed to intercept the expedition). In only one respect was the expedition a disappointment – it proved Jefferson's hope of a navigable north-west passage through America's waterways from the Atlantic to the Pacific was impossible.

The large folding map of the west, present here, was not issued with all copies, and in fact was priced separately and cost almost as much as the book itself. Copied from Clark's original drawing, it marks a milestone in the cartography of the west. "More accurate than any previous western map, it rapidly became

the source for a new generation of western maps" (Schwartz & Ehrenberg, p. 227). What was once white space was filled with mountain ranges, rivers, and lakes.

2 volumes, octavo (226 × 141 mm). Late 19th-century black half morocco, spines lettered in gilt, marbled sides and endpapers, top edge red, others rough trimmed. Large folding frontispiece map, 5 engraved charts. Contemporary signature of "Jo. Gratz" to title pages, late 19th-century bookplate of Horace Joseph of Montreal to front pastedown and his stamp to initial binder's blank; a few old pencil annotations to text. Bound without initial and terminal blanks. Morocco skilfully retouched and presenting handsomely, a couple of tips with very minor wear, contents with light toning and foxing as usual but cleaner than often, small and discreet archival tape repair to short closed tear on verso of map, old repair to 6 cm closed tear to vol. I pp. 103/4 slightly affecting text without loss; a very nice, widemargined, firm copy. ¶ Church 1309; Field 928; Graff 2477; Grolier American 100, 30; Howes L317; Printing and the Mind of Man 272; Tweney 89, 44; Sabin 40828; Shaw & Shoemaker 31924; Streeter Sale 1777; Streeter, Americana Beginnings, 52; Wagner-Camp 13:1. Stephen Ambrose, Undaunted Courage, 2005; Seymour Schwartz & Ralph Ehrenberg, The Mapping of America, 2005.

£125,000 [159182]

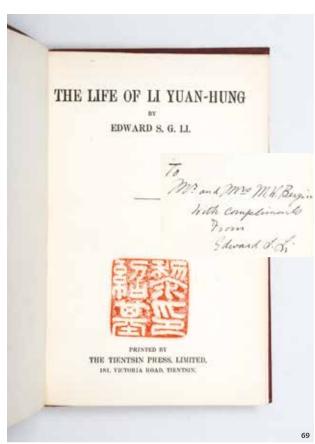


**LI, Edward S. G.** The Life of Li Yuan-Hung. Tianjin: The Tientsin Press, Limited, 1925

### PRESENTED BY THE SON OF THE FIRST VICE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF CHINA

First edition, first printing, of this biography of Yuanhong, first vice president of the Republic of China, inscribed by his son, the author, on the first blank, "To Mr and Mrs M. W. Bergin, from Edward S. Li", along with Li's personal ink seal on the title page, and a photograph of Li similarly inscribed to Mrs Bergin.

Li Yuanhong (1864–1928) was one of the most important political figures in the nascent Republic of China. After enjoying a westernized military education in Tianjin, in the last two decades of the Qing dynasty, he rose through the ranks of the Chinese army, eventually working for Zhang Zhidong (the viceroy of Wuhan) in the early 1900s and then being appointed colonel in 1906. During the 1911 revolt against the Qing in Wuchang, Li



somewhat reluctantly took charge of the rebel forces and quickly rose to national prominence as other uprisings swept the country. A strong believer in constitutional republicanism, he was a natural choice for vice president in the first administration formed by Sun Yat-sen in 1912.

In this biography, Edward S. G. Li (1903–1983, Chinese: Li Shaoji) vindicates the leadership of his father, portraying him as selfless and dedicated, in opposition to the self-serving warlords who by 1925 controlled all the levers of power and continually sought to profit from disarray.

W. M. Bergin was a veteran engineer on the railways of north China who most likely became friends with Edward Li in Tianjin while the latter was studying at Nankai University. Bergin may well have been among the "foreign friends who wish to know, besides his [Li Yuanhong's] great services to his country, something about the important facts of his life" (preface). In his presentation inscription in this copy, Li has inadvertently transposed the initials of Bergin's name.

Print-runs at the Tientsin Press were small, and copies are now concentrated in institutional holdings.

Octavo. Original burgundy cloth, spine lettered in gilt, burgundy sand-grain texture coated endpapers. With photograph (138 × 92 mm) mounted on tissue-guarded board, housed in the original card folder with vignette to front cover. Frontispiece portrait of Li Yuan-Hung and 5 tipped in half-tone photographic portraits, all with glassine guards. A 1909 map of China and a 1946 issue of the newsletter "British United Aid to China" are loosely inserted. Spine a little sunned and rubbed, small mark to rear board, front inner hinge professionally glued, occasional foxing to contents, illustrations bright. A very good copy together with a very good, lightly foxed photograph with a few nicks and creases to its card folder.

£1,000 [151103]

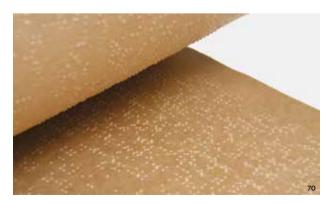


**LIN, Biao.** Lin fu zhuxi yulu ("Quotations From Vice-Chairman Lin"). Beijing: Beijing mangwen chubanshe, 1967

### A SCARCE BRAILLE EDITION OF THE REVOLUTIONARY WISDOM OF MAO'S "CLOSEST COMRADE IN ARMS"

First edition in Braille, first printing, one of 500 copies, of this collection of sayings by Lin Biao, published to ensure nobody was exempt from his burgeoning cult of personality. Editions of Lin's writings transformed him into China's number two fountain of ideological wisdom, with a power base that would eventually rival that of Mao himself. Scarce, with no copies recorded institutionally.

The Chinese government had introduced a uniform Chinese Braille system in 1953, and by the mid-1970s there were over 170 organizations in China catering to the blind which all required copies of the latest propaganda publications. At the beginning of the Cultural Revolution, Beijing mangwen chubanshe (Beijing Braille Press) was one of just two publishers in the country with the facilities to produce Braille books, and it shouldered the task of producing the majority of translations, including the present work. The high cost of production for works in Braille (due to the large quantity of paper required) was subsidized by the state rather than passed on to customers through the retail



price, demonstrating the state's determination to ensure that the Cultural Revolution's cult of personality touched all state subjects.

This selection of quotations from Lin was first published in Chinese the preceding year. As the driving force behind the growth of the Mao cult, Lin inevitably accrued a level of political power and influence that left him in day-to-day control of a large swathe of China's government and party bureaucracy. His policy statements and speeches received extensive coverage in state media, while at rallies and political meetings he wielded political legitimacy flowing from his unique association with Mao. As Lin's status as Mao's chosen successor grew, so did his cult, with collections of his speeches and utterances printed to further study of his contribution to the Cultural Revolution's various ideological "breakthroughs".

Eventually, Lin's personal prestige became too much for Mao. In 1971, he mysteriously died in a plane crash while fleeing with his family to the Soviet Union. Overnight, he vanished from the history books.

2 volumes, quarto. Original brown card wrappers, title and five-pointed star to spines and front covers in red. Wrappers marked and with some pastestaining, stain to margins of first and last few leaves in vol. II, contents otherwise clean. Overall a very good copy of this cheaply produced book.

£10,000 [151615]

71

LINCOLN, Abraham. Appointment document signed by Lincoln as president, and countersigned by his secretary of war, Edwin M. Stanton. Washington, DC: 2 March 1863

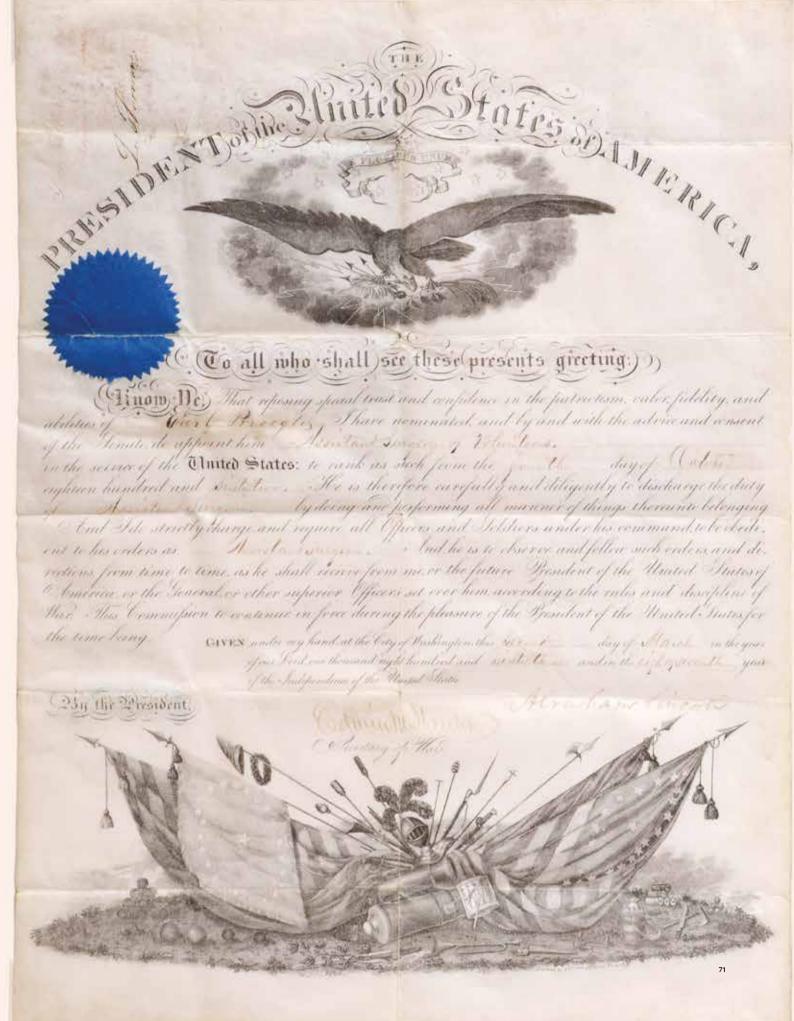
#### SIGNED BY LINCOLN DURING THE CIVIL WAR

Military appointment signed by Abraham Lincoln at the height of the American Civil War, four months before the Battle of Gettysburg.

The document appoints Carl Proegler an assistant surgeon of volunteers, retroactively effective from October 4, 1862. Dr Proegler (1837–1907) was born in Cologne and educated at Erlangen, Würzburg, and Berlin, graduating from the latter in 1850, and studying in Paris and London the following year, before emigrating to the United States. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he broke off from the practice that he had established in New York and "offered his services to the Government and was appointed Junior Surgeon of a hospital in Washington, where he remained for a few months. He afterward served as surgeon of various regiments, including the Twenty-fifth New York Infantry, of which he had charge in his professional capacity for about ten months. At the close of the war Dr. Proegler entered the navy and was made fleet surgeon under General Farragut – a position which he filled until 1868" (Memorial Record of Northeastern Indiana, 1896, p. 225). Proegler returned to Germany during the Franco-Prussian War, but in 1872 came back to America and settled in Fort Wayne, Indiana, where "from the beginning he maintained a place among the most able practitioners of this section of the State" (ibid.). A member of the Allen County Medical Society, he was twice secretary to the state board of health.

Partly engraved military appointment on vellum with the sections accomplished in manuscript (44.5  $\times$  33 cm). Mounted, framed, and glazed with UV conservation glass in dark wood with gilt slip (64  $\times$  52 cm). Attractive cartouche of the American eagle at the head, and large trophy of arms at the foot, engraved by J. V. N. and O. H. Throop. Originally folded into sixths leaving light creases as usual – it was common to carry such documents as instruments of authority or means of identification — with two very small losses at the confluence of the upper centre folds, some light soiling verso, both signatures a little faded but still clear. Blue wafer seal at left, with one small chip, and War Department docketing notations at upper left.

£8,000 [90344]



luo viedan: m.: Evoupp. e inqualité de Soldan. en les voulous guifa d'orins promptement var. cur. es je vour faix en Lettre pour vour din. que vour arjer ay tenir lamain d'unant lauroir que, vour ay commisse le la prise nestans a autr. Lin. I spice Dieu guist vour e ar Mons. L'enout enfafamte gar et le les vous l'es vie a four amebleaule 75. Juilles 1712.

72

LOUIS XIV, king of France. Signed letter to Pierre Arnoul, intendant of the galleys at Marseilles. 25 July 1712

### LOUIS XIV FILLS HIS ARMIES FROM THE GALLEYS

Letter signed by the Sun King, hinting at France's precarious military position in the closing years of both his 72-year reign and the War of the Spanish Succession, instructing Pierre Arnoul, the intendant of the galleys at Marseille from 1710, to release 431 convicts to serve as soldiers.

Pierre Arnoul (1651–1719) held an important role in the French navy for nearly 50 years, naval intendant (a royal civil servant) at Marseilles (1673–4, 1710–19), Toulon (1674–9), Le Havre (1680–1), Bayonne (1681), and Rochefort (1683–8), alongside important administrative and fortification roles during the 1690s and 1700s.

Under Louis XIV, sentencing to the galleys was the routine fate for criminals, deserters, and prisoners of war. In the following years advancement in sailing ships rendered the galleys increasingly obsolete, and the galley corps was abolished in 1748.

Folio leaf (367 × 242 mm), 14 lines in secretarial hand, signed by Louis XIV and by Louis Phélypeaux (Chancellor of France from 1699 to 1714), addressed verso. Housed in paper sleeve by the French dealer Saint-Hélion, c. 1950s. Minor age toning and soiling from handling, folded for sending with address panel, 4 neat ribbon slits on each side, tiny hole affecting the P of Phélypeaux's signature, else in very good condition.

£2,500 [157153]

73

MCALPINE, Alistair. The Servant. London: Faber and Faber, 1992

First edition, first impression, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, "To Roger [Katz] with best wishes and many thanks Alistair". The recipient was general manager of Hatchards bookshop from 1991 to 2010.

McAlpine (1942–2014) was an advisor to Margaret Thatcher, Conservative Party treasurer from 1975 to 1990, and deputy party chairman from 1979 to 1983. He was a strong ideological ally of the Thatcherite project and opposed the later Conservative leaders. "As Machiavelli's The Prince described a code of conduct for political leaders, so Alistair McAlpine explores the relationship between the Prince and his or her devoted aide – the Servant. The result is an entertaining guide to survival in a world of suspicion and envy, of strategic alliances and ruthless disinformation" (jacket).

Octavo. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Fine in fine jacket.

£175 [158531]



**MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò.** The Works. London: Printed for J.S. [John Starkey], to be sold by Robert Boutler, 1675

"THE ENDS JUSTIFY THE MEANS"

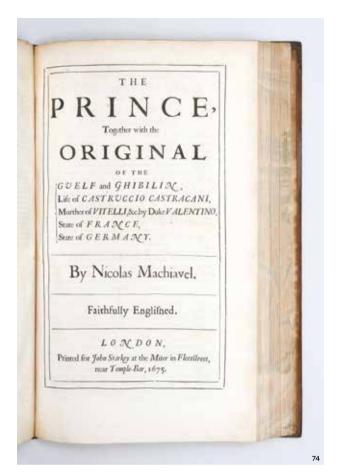
First collected edition in English of Machiavelli's works, including The Prince, the defining manual for leadership, an influence on generations of rulers, the archetype of the "ends justify the means" approach, and a refutation of centuries of Christian mirror-for-princes texts which emphasized the primacy of truth, religion, and morality.

The Prince was written in 1513, but unpublished until 1532, five years after Machiavelli's death. The treatise established him as "a popular symbol for the scheming, crafty, hypocritical, immoral, completely unprincipled, and unscrupulous politician whose whole philosophy is that the end justifies the means. The highest law to Machiavelli, it is universally believed, was political expediency" (Downs, p. 17). Still, the collected works illustrate a more nuanced character than the popular image, containing Machiavelli's other, often overlooked, works: The History of Florence, The Discourses, and The Art of War.

"From a comparative reading, one must come to the startling conclusion that Machiavelli was a convinced republican. He had no liking for despotism, and considered a combination of popular and monarchical government best. No ruler was safe without the favor of his people. The most stable states are those ruled by princes checked by constitutional limitations . . . His ideal government was the old Roman republic, and he constantly harked back to it in the Discourses" (ibid., p. 27). In short, The Prince instructs the leader how to maintain power and navigate political wrangling, but the overarching aim should be the establishment of a stable republic, with institutions and a culture which cultivates civic virtue – focusing on Machiavelli's means should not obscure his own desired ends.

The Art of War was first published in English in 1562, The History of Florence in 1595, The Discourses in 1636, The Prince in 1640. This edition presents each work in a new translation by Henry





Neville (1620–1694), an English republican politician and writer with strong Italian connections, who served as an MP in the Rump Parliament and became a thorn in Cromwell's side. The work is notable for its attempt to rehabilitate Machiavelli from his reputation for wickedness and tyranny; alongside a favourable preface to the reader, the book includes the justificatory "Nicholas Machiavel's Letter to Zenobius Buondelmontius, in vindication of himself and his writings", a forgery either by the translator or by an unknown Italian.

Provenance: title page verso with armorial bookplate dated 1701 of Algernon Capell, 2nd Earl of Essex (1670–1710), a Privy Counsellor under Queen Anne; front pastedown with recent bookplate of the Fox Pointe Manor library of Howard and Linda Knohl, an impressive collection assembled in Southern California which specialized in 16th- and 17th-century English books.

Folio (323 × 197 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, neatly rebacked and recornered preserving fragments of original spine, recent red morocco label and endpapers to style, marbled edges. A few minor contemporary annotations. Reinforcement at endpaper extremities, title and terminal leaf a little browned, paper flaw wrinkle to 2M2, small peripheral chip (not affecting text) to Z2 and 3H2, very minor worming in gutter (not affecting text) from 2I to end. A very good, tall copy. ¶ ESTC R180243 – another issue has the imprint "Printed for John Starkey", with no priority; Wing M128. Robert Bingham Downs, Books that Changed the World, 1956.

£12,500 [158555]



MACMILLAN, Harold. Signed set of his published memoirs, together with five other related works, seven Christmas cards, and an autograph letter signed by Macmillan's grandson. London: Macmillan, 1966–88

### "AN UNUSUALLY CANDID ACCOUNT OF A POLITICAL LIFE" – SIGNED SET OF MACMILLAN'S CELEBRATED MEMOIRS

A highly appealing collection of works by and about Harold Macmillan, each volume of the memoirs signed on the title page by him; all are first editions, first impressions, with the exception of the final volume.

The collection comprises the six volumes of memoirs: Winds of Change; The Blast of War; Tides of Fortune; Riding the Storm; Pointing the Way; At the End of the Day; with a signed first edition of Macmillan's The Past Masters: Politics and Politicians 1906–1939 (1975); and first editions of Charles Morgan's The House of Macmillan (1943); Harold Macmillan: A Life in Pictures (1983); War Diaries: Politics and War in the Mediterranean (1984); and Alistair Horne's Macmillan 1894–1956, Volume I of the Official Biography (1988).

The books are accompanied by seven Christmas cards signed by Macmillan's grandson, Alexander Macmillan, second Earl Stockton; a menu card for a Macmillan publishing annual dinner (1958), signed in full by Harold Macmillan; and an autograph letter signed from Alexander Macmillan thanking Ted and Doreen Meldon "for your kindness on my grandfather's death. As many commented, it marks the passing of an era" (Macmillan publishing letterhead, dated 16 January 1987; Macmillan had died on 29 December 1986).

ODNB remarks that Macmillan "devoted much time to the preparation of his memoirs, published between 1966 and 1972. His journals and diaries, kept systematically from the early 1940s, were from the start intended to form the basis of memoirs: he had

observed Churchill's habit of preserving documents especially for this purpose, but in his case a diary was the preferred method. The diaries were candid in a controlled way, and clearly intended for posterity. There were gaps, notably during the crucial period of the Suez crisis. Intended as three volumes, the memoirs spread into six, for the author was his own publisher. But the expansion should not be regretted: the volumes are an unusually candid account of a political life, in the sense that they follow very closely the contemporary diaries (even when the latter are not being quoted). Even more unusually for a prime minister's memoirs, they admit mistakes."

Provenance: from the library of Ted Meldon, an employee of W. H. Smith and then Macmillan publishing, for whom he worked as a rep; he is pictured in an issue of Macmillan News (Summer 1974), very much in the swing of things at a Macmillan promotional party at famous Fleet Street pub Ye Olde Cheshire Cheese.

6 works in 11 volumes, octavo. Original cloth. With dust jackets. Illustrations in colour and half-tone. All volumes in very good condition in unclipped dust jackets.

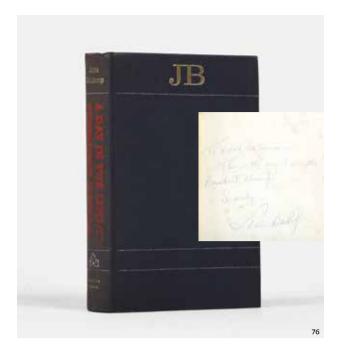
£1,875 [156646]

76

MCNAMARA, Robert – BISHOP, Jim. A Day in the Life of President Johnson. New York: Random House, 1967

First edition, first printing, presentation copy from the author to President Johnson's secretary of defense Robert S. McNamara, inscribed on the initial blank "To Robert McNamara, This is the way I see the President, closeup. Sincerely, Jim Bishop. May 1967".

Appointed secretary of defense in 1961 by President Kennedy, and retained by President Johnson, McNamara played a major role in the Cold War. McNamara did not have the same close relationship with Johnson that he had with Kennedy and had deep





misgivings about Johnson's reversal of his and Kennedy's planned withdrawal from Vietnam. Nonetheless, McNamara faithfully executed Johnson's orders and foreign policy, and Johnson awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1968.

Jim Bishop's book, based on eleven days of close observation by the journalist of the president, presents a typical day in his life and work. Bishop relates Johnson addressing the defence staff under McNamara: "Do anything and everything you can to help your country and Secretary Robert McNamara", and telling them their work was tough but necessary, "Bob McNamara would be the happiest man in the world to be able to cut his spending by ten billions of dollars. Not so much to cut taxes but to be able to take that money and put it to work helping, let us say, poor children" (pp. 76–7).

McNamara's library was dispersed in 2019, following his death in 2009.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt and red. Spine lightly sunned, minor bumping and rubbing, contents without marking; a very good copy.

£375 [146300]

77

**MALCOLM, Sir John.** The Life of Robert, Lord Clive: Collected from the Family Papers communicated by The Earl of Powis. London: John Murray, 1836

#### CLIVE OF INDIA

First edition of this important biography, the official life of Clive of India by Sir John Malcolm, another great Indian administrator, a work that has "never been adequately acknowledged as a landmark in the intellectual history of British India" (Harrington, p. 161); this copy presented in a lovely binding by one of the finest London binders of the period, Charles Hering.

"By the time Malcolm wrote, no new material had appeared on Clive for more than forty years. The core of Malcolm's work was to be the large collection of manuscripts kept by Clive's son, the Earl of Powis" (ibid., p. 164). However, Malcolm died in 1833 before he had finished his work and the task of completion was passed to his old colleague in the Indian service, William Erskine. Its importance was sealed by Macaulay's essay in the Edinburgh Review, "Lord Clive" (1840), nominally a review of Malcolm's book.

3 volumes, octavo (220 × 132 mm). Contemporary dark green calf by Charles Hering (with his stamp at head of front free endpaper verso), spines richly gilt with dark red twin labels, sides with border of paired gilt fillets and corner rosettes, pretty scrolling foliate roll to board edges and turn-ins, primrose yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece of Clive by Edwards after Reynolds (actually by Nathaniel Dance, see erratum at end of vol. III), folding engraved map of India by J. and C. Walker. Neat presentation inscription on half-title in vol. I, "To my beloved Mercy from her affect[tiona]te Mother, Charlotte ?Malrahan, Novbr: 1836". A little stripping to front cover of vol. I, a few other shallow scratches and abrasions, touch of foxing to frontispiece. A particularly attractive and conspicuously tall set. ¶ Jack Harrington, Sir John Malcolm and the Creation of British India, 2010.

£1,650 [141273]



## APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN FROM ALL FREEDOM-LOVING PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA

On December 6th 1956, the people of South Africa awoke to learn that, while they slept, 156 men and women of all races, and from all parts of the country, had been arrested on a charge of high treason.

78

MANDELA, Nelson. Appeal to the People of Great Britain from All Freedom-Loving People in South Africa. South Africa: 1961

### SIGNED BY MANDELA AND THE ANTI-APARTHEID LEADERSHIP, APPEALING FOR BRITISH AID DURING THE TREASON TRIAL

A rare and extraordinary survival and a signal document in the history of modern South Africa, relating to the sensational Treason Trial of almost all of the anti-apartheid leadership; it is signed by 30 leaders of the struggle, including Nelson Mandela, Walter Sisulu, and Lillian Ngoyi. Very few copies of this highly ephemeral piece are known to have survived.

"The core of the treason charge related to a momentous - and for the government, disconcerting - event at Kliptown, on the outskirts of Johannesburg, on 25–26 June 1955 . . . The delegates were drawn from the ranks of the Congress Alliance, a coalition of race-based anti-apartheid groups – the ANC (still Africans only), the Indian Congresses, the Coloured People's Congress and the white mix of communists and noncommunists. They had come together to draw up the country's first democratic constitution . . . Out of the deliberations came the endorsement of a Freedom Charter, which to western eyes was an unexceptionable statement of democratic principles and equal rights, owing something to the UN Charter but virtually nothing to the Communist Manifesto" (Herbstein, pp. 28-9). In response 156 individuals who attended or were involved with the meeting were arrested, in effect almost the entirety of the anti-apartheid leadership, based on the 1950 Suppression of Communism Act.

By 1961, with the trial in its fourth year, three of the indictments had been quashed, most of the defendants discharged, and only 30 individuals remained on trial. However, if prosecution of the fourth indictment were to succeed, it would open a further 60 individuals to re-indictment and a possible death penalty. The leadership appealed for international aid. Drafted just months before the end of the trial this remarkable document appeals for further British support towards legal expenses and help for the detainees and their families: "On the outcome of this trial depends more than the fate of 28 men and 2 women. Upon it may depend the rights of men to struggle for their freedom and emancipation, and to use non-violent pressures

in the attempt to reach their goal. To ensure that the high standard of defence may be maintained to the end, we ask the people of Britain who have already helped us with such generosity to help us again in our attempt to raise the final £30,000 required to conclude this trial". Various British groups and individuals provided funds and support: "the Movement for Colonial Freedom joined organizations such as Christian Action, the British Council of Churchmen, and the Labour Party in donating funds for the subsequent Treason Trial Fund, which provided food, clothing, and legal fees for the accused and their families. The donations demonstrate the transnational movement for freedom spurred by the trial" (Gorman, p. 168).

As it transpired, the trial was concluded on 29 March 1961 with the acquittal of the remaining defendants. Mandela, in Long Walk to Freedom, describes the last months of the trial as "in many ways... the glory days for the accused, for our own people were on the stand fearlessly enunciating ANC policy". The trial helped unite the strands of the anti-apartheid movement, itself often separated by race, and attracted international support for the struggle and international condemnation of the South African

The utanet efforts are being made in South Africa, where just on half of the total epent by the Paul has been collected, to collect more. But please remember that South Africa had a five months coorgancy last year, that the collin to help datainess and their families and give legal anestsance in cases before the Courts have been - and still are - numerous and insistent.

The day of the collin of the court of the court



government. The following year Mandela and other defendants were imprisoned following the Rivonia Trial.

The signatories comprise Stanley Lollan, Duma Nokwe, Simon Mkalipi, Ahmed Kathrada, Nelson Mandela, Farid Adams, Helen Joseph, Gert Sibande, Leslie Massina, Phenas Nene, Moodsie Johannes, Philemon Mathole, Bonakele Milner Ntsangeni, Dr Wilson Conco, J. Nkampeni, Benson Thembile, Simon Tiyki, Joseph Morolong, Joseph Molefi, Walter Sisulu, Peter Selepe, Robert Resha, Mohammed "Mosie" Moolla, Lillian Ngoyi, and six others.

3-page typed document (204 × 164 mm). Touch of creasing to top outer corner, light signs of handling. In very good condition. ¶ Daniel Gorman, Uniting Nations: Britons and Internationalism, 1945–1970, 2022; Denis Herbstein, White Lies: Canon Collins and the Secret War Against Apartheid, 2004.

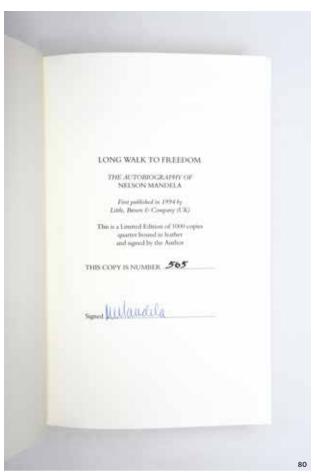
£18,750 [158692]

79

MANDELA, Nelson. Original poster for Mandela's candidacy for President of South Africa, 1994. 1994

The poster used for Mandela's historic run for the presidency of South Africa in 1994, where he was elected in a landslide as the first black president of the country, in the nation's first election held with universal suffrage for all races, marking the end of apartheid.

This poster was collected at the time by a South African looking to preserve such historic material, and here enters the market for the first time. This is the slightly smaller version of the poster, issued unbacked to be put up for display.



Broadside ( $76 \times 50$  cm) printed in ANC colours of green, yellow, and black around a colour photographic portrait of Mandela. Presented in a black wooden frame with conservation acrylic glazing ( $88 \times 63$  cm). Minor creasing and single short nick at extremities; in very good condition.

£875 [145303]

80

MANDELA, Nelson. The Long Walk to Freedom. London: Little, Brown and Company, 1994

"IF THEY CAN LEARN TO HATE, THEY CAN BE TAUGHT TO LOVE"

First UK edition, signed limited issue, number 565 of 1,000 copies signed by Mandela. Mandela's autobiography met with international acclaim upon its publication; US and South African editions were published the same year.

Octavo. Original black quarter bonded leather, spine lettered in gilt, green cloth sides, map of South Africa to endpapers. With numerous photographic illustrations. Small white speck to top edge, else a fine copy.

£3,750 [155202]



8

MANDELA, Nelson – ALBERTS, Paul. Some Evidence of Things Seen. Children of South Africa. Rivonia, South Africa: Open Hand Trust, 1997

### ONE OF 10 COPIES, SIGNED BY MANDELA AND TUTU

Signed limited edition, extra limited issue, number X of 10 copies issued in blue leather and signed by Nelson Mandela, Desmond Tutu, Albie Sachs, and Paul Alberts; a further 50 copies were issued in green and in red leather.

A remarkable collaboration: this is the only limited edition signed by both Mandela and Tutu – Nobel Peace Prize winners in 1993 and 1984 respectively – alongside a third major figure in the anti-Apartheid movement, Albie Sachs, who became a judge on South Africa's Constitutional Court, helped draft the Bill of Rights, and has received numerous international awards for jurisprudence. The book gathers photographs of South African children taken by Paul Alberts, predominantly from before the end of Apartheid, with an introduction by Mandela, and text provided by Tutu and Sachs (both additionally signing the start of their section).

The copies issued in green and red leather were initially only rubber-stamped by Mandela with a signed bookplate by Tutu and afterwards hand-signed; the copies in blue leather were signed directly without the rubber stamp and bookplate. Accompanying the book are three letters serving as certificates of authenticity, each signed by an assistant verifying that the named individual signed the book: the first on behalf of Nelson Mandela in May 1999, the second on behalf of Archbishop Tutu in September 2000, and the third on behalf of Justice Albie Sachs in October 2000. At the point of signing, the individuals were respectively President of the Republic of South Africa, Chairman of the Truth

and Reconciliation Commission, and Justice of the Constitutional Court of South Africa. An unsigned trade edition was also published. There is no priority between the different issues.

Quarto. Original blue bonded leather, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, blue speckled edges. Housed in the original blue leather slipcase. Illustrated throughout with black and white photographs. A few page corners just turned at upper outer corner, else a fine copy.

£5,000 [156944]

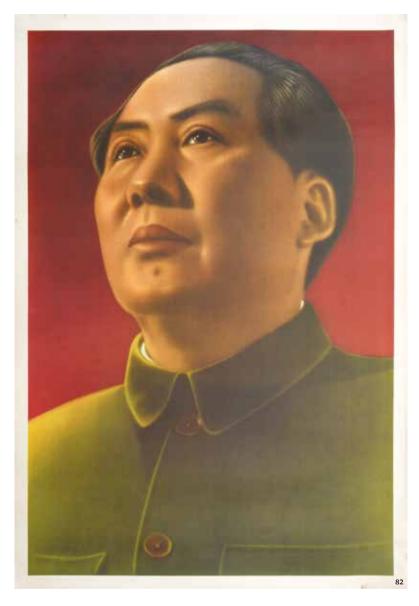
82

**MAO, Zedong.** Official Portrait Poster. Shanghai: Printed by Shanghai Xu Shengji yinshua chang, [c.1950]

### ESTABLISHING MAO AS STATE FIGUREHEAD

An exceptionally well-preserved example of a rare Mao portrait poster, published soon after the founding of the People's Republic of China, issued as an early attempt to establish him as a state figurehead. This is an example of a short-lived approach to depicting Mao that quickly gave way to the full-face style seen in official Mao portraits up to the present day.

By 1949, having secured control of China's major cities including the capital, the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party turned their attention to consolidating the Party's image in the eyes of ordinary people. Part of this process involved distributing official images of senior figures – especially Mao Zedong – for display in workplaces, schools, and public areas. The present poster was intended to reinforce the stately image of the country's new leader. Painted and printed around 1950, it shows Mao looking into the distance, as if toward the future, projecting the authoritative and contemplative qualities befitting the leader of the world's newest



socialist power. The image's imposing size is also designed to manifest Mao's authority. The style closely follows that of a portrait of Mao occasionally hung on the Tiananmen rostrum from May 1950, which showed Mao looking off to the right with a similarly serious expression. The Tiananmen portrait was quickly replaced when critics accused it of making Mao appear aloof and divorced from the concerns of the masses, and subsequent portrait posters strove for a less superior portrayal. Posters, especially those from the early years of the People's Republic, rarely survive, much less in near-fine condition, making the present example a valuable record of early Communist Party state-building.

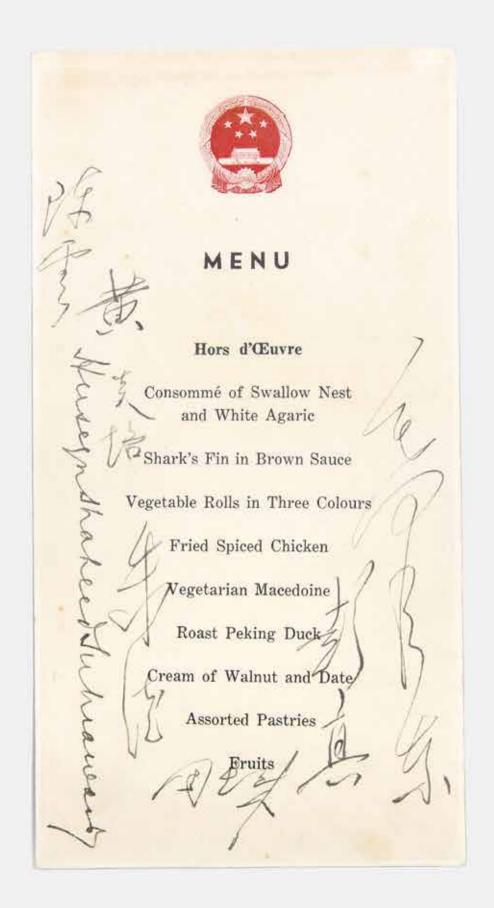
This poster dates from the genesis of the cult of Mao that would balloon to all-encompassing proportions 15 years later during the Cultural Revolution. In the early 1950s, portraits of Mao and other political leaders were not over-used, being often reserved for key political events and dates. Only with the onset of the Cultural Revolution in 1966 did the Party's politburo decide to permanently install a portrait of Mao on the Tiananmen rostrum. Viewed from the perspective of the high point of the Mao cult, the present poster

is strikingly modest, devoid of slogans and the bright red colours that dominated the later Maoist cult of personality.

A red circular stamp to the lower right verso reads (in translation) "Free copy given by the Editorial and Publishing Office, All-China Federation of Trade Unions". The All-China Federation of Trade Unions was a key political organization in the early 1950s, helping the Communist Party to exert control over major industries and bring worker movements in line with the government's interests. In 1950, its Editorial and Publishing Office authored a number of texts published by the Beijing Workers Publishing House, the latter listed on the present poster as one of its authorized distributors. This raises the possibility that the Federation of Trade Unions received a number of free copies from the Workers Publishing House to in turn distribute among partners and affiliates.

Colour-lithographic poster (775 × 535 mm), depicting Mao in three-quarter profile looking upwards against a deep red background. Minor creasing, couple of marks to margin with small faint dampstain to lower right, image unaffected, a few nicks, colours bright and sharp. A rare piece of propaganda in near-fine condition.

£2,750 [143323]



MAO, Zedong. Banquet menu signed by Mao, five senior Chinese politicians, and Pakistani Prime Minister Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy. Beijing: 19 October 1956

### SIGNED BY MAO AND OTHER TOP CHINESE LEADERS

An extraordinary autographed menu from the banquet celebrating the 1956 first Pakistani state visit to China, signed with a fountain pen by Mao, Premier Zhou Enlai, Marshal Zhu De, three other Chinese leaders, and Pakistani Prime Minister Suhrawardy. Autograph material by Mao rarely comes to market; scarcer still is this remarkable ensemble of some of modern Chinese history's most influential statesmen.

Mao's signature, running down the right of the menu, is a splendid example of the elaborate, flowing calligraphy he used in the 1950s. Besides Mao, the list of signatories includes Zhou Enlai (1898–1976), Mao's right-hand man in foreign affairs; Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy (1892–1963), the newly appointed Pakistani premier; Zhu De (1886–1976), China's leading general and the architect together with Mao of the communist victory in the Chinese civil war; Chen Yun (1905–95), vice chairman of the party's Central Committee and one of the pioneers of the economic reform and opening up of the 1980s; Peng Zhen (1902–97), mayor of Beijing and later one of the "Eight Immortals" under Deng Xiaoping; and Huang Yanpei (1878–1965), vice chairman of the National People's Congress.

The 1956 visit was a chance for both China and Pakistan to confront Cold War tensions and the evolving diplomatic landscape in Asia. Suhrawardy wished to cultivate closer geopolitical and economic ties to Beijing and smooth over any tensions concerning Pakistan's involvement in SEATO. For his part, Zhou was keen to dispel fears of Chinese hegemony. China herself, he pointed out during the visit, had suffered under Western colonialism and now wished to pursue industrial development in the spirit of peaceful co-existence with all countries, based on mutual respect.

The signatories here were at the centre of these diplomatic exchanges. Contemporary Chinese state media reports, as well as official sources on Mao's life, note that for the discussions with Suhrawardy, Zhou was accompanied by Mao, as well as Zhu, Chen, and Huang. In an official photograph of the signing ceremony for the memorandum of understanding, Zhou and Suhrawardy are seated, Mao is standing beneath the Chinese flag, and next to him stand Zhu and Peng. The signatures were most likely solicited by a prominent member of the Pakistani delegation, with the menu – usually the only paper to hand in a banquet setting – circulated around the top table.

This truly exceptional item remained in private hands until 2001, when it was sold at J. A. Stargardt, Berlin, to a private German collector, remaining in that collection for 20 years.

Menu card (217 × 115 mm), text printed in black, steel-engraved red emblem of the People's Republic of China at head. Mounted, framed and glazed. Recto a little sunned with faint outline of matting at edges, verso with slight adhesive discolouration at head. A fine piece.

£250,000 [156973]

84

MAO, Zedong. Mao zhuxi yulu ("Quotations from Chairman Mao"). [Shenyang: no named publisher,] 1964

"A SINGLE SPARK CAN LIGHT A PRAIRIE FIRE" – THE FINAL PRECURSOR TO MAO'S "LITTLE RED BOOK"

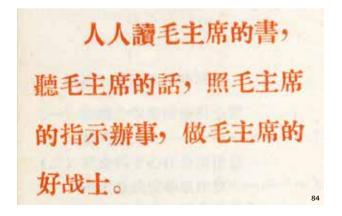


A rare copy in exemplary condition of the final precursor to the first edition of the "Little Red Book", here in the uncorrected text state; the last of Schiller's "several variant specimen prototypes" (p. 15). Such examples, issued only in small quantities for internal use, are the unassuming genesis of a worldwide publishing phenomenon.

Schiller identifies several prototypes of the "Little Red Book" printed before June 1964 when the distribution of the first edition within the People's Liberation Army began. For this final variant, dated May 1964, Schiller delineates two states with or without typesetting errors in the text, with this copy in the uncorrected text state and containing a loosely inserted erratum slip inviting readers to cut out the correct characters and paste them into the main text. Instead of this rather fiddly procedure, a previous owner has simply corrected the in-text errors with a pen.

Duodecimo. Original cream paper wrappers, title and five-pointed star to front cover in red. With errata slip listing six corrections loosely inserted. Housed in a red quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Title page and epigraph printed in red. Ownership inscription of one "Ren Zhongya" to title page. A few faint marks to wrappers, couple of instances of underlining by a previous owner, contents else clean and fresh. A fine copy of this vulnerable publication. ¶ Justin Schiller, Quotations of Chairman Mao 1964–2014; A Short Bibliographical Study, 2014.

£25,000 [150292]







85

MAO, Zedong. Mao zhuxi yulu ("Quotations From Chairman Mao"). Beijing: Zhongguo renmin jiefangjun zong zhengzhi bu, 1964

### THE "LITTLE RED BOOK"

First edition, first printing, of Mao's "Little Red Book". The modest print run of the first edition was soon followed by such an avalanche that by 1968 every Chinese person owned a copy. It is often cited as the second most-printed book of all time, following only the Bible; current estimates quote five billion copies printed, including foreign-language translations.

The "Little Red Book" took the form of various thematic chapters of quotations on subjects ranging from philosophy to warfare to art. "This easily digestible format drew upon two distinct literary genres: an ancient Chinese genre of collected wisdom dating back to the Analects of Confucius, and a modern genre of ideological primers embraced especially, but by no means exclusively, by Marxist-Leninists around the world" (Cook, p. xiii).

The first edition was issued either in red vinyl plastic, as the present copy, or in paper wrappers. According to the editor in charge of finalizing the text, those in paper wrappers were issued first for the individual use of high-ranking officers, while those in vinyl, which took longer to produce, were intended for brigades of up to eight men. The red vinyl design was maintained for subsequent editions and soon became an internationally recognizable symbol of Maoist fervour. First edition copies in vinyl may or may not contain a typesetting error found on pp. 82–3; this copy is an example of the corrected text.

The "Little Red Book" was originally printed at the behest of Lin Biao, Mao's second in command, to elevate Mao's profile within the army, with first editions containing an endorsement in Lin's calligraphy and a preface crediting Lin with promoting the study of Maoist ideas. Like many copies, the present example

was caught up in the widespread censorship precipitated by Lin's desperate flight and death in 1971 – Mao and the party leaders quickly issued instructions for all traces of Lin and his support for Mao to be destroyed. The owner of this copy dutifully removed the Lin Biao leaves.

Duodecimo. Original red vinyl, title and five-pointed star to front cover in blind. Housed in a red quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Tissue-guarded brown frontispiece portrait of Mao, epigraph leaf and title page printed in colour. With the calligraphic endorsement leaf and 2-page preface excised in the early 1970s by a previous owner. Vinyl bright, frontispiece presenting well, slight marginal finger soiling to title page, edges and rear free endpaper lightly foxed, contents clean and still sharp. A near-fine copy. ¶ Alexander Cook, Mao's Little Red Book: A Global History, 2014; Justin Schiller, Quotations of Chairman Mao 1964–2014: A Short Bibliographical Study, 2014.

£13,750 [150556]

86

**MAO, Zedong.** Rubber bust from the Cultural Revolution. Beijing: Beijing huagong er chang, 1968

#### MAOIST ICONOGRAPHY IN THE CULTURAL REVOLUTION

A prepossessing piece of political portraiture, now highly collectible, produced at the Mao cult's apotheosis to celebrate his 15 August 1968 audience with exemplary revolutionaries in Beijing's Great Hall of the People. Mao busts were ubiquitous in workplaces, schools, and homes during the Cultural Revolution; nearly all were mass-produced in porcelain, with other materials mainly employed for limited issue commemorative productions.

The present example concerns one such Cultural Revolution convocation, reported with much fanfare in the state newspaper, The People's Daily, on 16 August 1968. According to the gushing article, "smiling broadly, glowing with health, and radiating vigour, Mao, together with vice chairman Lin Biao, his closest comrade in arms, arrived at the hall amidst extremely warm

and rapturous applause, greeting the capital's representatives of the proletariat as well as other political soldiers. Chairman Mao spent considerable time warmly and energetically waving and applauding those assembled, and shook hands with leading representatives on the ceremonial platform".

With easy access to rubber, workers from Beijing huagong er chang (Beijing Number Two Chemical Plant) cast an unknown number of copies of this souvenir design, using the inscription to reference also Mao's famous gift of mangoes to some Beijing propaganda cadres earlier the same month.

This is an alluring example of the Mao cult's penetration into the fabric of everyday life during the late 1960s and early 1970s. A burgeoning collector's market has left pieces from the Cultural Revolution increasingly hard to find, especially in this condition. Rubber bust, 220 × 200 × 100 mm, rear of base lettered in relief in Chinese, "Commemorating Chairman Mao's audience with worker representatives from our factory and his gift of mangoes, Beijing Number Two Chemical Plant Revolutionary Committee, 1968.8.15". A fine example with touch of soiling.

£3,000 [157008]

87

MARTÍN DE CÓRDOBA, Fray. Jardín de las nobles donzellas. Medina del Campo: Juan de Espinosa, 1542

### A PRO-FEMINIST MIRROR FOR PRINCES, OF GREAT RARITY

Rare second edition, effectively the only obtainable printing, of this book of advice for Queen Isabel of Spain, a pro-feminist treatise in the mirror for princes tradition, which instructed and entertained "with references to the popular contemporary controversy of the battle between the sexes" (Goldberg, p. 126).

Fray Martín taught at the University of Salamanca, as well as studying in France. The Jardín was composed in the wake of the power struggle between the factions of Isabel and her brother Alfonso (crowned King Henry IV) and their half-brother King Enrique IV and his supposedly illegitimate "daughter" Juana. Though dedicated to Isabel after Alfonso's death in 1468, it was not published until 1500 by Juan de Burgos at Vallodolid, at the height of Isabel's reign and after Fray Martín's death. This is the only later printing known, which Harriet Goldberg, author of the definitive critical edition, suggests may have been published by Juan de Espinosa in preparation for a commemoration of Isabel's birth.

Written at a time in history when the succession to the Spanish throne could only legitimately be claimed by two young princesses, the Jardín argues not just that women possess all the characteristics necessary to rule successfully, but that specific, naturally "feminine" traits – compassion, piety, and generosity, for example – are particularly applicable to the role.

Divided into three books, the text opens with a treatise on the creation of woman, based on patristic literature, combined with Aristotelian and pseudo-Aristotelian doctrine, and is succeeded by instruction on the cultivation of virtue in noble ladies and princesses. A series of exempla of famous and virtuous women, in the tradition of Boccaccio and Álvaro de Luna, concludes the work; those named range from the heroines of the Bible, like Judith, to historical and folkloric women, among them Semiramis, Penelope, and Portia. Five of the twenty-nine chapters deal directly with the pious qualities which a queen should display.

Emphasizing the relative simplicity of the Jardín's language, style, and structure, Goldberg notes that "the clarity of style coupled with the richness of allusions made the Jardín a book that was at once easy to read and at the same time sufficiently stimulating" for a general readership beyond Isabel (p. 94). This



lucidity was integral to ensuring the moralist treatise's political message was heard and understood. "After a period of weakness shown by the last two monarchs and the expected dissention among the nobles, Fray Martín's plea for a strong, active monarchy is certainly a reflection of the specific problems suffered in Spain toward the end of the 15th century . . . [He] made use of existing anti-feminist attitudes, which stemmed from a variety of sources in 15th-century Spain, in the preparation of an 'advice to princes' which happened to be directed to a princess. The Jardín appears to have had two purposes. It was not only necessary to encourage the young princess, Isabel, to develop her talents in a useful way; it was also important to convince the populace that they could expect to be ruled well by a woman" (Goldberg, pp. 105, 125–26).

The second printing of the Jardín is notably rare, with WorldCat listing three locations only: Biblioteca nacional de Espana, British Library, and Bibliotheque nationale de France. ISTC locates only a single copy of the first edition, at the Hispanic Society of America, which Goldberg refers to as essentially "unique" (p. 11). No copy of either edition appears in auction records.

Small quarto (199 × 138 mm). Late 19th-century red calf by Lortic Frères, spine lettered in gilt with gilt motifs in compartments, gilt inner turn-ins, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a slipcase by the same binder. Woodcut title page, initials, and device on last leaf verso. Gothic types. Clean throughout, with good margins, retaining several uncut lower edges, an excellent copy. ¶ Goldberg 11; Palau 61878. Harriet Goldberg, Jardin de nobles donzellas by Fray Martín de Córdoba: A Critical Edition and Study, 1974.

£30,000 [139886]

MARX, Karl. Le Capital. Traduction de M. J. Roy, entièrement revisée par l'auteur. Paris: Éditeurs, Maurice Lachatre et Cie, [1872–75]

### EXTREMELY RARE PRESENTATION COPY OF HIS MASTERWORK

First edition in French, a superb presentation copy from Marx to the Frankfurt banker Sigmund Schott, with whom he exchanged ideas central to his philosophies and work, inscribed by Marx on the first engraved title page, "Mr Sigmund Schott, de la part de l'auteur, Londres. 3 Novembre 1877".

Any presentation copy of Das Kapital is exceedingly rare. We have traced just two other inscribed copies of the first edition in French: one inscribed "to his friend Dakyns" (Bassenge 2011, previously Sotheby's London 1966) and another inscribed "to the Deputies of the Commune" (Parke Bernet 1956).

Only five inscribed copies of the first edition in German,
Das Kapital (1867), have circulated at auction: in 2016 (inscribed
to Johann Georg Eccarius, Bonham's London, 15 June, lot 98);
2010 (inscribed to Professor Edward Spencer Beesly, Bloomsbury
London, 27 May, lot 606); 1979 (inscribed to Marx's cousin August
Philips, Hartung & Karl, 16 May, lot 1544); and 1969 (inscribed to the
English social reformer John Malcolm Ludlow, Sotheby's, 23 June).

The present volume ranks among the finest of these presentation copies. The published correspondence surrounding it yields a unique and significant sense of historical context, offering an important point of association related to one of the most significant works on economic philosophy, in the translation which many consider the definitive text as authorized by Marx.

Sigmund Schott was a German bank director and journalist. He was also a literary critic and bibliophile, who corresponded with some of the most important intellectual figures of the epoch. Some editors of Marx's correspondence confused Schott with the German politician (1818–1895) of the same name. As a result, the importance of the relationship between the young banker and the philosopher has perhaps been underexposed.

Schott and Marx corresponded frequently over several months, and in the letter that originally accompanied the present volume, also dated 3 November 1877, Marx details his approach to composing Das Kapital. "Dear Sir," Marx begins, "My best thanks for the packages. Your offer to arrange for other material to be sent to me from France, Italy, Switzerland, etc. is exceedingly welcome, although I feel reluctant to make undue claims on you. I don't at all mind waiting, by the by, nor will this in any way hold up my work, for I am applying myself to various parts of the book in turn. In fact, privatim, I began by writing Capital in a sequence (starting with the 3rd, historical section) quite the reverse of that in which it was presented to the public, saving only that the first volume – the last I tackled – was got ready for the press straight away, whereas the two others remained in the rough form which all research originally assumes."

Marx then mentions the volume now offered: "I enclose a photograph herewith, because the copy of the French edition that goes off to you at the same time as this letter only contains a very far from flattering likeness done from a London photograph by a Parisian artist. Your most obedient Servant, Karl Marx".

This letter, so frequently referenced in critical treatments of Das Kapital, not only sheds light on the genesis of one of the most significant philosophical works to emerge in the last two centuries, but also underscores the author's openness and perhaps even his humour. It offers an important contextual background for the presentation copy at hand.

Other examples of correspondence between the two men show that Schott and Marx regularly exchanged ideas pertaining to banking and social economy. In a letter sent from London, dated 29 March 1878, Marx wrote to Schott: "I have, though somewhat belatedly, obtained Volume IV (Industrieactien) of the Saling, to which you so kindly drew my attention. I did not wish to reply to your letter until I had at length had time to run through the thing, and have found it very useful... Finally, I have one more thing to ask of you, namely to be so kind, provided it is not too time-consuming, as to let me have a list of the names of Perrot's published writings on the subject of joint-stock companies, etc". This letter again shows that Marx relied on Schott for information relating to the financial theories of the day, and that Schott was eager to supply Marx with literature relevant to his work.

Le Capital was published in France in 44 livraisons between August 1872 and May 1875. Marx began revising Das Kapital for the second German edition in December 1871, in the same month that Lachâtre agreed to publish a French edition. In January 1872, Marx recruited Joseph Roy to prepare a French translation and concluded a publishing agreement with Lachâtre. As well as making important revisions for the second German edition, Marx began "to revise, indeed rewrite, the translation" (Draper, p. 174) over the next three years.

While the second German edition was published in 1873, Marx continued to exert strict control over the French edition, making additions and corrections to the galley proofs for the parts even as they were being published (ibid., p. 190). He was very clear about its unique value as distinct from the second German edition and strongly advised even those familiar with the German language editions to consult the French edition for further accuracy. For this reason, these changes were "taken into account when at length the first English translation, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling, appeared in London, in 1887, four years after Marx's death, under the editorship of Engels" (PMM).

When the final fascicule was printed in November 1875, the complete set of Le Capital was published in 10,000–11,000 copies. From certain indications found in the correspondence of Marx, we can infer that the French government, who must have frowned upon the appearance of Das Kapital in French, tried to prevent its publication, which for a certain time was interrupted by the authorities. When publication was finally complete, rumours abounded that its sale in book form was to be forbidden, and the publisher Lachâtre hesitated to sell copies.

Tall quarto (277 × 194 mm). Contemporary dark green pebble-grain cloth rebacked in black quarter morocco, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, green bookmark. Housed in a red quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. 2 engraved title pages, 1 engraved portrait frontispiece with autograph, facsimile autograph letter from Marx to the publisher, dated 18 March 1872, with Lachatre's reply to verso, engraved head- and tailpieces. Text in two columns. Bookplate of Sigmund Schott to front pastedown and his ownership signature to front free endpaper, "Sigmund Schott, Roedelheim". Some very minor wear to extremities, small closed tears to bottom edge of sig. 2.1 and at gutter of 43.4, another of 4.5cm to fore edge of 34.3 not obscuring text, paper strips used to guard and reinforce a few leaves (facsimile letter, 2.1, and 43.4), contents foxed and lightly toned, else a very good copy. ¶ Draper ST/M15; Einaudi 3770; Rubel 634. See Hal Draper, The Marx-Engels Chronicle, vol. I, 1985; Printing and the Mind of Man 350.

£575,000 [128563]

w has liketh

Lower & Navabre 1877.

# KARL MARX



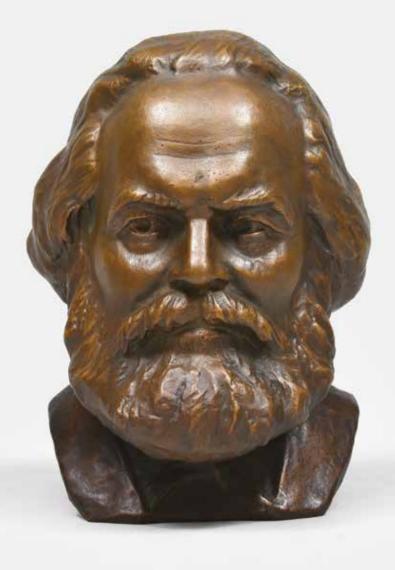
### PARIS

ÉDITEURS, MAURICE LACHATRE ET CE

38. BOULEVARD DE SÉRASTOPOL. 38

Prix de la Livraison : DIX centimes

pr Livesison



89

MARX, Karl. Bronze bust by Johannes Friedrich Rogge. German Democratic Republic: Johannes Friedrich Rogge, 1959

### MARX AS PERMANENT FIGUREHEAD

A striking example of East Germany's cult of Karl Marx, sculpted by Dr Rogge (1898–1983), a German artist specializing in political busts and monuments. In 1951, he sculpted the GDR's first official monument to Lenin, which was unveiled the same year on 23 December, Stalin's official birthday.

In 1883, Friedrich Engels began distributing large numbers of copies of the photograph of Marx taken by John Maynall in 1875, and it was this image which provided the visual template of Marx iconography for the next century. Following the formation of the Soviet Union, his image began to feature on posters at political rallies, with this practice adopted and extended to other contexts and media across the communist bloc in the early Cold War. Reverence for the giants of the communist pantheon, however, raised a number of knotty theoretical dilemmas concerning bourgeois commodification and consumption. For Lenin, art was "just an appendage", to be excised when it no longer served

its proper propaganda purpose – what was a loyal communist to make of Marx's artistic incarnation here in bronze?

As with many of his contemporaries, Rogge's career was shaped by the course of German politics either side of the Second World War. Active from the 1920s onwards, his oeuvre in the 1930s included busts of Adolf Hitler. Following the Second World War, he switched to communist iconography, securing several notable commissions in the early years of the GDR.

Bronze bust,  $230 \times 175 \times 160$  mm, with the maker's inscription at the rear. In fine condition with drilled holes and light scratching to base where sometime mounted on a plinth.

£5,500 [150448]

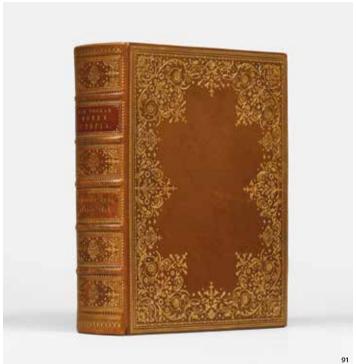
90

MEIR, Golda. My Life. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1975

First US edition, first printing, inscribed by the author on a slip of her letterhead mounted to the front free endpaper "To Harriet Montefiore greetings Golda Meir December 1975".

Golda Meir served as the fourth prime minister of Israel, from 1969 to 1974, the only woman to hold the role. Her memoirs





cover her life from her childhood, to her emigration to Palestine in the 1920s, her rise as labour then foreign minister, through to her role as prime minister, including her leadership in the Yom Kippur War, which led to her resignation. The book was also published in the UK the same year.



The recipient Harriet Sebag-Montefiore was a prominent member of the London Jewish community. Her husband Harold was sometime president of the Anglo-Jewish Association.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Front endpaper a little discoloured from mounted slip, jacket edgeworn; a good copy.

£500 [158384]

91

MORE, Sir Thomas. A most pleasant, fruitful, and witty Work, of the best State of a Public Weal, and of the new Isle called Utopia... with copious notes, and a biographical and literary introduction by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. London: William Bulmer, at the Shakespeare Press, for William Miller, 1808

#### A DESIRABLE EDITION, ATTRACTIVELY PRINTED AND BOUND

First Dibdin edition, large-paper copy, splendidly bound and abundantly extra-illustrated; a particularly desirable copy. Utopia, first published in 1516, sets out an ideal political society, a representative democracy governed by philosophically-minded magistrates, written

before More's rise to the heart of English and international politics, a world far removed from his imagined utopian island.

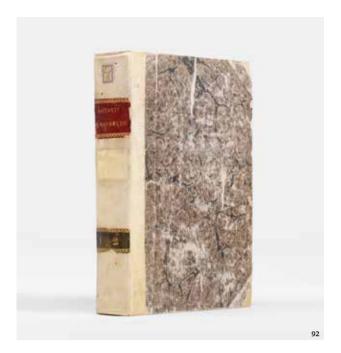
The 50 extra-illustrations comprise portraits of More and his contemporaries, after F. Bartolozzi, Holbein, W. Marshall, Lombart, and others, alongside views. The engravings date from the 18th to early 19th centuries, including a series of 16 engravings by Frans van Bleyswyck (1671–1746).

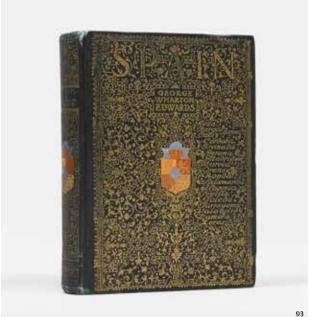
In his Reminiscences, Dibdin praised examples where his works were extra-illustrated, and notes he himself extra-illustrated a copy of this work: "I once received an urgent and unlimited request to illustrate one [of the large-paper copies], by the insertion of every portrait mentioned in the fourth section of my Introduction. I did so. The copy was bound by Faulkner in a splendid green morocco surtout, and was sold, on the death of its amiable and generous owner, for some threescore guineas, according to received instructions" (p. 270).

Dibdin's edition uses the text of the first English translation of 1551 and includes a bibliography of the early editions. The large-paper issue in a single quarto volume, and an octavo edition in two volumes were printed and issued apparently simultaneously. "Large-paper copies were issued in 150 (Dibdin and Brunet) or 250 (Lowndes) copies" (Windle & Pippin).

Quarto (235 × 188 mm). Mid-19th-century brown morocco by White of Pall Mall (active 1830–57), red morocco label, gilt in compartments, elaborate gilt frame on covers, gilt turn-ins, light yellow endpapers, gilt edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece, illustration of More and his family and 11 woodcuts (5 headpieces and 6 to the text); extra-illustrated with 50 additional engravings. Armorial bookplate of Laurence Currie (1867–1934), insurance broker and railroad executive; he added to a collection of books and art begun by his grandfather Raikes Currie and father Bertram Wodehouse Currie; leather book label of bookseller and noted collector William Foyle (1885–1963). Foyle book label offset, contents with some light foxing, else a fine copy. ¶ Jackson 13; Lowndes p. 1607; Windle & Pippin A9a. Thomas Frognall Dibdin, Reminiscences, 1836.

£7,500 [156950]





MUHAMMAD – BACCANTI, Alberto. Maometto, legislatore degli Arabi e fondatore dell'Impero musulmano. Casalmaggiore: Fratelli Bizzarri, 1791

#### EPIC BIOGRAPHICAL POEM WITH PORTRAITS OF THE PROPHET

First and only edition of this epic poem in Italian recounting the life of Muhammad, presenting the Prophet favourably as a masterly leader and statesman.

The poem is in 12 cantos of ottava rima, each canto illustrated with a full-page engraved plate, in addition to two frontispiece portraits of the author and of Muhammad astride a rampant horse, all after original paintings by Paolo Araldi. Baccanti explains in his foreword that he sought to characterise the Prophet as a statesman and general of "rare talents" who, regardless of the truth of the religion he founded, succeeded in creating a unified Arabian caliphate that laid the foundation for the rise of the Ottoman Empire: a contrast to other European works portraying him as "an odious impostor and a man of most dissolute morals" (our translation). The plates depict Muhammad in the stages of his prophecy: ascending with the archangel Gabriel to heaven (laylat al-mi'raj), preaching to his first followers in Mecca, leading his armies to battle, and uniting the disparate tribes under his leadership.

"Scholars of the Enlightenment particularly struggled with dual impulses towards Muhammad's depiction, aspiring both to a more historically-based, objective image of the Prophet, yet also perpetuating the public appetite for romantic, exotic details" (Shalem, p. 3). Baccanti's work charmingly perpetrates the usual picturesque anachronisms, presenting Muhammad in contemporary Turkish dress and preaching in Ottoman interiors, and leading his troops against a conspicuously European fortress. 2 volumes in one, quarto (235 × 172 mm). Near-contemporary half vellum, twin morocco labels lettered in gilt and manuscript shelf-mark label to spine, marbled sides, edges speckled blue. With 2 engraved portrait frontispieces and 12 similar numbered plates after Paolo Araldi, vignettes to title pages. Complete with the half-titles and imprimatur leaf. Boards slightly rubbed with light wear along edges, labels a little chipped with

minimal loss of lettering, very sporadic faint soiling, isolated portions of minor dampstaining to head of gutter. A very good copy. ¶ Not in Atabey, Blackmer, Burrell or the Arcadian Library. Avinoam Shalem, ed., Constructing the Image of Muhammad in Europe, 2013.

£8,750 [102633]

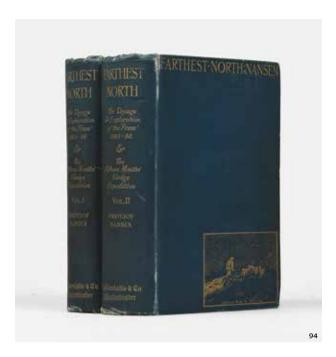
93

# MUSSOLINI, Benito (recipient) – EDWARDS, George Wharton. Spain. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing, 1926

First edition, presentation copy to Italian dictator Benito Mussolini, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: "Respectfully Autographed and inscribed by The Author George Wharton Edwards to S. E. Benito Mussolini in Rome, March 28th 1928".

The American impressionist painter George Wharton Edwards (1859–1950) collects here in a handsome and lavish volume his drawings of Spain. Edwards was a great supporter of Mussolini, and was preparing his equivalent volume on Rome at the time. Published in 1928, that volume was dedicated to the dictator as "patriot, statesman, orator poet, man of destiny, for his sympathetic interest in my work". Edwards may have been after

Sespectfully, Antographed and inscribed by The Assittor George htwoten Edwards, J. E. Berito Mussichnie, Lin Trome, March 28, 1928,



honours – this volume's letterpress title page includes a lengthy list of titles which other nations had bestowed upon him – and if so was rewarded, for he was appointed Chevalier of the Royal Order of the Crown of Italy in 1929.

Quarto. Original black cloth, spine and front cover richly gilt with the arms of Spain in red, yellow, gilt, and blue, top edge gilt. Colour frontispiece and title page, 25 other colour plates, 37 monotone plates; with captioned tissue-guards. Light rubbing and fraying at extremities, some light foxing to edges and contents. A very good copy.

£850 [145828]

94

NANSEN, Fridtjof. Farthest North. London: Archibald Constable and Company, 1897

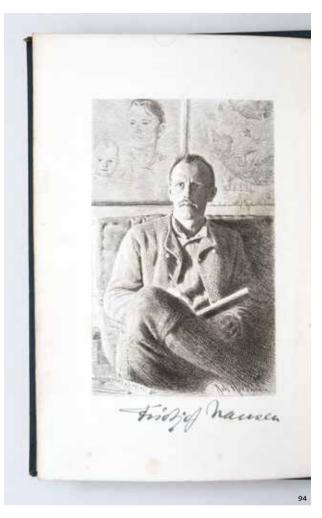
"A REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF POLAR EXPLORATION" - SIGNED BY NANSEN

First edition, signed in full by Nansen below his portrait frontispiece, the first volume with a mounted programme for a commemorative supper held in his honour by the Pen and Palette Club of Newcastle, 9 February 1922, where this volume was surely signed.

The volume is testament to Nansen's prevailing fame. The Pen and Palette Club is still in existence; at the time it would host a dinner for a visiting speaker once or twice a month, often of some renown. Later in 1922 Nansen would be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for his work on behalf of refugees. Copies signed by Nansen are uncommon: we have handled two inscribed copies, auction records cite four signed copies only.

Nansen's expedition was "a remarkable achievement in Polar exploration" (PMM), undertaken "with the object of investigating the polar basin north of Eurasia by drifting in the ice with the currents northwest from the New Siberian Islands across or near the Pole" (Arctic Bibliography).

"Nansen returned to international acclaim not only for the voyage itself but for its results, proof of a deep Arctic Ocean, free of any land masses or islands, and extensive data on magnetism,



zoology, and oceanography. His account of the journey, Farthest North, was a worldwide bestseller and prepared him for an effective life of diplomacy" (Books on Ice).

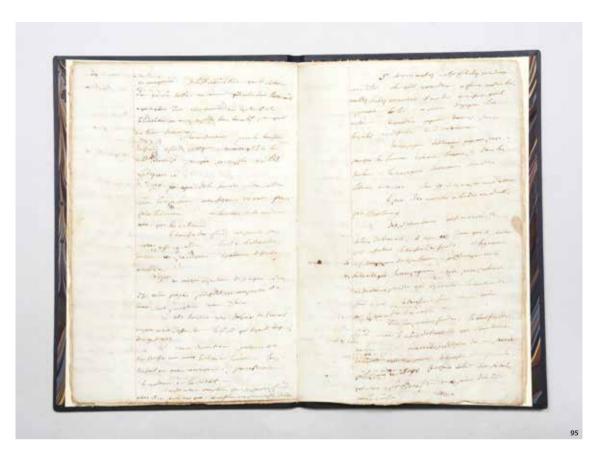
The work is beautifully illustrated from photographs and from Nansen's own sketches, for which he "claims no artistic merit", but which are nonetheless highly atmospheric and effective. Like many of the polar books from the heroic age, this is a superbly produced work. This UK edition precedes the first Norwegian edition of the same year.

2 volumes, octavo. Original blue-green vertical-rib cloth, spines and front covers lettered in gilt, pictorial block in gilt to front covers (of the Fram to vol. I and "Northwards though the Drift-Snows" to vol. II), top and fore edges untrimmed. Etched portrait frontispiece to vol. II, photogravure frontispiece to vol. II, 127 plates of which 16 in colour, 92 illustrations to the text, 4 folding colour maps; title pages printed in red and black. Contemporary bookseller's ticket of W. E. Franklin, Newcastle. Spine of vol. II a little cocked, bindings rubbed, a few spots and marks, old pale splash stain to back cover of vol. II, inner hinges cracked but firm, scattered finger soiling, first folding map split at stub (not affecting image); a used but honest copy, complete with all plates and maps, still remaining bright.

¶ Arctic Bibliography 11983; Books on Ice 5.2; Howgego III N3; Printing and the Mind of Man 384.

£5,000 [150270]

notes Diverses Richesteles elle Grangle poste por differentes apandane ces ex oranipulation kru nations lever 4 grass grigher atout June la produce de addifair 4800 par Terroy travilles de 10 ho wares toware companie punyable infragerose Dout lemeter en de Jan 2 Jon / anavoranement. Demonsteller a few tin invest Capazza , charie blenier alerfen quentions a weerforentrice este hours fame I Burking a budges Lin emoies pronque charlet charge de la toursain de mantiandise, a attalé o Bruby for tender que poumer dans enew four unraiseau de 2 votion



**NAPOLEON.** Autograph manuscript notes on Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations. Valence: July 1791

# THE YOUNG NAPOLEON RESPONDS WITH DELIGHT TO THE FOUNDATIONAL WORK OF POLITICAL ECONOMY

An exceptional manuscript in Napoleon's hand revealing his initial response to Smith's Wealth of Nations. The manuscript is remarkable in establishing that Napoleon's first unguarded reaction to Smith's ideas was not in fact disdain, as he would later affect, but admiration.

Napoleon was in garrison at Valence with the 4th Artillery Regiment from 16 June to 31 August 1701. He used his spare time to read the first volume of the French translation of Smith's Wealth of Nations by the poet Jean-Antoine Roucher (1745–1704), made from the fourth English edition (London, 1786), which had been published in 1790. Napoleon has written in the margin: "Notes diverses. Richesse des nations – Smith traduit par Roucher. Tome 1er. Valence juillet 1791", and at the top of the first page "Cayer -" (i.e. "cahier") leaving a space blank for a projected numbering. He focuses in particular on five chapters of Book I: Chapter 1, Of the division of labour; Chapter 3, That the division of labour is limited by the extent of the market; Chapter 4, Of the origin and use of money; Chapter 5, Of the real and nominal price of commodities, or of their price in labour, and their price in money; and Chapter 8, Of the wages of labour. The last note in Napoleon's hand is: "The labourer and the farmer are superior in intelligence to the ordinary class of artisans" (our translation).

Smith's biographer remarks: "It is clear from the notes that Napoleon is delighted with Smith's picture of economic life,

particularly in relation to wages, price, transport, the concept of a European market, and the division of labour resulting in the mass production of pins ('cela paraît incroyable')" (Ross, p. 18). It later suited Napoleon to disdain Adam Smith, as did many French economists, because he had been critical of Colbertism, but in power he was happy to give free rein to his Minister of the Public Treasure, François Nicholas Mollien, who was a lifelong vocal admirer of the Wealth of Nations.

Provenance: a) the leaves were once part of Phillipps MS 22769, docketed by Phillipps "161 Cole MSS" in pencil, Cole being an autograph collector likely to have obtained the notes from Guglielmo Libri who stole the Napoleon archive and sold the bulk of it to Lord Ashburnham (returned to France 1883); b) sold at auction, Charles Hamilton Galleries, Inc., 10 December 1970, lot 224; c) Hoffman & Freeman, Antiquarian Booksellers, Cambridge, MA, USA, cat. 33, April 1971, no. 143; d) in 1982 the notes were kept in the Buddhist temple of Jinyaji, Chiba, Japan; see text and commentary by Hitoshi Hashimoto in "Notes Inédites de J.-B. Say Qui Couvrent les Marges de la Richesse des Nations et Qui la Resument", Kyoto Sangyo University Economic and Business Review, 9, 1982, pp. 35–42. A copy of Hashimoto's text accompanies the manuscript.

Folio (288 × 195 mm), twelve and a half pages on a quire of four bifolia. Manuscript in French written in ink, comprising approximately 1,500 words in the autograph of Napoleon, clearly legible, margin traced in red crayon. Housed in a custom black calf book form box and matching folder. Offered together with a copy of Hitoshi Hashimoto's critical text, referenced below. Some light show-through, portion of inner margin of first page slightly scuffed and with traces of glue, otherwise in excellent condition. ¶ Ian Ross, "Adam Smith: A Biographical Sketch", in Hiroshi Mizuta & Chuhei Sugiyama, eds., Adam Smith: International Perspectives, 1993.

£250,000 [136833]



**NAPOLEON.** Napoléon, sa famille, son empire, ses institutions. Leipzig: lithographed by William Herz, for Leopold Voss, [1824]

#### NAPOLEON IN THE GARB OF CAESAR

A superb lithograph depicting Napoleon in the costume of a Roman emperor, crowned with laurel wreath and with the globe in his hand, between the pillars of Hercules. Napoleon is surrounded by his titles and the names of his family members, with the border listing the names of his senate, generals, and council of state.

Opposite him the goddess of peace holds out an olive branch, while at his feet his peace treaties are carved on a stone. An overarching passion-flower and banner thread to form a large "N", creating a wonderfully evocative image, highlighting Napoleon's pretensions to the Roman Empire and his place in history, besides emphasizing his centrality to the state.

The lithograph bears the date of 1812, the height of Napoleon's empire, but was produced in Leipzig as a memorial in 1824, a few years after Napoleon's death. The print was perhaps aimed at old German members of his army or administration – Napoleon had elevated Saxony to a kingdom and members of its army served in his campaigns, including the invasion of Russia

in 1812. It is curious to note that the publisher Leopold Voss had fought against Napoleon in the German Wars of Liberation.

Lithograph broadside ( $79 \times 58$  cm), presented in wooden and gilt frame with conservation glazing. Neat Leipzig blindstamp at foot. Very faint foxing, minor peripheral short closed tears repaired on verso, but not visible on recto. In very good condition.

£3,750 [133273]

97

NAPOLEON – SAINT-FOND, Barthélemy Faujas de. Voyage en Angleterre, en Écosse et aux îles Hébrides. Paris: Chez H. J. Jansen, 1797

### PRESENTED TO NAPOLEON

First edition, presentation copy to Napoleon, inscribed on each half-title verso "au Général Bonaparte; l'auteur".

The work gives Saint-Fond's (1741–1819) account of his travels to Britain in the year 1784, with important observations on the geology of northern England and Scotland, most notably his recognition that Fingal's Cave was a volcanic formation, which had gone unnoticed by Joseph Banks. The work also includes anecdotes of Banks, Adam Smith, John Whitehurst, and the Royal



Society. The work was issued in octavo and the present large-paper printing on quarto sheets; an English translation followed in 1799.

At the time of publication Saint-Fond was professor of geology at the Jardin des Plantes. Napoleon, then still a general, was leading French forces to repeated victories against the Austrians in northern Italy, building his reputation as a national hero. It is well known that Napoleon was much taken with the myth of Ossian – he presumably read with particular attention the passages in the book relating to Fingal's legendary cave (vol. II, p. 454). So too, he may have paid particular attention to Saint-Fond's account of his meetings with Adam Smith, where Smith praised Rousseau and Voltaire, and took Saint-Fond to a bagpipe competition, much to his displeasure (II, pp. 277–283). Napoleon read the Wealth of Nations as a young man, responding enthusiastically to the text, though later affecting disdain for the economist (see item 95 above).

2 volumes, quarto (255 × 196 mm). Contemporary calf, later twin red and green labels, spine compartments and covers ruled in gilt. With 7 folding engraved plates. Booklabel of 20th-century French collector Hubert Heilbronn to front pastedowns. Spine and board edges extensively restored with gilt retouched, slight splitting and rubbing to outer joints but still firm, later endpapers. Bookblock of both volumes cracked in places, sewing strained in places, some general soiling, spotting and occasional rippling to contents caused by damp at some stage, short closed tear in gutter of vol. II sigs. L–N, 5.5 cm closed tear at foot of vol. II 2E3 not affecting text, withal a sound copy.

£6,750 [152774]

98

**NASSER, Gamal Abdel.** Typed letter signed, in support of world peace. April 1956

"THE RESOLUTIONS . . . BEAR THE STAMP OF A WORLD-WIDE MOVEMENT FOR PROSPERITY AND PEACE"

Typed letter signed from Gamal Abdel Nasser, as prime minister of Egypt, expressing his hope for world peace; six months later he would be at war with Britain, France, and Israel with the Suez Crisis.

Nasser writes in response to Ray Gardner (1919–1997), chairman of the British Columbia Peace Council in Vancouver, a constituent part of the anti-imperialist Canadian Peace Congress. Gardner had written to Nasser sending his good wishes on the anniversary of the 1955 Bandung Conference, a meeting of Asian and African states, most newly independent, to promote cooperation and oppose colonialism, which proved to be a significant step towards the creation of the Non-Aligned Movement. In the conference, Nasser was treated as the leading representative of the Arab countries, popular across the colonial and former colonial nations as the spearhead of the 1952 Egyptian revolution. Nasser was also widely esteemed among anti-colonial and peace organizations in the West, as demonstrated by Gardner's letter.

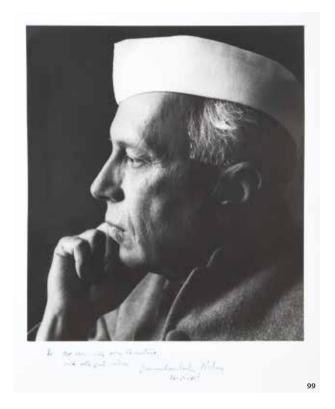
Nasser writes: "Sir, this is to acknowledge with gratitude the receipt of your message dated February 28, 1956, and the noble feelings expressed therein on the occasion of the first anniversary of the Bandung Conference held last year. I should like to say that the memory of the Bandung Conference figures splendidly in my heart. The resolutions reached by the Conference bear the stamp of a world-wide movement for prosperity and peace. Yours sincerely Gamal Abdel Nasser".

Gardner retained the letter as part of his collection of correspondence and documents from notable individuals, acquired by him in his peace activism and later work as a newspaper editor in Toronto, since dispersed.

Typed letter signed (232 × 162 mm) on Egyptian Prime Minister's Office letterhead, together with the original stamped and franked envelope marked Air Mail. Chipping to letter with loss to the date at head (the envelope is franked 26 April 1956), all the other text present, overall in sound condition.

£2,500 [141392]





**NEHRU, Jawaharlal.** Portrait photograph inscribed to German foreign minister Heinrich von Brentano. [1956]

# PRESENTED TO THE WEST GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Inscribed by Nehru at foot "To Dr Heinrich von Brentano with all good wishes Jawaharlal Nehru 16.7.1956". Heinrich von Brentano (1904–1964) was West German foreign minister from 1955 to 1961; Nehru was prime minister of India throughout the same period.

Diplomatic relations between India and West Germany were established in 1951. The photograph was inscribed during Nehru's first visit to West Germany. "Diplomatically well prepared, Nehru's first visit to Germany as India's prime minister in July 1956 was a success. Nehru was impressed with the cordial reception and also by his conversations with [chancellor] Adenauer" (Rothermund, p. 4). Nehru and Brentano's relations were generally positive. Nehru skilfully cultivated both sides during the Cold War, but leant towards the West, and he refrained from recognizing East Germany. West Germany provided economic aid to India, and German cultural institutes were founded in several Indian cities. West Germany and India's relations would decline in the coming two decades, with Germany condemning the Indian annexation of Goa in 1961, and criticizing India's support for the liberation movement in East Pakistan.

Nehru's portrait was taken by Yousuf Karsh, one of the great photographers of the 20th century, whose sitters included Churchill, Eisenhower, Khrushchev, Truman, and Indira Gandhi. Portrait photograph, 29 × 24 cm, with original protective acetate, housed in original brown leather presentation folder. Slight toning to photograph with small stain at bottom right corner, minor rubbing to folder; very good. ¶ Dietmar Rothermund, "Indo-German Relations: From Cautious

£3,000 [158532]

Beginning to Robust Partnership", India Quarterly, vol. 66, no. 1, 2010.



100

NELSON – CLARKE, James Stanier, & John McArthur. The Life of Admiral Lord Nelson. London: Printed by T. Bensley, for T. Cadell and W. Davies, and W. Miller, 1809

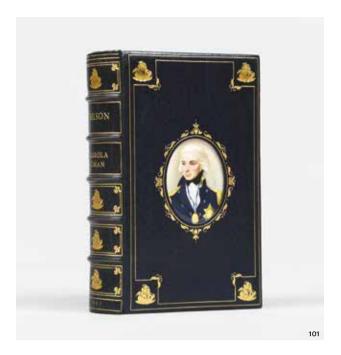
#### **NELSON THE LEGEND**

First edition of "one of the main foundation stones of the Nelson legend" (Cannadine, p. 99), wonderfully illustrated with plates by Richard Westall and battle scenes by Nicholas Pocock, printed by one of the best printers of the day on superior quality paper, in all a fitting tribute to the national hero.

This handsome copy has appropriate maritime provenance, firstly with the armorial bookplate of John Lind (1750–1831), physician to Haslar Royal Naval Hospital, a position in which he succeeded his father, who was author of A Treatise of the Scurvy (1753); secondly with the bookplate of Lieutenant Commander Geoffrey Gowlland (1903–1988), with a typed letter signed by C. M. Bruce of the Admiralty, recording the book's presentation to him in 1935 as winner of the Henry Leigh Carslake Prize, an essay competition "to reward Naval Observers who wrote compellingly on topics surrounding the Fleet Air Arm" (Dreadnought Project website). At the time of presentation, Gowlland was serving at the School of Naval Co-operation, Lee-on-Solent; previously he had been on observer duties with various ships of the Atlantic Fleet and in the Mediterranean.

2 volumes, quarto (340 × 270 mm). Contemporary russia neatly rebacked with the original spines laid down, spines lettered in gilt, covers bordered in gilt and blind, marbled endpapers and edges. Frontispiece and 3 other plates to vol. I, 7 plates to vol. II, 4 of them accompanied by plans, headpieces, vignettes, and facsimiles to the text, double page pedigree to vol. I. A little rubbed at extremities, slight tape mark to front endpaper of vol. I (where letter previously tipped-in), small wax stain at fore edge of vol. I encroaching just slightly onto blank margin of a couple of gatherings, some light browning and scattered foxing, but overall a very good copy. ¶ Cowie 173; Lowndes II p. 473; NMN, II, 921. David Cannadine, ed., Admiral Lord Nelson: Context and Legacy, 2005.

£3,250 [46705]





**NELSON – OMAN, Carola.** Nelson. London: Hodder and Stoughton Limited, 1947

#### IN A STRIKING COSWAY-STYLE BINDING

First edition of Carola Oman's key work, in a splendid Coswaystyle binding incorporating a portrait of Nelson after Lemuel Francis Abbott's 1797 painting, the original of which hangs in the National Portrait Gallery, London.

Cosway-style bindings, named after the famous Regency miniaturist Richard Cosway, were a style initially executed by Riviere & Son for Henry Sotheran booksellers in the early 20th century, with miniatures by Caroline Billin Curry mounted under glass. The exquisite bindings were soon imitated by many leading bookbinders internationally, and have long been sought after by collectors as outstanding examples of the binder's craft.

Oman's biography of Nelson won the Sunday Times Prize for English Literature, and "still stands as the benchmark against which modern biographies of Nelson may be judged" (ODNB). She had access to previously unpublished primary sources, including the collection of Lady Nelson's papers assembled by Lady Llangattock, founder of the Nelson Museum in Monmouth. "Although Oman was criticized for being insufficiently selective in her choice of material, and for her reluctance to make judgements, she was also widely praised for discarding prevalent myths, and for presenting Nelson in the round, through a stylish, accessible narrative" (ibid.).

Octavo ( $248 \times 163$  mm). Near-contemporary dark blue crushed morocco by Bayntun, raised bands tooled in gilt on spine, compartments lettered and ruled in gilt with gilt ship devices, covers ruled in gilt with gilt-tooled ship devices, inset hand-painted miniature portrait of Nelson on front cover, turn-ins gilt, blue silk endpapers, gilt edges. Frontispiece and 12 black-and-white plates, 6 maps, and one genealogical folding chart. A fine copy, elaborately bound.  $\P$  Cowey 187.

£2,750 [148366]

102

NICHOLAS I of Russia (owner). O pereformirovanii voysk Otdel'nogo Kavkazskogo korpusa (On the Reorganization of the Troops of the Separate Caucasus Corps). St Petersburg: The Military Press, 1834

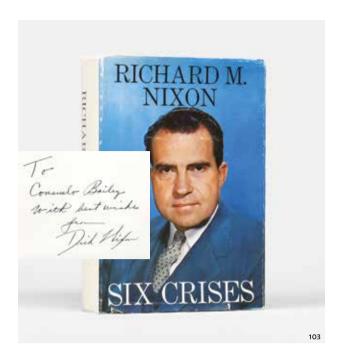
#### FROM THE LIBRARY OF TSAR NICHOLAS I

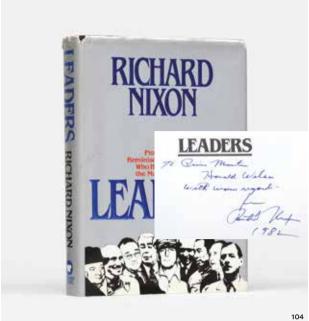
First edition, from the library of Tsar Nicholas I, with the giltstamped supralibros and pencilled press-marks of his Englishstyle Cottage Palace and home farm estate Aleksandriya. Aleksandriya was named after Nicholas's wife Alexandra Fedorovna, who found the pomp and protocol of court life oppressive. It became the permanent summer residence for the Tsar's family.

No other copy of the book could be traced. It collects texts offering valuable insight into Russian Imperial military policy during one of the bloodiest periods of the Caucasus War (1817–1864), including an official order of Tsar Nicholas I, a table of the regiments and line battalions of the Separate Caucasus Corps signed by the Minister of War, Graf Alexander Chernyshyov, and staff reports over the signatures of either Chernyshyov or the adjutant general, Pyotr Kleinmichel.

Octavo (198 × 130 mm). Dark green morocco-textured sheep, concentric gilt panels with elaborate cornerpieces to both covers, the front with large Imperial eagle centre tool, the lower with floral tool in blind, edges with zig-zag edge-roll at the corners, floral roll to the turn-ins, gilt edges. Tables to the text. Neatly rebacked with the original spine laid down, lightly rubbed, endpapers browned, some spotting and light staining to the text, indistinct old library stamp to the corner of one leaf, overall very good.

£4,000 [135947]





NIXON, Richard. Six Crises. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1962

#### INSCRIBED TO THE FIRST FEMALE STATE SENATE PRESIDENT

First edition, first printing, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper to his fellow Republican politician and friend "To Consuelo Bailey with best wishes from Dick Nixon".

The recipient Consuelo Northrop Bailey (1899–1976) was elected to the Vermont House of Representatives in 1951, serving as speaker of the same from 1953 to 1955, the first woman to hold a role as state senate president. She served as 66th lieutenant governor of Vermont from 1955 to 1957, as vice chair of the Republican National Committee from 1953 to 1957, and as secretary of the Republican National Committee from 1965–1973. In a speech at Burlington Vermont, 17 October 1970, Nixon called her his "good friend", and stated that she "has always advised me about Vermont".

Nixon's first book, Six Crises presents six significant moments in his political career: the Alger Hiss Case; his Checkers speech in 1952; President Eisenhower's heart attack in 1955; the attack on his motorcade in Caracas in 1958; the Kitchen Debate against Khrushchev in 1959; and his 1960 presidential campaign. It was perhaps Nixon's loss to Kennedy in 1960 which motivated this book, as Kennedy's 1956 Profiles in Courage was widely cited as having developed Kennedy's reputation and aided his election win. Nixon wrote to Eisenhower that writing the book "was the hardest work I have ever done from the standpoint of concentration and discipline required" (cited in Frank, p. 235). In a typical Nixon scheme, he ordered his aides to buy 1,000 copies of the book to make sure that it hit the bestseller lists.

Octavo. Original beige cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt on blue ground. With supplied dust jacket. A fine copy, in very good jacket, a little rubbed with minor peripheral chips and short closed tears, price intact. ¶ Jeffrey Frank, Ike and Dick, 2013.

£500 [153417]

104

NIXON, Richard. Leaders. New York: Warner Books, 1982

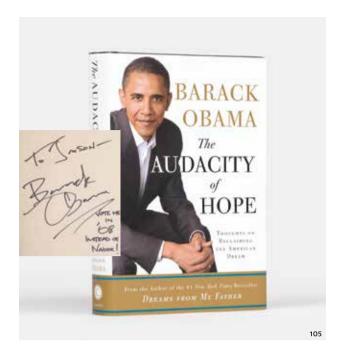
#### FROM ONE LEADER TO ANOTHER

First edition, first printing, a superb presentation copy from the US president to a British prime minister, inscribed by the author on the half-title, "To Prime Minister Harold Wilson with warm regards, from Richard Nixon 1982".

Wilson was prime minister of the United Kingdom at both the start and end of Nixon's presidency, holding office over two terms from 1964 to 1970 and 1974 to 1976; Nixon was in office from 1969 to 1974. Despite their different politics, Nixon and Wilson's relationship was cordial, and the pair met several times. The "special relationship" prospered in the period, in marked distinction to the tenure of Nixon's other contemporary prime minister Edward Heath, whose focus was on alignment with Europe, and whose relationship with Nixon and the US was much more strained. Wilson placed the maintenance of Atlantic relations at the forefront of British overseas policy, and his return to office in 1974 saw a renewal in the relationship.

Aside from their professional relationship, Nixon and Wilson appear to have had deep respect for each other. Nixon recalled in his Memoirs a dinner with Wilson, where Nixon made kind remarks about the British Ambassador to the US, who had been publicly critical of Nixon in the past. Wilson passed Nixon a note "That was one of the kindest and most generous acts I have known in a quarter of a century in politics. Just proves my point. You can't guarantee being born a lord. It is possible – you've shown it – to be born a gentleman". Following Nixon's disgrace after Watergate, on a 1978 visit to the United Kingdom, Wilson was happy to meet with Nixon, who was at that time shunned both by the James Callaghan government and by Edward Heath.

Leaders offers a detailed examination of the relationship between Nixon and various foreign leaders whom he met throughout his lifetime. The book met with critical praise, aiding the rehabilitation of his political image following his resignation of the presidency in 1974.



Octavo. Original black quarter cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Single note in Wilson's hand "258" to rear free endpaper, presumably a note of the page detailing De Gasperi and the 1982 Polish demonstrations. Jacket shelfworn, still very good.

£3,500 [158153]

105

**OBAMA, Barack.** The Audacity of Hope. New York: Crown Publishers, 2006

# INSCRIBED DURING HIS 2008 CAMPAIGN

First edition, first printing, boldly inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, "To Jason – Barack Obama Vote me in '08 instead of Nader!".

The recipient was a student at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville, who had the book signed while Obama was running for president – Obama's inscription refers to the independent candidate Ralph Nader, whom Jason was evidently also considering voting for.

The Audacity of Hope was the second book written by Obama, following Dreams From My Father in 1995. Topping the bestseller lists, the book helped to further bolster the reputation of the then-Illinois senator, who declared his ultimately-successful candidacy for the presidency a few months after publication.

Octavo. Original black paper-covered boards, spine lettered in gilt, light brown endpapers. With dust jacket. A fine copy in near-fine jacket with very light soiling and very minor creasing at extremities.

£5,000 [134687]

106

**OBAMA, Michelle.** Becoming. New York: Crown Publishing, 2018

First edition, deluxe signed issue, of Michelle Obama's extraordinarily successful memoir, including the additional



material exclusive to the signed issue: her "Note to Self", two prints of her words, and a portrait by Miller Mobley.

Michelle Obama's memoir was the best-selling book in the US in 2018, and met with praise across the world, with translations in 24 languages. "In her memoir, a work of deep reflection and mesmerizing storytelling, Michelle Obama invites readers into her world, chronicling the experiences that have shaped her – from her childhood on the South Side of Chicago to her years as an executive balancing the demands of motherhood and work to her time spent at the world's most famous address" (blurb).

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. Housed in original cloth box. A fine, unread copy.

£425 [158519]





**OWEN, Robert.** A New View of Society. London: printed for Cadell and Davies by Richard Taylor and Co. (part I); for Cadell and Davies, and Murray by Richard and Arthur Taylor (part II); printed by Richard and Arthur Taylor . . . Not Published (parts III & IV), 1813–14

ONE OF 40 SPECIALLY BOUND PRESENTATION SETS, INSCRIBED "FROM THE AUTHOR"

First edition, inscribed "From the Author" on the first blank, one of 40 specially bound presentation copies printed on thick paper, with parts III & IV "Not published". Owen had the copies bound for presentation to leading members of the state and church across Europe, seeking to win over influential figures to his ideas (Dolléans, p. 146).

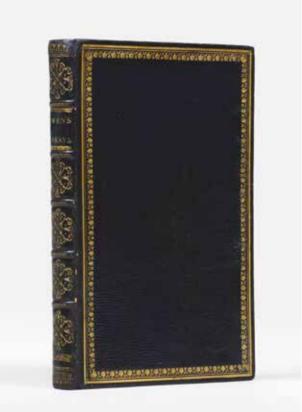
A New View of Society is "Owen's first and most important published work, containing the principles upon which he based his educational and social reforms at New Lanark, an account of their application there, and an outline of the means by which his theories might be applied to the nation as a whole" (Goldsmiths' Owen Exhibition). It is considered "the first practical statement of socialist doctrine" (PMM). The first two parts were published in 1813, the latter two printed for private distribution only in 1814. The presentation copies brought together the first edition sheets, printed on thick paper, of the four parts.

The work states clearly Owen's view of social development, stressing his egalitarian educational doctrine. At the New Lanark industrial settlement Owen erected a large new building, the 'Institute for the Formation of Character', which was to contain public halls, community rooms and above all schools for the children at work in the factory, and with a nursery school. The educational work at New Lanark for many years excited the admiration of visitors from all over the world. The 'Fourth Essay' of the book contains proposals at national level, including a universal state educational system, a Ministry of Education, colleges for training teachers, a system of state-aided public works, and the gradual abolition of the poor laws.

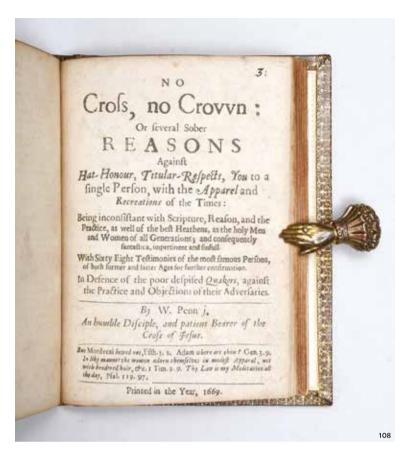
4 parts bound in 1 volume, octavo (230 × 145 mm). Contemporary dark blue straight-grain morocco, spine lettered and decorated in gilt to compartments, raised bands, covers with gilt roll and palmette borders, gilt

turn-ins, pink watered silk doublures and endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a dark blue quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Extremities and boards expertly refurbished with a few tiny abrasions to joints, the contents crisp and clean, a fresh, wide-margined copy. ¶ Carpenter XXXIV (1); Foxwell, p. 15; Goldsmiths' 20854; Goldsmiths' Owen Exhibition 29; Harrison, p. 271; Kress B.6195; NLW 2–5; Printing and the Mind of Man 271. Édouard Dolléans, Robert Owen, 1907.

£87,500 [130529]



107



PENN, William. No Cross, No Crown: Or several Sober Reasons against Hat-Honour, Titular-Respects, You to a single Person, with the Apparel and Recreations of the Times... In Defence of the poor despised Quakers, against the Practice and Objections of their Adversaries. [London:] printed [by Andrew Sowle] in the year, 1669

# PENN'S CONTROVERSIAL GUIDE TO PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY, BOUND WITHIN A QUAKER SAMMELBAND

First edition of the founder of Pennsylvania and Quaker theologian's "most ambitious and most learned work" (PMM), an eloquent and inflammatory dissertation upon the importance of the Christian duty of self-sacrifice.

It is bound here with The Quakers Catechism (1655) by Richard Baxter, a fierce opponent of Penn, and Some Principles of the Elect People of God In Scorn called Quakers (1671) by George Fox, the Quaker founder with whom Penn "created a coherent Quaker philosophy" (ODNB).

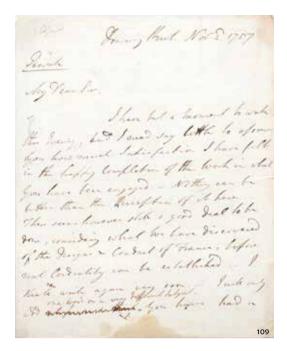
In both his writings and his actions, Penn "devoted his life to securing liberty of conscience as a God-given right beyond the dominion of government. Penn's aspirations culminated in the founding of Pennsylvania [in 1681], a 'holy experiment' dedicated to the idea of religious freedom . . . As the colony's sole proprietor and the framer of its early constitutions, he was afforded an opportunity to create a utopian society premised on Quakerism" (Adams & Emmerich, p. 58).

No Cross, No Crown was composed while Penn (1644–1718) was confined in the Tower of London for nine months for the

"blasphemy" of his unlicensed tract, The Sandy Foundation Shaken (1668), which criticized what were then considered self-evident Christian truths, such as traditional interpretations of the Trinity, the doctrine of justification, and Christ's atonement. Undeterred by the threat of life imprisonment, and in a deliberate misuse of the writing materials provided for his hoped-for retraction, Penn wrote the present work. Penn argued that external expressions of respect such as titles and clothing – "hat-honour" – were falsehoods in comparison to the true honour gained from simple and unceremonial service to God. It was printed at the author's expense and distributed free to all interested parties.

Bound third in a Sammelband of three works, small quarto (175 × 130 mm). 19th-century polished calf, rebacked to style with red label, gilttooled compartments, and raised bands, dated at foot, double fillet and triangle roll border to boards in gilt, board edges and inner dentelles gilt, edges sprinkled red. Roman and italic types. Extremities expertly refurbished, boards slightly splayed with small patch of stripping to rear; endpapers browned from turn-ins, each title page sequentially numbered in a neat early manuscript hand at top right corner (with p. 5 of the Penn numbered "4:"), contents evenly browned throughout (gathering F of the Penn more so, and spotted), a few leaves cropped close in the binding process (in most cases just slightly shaving page numbers or signatures; in the Penn, affecting one or two letters per line of shoulder notes on pp. 36, 68, and 84, sense recoverable), a handful of minor chips and small tears, the latter due to paper flaws, tiny paper infill at lower corner of Penn's K4. Overall in very good condition. ¶ ESTC R15257; Printing and the Mind of Man 150; Sabin 59721; Smith, Descriptive catalogue of Friends' books II, p. 284; Wing P1327. Arlin Adams & Charles Emmerich, "William Penn and the American Heritage of Religious Liberty", Journal of Law and Religion, 8:1/2, 1990, pp. 57-70.

£18,750 [158807]



Dear Jone Sun.

Thank you for my beneful
flowers. You were so mise to do that
In provide not to tell you about my
operation. And if after the frist
meeting of the commission you want
then look I'll understand.

Servinely I do mean thanks
they are lovely.

Vency sends her love o please
give our less to Justin. I hope
will be seeing you soon.

Best
Ron

109

**PITT, William, the Younger.** Autograph letter signed ("W Pitt") to William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland. Downing Street: 2 November, 1787

# PITT ATTEMPTS A JOINT ANGLO-FRENCH ABOLITION OF THE SLAVE TRADE

Autograph letter signed by Pitt the Younger as prime minister to his close advisor William Eden, at the height of Eden's influence as envoy to France, in which Pitt attempts to gauge potential French support for the early Abolitionist movement spearheaded by his friend and political ally William Wilberforce, and the prospect of a joint Anglo-French abolition of the trade.

1787 saw the foundation of the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade, and was also the year in which Wilberforce took political leadership of the Abolition movement. Pitt writes "you have had a letter from my friend Wilberforce, on a scheme which may appear to some people chimerical but which I really believe may with proper management be made practicable. If it can, I am sure it is an object well worth attending to and perhaps you may be able to learn the private sentiments of the French Government upon it . . . to Judge whether it can be carried further. I mean the idea of the two nations agreeing to discontinue the villainous traffic now carried on in Africa".

In December 1785 the penal reformer and diplomatist William Eden, 1st Baron Auckland (1744–1814) was sent by Pitt the Younger to serve "as an envoy to negotiate a commercial treaty with France, a task which particularly suited Eden's expertise in matters of finance and commerce. This step inaugurated the most important and successful phase of Eden's career" (ODNB). There is no evidence however that any overtures Eden made to France for a joint anti-slave trade approach made any impression – had this letter achieved its aim, the history of transantlantic slavery would have been vastly different. Although Pitt's support for the movement to abolish slavery was unflagging throughout his tenure as Prime Minister, the eventual abolition of the trade would not occur until a year after his death, in 1807.

Single sheet, quarto (239 × 196 mm), handwritten in ink across two pages. Remains of guard on verso where once laid down overwritten in another hand, annotated at foot of second page in a later hand "(To Lord Auckland.)". Browned with a few areas of discolouration or marks, tiny wear and puncture to left edge not obscuring text, else in very good condition.

£8,500 [122705]

110

**REAGAN, Ronald.** Autograph letter signed, to his long-time friend, the actress Jane Bryan Dart. ["Sunday", c.1971]

# A FRIENDLY LETTER TO HIS FORMER CO-STAR

Reagan writes in a light-hearted letter to his friend and former costar Jane Bryan Dart, thanking her for the "beautiful flowers" she and her husband sent, jokes that she may want them back once she begins work with the commission he appointed her to, and promises "not to tell you about my operation".

Jane Bryan (1918–2009) starred with Reagan in three films: Girls on Probation (1938), Brother Rat (1938), and Brother Rat and a Baby (1940). In 1939 she married the businessman Justin Dart (1907-1984). The couple met regularly with Reagan and his first wife, Jane Wyman, whom he had met on the Brother Rat films, and afterwards with Reagan's second wife Nancy. Their friendship lasted decades, and was significant - the Darts were partly responsible, with other Southern California businesspeople, for persuading and aiding Reagan to run for governor of California in 1966, and encouraged him to run for vice president in 1976, and for president in 1980. In Reagan's autobiography, he recalls it was Justin who, on a trip to England, first introduced him to Margaret Thatcher (American Life, p. 204). Justin continued to advise Reagan into his presidency, "the bluntest and most outspoken member of the 'kitchen cabinet' of old friends who have been longtime advisers to President Reagan" (New York Times obituary). Reagan posthumously awarded him the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1987.





In 1971 Jane was appointed by Governor Ronald Reagan to the US Commission of Fine Arts: "if after the first meeting of the commission you want [the flowers] back I'll understand". The operation the letter mentions is uncertain – the last traced operation Reagan underwent was a trans-urethral prostatectomy in 1967, although from 1971 he began receiving regular allergy shots. Reagan finishes the letter "Nancy sends her love & please give our best to Justin. I hope we'll be seeing you soon".

1 page (266  $\times$  184 mm), on "Ronald Reagan" letterhead. Two folds as originally mailed, a couple of specks of handling soiling, in excellent condition.

£1,750 [157887]

111

**REAGAN, Ronald.** An American Life. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990

### SIGNED BY REAGAN, IN THE ORIGINAL OAK BOX

Signed limited edition, number 234 of 2,000 copies signed by Ronald Reagan, presented as issued in a striking oak box emblazoned with the presidential seal. An American Life is Reagan's autobiography, covering his birth to his election as 40th president of the United States through to the end of his term in office.

With the booklabel on the limitation page of James G. Stearns (1935–2012), nominated by Reagan to the board of directors of the Securities Investor Protection Corporation, and a letter of provenance from his daughter.

Octavo. Original blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, front cover stamped in gilt with the presidential seal above the White House with Reagan's facsimile signature in gilt underneath, marbled endpapers, gilt edges, blue silk bookmark with white star ornamentation. Housed in the original oak box, lid with gilt medallion of the presidential seal, metal handles on sides, interior lined in blue velvet, pull-out drawer holding six cassette tapes of Reagan's speeches. Slight lean to spine, minimal rubbing to box, near-fine.

£3,000 [158356]

112

RIBADENEYRA, Pedro de. Tratado de la religion y virtudes que deve tener el principe Christiano, para gouvernar y conservar sus estados. Madrid: en la emprenta de P[edro] Madrigal, a costa de Juan de Montoya, 1595

#### THE CHRISTIAN PRINCE

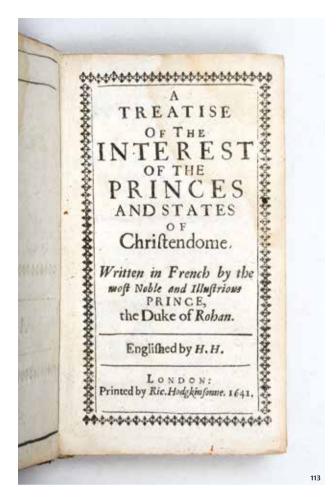
First edition of this anti-Machiavellian mirror for princes, affirming that true Christianity and "reason of state" are inseparable.

The Jesuit priest Pedro de Ribadeneyra (1527–1611) was an important literary figure of the Spanish Golden Age, an influential thinker of the Counter-Reformation, and the secretary and hagiographer of Ignatius of Loyola. Machiavelli's Prince had asserted the monarch was justified in using any means for the good of the state, and that the appearance of religion, if it benefited the state, was more important than true religion.

Ribadeneyra counters fiercely that true religion and faith in God are the only means to a successful kingdom, holding monarchs to be God's stewards on earth who must act accordingly, not least to maintain the faith of their subjects. True religion and "reason of state" are indivisible, rather than opposites. "The prince sketched by Ribadeneyra is no religious bigot; rather, he is a strong, skilful, pragmatic personality and consummate statesman. But he is also – and herein lies the heart and substance of the matter – a profoundly ethical ruler" (Fernández-Santamaría, p. 42).

Quarto (196 × 135 mm). Contemporary vellum, lower edge lettered in manuscript, later manuscript lettering to spine, ties missing. Ownership and shelfmark notations to front pastedowns, marginal notes to first 60 pages. Split to vellum on front cover, inner hinges split with pastedowns lifted and wormed, without free endpapers, title with patch of restoration (not affecting text) in inner margin, light running damp mark at head, contents otherwise clean and crisp, one passage inked out on D8v (conforming to other copies), worming to last few leaves with loss to a few letters. A good copy. J. A. Fernández-Santamaría, Natural Law, Constitutionalism, Reason of State, and War, 2005.

£2,000 [158595]



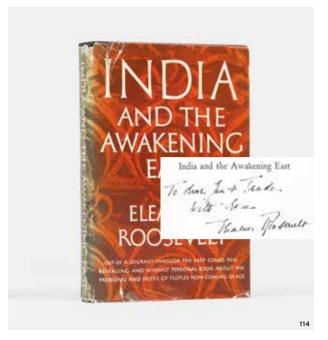
**ROHAN, Henri, duc de.** A Treatise of the Interest of the Princes and States of Christendome. London: Printed by Ric. Hodgkinsonne, 1641

First edition in English to be printed in the British Isles, preceded only by a Parisian English-language edition of 1640; a well-preserved, complete copy in contemporary sheep.

Henri, duc de Rohan (1579–1638) was the leader of the French Huguenots during the reign of Louis XIII. His De l'intérêt des princes et estats de la chrestienté was first published in Paris in 1638, at the height of the Thirty Years War, and offers a realist, Machiavellian discourse on the current crisis of relations between European states and the balance of power. "Rohan's book was a compact reflection on European international affairs that offered pithy advice to rulers regarding what courses of action best served the aims of security and influence, in light of the precarious balance of power between Spain and France in its time" (Mathiowetz, p. 68).

Duodecimo (133 × 77 mm). Contemporary ruled sheep, light brown speckled edges. Complete with two initial signed blanks and terminal ruled blank leaf. Free endpapers sometime neatly excised. Residue of old shelf label to spine, light rubbing with small chip at head of spine, faint running damp staining but contents generally crisp without marking; a very good copy. ¶ ESTC R24499; Wing R1868. Dean Mathiowetz, Appeals to Interest, 2015.

£750 [150451]



114

**ROOSEVELT, Eleanor.** India and the Awakening East. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1953

#### PRESENTED TO HER OFFICIAL BIOGRAPHER

First edition, first printing, presentation copy, inscribed by the author "To dear Joe & Trude, with love, Eleanor Roosevelt". An outstanding provenance: the journalist and political activist Joseph P. Lash (1909–1987) has been described as the First Lady's "spiritually adopted son, confidant and counselor" (cited in ANB).

Born to Russian-Jewish immigrant parents in New York City, Lash was dubbed a "boy prodigy" by the metropolitan press. He played a prominent role in student radical politics during the 1930s and after leaving university became "the most prominent and persistent campus radical leader in depression-era America" (ANB). In 1939 his radicalism brought him to the attention of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HUAC). "Though battling Communist domination within the student movement himself, Lash had no desire to help HUAC in its crusade against leftist and liberal causes" (ibid.). Eleanor Roosevelt, in her role as "something of a patron saint of progressive student activism" (ibid.), attended the hearing at which Lash appeared and invited a group of them, including Lash, to the White House. It was the beginning of a friendship that would last until her death in 1962. In the 1940s it was Eleanor Roosevelt who helped bring Lash together with his future wife, Trude Pratt, an International Student Service organiser. Lash's biography of the First Lady and her husband, Eleanor and Franklin (1971), won the Pulitzer Prize.

India and the Awakening East records the First Lady's impressions from her 1952 visit to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Israel, Pakistan, and India.

Octavo. Original black quarter cloth, spine lettered in gilt, terracotta papercovered sides. With dust jacket. Housed in custom green cloth solander box. Numerous monochrome illustrations from photographs, map endpapers. A few nicks at head of spine, very good in good jacket, price-clipped, sunned and worn. A very good copy.

£2,250 [140640]





ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano. Address of Franklin D. Roosevelt President of the United States, Chautauqua, N.Y., August 14, 1936. Washington DC: United States Government Printing Office, 1936

# A FITTING ASSOCIATION FOR ONE OF ROOSEVELT'S MOST IMPORTANT FOREIGN POLICY SPEECHES

First and limited edition, inscribed by Roosevelt on the front pastedown "No. 14 of 50 copies FDR", and on the facing page "For William C. Bullitt with the affectionate regards of Franklin D. Roosevelt". Bullitt was a key foreign policy adviser to Roosevelt, and appointed by him as US ambassador to the Soviet Union (1933–6) and France (1936–40).

The Chautauqua address was one of Roosevelt's most eloquently resonant speeches, advocating international support to prevent war, and denouncing religious and racial hatred. Presidential speechwriter Samuel Rosenman saw the speech as Roosevelt's first effort to "warn the people of the United States and the world of the dangers which lurked in all dictatorships" (cited in Wolf, p. 33).

Bullitt was a friend of Roosevelt for many years, first meeting him in the First World War, and was among his earliest supporters when he ran for president in 1932. "The most cosmopolitan of American politicians of the era, Bullitt spoke several languages, lived in Europe for many years, and eagerly travelled through Asia. A Wilsonian Liberal who gradually became a Cold War Conservative, he was always engaged with the ideas of the Left ... He established personal relationships with some of the twentieth century's most important people, including Vladimir Lenin, Franklin Roosevelt, Chiang Kai-shek, Charles de Gaulle, Sigmund Freud, and Mikhail Bulgakov" (Etkind).

Of particular importance in this period was Bullitt's thinking on the Spanish Civil War. Bullitt argued that "European war could only be avoided through Franco-German reconciliation, and that any American intervention in Spain would only serve to complicate this objective. Bullitt's disinclination to aid the Spanish

Republic was heightened by his marked distrust for the Soviet Union" (Tierney, p. 43). Roosevelt's approach of neutrality towards the conflict followed Bullitt's reasoning.

Octavo, 16 pp. Original grey boards, paper label to front. Recipient's booklabel mounted below inscription. Spine sunned, a little rubbed and with one slight dent, couple of light blemishes to label, a very good copy.

¶ Alexander Etkind, Roads Not Taken: An Intellectual Biography of William C.
Bullitt, 2017; Dominic Tierney, FDR and the Spanish Civil War, 2007; Thomas P.
Wolf & others, eds., Franklin D. Roosevelt and Congress: Volume Two, 2001.

£10,000 [145460]

116

**ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano. – HUNT, Thomas.** A Historical Sketch of the Town of Clermont. Hudson, NY: privately printed, The Hudson Press, 1928

### INSCRIBED BY FDR TO ELEANOR

First edition, first printing, presentation copy from Franklin Delano Roosevelt, inscribed on the front free endpaper, "To my wife Anna Eleanor Roosevelt descendant of the Chancellor and reared on these acres, from Franklin D. Roosevelt".

This is a superb association copy linking the future president and first lady, with FDR proudly referring to Eleanor's distinguished ancestor Robert R. Livingston, Chancellor of New York State from 1777 to 1801; Eleanor was the great-great granddaughter of his brother, Philip Livingston (1741–1787). Hunt's book is the sort of antiquarian history that FDR relished, mixing genealogy with the major political and military events. FDR and Eleanor were born and raised near to Clermont.

Octavo. Original linen-backed grey boards, top edge gilt. Housed in a custom brown morocco-backed slipcase and cloth chemise. With 3 maps, I folding, photographic illustrations throughout. Binding a little soiled with stain to rear cover, shadow of original label, one map with a few small stains, contents lightly toned with minor nicks, ink annotation at head of p. 85 noting the original of a portrait of Robert R. Livingston, apparently in Eleanor's hand. Overall a very good copy.

£10,000 [118667]



# 117

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano, & Winston S. Churchill. Addresses. Washington, DC: The White House, Christmastide, 1942

### PRESENTATION COPY FROM FDR TO HIS SECRETARY OF WAR

First edition, number 6 of 100 copies only, inscribed by Roosevelt to his secretary of war on the front free endpaper: "For Henry L. Stimson with the affectionate regards of his old friend Franklin D. Roosevelt Christmas 1942".

Stimson (1867–1950) served as US secretary of war from 1940 to 1945, the whole period of US involvement in the Second World War, under both Roosevelt and Truman. In a very long career, he had also served as secretary of war under President Taft from 1911 to 1913, and as secretary of state from 1929 to 1933 under President Hoover.

A lifelong Republican, Stimson was appointed to the position to strengthen bipartisan support for Roosevelt's foreign policy and preparation for war. Despite their political differences, the pair had a strong working relationship.

Stimson's overall impact on the course of the war was profound. Of key importance were his oversight of the Manhattan Project and, despite his strong ethical reservations, his advocacy of the use of atomic bombs against the civilian population of Japan. Similarly consequential was his opposition to the

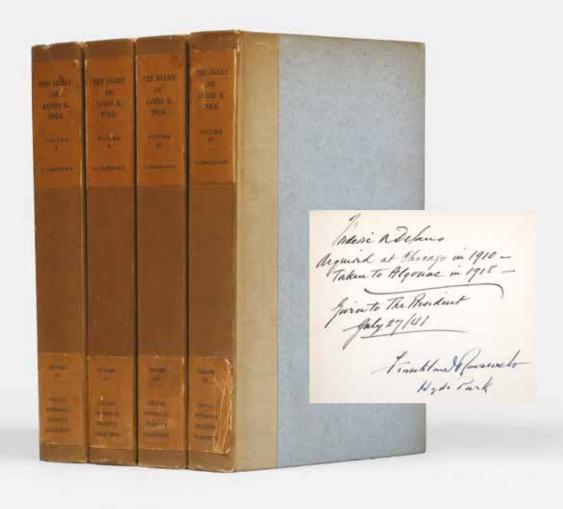
Morgenthau Plan to de-industrialize Germany, and his insistence on an international tribunal for the Nazi war criminals, which led to the Nuremberg Trials.

The volume, a select compendium of Roosevelt and Churchill's early war speeches, was specially collated and printed as a holiday gift for White House staff members in December 1942.

Beginning with Roosevelt's famous address to Congress the day after Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor, this slim volume includes three other Roosevelt orations: his broadcast to the nation on 9 December 1941, his 11 December request to Congress for a declaration of war against Germany and Italy, and his 6 January 1942 State of the Union address. It also includes his joint Christmas 1941 radio greetings with Churchill from the south portico of the White House, and Churchill's famous "What kind of a people do they think we are?" address to a joint meeting of Congress of 26 December 1941, with a fold-out broadside facsimile of the 1 January 1942 United Nations declaration formalizing the anti-Axis alliance, the basis of the eventual formation of the United Nations.

Also included are notes of provenance, photographs of Stimson, and a copy of The Pentagon (Washington, 1944) inscribed to Stimson by John W. Montagu.

Small folio. Original quarter vellum, blue spine label lettered in gilt, marbled sides, top edge gilt, others deckle-edged. Original acetate jacket. In blue card slipcase, as issued. Printed in three colours throughout, with folding facsimile broadside. Acetate worn. Tiny indentation to spine and



mark to front cover, very light spotting to endleaves, slight running mark of discolouration in margin of pp. 35–46, notwithstanding a near-fine copy in like slipcase, light rubbing at extremities.

£47,500 [151061]

118

ROOSEVELT, Franklin Delano (his copy) – POLK, James K. The Diary during his Presidency 1845–1849. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1910

#### A PRESIDENT'S DIARY FROM A PRESIDENT'S LIBRARY

First edition, from the library of FDR, with his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper of the first volume, "Franklin Delano Roosevelt, Hyde Park", beneath the gift inscription from his favourite uncle Frederic Adrian Delano Roosevelt: "Frederic A. Delano acquired at Chicago in 1910 – Taken to Algonac in 1918 – given to The President July 27 / 41".

Frederic – his Algonac bookplate is on the front pastedown facing the inscriptions – was an opinionated, Harvard-educated, ex-railroad strike-breaker and manager turned public servant. Franklin formed a close friendship with his uncle as a boy, and later as president appointed him chairman of the National Resources Planning Board, a position he held for ten years.

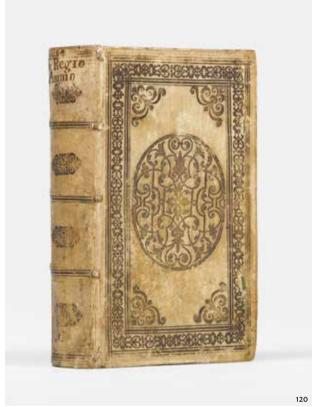
The diary of the 11th US president, James K. Polk, was the first presidential diary to be published, and contains extensive

details of Polk's stewardship of the nation in the Mexican-American War. In his first annual message to Congress, James Polk reiterated the Monroe Doctrine against European interference on the North American continent. During the dispute with Mexico following the annexation of Texas, he took decisive action, advancing US forces into discordant territory. When Mexican troops struck back, the Jacksonian Democrat used that incident as justification for asking Congress to declare war, over the opposition of his Whig opponents. When Roosevelt received this book in the summer of 1941, a few months before Pearl Harbour, the nation was similarly divided over committing to war, and Roosevelt was perhaps looking to his predecessors for guidance. The book was also surely of personal interest: Roosevelt was very close to Frank Polk, a relation of James K. Polk. Frank was undersecretary of State when Roosevelt was assistant secretary of the Navy, and the Polks and the Roosevelts socialized often.

From the collection of distinguished Roosevelt collector Donald Scott Carmichael, with his bookplate to the inner chemises. 4 volumes, octavo. Original brown quarter cloth, printed paper spine labels, blue paper-covered sides. Housed in grey chemises within black quarter morocco slipcase. Pencilled annotations in the preface, in an uncertain hand. Slipcase splitting along one joint. Spines uniformly darkened with one label creased, peripheral rubbing; a very good set.

£18,750 [146692]





**SAAVEDRA FAJARDO, Diego de.** Idea de un Principe Politico Christiano. Monaco: En la emprenta de Nicolao Enrico, 1640

# EDUCATING THE LEADER THROUGH EMBLEMS

First edition of this anti-Machiavellian emblem book aimed at the education of a prince, seeking to inculcate Christian values and qualities in the future sovereign, and to serve as a compass of righteousness against Machiavelli's notions. The work, written primarily for the son of King Philip IV of Spain, was translated into several languages and went through numerous editions.

Quarto ( $228 \times 175$  mm). Near-contemporary limp vellum, spine lettered in manuscript. Engraved title by Ioannes Sadeler, and 102 copper-engraved in-text illustrations. Contemporary ink ownership inscription to title. Light wear and soiling to binding, leaf q3 supplied in high quality facsimile, light dampstaining throughout, a couple of wormholes to foot of gutter; still a very good copy. ¶ Landwehr 515; Praz 483.

£2,750 [136934]

120

SCHWALENBERG, Heinrich. De regio animo, ex variis imperatorum, regum principum et aliorum praecipuorum virorum dictis et factis tractatus. Leipzig: Michael Lantzenberger, 1605

# ROYAL STATESMANSHIP

First edition, the title page with a contemporary Latin note of presentation from the author to the Franciscan Johannes Delkis

of Leipzig; the splendid, richly decorated binding was presumably specially executed for presentation. Part of the mirror for princes genre, the book collects writings on royal statesmanship from authors and monarchs both ancient and modern.

Octavo ( $156 \times 91$  mm). Contemporary vellum richly decorated in gilt, spine lettered with shelf numbers in an early hand, remnants of green silk ties, gilt gauffered edges. Woodcut title vignette of St. Michael. Midight-century booklabel of the Dukes of Arenberg at Nordkirchen castle to front pastedown; early notations to front free endpaper and title. Very light rubbing else binding in excellent condition, some minor browning to contents, light staining at head of Y5–8 and EE1–8, minor offset paper residue to rear pastedown. A very desirable copy.

£2,750 [144905]

121

**SCOTT, Robert Falcon.** Scott memorial portrait. London: Maull & Fox, 1913

#### SCOTT COMMEMORATED

A splendid early commemorative photographic portrait of Scott in full dress uniform, issued in March 1913, the anniversary of his death.

The portrait was advertised: "Messrs. Maull & Fox being the proprietors of the copyright in the only photographs of the Late Captain Robert Falcon Scott, R.N., C.V.O. taken in his full dress uniform, wearing his decorations: have prepared from his favourite likeness a photogravure plate" (see for example Cornhill Magazine, 1913, p. 14). The portrait depicts Scott in the collar of Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, with his Polar medal awarded in 1905 for the Discovery Expedition, both now in the



collection of the British Museum. The publisher enhanced the image with the addition of a facsimile signature.

Photogravure (400 x 240 mm). Framed and glazed in the original stained oak frame with gilt sight-line. A couple of small dings to the frame and spots to image, overall very good.  $\P$ 

£1,650 [127826]

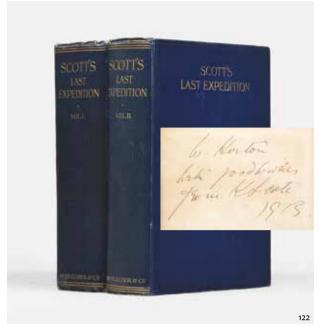
122

**SCOTT, Robert Falcon.** Scott's Last Expedition. London: Smith, Elder & Co., 1913

# PRESENTATION COPY FROM SCOTT'S WIDOW TO A DECORATED CREW MEMBER OF TERRA NOVA

First edition, first impression, presentation set with a wonderful association, inscribed in the year of publication on the front free endpaper of volume I by Scott's widow Lady Kathleen Scott, to William A. Horton, RN, 2nd Engineer on the Terra Nova: "W. Horton with good wishes from K. Scott, 1913".

William Ault Horton (1883–1939) joined the Royal Navy as an acting engine room artificer 4th Class in June 1904. Following service with the Terra Nova, Horton joined HMS Royalist, which formed part of 4th Light Cruiser Squadron at Jutland, and then HMS Drake, which was torpedoed off Ireland in 1915. After the war Horton was advanced engineer lieutenant-commander and resumed his Antarctic research work, spending ten seasons, including winter voyages, as chief engineer with Discovery and Discovery II between 1925 and 1937. At the time of his death, he had set a record for the number of Antarctic voyages completed. Horton was awarded the Silver Polar Medal with clasp (Antarctic



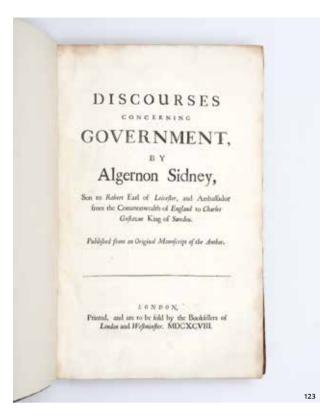
1910–13) and posthumously another clasp (bronze, Antarctic 1925–37). He is pictured in the group portrait "Crew of the 'Terra Nova'", facing page 2 in volume I of the present work.

Scott's Last Expedition is compiled from Scott's diary during his ill-fated Terra Nova expedition (1910–1913), along with a series of reports by the expedition members. It is "undoubtedly the most widely known of all Antarctic expeditions and publications", illustrated throughout from "the unrivalled photography of Herbert Ponting" (Taurus). "Scott kept his diary until 29 March 1912, the last – or nearly the last – day of his life . . . Scott's eloquent prose propelled him into the realm of greatness despite his flaws. What Scott wrote at the end of his life was an inspiration in meeting death with supreme dignity, and his words entreat reading again and again. One does not have to wonder why it has gone through so many editions and printings: few stories of exploration touch the soul so deeply" (Rosove).

2 volumes, large octavo. Original dark blue combed cloth, spines and front covers lettered in gilt, top edges gilt. Photogravure frontispieces, 6 other photogravures from original sketches by Dr E. A. Wilson, 18 coloured plates, 16 from drawings by Wilson, and numerous plates from photographs taken by Herbert G. Ponting and other members of the expedition; 11 folding panoramas, 8 folding maps; title pages printed in red and black. Rubbing to extremities, touch of wear to spine ends and corners, a couple of tiny spots to joints, spines very lightly sunned, book blocks square, gilt bright, faint foxing to contents, front inner hinges of vol. I neatly repaired, later collector's bookplate to volume II; a very good set. ¶ Books on Ice, 6.10; Howgego, III, S13; Rosove 290; Spence 1056; Taurus 77.

£5,750 [151118]





**SIDNEY, Algernon.** Discourses concerning Government. London: printed, and are to be sold by the Booksellers of London and Westminster, 1698

# ONE OF "THE INTELLECTUAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE"

First edition of this major text of republican theory, rejecting the divine right of kings and asserting the right of the people to choose their own leaders. The treatise was a major influence on the US Founding Fathers, and was identified by Thomas Jefferson as one of the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence (Lutz and Warren, p. 56).

"The Discourses places Sidney alongside Milton as the master of republican eloquence. It is the power of its prose, as much as any aspect of its content, which helps to account for the work's exceptional subsequent impact in Britain, continental Europe, and America. Polemically a refutation of Sir Robert Filmer's Patriarcha (1680), the practical purpose of the Discourses is again to argue for armed resistance to oppression . . . for subsequent influence in Enlightenment Britain, America, the United Provinces, Germany, and France, he had no seventeenth-century rival except John Locke" (ODNB).

Thomas Jefferson was one of many influenced by Sidney's ideas. In 1804, he wrote of the Discourses: "They are in truth a rich treasure of republican principles, supported by copious & cogent arguments, and adorned with the finest flowers of science. It is probably the best elementary book of the principles of government . . . which has ever been published in any language" (Sowerby III: J6).

The work was written between 1681 and 1683 and originally circulated as a manuscript, prior to its present first publication in 1698. While still unpublished, the Discourses was used against Sidney in his trial and subsequent execution for his complicity in



the Rye House Plot, the indictment citing sentences saying that the king is subject to law, is responsible to the people, and may be deposed, as a "false, seditious, and traitorous libel" (Complete Collection of State-Trials, vol. III, 1730, p. 711).

With the bookplate of Gerald E. Aylmer (1926–2000), a leading historian of 17th-century England, professor of history at the University of York from 1963 until 1978, afterwards master of St Peter's College in Oxford until 1991.

Folio (306 × 197 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, rebacked and recornered with new endpapers to style, red morocco label. Contents crisp and clean save for minor browning and finger-soiling to a few leaves, some marginal worming at foot of 2D–2F. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC R11837; Lowndes, 2394; Marke 953; Sowerby 2330 (edition of 1763); Wing S3761. Donald S. Lutz & Jack D. Warren, A Covenanted People, 1987.

£7,500 [158565]

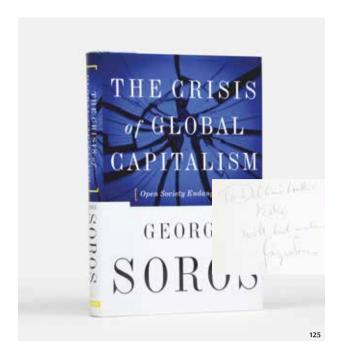
124

SOBIESKI, John – COYER, l'abbé Gabriel-François. The History of John Sobieski, King of Poland. London: A. Millar, 1762

First edition in English of the Abbé Coyer's biography of the great Polish hero Jan Sobieski (1629–1696), from 1674 king of Poland, renowned for his defeat of the Turks at the gates of Vienna in 1683.

Originally published in 1761 as Histoire de Jan Sobieski, Roi de Pologne, the book was used verbatim by the assiduous Encyclopédiste Louis de Jaucort for the article on Poland in the Encyclopédie. It caused a stir, with Coyer attempting "to show the utter futility of war, French connivance and interference in the internal affairs of a foreign country, and the benefits to be derived from enlightened government" (Adams, p. 158). Such sentiments angered the French authorities, and the work was banned in France in March 1761.

This attractive copy is from the library of Charles William Vane, third marquess of Londonderry (1778–1854), with his elaborate bookplate; his arms, with hussar supporters, including his many military awards. A brave but not particularly brilliant soldier, Sir John Moore described him as "a very silly fellow", Vane



served with variable distinction throughout the Peninsular War. His Narrative of the War (1828), based on his correspondence with his half-brother Lord Castlereagh, was not uncontroversial. His dashing and dandified portrait by Sir Thomas Lawrence is at the National Portrait Gallery.

Octavo (197 × 124 mm). Contemporary speckled calf, spine ruled gilt in compartments with red morocco label, paired gilt fillet border to sides, red speckled edges. Some light abrasions to binding, a touch of shelfwear. A very good copy in a well-preserved binding. ¶ ESTC T133094. Leonard Adams, Coyer and the Enlightenment, 1974.

£950 [139829]

125

**SOROS, George.** The Crisis of Global Capitalism. New York: Public Affairs, 1998

First edition, first printing, inscribed by the author on the half-title, "To Debbie's Brother Mike with best wishes George Soros". Soros is among the most prominent – and often controversial – business leaders of modern times.

In the present book Soros dissects the origins of the thenongoing economic downturn, which had started in 1997 with the Asian financial crisis, and argues that the economic woes may get far worse if reforms based on his open society principles are not enacted.

Octavo. Original blue and white paper-covered boards, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. A near-fine copy, the jacket very lightly rubbed with minor creasing at extremities.

£850 [135573]

126

STALIN, Joseph – KAYDALOV, Vladimir Elpidiforovich.

Lenin bairofi ostida Stalin etakchiligida kommunizm falabasi sapi, olfa! (Under Lenin's flag and Stalin's guidance to communist victory, onwards!) Tashkent: Uzdavnashr, 1948



### STALINIST PROPAGANDA IN UZBEKISTAN

A striking and uncommon example of provincial post-war Stalinist propaganda, depicting the dictator taking a march past of Uzbek people, the profile of Lenin behind him, superimposed with text in Uzbek.

The artist Kaydalov (1907–1985) was born in Barnaul in the Altai, and initially studied there under Andrei Osipovich Nikulin, a noted painter of the region who later gained fame as a designer at Mosfilm. From 1927-30 Kaydalov was associated with the Leningrad AKhRR (Association of Revolutionary Artists of Russia) working under Efim Cheptzov, Mikhail Avilov, and Ivan Drozdov, being initially employed as a graphic designer in book illustration and as a poster artist, specialising in military and political subjects. In 1932 he moved to Tashkent and subsequently devoted his career to the celebration of his adopted homeland, perhaps his most famous work being the portfolio Socialist Uzbekistan (1939-40), which records his impressions of the harmonious coexistence of old and new in the Central Asian state. Equally noteworthy, perhaps, were his contributions to the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the great Uzbek poet Alisher Navoi, comprising a series of illustrations of his major works, together with a sequence of portraits of the writer. Kaydalov's place in the artistic culture of Uzbekistan was recognized when he was made People's Artist of the Uzbek SSR.

Original offset lithograph poster ( $845 \times 570$  mm). Presented in a hand-finished charcoal frame. Lightly browned, minor creasing, and a few minor edge-splits and chips, but overall very good.

£4,500 [118189]



SUN TZU; GILES, Lionel (trans.) & Samuel B. Griffith (provenance). Sun Tzu on the Art of War. London: Luzac & Co., Printed by E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1910

THE FIRST FULL TRANSLATION OF SUN TZU INTO A EUROPEAN LANGUAGE, SAMUEL B. GRIFFITH'S WORKING COPY

First edition, first impression, of the first full translation directly from the Chinese into a European language of Sun Tzu's The Art of War, the defining handbook for military leaders. This copy has a perhaps unsurpassable provenance, being the working copy of Samuel B. Griffith, the only other person to attempt a scholarly English translation in the 20th century.

It is difficult to overstate the significance of The Art of War on military leadership in both the east and the west, and on shaping warfare from ancient China through to modern conflicts. The manual remains equally useful to both the guerrilla fighter and the superpower leader.

At the time of publication, the translator Lionel Giles (1875–1958) was assistant in the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum and one of Europe's leading sinologists. There had been two previous attempts at putting Sun Tzu into a modern European language: the 1782 French version by the Jesuit Jean Joseph-Marie Amiot, which was based on a Manchu paraphrase, and the 1905 English translation (rev. 1908) of a Japanese version published by Lt.-Col. Everard Ferguson Calthrop, a language officer in the British army. There is no question that Giles's was the first genuine attempt at a full European translation from the original, undertaken by a scholar equipped for the difficulties of the work, the result being a model of fluency and interpretative accuracy. It continues to be reprinted up to the present day, and

remains in John Minford's recent estimation "a model study, scholarly but at the same time alive both to enduring humanistic concerns and to concrete present-day issues".

Giles's interpretation went unchallenged for over a half a century until the efforts of Samuel B. Griffith (1906–1983). In 1953, Griffith retired after more than 25 years of active military service (including in China) and entered New College, Oxford to study for a doctorate in Chinese military history, submitting his annotated translation of Sun Tzu for his degree in 1960. The present copy evidently formed part of his study library, with his bookplate on the front free endpaper (with inked Oxford purchase date), together with a scatter of his pencil marks and comments to the text.

Though well-represented institutionally, the book is genuinely scarce on the market.

Octavo (243  $\times$  154 mm). Mid-2oth-century moderate red buckram, spine lettered longitudinally in gilt, original printed card wrappers bound in. Housed in custom black quarter morocco solander box. Somewhat rubbed, spine sunned, damp mark to back board with consequent tidemark to rear pastedown, foxing to free endpapers and original wrappers, variable toning of text-block, but overall a very good copy.

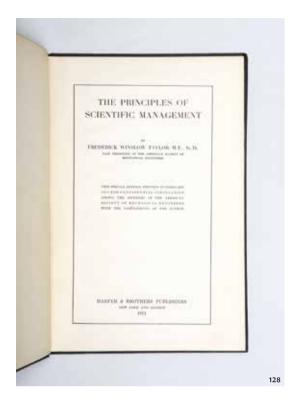
£7,500 [135534]

128

**TAYLOR, Frederick Winslow.** The Principles of Scientific Management. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1911

THE MOST POPULAR BUSINESS BOOK OF THE FIRST HALF OF THE CENTURY

First edition, printed for private distribution, of the core text of what is popularly known as "Taylorism" – the management of workers on an entirely rationalized, scientific basis. Though long



criticized as dehumanizing human resources – "his methods were anathema to trade unionists almost everywhere" (PMM) – many of the principles have now become core components of modern business leadership.

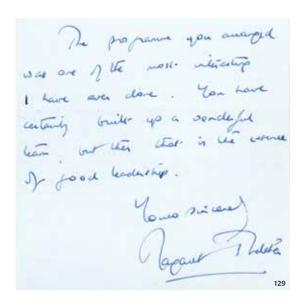
Previously Taylor's works on the subject were technical and for a smaller audience. He established his reputation as the foremost expert on factory management and delivered lectures to businesses on his principles. "In 1911 Taylor converted his standard lecture into a short book, The Principles of Scientific Management, which became an immediate bestseller and ultimately the most popular business book of the first half of the century" (ANB). The private edition was issued in March, preceding the trade edition which was issued in April. It includes a foreword not in the trade edition, and with a slightly different introduction.

"Taylor attempted to determine scientifically how much a worker could accomplish in a given time by breaking tasks down into what he termed 'elementary motions', eliminating the unnecessary ones and combining the rest into an optimum series for maximum efficiency. He sought to eliminate the traditional inefficient rules of thumb followed by most labourers, replacing them with precisely determined tasks set out by a managerial planning department and performed with standardized tools and methods" (Norman).

The principles were adopted internationally across varying economic systems, from America with its mass-production factories which made possible the consumer age, through to post-First World War Germany where they are credited as contributing to the rapid economic recovery of the country, and to Soviet Russia as a key part of their five-year plans.

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers ruled in blind. Housed in custom green morocco-backed solander box. Minimal bumping and rubbing at extremities, short marginal tear at fore edge of pp. 73–76, still a very good copy. ¶ Downs, Books That Changed America, 17; Norman 2059; Printing and the Mind of Man 403.

£4,250 [155741]



129

THATCHER, Margaret. Autograph letter signed, thanking her hosts during her recent visit to Norfolk. 14 January 1974

Margaret Thatcher writes a warm and revealing letter to Sir Frederick Lincoln Ralphs and his wife, thanking the pair for hosting her during her visit to Norfolk schools while Education Secretary, and commenting "you have certainly built up a wonderful team, but then that is the essence of good leadership".

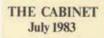
Thatcher visited Norfolk over II—I2 January 1974, in which time, in a packed schedule, she opened one school and visited various others. Thatcher writes: "Dear Lincoln and Enid, A very warm thank you to you both for giving me such a wonderful time in Norfolk. It was so nice to stay with you at your beautiful home. It was particularly good to be able to relax and talk with you at the end of the day. Both of you spoiled me thoroughly — and I loved it! The programme you arranged was one of the most interesting I have ever done".

Thatcher's stay with the couple was recorded by Gillian Shephard: "Everyone I knew within the educational world was intrigued by the Secretary of State. She was already a controversial figure. Many were far from supportive, but the then Norfolk Chief Education Officer, Sir Lincoln Ralphs, himself an influential figure on the national education scene, admired her ideas and her vigorous approach. The feeling may have been mutual... Thatcher spent her two brief nights during the tour with Sir Lincoln and Lady Ralphs at their home in Norwich. Lady Ralphs recalls Mrs T. discussing which dress she should wear for the school opening and visits – she had brought several with her. Finally a red one was chosen, as 'children like red'... She also went out of her way to chat to Lady Ralphs's elderly mother, who was keen to meet the famous guest staying in the house" (Shephard).

Ralphs (1909–1978), in a long career in the field of education, was President of the National Union of Students from 1934 to 1936, President of the International Confederation of Students from 1937 to 1938, and Chief Education Officer for Norfolk from 1950 to 1974. In the 1973 Birthday Honours he was made a Knight Bachelor.

2 pages on 1 leaf, 209 × 148 mm, secretary of state for education letterhead in black. Very light creasing, else in excellent condition. ¶ Gillian Shephard, The Real Iron Lady: Working with Margaret Thatcher, 2013.

£875 [155457]





**THATCHER, Margaret.** Official cabinet photograph, July 1983.

# A TRIUMPHANT THATCHER AND HER CABINET

Margaret Thatcher's own copy of the official cabinet photograph taken 7 July 1983, the first cabinet photograph after her landslide victory in the June 1983 election, signed by herself and every other member of the cabinet.

This is one of two signed 1983 cabinet photographs, this in black and white, the other in colour, which were kept by Thatcher until her death in 2013, and here appears on the market for the first time.

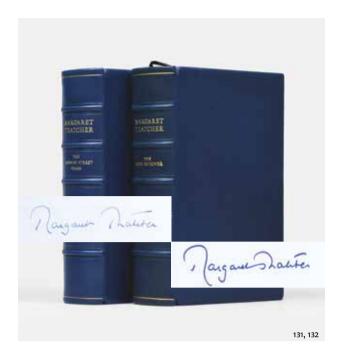
Thatcher used the election to reshuffle the cabinet, and some faces are noticeable by their absence. Francis Pym had made the mistake in the campaign of saying that landslides did not produce good governments, and was promptly sacked, along with David Howell and Janet Young. Moreover, Thatcher took the opportunity to move the cabinet even further to the right: as she reminisced later, "There was a revolution still to be made, but too few

revolutionaries. The appointment of the first cabinet in the new Parliament... seemed a chance to recruit some" (Downing Street Years, p. 306). Right-wingers were promoted, most notably Leon Brittan as the new home secretary, and Nigel Lawson as the new chancellor of the exchequer.

The 1983 election was a pivotal moment for the Thatcherite project, with the 144-seat majority – the largest since 1945 – significantly increasing Thatcher's power and authority both in the cabinet and in parliament. In her estimation, and the estimation of many of her colleagues, her position and ideology had been vindicated; in the coming years her authority would often seem unchallengeable, and she was able to promote policies which had been impossible in her first term. The photograph offers a snapshot of the cabinet at a crucial moment, the point at which the new style of government, completely dominated by Thatcher's personality and beliefs, became firmly entrenched.

Black and white photograph with white mount, printed label at head. Presented in a black wooden frame with conservation acrylic glazing. Image size 30 × 38 cm, frame size 48 × 56 cm. Posthumous Margaret Thatcher printed library label pasted on reverse. In very good condition.

£15,000 [133386]



THATCHER, Margaret. The Downing Street Years. London: Harper Collins, 1993

"NOT FOR TURNING"

Signed limited edition, number 34 of 250 copies signed by Margaret Thatcher on the title page, of the autobiography of her years as prime minister.

Octavo. Original blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, blue endpapers, gilt edges, blue silk page marker. Housed in the original blue cloth slipcase. Single bump to box, else a fine copy.

£3,000 [157796]

132

THATCHER, Margaret. The Path to Power. London: Harper Collins, 1995

# THE LIFE OF THE IRON LADY

Signed limited edition, number 304 of 500 copies signed by Margaret Thatcher, being the autobiography of her childhood and years at Oxford, her political education and rise in Parliament, her leadership of the opposition, concluding with her election as prime minister.

Octavo. Original blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, blue endpapers, gilt edges, blue silk bookmark. Housed in the original blue cloth slipcase. A fine copy in fine slipcase.

[145821] £1,250

133

THATCHER, Margaret. Kazakhstan, Order of Friendship, 1st Class – set of insignia. 2001

#### FROM THE NATION OF KAZAKHSTAN TO MARGARET THATCHER

The insignia of the Order of Friendship presented by the Republic of Kazakhstan to Margaret Thatcher.

The Order was established in 1995 to reward international co-operation at the highest levels. Margaret Thatcher was awarded the Order in 2001, and was the seventh person to receive it. It appears to have been given discreetly, as no public record could be found of the bestowal. Other recipients of the medal have since included Hillary Clinton, Ban Ki-Moon, and Lee Kuan Yew.

Nursultan Nazarbayev, the first president of the newly independent Kazakhstan from 1991 to 2019, is reported to be an admirer of Margaret Thatcher, and for her part Thatcher was certainly impressed on her meeting with him in 1991; "One foreign observer who met Nazarbayev at this time and formed a favourable impression of his vision and political skills was Margaret Thatcher. On 31st August, the former British prime minister made a stopover at Almaty on her way to a lecture engagement in Tokyo. Nazarbayev briefed his visitor on the momentous changes sweeping through Kazakhstan. He told Thatcher about his republic's move towards a free market economy and added that a few days earlier he had resigned from the Soviet Politburo . . . 'Mr President, you seem to be moving from Communism to Thatcherism', said the Iron Lady, as she briefed him on her government's privatization policy" (Aitken, pp. 106-7).

Jewelled breast star together with the badge of the order on shoulder ribbon, presented on a royal blue velvet pad within the original mid-blue skiver-covered, white satin lined coffret, lettered "Friendship" in Russian in blind on the lead edge of the lid, brass clasps. With the bestowal pamphlet. Lightly rubbed, a few scuffs to the base of the coffret, but overall very good. I Jonathan Aitken, Nazarbayev and the Making of Kazakhstan, 2009.

£12,500 [125686]



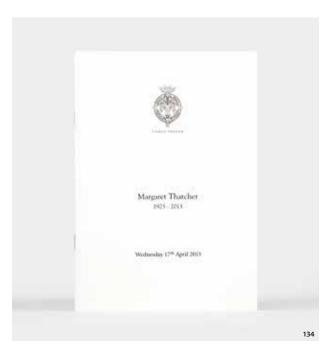






# **THATCHER, Margaret.** Order of Service for Margaret Thatcher's cremation. 2013

The Order of Service for the private cremation service at Mortlake Crematorium on 17 April 2013, following Thatcher's funeral at St Paul's Cathedral earlier that day.



The service was presided over by the chaplain of the Royal Hospital Chelsea, with music provided by the Royal Hospital Chapel Choir and the hospital's organist. Thatcher had close ties to the hospital, and her ashes were buried there a few months later, next to her husband Denis. The service was attended by around 20 of Thatcher's family and friends, and the Order of Service is consequently much scarcer than that for her funeral, which was attended by over 2,000 people.

White card covers, 8 pages (210  $\times$  148 mm). Front cover and interior lettered in black. In excellent condition.

£500 [124409]

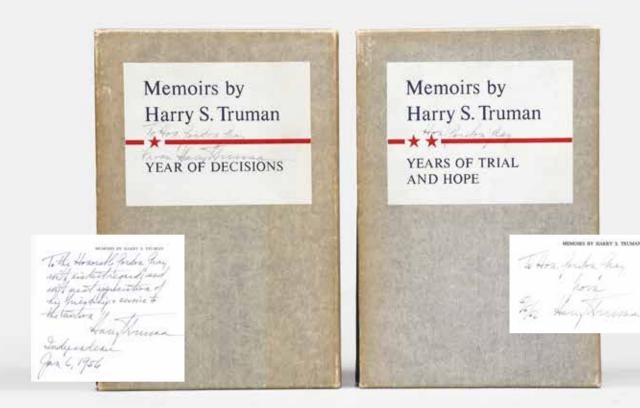
135

**TRUMAN, Harry S.** Photograph inscribed to J. Howard McGrath. 1948

# PRESENTED ON A PIVOTAL DAY

Inscribed by President Truman to the chair of the Democratic National Committee and future attorney general, "To my friend & adviser, J. Howard McGrath, who faces me, with every good wish, Harry S. Truman 2/5/48", the photograph showing the pair in the Oval Office.

McGrath (1903–1966) held a number of roles within and on behalf of the Democratic party: attorney for the District of Rhode Island (1934–40), governor of Rhode Island (1941–45), solicitor general (1945–46), chair of the Democratic National Committee (1947–49), and senator for Rhode Island (1947–49). As chair of the DNC, McGrath had an important role in Truman's successful 1948 presidential election campaign, racially integrating the Democratic national headquarters staff at the cost of some white



southern support. He was appointed by Truman as his attorney general (in part as Truman wanted another Catholic to replace the former incumbent Frank Murphy), holding the position from August 1949 to April 1952. McGrath afterwards was asked to resign by Truman for his refusal to co-operate in a corruption investigation initiated by his department.

The photograph was inscribed on a pivotal day, when Truman effectively confirmed he was going to run for a further term in the 1948 presidential election, due to a slip-up by McGrath. "In December 1947, by selecting Senator J. Howard McGrath to be chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Truman gave a strong clue to his intentions for 1948. Certainly, the senator made little secret of the fact that he was working for Truman's election. On a radio forum program in February 1948, McGrath slipped up by saying that he was going to elect Truman. When pressed, McGrath retreated, indicating that this was only a hunch. The president's response, in his February 5 news conference, was that it 'was a good hunch'" (McCoy, p. 152).

Official photograph, 279 × 355 mm. Dark oak frame with conservation acrylic glazing, 351 × 427 mm. A little toned with a few white spots, bump to bottom fore corner, slight shadow around Truman's face, very good. ¶ Donald R. McCoy, The Presidency of Harry S. Truman, 1984.

£1,500 [158159]

136

**TRUMAN, Harry S.** Memoirs. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1955–56

PRESENTATION COPY TO HIS SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

First edition, deluxe issue, presentation copy to Truman's secretary of the army Gordon Gray, inscribed by the author on the half-titles "To the Honorable Gordon Gray with kindest regards and with great appreciation of his friendship & service to the nation. Harry Truman. Independence. Jan. 6, 1956" (vol. I) and "To Hon. Gordon Gray from Harry Truman 5/5/56" (vol. II).

The volumes are further inscribed by Truman on the slipcases "To Hon. Gordon Gray from Harry Truman" (vol. I) and "Hon. Gordon Gray" (vol. II).

Gordon Gray (1909–1982) played an important role in US national security under both Truman and Eisenhower and continued in an advisory role through to Ford. He was appointed by Truman as second secretary of the army (1949–50), afterwards (following a stint as president of the University of North Carolina) serving under Eisenhower as assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs (1955–57), director of the office of defense mobilization (1957–58), and national security advisor (1958–61). He was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 1961 shortly before Eisenhower left office and served on the president's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board from 1961 to 1976.

The Memoirs were released in a trade issue in black cloth and jacket, alongside this deluxe issue. Truman purchased 500 copies of the deluxe issue from Doubleday, which he inscribed to associates and dignitaries over the years.

2 volumes, octavo. Original blue buckram, spines lettered in gilt on black ground, gilt facsimile signature to front covers, grey endpapers, top edges gilt. With the original acetate jackets. Both volumes housed in the original card slipcases. Fine copies, in fine acetate jackets, and near-fine slipcases with only a hint of rubbing.

£8,500 [158325]



Captain General of the Royal



VICTORIA, Queen. Fores' correct representation of the State Procession on the occasion of the august ceremony of Her Majesty's Coronation, June 28th, 1838. London: Published by Messrs. Fores (imprint overlaid with Rudolph Ackermann's ticket), 1838

The Gold Stick.

"THE PROVISION OF PUBLIC SPECTACLE FOR THE MASSES IN THE NEW DEMOCRATIC AGE"

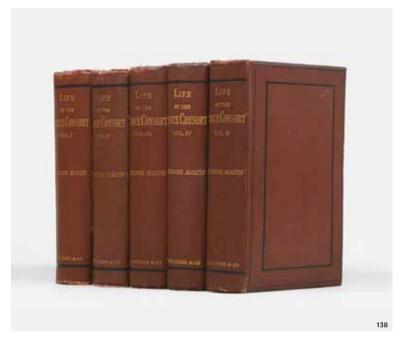


First edition of this uncommon, highly attractive and genuinely impressive 6o-foot-long panorama, here complete and in the preferred coloured issue, offering the purchaser the opportunity to bring into the parlour the glint and shimmer of Victoria's coronation procession and exemplifying "the way the experience of the monarchy was invariably an experience of the media through which it was communicated" (Plunkett, p. 68).

Historian Sir Roy Strong writes: "The procession from the palace through the London streets was an innovation now that the one on foot from Westminster Hall to the Abbey had been abolished. This would prove to be the seed for everything that was to follow, the provision of public spectacle for the masses in the new democratic age. For the first time, what we now know as the Coronation Coach, the state coach of George III, was used to bear the sovereign to the Abbey . . . by 1838 the Reform Bill had been passed and Lord Melbourne's eye would have been on the wider public and, as a consequence, the procession was deliberately developed, its route extended and an extra £26,000 assigned to it. The aim, according to The Mirror, was 'to gratify a very large proportion of the inhabitants of the metropolis' and, as Charles Greville also commented, 'to amuse and interest them seems to have been the principal object'. By that date too processions were made easier by the advent of the new macadam road surfaces which enabled coaches to whiz along at nine miles per hour. Victoria's procession included the Lifeguards, the foreign residents, two bands of the Household Brigade, carriages bearing members of the royal family and household, besides a



Ber Majesty's State Carriage.





hundred Yeomen of the Guard" (Queen Victoria's Journals, Royal Archives online).

There is no copy at the British Library and an online search of institutional libraries shows six locations only: Society of Antiquaries, Royal Collection, BnF, Yale, Temple, and the Morgan Library.

Landscape "octavo" (case measuring 122 × 200 mm), panorama loose in case. Original pale pink zig-zag grain cloth case, spine blind-tooled, front cover lettered within a border incorporating roses, thistles, shamrocks, and coronets, metal clasp. With 33 hand-coloured aquatint panels forming a continuous panel. Cloth case professionally refurbished and sections reattached, covers a little marked and soiled but the panorama itself bright and fresh; overall an attractive copy. ¶ Abbey, Life in England, 539. John Plunkett, Victoria: First Media Monarch, 2003.

£4,500 [153193]

138

**VICTORIA, Queen – MARTIN, Theodore.** The Life of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort. London: Smith, Elder, & Co., 1875–80

### PRESENTED BY QUEEN VICTORIA

Presentation copies from Queen Victoria of this biography of her beloved husband, inscribed in three volumes to John Longden, one of the longest serving members of her household, who served the family for five decades.

The queen has inscribed on the front free endpapers of vol. I, "To John Longden from Victoria RJ Windsor Castle Dec. 24. 1877"; vol. IV, "To John Longden from VRI [Victoria Regina et Imperatrix] July 31. 1879"; vol. V, "To John Longden Esq from VRI June 1880".

The recipient "was successively and for upwards of 50 years in the services of George IV, William IV, and her Majesty Queen

Victoria" (obituary notice in Stamford Mercury, 26 August 1887). Between 1838 and 1853 the Royal Kalendar lists him as one of three groom porters, promoted to First Groom Porter (1854), Yeoman Porter (1855); by 1874 he had risen to the rank of First Gentleman Porter and in 1878 he is listed as one of two clerks.

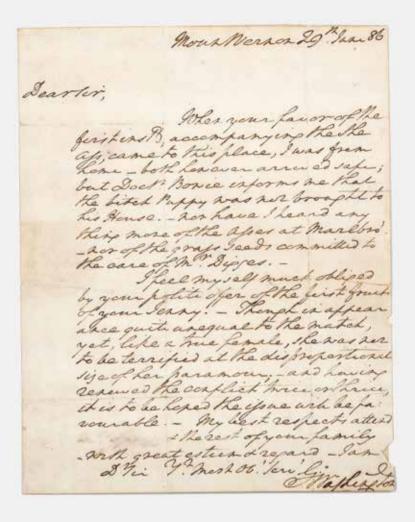
This extensive biography of Prince Albert (1819–1861) was begun in 1866 and originally intended to be a continuation of The Early Years of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort (1867) by Victoria's private secretary Charles Grey. The queen interviewed Martin on 14 November 1866 and, finding him "very pleasing, clever, quiet, and sympathique", engaged him to write the biography, Victoria selecting the documents for use and intervening widely in the manuscript. "Martin's Life is a goldmine of letters and papers and is less adulatory in tone than might be expected; its relative under-use by historians is a comment less on its content than on the absence of an index. A digest of it was published as 'Martin's memoir of the prince consort' in the Dictionary of National Biography" (ODNB).

This set is comprised of mixed editions, as is usual for inscribed sets: vols. I and IV, fourth edition; vols. II and V, third; vol. III, first. Each volume was quickly reprinted and "was generally well received, to the queen's delight" (ibid.). 5 volumes, octavo. Original reddish-brown cloth over bevelled boards, spines lettered in gilt, sides with frames stamped in black, black endpapers. Engraved portrait frontispieces to each volume. 8 other plates

spines lettered in gilt, sides with frames stamped in black, black endpapers. Engraved portrait frontispieces to each volume, 8 other plates of portraits and views with tissue-guards; one a folding facsimile of a draft memorandum by Prince Albert to Lord Lyons in 1861. Light rubbing at extremities, a few small chips and patches of minor wear to cloth, light white marking to fore edges of boards, splits to rear hinge of vol. IV and front inner hinge of vol. V. A very good set.

£4,000 [135698]





139

**WASHINGTON, George.** Autograph letter signed to Richard Sprigg, regarding breeding a donkey. 29 June 1786

#### THE FOUNDER AS FARMER AT MOUNT VERNON

George Washington writes from his retirement at Mount Vernon, before his election to the presidency, on husbandry and breeding a donkey.

The recipient Richard Sprigg (1739–1798) of Annapolis, Maryland, corresponded with Washington various times concerning farm matters; Sprigg's Strawberry Hill home, one of the finest in the area, was famous for its gardens and orchards (Jackson & Twohig, p. 121n). Washington writes "Dear Sir, When your favor of the first inst., accompanying the she ass, came to this place, I was from home – both however arrived safe; but Doct. Bowie informs me that the bitch puppy was not brought to his house. Nor have I heard any thing more of the asses at Marlbro', nor of the grass seeds committed to the care of Mr. Digges.

I feel myself obliged by your polite offer of the first fruit of your jenny. Though in appearance quite unequal to the match, yet, like a true female, she was not to be terrified at the disproportional size of her paramour; and having renewed the conflict twice or thrice it is to be hoped the issue will be favourable. My best respects attend [Mrs Sprigg] & the rest of your family. With great esteem & regard, I am Dr. Sir Yr. most ob. serv. Go. Washington".

This letter is recorded by the Washington Papers, though misdated 28 June, having been transcribed and recorded from a George D. Smith catalogue, where it appeared in the early years of the 20th century (Smith died in 1920). Since then, the address leaf and Mrs Sprigg's name have been removed from the document. Sprigg had written to Washington on 1 June sending the animals and seed, also recorded by the Washington Papers.

Washington and Sprigg's association lasted many years — Washington's diary shows him dining with Sprigg as early as 29 September 1773. In the Revolutionary War Sprigg was a member of the committee named in Anne Arundel County to enforce the resolutions and ordinances enacted by the Continental Congress. Quarto bifolium (231 × 183 mm), 25 lines in Washington's hand on first page, interior pages blank, integral address on terminal page; backed with silk. Fold lines, lightly tanned, slight chipping along extremities and folds, loss to address leaf, resulting in loss of addressee's name, name effaced from main text (see note). Overall good condition. ¶ Donald Jackson & Dorothy Twohig, eds., The Diaries of George Washington, vol. IV, 1978. The letter, along with Sprigg's letter of 1 June, is published in W. W. Abbot, ed., The Papers of George Washington, vol. IV, 1995.

£32,500 [159184]

IO2 LEADERSHIP



**WASHINGTON, George.** Early equestrian portrait. [No place, but almost certainly America: c.1785–1800]

#### HANDED DOWN SINCE REVOLUTIONARY DAYS

A rare and early equestrian portrait of George Washington. The identities of the publisher and the engraver are unknown. Based on the quality and manner of the engraving, we believe that it was produced in the young United States, and is therefore among the earliest large images of George Washington published in his native land.

The portrait shows Washington in military dress, encircled by a foliated border wreath and surrounding text, riding a rearing horse advancing to the left; he brandishes a sword in his right hand while wearing a tricorner hat with cockade and jacket (handcoloured in blue); a military encampment, including four tents, is visible in the background at left. A 19th-century inscription at the bottom margin reads "Handed down in Scofield Family since Revolutionary Days". Many Scofields are recorded as serving in Washington's armies in the Revolutionary War.

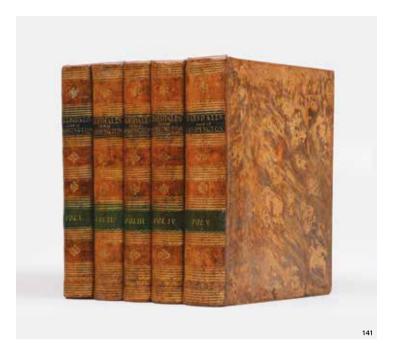
The present example has been associated with the well-known "Alexander Campbell" mezzotint published in London in 1775. According to Wick, however, this "crude engraving" was likely copied from another contemporary work, which was

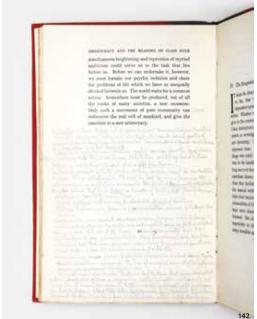
itself sourced from the central vignette in a 1783 English printed handkerchief (Wick, figure 10). The only difference in the two illustrations lies in the colour of the tents in the background. In the slightly earlier image, the tents are black with white interiors; in the present image, the tents are white with black interiors. Regarding the date of creation of the etching, Wick claims it could have been "made any time after the late 1780s and may even have been produced as a memorial image in 1800". Both Wick and Hart also describe a later 19th-century imitation of this print, in which there is no punctuation in the surrounding inscription.

Contemporary images of Washington are growing increasingly rare in the market, and the present example is among the more difficult to procure, and has been so for more than a century now. In the 1904 catalogue of his own collection, Hampton L. Carson described the present engraving as "excessively rare. The only copy that has come under my observation".

Partially handcoloured copper engraving (357 × 277 mm), backed onto later paper. Edges worn, minor splitting at cross-folds, a few short closed tears, some old staining, a good copy. ¶ Carson Collection 118; Hart 725; Mitchell catalogue 99; Wick 100. Not in Baker.

£8,500 [159183]





**WASHINGTON, George – MARSHALL, John.** The Life of George Washington. London: Printed for Richard Phillips, 1804–07

### "THE FIRST DEFINITIVE BIOGRAPHY OF WASHINGTON"

First English edition, written by the great Chief Justice John Marshall; a particularly appealing copy, elegantly bound. The work was originally published in Philadelphia in the same years in octavo only, this English edition was issued in both octavo and the present quarto and is often preferred as containing five further plates.

"Washington's long and detailed will left his public and private papers to his favourite nephew, Associate Justice Bushrod Washington. Bushrod, in turn, convinced John Marshall to collaborate on writing the first definitive biography of Washington. A year after Washington's death, Tobias Lear, Washington's longtime private secretary, sent the first of five trunks of Washington's personal and public papers, which Marshall and Bushrod Washington began converting into a monumental five-volume Life of George Washington. It was published from 1804 to 1807 and, until the Civil War, remained the definitive history of eighteenth-century America, including the history of the American Revolution, the evolution of American government and the Constitution, and the life of Washington as a military and political leader" (Unger).

5 volumes, quarto (265 × 205 mm). Contemporary tree calf, smooth spines decorated in gilt with twin green morocco labels, speckled edges. With 3 frontispieces (portrait of Washington by Fittler after Stuart, view of Mount Vernon by Milton after George Isham Parkyns, view of Washington DC in 1800 by Heath after Parkyns), 12 folding maps, vignette at end of vol. III by Cooke after Parkyns; with the publisher's advertisements at the end of vols. I and V and their notice in vol. II. Near contemporary armorial bookplates of Richard Dobson. Expert restoration to joints, extremities, and some labels. Offsetting from frontispieces, scattered foxing to maps, general toning of letterpress. A very attractive, wide-margined set. ¶ Howes M317 ("best edition"); Sabin 44788 ("this indispensable work"). Harlow Giles Unger, John Marshall: The Chief Justice Who Saved The Nation, 2014.

£7,250 [122506]

142

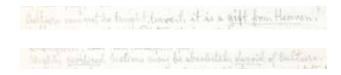
**WILHELM II – MAIRET, Philippe.** Aristocracy and the Meaning of Class Rule. London: The C. W. Daniel Company, 1931

#### THE KAISER SEES RED

First edition, first impression, extensively and furiously annotated by Kaiser Wilhelm II in English, together with an autograph postcard signed from the Kaiser to the British politician Philip Morrell, who presented the book.

The postcard, sent from the Kaiser's exile in the Dutch town of Doorn in 1931, reads "According to your wish expressed in your kind letter I studied the book 'Aristocracy' which treats about everything else except Aristocracy. The author furnishes his readers with a striking example of what may become of man when he eliminates God, Saviour, Bible, Faith and Belief from his life and claps his immortal soul 'under hatches'". Also included is an autograph letter signed to Philip from Count Goddard Bentinck (the cousin of his wife, the society hostess Lady Ottoline Morrell) returning the book; "His Majesty has written many annotations in it, which I am sure will interest you".

The Kaiser's annotations in the book reveal his exasperation with the author; he writes several hundred words at the end of chapter 3. When the author talks about natural rulers and what makes them such, the Kaiser's comments in the margins include: "nonsense!", "because they feel it a Heaven imposed task!", "prescribed by the Christian religion!", "based upon the responsibility to Heaven". Where Mairet hopes that "Democracy will be saved", the Kaiser wishes instead: "May it go to hell where it came from." His final comment at the foot of the last page is: "This book is unmitigated, atheistic, spiritual Bolshevism".



IO4 LEADERSHIP



Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Spine creased and bumped, contents toned, a good copy in like jacket, toned and chipped at extremities.

The author, the cultural critic Philippe Mairet (1886–1975), was hardly the raving Bolshevik of the Kaiser's complaints. In later life he described his allegiances as "Anglican and Royalist". He commented on the drafts of T. S. Eliot's Notes Towards the Definition of Culture (1948), which Eliot later dedicated to Mairet "in gratitude and admiration". But over his long career he espoused a number of extremely varied causes, including C. H. Douglas's theory of social credit. The firm of C. W. Daniel published many books that promoted vegetarian, pacifist, Tolstoyan ideals. Most of these books were published on a subsidy basis, with the author underwriting the costs of publication, or guaranteeing to buy a set number of copies.

Tall octavo. Original black quarter cloth, spine lettered in gilt, red cloth sides, edges uncut. Together with four black and white snapshots of the Kaiser and his wife by Lady Ottoline Morrell, taken in Holland, 1932, details to versos, each 8 × 11 cm. Numerous marginal pencil marks and comments in English in the neat and legible hand of the Kaiser. A little spotting, heaviest to title and advert leaf at rear, inner hinges cracked, some separation between gatherings, a good copy.

[122974] £3,000

143

# WILSON, Harold - EDELMAN, Maurice. The Minister. London: Hamish Hamilton, 1961

First edition, first impression, presentation copy to future prime minister Harold Wilson, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: "To Harold - this Westminster Masque - with warm good wishes Maurice Edelman October 27 '61".

Maurice Edelman (1911–1975) was a Welsh Labour MP, representing Coventry constituencies in the House of Commons for over 30 years; he was a friend and supporter of Wilson, backing him against Hugh Gaitskell for the Labour leadership in 1960. The Minister is one of his political novels, revolving around the enmity between the commonwealth minister and the chancellor of the exchequer, as they feud over the succession to the dying prime minister.

[138184] £400

**XENOPHON.** Omnia quae extant operis. [Venice: Heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andrea Torresano, 1525]

# THE ALDINE XENOPHON

First Aldine edition of the collected works of Xenophon, including the Anabasis, recounting his leadership of the Ten Thousand against the Persian Empire, and the Cyropaedia, his partly fictionalized biography of Cyrus the Great, which became a model for medieval writers of the mirror-for-princes genre.

The edition is almost complete, with the only absent Xenophon text being the Apology. The edition marks the first printing of Xenophon's De Atheniensium re publica and De vectigalibus, alongside the Hellenica (which the Aldine press had published in October 1503) and the Agesilao, which had previously been erroneously attributed to Plutarch. The text was edited by Aldus's brother-in-law Gian Francesco d'Asola, who in his preface makes disparaging comments about the 1516 Filippo Giunta edition, showing the rivalry between the two great Venetian printing houses. This edition is universally recognized as superior.

Provenance: library of the College of Santa Maria Coronata, Pavia (ownership inscription "Biblioth. Collegij S. Mariae Coronatae Papie[nsis]", and old small stamp on title page). Folio (306 × 209 mm). 17th-century sprinkled calf, spine lettered and tooled in gilt, red speckled edges. Woodcut Aldine device on title and on verso of final leaf. Complete with blank leaves L8 and a1. Some early annotations in margins in Greek. Spine ends and head of front joint repaired with new calf, very minor insect damage to rear cover, a few instances of light fingersoiling yet contents generally clean and crisp. A very good copy. ¶ Adams X4; Ahmanson-Murphy 229; Cataldi Palau 94; Renouard 100.1; STC Italian 738.

£12,500 [133029]



# Peter Harrington

MAYFAIR 43 DOVER STREET LONDON W1S 4FF CHELSEA 100 FULHAM ROAD LONDON SW3 6HS