

POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, AND ECONOMICS



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Our latest catalogue brings together thinkers and leaders who have fundamentally shaped the intellectual and political landscape of the modern world, and our understanding of freedom, justice, and progress. It presents many landmarks in Western thought: in economics, Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (131), Keynes's *General Theory* (79), and Malthus's *Essay on the Principle of Population* (87); in politics, Machiavelli's *Prince* (86), Hobbes' *Leviathan* (60), and Bodin's *Six Books of the Republic* (19); in philosophy, Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* (72), Descartes's *Discourse on Method* (38), and Pascal's *Pensées* (107). Also featured are seminal works in law – Blackstone's *Commentaries* (18), and Montesquieu's *Spirit of Laws* (99) – and in scientific thinking: the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (130), and Bernoulli's *Ars Conjectandi* (15).

It offers texts seen as the original “manifestos” for schools of thought. For liberalism, Mill's *On Liberty* (95); for communism, Marx's *Communist Manifesto* (92); for conservatism, Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (21); for feminism, Wollstonecraft's *Vindication of the Rights of Women* (167); and for anarchism, Bakunin's *Appeal to the Slavs* (8).

Autograph letters by Leibniz, Wittgenstein, and Quesnay (82, 164, 110) are complemented by books signed by Kennedy, Eisenhower, and Thatcher (75, 41, 141). Included are items of exceptional rarity, such as some of the earliest surviving Churchill dust jackets (26, 27) and the original prospectus for Diderot's *Encyclopédie* (39).

Some items are evocative – Golda Meir and George H. W. Bush inscribe books to President Gerald Ford (92, 22), while Nelson Mandela reflects on his incarceration (89). There are significant archives, including for Orde Wingate (163), G. H. Hardy (56), and Addison Webster Moore (100), alongside a major collection on the development of atomic power (6).

The modern world was built by these individuals, defined by these texts, and shaped by these ideas. Though the arguments still rage and their legacies are contested, all strove for what they deemed more free, just, and equitable societies. Some improved society, others led to misery and suffering. Some advanced human progress, others reversed it. They are, in equal measure, heroes and villains – figures whose names and ideas will forever remain the subject of dispute. No two readers will agree who belongs in each category. The debate, as always, is far from settled.

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POLITICS, PHILOSOPHY, AND ECONOMICS



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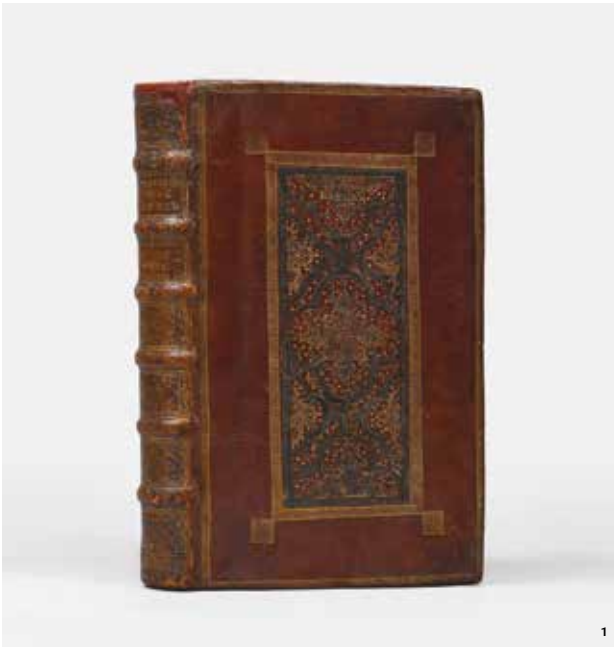
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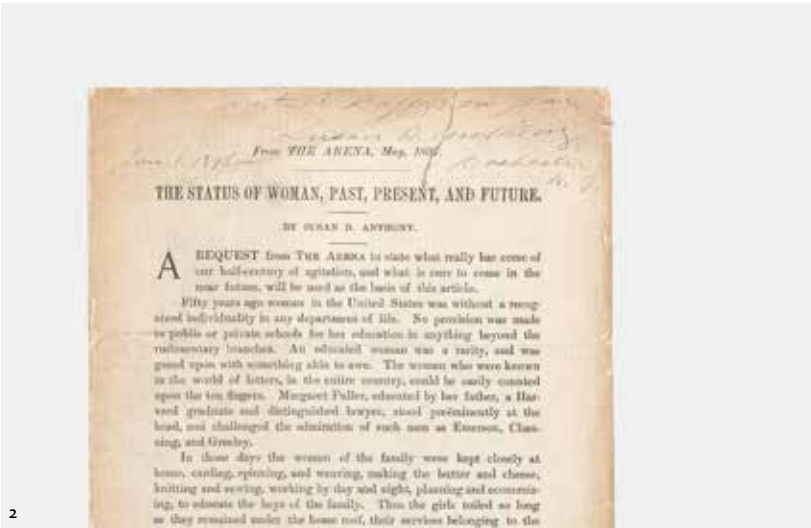
Front cover image adapted from Stanley Payne's *Women's Land Army* poster, item 168. Design: Nigel Bents, Connor Donnelly, & Abbie Ingleby. Photography: Ruth Segarra. Back cover photograph of Simon Cumming by Sophia Vrahimi.

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1
ANDRIESENS, J. B. P. de. Uytvindinghe van de nieuwe Instructie van het Italiens Boeck-Houden op Avontuer ter Zee Verdeylt in twee Tomen in een gebonden. Antwerp: Joannes Baptista vande Cruys, 1724



2
First and only edition of this very scarce guide for merchants trading throughout the world, in a superb contemporary binding. The work gives a detailed explanation of special accounting for long trading voyages, including instructions on the Italian method of double-entry bookkeeping.

“This book was effectively published for the use of the shareholders and employees of the India Company, known as the Ostend Company [established by Emperor Charles VI of Austria in 1722]. It contains 49 questions and answers relating to this company and the accounting of its transactions. Six pages of theory are followed by three long examples: the book of receipts for each voyage and for each ship, each voyage being considered a separate business venture; the book of expenses or outgoings for each voyage and each ship; the cash book; the invoice book; the memorial book; the day book; the directory of the main ledger; the ledger containing all the following accounts; cash, capital spent, merchandise purchased . . . Part Two deals with accounting adapted for terrestrial activities in general. The engraved title page shows us an open account book, with a background view of a seaport. On the quayside, cluttered with merchandise, are merchants from all four corners of the earth” (Stevelinck, pp. 142–4, our translation).

Folio (310 × 200 mm), in 2 parts. Copper-engraved title pages, folding leaf of figures, letterpress title pages printed in red and black with woodcut vignette. Contemporary red goatskin, spine ruled, lettered, and decorated in gilt, covers with elaborate gilt roll border and central panel, gilt floral endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a burgundy cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Neat restoration to head of spine, joints lightly rubbed; occasional light spotting: a very attractive copy. ¶ Herwood, p. 67; Historical Accounting Literature, p. 239; Stevelinck 85. Ernest Stevelinck, *La comptabilité à travers les âges*, 1977.

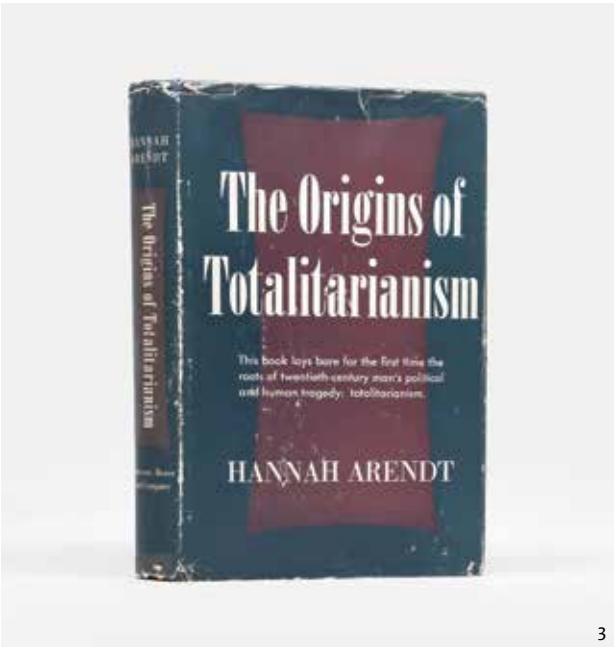
£27,500 [165159]

2
ANTHONY, Susan B. The Status of Woman, Past, Present, and Future. [Boston: Arena Publishing Co.,] 1897

Offprint, inscribed by the author at the head, “with a happy New Year Susan B. Anthony Rochester N.J. Jan. 1. 1898”.

Founded in Boston in 1889, The Arena was a liberal journal openly advocating for birth control, trust-busting, and the single-tax, and featuring articles on slums, child labour, and poverty.

Ahead of the 50th anniversary of the Seneca Falls convention, The Arena requested Anthony “to state what really has come out



3
of our half-century of agitation, and what is sure to come in the near future”. Anthony outlines the status of women at the time of the convention and subsequent positive changes, including the opening of more professions to women. She writes that women must continue to work together for “the right protective of all other rights – the ballot”, and and that their efforts must remain focused on a 16th Amendment granting female suffrage.

Anthony returned to her Rochester home in late 1897 after an extensive lecture tour through the West.

Octavo, 4 wire-stitched leaves paginated 901–908. Housed in custom green cloth solander box, green morocco label to front. With 3.5 cm closed tear at head throughout, affecting inscription and lettering without loss; generally browned with some chipping and tears at extremities. A sound copy of a fragile publication.

£5,500 [162019]

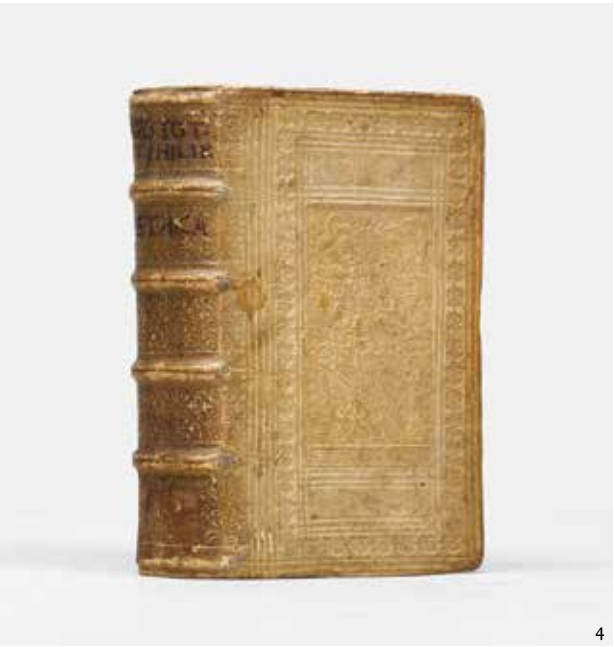
3
ARENDT, Hannah. The Origins of Totalitarianism. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1951

“THIS BOOK HAS BEEN WRITTEN AGAINST A BACKGROUND OF BOTH RECKLESS OPTIMISM AND RECKLESS DESPAIR”

First edition of this study of the Nazi and Stalinist regimes, which argues that they represented a new form of despotism. The work “established Arendt’s reputation as a leading political theorist and triggered an intense debate – which persisted throughout the Cold War – about the true nature of totalitarianism” (ANB).

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edge red. With dust jacket. 1954 ownership signature of one June Ronenga on front free endpaper. Spine ends slightly bumped and rubbed, rear endpaper browned; unclipped jacket rubbed and chipped, a few closed tears, old tape residue at head of rear panel: a very good copy in like jacket. ¶ Hazlitt, *The Free Man’s Library*, p. 35.

£1,500 [183122]



4
ARISTOTLE. De moribus ad Nicomachum libri X; [bound with] **MELANCHTHON, Philip.** Ethicae doctrinae elementa, et enarratio libri quinti ethicorum. Basel: ex officina Oporiniana; Wittenberg, ex officina Cratoniana, 1592

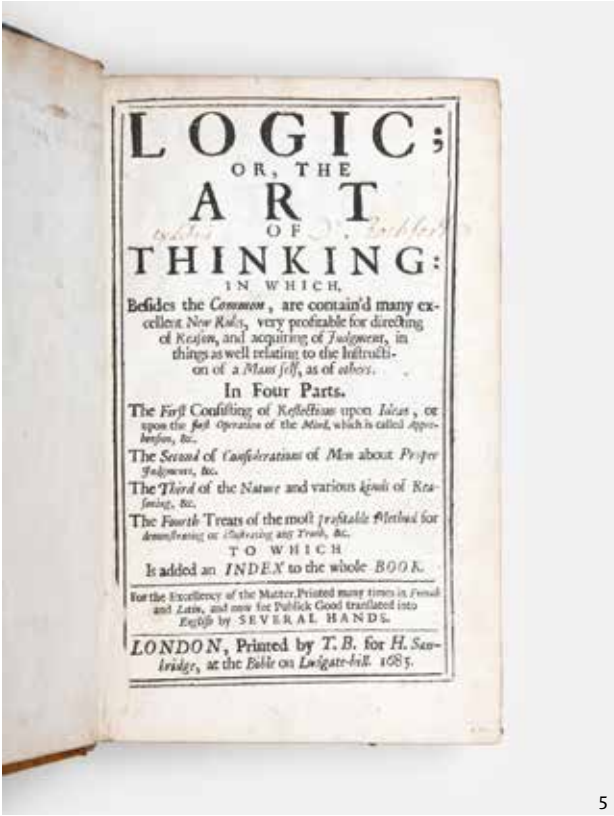
ARISTOTLE MEETS THE REFORMATION

An attractive pairing of early Basel printings, presenting Aristotle’s *Nicomachean Ethics* and Melanchthon’s influential commentary in a contemporary German blind-stamped binding, featuring the coat of arms of the Holy Roman Empire and of its prince-elect, Augustus of Saxony (1526–1586).

Aristotle’s understanding of practical philosophy exerted a major influence on Protestant writers. Melanchthon’s commentary on the *Nicomachean Ethics*, “the undisputed fountainhead of the Protestant commentaries” (Svensson, p. 5), was first published in 1529. Reprinted many times, and expanded in later editions, it became the standard textbook during and after the Reformation.

2 works in 1 vol., octavo (162 × 95 mm). Woodcut printer’s device on title page of first work, portrait of Melanchthon on title page of second, woodcut floriated initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary pigskin, elaborate blind decoration and later manuscript lettering in compartments, covers blind-stamped to panel design, front cover with arms of the Holy Roman Empire lettered “Des Hetligen Romische Keiser”, rear cover with arms of Augustus Elector of Saxony lettered “Von Gottes Gnaden Augustus Hertzog zu [Sachsen]”. Old library shelf marks, sporadic contemporary underlining in red ink and manuscript index notes. Spine toned with trace of removed label at foot, couple of wormholes on rear cover extending into a couple of final gatherings of text, just touching some letters without substantial loss, neat paper restoration to lower margins of three leaves in second work, free endpapers sometime neatly excised, contents toned, inner margin of title page soiled, small faint damp-stain to last gathering, else generally clean. A very good copy. ¶ Aristotle: VD16 ZV 741; Melanchthon: VD16 ZV 16028; USTC 653917. Neither work in Adams. Manfred Svensson, “Aristotelian Practical Philosophy from Melanchthon to Eisenhart: Protestant Commentaries On The *Nicomachean Ethics* 1529–1682”, *Reformation & Renaissance Review*, vol. 21, no. 3, 2019.

£2,250 [170715]



5
ARNAULD, Antoine, & Pierre Nicole. Logic; or, The art of thinking. London: printed by T.B. for H. Sawbridge, 1685

A KEY INFLUENCE ON WESTERN UNDERSTANDING OF LOGIC

First edition in English (first published in French in 1662) of the work known as the Port-Royal Logic, “the most influential logic text from Aristotle to the end of the nineteenth century” (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy). The manual was published across Europe, including several editions in English over the following decades.

The authors were associated with the Jansenist movement centered on Port Royal, and it is likely that Blaise Pascal contributed considerable portions of the text. The publication, still in use in France into the 20th century, set the form of manuals of logic for the next two centuries, in particular by its division of the subject into the theory of conception, of judgement, of reasoning, and of method. The work was strongly influenced by Descartes.

Octavo (174 × 108 mm). Contemporary calf, spine ruled in gilt, red morocco label, blind border on sides, marbled edges. Contemporary annotation in ink to front free endpaper, with gift inscription below (“Anne Ram the gift of Mr Abel Ram 1695.”); early 19th-century engraved armorial bookplate of one David Rochfort, with his ownership inscription to title; modern bookplate on front free endpaper. Spine ends and corners rubbed, joints with short crack at foot, still sound, minor surface wear to boards, front pastedown partly torn away where an earlier bookplate has been removed: in very good condition. ♪ ESTC R7858; Risse I, p. 171; Wing A3723.

£2,000 [183022]



6



6
ATOMIC POWER. Collection charting the development and use of nuclear energy. 1881–1997

“WE KNEW THE WORLD WOULD NOT BE THE SAME” – OPPENHEIMER

A remarkable collection charting the developments in, attitudes to, and uses of atomic power, documenting the growth of interest in the potentials – and perils – of the atomic age.

The collection represents a breadth of responses to nuclear energy, from scientific expositions – aimed at a variety of audiences such as laypeople, medical officers, and members of the military – to literary and journalistic responses and official guidance issued in case of a nuclear attack. The material predominantly spans the period 1945–90 and comprises books, pamphlets, magazines, newspapers, typescripts, photograph albums, confidential government papers, and scientific and technical monographs.

This is an opportunity to acquire a curated collection on one of the most pertinent topics of our age: the perils and potentials of atomic power. A full inventory is available.

Together, 192 individual items, primarily octavo in size, filling 3.53 m of shelf space. Almost all are in their original bindings with dust jackets, and the vast majority of items are in very good condition.

£12,500 [157597]



7
BABBAGE, Charles. On the Economy of Machinery and Manufactures. London: Charles Knight, 1832

“A TURNING POINT IN ECONOMIC WRITING”

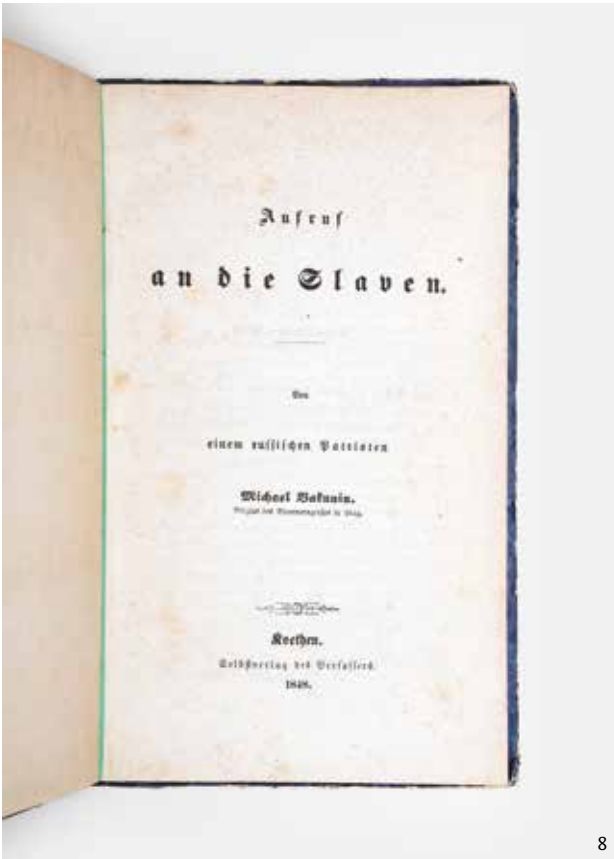
First edition of Babbage’s most successful lifetime publication; “Economy was a turning point in economic writing and firmly established Babbage as a leading authority of the industrial movement” (ODNB).

Prompted by the demands for precision in the construction of his first calculating engine, Babbage had made a conscientious and detailed survey of factories and workshops both in England and Europe. An encyclopaedic record of craft, manufacturing, and industrial processes, as well as an analysis of the domestic organization of factories, the work demonstrates Babbage’s remarkable prescience. He proposed many scientific management techniques for the first time, including subdivided work, cost accounting, and merit pay systems. He advocated the decimalization of currency, foresaw the role of tidal power as an energy source, and predicted the exhaustion of coal reserves.

“The book is at once a hymn to the machine, an analysis of the development of machine-based production in the factory, and a discussion of social relations in industry . . . It was at once translated into French and German, both translations being published in 1833. Throughout the civilized world the book had much effect, becoming the ‘locus classicus’ of the discussion of machinery and manufacturing” (Hyman, pp. 103 & 122).

Octavo. Lithographic title with engraved vignette, diagrams and tables to the text. Original purple moiré cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Later ownership signatures and notes to front endpapers, pencilled sidelining in text. Restored at extremities, cloth a little soiled, spotting to contents. A good copy.

£3,250 [176440]



8
BAKUNIN, Mikhail. Aufruf an die Slaven. Koethen: Selbstverlag des Verfassers, 1848

ANTICIPATING ANARCHISM IN THE YEAR OF REVOLUTIONS

First edition of the earliest major manifesto by the father of collectivist anarchism and the first work to call publicly for the destruction of the Austrian empire. This copy is from the collection of the prominent Austrian lawyer and liberal politician, Baron Cajetan von Felder.

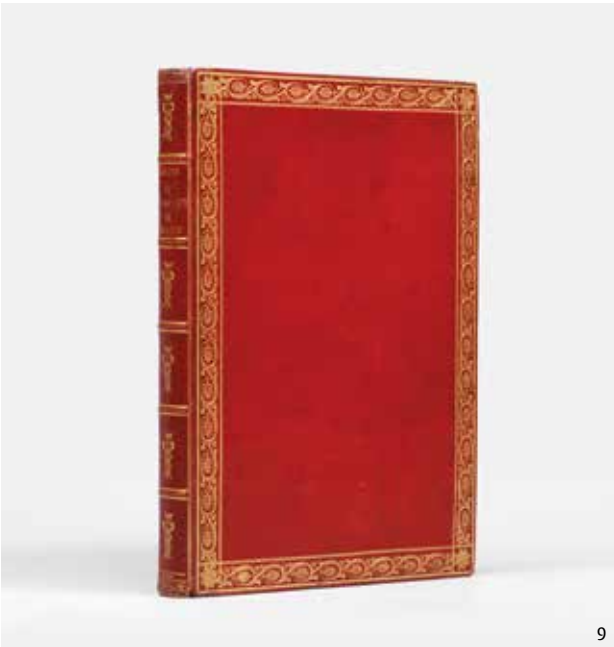
Coming at the end of the year of revolutions, the *Aufruf an die Slaven* (*Appeal to the Slavs*) exhorts the people of the Czech lands to overthrow the Habsburg empire and replace it with a confederation of Slavic republics.

By late 1848, Bakunin (1814–1876) was immersed in socialist circles, having fought on the streets of Paris during the February Revolution and participated in the Prague uprising in June. His long association with socialist exiles in Paris appears to have led him to view the liberation of the Slavic peoples as a key step in the European struggle between democracy and reaction.

In its emphasis on the ineffectiveness of the bourgeoisie and the consequent significance of the working class, the *Aufruf* anticipates many of Bakunin's later, famed ideas on the use of the peasants as a revolutionary force to destroy the old bourgeois order.

Felder (1814–1894), whose signature is on the front free endpaper, was 34 in 1848 and living at the heart of the Austrian empire: in October he was elected to the municipal council of Vienna, resigning a few months later due to political differences.

Octavo (211 × 127 mm). Near-contemporary dark blue quarter cloth, marbled blue paper boards. Light bumping and rubbing, front hinge cracked but



holding firm, rear free endpaper missing; minor foxing to contents, repaired tear to upper margin of final leaf: a very good copy. ¶ Stammhammer II, 23.

£17,500 [163073]

9
BANQUE DE FRANCE. Recueil des pièces relatives au régime de la Banque de France. Paris: De l’Imprimerie de P. Didot l’Ainé, 1804

First edition of this collection of documents relating to the Banque de France, in an elegant binding executed by the great French binder Jean-Claude Bozerian.

Napoleon founded the Banque de France on 18 January 1800, in the aftermath of revolutionary recession and currency volatility, and in April 1803 it was granted the sole right to issue paper money in Paris. The publication, a handsome production on large, thick paper, prints the statutes and regulations of the bank and the reports of its general assembly, and lists the 200 actionnaires of the assembly (which include Napoleon, Josephine, and Jerome Bonaparte) in each of the years 1800 to 1803.

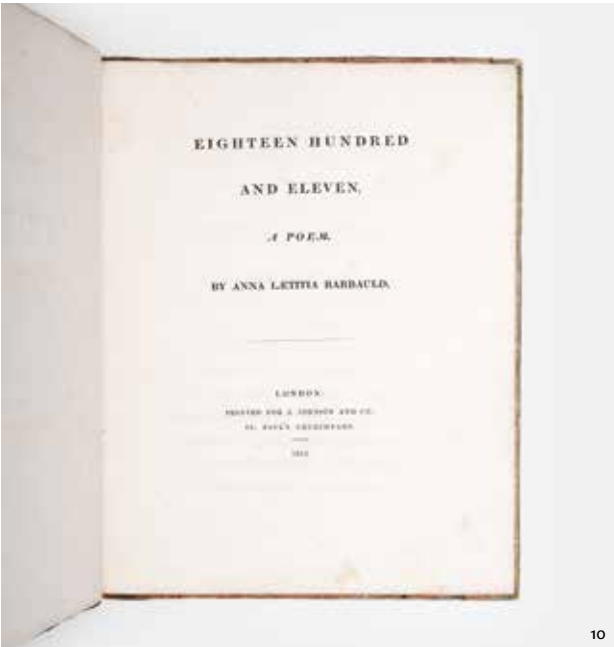
Provenance: Edgard Stern (1854–1937), director of the Banque de Paris, with his bookplate.

Folio (310 × 231 mm). Contemporary red straight-grain morocco by Bozerian (stamp at foot of spine), spine lettered in gilt, compartments blocked with gilt ornament of Mercury’s caduceus, covers with wide gilt foliate border, gilt rolls to board edges and turn-ins, blue silk moiré endpapers, gilt edges, blue silk bookmarker. Very minor rubbing to extremities. Light foxing to initial and final leaves and sporadically thereafter, faint running damp-mark at head of pages, short closed tear to pp. 103/104. An excellent, wide-margined copy. ¶ Goldsmiths’ 18875.

£3,000 [134873]

10
BARBAULD, Anna Laetitia. Eighteen Hundred and Eleven. A Poem. London: J. Johnson and Co., 1812

A SAVAGE INDICTMENT OF BRITISH GOVERNANCE



First edition, hailed as the most powerful condemnation of early 19th-century England by a female political commentator (Mellor, p. 271). In her polemic, Barbauld denounces the devastating impact of Britain’s involvement in the Napoleonic Wars on women and the poor, critiques the government’s obsession with commerce, and foresees the eclipse of Britain by America as a global power.

Barbauld forgoes nationalist sentiment, preferring to criticize the effects of conflict on people at home. She condemns the prioritization of war over food supply: “The sword, not sickle, reaps the harvest now / And where the Soldier gleans the scant supply / The helpless Peasant but retires to die”. In the latter half, Barbauld turns to Britain’s concentration on commerce, which she considers a source of societal inequality. She also warns that Britain’s switch to focus purely on military and financial supremacy will render it a mere monument of “grey ruin and mouldering stone”.

Such pessimism at a time of nationalist fervour was received poorly. The *Quarterly Review* launched a particularly vitriolic attack, labelling Barbauld a “fatidical spinster” (p. 309) before “warning her to desist from satire” (p. 313) and return to her previous genre of textbooks. The *Monthly Repository* was more sympathetic, describing the poem as “deeply interesting” but hoping that its “melancholy strain may not prove the voice of prophecy” (p. 108).

Provenance: Sir Rowland Hill (1795–1879), the educator, inventor, and social reformer, with his signature on the half-title and a library bookplate of Hazelwood, the progressive school in Edgbaston that he ran with his father, Thomas Wright Hill. Rowland learnt to teach aged 8 in a previous school run by his father, where he used Barbauld’s textbooks for reading lessons. This copy evidently stayed in the Hill family, as the half-title also bears a gift inscription from Rowland’s son Pearson to his own son, also called Rowland.

Quarto (271 × 216 mm). With single-page publisher’s list of works by Barbauld and others bound at the end. Contemporary quarter sheep, spine divided with blind rules, marbled paper-covered sides, leaving band of boards uncovered at outer edges. Extremities worn, joints split, front board reattached at cords, a few marks on rear board: a very good copy in an unusual contemporary binding. ¶ “Eighteen Hundred and Eleven”, *Monthly Repository*, vol. 7, February 1812; John Wilson Croker, “Eighteen Hundred and Eleven”, *Quarterly Review*, vol. 7, June 1812; Anne K. Mellor, “The Female



Poet and the Poetess: Two Traditions of British Women’s Poetry, 1780–1830”, *Studies in Romanticism*, vol. 36, no. 2, 1997.

£10,000 [182694]

11
BARTON, Clara. Autograph letter signed, to Irving S. Vassall. Aiken’s Landing, Virginia: Flying Hospital, 10th A.C. Dept. of the James, 17 October 1864

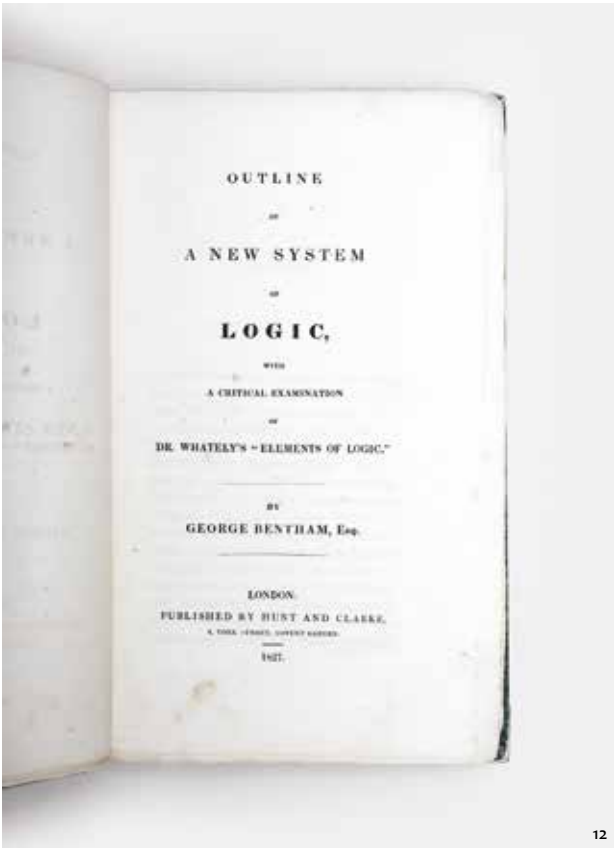
FROM THE FRONTLINES OF THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR

The founder of the American Red Cross writes on the plight of her brother Stephen, imprisoned by Union officers as a suspected Confederate collaborator. Clara Barton hopes to use her influence with Benjamin Butler, then in command of the Union forces occupying Virginia, to secure Stephen’s release: a court martial was convened and he was indeed set free. This letter is seemingly unpublished.

In the later stages of the Civil War, substantial areas of Virginia and North Carolina were occupied by the Army of the James, commanded by Butler. In June 1864, Butler appointed Clara Barton superintendent of nurses. Her brother Stephen, a merchant, had moved to North Carolina before the war: when conflict broke out, he traded indiscriminately with both sides. Though his neutrality was largely respected, he was eventually arrested by Union soldiers for breaching the Federal blockade in September 1864, while attempting to gather supplies for the poor of his local area. He was severely mistreated during his imprisonment: “His health broke, and, by the time Clara was able to learn of his condition and have him freed, he was near death. He joined her at a field hospital near Richmond, and the two of them went to her home in Washington, DC., where he died” (Parramore).

Single sheet of plain paper (205 × 121 mm), written on both sides in black ink; together with original envelope addressed in Barton’s hand and stamped. Usual creases from folding: in near-fine condition. ¶ Thomas C. Parramore, “Barton, Stephen, Jr.”, *Dictionary of North Carolina Biography*, accessible online.

£5,500 [180823]



BENTHAM, George. Outline of a New System of Logic. London: Published by Hunt and Clarke, 1827

LOGICAL INNOVATION AND BOTANICAL PROMISE

First edition of this scarce work of logical iconoclasm, the first to articulate the quantification of the predicate – a principle William Stanley Jevons characterized, in an unpublished letter, as “one of the most important discoveries in all science”. The publishers went bankrupt during publication: many copies were either pulped or used for waste paper, but enough survived to influence such later figures as Jevons and William Hamilton.

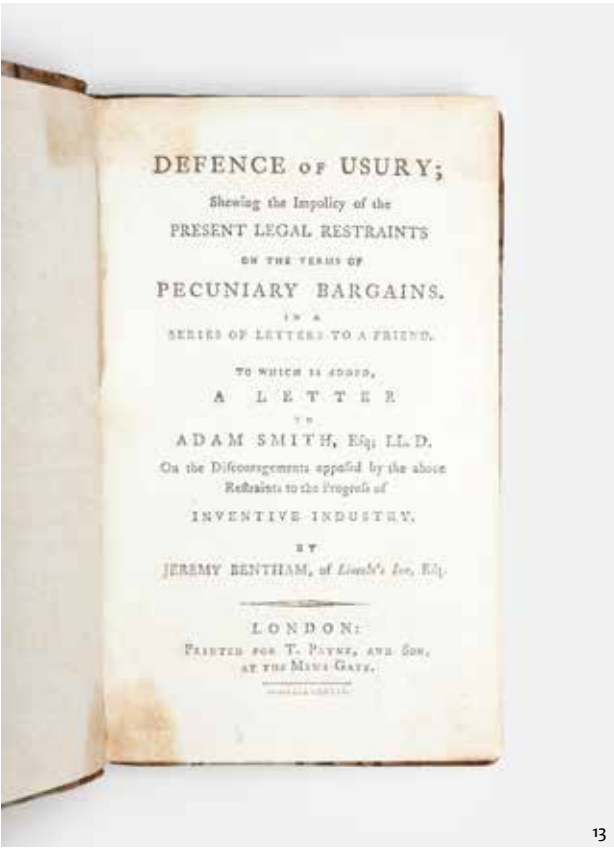
Octavo. Tables and formulae in the text. Twentieth-century grey quarter paper boards to style, printed paper label to spine, green marbled paper sides, edges uncut. Elaborate 19th-century signature to initial blank of “J. Peachey”, possibly John William Peachey (1788–1837), son of the 2nd Baron Selsey; later signature of “S. P. Duval” underneath. Occasional pencil annotations and underlining to contents. Light bumping and rubbing, slight creasing and damp staining to spine, minor browning and foxing to endpapers and content margins: a very good copy. **¶** Risse II, p. 30.

£1,750 [171833]

BENTHAM, Jeremy. Defence of Usury. London: Printed for T. Payne, and Son, 1787

FROM THE LIBRARY OF A LORD CHANCELLOR

First edition, scarce in commerce, of Bentham’s first work on economics, a stinging critique of Smith’s Wealth of Nations.



Smith had defended the state regulation of interest rates for money lending. Bentham deems this inconsistent with Smith’s wider laissez-faire philosophy and contends that no adult of sound mind, acting freely and in awareness of the likely consequences, should be hindered from making any bargain that they see fit.

Smith is reported to have said that Bentham “has given me some hard knocks . . . but in so handsome a manner that I cannot complain” (Milner, p. 82). John Stuart Mill acclaimed the work as “the best extant writing” on the economic impact of regulated interest rates (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

Provenance: Charles Pratt, first Earl Camden, Lord Chancellor in Pitt’s ministry from 1766 to 1770, with his engraved armorial bookplate; later in the library of the lawyer George Goyder (1908–1997), noted for the fine condition of his books, with his bookplate.

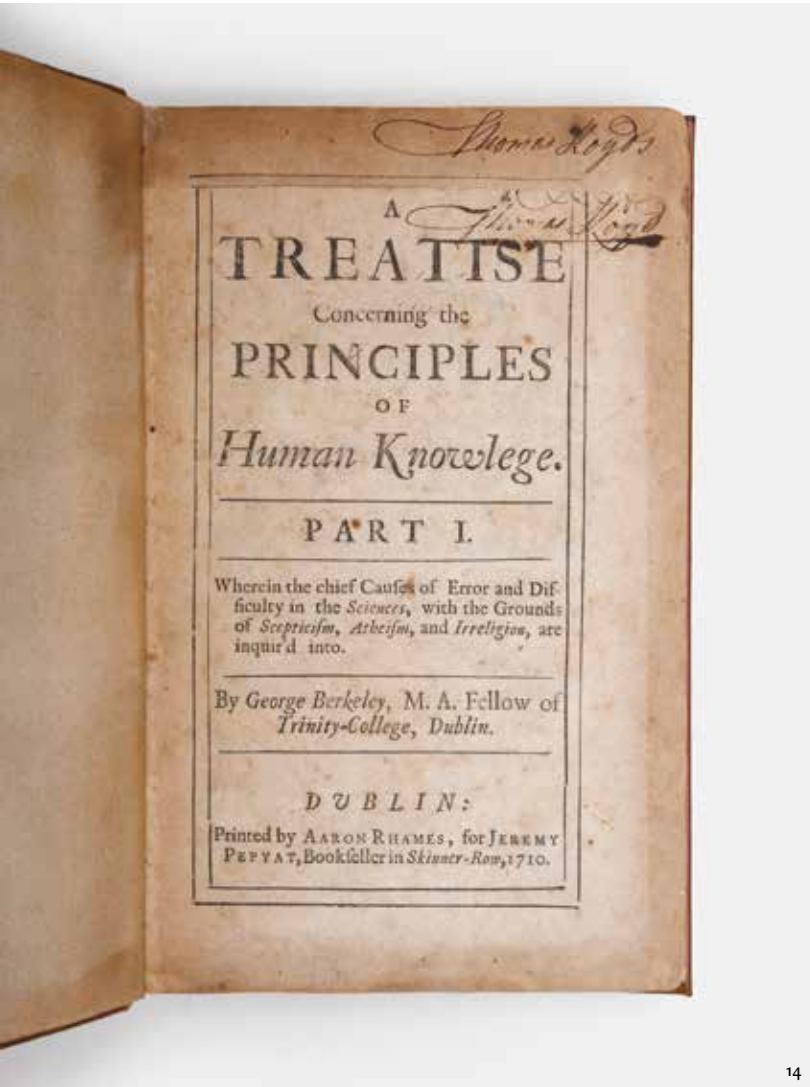
Octavo (156 × 96 mm). Contemporary half calf, flat spine ruled and decorated in gilt in compartments, red morocco label, marbled sides. Joints a little rubbed, head of rear joint with short crack, corners worn, very occasional light spotting: a very good copy. **¶** Chuot D4.1; ESTC T32289; Goldsmiths’ 13428; Kress B.1163; Vanderblue, p. 51. Charles Atkinson Milner, *Jeremy Bentham: His Life and Works*, 1905.

£17,500 [175129]

BERKELEY, George. A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge [sic]. Part I [all published]. Dublin: printed by Aaron Rhames, for Jeremy Pepyat, 1710

A CORNERSTONE OF EIGHTEENTH-CENTURY PHILOSOPHY

First edition of the author’s major work, “the classic exposition of [Berkeley’s] philosophy of immaterialism as an antidote to



infidelity” (ODNB), in which he famously puts forward the idea that “no object can exist without a mind to conceive it”. The second part of the work was lost while still in manuscript form.

Although Berkeley’s works did not initially prompt much reaction, they had a profound effect on the intellectual life of the later 18th century. The *Treatise* “set out his idealistic philosophy in detail, arguing that the concept of ‘material substance’ is at once absurd and explanatorily useless. He pointed out that even philosophers who posit the existence of material bodies cannot explain how matter can produce ideas in the mind, or how purely mental phenomena like ideas could resemble or correspond to non-mental, material substances. Perhaps his most shocking claim in favour of his metaphysics was his oft-repeated contention that his principles were in strict accord with common sense and inimical to skepticism” (Grattan-Guinness, p. 122).

Octavo (205 × 128 mm). Complete with the final blank 2E4. Rebound to style in full panelled calf, red morocco spine label, raised bands and spine ends ruled and tooled in blind. Ink ownership signature of one Thomas Lloyd on title page and p. i, upper margin of the former excised (not affecting lettering but shaving the printed rules), with resulting browning. Contents browned and occasionally spotted, title leaf chipped at lower outer corner, a few ink marginal marks (crosses, lines), small tear at upper outer corner of 2B4. Overall, a very good copy. **¶** Keynes, *Berkeley* 5; Norman 196; Printing



and the Mind of Man 176. Ivor Grattan-Guinness, *Landmark Writings in Western Mathematics 1640–1940*, 2005.

£35,000 [171378]

BERNOULLI, Jacob. *Ars conjectandi, opus posthumum.* Basel: Johann Rudolph & Emanuel Thurneysen, 1713

THE INSPIRATION FOR THE FIRST PUBLISHED COMPUTER PROGRAMME

First edition of the first systematic treatment of probability theory, the source of the law of large numbers, binomial distribution, and Bernoulli numbers. The *Ars Conjectandi* was the first work to suggest that probability could be applied in civil, moral, and economic matters, and it remains the foundation of much modern practice in such fields as insurance and statistics.

The Bernoulli numbers in the *Ars Conjectandi* inspired the first published computer programme, as devised by Ada Lovelace in 1843. Looking to demonstrate the potential of Babbage’s analytical engine, Lovelace wrote an algorithm with which the machine could calculate the Bernoulli sequence, each generated recursively from previous values. The algorithm was published in Taylor’s *Scientific Memoirs* in August 1843.

Quarto (215 × 170 mm). Folding engraved plate, 2 folding engraved tables, woodcut vignette to title page, head- and tailpieces and initials, tables in the text. Nineteenth-century marbled boards, outer and lower edges uncut. Front free endpaper and initial two leaves remounted on stub. Late 19th-century “Wirtz” signature. Recent pencil annotation to N3. Light rubbing, faint sunning to spine, minor browning and foxing to content extremities, closed tear to outer margin of D1, repaired, plates crisp: a very good copy. **¶** Dibner 110; Horblit 12; Norman 216; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 179; Tomash & Williams B143.

£25,000 [180566]

16

BERTOLINI, Stefano (comp.). Les suffrages unanimes sur les moyens de rétablir une contrée inculte. [Florence: no publisher stated,] 1764

First edition of the first modern anthology of economic texts, with passages drawn from the writings of theorists such as Child, Forbonnais, Hume, Locke, Mirabeau, Montesquieu, and Patullo. The topics range from enclosures, industry, and worker protection to property, roads, and government.

Octavo (225 × 145 mm). Uncut and partly unopened in contemporary carta rustica, stab-stitched, spine lettered in black ink, paper label to lower spine. Spine a little toned, endpapers cockled, gatherings E and N toned: a very good copy. ¶ Cossa, p. 137, no. 30; not in Einaudi, Goldsmiths', Kress, or Mattioli.

£4,750 [118046]

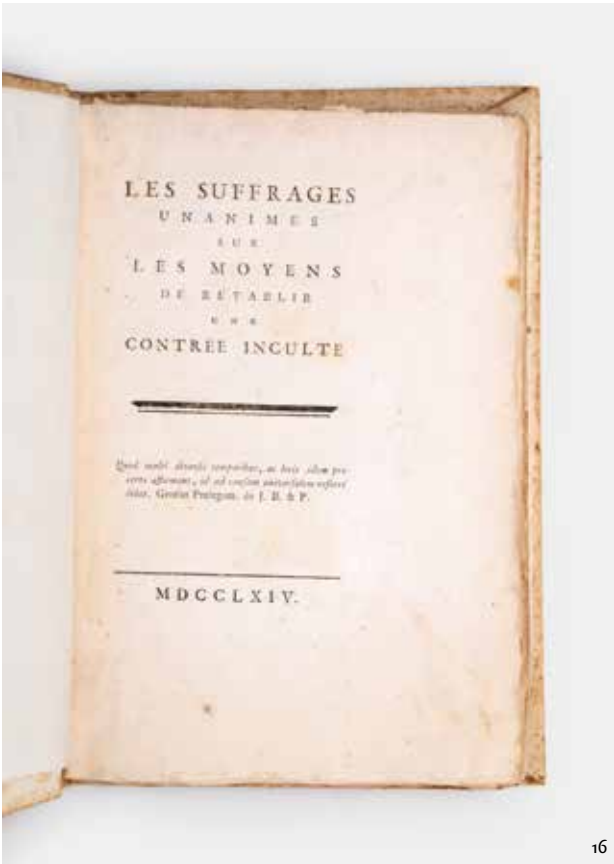
17

BIEL, Gabriel. Tractatus de potestate & utilitate monetarum. [Oppenheim:] Jacob Köbel, 1515

“A SOUND UNDERSTANDING OF THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF THE THEORY OF MONEY” – PALGRAVE

First separate edition of Biel’s treatise on money from the moral or casuistic view, originally published as part of his commentary on the Sentences of Peter Lombard and containing his views on price and utility.

A professor of theology and philosophy at the University of Tübingen, Biel (c.1420–1495) was a follower of William of Occam



16



17

and one of the last scholastics. “Biel’s progressive economic views were first pointed out by Roscher, who introduced Biel to modern students of economics. His advance beyond his predecessors is illustrated particularly in his views on just price and on the morality of merchandising. The equality which justice demands in exchanges is not determined by anything intrinsic to the contract but by the utility of the goods for human life. A price fixing law should take into account human needs, the scarcity of the goods and the labor and difficulty of obtaining them” (Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences).

Included is a copy of the 1930 English translation, *Treatise on the Power and Utility of Moneys*.

Quarto (184 × 148 mm). Woodcut illustration of a money dealer on title page, woodcut initials. Recent marbled boards, red morocco spine by Benchmark. Previously part of a pamphlet volume, with leather tab on fore edge; early underlining and marginalia in Latin in ink (slightly shaved). Small paper repair to inner margin of title page: a very good copy. ¶ Kress S.39; Palgrave I, p. 140.

£15,000 [141687]

18

BLACKSTONE, William. Commentaries on the Laws of England. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1765–69

THE MOST CELEBRATED, CIRCULATED, AND INFLUENTIAL LAW BOOK IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE

First edition. The *Commentaries* is the supreme work on English common law, a major influence on early American law, and the foundation of legal analysis and education for the next two centuries. Sixteen future signers of the Declaration of Independence owned copies of Blackstone.

A masterpiece of Enlightenment rationalization, the work presents the common law as a complete and logically coherent



18

system. The *Commentaries* are equally renowned as a masterpiece of legal communication, and Blackstone’s literary style is as lauded as his legal scholarship. In the absence of extensive law libraries, particularly in the fledgling United States, Blackstone’s treatise became the authoritative statement of English common law and was cited as such in thousands of court cases.

This copy includes the supplement to the first volume, containing Blackstone’s extensive theoretical revisions to the first edition, issued with the second edition of 1766 but occasionally found bound in.

Provenance: James Thomson (1817–1901), then a divinity student at St John’s College, Cambridge, and latterly Master at Christ’s Hospital. Thomson’s 1836 ownership inscription is on the title page of Volume I, while his engraved bookplate is on the front pastedowns of volumes I–III and the rear pastedown of Volume IV.

4 vols, quarto (227 × 210 mm). With 2 engraved tables (1 folding) in vol. II, tables in the text. Contemporary speckled calf, expertly rebacked with original spines laid down, spines ruled in gilt and with twin red and green morocco labels lettered in gilt, edges sprinkled red. With 20th-century morocco book labels of the collector Michael Sharpe. Extremities refurbished, Japanese tissue paper repair to sig. 2O3 of vol. III. Light rubbing, sporadic foxing to contents, slight loss to 2Pr–2 of vol. III, small hole to upper margin of 2P3 of vol. IV: a very good copy. ¶ ESTC T57753; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 212; Rothschild 407.

£17,500 [176128]

19

BODIN, Jean. Les six livres de la republique. Paris: Jacques du Puys, 1577

“THE FIRST MODERN ATTEMPT TO CREATE A PHILOSOPHY OF POLITICAL SCIENCE”

Second authorized edition, revised and corrected by the author, of Bodin’s masterpiece. This copy is in an attractive 19th-century Grolier-style binding, similar to the work of the Geneva King’s Binder, featuring a painted design of interlaced tendrils and leaves with gilt pointillé detailing.



19

By far Bodin’s most successful book, the *République* is also the one that he reworked the most: the revision process started very soon after the first publication. The first edition of 1576 was followed by a second impression in 1577 (identical except for the imprint date) and an unauthorized edition in Geneva also in 1577 but without imprint. This edition, the third overall, contains numerous small additions and emendations (including an updated design of the woodcut illustrations on 2X2 verso).

The *République* “had an immense influence all over Europe. It is, in effect, the first modern attempt to create a complete system of political science . . . Although like most sixteenth-century writers he approved of absolute government, he demanded its control by constitutional laws, in which respect he foreshadowed the development during the seventeenth century of the idea of the ‘social contract’” (PMM).

Folio (343 × 221 mm). Woodcut printer’s device on title page, a few small woodcut illustrations in text, floriated initials and head-pieces. Nineteenth-century Grolier-style calf, rebacked, spine with 6 raised bands, compartments tooled in gilt, covers with strapwork border enclosing pattern of interlacing tendrils and leaves, all detailed in gilt and light brown paint, edges gilt and gaufered. Corners repaired, short superficial splits to joints restored, extremities a little worn, light scuffs and couple of small worm holes to covers, the binding nonetheless presenting attractively, old annotated leaf (perhaps an original blank) repurposed as front pastedown, intermittent slight foxing and browning, couple of faint marginal damp stains, short closed tear to upper corner of V5, small wormholes gatherings a-m and 2I-end, touching text on 2N-end else marginal, occasional minor marks. A very good, well-margined copy. ¶ Crahay, Isaac & Lenger F3a; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 94.

£22,500 [168433]

20

BOYLE, Robert. A Discourse of Things Above Reason. London: printed by E.T. and R.H. for Jonathan Robinson, 1681

BOYLE RECONCILES REASON AND RELIGION

First edition, first issue. Boyle addresses the question of the extent to which human reason can and should be applied to the mysteries of Christianity.

The Discourse was among the most important works published by Boyle in the 1680s, and with a few other significant tracts, “represented his mature reflections on major theological and philosophical issues” and “made a profound contribution to contemporary debates regarding the true relationship between God and the natural world, and man’s potential for comprehending this” (ODNB). The book is in two parts, the first by Boyle, and the authorship of the second never established; the arguments of the latter are more laboured and academic.

The first issue has the terminal line reading “ciples of cosmography”; later issues have the final gathering reset and ending “night”.

Octavo (159 × 94 mm). Eighteenth-century speckled calf, 19th-century red and green labels and ornaments to spine, coat of arms in gilt to front cover of William Courtenay, 2nd Viscount Courtenay (1742–1788). Early price notation to front free endpaper, notes on the book to terminal binder’s blank, and manicules in margins. Loss at head of joints, some insect abrasion and rubbing to calf, binding firm, contents fresh; a very good copy. J ESTC R214128; Fulton 144; Wing B3945.

£3,500 [153160]

21

BURKE, Edmund. Reflections on the Revolution in France. London: Printed for J. Dodsley, 1790

THE CONSERVATIVE MANIFESTO

First edition of a foundational text of conservatism, a reaction to the French Revolution that was influential not just in shaping



20

conservative movements and ideals for the subsequent two centuries, but also in spurring responses of great importance in the history of political and social thought.

Burke's polemic sparked a flurry of intellectual responses, each paving the way for new lines of thought. Among these were Mary Wollstonecraft's Vindication of the Rights of Man, which laid the foundation for her Vindication of the Rights of Women, and Thomas Paine's Rights of Man, which in turn inspired William Godwin's Political Justice. In turn, this exchange set the stage for Thomas Malthus's Essay on the Principle of Population.

Octavo (206 × 123 mm). With requisite cancels; title in duplicate setting B (no priority), p. [iv] with flower pointing up, p. 354 with no press figure (four possible combinations, no priority). Early 19th-century quarter calf, spine lettered in gilt, marbled sides, vellum tips. Dated ownership signatures to initial binder's blank of M. Kennedy, 1817 (repeated to rear pastedown), and John Young, 1832; a few minor pencilled marginal notations. Joints and extremities discreetly restored, light foxing. A very good copy. J ESTC T46573; Printing and the Mind of Man 239; Todd 53a.

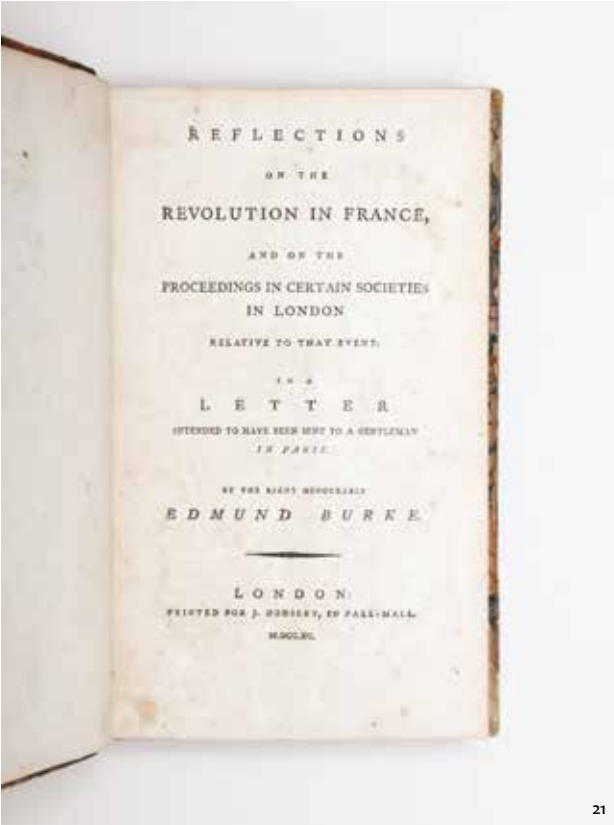
£4,250 [179150]

22

BUSH, George H. W.; FORD, Gerald – BOORSTIN, Daniel J. The Americans: The National Experience. New York: Random House, [1991]

FROM 41 TO 38

Presentation copy from George H. W. Bush to Gerald Ford, inscribed by Bush on a presentation bookplate, “To President Ford, Merry Christmas, Jerry. 1991 George Bush”; the volume was specially bound to present to Ford and has his name on the front cover below the presidential seal.



21



22

Though he declined to appoint Bush as vice-president, Ford advanced Bush's own path to the White House. Ford appointed him as diplomatic representative to China in 1974 and then as director of the CIA in 1976. This positioned Bush for his run for the Republican presidential nomination in 1979, whereupon, though defeated, he was picked for vice-president by the victor, Ronald Reagan.

Bush greatly respected Ford. In his eulogy at Ford's funeral in the National Cathedral in Washington, Bush said that Ford's presidency “instantly restored the honor of the Oval Office and helped America begin to turn the page on one of our saddest chapters. As Americans we generally eschew notions of the indispensable man, and yet during those traumatic times, few if any of our public leaders could have stepped into the breach and rekindled our national faith as did President Gerald R. Ford”.

The Americans: The National Experience was first published in 1965. The second in Boorstin's Pulitzer Prize-winning trilogy on the evolution of the American character, it covers the end of the Revolution through to the outbreak of the Civil War.

Octavo (234 × 159 mm). Bound for presentation in red leather, lettered and decorated in gilt. Very minor rubbing, else a fine copy.

£10,000 [181819]

23

CANTILLON, Richard. Essai sur la nature du commerce en général. Traduit de l'Anglois. London: Fletcher Gyles [but Paris: Guillyn,] 1755

“THE FIRST REAL MODEL BUILDER IN ECONOMICS”

First edition of a founding text in economics: “Cantillon's essay is, more emphatically than any other single work, the Cradle of Political Economy” (William Stanley Jevons, p. 68).

Cantillon's only published economic work, the Essai carries the imprint of Fletcher Gyles, a leading London bookseller who had died some 14 years earlier: actually, the book was published clandestinely but with a “permission tacite” by Guillyn in Paris. The “Traduit de l'Anglois” notice on the title is false.



23

The Essai had a significant influence on the development of Quesnay's circular flow of income and on Adam Smith's theory of resource allocation in the Wealth of Nations (1776). In distinguishing between market price and intrinsic value, showing how resources move into sectors where market price exceeds intrinsic value and away from those where it falls short, Cantillon influenced Smith's famous distinction between market price and natural price. He also pre-empted later studies of human population, with a brief but almost complete anticipation of the principles of Malthus.

This copy has the contemporary book label to the front pastedown of “Du cabinet De M. Sermet, Directeur des Fermes du Roi”. The Fermes du Roi was part of the Ferme générale, the extremely unpopular system of tax farming which supported, and ultimately undermined, the ancien régime. The physiocrats, who had been inspired by Cantillon, opposed the Ferme générale and proposed reform to make taxation directly administered by the state, but the vast organization acted as a block to change in the run up to the Revolution, whereupon the institution was ended.

Duodecimo (163 × 100 mm). Woodcut title page device, head- and tailpieces. A very small number of copies contain at the end a copy of Barrois's catalogue of publications for sale, which lists Cantillon's work with his initial, here not present. Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco label, marbled endpapers and edges. Joints and extremities neatly restored, small wormhole at foot of rear joint, contents clean and crisp. J Books That Made Europe, p. 140; Cossa 243.1; Einaudi 846; En français dans le texte 159; Goldsmiths' 8989; Higgs 938; INED 933; Kress 5423; Mattioli 552; McCulloch 52; Sraffa 682. William Stanley Jevons, “Richard Cantillon and the Nationality of Political Economy”, in The Contemporary Review, vol. 39, 1881.

£47,500 [154671]

CHRISTENSEN, Clayton M. The Innovator’s Challenge. [Boston, Massachusetts:] Harvard University Graduate School of Business Administration; George F. Baker Foundation, 1992

THE GENESIS OF HIS MOST FAMOUS THEORY, INSCRIBED TO HIS HARVARD SUPERVISOR

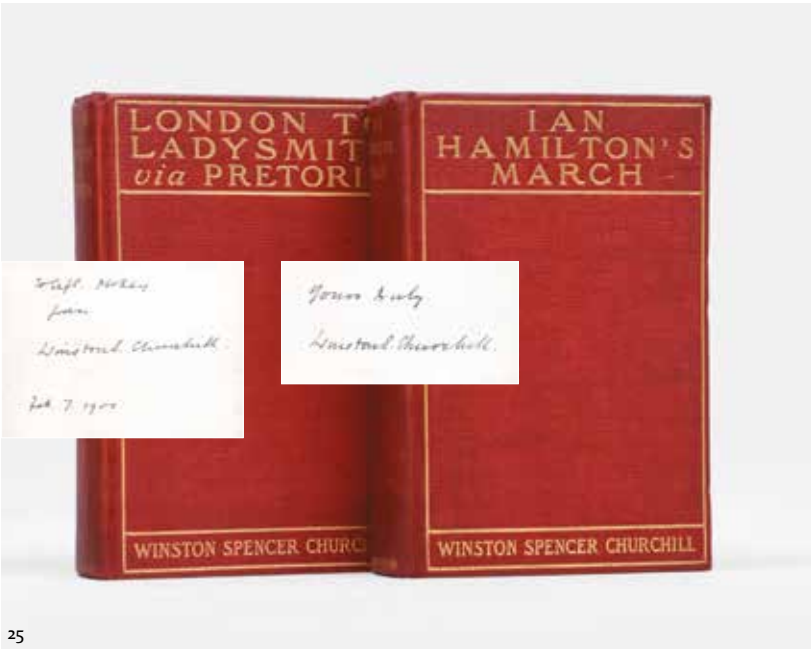
First edition, presentation copy to his doctoral supervisor Richard Rosenbloom, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “To Dick – Thanks very much for your patient guidance and support. I look forward to working with you! Clayton Christensen. June, 1992”. Christensen’s doctoral thesis introduces one of the key business ideas of the 21st century: disruptive innovation.

Disruptive innovation, a term Christensen coined and later popularized in his best-selling book The Innovator’s Dilemma (1997), describes technological innovations that enter at the lower level of a market and which eventually displace the market’s leading products and firms. Examples of disruptive innovations and the technology they displace include the telephone and telegraph, steamboats and sailing ships, and word processors and typewriters; Christensen’s focus in this study is the development of hard disk drive technology and IBM’s strategy. The thesis predates the published popularizations of disruptive innovation: the 1995 article, “Disruptive Technologies: Catching the Wave”, and The Innovator’s Dilemma.

This thesis is uncommon in institutional libraries. WorldCat notes only three holdings: the universities of Harvard and Indiana in the US and Kokushikan in Japan.

Large quarto. Tables and diagrams within text. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt. Cloth and contents clean: a fine copy.

£9,750 [167138]



25
CHURCHILL, Winston S. London to Ladysmith Via Pretoria. [Together with] — Ian Hamilton’s March. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co, 1900

HIS FULL BOER WAR NARRATIVE, INSCRIBED TOGETHER

First US editions, both inscribed by Churchill on the front free endpaper to Captain Alexander McKay: “yours truly Winston S. Churchill” and “To Capt. McKay from Winston S. Churchill. Feb. 7, 1901”. Together, the volumes form Churchill’s account of the Boer War – finding either inscribed is rare, and for both to be inscribed to the same recipient is exceptional.

McKay, whose nautical bookplate is on each front pastedown, was the captain of the Cunard liner RMS Etruria. Churchill was then aboard, returning from the US after his lecture tour (the ship departed New York on 2 February and arrived in Liverpool 10 February). McKay was at sea for 48 years before his retirement in 1904, including 34 years in the service of the Cunard company. He commanded some of the company’s most famous vessels. Upon his death in 1912, obituaries noted his claim to have never had a maritime accident.

Churchill’s service in the Boer War, mixing soldiery and journalism, brought him international fame. His daring escape from a Boer prisoner-of-war camp was publicized around the world, establishing his reputation as a man of action and character. Churchill capitalized on this reputation: in his highly remunerative lecture tour of the US, in his election to parliament in October 1900, and in the publication of these two books. They cover his capture and escape, the Relief of Ladysmith, Ian Hamilton’s march through the Transvaal, and the capture of Pretoria. In each case, the US editions were published a month after the British editions.

Provenance: the collection of Steve Forbes, chairman of Forbes Magazine, and presidential candidate in the 1996 and 2000 US elections.

2 works, octavo. London to Ladysmith: folding map frontispiece (supplied) and 2 folding maps, plans in text; Ian Hamilton’s March: frontispiece portrait of Hamilton after John Singer Sargent, folding map in partial colour to rear,



wood-engraved maps and plans in text. Original red cloth, spines and front covers lettered in gilt. Housed in custom red quarter morocco box. Cloth a little soiled, maps a little toned and nicked at extremities: near-fine copies. ¶ Cohen A4.2 & A8.2.

£30,000 [179725]

26
CHURCHILL, Winston S. Lord Randolph Churchill. London: Macmillan and Co. Limited, 1906

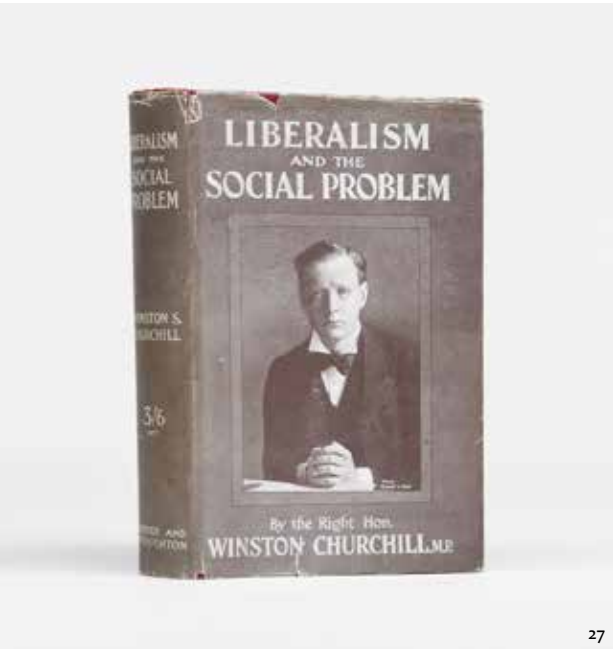
“AN EXTREME RARITY FOR WHICH THE OWNER COULD NAME ANY PRICE”

First edition, one of only two known complete copies in dust jackets: a legendary Churchillian prize.

Richard Langworth illustrated this copy in his guide to collecting Churchill – “I have encountered only one complete jacketed set, which would be an extreme rarity for which the owner could name any price” (p. 71). A second copy later surfaced, acquired by the leading Churchill dealer Mark Weber; we sold it in 2017 following his death, and it remains with the private buyer. One final copy has the dust jacket on only the second volume: Cohen described this in his exhaustive Churchill bibliography but omitted a description of the first volume’s jacket, which he was unable to locate.

In the 1880s, Lord Randolph served as Chancellor, Leader of the Commons, and Secretary of State for India; Winston’s biography “remains the most detailed written up to the end of the twentieth century. Winston believed that he owed everything to his father” (ODNB).

2 vols, octavo. Photogravure portrait frontispieces, 13 plates and 3 facsimiles, 1 folding, 1 double-page. Original red cloth (primary issue binding), spines and front covers lettered in gilt, family crest stamped in gilt to front covers. With dust jackets. Housed in a custom-made brown quarter morocco solander box. The books in fine, vividly bright condition, with nick at foot of spine of Vol. I and light foxing to edges and initial and final leaves, endpapers toned from jacket flaps; jackets with spine panels toned, minor soiling and creasing, chipped at extremities (not into text) with some tape reinforcement on verso, a few splits to folds, the price on the spine



panels crossed-through in pencil at an early date: a fine copy in very good jackets. ¶ Cohen A17.1. Richard Langworth, A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill, 1998.

£30,000 [184347]

27
CHURCHILL, Winston S. Liberalism and the Social Problem. London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1909

AN UNEQUALLED COPY

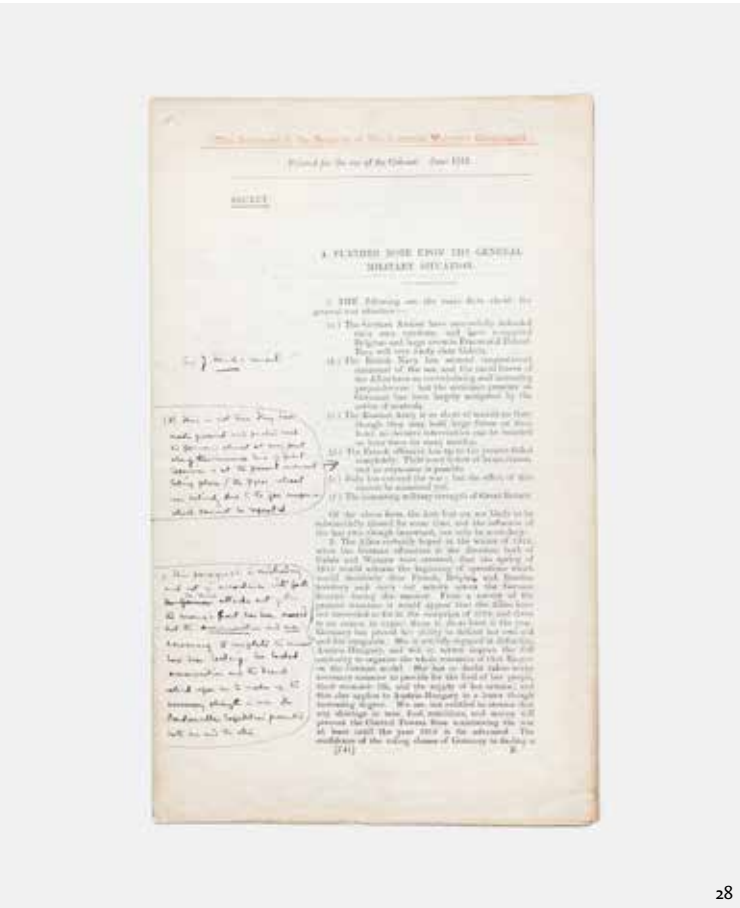
First edition, the finest of the three known copies in the dust jacket.

In his 1998 guide to collecting Churchill, Langworth wrote, “only one fully jacketed copy of Liberalism and the Social Problem is known in the world” (p. 91). That copy, in considerably worse condition, was in the collection of Churchillian dealer Mark Weber; we sold it in 2017 following his death, and it remains with the private buyer. When he wrote the guide, this copy was unknown to Langworth, though he was aware of the only other copy in jacket – that held by Ronald I. Cohen, which he described in his bibliography of Churchill as only a “partial” jacket (p. 174).

Liberalism and the Social Problem collected the speeches of Churchill, then a Liberal MP, on pressing issues such as the conciliation of South Africa, imperial preference, labour exchanges, and unemployment insurance. The jacket is notable for its use of Churchill’s portrait on the front panel, at a time when most jackets were purely typographical or reproduced the design on the binding.

Octavo. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, facsimile of author’s signature to front cover in gilt. With dust jacket. Housed in a red quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Hodder and Stoughton advertisement slip loosely inserted at rear. Slight offsetting to endpapers from jacket, minor spotting to endpapers and edges, otherwise in superb, bright condition; jacket without repair, slight chipping, creasing, and rubbing at extremities, minor spotting on verso, but nonetheless in exceptional condition: a fine copy in near-fine jacket. ¶ Cohen A29.1a. Richard Langworth, A Connoisseur’s Guide to the Books of Sir Winston Churchill, 1998.

£20,000 [184348]



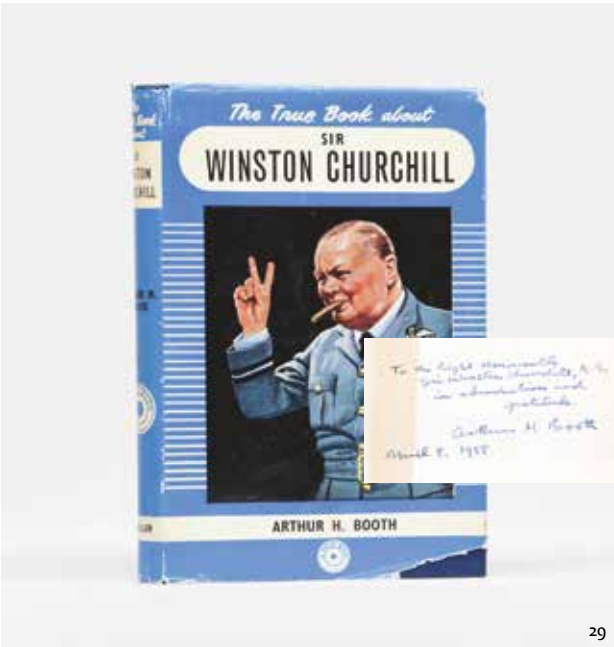
28
CHURCHILL, Winston S. “A Further Note Upon the General Military Situation” [Cabinet briefing document relating to Gallipoli]. [London:] Printed at the Foreign Office by C. R. Harrison, 18 June 1915

TURMOIL IN THE WARTIME CABINET – CHURCHILL AND GALLIPOLI VERSUS JOHN FRENCH AND FLANDERS

Winston Churchill's memorandum to the Cabinet justifying the Gallipoli campaign, heavily annotated by Sir Frederick Barton Maurice, Director of Military Operations, to record the remarks of John French bitterly opposing Churchill. French claimed Gallipoli was a mistake that had severely weakened the Western Front, the only field where the war could be won.

Churchill presented the memorandum on 18 June 1915. Marked “Secret” and “this document is the property of His Britannic Majesty’s Government”, it was printed at the Foreign Office “for the use of the Cabinet”, with a wide inner blank margin to allow annotation. Maurice has noted “Sir J. French remarks” at the head and filled the majority of the blank space, refuting the memorandum point by point – around 850 words.

Churchill, as First Lord of the Admiralty, spearheaded the Gallipoli campaign, which he believed would knock the Turks out of the war. The perceived failings of the campaign led to him being demoted to Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster on 25 May 1915. He continued to argue his case forcefully in the Cabinet despite being increasingly sidelined, and by November 1915 he was so ostracized that he left government.



29
Churchill's report rejected the prospect of unilateral victory on the Western Front and argued vast resources had been squandered there with little success. John French, Commander-in-Chief of the British Army on the Western Front, responded strongly with a defense of the operation. French countered, “this is not true. They have made ground and pushed back the Germans almost at every point along their immense line of front. Expansion is at the present moment taking place”. The Gallipoli campaign had redirected crucial resources: “In nine times out of ten the enemy's front has been pressed but the ammunition and men necessary to complete the success has been lacking. We lacked ammunition and the French relied upon us to make up the necessary strength in men. The Dardanelles Expedition prevented both one and the other”. Churchill later printed the memorandum in full in his memoir of the First World War, *The World Crisis*, 1915, 1923, pages 420–8.

Folio, 3 leaves, unbound as issued, hole punch at head. Toned and somewhat creased; in good condition.

£12,500 [176850]

29
CHURCHILL, Winston S. – BOOTH, Arthur H. *The True Book About Sir Winston Churchill*. London: Frederick Muller Ltd, 1958

First edition, presentation copy to Winston Churchill, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “To the Right Honourable Sir Winston Churchill, K.G., in admiration and gratitude, Arthur H. Booth, April 8, 1958”. The book is an adulatory children's biography of Churchill, focusing particularly on his childhood. It was written by the Chief Reporter of the Press Association, who covered almost all of Churchill's speeches during the war and later covered his funeral.

Churchill's office wrote to the author on 17 April, “Winston Churchill has asked me to thank you very much for your thought in sending him a copy of your book, which he is very glad to add to his library” (in Churchill Archives, CHUR 2/591A-C).



30
Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Unclipped jacket worn at extremities, toned and soiled, minor tape repair on verso: a fine copy in very good jacket. ♣ Zoller A196.

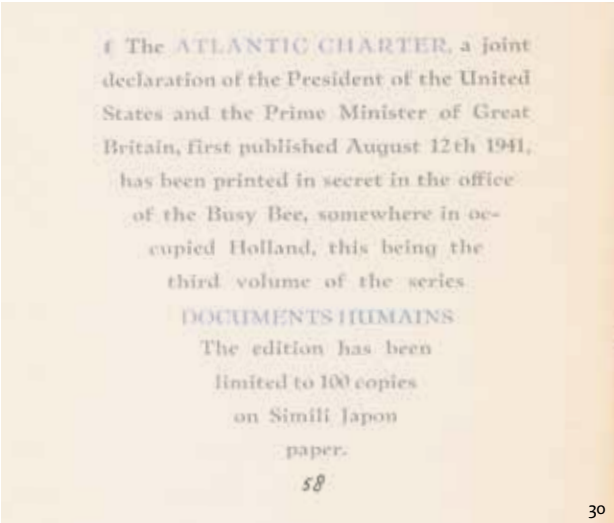
£2,500 [179613]

30
CHURCHILL, Winston S., & Franklin D. Roosevelt. *Atlantic Charter*. [Utrecht:] The Busy Bee, [1944]

“AFTER THE FINAL DESTRUCTION OF NAZI TYRANNY”

Number 58 of 100 copies, “printed in secret in the office of the Busy Bee, somewhere in occupied Holland”. This is a highly evocative private press production, beautifully printed, offering Churchill and Roosevelt's vision of the post-war world as hope for Nazi-dominated Europe.

The Busy Bee was run by two members of the Dutch resistance, Geert Lubberhuizen and Charles van Blommestein. “Busy Bee”



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31
was Lubberhuizen's nickname, given to him for his work in sheltering Jewish children with Christian families throughout the Netherlands. There were numerous resistance presses operating in secret and the Busy Bee was “among the most outstanding during the war, both for the contents and for the physical appearance of its output” (Simoni, p. 234).

The charter, agreed upon by Roosevelt and Churchill in August 1941, established the war aims of the Allies and the principles on which the post-war international system would be built, including free trade, self-governance, and collective security.

Octavo. Printed in blue and grey on Simili Japon paper. Original brown wrappers printed in blue. Housed in custom blue half morocco solander box. A fine copy. ♣ Not in Cohen or Woods. A. E. C. Simoni, *Publish and be Free: A Catalogue of Clandestine Books Printed in the Netherlands 1940–1945 in the British Library*, 2012.

£3,750 [178158]

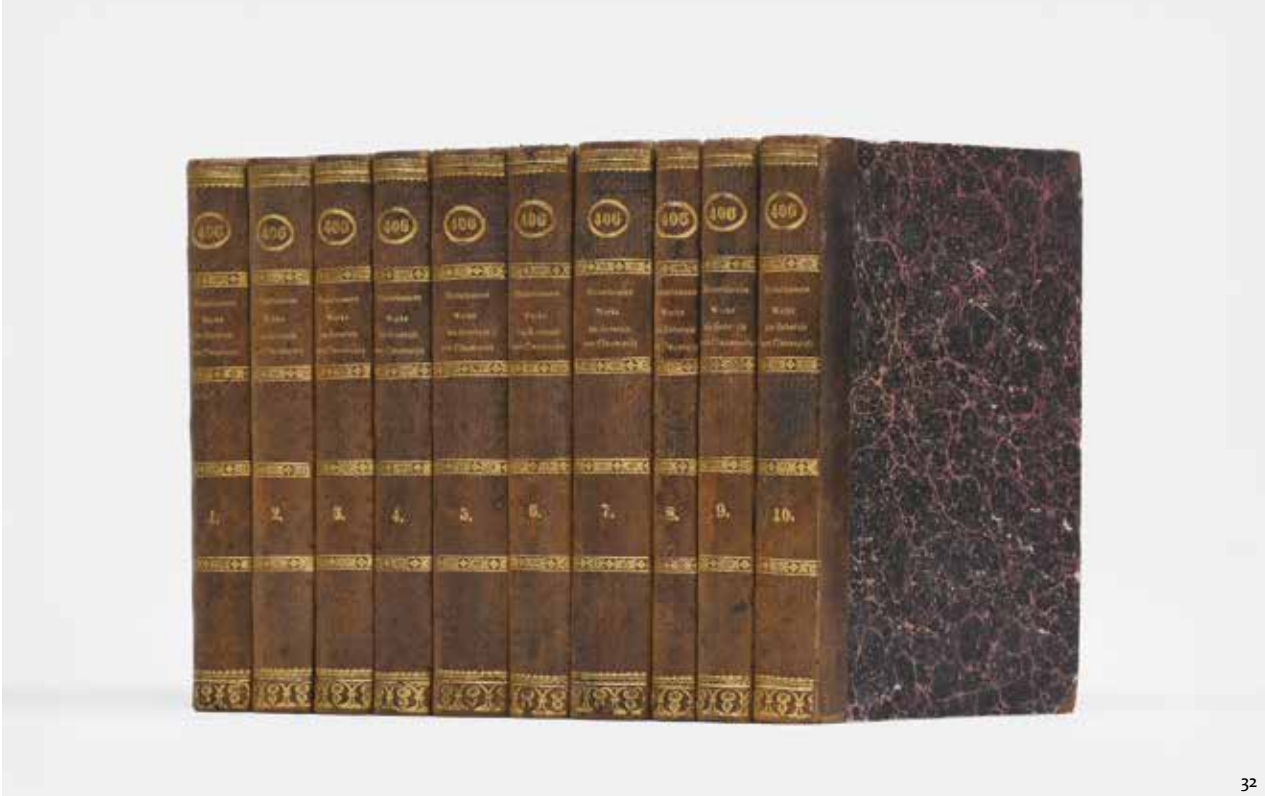
31
CLAFLIN, Tennessee. *Constitutional Equality. A Right of Woman*. New York: Woodhull, Claflin & Co., 1871

A MAJOR WORK OF AMERICAN FEMINISM

First edition of the activist and sometime stockbroker's case for the constitutional foundations of women's suffrage. Tennessee Claflin and her sister Victoria Woodhull were key figures in American first-wave feminism as advocates for women's education, employment, and free love. This was published shortly before the launch of Claflin's campaign as a congressional candidate and Woodhull's campaign as the first female US presidential candidate.

Octavo. Engraved portrait frontispiece with tissue guard. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered and tooled in gilt, covers panelled in blind, brown coated endpapers. Corners worn, spine ends and inner hinges discreetly repaired, contents evenly toned and clean, frontispiece a little foxed: a very good copy.

£2,750 [165167]



32

32
CLAUSEWITZ, Carl von. Vom Kriege. [In] Hinterlassene Werke über Krieg und Kriegführung. Berlin: Ferdinand Dümmler, 1832–37

MODERN WARFARE

First edition of On War, the Prussian general's magnum opus and one of the most influential books in military theory, published as the first three volumes of his collected works.

Clausewitz (1780–1831) fought as a foot soldier in the French Revolutionary Wars and the Napoleonic Wars: his unit fought the battle at Wavre which deprived Napoleon of vital reinforcements at Waterloo. After the war, he served as head of the Military Academy at Berlin, where he wrote the work.

Far more than a simple military manual, the work explores the wider interdependence of politics and warfare and the considerations influencing them. Clausewitz approaches war via the nascent Romantic movement, emphasizing the impossibility of reducing conflict to a rigid series of principles. His famous aphorism – potentially the most quoted military bon mot of all time – appears on page 28 of Volume I: “Der Krieg ist eine bloße Fortsetzung der Politik mit anderen Mitteln” (“war is the continuation of state policy by other means”).

The works were published posthumously by Clausewitz's widow. The remaining seven volumes collect his historical studies of particular military campaigns.

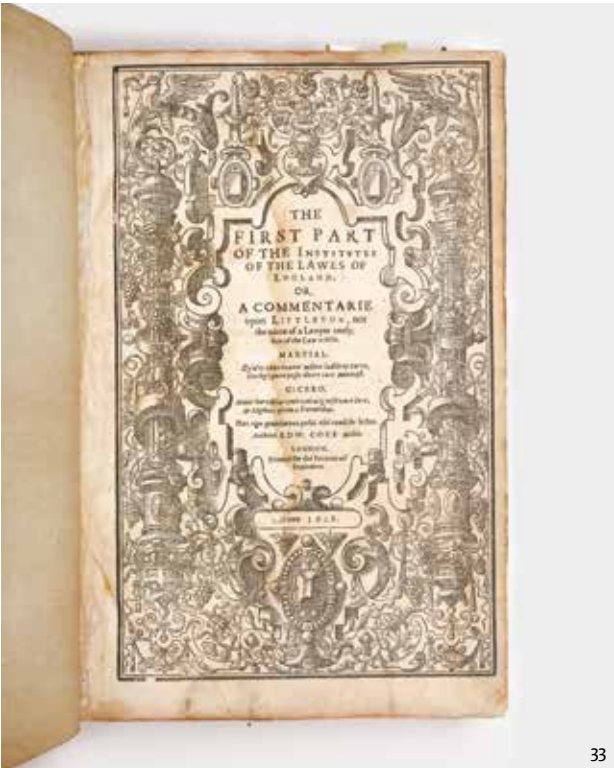
10 vols, octavo (199 × 124 mm). Two folding maps, folding table, tables and diagrams in the text. Contemporary half sheep, spines ruled and decorated in gilt and blind, and with orange paper labels, marbled paper sides, edges sprinkled blue. Contemporary blue ink library stamp of the Gotland National Conscription, an infantry unit of the Swedish Army, on the front free endpaper of each volume. A couple of leaves bound out of sequence but text complete. Light rubbing, minor foxing and occasional damp staining to otherwise crisp contents, short closed tear to upper margin of pp. 105–6 of vol. IX, affecting text: a very good copy indeed. ¶ Printing and the Mind of Man 297.

£22,500 [178848]

33
COKE, Edward. The First Part of the Institutes of the Lawes of England. London: for the Societie of Stationers, 1628

A FOUNDATION OF ANGLO-AMERICAN COMMON LAW

First edition of the first textbook on the modern common law, this copy retaining the folding table, often absent.



33



34

Three further books were published in 1641, but “the first is the most elaborate and is the fruit of a lifetime's study, and utilizes all Coke's learning and experience. It is virtually a legal encyclopaedia, the entries hung on pegs suggested by the sentences and words of Littleton” (Walker, p. 240). “If Bracton first began the codification of the Common Law, it was Coke who completed it” (PMM). The Institutes remain widely cited in legal cases, including in over 70 US Supreme Court decisions.

Folio (274 × 181 mm). Without initial blank. Title within elaborate woodcut border, text partially printed in three columns, in English and law French. With the folding table of consanguinity. Recent half calf, red morocco label, marbled sides. Contemporary ownership signature to first prefatory page and occasional annotations to text in the same hand (underlining, marginalia, omissions of a few words). Binding in fine condition, contents stained, leaf A1 reinserted and somewhat soiled. A good copy. ¶ ESTC S113366; Printing and the Mind of Man 126; STC 15784. David Maxwell Walker, The Oxford Companion to Law, 1980.

£6,750 [137893]

34
COLBERT, Jean-Baptiste (his copy) – IRSON, Claude. Methode pour bien dresser toutes sortes de Comptes A Parties Doubles, Par Debit Et Credit, et Par Recette, Depense, et Reprise. Paris: For the author and Jean Cusson, 1678

DOUBLE-ENTRY BOOKKEEPING AT THE COURT OF THE SUN KING

First edition, a sumptuous copy bound for Colbert, the work's commissioner and dedicatee. Irson's Methode outlines a new approach for keeping commercial accounts according to the principles of double-entry bookkeeping. It is also among the earliest sustained discussion of two-currency accounts, an important component of the international trade framework.

Colbert was responsible for the first French legislation to require the keeping of corporate accounts, in his Merchant's Code

of 1673. Claude Irson (1655–1690) appears to have been one of Colbert's protégés, writing the Methode and securing membership of the guild of bookkeepers at the age of 23.

A copy of the Methode (almost certainly this) is recorded in the 1728 catalogue of Colbert's library.

2 vols, folio (375 × 242 mm). Wood-engraved historiated initials, head- and tailpieces, extensive tables in the text. Contemporary red morocco, spines lettered, decorated, and with “JBC” monograms in gilt, covers with triple-fillet panels and “JBC” monogram cornerpieces in gilt, Colbert arms blocked in gilt to centre, gilt turn-ins, marbled endpapers, edges gilt. Brown morocco book label of Henri Bonnasse (1899–1984), a Marseilles banker. Extremities restored and endpapers renewed. Light rubbing, minor browning and foxing to contents, short closed tear to title page of vol. I, neatly repaired tears to initial blanks of both vols: a very good copy. ¶ Bibliotheca Colbertina I, 3450; La Comptabilité à travers les âges 75; Goldsmiths' 2251; Herwood 617; Historical Accounting Literature, p. 156.

£22,500 [174238]

35
DAUBIÉ, Julie Victoire. La Femme pauvre au XIXe siècle. Paris: Librairie de Guillaumin et Cie, 1866

AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF FEMINIST ECONOMICS

First edition in book form of the author's “most significant and influential work” (Ivory, p. 126). Originally a prize-winning essay, Daubié's text lambasted the desperate economic and social situation faced by women in 19th-century France. It created significant public interest, which aided her cause to become the first woman permitted to sit the baccalauréat examinations. Later, Daubié became the first woman to graduate from the Sorbonne.

Octavo (225 × 140 mm). Original green wrappers, stitched as issued, lettered on spine and covers in black, fore and bottom edge untrimmed. Circular ownership stamp, Bibliothèque de Mr. Maurice Aubry, to title, spine a little chipped at ends, repaired at foot, tiny marks to covers, contents foxed: a well-preserved copy. ¶ Christine Ivory, “Julie-Victoire Daubie (1824–74)”, in A Biographical Dictionary of Women Economists, 2000.

£1,000 [177074]



35

36

DAWES, Charles G. Notes as Vice President 1928–1929. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1935

PRESENTED TO A ROYAL “GOOD FELLOW”

First edition, presentation copy to the future King Edward VIII, inscribed by the author on the initial blank, “For H.R.H. The Prince of Wales with happy memories from Charles G. Dawes. Chicago Oct 20th 1935”.

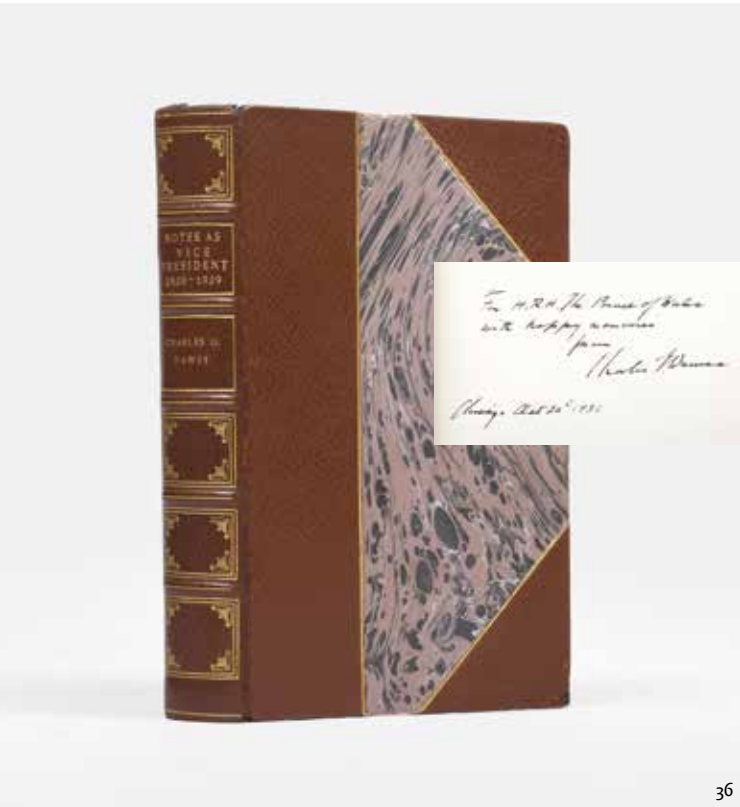
Dawes served as the 30th US vice-president from 1925 to 1929. He had led the eponymous plan to restructure Germany’s debt after Versailles, for which he was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1925. He afterwards served as the US ambassador to Great Britain from 1929 to 1931, where he frequently met Edward, and the pair remained friends till the end of Dawes’s life. This book comprises his diaries for the final year of his vice-presidency.

In 1927, Dawes and Edward opened the Peace Bridge at Niagara Falls. A photograph of the pair shaking hands on the bridge is illustrated facing page 102. Dawes gives an account of the opening and how his courtesy in allowing the prince to precede him resulted in criticism in the American newspapers.

Octavo (220 × 146 mm). Frontispiece, 14 half-tone plates. Bound for presentation in brown half morocco, spine lettered in gilt, marbled sides. Bookplate from sale of estate of Duke & Duchess of Windsor at Sotheby’s, September 1997. Retouched rubbing to joints and corners, front inner hinge with superficial split. A very good copy. ♣ Bascom Nolly Timmons, *Portrait of an American: Charles G. Dawes*, 1953.

£2,750

[182280]



36

37

DEFOE, Daniel. An Essay upon Projects. London: Printed by R.R. for Thomas Cockerill, 1697

“THE PROJECTING AGE”

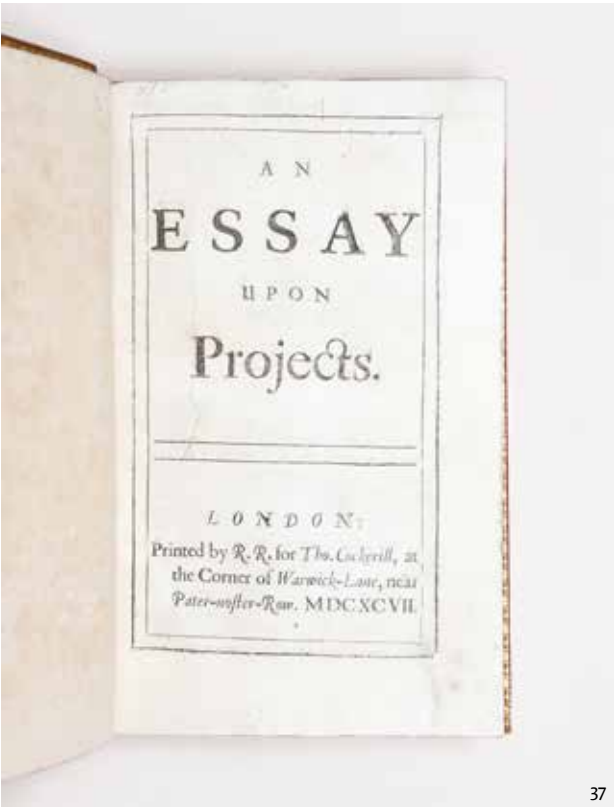
First edition of Defoe’s first book, his earliest major contribution to political and social thought. This tract is scarce in commerce: we trace four auction records over the past 60 years.

In the early 17th century, those who advanced proposals to reform state or society were often scorned as self-interested charlatans on the fringes of respectability. The *Essay upon Projects* reflects the shift in that view by the turn of the 18th century, acknowledging the widespread enthusiasm for schemes of all kinds. By 1697, Defoe had survived one bankruptcy, escaped punishment for supporting the Monmouth Rebellion, and made a series of highly speculative investments in such areas as diving technology. He was therefore sympathetic to the upswing in enthusiasm for projects and, as an accountant in the civil service of William III, better placed than most to comment on their institutional application. His own proposals range across finance, infrastructure, and social problems: his recommendations for naval recruitment eventually led to an invitation to speak before a parliamentary committee.

Octavo (178 × 113 mm). Lacking half-title. Tables in the text. Late 19th-century crushed red morocco, spine ruled and decorated in gilt and with twin dark green morocco labels, covers panelled and with cornerpieces in gilt, turn-ins in gilt, marbled endpapers, edges marbled and gilt. Closed tear to title page, just touching text but neatly repaired: a very good copy indeed. ♣ ESTC R9631; Furbank & Owens 5; Moore 16.

£3,750

[179014]



37



38

38

DESCARTES, René. Discours de la methode pour bien conduire sa raison. Leiden: Jan Maire, 1637

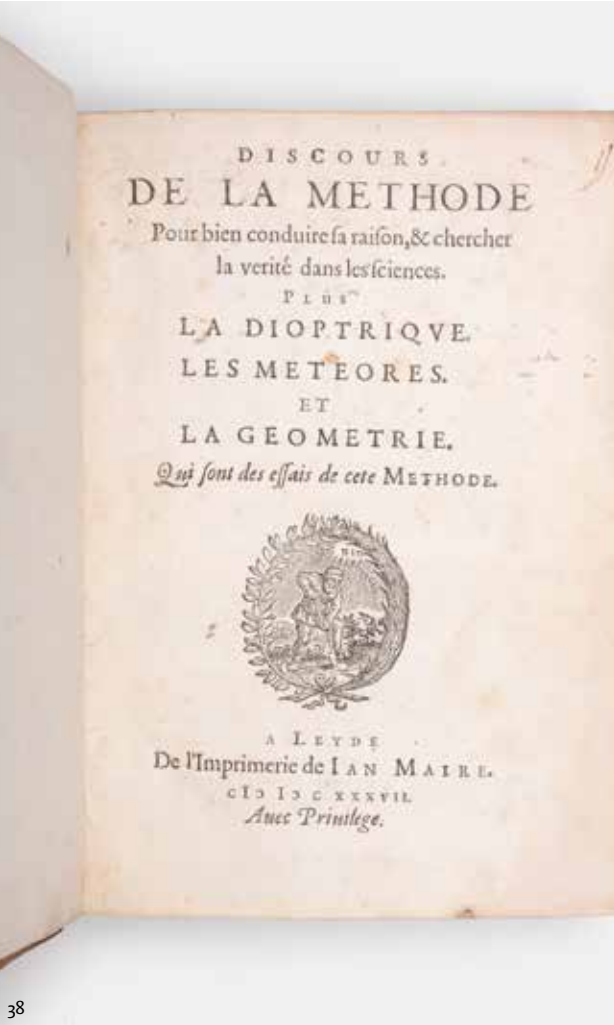
“JE PENSE, DONC JE SUIS”

First edition of the great philosopher’s first published work, in a well-preserved contemporary binding. The *Discours* is the first source of the Cartesian system which transformed philosophy, science, and mathematics, and is among the first major philosophical works to be published in the vernacular.

The *Discours* marks the first appearance of Descartes’s mechanistic, corpuscular worldview, as well as his experimental approach to natural investigation. His purpose was to find “the simple indestructible proposition which gives to the universe and thought their order and system. Three points are made: the truth of thought, when thought is true to itself (hence cogito, ergo sum), the inevitable elevation of its partial state in our finite consciousness to its full state in the infinite existence of God, and the ultimate reduction of the material universe to extension and local movement. From these central propositions in logic, metaphysics and physics came the subsequent inquiries of Locke, Leibniz and Newton; from them stem all modern scientific and philosophic thought” (PMM). “The most celebrated philosophical dictum of all time” (Cottingham, p. 1) is crisply printed on page 33: “je pense, donc je suis” (“I think, therefore I am”).

In 1637, Descartes was living in Leiden as a well-connected but relatively unknown scholar. After hearing of Galileo’s condemnation for a heliocentrism similar to his own views, Descartes chose to publish his first work anonymously in a limited run. Despite the desire for secrecy, he was heavily involved in the publication, supervising the printing of the diagrams and the dispatch of presentation copies.

The volume includes three direct scientific treatises in addition to the *Discours* itself, demonstrating the applied success of Descartes’s new method. *La Dioptrique* includes his derivation of the law of refraction, *Les Meteors* explains the angles of the rainbow, and *La Geometrie* features the origins of analytic geometry. Descartes also supplied an autobiographical account of his intellectual



38

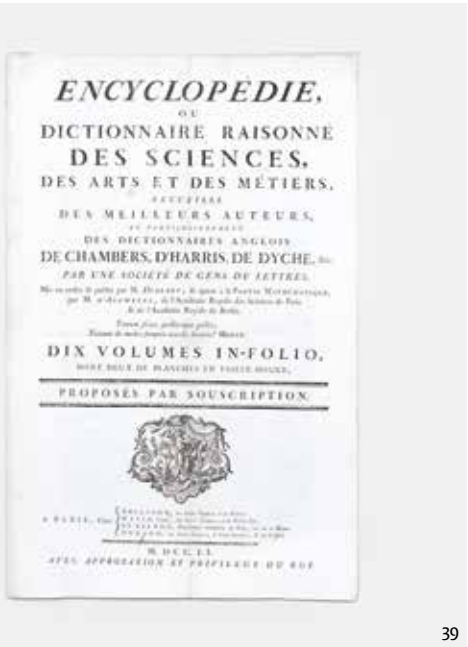
development which is still frequently cited by Cartesian scholars: it is the source of the famous story that he devised analytic geometry while cooped up in a stove-heated room. Richard Watson links Descartes’s decision to publish the *Discours* in French to the birth of his daughter Francine in 1635: “He decided to bring his philosophy into the world in French, in some part, he said, so women could read it. His daughter was named Francine. His philosophy spoke French” (p. 183).

This copy includes extensive ink annotations and underlinings in a number of hands from a variety of periods. A contemporary inscription identifies Descartes as the author on the rear pastedown, while later 18th-century annotations contrast Descartes with such authors as Bacon, Voltaire, and Newton.

Small quarto (201 × 140 mm). Woodcut printer’s device on title page, extensive woodcut diagrams and graphs in the text, historiated initials. Contemporary polished calf, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, covers with double-fillet panel in gilt, edges marbled. Joints, spine ends, and inner hinges discreetly restored. Contents generally crisp, with infrequent foxing, soiling, and marginal damp staining, a couple of small wormholes to upper outer corners of a-h2, loss to lower outer corner of C2 (not affecting text): a very good copy indeed. ♣ Dibner 81; *En Français dans le texte*, 90; Grolier/Horblit 24; Guibert 1; Norman 621; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 129. John Cottingham, “Introduction”, in *The Cambridge Companion to Descartes*, 1992; Richard Watson, *Cogito ergo sum: The Life of René Descartes*, 2002.

£150,000

[179762]

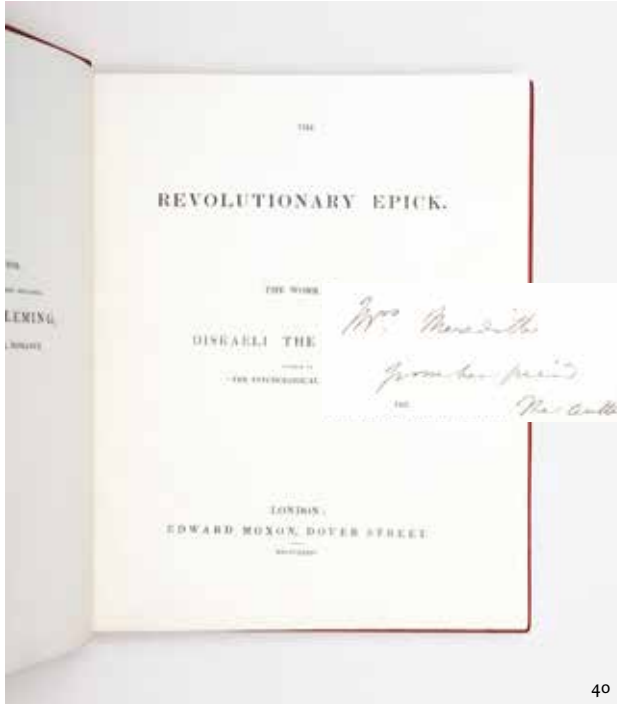


39

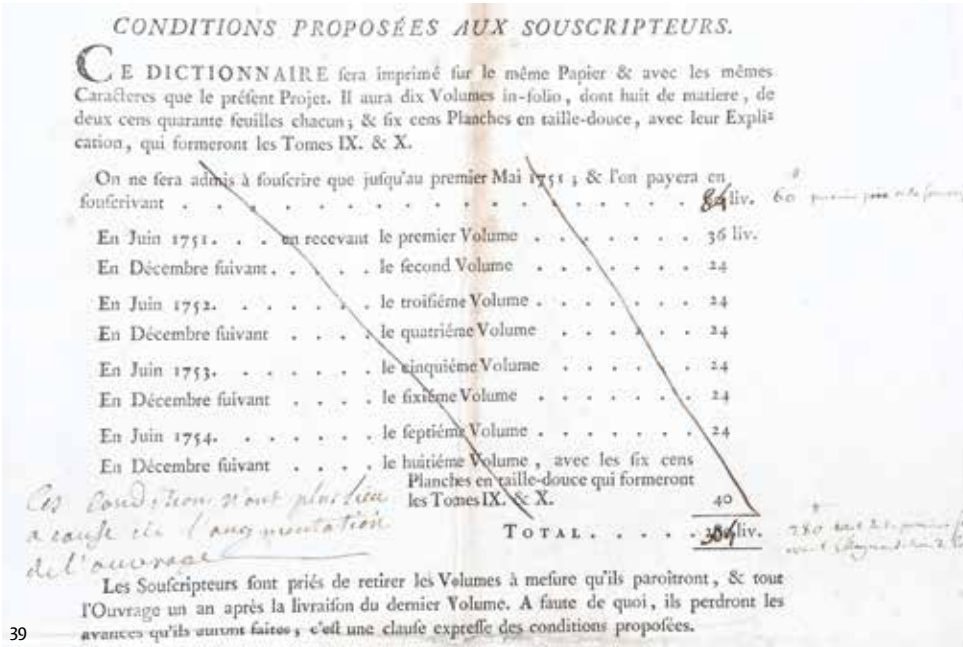
DIDEROT, Denis, & Jean Lerond d'Alembert. Encyclopédie, ou dictionnaire raisonné des sciences, des arts et des métiers . . . proposés par souscription. Paris: Briasson, David l'aîné, Le Breton, Durand, 1751

THE PROSPECTUS FOR THE ENCYCLOPÉDIE

Rare prospectus for the famous Encyclopédie, dated 1751 in anticipation of the appearance of the first volume of the work, but in fact published in November 1750.



40



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Issued to solicit subscriptions, the prospectus anticipated just 8 volumes of text and 2 volumes of plates as opposed to the final publication of 17 volumes of text, 11 volumes of plates, the 5 volume supplement (of which 1 was a further volume of plates), and the 2-volume index.

The closing date for subscription was 1 May 1751, but our copy already demonstrates a recalculation of costs: the final leaf, giving the publication schedule and costings, has been crossed out by hand in ink, with the remark “ces conditions n'ont plus lieu à cause de l'augmentation de l'ouvrage” (these conditions no longer valid due to the expansion of the work).

The large folding table, similar in design to Francis Bacon's earlier tree of knowledge, is here in modern facsimile; it is quite possible that it had been removed for display or educational purposes.

Folio (395 × 253 mm). Double-page table, “Système figuré des connoissances humaine”, supplied in modern facsimile. Unbound, sewn. Sometime folded into four, sewing renewed, tears on fold of last leaf repaired with Japanese tissue, preserved in a cloth box. ♪ Adams G.

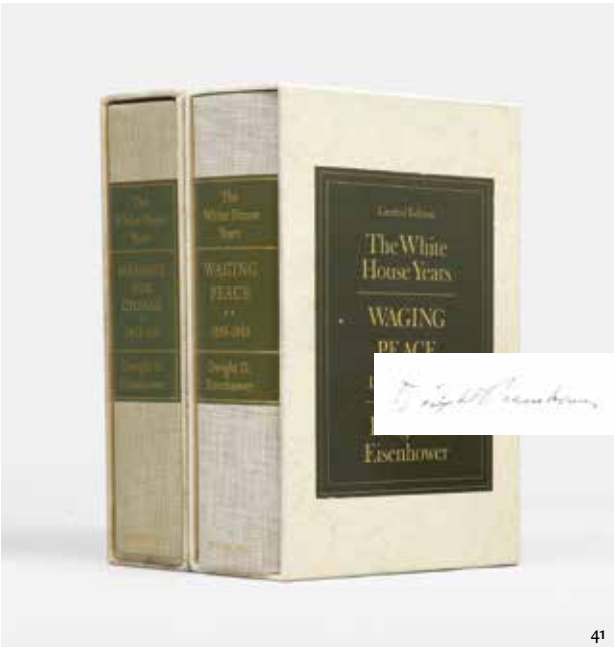
£7,500 [154699]

40
DISRAELI, Benjamin. The Revolutionary Epick [– Books II and III]. London: Edward Moxon, 1834

“AS GOOD AS MANUSCRIPT” – DISRAELI'S RAREST AND MOST RADICAL WORK

First edition, one of only 50 copies, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on each half-title, “Mrs Meredith from her friend, the author”.

The recipient, Esther Gray Meredith (1779–1857), was the mother of the young Disraeli's best friend, William George Meredith (1804–1831). William was engaged to Disraeli's sister Sarah, and he and Disraeli coauthored a play, Rumpal Stilts Kin. Disraeli was devastated when his friend died of smallpox in Cairo in 1831 while the pair were travelling. In 1833, Disraeli proposed to Esther's daughter, Ellen, but she rejected him: “Ellen and her



41

mother, with some justification, accused him of being insincere in his professions of affection” (Bradford, p. 63).

The Revolutionary Epick was “a heroic poem, on the scale of Homer and apparently conceived when standing on the plain of Troy; its object was to evoke the clash of feudal and democratic principles in Europe since the French Revolution” (ODNB). In 1864, his opponents accused Disraeli of radical sympathies due to the poem's apparent support for tyrannicide. He revised and republished it without the controversial passages and wrote in his introduction: “As only fifty copies of it were printed at the time, and probably many of these are now destroyed, there is no reason why the controversy should not be recurrent and interminable, since very few, if any, who offer their opinions upon its character, can, necessarily, have seen the work, it being, as the late Mr. Coleridge subsequently said of one of his earlier productions, ‘as good as manuscript’”.

3 books bound in 1 vol., quarto (253 × 206 mm). Twentieth-century red morocco, spine lettered in gilt, gilt rules to spine and covers, gilt edges. Housed in red morocco-entry slipcase. Gift inscription dated 1925 to first half-title. Light sunning to spine and rubbing to slipcase, half-title toned else contents clean: an attractive copy. ♪ Sarah Bradford, Disraeli, 1983.

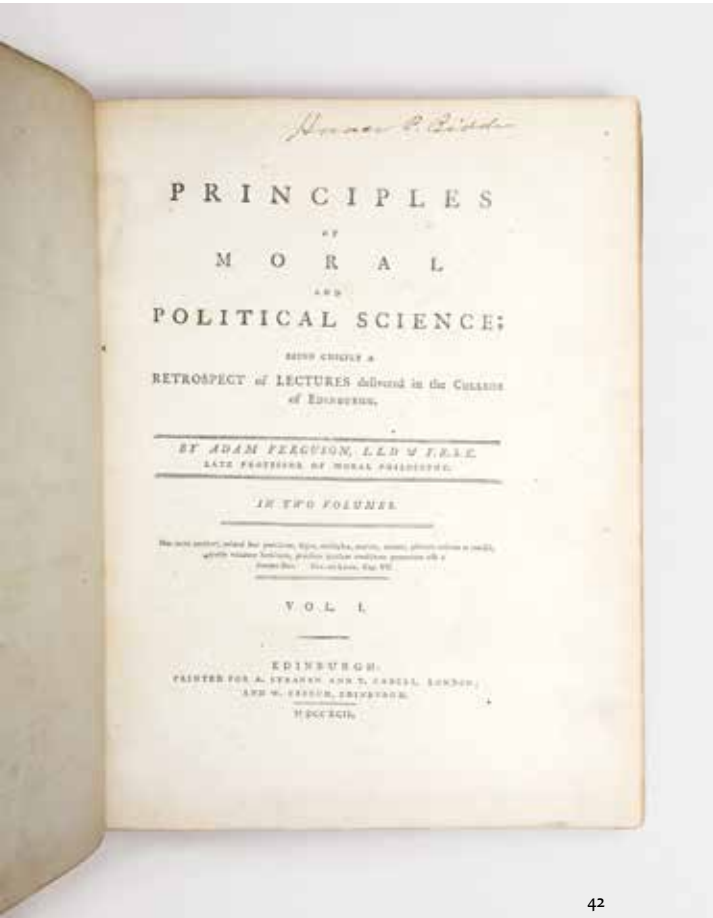
£3,250 [182292]

41
EISENHOWER, Dwight D. The White House Years: Mandate for Change 1953–1956 [and] Waging Peace 1956–1961. Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1963 & 1965

THE GENERAL AS PRESIDENT

First editions, signed limited issues, respectively number 1,272 & 62 of 1,500 copies, signed by Eisenhower in each work, together comprising his presidential memoirs.

Two works, octavo. Original grey cloth, spines lettered in gilt on green ground, presidential seal in gilt to front covers, map endpapers. In original



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acetate jackets and card slipcases with label to front panels. Contents unopened. Fine copies.

£3,000 [174900]

42
FERGUSON, Adam. Principles of Moral and Political Science. Edinburgh: printed for A. Strahan and T. Cadell, London; and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1792

AN IMPORTANT TEXT OF THE SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENMENT

First edition of Ferguson's mature reworking of his lectures, the summation of his long years of teaching, partly amended in the aftermath of the French Revolution.

In 1764, Ferguson took up the chair of ethics and pneumatical philosophy at the University of Edinburgh, having held the chair of natural philosophy since 1759. His lectures became very popular with both students and members of the Edinburgh intelligentsia. A short conspectus of his lectures was published in 1761, and a “sketchy earlier version” (Chuo) appeared as the Institutes of Moral Philosophy in 1769.

2 vols, quarto (269 × 208 mm). With half-titles. Recent speckled calf to style, red morocco labels. Contemporary ownership signature to title pages. Contents clean and fresh, an excellent copy. ♪ Chuo 93; ESTC T114601; Goldsmiths' 15064; Jessop, p. 122.

£3,750 [156915]



43

43
FEYNMAN, Richard. Autograph letter signed, to his friend Carol Field. *New Mexico: Box 1663, September 1945*

“I THOUGHT WE WOULD BE STUCK UP HERE FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS – I DIDN’T DARE HOPE OUR THING WOULD FINISH THE WAR”

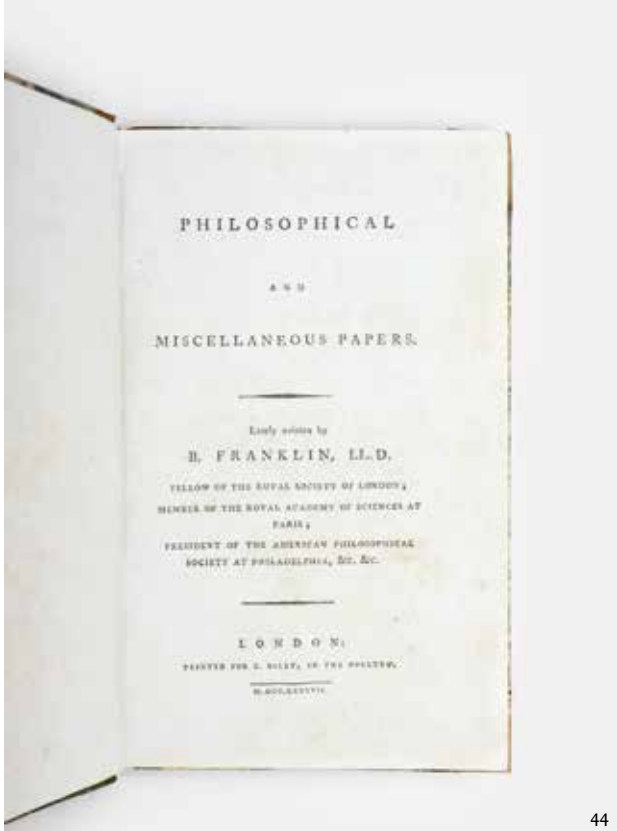
A candid letter recounting Feynman’s late 1945 tour of plutonium facilities for the Manhattan Project, among his last work on the project. The letter captures Feynman in a period of personal and professional transition, as he reflects on the atomic bombings, contemplates his post-war career, and grapples with tragedy in his marriage.

In September 1945, Feynman (1918–1988) was coming to the end of his three-year stay at the Los Alamos National Laboratory. He joined the Manhattan Project immediately after completing his doctorate and jointly devised the formula for predicting nuclear energy yields. This letter describes, in couched language, a safety inspection tour of Oak Ridge, Tennessee and Hanford, Washington – the two vast factory cities producing plutonium for the atomic bomb. Feynman’s work as a safety inspector is among the lesser-known of his contributions to the project. During a previous trip to Oak Ridge, he comprehensively reworked the plant’s arrangements for storing uranium, leading many of the workers to credit him with preventing a catastrophic accident. Much of the letter is devoted to his observations of the American landscape, and particularly the Rocky Mountains, from the air – as he put it, “I sure like to fly”.

The typically jaunty tone disguises a period of intense personal tragedy for Feynman. In June 1945, his wife and childhood sweetheart Arline died from a long-standing tuberculosis infection. Feynman initially coped with the loss by immersing himself in the final preparations for the Trinity test on 16 July, making a concerted effort to avoid sympathy. As he was to record years later, it was only while he was in Oak Ridge, with the main work of the project complete, that the sight of a pretty dress in a department store window led him to break down over her death.

The letter also alludes to his impending appointment as associate professor at Cornell, a post arranged by his director at Los Alamos. Feynman reflects that this was “a kind of surprise . . . I thought we would be stuck up here for one or two years – I didn’t dare hope our thing would finish the war”.

Carol Field (1924–2023) grew up in Cedarhurst, Long Island, a little over a mile away from the Feynman family home in Far



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Rockaway, Queens. The letter and envelope include the Box 1663 heading: for several years this was the only address the outside world had for Los Alamos.

Single sheet of Feynman’s printed letterhead (241 × 158 mm), written on both sides in pencil, totalling 38 lines, with envelope addressed in Feynman’s hand and franked Santa Fe 18 September 1945. Light creasing, edges crisp, slight browning and foxing to envelope: in very good condition.

£17,500 **[180569]**

44
FRANKLIN, Benjamin. Philosophical and Miscellaneous Papers. London: Printed for C. Dilly, 1787

FRANKLIN ON THE GULF STREAM AND OTHER MATTERS

First collected edition of ten of Franklin’s later papers, including one of the earliest illustrations of the Gulf Stream. The fifth paper, “Meteorological conjectures, &c.”, appears to be published here for the first time. These works bring together Franklin’s thoughts on such topics as the physics of chimneys, the culture of Native Americans, and the construction of scientific instruments.

The Gulf Stream illustration is included with the “Letter ... to Mr. Alphonsus le Roy” at page 122. Franklin grappled with the Gulf Stream in his role as deputy postmaster-general for the American colonies, whose mail ships were frequently affected by it. In 1768, he drew on folkloric knowledge of the stream among Nantucket whalers to organize a chart that is the earliest known depiction of the Gulf Stream in the Atlantic Ocean. The illustration in the *Papers* is ultimately based on this chart.

Most of the papers were originally published in the *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society*, while some also appeared as standalone items in the mid-1780s. This edition was compiled in England by Edward Bancroft (1744–1821), Franklin’s friend and a fellow of the Royal Society.



45

Octavo (208 × 126 mm). With 4 folding engraved plates, wood-engraved diagrams and tables in the text. Contemporary ownership signature on front free endpaper of William Gillett (1755–1843). Contemporary quarter calf, spine decorated in gilt and with red morocco label lettered in gilt, marbled paper sides, vellum tips, edges light yellow. Contents leaf bound at rear. Light rubbing, infrequent offsetting to contents, slight loss to fore edge of p. 171 not affecting text, two short closed tears to lower margin of 3rd plate: a very good copy indeed. ♣ ESTC T59394; Ford 380; Howes 328; Sabin H.25562.

£12,500 **[176593]**

45
FREEDOM PRESS. Complete run of the Raven Anarchist Quarterly. London: Freedom Press, 1987–2003

SOCIETY OR THE STATE

First editions of this quarterly publication published by the longest running anarchist press in the UK. “The Freedom Press and the Freedom Bookshop constituted the main focus of anarchist propaganda in Britain” (Walter, p. 523).

Issues were frequently themed around specific topics – such as crime, use of land, and communication – in a focused approach that allowed them to publish longer pieces than the press’s flagship paper, *Freedom*. Along with publishing, the press also ran summer schools, organized public speeches in Hyde Park, and contributed to related movements, such as the League Against Capital Punishment.

The editors and contributors included Vernon Richards, the prime mover in the 1930s revival of the Freedom Press; Donald Rooum, an anarchist cartoonist; and Heiner Becker, one of the foremost experts in the history of anarchism.

43 vols, octavo. Photographs and diagrams within. Original variously coloured printed wrappers. A handful of wrappers lightly creased and marked, the rest bright and well preserved, underlining in pencil in vol. 13: a near-fine set. ♣ Nicolas Walter, “Anarchism in Print: Yesterday and Today”, *Government and Opposition*, vol. 5, no. 4, 1970.

£2,000 **[182332]**

46
FREGE, Gottlob. Rechnungsmethoden, die sich auf eine Erweiterung des Grössenbegriffes gründen. Jena: Friedrich Frommann, 1874

COMPLEX NUMBERS AND MATHEMATICAL DOMAINS

First and only edition of the Habilitation thesis by the father of modern logic. One of his earliest published works, it is widely regarded as containing the “seeds of Frege’s advances in logic and the philosophy of mathematics” (Internet Encyclopedia of Philosophy), and helped begin his teaching career at the University of Jena, where he was to remain for the rest of his life.

Following on from his doctoral dissertation of 1873, this thesis – which translates as *Methods of Calculation Based on an Extension of the Concept of Quantity* – explores the theory of complex numbers and their influence on the mathematical notion of quantities.

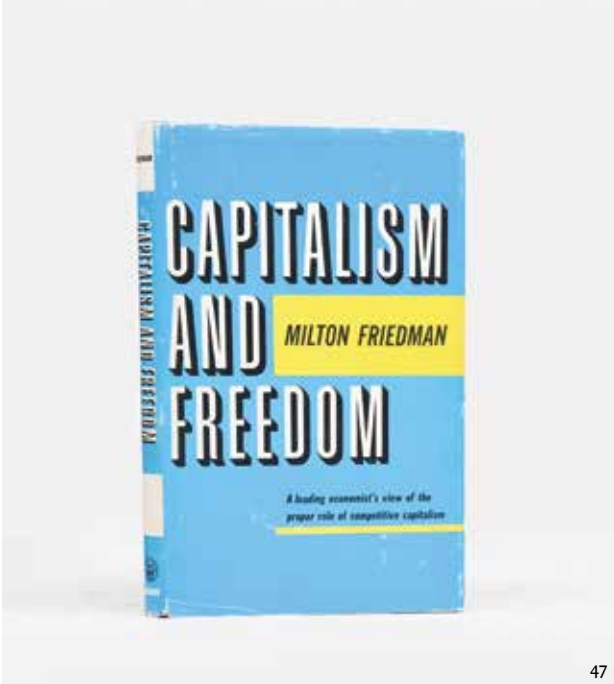
In this, Frege (1848–1925) develops two lifelong interests – firstly, the potential application of particular concepts across mathematical domains, and secondly, the issue of distinguishing legitimate and illegitimate appeals to intuition in the fields of geometry and number theory.

Quarto (260 × 209 mm). Unbound as issued, paper backstrip. Housed in a cloth box. Leaf edges a little brittle with some marginal chipping, last leaf chipped with loss to blank margins, still sound; a good copy of a rare title. ♣ Not in Risse.

£9,750 **[175364]**



46



47

FRIEDMAN, Milton. Capitalism and Freedom. With the assistance of Rose D. Friedman. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1962

A SEMINAL WORK IN THE NEOLIBERAL REVIVAL

First edition. Friedman's best-selling work on freedom and the role of capitalism in Western society is a canonical text of the neoliberal and libertarian movements. Friedman reclaims the term “liberal” in the 19th-century sense of laissez-faire economics and a small, remote government, and asserts on both practical and philosophical grounds the need to uphold the free market.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, top edge blue. With dust jacket. Bookplate of American economist George Woodman Hilton (1925–2014). Uncropped jacket lightly sunned and rubbed with minor nicking and tiny chips at extremities: a fine copy in very good jacket.

£2,750 [183648]

GALBRAITH, John Kenneth. The New Industrial State. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company, 1967

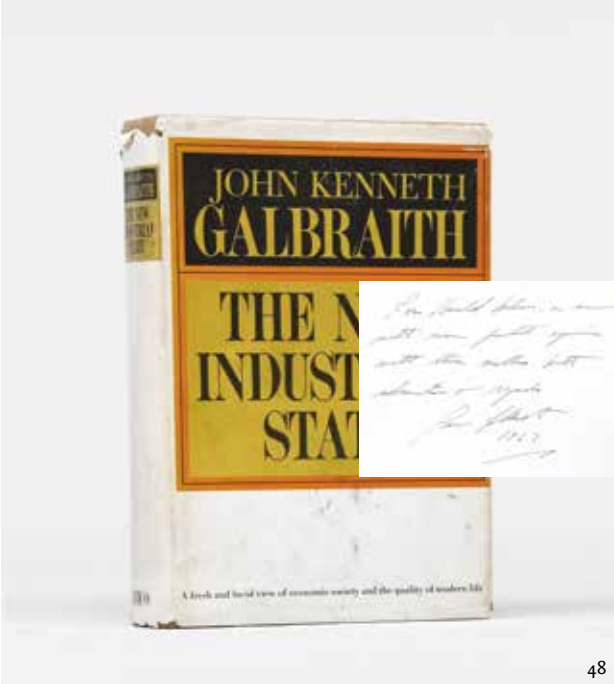
PRESENTED TO THE PRIME MINISTER

First edition, presentation copy to the British prime minister, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper: “For Harold Wilson, a man with some important experience with these matters. With admiration & regards John Galbraith 1967”.

Galbraith wrote after Wilson's death in 1995: “I knew him rather well and he was an exceptionally able and intellectually perceptive politician. He had learned to hide some of these qualities under a rather commonplace cloak. When you lifted the latter, you saw how much more there was present” (Selected Letters, p. 578).

Octavo. Original brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt on black ground, author's initials to front cover in black, top edge red. With dust jacket. Early leaves with paperclip impression (Wilson had a habit of using paperclips in his books); jacket rather worn and soiled, unclipped: a good copy in good jacket. J Richard P. F. Holt, ed., The Selected Letters of John Kenneth Galbraith, 2017.

£1,500 [167189]



48

GIBBON, Edward. The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. London: printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1788–89

First editions of Volumes IV to VI, final quarto editions of Volumes I to III: a superb set of Gibbon's magisterial history in the original boards, entirely unopened, and in an exceptionally fresh state of preservation, without repair.

The publishers issued the 1789 “new edition” as a uniform, complete set. It combined the first three volumes (originally published from 1776 to 1781 and reprinted a few times in the same quarto format) with first edition copies of the final three. For the latter three volumes, published in 1788, this was the first and only edition in quarto. This “new edition” marked the final appearance in quarto, as subsequent editions were published in the smaller and cheaper octavo format.

6 vols, quarto. Engraved portrait frontispiece by Hall after Joshua Reynolds in vol. I; folding map in vols I & II, single-sheet map in vol. III. Uncut in original boards, contemporary manuscript lettering to spines. Trivial spots



49

of wear and tiny splits at joint ends, sporadic very light foxing, but effectively, a fine set. J Norton 28 & 29; Printing and the Mind of Man 222 (first edition).

£7,500 [176083]

GODWIN, William. An Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its influence on General Virtue and Happiness. London: G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1793

THE GRADUAL LIBERATION OF MANKIND

First edition of one of the most radical and far-reaching books of the years of revolution at the end of the 18th century, widely seen as the foundation of philosophical anarchism.

Published just weeks after the execution of Louis XVI, Godwin's tract attacks all restraints on the exercise of individual judgement – in the belief that human opinions will become progressively more enlightened with the growth of knowledge. Among Godwin's targets were established religion and marriage, and he believed that government itself would ultimately become redundant. “His advocacy of the full and free exercise of private judgement is as eloquent a defence of individual liberty as anything in subsequent generations” (ODNB).

2 vols bound in one, quarto (277 x 211 mm). Recent full calf, spine with raised bands, direct lettered gilt, sprinkled edges. Slight rubbing to binding, light browning and fraying at head of first few leaves, early ink splashing to first couple of gatherings, some light toning, spotting and the occasional light stain; a good copy. J Hazlitt, The Free Man's Library, p. 77; Printing and the Mind of Man 243; Rothschild 1016.

£4,500 [156907]

GOUGES, Olympe de. L'Esprit françois, ou problème à résoudre sur le labyrinthes de divers complots. Paris: chez La Veuve Duchesne, La Veuve Bailly, et chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, March 1792

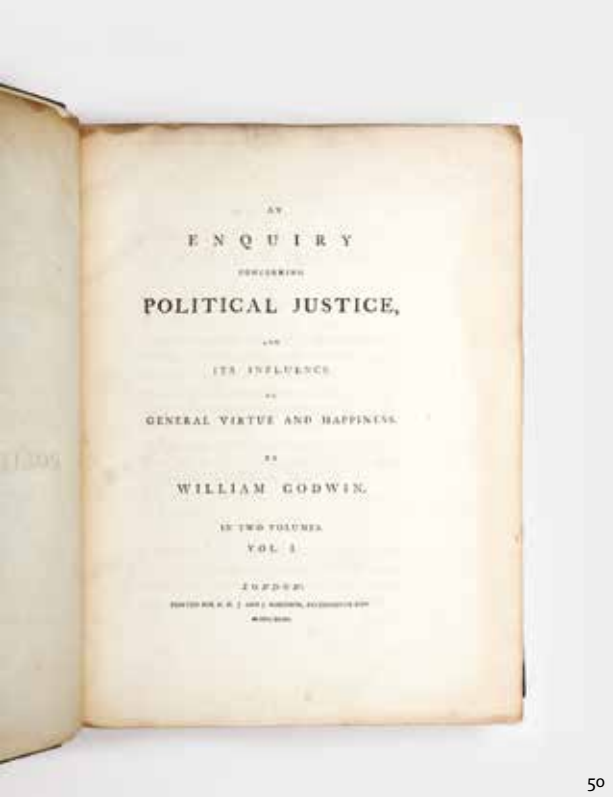
ADVISING LOUIS XVI TO KEEP HIS HEAD

First edition of this scarce political pamphlet by the only woman executed for political writings during the Revolution, published the year before her death.

Olympe de Gouges (1748–1793) worked as an independent playwright and social reformer in the twilight years of the ancien régime. When revolution hit France, she remained in Paris to publish a Declaration of the Rights of Woman and of the Female Citizen (“Déclaration des droits de la femme et de la citoyenne”, 1791). De Gouges also campaigned in favour of divorce, abolitionism, and unmarried mothers, frequently circulating her pamphlets to the relevant authorities.

By early 1792, Louis XVI had reluctantly accepted the new constitution, which kept the monarchy but vested sovereignty in a new legislative body. Here, de Gouges encourages Louis to work within the new arrangements, noting bluntly that “L'Empereur est mort” (p. iii). By contrast, “to restore this country and conserve our monarchy, we need a loyal king, a friend of his people, and not tyrants who rule for him” (“Pour relever cette Patrie & conserver cette Monarchie il nous falloit un Roi loyal, ami de son peuple, & non pas des tyrans qui commandent pour lui”, p. 9).

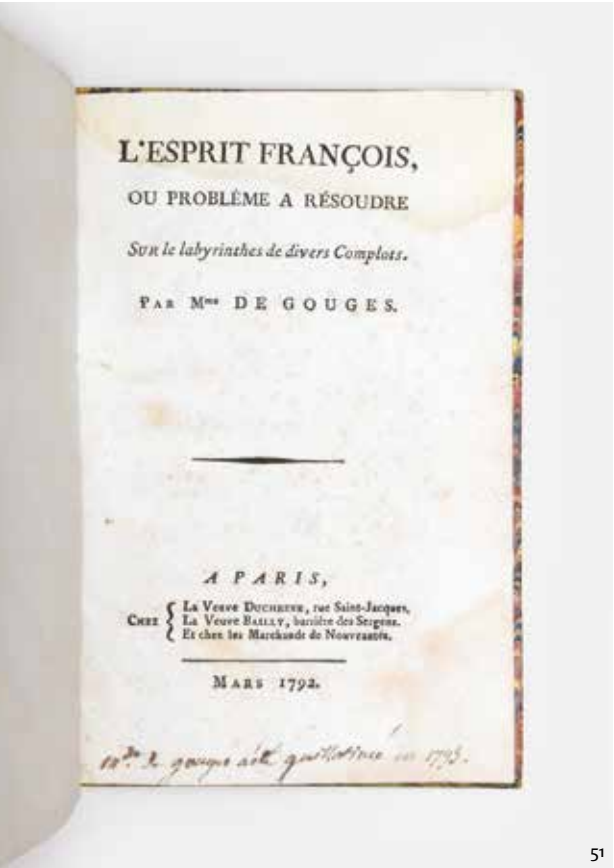
Octavo (180 × 116 mm). Woodcut head- and tailpieces. Recent marbled boards, spine with earlier red paper label lettered in gilt. Contemporary inscription “Mme de Gouges a été guillotinée en 1793” to foot of title



50

page. Later manuscript “77” to front pastedown and a couple of spots of underlining to contents. Light bumping and rubbing, minor browning and foxing, damp stain to margins: a very good copy.

£5,500 [174202]



51



52

52
GRANT, Ulysses S. *Personal Memoirs*. New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1885–86

First edition of the memoirs of the great Civil War general and 18th president of the United States, “perhaps the most revelatory autobiography of high command to exist in any language” (Keegan, p. 202). The first edition was issued in five different bindings at varying costs. The sheepskin binding is especially attractive, but it is very prone to wear and generally found dilapidated.

Written as Grant was dying of throat cancer and in dire financial straits, the work serves as a deathbed justification for the war against the Confederacy and for Grant’s own conduct as commanding general of the Union Army. It was published by Mark Twain, Grant’s close friend, who marketed it by using military veterans in uniform to raise subscriptions.

2 vols, octavo. Engraved portrait frontispieces, etched plate and folding facsimile to each volume (on yellow paper in second volume), 47 integral full-page plans in all, folding map at the rear of vol. II. Original sheep, red



52



53

and dark blue twin morocco labels, marbled endpapers and edges. Neat contemporary ownership stamp of one Edward Millington to preliminary leaves; a couple of recent ink notations to binder’s blanks. Light rubbing and spotting to sheep in places, but much less than usual, slight split to front joint of vol. 1 with some discreet retouching, slight foxing to contents; a fresh copy. ¶ John Keegan, *The Mask of Command*, 1987.

£2,500 [177599]

53
GRASLIN, Jean. *Essai analytique sur la richesse et sur l’impôt*. London [but Paris?: no publisher], 1767

THE ABBÉ MORELLET’S COPY

Rare first edition of one of the most important works written against the physiocrats, this copy from the library of the philosopher and economist André Morellet, with his engraved bookplate to the front pastedown.

Graslin (1727–1790) writes, in contrast to the physiocratic ideas, that the produce of land is wealth even when there is no net produce and that industry applied to raw material is as much wealth as the raw material itself.

Morellet’s (1727–1819) library eventually numbered 4,718 items and reflected “seven decades of reading by a diligent participant in the republic of letters”, with “strong holdings of English-language works, Elzevir editions, and 18th-century publications on political economy. He monitored his library carefully, watching out for new volumes to be added, keeping his catalogue up to date, and making sure that borrowed items were returned” (Medlin, p. 574). The subsequent auction in 1819 raised a total of 22,169 francs; this copy was lot number 1370.

Octavo (192 × 120 mm). Printer’s device on title, decorative vignette chapter headings at the beginning of each part. Contemporary mottled calf, spine ruled and decorated in gilt, red morocco spine label, marbled endpapers and edges, silk ribbon bookmarker. A few wormholes to the front joint, repairs to head of spine, corners, and a couple of patches to rear board, pale damp-stain to lower margin of a few leaves, and the odd spot; a very good copy. ¶ Einaudi 2683; Goldsmiths’ 10266; Higgs 4142; INED 2126; Kress

6442. Dorothy Medlin, “André Morellet’s Library”, *Libraries & Culture*, Vol. 31, No. 3/4.

£3,750 [135091]

54
GROTE, Harriet & George. Manuscript petition presented by Harriet and George Grote to Parliament. [London: c.1860–70]

“UNJUST IN PRINCIPLE AND THEREFORE PRODUCTIVE OF EVIL IN ITS OPERATION”

An early legal petition, submitted and signed by Harriet and George Grote, in support of the economic independence of married women, a forerunner to the Married Women’s Property Act of 1882.

Harriet Grote (née Lewin, 1792–1878) was well read in political economy and philosophy, a leading proponent of political radicalism, a patron of the arts, and a staunch supporter of the early feminist movement. Before 1870, “marriage entailed a complete loss of women’s legal identity . . . Given the enormous legal complexities of their legal situation, it is possible that even the well-informed might not be full aware of all the ramifications of the law. Two highly educated women, Harriet Grote and Millicent Garrett Fawcett, were astonished to find that when their purses were stolen, the items were described in court as being the property of their husbands” (Gleadle, p. 89). Consequently, the Grotes campaigned alongside the Married Women’s Property Committee for the Married Women’s Property Act of 1870, which certainly improved circumstances but was seen by many as a feeble compromise. Neither Harriet nor George lived to see the amended Act of 1882, which gave women a separate legal entity for the first time.

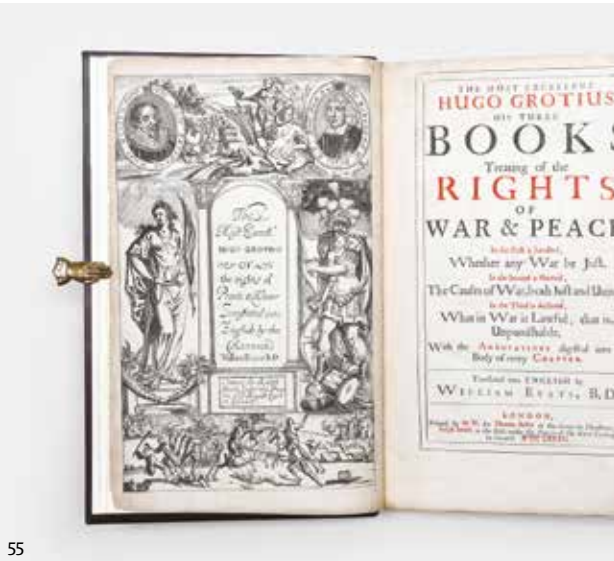
This manuscript petition, undated but preceding George’s death in June 1871, opens by arguing “that the law concerning the property of married women is unjust in principle and therefore productive of evil in its operation”.

Single leaf of vellum, folio (382 × 204 mm), handwritten in ink on recto, signed “H. Grote” and “Geo. Grote” at foot. Faint horizontal creases from folding, two small stains along upper edge, that on the left with tiny paper overlay to strengthen. In very good condition. ¶ Kathryn Gleadle, *British Women in the Nineteenth Century*, 2001.

£2,500 [156407]



54



55

55
GROTIUS, Hugo. *His Three Books Treating of the Rights of War & Peace*. London: Printed by MW for Thomas Basset and Ralph Smith, 1682

LAYING THE FOUNDATIONS OF MODERN INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

First complete edition in English of Grotius’s masterpiece, a seminal work of international law, among the earliest visions of a secularized society, and the first theorization of the “just war” theory.

After the carnage of the Thirty Years War, Hugo Grotius (1583–1645) sought to develop a system of legal regulation that would apply across sovereign boundaries, cultural standards, and religious beliefs. He prioritized the concept of natural law, reasoning that laws derived from man’s inherent nature were more universally applicable than those derived from competing religious traditions.

The result, published as *De jure belli ac pacis* in 1625, laid the foundation for the modern system of international relations between sovereign states. These arguments had a profound influence on John Locke and the leaders of the Glorious Revolution and on the American Founding Fathers.

The only earlier translation into English, prepared by Clement Barksdale in 1654, considerably abridged Grotius’s text. William Evats (c.1606–1677) was a “Divine, Eminent for Learning, and well skill’d in the Civil Laws”, who devoted “the last Seven Years of his Life” to producing this annotated translation of the full text (p. [6]).

The printer, “MW”, has been identified as Margaret White, active between 1679 and 1683.

Folio (310 × 199 mm). Engraved vignette title page with portraits of Grotius and Evats by Thomas Cross, title page printed in black and red, wood-engraved headpieces and initials. Recent calf, red morocco label, edges sprinkled red. Contemporary sidemarking. Infrequent foxing to contents, damp staining to lower outer corners, tiny hole to head of vignette title page, small chip and short closed tear to head of title page, slight loss to upper outer margin of G4 not affecting text: a very good copy. ¶ ESTC R8527; Goldsmiths’ 2491; Kress 1557; Ter Meulen & Diemanse 630; Wing G2126. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 125 (1625 edition). Mario Barducci, “Grotius and the Enlightenment”, *The Cambridge Companion to Hugo Grotius*, 2021.

£3,750 [176336]



56

56
HARDY, G. H. Collection of bound offprints and other books from his personal library. 1901–46

THE LIFE WORK OF “ONE OF THE GREATEST ENGLISH MATHEMATICIANS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY”

The mathematician's personal collection of his own offprints, which he had specially bound, comprising 82 sole-authored and 76 co-authored papers, together with 19 offprints written by others and relevant to his work. Alongside these are seven volumes (bound in four) of the collected *Cambridge Mathematical Tracts* which he edited, and three books from his library.

Godfrey Harold Hardy (1877–1947) was the most influential British mathematician of his time, whose writings over four decades did much to shape and invigorate the discipline. “Hardy described himself as a problem solver rather than a theory builder, but he had a profound influence on modern mathematics and ranks as one of the greatest English mathematicians of the twentieth century. Together with Littlewood, he brought pure mathematics in England to the highest level, and was instrumental in improving the teaching of mathematics throughout the world” (ODNB). He was also mentored and brought to world attention the Indian mathematician Srinivasa Ramanujan (1887–1920).

The present collection represents Hardy's writings from 1901 to 1946, the full run of his career. They were bound by the local bookbinders John P. Gray and Sons Ltd in Cambridge. Each of these bound offprint volumes has a manuscript contents page at front. Each of the *Cambridge Mathematical Tract* volumes has his ownership signature, as does one of the three books from his library (the other two being a further mathematical work, and a translation of the *Vicar of Wakefield* into Urdu, perhaps linked to his close friendship with Ramanujan).

The collection, with its many co-authored offprints, is also a testament to one of Hardy's most important academic relationships: with J. E. Littlewood. Littlewood co-authored 56 of the papers. The collection also showcases Hardy's collaboration

with George Pólya, Thomas John l'Anson Bromwich, Horatio Scott Carslaw, and Nachman Aronszajn. A full inventory is available.

Together, 16 vols. Collection of offprints: 9 vols comprising 177 offprints, in pink cloth with black label lettered in gilt “Pamphlets” with Hardy's and others' names, the bindings by John P. Gray and Sons Ltd of Cambridge, each with a manuscript contents leaf at front of each vol., the offprints often bound with their original printed or plain wrappers. *Cambridge Mathematical Tracts* series: 4 vols (comprising 7 works), green quarter sheep, spines lettered in gilt, green paper sides. Works from Hardy's Library (see note): 3 vols – half calf and orange sides (Urdu *Vicar of Wakefield*), brown half cloth and marbled sides (Bachman), blue cloth (Carleman). Expertly restored at extremities and with bindings tightened and cleaned. A very good set.

£55,000 [142436]

57
HAYEK, Friedrich August von. *The Road to Serfdom*. London: George Routledge & Sons Ltd, 1944

“TO THE SOCIALISTS OF ALL PARTIES”

First edition, in a very good example of the scarce dust jacket, which was printed on flimsy wartime paper and is rarely found in such a good state of preservation.

Hayek's classic polemic against centralization and collectivism, among the most influential and popular expositions of classical liberalism and libertarianism, was “far and away the most eloquent and straightforward statement of his political and economic outlook that Hayek ever achieved” (ODNB).

Octavo. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Spine ends bumped, jacket unclipped, browned, some repairs to tears along upper edge: a very good copy in like jacket. ♣ Cody & Ostrem B–6.

£18,750 [181462]

58
HAZLITT, Henry. *The Conquest of Poverty*. New York: Arlington House, 1973

INSCRIBED BY ONE LIBERTARIAN ECONOMIST TO ANOTHER

First edition, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper “To George Selgin with kindest regards Henry Hazlitt. Aug. 31, 1983”. In *The Conquest of Poverty*, Hazlitt offers a sustained argument that free market economics is the best cure for poverty, countering arguments for welfare or the redistribution of wealth.

The recipient (born 1957) is a leading American free-market economist, particularly vocal in promoting denationalized money; he cites Hazlitt as the figure who introduced him to the school. He is currently Senior Fellow and Director Emeritus of the Cato Institute's Centre for Monetary and Financial Alternatives.

Octavo. Original red boards, spine and front cover lettered in black (copies also found in brown cloth lettered in red, no established priority). With dust jacket. Slight spotting to top edge; jacket price-clipped with slight rubbing at extremities and scratch to spine panel: a near-fine copy in very good, bright jacket.

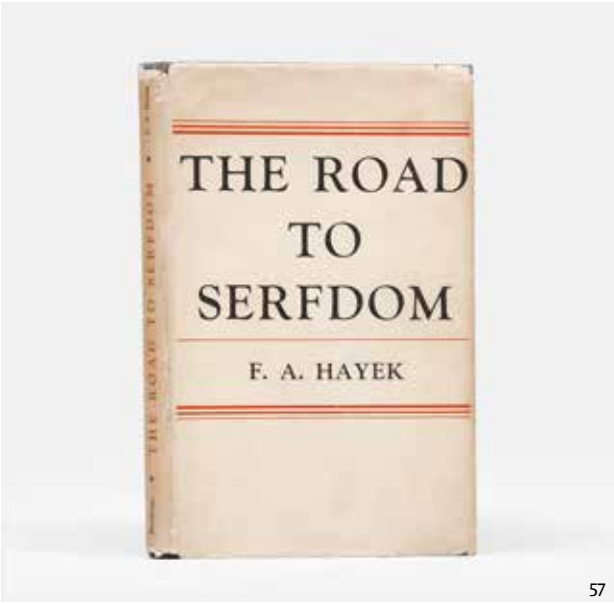
£4,500 [164754]

59
HEGEL, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. *Encyklopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften im Grundrisse*. Heidelberg: In August Oswald's Universitätsbuchhandlung, 1817

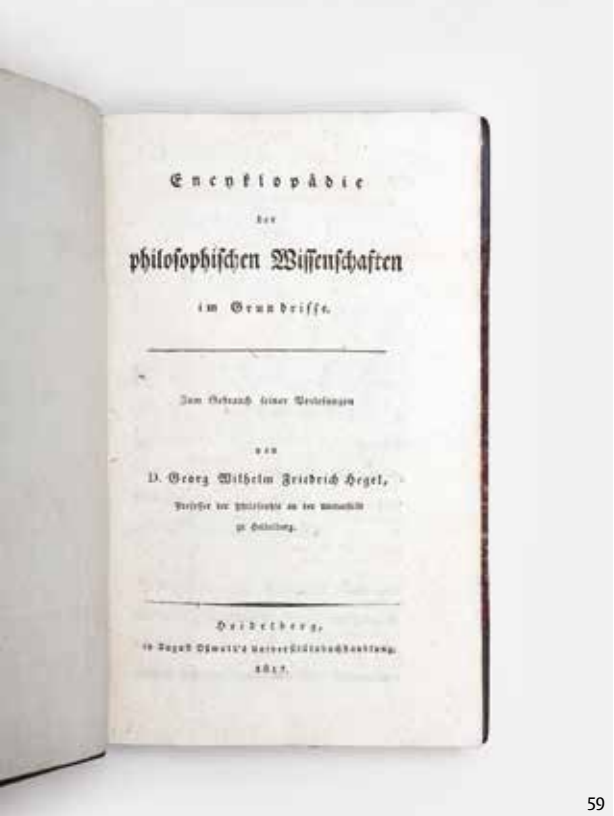
THE ONLY FORM IN WHICH HEGEL PUBLISHED HIS ENTIRE MATURE PHILOSOPHICAL SYSTEM

First edition of the *Encyclopedia of the Philosophical Sciences*, the only complete compendium of Hegel's philosophical system and a masterwork of absolute idealism. The *Encyclopedia* is the critical text for understanding Hegel's overarching conception of philosophy as a system.

The tripartite treatise begins with a condensed version of the *Science of Logic* (1812–16), Hegel's comprehensive account of logical enquiry, before applying its principles to the philosophy of nature and of spirit. In the *Encyclopedia*, Hegel methodically derives each



57



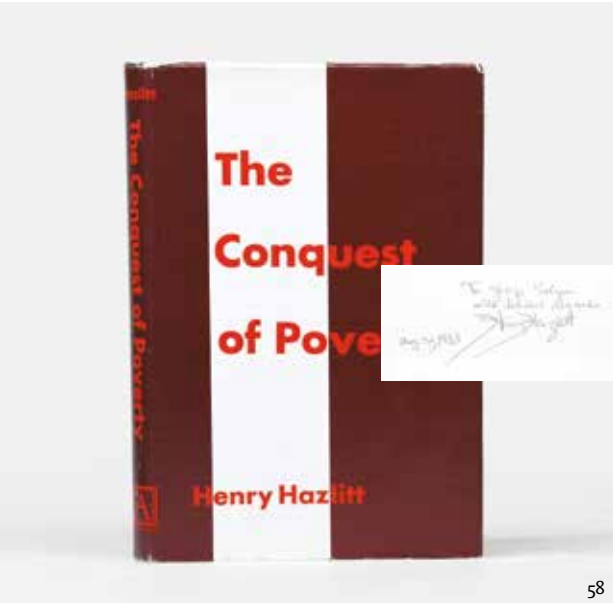
59

concept from its predecessor to provide a comprehensive, logically rigorous account of the ideal structures underlying all reality.

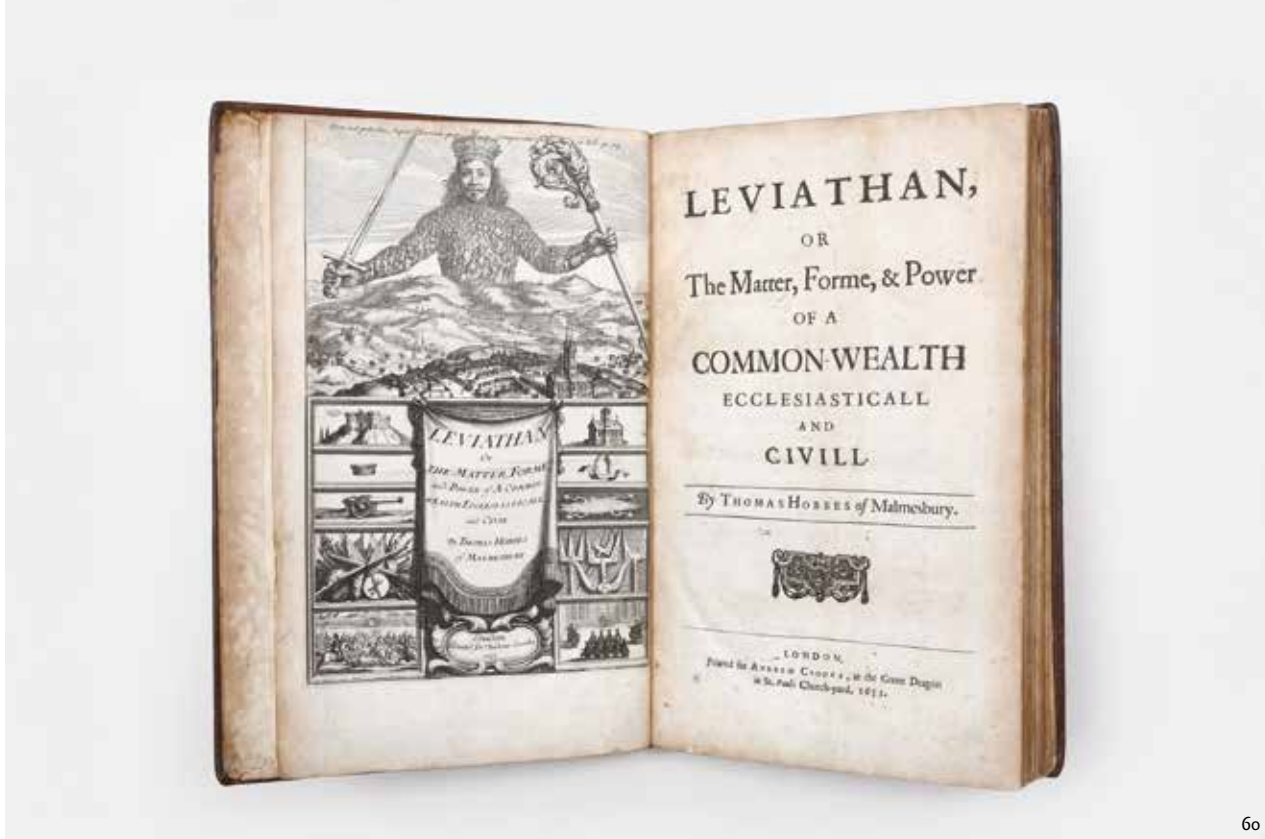
The work was written for Hegel's lectures as professor of philosophy at Heidelberg (1816–18). Following its publication, he was offered the chair of philosophy at Berlin, “the most prestigious position in the German philosophical world” (Stanford *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

Octavo (200 × 118 mm). Recent half calf, spine with raised bands and black calf label, earlier marbled paper sides, edges sprinkled red. Short contemporary ink annotation to p. 14, not touching text, loss to upper outer corner of initial blank, minor foxing to contents: a very good copy. ♣ Croce I, 3; Steinhauer 0341.

£3,750 [163719]



58



60

60
HOBBS, Thomas. Leviathan, or the Matter, Forme, & Power of a Common-wealth Ecclesiasticall and Civill. London: for Andrew Crooke, at the Green Dragon in St. Paul's Church-yard, 1651

“THE MOST ORIGINAL POLITICAL PHILOSOPHER OF HIS TIME”

The true first edition (with the winged head ornament on the title page) of Hobbes's masterpiece, a foundational work of political theory.

The thesis of *Leviathan* is exemplified by its 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). Life in this anarchical state, Hobbes famously asserted, would be “solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short” (p. 62).

These concerns were influenced by the chaos of the English Civil War. Hobbes, then living at the exiled royal court in Paris, chose to publish *Leviathan* in England in the vernacular (a Latin edition would follow in 1668). In response to the prospect of anarchy and chaos, *Leviathan* outlines one of the earliest detailed articulations of the social contract theory, whereby individuals willingly transfer their right of self-government to the state in exchange for the protection and stability that such an institution could provide. In line with this, Hobbes argued that any restrictions or attempts at power sharing will fracture the state and risk the disintegration of social order, a prospect more fearful to him than any regimen of an absolute leader.

These views elicited a storm of controversy among proponents of individual liberties, religious authorities, and, for his assertion that subjects had the right to reject any leader who could not reliably protect them, the Stuart court itself. Through this conflict, *Leviathan* has been the catalyst of much productive thought in

ucceeding centuries: “the fundamental nature of his speculation has stimulated philosophers from Spinoza to the school of Bentham, who reinstated him in his position as the most original political philosopher of his time” (PMM).

Folio (280 × 177 mm). Ornament of winged head on title page, engraved frontispiece and folding printed table. Contemporary speckled calf, expertly rebacked preserving original spine, covers with triple fillet border in blind, new endpapers, preserving earlier rear free endpaper. Name “Shirley” written in a neat early hand to pp. 48 and 193; other minor early annotation to pp. 33 and 293; pencilled manicule to p. 166. A few minor marks and abrasions to covers; some sporadic browning and foxing, frontispiece a little closely trimmed at head without loss, contents generally clean. Overall a very desirable copy. ♣ ESTC R17253; Macdonald & Hargreaves 42; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 138; Wing H2246.

£39,500

[176135]

61
HOBBS, Thomas (trans.); THUCYDIDES. Eight Bookes Of the Peloponnesian Warre. London: Imprinted for Hen. Seile, 1629

“HOBBS HAS PROBABLY SUCCEEDED BETTER THAN ANYONE ELSE IN FINDING AN APPROPRIATE ‘VOICE’ FOR THUCYDIDES”

First edition of Hobbes' first published work, an accomplished piece of Jacobean prose, and the text which made his name in English intellectual circles. This translation was the first in English to be derived directly from the Greek. The influences of Thucydidean history on Hobbesian philosophy have been widely noted.

In the late 1620s, Hobbes was secretary and tutor to the young Earl of Cavendish. The earl's death in 1628 probably prompted this publication of a work written several years earlier: in the hopes of securing further employment, Hobbes includes a lengthy dedication-eulogy to his late patron. It was probably through



61

Cavendish that Hobbes knew Ben Jonson, to whom he submitted this translation for critical review. In the words of one later critic, “Hobbes has probably succeeded better than anyone else in finding an appropriate ‘voice’ for Thucydides” (Mynott, p. 54).

Hobbes particularly appreciated Thucydides' realist analysis of power and political motivation, giving this translation a more than purely literary value. Several scholars have identified the parallels between the Hobbesian state of nature and Thucydides' account of ancient Hellas, and Gabriella Slomp argues for the influence of Thucydidean analyses of fear and ambition in political society.

Folio (367 × 208 mm). Engraved title page and 5 plates (3 folding), woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials. Nineteenth-century half calf, rebacked to style, spine decorated in blind and with red morocco label, marbled paper sides, edges sprinkled red. Contemporary ink annotations and later pencil annotations. Loss to upper margins of title page and 3F4 (not affecting text), closed tears to outer margin of N3 and upper margins of Yy3-Zz2 and fourth plate. First plate remargined and with neatly repaired tear, just touching contents. Minor browning to contents, chipping and small holes and tears to various leaves: a sound copy. ♣ ESTC S117705; MacDonald & Hargreaves 1. Gabriella Slomp, “Hobbes, Thucydides and the three greatest things”, *History of Political Thought*, vol. 11, no. 4, 1990; Jeremy Mynott, “Translating Thucydides”, *Arion: A Journal of Humanities and the Classics*, vol. 21, no. 1, 2013.

£22,500

[180693]

62
HOLMES, Oliver Wendell, Jr. The Common Law. Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1881

AMERICAN LEGAL SCHOLARSHIP

First edition, signed and inscribed by its recipient in the month of publication, “Augustus Lowell from the author, March '81”. Lowell (1830–1900) was a fellow Boston Brahmin and trustee of the institute where Holmes presented his work. *The Common Law*, the major theoretical book by the future Supreme Court justice



61

and the one which made his name, pioneered the school of sociological jurisprudence.

Since 1877, Holmes had been working on a series of essays attempting to untangle the complexities of American common law. Following a fortuitous invitation from the Lowell family, he delivered the essays in autumn 1880 as a series of talks at the Lowell Institute in Boston. Earlier figures like Blackstone had sought to codify the law as a pre-existing system of rules. Holmes focused on the judicial decisions themselves, arguing they were often made on the basis of unconscious and unstated grounds. Holmes contended that analysis of decisions in particular circumstances could readily predict future judicial behaviour and serve as a more empirically grounded source of legal principles. This explains the most famous sentence in the book: “The life of the law has not been logic: it has been experience”.

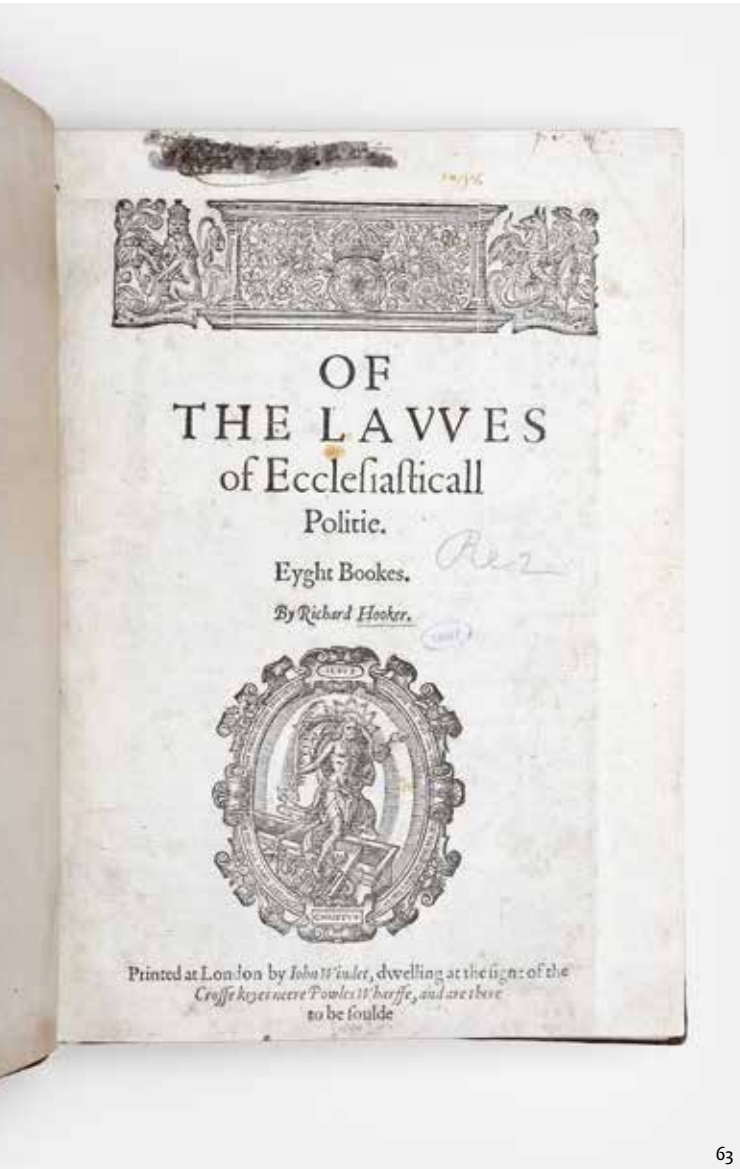
Octavo. Original burgundy pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, covers panelled in blind, brown coated endpapers. Light rubbing, sunning to spine and extremities, a few minor spots of foxing to contents: a very good copy indeed. ♣ Grolier American 84.

£3,750

[180609]



62



HOOKER, Richard. Of the Lawes of Ecclesiasticall Politie. Eyght Bookes. [Bound with] The fift Booke. London: Printed by John Windet, and are there to be solde, 1593; 1597

“THE GREATEST APOLOGIST THAT THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND HAS EVER ENJOYED”

First edition of both parts of the first major philosophical work written in English, a key precursor of 17th-century contract theory. Hooker’s *Lawes* was a foundation of the Church of England’s *via media*, a middle course between the twin threats of Roman Catholicism and English Puritanism.

English Puritans remained unsatisfied with the religious compromise reached in the early years of Elizabeth I’s reign, consciously positioning their conventicles as alternatives to the Anglican establishment. Richard Hooker (1554–1600) had first-hand experience of navigating this tension, as the Anglican master

of a church with a Calvinist preacher, and this Anglo-centric focus explains his use of the English vernacular to reach the widest audience. Hooker was also given free access to the archbishop’s library at Lambeth to write the work.

The *Lawes* justifies the Anglican form of church government by placing it in a wider analysis of government itself – an analysis in which Hooker emphasizes popular consent as the only foundation of political authority. This aspect of the book was cited extensively by Sidney and Locke, and it was through Locke that “Hooker’s ideas passed directly to the eighteenth-century political malcontents in America and France” (Shirley, p. 215). In later generations, Hooker’s distinctive vision of a unified church and state influenced Coleridge, and several leaders of the Oxford Movement, underpinning Shirley’s judgement of him as “the greatest apologist that the Church of England has ever enjoyed” (p. 33),

Although the first volume is sub-titled “Eyght Bookes”, it contains only four books; the fifth book followed four years later. Hooker published only five of a projected eight books before his death: the evidence suggests he completed the remaining three, but the versions that were subsequently printed (in 1648 and 1661) appear to be imperfect early drafts.

2 works in 1 vol., small folio (257 × 180 mm). Eyght Bookes bound without final blank. Woodcut initials and headpieces, central vignette to title pages. Seventeenth-century mottled calf, rebaked and relined to style, spine ruled and decorated in gilt and with red morocco label, red edges. Near-contemporary erased ownership signature and blue ink “1887” stamp to title page (Eyght Bookes). Title page cleaned and re-margined, just touching headpiece (Eyght Bookes). Errata corrected. Light rubbing, infrequent browning and foxing, minor ink soiling to p. 50 (Fift Booke): a very good copy. J ESTC S119084 & S119091; Pforzheimer 498 & 499; Printing and the Mind of Man 104. Frederick J. Shirley, *Richard Hooker and Contemporary Political Ideas*, 1949.

£25,000 [179200]

HULSHOFF, Maria Aletta (ed.). Peace-Republicans’ Manual; or, the French Constitution of 1793. New York: sold by J. Tiebout & Sons, 1817



First edition of this collection of radical documents, tracts, and writings in French and English, compiled and edited from numerous sources by the Dutch feminist and pamphleteer, intended as a manual for pacifists.

Hulshoff (1781–1846), having completed a two-year sentence in her own country for her political publications and wanted for her pamphlet against the Napoleonic conscription, lived in voluntary exile in New York from 1811 to 1820. She notes in the preface that she is only the publisher of these texts and encourages others to reprint them from the “small number of copies printed in this favoured Land, where sound reasonings and unperturbed accounts of facts can be freely published”. Included are extracts from the works of Thomas Paine, Cato, Rousseau, and Joseph Fawcette (his poem “Civilized War”), anti-war sermons, and the French Constitution of 1793.

Octavo. Uncut in original drab boards, front cover lettered in black. Extremities a little worn, a couple of cracks along spine but firm, two small stains to front cover, faint toning to contents, partly unopened, else internally clean and fresh: a very good copy.

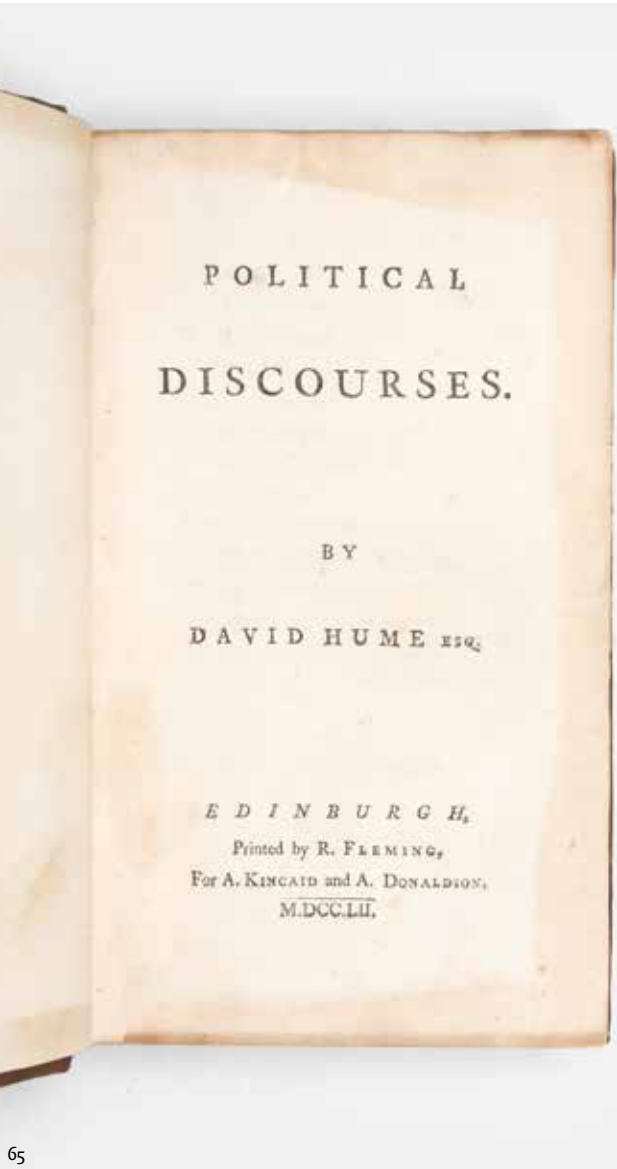
£1,750 [144381]

HUME, David. Political Discourses. Edinburgh: Printed by R. Fleming, for A. Kincaid and A. Donaldson, 1752

“OF GREATER USE TO MR SMITH THAN ANY OTHER BOOK THAT HAD APPEARED PRIOR TO HIS LECTURES”

First edition of the great philosopher’s major contribution to political economy, one of the principal economic works of the 18th century and a key influence on Adam Smith. It was the only work to win Hume widespread acclaim in his own lifetime.

Hume introduces the specie-flow mechanism and the theory of creeping inflation, while the essays “Of Money” and “Of the Balance of Trade” underpin the foundations of classical monetary economics. The work attracted widespread attention, including from Turgot and Josiah Tucker. “After 1752 David Hume was read by a wider circle than could ever possibly have read his metaphysical



works” (Mossner, p. 271). The influence was most consequential on Adam Smith – his first biographer, Dugald Stewart, wrote that the *Discourses* “were evidently of greater use to Mr Smith than any other book that had appeared prior to his lectures”.

Of the 12 essays in the *Discourses*, 7 concern economics, fixing “the search light of rational and historical inquiry upon problems of vast interest to an age that was slowly sloughing itself out of the moribund skin of mercantilism” (Mossner, p. 269). The remaining essays consider such disparate topics as the population of the ancient world and the ideal form of political republics.

Octavo (181 × 106 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, rebaked to style, spine ruled in gilt and with red morocco label, covers panelled in gilt, edges sprinkled red. Boards restored, gilt panelling applied to covers, endpapers renewed, minor browning, foxing, and offsetting to contents: a very good copy. J Chuao 70; Einaudi 2957; ESTC T4007; Goldsmiths’ 8689; Higgs 242; Jessop, p. 23; Kress 5210; Saffa 2624; Todd 1752 (1). Ernest Campbell Mossner, *The Life of David Hume*, 1980.

£12,500 [181591]



66
HUME, David (attrib.). Poem engraved on a pane of glass. Carlisle: [c.1750]

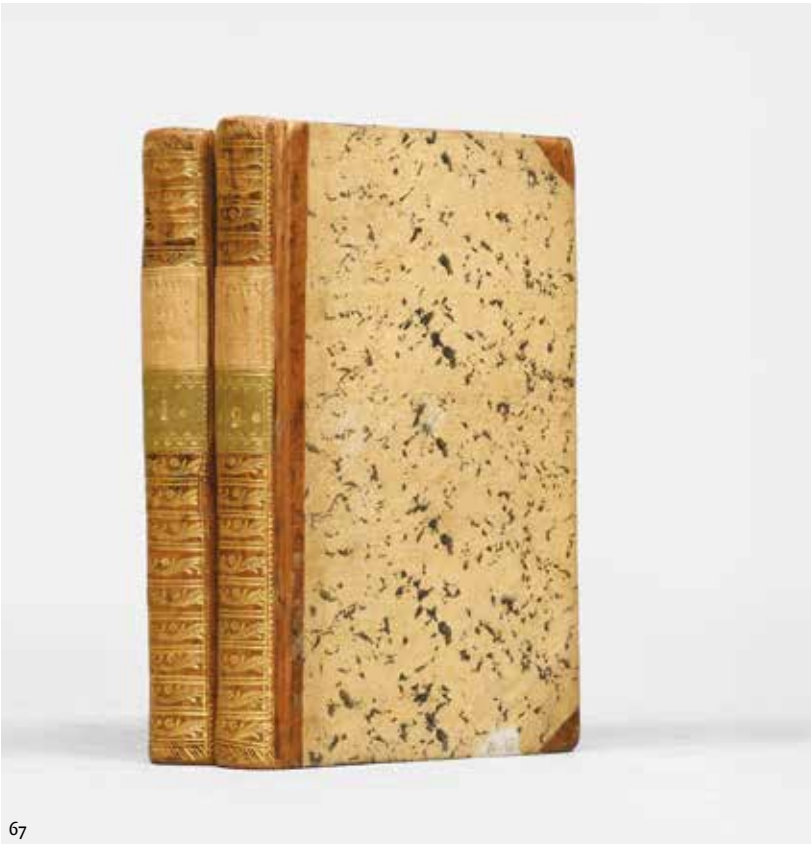
A RARE HUMEAN ARTEFACT

A famous piece of Humean apocrypha, cited by Walter Scott in 1815 as inscribed by Hume with his only extant verse. The four lines are a reflection on Carlisle and its surrounding countryside. “Here chicks, in eggs for breakfast sprawl / Here godless boys, God’s glories squall / Here heads of Scotchmen guard the wall / But Corbie’s walks attone for all”.

The pane came from the Old Bush Inn at Carlisle. Hume reputedly stayed at the inn and visited nearby Corby Castle while travelling from London to Edinburgh in 1750. Walter Scott, who studied law under Hume’s nephew, identifies the poem as Hume’s in a letter of 2 October 1815. Scott recorded his visit to Corby Castle, which was “as beautiful as when its walks were celebrated by David Hume, in the only rhymes he was ever known to be guilty of. Here they are, from a pane of glass in an inn at Carlisle” (cited in Lockhart, p. 190). Scott then transcribed the verses with some minor differences.

Letters in the *Carlisle Journal* of 10 July 1894 state that the pane remained at the inn until 1848, when John Bell, a local solicitor, paid a glazier to appropriate it. Once the Corporation of Carlisle had stopped offering rewards for its return, Bell presented the pane to Philip Henry Howard (1801–1883), owner of Corby Castle, where it remained for many years.

Although Felix Waldmann, in his 2014 *Further Letters of David Hume*, has noted that the handwriting on the glass does not resemble Hume’s written hand, it is unclear whether he allows for



the difficulties of engraving on glass. The hands do share some letterforms. The second line of the poem has been scratched out to the point of illegibility. This has been attributed to an overzealous parson (Lonsdale, p. 95).

Glass pane (241 × 169 mm). Framed in the 19th century in wooden gilt frame (283 × 209 mm), recently reglazed with conservation acrylic. Nineteenth-century manuscript transcript of Scott’s letter taped to rear board. Engraved inscription of “H. Evans 2d October 1769” to upper right corner, various other illegible inscriptions to glass. Upper left corner of glass broken away, cracking to upper half; minor rubbing to frame: a very good piece. ¶ J. G. Lockhart, ed., *Memoirs of the Life of Sir Walter Scott*, Vol. II, 1837; Henry Lonsdale, *The Worthies of Cumberland*, 1872; Felix Waldmann, ed., *Further Letters of David Hume*, 2014.

£6,750 [118020]

67
ISNARD, Achylle Nicolas. *Traité des richesses*. London: François Grasset, 1781

“A BRILLIANT PIONEER WHO WROTE AHEAD OF HIS TIME”

First edition, “extremely rare” (*The New Palgrave*), of “one of the most important contributions in the history of the development of mathematical economics” (Theocharis, p. 62), here an extraordinarily fresh copy.

Isnard “was the first writer to attempt a mathematical definition and a mathematical proof of an economic equilibrium . . . The scope and sweep of his analysis unquestionably entitle Isnard to a position of prominence in the history of economic thought” (*The New Palgrave*, II, 1004f).

Provenance: the Fürsten Starhemberg’sche Familien Bibliothek of Schloss Eferding, with pencilled shelfmark and library stamp; books from the library are noted for their exceptional condition.

2 vols, octavo (190 × 118 mm). With half-titles, errata leaves bound in preliminaries of vol. I. Contemporary half sheep, twin tan and green labels, smooth spines richly gilt, marbled sides, printed patterned endpapers, red edges. Near-imperceptible rubbing at extremities else entirely without wear, firm and clean; a superb copy. ¶ Einaudi 2994; Goldsmiths’ 12121; INED 2322; Kress B.374; Mattioli 1692. Reghinos D. Theocharis, *Early Developments in Mathematical Economics*, 1983.

£18,750 [155732]

68
JACOBI, Friedrich Heinrich. *Werke*. Leipzig: Gerhard Fleischer the younger, 1812–25

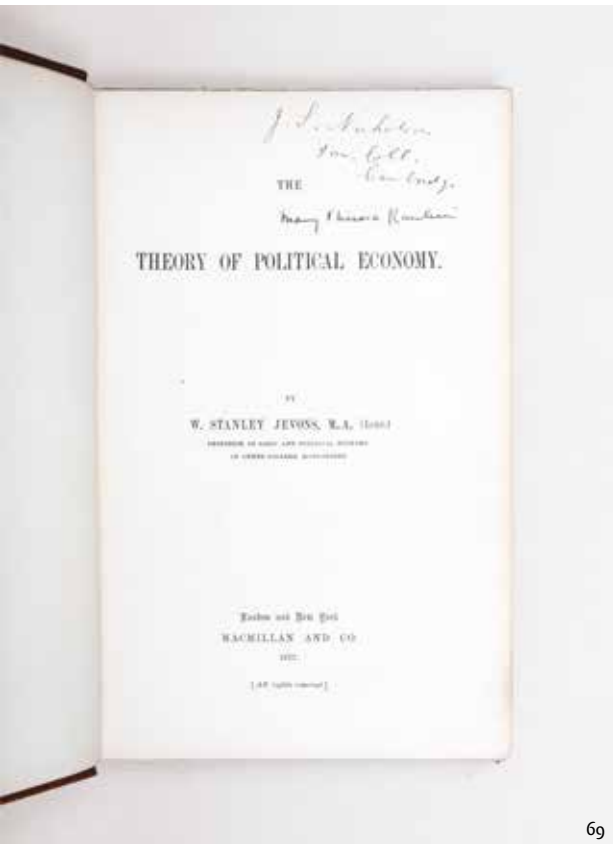
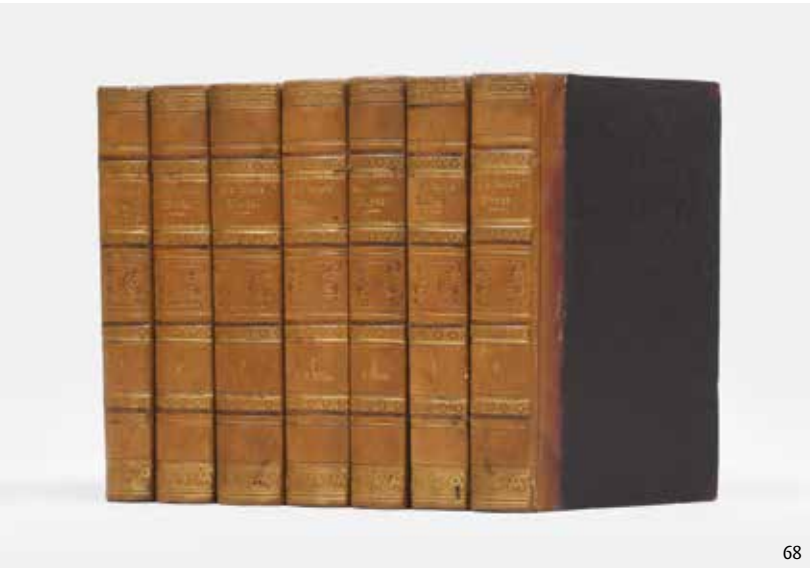
“ONE OF THOSE MEN WHO MARKED A TURNING POINT IN THE INTELLECTUAL FORMATION OF THE AGE”

First collected edition, familial presentation copy, inscribed on behalf of the philosopher’s children on the initial blank of Volume I, “To Adolf Richter from the Jacobi siblings, in grateful memory of manifold acts of friendship” (our translation).

Jacobi (1743–1819), the father of philosophical nihilism and a fierce critic of rationalism, is often credited with sounding the death-knell of the German Enlightenment. Hegel and Fichte both judged him to be an equal of Kant: Hegel deemed Jacobi “one of those men who marked a turning point in the intellectual formation of the age” (quoted in Sandkaulen, p. 13). At the end of his life, Jacobi supervised the first three volumes of the *Werke* himself, and Volume II contains a new, 122-page preface to his essay on Hume, a self-defence against charges of irrationalism. The remaining volumes were completed by his associates.

6 vols bound in 7, octavo (211 × 120 mm). Contemporary half roan, spines ruled, lettered, and decorated in gilt, pebbled paper sides, grey coated endpapers, edges marbled. Contemporary ink stamp to initial blank of vol. V. Occasional pencil sidelining. Light rubbing to extremities, sunning to spines, infrequent browning and foxing to otherwise clean contents: a very good set. ¶ Ziegenfuss I, p. 582f. Birgit Sandkaulen, *The Philosophy of Friedrich Heinrich Jacobi: On the Contradiction between System and Freedom*, 2023.

£3,750 [173220]



69
JEVONS, William Stanley. *The Theory of Political Economy*. London: Macmillan & Co., 1871

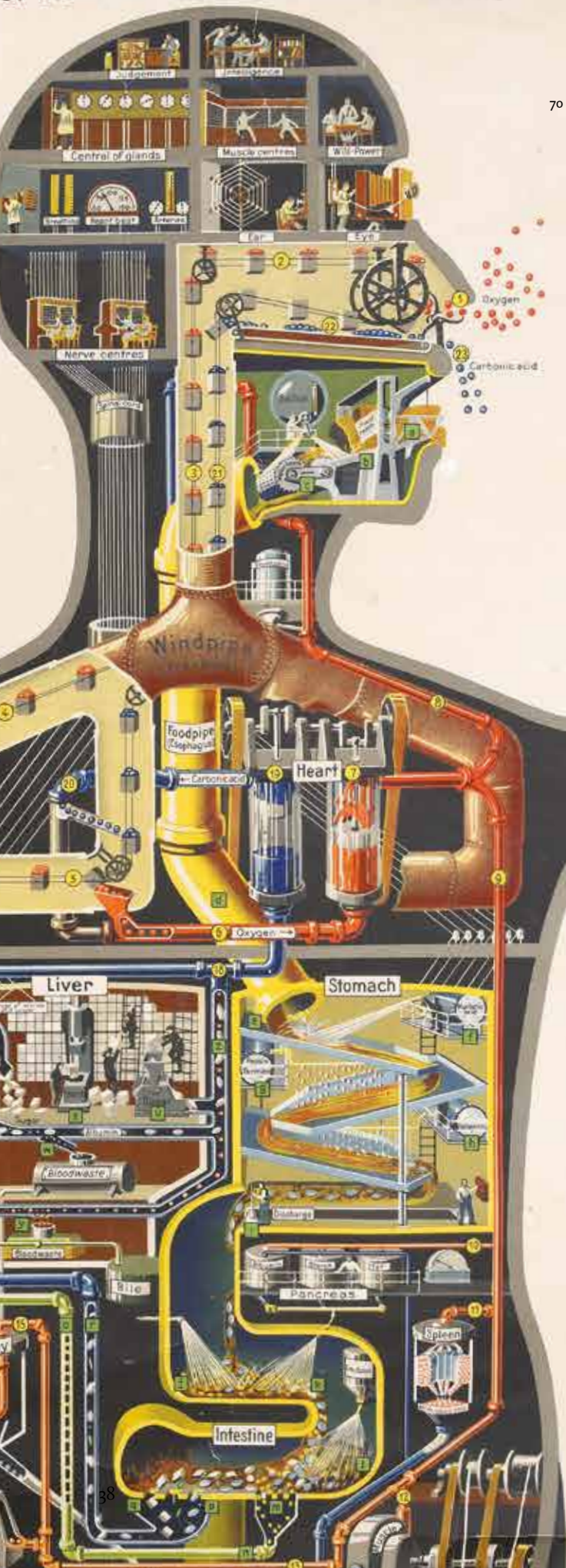
“A WORK OF EPOCH-MAKING IMPORTANCE”

First edition of the great economist’s major contribution to economic thought, with the ownership signatures on the title page from two notable Edinburgh economists: Joseph Shield Nicholson (1850–1927), a prominent critic of Jevons’s theories, and his pioneering student, Mary Theresa Rankin (1882–1962), who taught at Edinburgh for over three decades. Nicholson’s inscription dates his acquisition to 1873–76, during his student years at Trinity College, Cambridge.

Jevons’s *Theory*, his most influential work, was the first complete presentation of the marginal utility theory of value. It “sharply attacked the classical theory of value of the ‘Ricardo-Mill school’, and offered in its place the challenging view that ‘value depends entirely upon utility’, asserting boldly that ‘Economy, if it is to be a science at all must be a mathematical science’ . . . From it Jevons gained international recognition as an economic theorist” (ODNB).

Octavo. Graphs, diagrams, and formulae in the text. Original brown pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered, ruled, and with publisher’s device in gilt, covers panelled in blind, dark green coated endpapers. Infrequent pencil sidelining and annotations to contents. Minor bumping and wear, slight loss to spine head, faint toning to spine, light browning and foxing to contents, small ink stain to gutter of pp. 222–3 and 224–5: a very good copy. ¶ Batson, p. 141; Cossa, p. 254 (78); Einaudi 3070; Menger, col. 468. Henry Hazlitt, *The Free Man’s Library*, 1956.

£5,500 [175951]



70



71

70
KAHN, Fritz. The Human Factory. Sketch of the Chemical Functions of the Body. [Stuttgart: Fricke & Co., c.1930]

AN ICONIC MODERNIST VISION

The English version of the iconic *Der Mensch als Industriepalast* poster, the most famous illustration from Kahn's *Das Leben des Menschen* (1922–31) and a pioneering example of information design.
“The poster shows the human body as an assembly line in an industrialized workspace, packed with technology and populated, according to the division of labour, by anonymous workers and white-collar members of the modern society” (Borck, p. 462).

Long portrait-oriented chromolithograph poster (960 × 480 mm), linen-backed, attached at head and foot with pink ribbon and nails to wooden poles for display. Extremities frayed and nicked, surface lightly soiled and creased but colours remaining bright, a few closed tears neatly repaired, two patches of damp staining on verso resulting in small loss to linen (not affecting recto image), top edge expertly reattached to pole: in very good condition. **J** Cornelius Borck, “Living Ambiguity: Speculative Bodies of Science in Weimar Culture”, in Alexei Kojevnikov, ed., *Weimar Culture and Quantum Mechanics*, 2011.

£2,750 [170755]

71
KANT, Immanuel. Allgemeine Naturgeschichte und Theorie des Himmels. Königsberg: Johann Friederich Petersen, 1755

“HIS CLOSE SCRUTINY OF NEWTONIAN AND LEIBNIZ-WOLFFIAN SCIENCE WAS A CRUCIAL PREPARATORY STEP TOWARDS THE CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON”

First edition of Kant's most influential scientific work, the source of the nebular theory of planetary formation, here in an unrestored contemporary binding. We trace only two previous auction records for this first edition, among his earliest and scarcest books.



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Kant's earliest studies at the University of Königsberg were in mathematics and physics, and his first published works were accomplished scientific texts. At Königsberg, he was introduced to Newtonian philosophy. The present work applies Newtonian mechanics to theorize that planetary systems coalesce from the condensation of large gaseous clouds. In 1796, Laplace independently proposed a version of the theory, since known as the Kant-Laplace nebular hypothesis, and a modified version remains the most widely accepted model of planetary formation.

Where Newton had restricted his theories to the earth and solar system, Kant expanded his theories to posit the universal application of Newtonian attraction. Ronald Calinger has noted that “Today Kant is only beginning to be recognized as one of the first generation of scholars competently examining and promoting Newtonian ideas in Prussia . . . His close scrutiny of Newtonian and Leibniz-Wolffian science was a crucial preparatory step towards the *Critique of Pure Reason*” (p. 362).

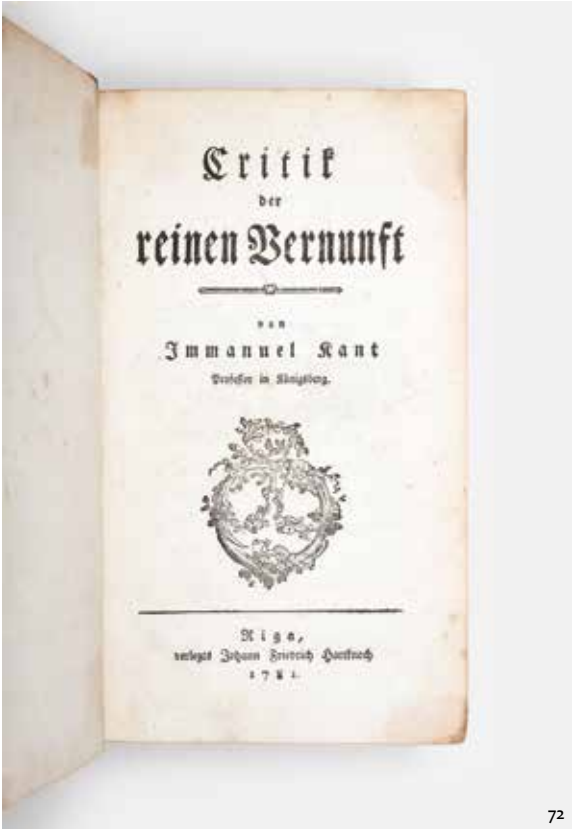
The *Theory of the Heavens* did not have an easy path to the reading public. Although publication was financed by Kant's uncle, Richter, the publishers went bankrupt shortly after its release. Many copies spent the rest of the century languishing in a warehouse and may have been destroyed.

The recent VD18 project identifies two states of the first issue, in one of which the final page is mis-numbered “100”. In this copy, the page is correctly numbered.

The 19th-century ink bookstamp of the Courland Society for Literature and Art in western Latvia is on the title page. The society, which ran from 1815 to 1939, is recognized as the first regional academy of science in Latvia and as the precursor of the modern Latvian Academy of Sciences. Its members included such landmark figures as the mathematician and astronomer Carl Friedrich Gauss (1777–1855). This copy passed into the library of Franz Anton von Thun und Hohenstein (1847–1916), briefly prime minister of Austria and latterly the governor of Bohemia; his engraved armorial bookplate is on the title verso.

Octavo (171 × 105 mm). Wood-engraved initials, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary speckled boards, spine with manuscript paper label, edges sprinkled red. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Contemporary ink ownership signature; shelf mark and annotations to title page. Near-contemporary ink library stamp to lower margins of title page and infrequently to contents. With 19th-century blue paper shelf label to foot of spine. Light bumping and rubbing, minor offsetting and foxing to contents, gutter cracked between N3 and 4, slight loss to upper and lower outer corners of N4: a very good, unrestored copy. **J** Adickes 20; VD18 1388719X; Warda 4. Ronald Calinger, “Kant and Newtonian Science: The Pre-Critical Period”, *Isis*, vol. 70, no. 3, Sept. 1979.

£85,000 [177514]



72

72
KANT, Immanuel. Critik der reinen Vernunft. Riga: Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1781

THE CRITIQUE OF PURE REASON

First edition of one of the most influential philosophy books ever published: Kant himself judged the work as comparable with the Copernican heliocentric revolution.

The Critik took more than a decade to write and took up so much of Kant's thought, time, and energy that he published virtually nothing beyond lecture advertisements; the 1770s are known as his silent decade.

The Critik addresses a key concern of the Enlightenment: that mechanistic scientific reason threatened to undermine the possibility of human freedom and, by extension, traditional approaches to morality and religion. To resolve that problem, Kant develops the thesis of transcendental idealism – the argument that the structures of human thought shape our comprehension of the world around us. This allows him to demonstrate that scientific knowledge, morality, and religion are all founded on the same basis of human autonomy.

“No other thinker has been able to hold with such firmness the balance between speculative and empirical ideas. His penetrating analysis of the elements involved in synthesis, and the subjective process by which these elements are realized in the individual consciousness, demonstrated the operation of ‘pure reason’; and the simplicity and cogency of his arguments achieved immediate fame” (PMM).

Octavo (201 × 117 mm). Woodcut title vignette, decorative woodcut head-and tailpieces, initials. Contemporary half calf, spine ruled and with floral motifs tooled in gilt, black calf label lettered in gilt, speckled brown



73

paper sides, edges sprinkled red. Neat repair to spine ends, light wear to extremities and rubbing to binding, joints split but holding firm, faint browning and foxing to endpapers and contents, loss to lower outer corner of front free endpaper: a very good copy. ¶ Adickes 46; Hook & Norman 1197; Printing and the Mind of Man 226; Warda 59.

£37,500

[176154]

73

KANT, Immanuel. Autograph letter signed, to Johann Erich Biester in Berlin, introducing Kant's friend Christian Friedrich Jentsch. Königsberg: 29 June 1794

KANT'S LITERARY ACTIVITIES DISCUSSED

A fine letter by Immanuel Kant, introducing his good friend Jentsch, a councillor of Königsberg, to Biester, the editor of the *Berlinische Monatsschrift*, a journal much favoured by Kant.

Biester published the *Monatsschrift*, to which Kant contributed, was secretary to the minister of education, von Zedlitz, and librarian of the Royal Library in Berlin. “As one of Kant's chief ambassadors in the Prussian capital, his correspondence with Kant during the period 1792–94 tells us much about Kant's difficulties with the censorship of liberal religious views” (Zweig).

Kant describes Jentsch, a regular dinner guest of his, as his trustworthy friend of many years, clear-thinking, enlightened, and well-read. Kant asks Biester to introduce Jentsch to people who could be of interest to him, mentioning their close association with Kant's friend and former student Theodor Gottlieb von Hippel.

Kant continues his letter with mention of his literary activities, complaining that copies of his recent essay on the influence of the moon on the weather had yet to reach him in Königsberg.

Single sheet (227 × 191 mm), 19 lines plus signature and address, approximately 200 words, written in ink in Kant's cursive hand, with crossings out and corrections. Removed from an autograph album, sheet with all four corners missing, else in very good condition. ¶ Published in full as Letter 633 in Kant's *Gesammelte Schriften* online, Volume XI: Briefwechsel, pp. 513–514. Arnulf Zweig, editor, *The Cambridge Edition of the Works of Immanuel Kant: Correspondence*, 1999.

£27,500

[174812]

74

KARSKI, Jan. The Mass Extermination of Jews in German Occupied Poland. London: Published on behalf of the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs by Hutchinson & Co., 1943

THE HOLOCAUST REVEALED IN ALL ITS HORROR

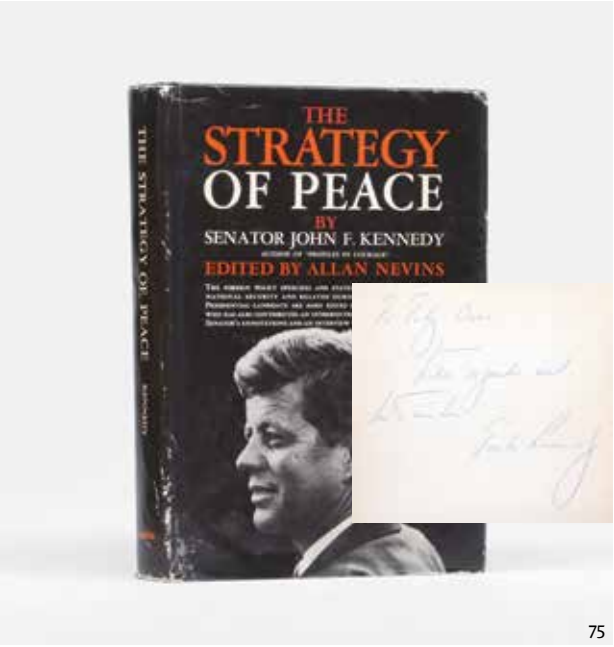
First edition of one of the very first documents to disclose the Holocaust, presented to the Allies in an appeal for action and published by the Polish government-in-exile.

The exposition is based on the extraordinary work of the Polish secret agent Jan Karski (1914–2000). Between 1940 and 1942, Karski gathered evidence in Poland, visiting the Warsaw ghetto and, disguised as a Ukrainian guard, the transit camp for the Belzec death camp. Karski's findings were smuggled to the Polish government-in-exile in London and presented to the Allies on 10 December 1942 in an address by the Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Edward Raczyński. The address unequivocally stated that Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor were extermination camps, and it estimated that one third of Poland's Jews had already perished. The address concluded with an appeal not just to condemn and punish the perpetrators, but to find means to stop the extermination.

The speech was widely reported in the press, covered by both *The Times* and *New York Times* the following day (the latter printed the speech in full on 18 December). On 14 December, Anthony Eden presented the findings to the Cabinet and Churchill. Eleven Allied states issued a joint declaration on 17 December condemning the Nazi government's “bestial policy of cold-blooded extermination” (Zimmerman, pp. 181–2).



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In early 1943, the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs arranged for publication of the speech in full in the present pamphlet. The speech and pamphlet are widely credited as the first official announcement of the Holocaust.

For the next three years, Karski travelled the world to publicise the plight of Polish Jewry. He gave hundreds of lectures and obtained personal interviews with a wide range of influential figures, including Anthony Eden, Roosevelt, Cordell Hull, and Felix Frankfurter, but failed to initiate any major intervention. In 1982, Yad Vashem recognized Karski as Righteous Among the Nations.

Octavo, pp. 16. Original wrappers, wire-stitched. Wire-stitching a little rusty, else a fine copy. ¶ Joshua D. Zimmerman, *The Polish Underground and the Jews, 1939–1945*, 2015.

£4,250

[180710]

75

KENNEDY, John F. The Strategy of Peace. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1960

INSCRIBED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG DEMOCRATS

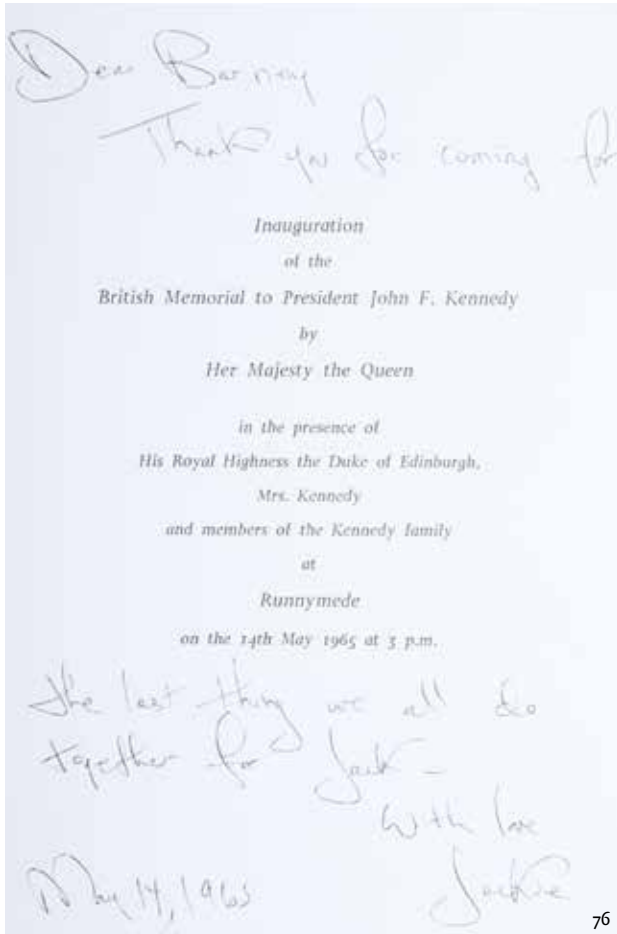
First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the 35th President on the front free endpaper, “To Toby Osos, with regards and best wishes, Jack Kennedy”.

Osos (1920–2012) served as national president of the Young Democrats, was a member of other Democratic organizations, and an active progressive campaigner in her native Pasadena. In 1960, she worked for Adlai Stevenson, and she recalled talking to Kennedy at the convention in Los Angeles: “I remember being in John Kennedy's room with him . . . We were exchanging ideas and telling him why we were supporting Stevenson. It was good politics on his part” (cited in obituary in *Pasadena Star-News*, 3 July 2012).

Octavo. Original black cloth, spine lettered in red. With dust jacket. Unclipped jacket a little worn and rubbed, faint staining on verso: a fine copy in very good jacket.

£12,500

[179571]



76

76

KENNEDY, John F. & Jacqueline. John F. Kennedy memorial archive. 1965

“I DON’T THINK ANY OF US WILL FORGET RUNNYMEDE”

A poignant archive, crowned by the Runnymede memorial volume, one of 100 copies specially printed for Jacqueline Kennedy, and inscribed by her to one of John F. Kennedy’s wartime comrades, “Dear Barney, Thank you for coming for the last thing we all do together for Jack – with love Jackie, May 14th, 1965”.

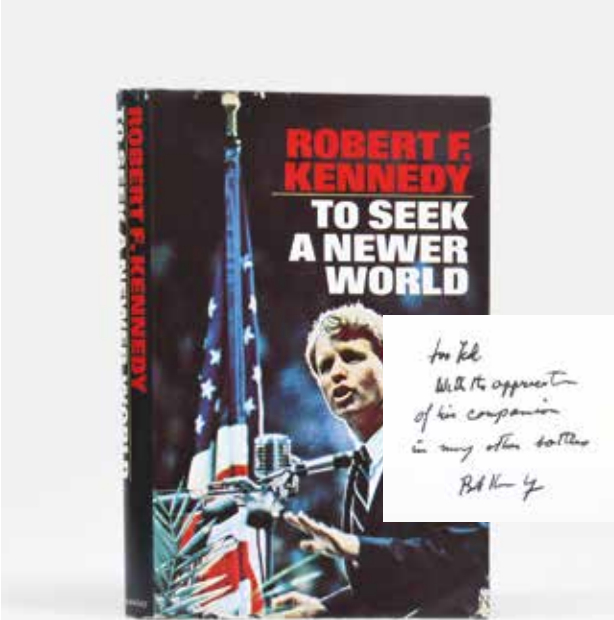
The Runnymede Memorial for John F. Kennedy was dedicated by the Queen and Jacqueline Kennedy. The Queen formally bequeathed the land, at the site near where the Magna Carta was signed, to the United States. A garden and stone monument make up the memorial, which features words from Kennedy’s inaugural address.

The memorial volume, elegantly printed and handsomely bound, includes the text of the engraving on the memorial stone, and the remarks by Prime Minister Harold Wilson, leader of the Conservative Party Harold Macmillan, the Queen, and US Secretary of State Dean Rusk. Mounted at the front is the programme for the day, which is where Jacqueline has inscribed.

The recipient, George H. R. “Barney” Ross (1918–1983), served as skipper aboard the PT-109 torpedo boat John F. Kennedy captained in the Second World War. They together survived its sinking in 1942. In 1959, Kennedy asked Ross to help him drum up support for his presidential campaign, and during his administration, Ross served on the President’s Committee on Juvenile Delinquency and Youth Crime and helped draft proposals for the Peace Corps.

Included is a letter from Jacqueline, dated 15 March 1966. “It meant so much – your coming to England with me – I don’t think any of us will forget Runnymede”. Also present is an album of photographs of the event by the White House Photographer Cecil Stoughton (and a presentation letter from Jacqueline’s press

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secretary Pamela Turnure), alongside another copy of the event programme, the invitation to the event for Barney’s wife (seating her in the American embassy section), and the passenger list for the Air Force One flight which brought Ross and the other guests.

Contents housed in two red cloth folding boxes within red quarter morocco solander box, spine lettered “John F. Kennedy Memorial Archive”. In very good condition.

£10,000

[183127]

77

KENNEDY, Robert F. To Seek a Newer World. New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1967

PRESENTED TO A KEY FIGURE IN CRAFTING THE KENNEDYS

First edition, presentation copy to his speechwriter and advisor Ted Sorensen, inscribed by the author on the half-title: “for Ted with the appreciation of his companion in many other battles Bob Kennedy”.

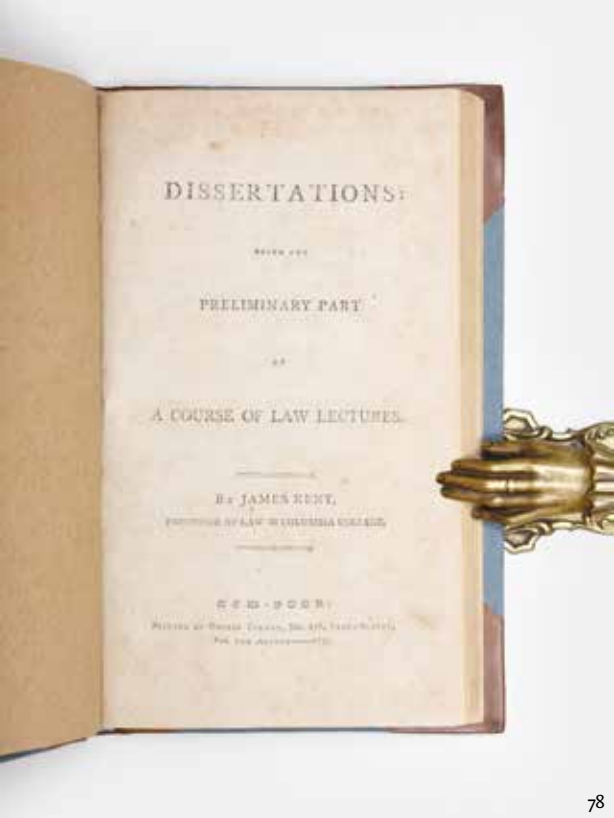
Sorensen worked as speechwriter for, and close adviser to, Robert’s brother John F. Kennedy, writing his inaugural address and crafting his response to the Cuban Missile Crisis. Following John F. Kennedy’s assassination, Sorensen worked for Lyndon Johnson, including drafting his first address to Congress and his 1964 State of the Union address. For his run for the presidency in 1968, Robert F. Kennedy also brought on Sorensen as chief main speechwriter and a key advisor.

To Seek a Newer World was published ahead of Robert Kennedy’s presidential run. It is a collection of essays developed from his speeches and covers a range of domestic and international questions, including US race relations and the Vietnam War.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt on black ground, blue endpapers. With dust jacket. Minor rubbing at extremities; unclipped jacket with slight rubbing at extremities and short closed tear at head of rear panel: a near-fine copy in very good jacket.

£5,000

[180454]



78

78

KENT, James. Dissertations: Being the Preliminary Part of a Course of Law Lectures. New York: Printed by George Forman, for the Author, 1795

ADVOCATING LIBERTY AS A CIVIL RIGHT

First edition of these three lectures by a major figure in early American law, an influential contribution to American discourses on liberty, constitutionalism, and government.

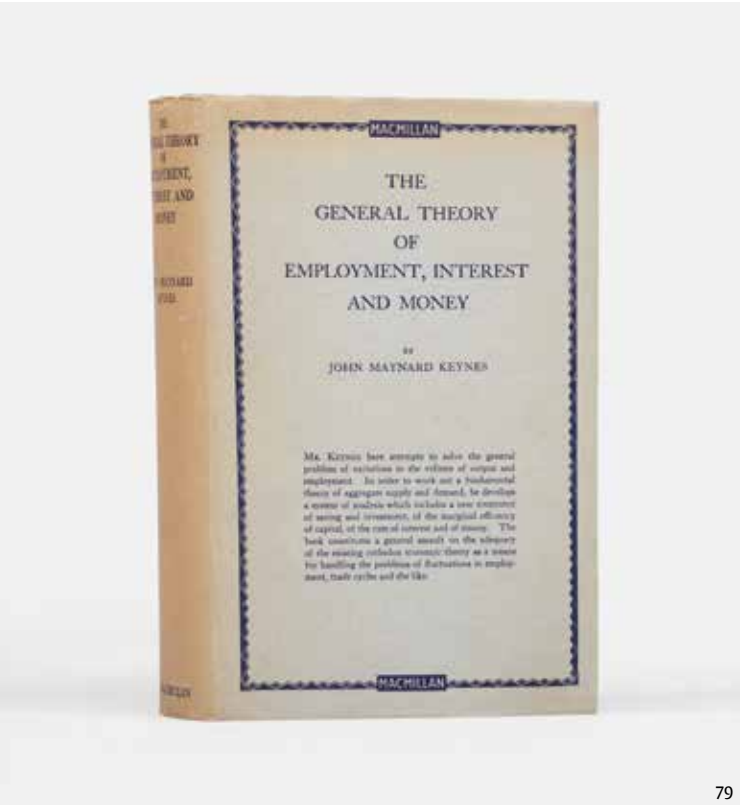
Although the Declaration of Independence described liberty as an inalienable natural right, opinion among the Founding Fathers was far from unanimous. Many understood liberty as a right that could only be constructed by a strong civil society – a civil right, rather than an innate, natural one. This concern informed the adoption of the US Constitution in 1789, as a robust framework under which a strong civil society could be constructed.

James Kent (1763–1847), later a chief justice of the New York Supreme Court, eloquently advocates the “civil rights” conception of liberty. He examines the duties of civil government, the political developments of the American Revolution, and the theory of international law. These lectures were originally delivered by Kent as the first professor of law at Columbia College (later University). John Adams enrolled his son in Kent’s lectures and remarked that he was “much pleased with the Lecture and esteem[ed] the talents and Character of the Professor” (ANB).

Duodecimo (190 × 114 mm). Woodcut head- and tailpieces to contents. Recent half calf, spine with red morocco label lettered in gilt, blue paper sides, brown endpapers. Nineteenth-century blue ink oval library stamp of De Milt Library, New York, to p. 50. Minor browning and foxing to contents, closed tear to outer margin of leaf K1: a very good copy. ♪ ESTC W38141.

£3,750

[174627]



79
KEYNES, John Maynard. The General Theory of Employment Interest and Money. London: Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1936

ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL BOOKS OF THE 20TH CENTURY

First edition of Keynes's last major text and chief theoretical work, in exceptional condition.

The *General Theory* was written in the aftermath of the Great Depression, when the old economic order was widely seen to have failed. Keynes argued that government must intervene in the economy, directing wages, investment, and demand, in order to achieve full employment beyond the boom-and-bust cycle. A middle way was thus found between the laissez-faire policy of classical political economy and the complete state control of socialist economic theory.

Keynes's system of controlled capitalism was embraced by the political left and right across Western Europe and the United States and so came to define much of the 20th century. Prior to the counterattack of the monetarist and neo-liberal schools, Keynes's theories became the virtually undisputed economic orthodoxy of the decades following the Second World War.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, rules continuing to covers in blind. With dust jacket. Housed in a blue quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. A few trivial spots to book block edges; unclipped jacket with light sunning and a few nicks, else very well preserved: a near-fine copy in like jacket. ♣ *Printing and the Mind of Man* 423.

£13,750 [178356]



80
LAW, John – MARMONT DU HAUTCHAMP, Barthélemi. Histoire du système des finances sous la minorité de Louis XV pendant les années 1719 & 1720. The Hague: Pierre de Hondt, 1739

THE BEST CONTEMPORARY ACCOUNT OF JOHN LAW’S SYSTEM

First edition of Marmont's history of French finance during the minority of Louis XV, an important record of the activities and operations of John Law.

A tax collector from Flanders, Marmont was a great admirer of Law's system, despite its dramatic collapse in 1720. He covers Law's foundation of the Banque Générale, through to the formation of the Compagnie des Indes which, by absorbing various other chartered companies, acquired the monopoly on trade to Africa, America, and the Far East. This finally transformed into the Mississippi Company, giving Law control of France's finances, most notably tax collection and debt management.

6 vols bound in 3, duodecimo (160 × 93 mm). Engraved plate in vol. 4, 2 folding letterpress tables printed on both sides in vol. 6, woodcut devices and vignettes, title pages printed in red and black. Contemporary sprinkled calf, red morocco labels, marbled endpapers, red edges, silk bookmarkerers. Head of spines of vols 2 and 3 slightly chipped, corners worn, front cover of vols 1 and 2 slightly darkened in places; marginal stain to fore edge of preliminary leaves of vol. 1, contents otherwise clean and fresh: a very good copy. ♣ *Einaudi* 3728; *Goldsmiths'* 7712; *INED* 1553; *Kress* 4447; *Mattioli* 2247; *Sraffa* 3776.

£7,500 [164842]



81
LEE, Richard. Proclamation. Equality, Liberty, Fraternity. London: At the Tree of Liberty, [by Richard Lee, 1795?]

“FLAGRANTLY SEDITIOUS”

First edition of this exceedingly rare broadside, located in only a single institution (British Library), giving an unrestrained blast of English Jacobinism against kings and governments.

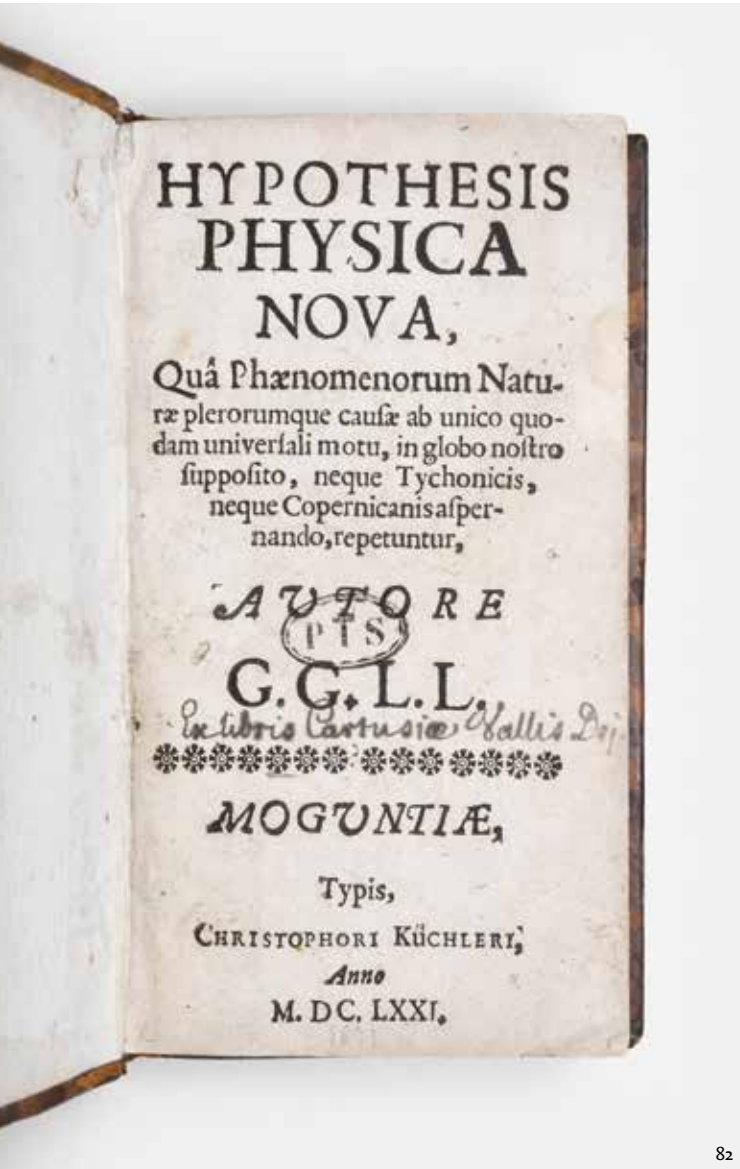
The printer, Richard “Citizen” Lee, was a member of the London Corresponding Society and a “purveyor of the most flagrantly seditious literature in London. Lee made himself a poetic celebrity in radical circles, and then followed the example of others drawn into the popular radical movement by setting himself up as a bookseller-publisher. The circulation of literature, in its broadest sense, was fundamental to the aims of the LCS, and during 1795 tracts and handbills fell like ripe fruit from the Tree of Liberty (the

name Lee gave to his shop)” (Smith & Morton, p. 157). He was soon indicted for his publications and fled to America.

This broadside synthesizes all of Lee's criticisms of the monarchy, government, and church. Those at the top refer to the people “with a profusion of scornful and humiliating epithets; such as subjects, slaves, mobs, swinish multitude” while they themselves “are passionately fond of being called by a variety of nick names”. Of interest is Lee's condemnation of the killing of indigenous Americans and their replacement with African slaves: “It ceases to astonish us when we hear of plundering terrestrial paradises, of exterminating their millions of inoffensive inhabitants, and re-peopleing them with other millions torn from their native shores”.

Folio broadside (402 × 247 mm). Browned, light remnants of stub mount to gutter margin, a few marginal tears and chips discreetly restored. In good condition. ♣ *ESTC* T81121. Nigel Smith & Timothy Morton, *Radicalism in British Literary Culture, 1650–1830*, 2009.

£5,750 [126306]



82
LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm von. Hypothesis physica nova. Mainz: Christoph Kuchler, 1671

LEIBNIZ’S FIRST MAJOR APPEARANCE ON THE EUROPEAN STAGE

Rare first edition of the great polymath’s first substantial treatise on physics, containing “the germs of Leibniz’s mature theories and discoveries” (Antognazza, p. 110). There are no copies of the first edition recorded at auction. We trace five copies in UK institutions and a handful more outside Germany.

Less than two years after beginning his serious study of physical questions, Leibniz made his first contribution to the great 17th-century efforts to establish laws of motion: the two-part Hypothesis physica nova (New Physical Hypothesis). It opens with the Theoria motus concreti, which outlines an experimentally grounded account of motion. The second section, the Theoria motus abstracti, offers a more theoretical analysis. Together, they represent Leibniz’s “most



complete model of nature” (Beeley, p. 123). He proudly sent copies to many of the foremost natural philosophers in Europe.

The book develops several influential aspects of Leibniz’s thought, in particular his conception of natural reality as the infinite repetition of a single template. Leibniz subsequently extends this to argue that all physical matter is driven by a fleeting mind-like impetus to motion. This distinction between the transient, forgotten impulses of matter and the retained, examined impulses of the mind, allows him to challenge Cartesian mind-body dualism.

In establishing his experimentally grounded model, Leibniz engages with other landmark work from the period, including Boyle’s experiments with the air-pump and Hooke’s work on microscopy. He considers the recent Huygens/Wren theories of motion and acknowledges his debt to Hobbes’s ideas of innate tendencies to motion.

The Theoria motus concreti was dedicated to the Royal Society of London, to which Henry Oldenburg presented a copy at the earliest opportunity. Its presentation and reception were decisive in securing Leibniz’s election as a fellow of the society in 1673. Later in 1671, the society published a reset edition of the work: a copy is recorded in Newton’s library (Harrison H826).

The two other works in the volume are contemporary texts on optics and astronomy respectively:

a) **PARDIES, Ignace-Gaston.** Remarques sur une lettre de M. Descartes touchant la lumiere [drop-head title]. [Paris: no publisher, 1671.] Pp. [44], [4]. Leibniz met Ignace-Gaston Pardies (1636–1673), a French Jesuit scientist, after arriving in Paris in 1672: he praised the Jesuit as having “a quick intelligence, well versed in mathematical analysis and advanced geometry, not neglecting experimentation”. In the Remarques, Pardies challenges the Cartesian approach to light. Elsewhere, his work on optics raised perceptive objections to Newton’s theory of light.

b) **LORENZI, Giovanni Francesco de.** De vera motus coelestis irregularitate, deque eius naturali causa astronomico-physica dissertatio, in duplicem animadversionem secta . . . Pesaro: Gottis, 1675. Pp. 72. Giovanni Francesco de Lorenzi (1639–1700), a Catholic priest, later

served as archbishop of Venosa. This extremely scarce astronomical text engages at length with Kepler.

3 works bound in 1 vol., duodecimo (128 × 71 mm). Folded table in Hypothesis, woodcut diagrams in Remarques, woodcut head- and tailpieces, historiated initials. Eighteenth-century calf, spine decorated gilt and with red morocco label, raised bands, edges sprinkled red. From the remote charterhouse at Val-Dieu in Orne, Normandy, with the 18th-century ink inscription “Ex Libris Cartusiae Vallis Dei” on title page and “PS” ownership stamp on title page. Light rubbing, front free endpaper excised, minimal foxing and spotting to contents but generally clean, wormhole to A1–3 just touching one letter (Hypothesis), loss to lower outer corner of C8 (De vera motus): a very good copy indeed, in an attractive binding. ¶ Hypothesis: Ravier 13 & 14; Remarques: BNF FRBNF33580764. Maria Rosa Antognazza, Leibniz: An Intellectual Biography, 2011; Philip Beeley, “Mathematics and Nature in Leibniz’s Early Philosophy”, in Stuart Brown, ed., The Young Leibniz and his philosophy (1646–76), 1999.

£95,000 **[174010]**

83
LEIBNIZ, Gottfried Wilhelm von. Autograph letter signed, to William Wotton, in Latin. Hanover: 25 April 1702

A MEETING OF MINDS IN THE AGE OF ENLIGHTENMENT

The opening letter of Leibniz’s correspondence with William Wotton, marking the beginning of the long-standing relationship between the two great polymaths. The letter draws attention towards a relatively understudied side of Leibniz, his engagement with historiography, and presents his reflections on the role of history as a “mirror for princes”.

Wotton (1666–1727) was an English theologian who wrote chiefly on history and theology. Among his major works are Reflections upon Ancient and Modern Learning (1694) and The History of Rome from the Death of Antoninus Pius, to the Death of Severus Alexander (1701) – the latter later used by Gibbon. These caught Leibniz’s attention, prompting him to open correspondence.

Leibniz thanks Wotton for gifting him a copy of his Roman history, praising the work as “accurately elaborate” and presented in “an elegant book”. He then compliments the breadth of Wotton’s knowledge, admitting that “I almost couldn’t believe that the author [of the History] was the same as he who produced that famous work comparing the learning of the ancients and moderns [Reflections]. For such different forms of erudition are unlikely to coexist in the same person . . . I can’t thank you without also expressing my admiration”. Leibniz had read the Reflections, a contribution to the ongoing controversy concerning the merits of ancient and modern learning, and sided with the moderns, as did Wotton.

Leibniz first heard of Wotton’s works a few years before from his friend Thomas Burnett, who acted as a source of English intellectual news for him and had previously introduced him to Locke. In the first part of the letter, Leibniz also mentions Wotton’s “extraordinary envoy” who delivered the book; this was James Cresset, English ambassador for several north-German states and a friend of Leibniz.

Leibniz reveals that, soon after receiving the book, he immediately brought it to court and showed it to Georg Ludwig, Elector of Hanover and the future King George I of England. The prince, who Leibniz notes was “fond of English literature”, was already reading a copy with pleasure; Leibniz regrets that the recently deceased William III could not do the same. This occasion prompts the philosopher to reflect on the educational role of history as a mirror for princes: “It is an old saying that History is the school of princes, but hardly another history could be a better teacher than yours, in which the Caesars . . . are depicted almost as if to be admired on a canvas”. The letter also exemplifies Leibniz’s



fluid and creative Latin style: “With this taste you have wonderfully stimulated my appetite, which you can satisfy, if anyone can”. Wotton replied in July and their correspondence continued until Leibniz’s death, the two typically exchanging cultural news.

Leibniz’s fascination with history began very early and was concentrated on Germany. Work on the critical edition of his historical contributions started in 2019 and is ongoing. Around the time of this letter, he was publishing collections of medieval documents: Mantissa Codicis Juris Gentium Diplomatici (1700) and Accessiones historicae (1700). These were part of a wider project to collect materials for the publication of a history of Germany, which was never realized. The letter is a witness to Leibniz’s curiosity towards the works of English historians at a time when he was actively reflecting on these topics; it also testifies to the popularity of Wotton, whose achievements are often overlooked by modern scholarship.

A transcription of the letter is published in Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz, Sämtliche Schrifte und Briefen, Series I, Volume 21, 2012, Number 137.

Single sheet of laid paper (199 × 158 mm), legibly written on both sides in brown ink, attached to a later blank of wove paper. Lightly toned and foxed, creased from folding, Leibniz’s hand clear and the ink unfaded. Overall in very good condition.

£48,000 **[168455]**

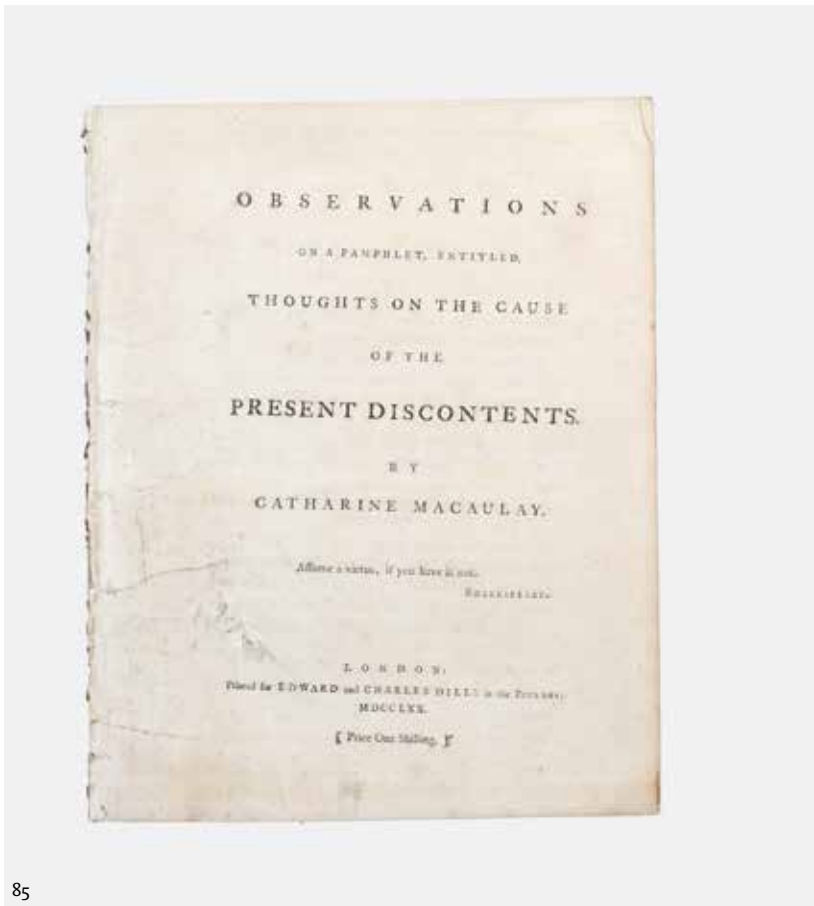


84
LOUIS XIV – COLBERT, Jean-Baptiste. Edict du Roy, Portant Reglement general pour les Eaux & Forests. Verifié en Parlement le 13. Aoust 1669 [bound with 23 other statutes]. Paris: Chez Frederic Leonard, 1669

CODIFYING THE LAW OF THE ANCIEN RÉGIME

A collection of statutes passed by the Sun King, including Colbert’s landmark forest ordinance, “a monument of legislative wisdom” (de Colyat, p. 78) which remained in force until the 19th century. Jean-Baptiste Colbert (1619–1683) dominated French legislation in his role as Louis XIV’s chief minister from 1661 until his death in 1683. Colbert’s programme of absolutist reform drove a major standardization of French law. The forestry legislation, bound 20th in this volume, was the product of eight years’ work by a 21-man commission. They were charged with securing a stable supply of timber for shipbuilding, largely by eradicating the widespread corruption in the forestry industry. The resulting ordinance codified a mass of medieval laws from Charlemagne onwards, imposed uniform jurisprudence throughout the land, and reformed various minor offences.

The other edicts regulate government offices, court jurisdictions, and commercial regulations. The ninth provides that “les Nobles pourront faire le Commerce de Mer, sans deroger a la Noblesse” (the aristocracy will be able to trade at sea without compromising their noble status). All except the first are printed by Frederic Leonard (1624–1711), the royal and parliamentary printer.



Provenance: Jacques Triboudet, royal counsellor, mayor of Bourges, and a lieutenant particulier (“magistrate”), with his 1749 inscription “Triboudet Lieut particulier à Bourges” on the title page of the first statute. 24 works in one, quarto (235 × 176 mm). Woodcut vignettes to title pages, woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials to contents. Contemporary mottled calf, spine lettered, decorated, and panelled in gilt, edges sprinkled red. Spine ends and corners professionally restored. Light rubbing, upper front joint split but holding firm, minor browning and foxing to contents, small chip to upper margin of leaf B1 (16th edict): a very good copy. ¶ H. A. de Colyar, “Jean-Baptiste Colbert and the Codifying Ordinances of Louis XIV”, *Journal of the Society of Comparative Legislation*, vol. 13, no. 2, 1912.

£12,500 [167114]

85
MACAULAY, Catharine. Observations on a Pamphlet. London: printed for Edward and Charles Dilly, 1770

“A MORE EXTENDED AND EQUAL POWER OF ELECTION, A VERY IMPORTANT SPRING IN THE MACHINE OF POLITICAL LIBERTY”

Scarce first edition, a well-preserved copy, of this influential Enlightenment text which promotes democratic government. Where Edmund Burke, to whom the author responds, identifies royal corruption as the cause of contemporary political discontent, Macaulay attacks the very foundation of British politics, which she decries as “a system of corruption” that has produced “moral and political evils” since its inception (p. 10).

By 1770, Macaulay had made her republicanism evident through her publications, including the fourth volume of her *History of England*, published in 1768, which celebrated the English Commonwealth. However, the *Observations* cements her position. She criticizes the Glorious Revolution and its legacy, stating that it was undertaken by those “who called themselves whigs, but who in reality were . . . concealed enemies of public liberty” (p. 12). To replace Britain’s fundamentally flawed political system, she calls for radical measures, including shorter parliaments, a rotation of office, the removal of financial incentives, and a more extended and equal power of election. She continued this attack on the origins of 18th-century British government throughout her life.

The *Observations* went through five more editions in the year of publication. It made a considerable impression on political figures such as Horace Walpole and Thomas Paine. For Americans, Macaulay’s arguments undermined their faith in the British constitution and ushered them in the direction of the War of Independence.

Quarto (250 × 199 mm). Contemporary stitching, disbound from near-contemporary binding with stab holes visible, edges sprinkled red. Housed in a custom black quarter morocco slipcase, lettered in gilt, and green cloth chemise. Leather residue on spine, original stab-holes visible in gutter, pages foxed and a little toned, lightly creased, closed tear to title page, small area of paper infill to inner margin of final blank: in very good condition. ¶ ESTC T64932; Grub Street 289865; Sabin 42946. Max Skjönsberg, ed., *Catharine Macaulay: Political Writings*, 2023.

£7,000 [176040]

86
MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò. Nicholas Machiavel’s Prince. London: R. Bishop for William Hils, to be sold by Daniel Pakeman, 1640

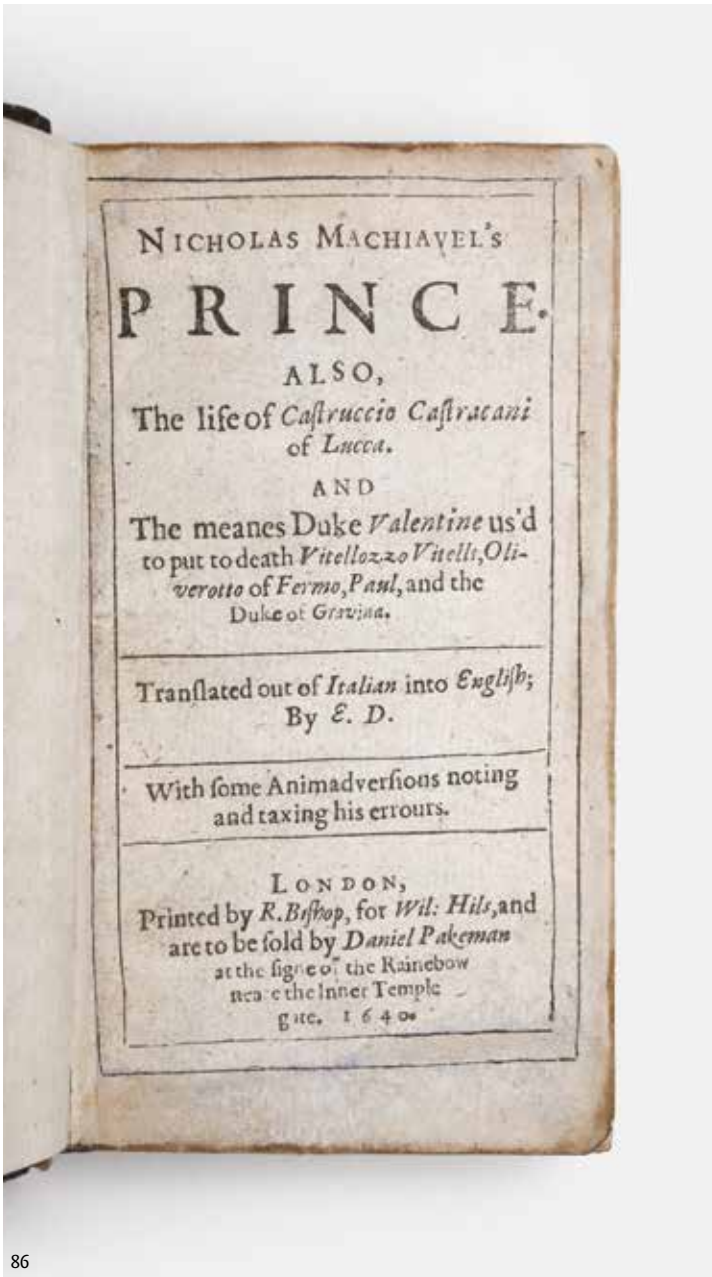
“IT IS BETTER TO BE FEARED THAN LOVED”

First edition in English of the defining and best-known manual for leadership, an influence on generations of rulers, the classical expression of the moral justification that the end justifies the means, and a refutation of centuries of Christian mirror-for-prince books which emphasized the primacy of truth, religion, and morality.

Machiavelli viewed *The Prince* as an objective description of political reality. Because he viewed human nature as venal, grasping, and thoroughly self-serving, he suggested that ruthless cunning is appropriate to the conduct of government. Though admired for its incisive brilliance, the book also has been widely condemned as cynical and amoral, and “Machiavellian” has come to mean deceitful, unscrupulous, and manipulative.

“Hitherto political speculation had tended to be a rhetorical exercise based on the implicit assumption of Church or Empire. Machiavelli founded the science of modern politics on the study of mankind . . . Politics was a science to be divorced entirely from ethics, and nothing must stand in the way of its machinery. Many of the remedies he proposed for the rescue of Italy were eventually applied. His concept of the qualities demanded from a ruler and the absolute need of a national militia came to fruition in the monarchies of the seventeenth century and their national armies” (PMM).

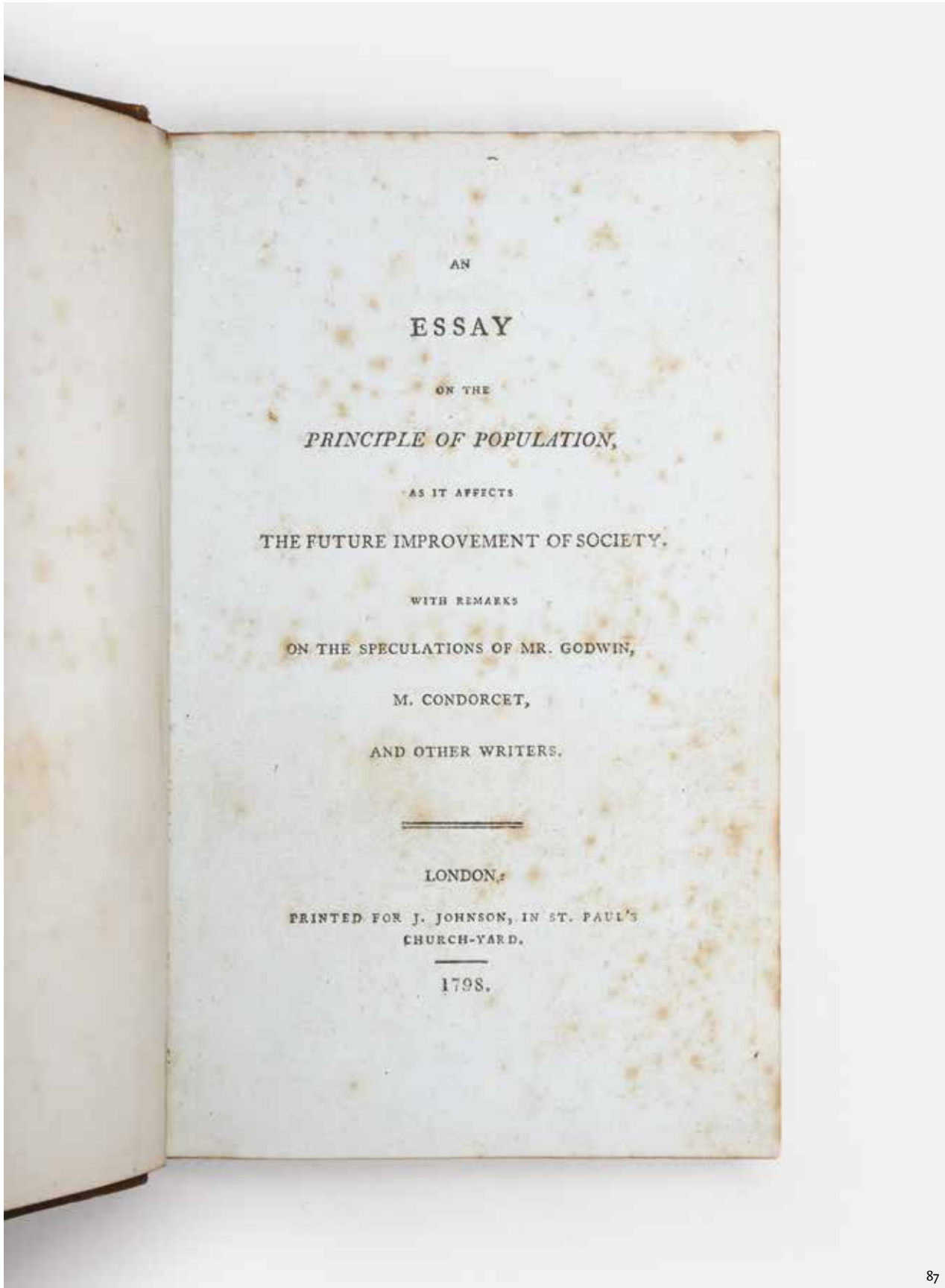
Composed in Italian, *The Prince* was first distributed in manuscript in 1513 and published in Rome in 1532. It appears to have been banned from publication in England during the Elizabethan period, though translations circulated in manuscript. It was so controversial that publication had to wait for over a century



and it was the last of Machiavelli’s great works to be published in English. Even then, the translator Edward Dacres found it politic to frame the book with moral reservations or “animadversions”, though he did not allow them to seep into his text as did the later translators Nevile and Farneworth; he also resisted more than they did the temptation to improve on Machiavelli’s style by rhetorical embellishments.

Duodecimo (143 × 81 mm). Rebound to style in later sheep, neatly rebacked and relined. Housed in a brown cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Title laid down and discreetly remargined with some loss to border supplied in skilful pen facsimile, small rust hole in margin of M12, minor peripheral paper flaw to N2 and O5 (the latter glancing text), a couple of light stains to fore edge. A very good copy. ¶ ESTC S111853; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 63 (first edition); STC 17168.

£75,000 [162250]



87



87

87
MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. An Essay on the Principle of Population. London: printed for J. Johnson, 1798

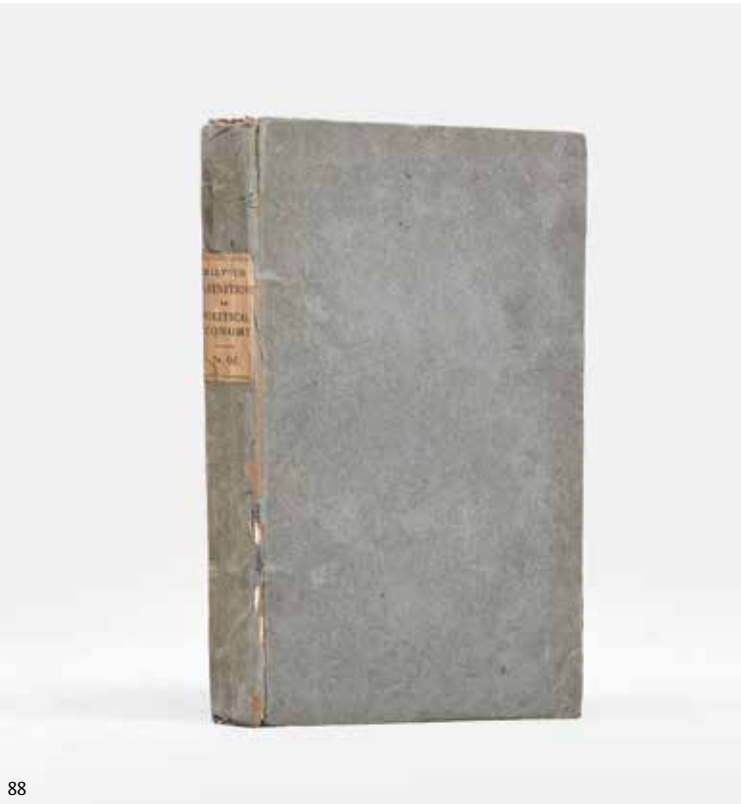
A CORNERSTONE OF ECONOMIC THEORY

Rare first edition of one of the most important and influential works in the history of economic thought.

“The central idea of the essay – and hub of the Malthusian theory – was a simple one . . . If the natural increase in population occurs the food supply becomes insufficient and the size of the population is checked by ‘misery’ – that is the poorest sections of the community suffer disease and famine. Malthus recognises two other possible checks to population expansion: first ‘vice’ – that is, homosexuality, prostitution, and abortion (all totally unacceptable to Malthus); and second ‘moral restraint’ – the voluntary limitation of the product of children by the postponement of marriage” (PMM).

“For today’s readers, living in a post-Malthus era, the world’s population problems are well known and serious, but no longer sensational. It is difficult therefore to appreciate the radical and controversial impact made by the Essay at the time of publication. It challenged the conventional notion that population growth is an unmixed blessing. It discussed prostitution, contraception, and other sexual matters. And it gave vivid descriptions of the horrendous consequences of overpopulation and of the brutal means by which populations are checked” (ODNB). Despite its unpopularity with liberal critics, Malthus’s principle of population became accepted as a central tenet of classical political economy and Charles Darwin acknowledged Malthus’s influence in the development of his theory of natural selection.

Octavo (215 × 132 mm). Printed on blue tinted paper. Contemporary calf, rebaked, spine ruled in gilt, red morocco label, sides with single gilt rule border. Housed in a custom brown cloth box. Armorial bookplate of Alexander Trotter (1755–1842), secretary to Viscount Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty and paymaster of the Royal Navy. Boards with slight surface wear, corners worn, inner hinges cracked but sound, title and a few following leaves lightly spotted, occasional light spotting elsewhere and a small marginal stain: overall, a very good copy. **J** Carpenter XXXII



88

(1); Einaudi 3667; Garrison-Morton 1693; Goldsmiths’ 17268; Kress B.3693; McCulloch, pp. 259–60; Norman 1431; Printing and the Mind of Man 251.

£150,000 **[168308]**

88
MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. Definitions in Political Economy. London: John Murray, 1827

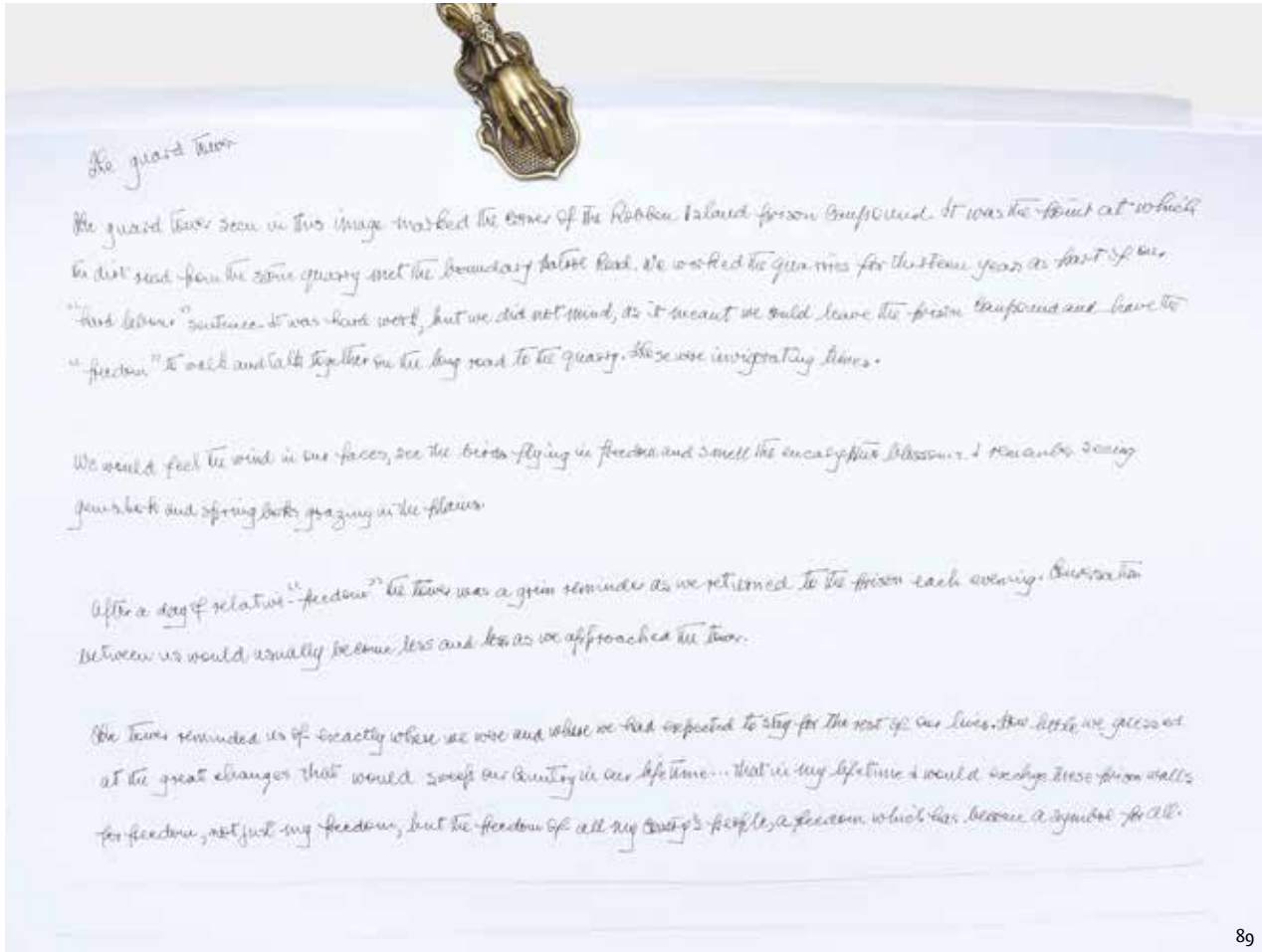
First edition, a superlative copy in the original boards and rare thus, of Malthus’s “valiant attempt to resolve differences of opinion in political economy by codifying its terminology and establishing rules for the definition of terms. It could be regarded as one of the earliest works on the methodology of economics” (ODNB).

Malthus believed that the principal cause of differences of opinion among economists was their use of the same terms with different meanings. He sought to establish objective and universal terminology. “Classical economics now had its scripture in *The Wealth of Nations*, its standard treatises in the works of Ricardo, Malthus, Mill and McCulloch, and its handbook of terminology in Malthus’s *Definitions*” (Ambirajan, p. 83).

This copy has the ownership signature of Pyotr Ivanovich Poletika (1778–1849), Russian ambassador to the United States from 1817 to 1822.

Octavo. Uncut in original boards, printed paper label to spine. Housed in a green quarter morocco slipcase (armorial device at foot of spine) and green cloth chemise. Very light wear, hinges a little tender, else a fine copy. **J** Goldsmiths’ 25180; Kress C.1924. Srinivasa Ambirajan, *Malthus and Classical Economics*, 1959.

£9,500 **[176766]**



89
MANDELA, Nelson. Original manuscripts for My Robben Island Series II. 2003

“IN MY LIFETIME I WOULD EXCHANGE THESE PRISON WALLS FOR FREEDOM, NOT JUST MY FREEDOM, BUT THE FREEDOM OF ALL MY COUNTRY’S PEOPLE”

The finest Mandela manuscripts ever to come to market: five handwritten compositions describing his imprisonment on Robben Island. Mandela wrote the manuscripts to be reproduced, alongside his artworks, as signed prints for charity in a portfolio. They were kept by the publisher and are offered along with the publisher’s own portfolio, with each print numbered 1 of 25 artist’s proofs.

In 2002, the 84-year-old Mandela returned to Robben Island, the site of his imprisonment from 1964 to 1982. He was accompanied by the photographer, Grant Warren. As a therapeutic activity under the guidance of the art teacher, Varenka Paschke, he drew artwork of parts of the prison from Warren’s photographs. He wrote the manuscripts to accompany each artwork, explaining the meaning to him of the location depicted and giving his reflections.

The artworks, photographs, and text were issued in an edition of 25 sets of artist’s proofs and 350 numbered sets, each housed in a portfolio. The edition followed another series of artworks, Robben Island I, which did not include accompanying text or photographs.

The portfolio comprises five lithographs of the manuscripts, five lithographs of the artwork, and five lithographs of photographs of the same locations. The photographs are each signed by Grant Warren. Mandela has signed each of the lithographs of the manuscripts and the artworks as issued, and he has additionally signed two of the original manuscript leaves. There are, consequently, 12 Mandela signatures. The manuscripts together amount to over one thousand words in his hand.

The manuscripts, written after he retired from the presidency and wrote his memoir, constitute considered reflections on the place of his imprisonment as he entered the final stage of his life. The focus is not regret, resentment, or anger, but hope, conciliation, and peace. In the artwork entitled “Mandela’s walk”, he drew the oppressive guard tower they saw as they returned to the prison. As the accompanying manuscript reflects, “The tower reminded us of exactly where we were and where we had expected to stay for the rest of our lives. How little we guessed at the great changes that would sweep our country in our lifetime ... that in my lifetime I would exchange these prison walls for freedom, not just my freedom, but the freedom of all my country’s people, a freedom which has become a symbol for all”.

5 manuscripts, each leaf handwritten on recto only, 551 × 402 mm, varying word counts together totalling 1,076 words; together with 15 lithographs, 506 × 406 mm, housed in original orange card box (all in a quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery). In fine condition.

£125,000

[178271]



89



89

90

MARSHALL, Alfred. Principles of Economics. London Macmillan and Co., 1890–1961

THE WORK THAT INAUGURATED THE MODERN AGE OF BRITISH ECONOMICS

The eight lifetime editions of the great economist’s magnum opus, reflecting the extensive changes Marshall made across 30 years of revisions. This set is from the collection of George Stigler, the Nobel Prize-winning leader of the Chicago School and a great admirer of Marshall; it also includes the ninth, variorum edition, edited by C. W. Guillebaud in 1961, of which Stigler wrote a somewhat critical review.

The Principles was the first full exposition of Marshall’s theoretical position and inaugurated the transition from classical to neoclassical economics. The Chicago School drew extensively on the Principles for its work on price theory and defended Marshall for decades against Keynesian critiques. Stigler (1911–1991) himself deemed the Principles “the second greatest work in the history of economics” (p. 282) – after only the *Wealth of Nations*.

From the 750-page first edition of 1890 to the 870-page fifth of 1907, Marshall continually rewrote and rearranged the Principles. Many chapters from the second, third, and fourth editions were heavily revised, while the fifth completely reorganized the work itself. The resulting text formed the basis for all subsequent editions, including that drawn together by Guillebaud in 1961. Stigler could not recommend the latter’s attempt to offer a definitive version of the Principles: his 1962 review highlights precisely this extended metamorphosis.

9 works in 10 vols, octavo. Eds 1–8: Original blue-green cloth, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, covers ruled in blind, green coated endpapers (Eds 1–4). Ed. 9: original red cloth, spines lettered and ruled in gilt and with green ground label. With dust jackets. Stigler’s blue ink signature on half-title of Ed. 1 and initial blank of Ed. 4. Black ink signature of Dr Kevin Gerard Fenelon (1898–1983), director of statistics at the British Ministry of Food during the Second World War, to front free endpaper of Ed. 7. Various near-

contemporary ownership signatures, bookplates, and annotations to other volumes. Light bumping and wear, various joints splitting, a few leaves creased and chipped at outer margins, loss to upper outer corner of pp. 219–20 and lengthy closed tear to upper margin of pp. 475–6 of Ed. 5, a handful of short closed tears to other leaves: a very good set. ♣ Keynes (33). George J. Stigler, “Marshall’s Principles After Guillebaud”, *Journal of Political Economy*, vol. 70, no. 3, Jun 1962.

£15,000

[177979]

91

MARX, Karl. Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Hamburg: Otto Meissner, 1867

THE BIBLE OF MARXISM

First edition of the first volume of *Das Kapital*, the only one to appear in Marx’s lifetime; the rest were seen through the press by Engels in 1885 and 1894.

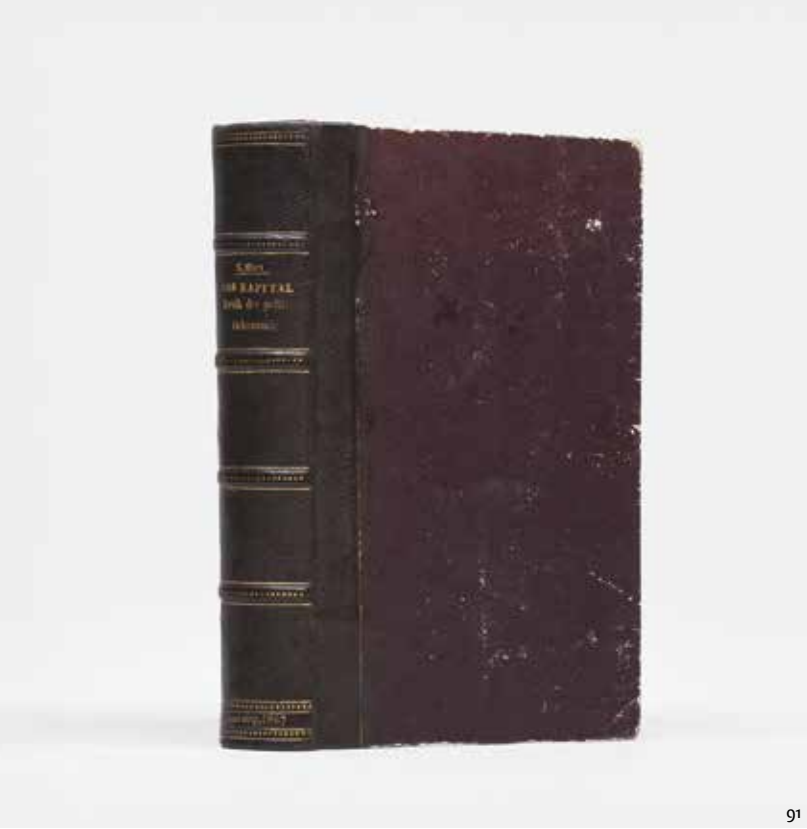
“The history of the twentieth century is Marx’s legacy. Stalin, Mao, Che, Castro – the icons and monsters of the modern age have all presented themselves as his heirs. Whether he would recognise them as such is quite another matter . . . Nevertheless, within one hundred years of his death half the world’s population was ruled by governments that professed Marxism to be their guiding faith. His ideas have transformed the study of economics, history, geography, sociology and literature. Not since Jesus Christ has an obscure pauper inspired such global devotion – or been so calamitously misinterpreted” (Wheen, p. 1).

Octavo (216 × 138 mm). Contemporary pebble-grained black quarter morocco, spine ruled gilt in compartments, direct-lettered in gilt, embossed black paper boards, cloth tips, yellow coated endpapers, sprinkled edges. Small abrasion to head of front joint, board edges and corners lightly worn, short marginal tear to one leaf (pp. 707–8) just touching text without loss; a very good copy. ♣ *Die Erstdrucke der Werke von Marx und Engels*, p. 32; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 359; Rubel 633. Francis Wheen, *Karl Marx*, 2012.

£120,000

[177376]

90



91

92

MARX, Karl, & Friedrich Engels. Manifesto of the Communist Party. Authorised English Translation. London: William Reeves, 1888

“ONE OF THE OUTSTANDING POLITICAL DOCUMENTS OF ALL TIME” – PMM

First authorized edition in English of the *Communist Manifesto*, the founding document of communism and one of the most significant treatises ever penned. This translation includes a new preface and additional notes by Engels, and remains the primary source for all English translations.

The manifesto was first published in German in 1848 and in the coming decades was translated in whole or in part, studiously or in a garbled form, into several European languages, including a serialized translation into English in the Chartist journal *The Red Republican* in 1850. A bowdlerized English-language edition was published in 1883.

The present edition was the only translation edited and authorized by Engels (Marx had died in 1883), and his role was extensive. He chose the translator and negotiated with the publisher, emphasizing on several occasions both the importance and difficulties of an English translation. He contributed a new preface, which is both the longest and the most important that he wrote for the *Manifesto*. The translation includes a large number of modifications of expression, omissions, and minor additions.

This was the second edition of the *Communist Manifesto* to be distributed in bookshops, preceded only by the Swedish translation of 1848, all earlier publications being either in periodicals or distributed by socialist organizations.

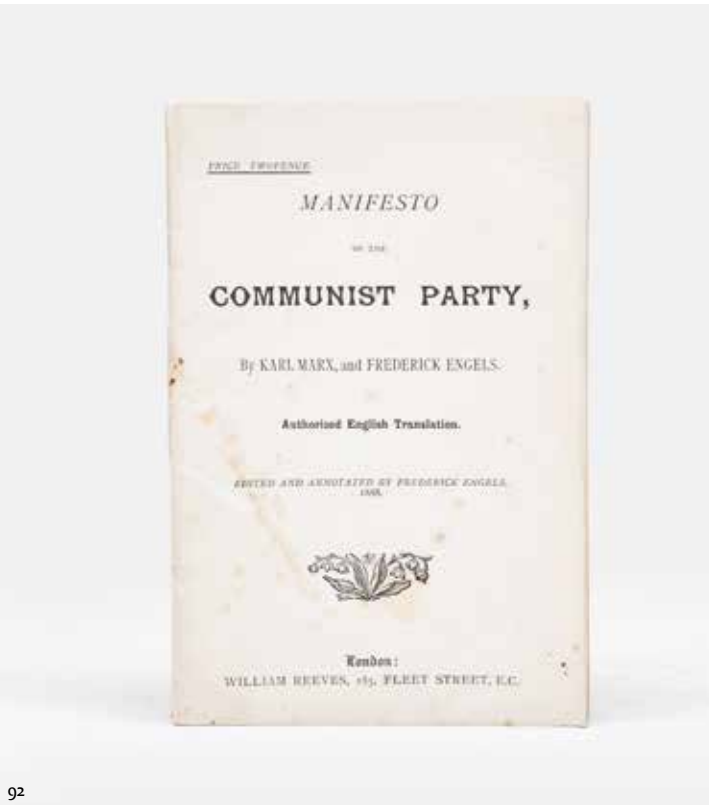
Octavo. Sewn as issued. Minor pencilled sidelining. Light foxing, short split at head of front joint, yet still an excellent copy of the fragile and incendiary pamphlet. ♣ Andréas 237; Draper ME33. See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 326 (first German).

£32,500

[180433]



91



92



93

93
MEIR, Golda. *My Life.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1975
A TRIBUTE TO THE US-ISRAEL RELATIONSHIP FOLLOWING A ROCKY PERIOD

First US edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the former prime minister of Israel to the 38th US President, “To the President of the U.S. and Mrs Ford, in appreciation of your understanding of the problems of my country and its people, Golda Meir, 23.12.75”.

Ford said that year, “In all my public life, I have never wavered in my support for a free and secure Israel” (*A Time to Heal*, p. 286), and always maintained his conviction that “if we gave Israel an ample supply of economic aid and weapons, she would feel strong and confident, more flexible and more willing to discuss a lasting peace” (p. 243).

Meir’s inscription came at the end of a year in which Ford’s relationship with Israel reached its lowest ebb, as Israel frustrated his attempts to secure a peace deal with Egypt that would include the return of the Sinai Peninsula. Ford recalled that Israel’s stalling attempts made him “mad as hell” (p. 247). He publicly criticized the country and its government, resulting in some leaders of the American Jewish community claiming “that inasmuch as I was suggesting the possibility of a reassessment of our policy toward Israel, I must be anti-Israel or even anti-Semitic. That was just not true” (p. 286). Ford’s pressure resulted in Israel and Egypt signing the Sinai Interim Agreement in September 1975, paving the way for a peace treaty in 1979.

Meir was on a speaking tour of the US and visited Ford in the White House on 19 December 1975, after the unveiling of her portrait at the National Portrait Gallery. Her inscription a few days afterwards reflects the tumult and strains of the year, but also Ford’s fundamental support for the Israeli people. Meir had served as the fourth prime minister of Israel, from 1969 to 1974, the only woman to hold the role. Her memoirs cover her childhood to her emigration to Palestine in the 1920s, her rise to the positions of labour minister and then foreign minister, and her tenure as prime minister, including her leadership in the Yom Kippur War, which led to her resignation.

The book was also published in the UK and Israel the same year. This is a deluxe issue in slipcase, with “United Jewish Appeal Edition” lettered on the spine – Meir’s tour of the US was on behalf of the United Jewish Appeal.

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt. In original blue cloth slipcase. Spine sunned. In very good condition. ♣ Gerald Ford, *A Time to Heal*, 1979.

£15,000 **[181820]**

94
MENGER, Carl. *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre.* Erster, allgemeiner Theil [all published; bound with] *Untersuchungen über die Methode der Socialwissenschaften.* Vienna: Wilhelm Braumüller, [& Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot,] 1871 [& 1883]

First edition of Menger’s masterpiece, together with his second major work – both are uncommon, and especially desirable thus together in a contemporary binding.

Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre is “the work on which his fame mainly rests . . . It provided a more thorough account of the relations between utility, value, and price than is found in any of the works by Jevons and Walras, who at about the same time laid the foundation of the ‘marginal revolution’ in economics” (Friedrich von Hayek in *IESS*).

Untersuchungen über die Methode der Socialwissenschaften “undertook to vindicate the importance of theory in the social sciences. This was an effort that seemed necessary to him in view of the complete



94



95

indifference or even hostility which most of his German colleagues, influenced by the antitheoretical attitude of the ‘younger historical school’ in economics, had shown towards his attempt in the earlier *Grundsätze der Volkswirtschaftslehre* (1871) to reconstruct economic theory” (Friedrich von Hayek in *IESS*).

2 works bound in 1 vol., octavo (216 × 139 mm). Contemporary black half cloth, spine lettered in gilt, grey pebble-grain cloth sides, marbled edges. Lightly rubbed, title of first work toned and slightly discoloured in gutter, else both clean; very good. ♣ Batson, p. 52; Einaudi 3831 & 3834; Menger, col. 86 & 258.

£12,500 **[155816]**

95
MILL, John Stuart. *On Liberty.* London: John W. Parker and Son, 1859

A DEFINING TEXT OF LIBERALISM, IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH

First edition of one of the greatest manifestos of liberty and individualism, encapsulating Mill’s social philosophy and outlining several concepts now held as commonplaces of democracy.

On Liberty was among the earliest works to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority. Mill consequently advocates the complete freedom of the individual, except where this would harm the interests of other individuals.

Octavo. With 8 pp. publisher’s advertisements tipped in at rear. Original purple vertical-ribbed cloth, spine lettered in gilt, covers with borders blocked in blind, red coated endpapers. Near-contemporary engraved armorial library ticket of the earls of Minto, possibly Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound, fourth Earl of Minto (1845–1914), governor-general of Canada and viceroy of India. Near-contemporary bookseller’s ticket of P. A. Guillaume. Light bumping, wear, and damp staining, faint sunning to spine, minor foxing to outer leaves, contents otherwise notably crisp and fresh: a very good copy indeed. ♣ Hazlitt, *The Free Man’s Library*, p. 116; MacMinn, *Hainds & McCrimmon*, p. 92; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 345.

£11,000 **[182345]**

96
MILL, John Stuart. *The Subjection of Women.* London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1869

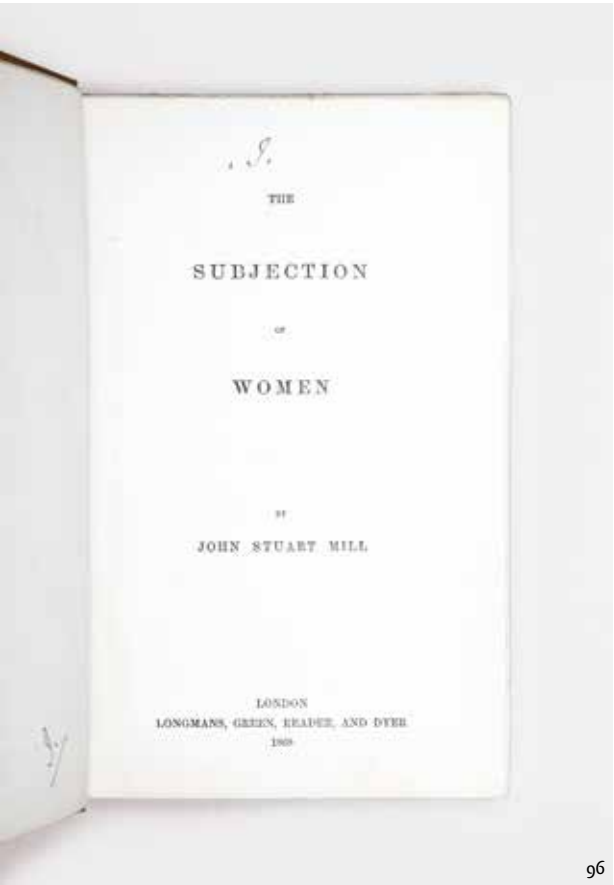
“THE LEGAL SUBORDINATION OF ONE SEX TO THE OTHER IS WRONG IN ITSELF”

First edition of one of the great statements of the equality of the sexes, recognized as an early contribution in the feminist canon: “Among campaigners for women’s suffrage . . . it rapidly became a sacred text and gave him a position of heroic, almost apostolic, authority within the nascent women’s movement” (*ODNB*).

Mill had long been a women’s rights advocate, having been influenced by the thinking of his father, the Utilitarian philosopher James Mill, and by his long friendship with, and then marriage to, the philosopher Harriet Taylor Hardy (1807–1858), a passionate advocate for equality. Harriet Taylor’s influence on this work was substantial and acknowledged by Mill: “All that is most striking and profound in what was written by me belongs to my wife, coming from the fund of thought that had been made common to us both by our innumerable conversations and discussions on a topic that filled so large a place in our minds” (*Autobiography*, 1873, p. 266).

Octavo. Original yellow cloth, spine lettered in gilt, brown endpapers. Neat early initialled “J” to half-title verso and title page. Cloth a little soiled and cockled and sometime cleaned, scattered light foxing. A very good copy.

£2,500 **[175882]**



96

97

MILLAR, John. Observations concerning the Distinction of Ranks in Society. London: Printed by W. and J. Richardson, for John Murray, 1771

AMONG THE EARLIEST WORKS OF EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGY

First edition of Millar’s most important work, one of the earliest and finest examples of an empirical approach to sociology.

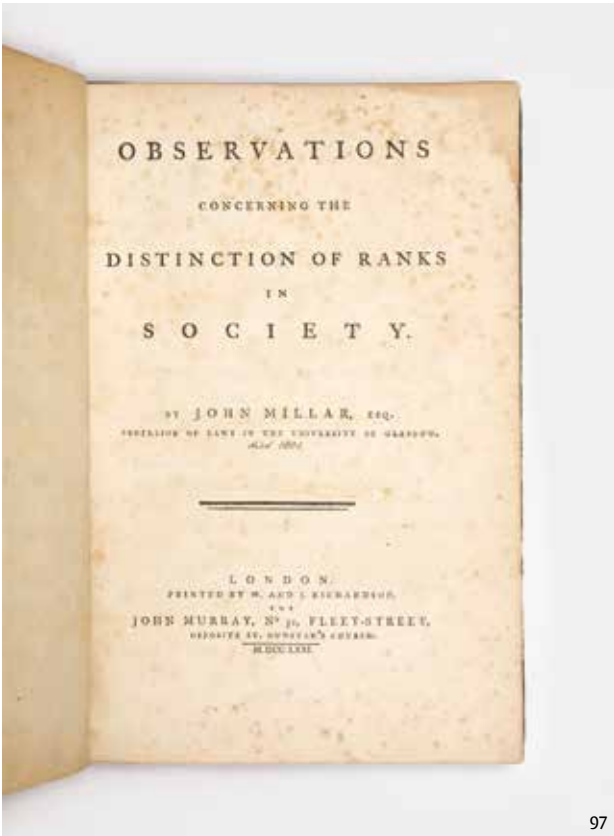
“Of a remarkably liberal tone, Millar’s study of social rank covers class distinction, the history and condition of women, primitive society, and the relationship between parent and child, and master and servant” (Germain, p. 67). The influence of Montesquieu and, particularly, of Hume’s The Populousness of Ancient Nations is evident. Millar was a supporter of the American cause and an opponent of slavery; both feature in the final chapter, “Of the condition of servants in different parts of the world”.

Quarto (251 × 171 mm). Bound without half-title and terminal advertisement leaf. Nineteenth-century black half calf, spine lettered in gilt, marbled sides and edges. Twentieth-century book label of M. A. Nafe. Joints and extremities skilfully restored, light peripheral rubbing, contents a little browned and foxed, slight loss at head of pp. 135/6 not affecting text, slight horizontal crease to terminal leaves. A very good copy. **J** ESTC T100408; Goldsmiths’ 10712; Kress 6805. J. S. Germain, *Voices of Scotland: A catalogue of an exhibition of Scottish books and manuscripts from the 15th to the 20th centuries*, 1992.

£5,500 [153165]

98

MIRABEAU, Victor Riquetti, Marquis de. Les Économiques. Première [– quatrième] partie. Amsterdam: et se trouve à Paris, chez Lacombe, 1769–71



97

ECONOMIC INSTRUCTION FOR ALL

First edition, very rare complete. Mirabeau, a founder of the Physiocratic school of economics, gives various methods of economic instruction for the different levels of society in the form of a series of dialogues between a 15-year old, Antoine, and the Friend of Man. He also suggests a method of approach for the instruction of heads of government.

Les Économiques was issued both in quarto and duodecimo format, with no precedence established.

4 vols, duodecimo (165 × 95mm). Contemporary mottled calf, spines decorated in gilt, red and green labels, marbled endpapers and edges, green silk bookmarkerers. Engraved armorial bookplates, contemporary ownership initials on each half-title. Small hole to rear joint of Volume III, small chip to head of spine of Volume IV; occasional light spotting; a very good copy, all four volumes uniformly bound. **J** Goldsmiths’ 10511; Higgs 4568; INED 3196; Kress S. 4574 (2 volumes only); *New Palgrave* 3.

£8,500 [162883]

99

MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron de. The Spirit of Laws. Translated from the French. London: Printed for J. J. Nourse, and P. Vaillant, 1750

WIDELY CITED BY THE FOUNDING FATHERS

First edition in English of one of the central works of the Enlightenment, a classic of political science, and the source of the modern conception of the separation of powers.

Montesquieu had only recently returned from England when he began work on the Spirit, and in the decades after its publication many of the most influential works in the English-speaking world showed its influence – most notably Blackstone’s Commentaries (1765–9) and Hamilton’s entries in the Federalist Papers. His influence extended across many of the founding fathers. Donald Lutz’s study places him as their second most cited thinker – ahead of Blackstone, Locke, and Hume, and behind only St Paul.

2 vols, octavo (203 × 128 mm). Woodcut vignette to title pages, head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spines numbered and ruled in gilt and with later red morocco labels, edges sprinkled red. Near-contemporary signature “Alex. Irvine”, possibly the MP Alexander Irvine (c. 1754–1789), to title page



98

of both vols. Spine ends professionally restored. Light bumping and wear, minor browning and foxing, small hole to a4 (Vol. II) touching pagination: a very good copy. **J** ESTC T90872; Goldsmiths’ 8571; Hazlitt, *The Free Man’s Library*, p. 121; Kress 5057. Donald Lutz, “European Works Read and Cited by the American Founding Generation”, in *A Preface to American Political Theory*, 1992.

£14,500 [183461]

100

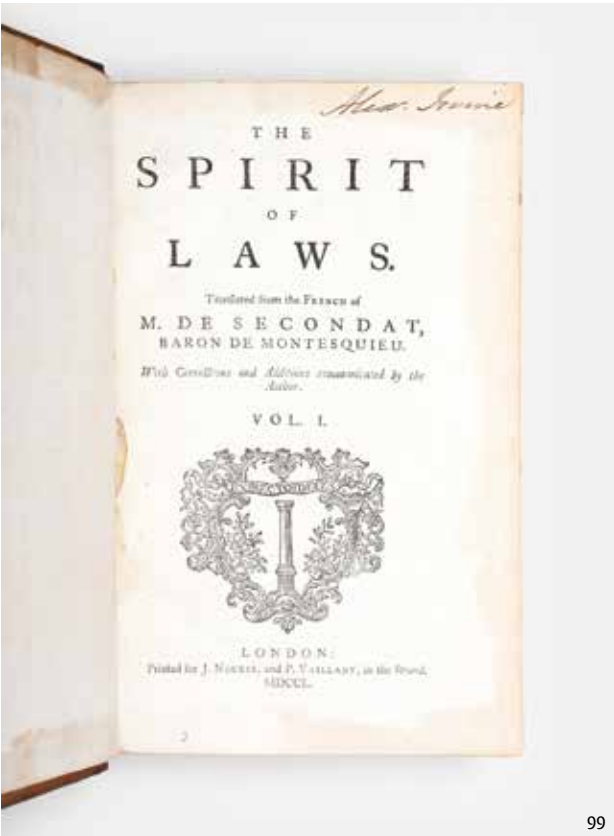
MOORE, Addison Webster. Papers from his archive. [Various places: c.1902–20]

“THE ARMAGEDDON OF PHILOSOPHY”

Correspondence, lecture drafts, and memoranda written by or addressed to the American philosopher. The papers, which come from Moore’s estate, comprise 39 autograph letters and over 100 pages of notes. They cumulatively shed light on one of the most important figures in the establishment and defence of the Chicago School of American pragmatism.

Moore and his Chicago colleagues formalized the pragmatic philosophy and functional psychology developed by William James and Charles Sanders Peirce. Moore became known as the “bulldog of pragmatism” for his fiercely polemical writings (Shook, p. xiii). He took up the pragmatist mantle from James with the publication of *Pragmatism and Its Critics* (1910). If Moore was bullish in public, this group of manuscript and typewritten material suggests that he was more anxious and reserved in private.

The correspondence includes letters to Moore from luminaries of Anglo-American philosophy and psychology such as William James, John Dewey, F. H. Bradley, Arthur Oncken Lovejoy, and F. C. S. Schiller, as well as several early presidents of the American



99



Psychological Association like James Mark Baldwin, Hugo Münsterberg, and Mary Whiton Calkins.

These exchanges illustrate the vigorous debates between Moore and his contemporaries. A letter from Bradley responds to Moore’s 1903 article “Existence, Meaning and Reality in Locke’s Essay and in Present Epistemology”, in which he critiques Bradley’s idealist theory of knowledge. Bradley writes that he is “not convinced” by Moore’s argument and maintains that truth has a “relative independence for human beings”. Moore painstakingly annotates the letter with his counter-argument. Others react more positively. James read Moore’s article with “the most rapturous delight”, calling him “a great new force for the ‘Truth’” . . . “You have reconstructed my thought out of its disintegration”. James encourages him to adopt a “pluralistic ontology” which anticipates James’s later writings on *A Pluralistic Universe* (1909).

Schiller’s letters to Moore evidence how pragmatism tried to dissociate itself from the philosophy of the old world. In one lengthy missive, in which he describes pragmatism as “the biggest thing since Descartes”, Schiller maps out an intellectual history for the movement, tracing its roots to Aristotle. Against this, he juxtaposes the idealist lineage of the “old fogies” from Plato to Bradley. Schiller proclaims that “the walls of Jericho [in Oxford] are beginning to totter & we must keep on pegging away, hitting at all the blockheads . . . Once we get B. engaged, we can beat him, & after that there is no one else who counts”. He concludes that “it will be the Armageddon of Philosophy”.

Moore’s extensive lecture notes demonstrate his commitment to education and bear traces of his published works, particularly *Pragmatism and Its Critics*, which was composed from lectures given in 1908 and essays which appeared in journals as early as 1904. Dewey praises a series of six lectures that Moore prepared but later disparaged. He encourages Moore, saying that his speeches “are systematic – they are brilliant”. Dewey hopes Moore “will get to publishing” them soon, since “there is nobody else who can do just what you have done”.

Together, 49 items: 39 autograph letters signed to Moore from his American (15) and British (24) colleagues, on institutional and personal letterheads; letter to his wife from Marie Louise Obrist; 9 sets of autograph or typed notes relating to teaching, research, conference proceedings, and lectures. Overall in very good condition. **J** John R. Shook, “Introduction”, *The Collected Writings of Addison W. Moore, Volume 1: Writings 1896–1910*, 2003.

£25,000 [144213]

NIETZSCHE, Friedrich. Menschliches, Allzumenschliches. [bound with] . . . Anhang: Vermischte Meinungen und Sprüche. Chemnitz: Ernst Schmeitzner, 1878–79

THE DEFINING WORK OF NIETZSCHE’S POSITIVIST PERIOD

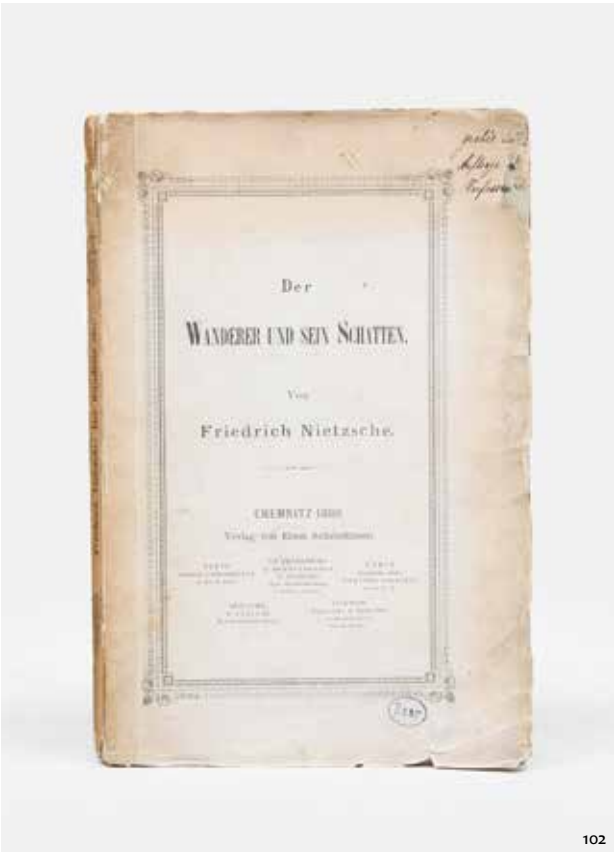
First editions of the initial two parts of Nietzsche’s first major polemical and aphoristic work. The Menschliches marks his transition “from the philologist and cultural critic he had been into the kind of philosopher and writer he came to be” (Schacht, p. vii).

The work, translated as Human, All Too Human, embraces positivist reason in opposition to the metaphysical idealism of Schopenhauer and Wagner. Its incisive attacks on conventional pieties foreshadow the thought of Nietzsche’s mature period and it includes early expressions of many major Nietzschean concepts, including the Will to Power and the rejection of Christian morality.

Menschliches also expresses Nietzsche’s final, direct disillusionment with Wagner, of whom he had been a devoted admirer: he even claimed to have begun writing the work in response to the first Bayreuth production of the Ring cycle. On receiving his copy, Wagner remarked that “he would be doing the author a favour, for which the latter would one day thank him, if he did not read it” (quoted in Schaberg,).

In 1879, a year after Menschliches, Nietzsche published the Anhang: Vermischte Meinungen und Sprüche (Supplement: Mixed Opinions and Maxims) – a further collection of aphorisms, which he had originally intended as a straight continuation of the earlier work. The final part appeared later in 1879 (see following item).

2 works in 1 vol., octavo (224 × 147 mm). Contemporary green quarter morocco, spine ruled in gilt and with black cloth label, green cloth sides.



Twentieth-century bookplate of one Raymond Benders, together with his blue-inked initials, on front free endpaper. Small cancel slip to p. 290 of Menschliches. Contemporary signature of one F. F. Vereeke to title page of Anhang. Light rubbing, minor browning and foxing to contents, vertical crease to pp. 277–78. In very good condition. ¶ Schaberg 29, 31. Richard Schacht, “Introduction”, In Human, All Too Human, 1996.

£6,500 [182925]

NIETZSCHE, Friedrich. Der Wanderer und sein Schatten. Chemnitz: Ernst Schmeitzner, 1880

THE FINAL PART OF THE WORK NIETZSCHE JUDGED “MY TRIUMPH”

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed in a secretarial hand “Gratis, im Auftrage des Verfassers” (“Free, by order of the author”) on the front wrapper. Der Wanderer is the final part of Menschliches, Allzumenschliches (see previous item).

Octavo. Uncut in original grey printed paper wrappers, spine and covers lettered and decorated in black. Near-contemporary blue ink ownership stamp “Baar” to foot of front wrapper. Light chipping and wear to wrappers, touching presentation inscription, wrappers reattached to book block and front wrapper with reinforcing strip to fore edge verso, minor loss to spine ends and outer margin of initial leaves, contents otherwise crisp and fresh: a very good copy indeed. ¶ Schaberg 32. Richard Schacht, “Introduction”, in Human, All Too Human, 1996.

£12,500 [183635]

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

First edition, inscribed by the author on the title page “To the Johnson Family – All the best! Barack Obama. And Parker – Dream big dreams!”

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

Octavo. Original black boards, spine lettered in gilt, light brown endpapers. With dust jacket. Light bumping and rubbing at extremities of book and jacket, unclipped: a near-fine copy in near-fine jacket.

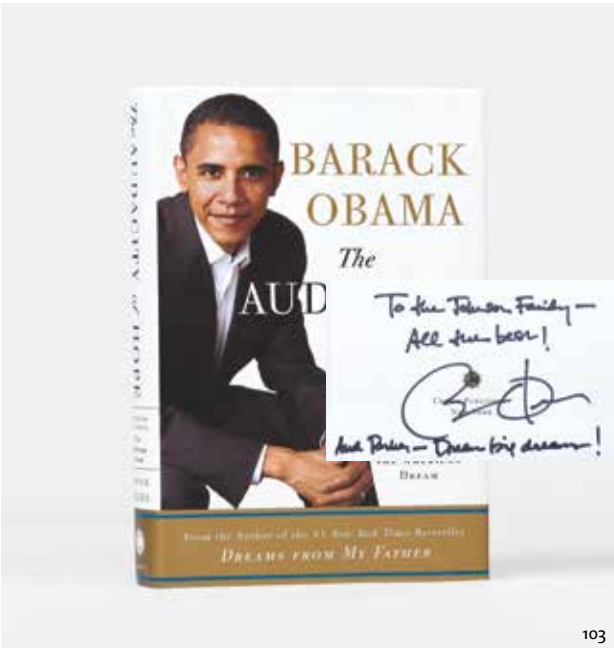
£3,500 [164101]

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

THE FIRST PRACTICAL STATEMENT OF SOCIALIST DOCTRINE

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed “From the Author” in a secretarial hand on the first blank. This is one of 40 specially bound presentation copies printed on thick paper for distribution to influential members of church and state across Europe and America.

A New View of Society is the first and most important published work by the “father of British socialism” (Gorb, p. 127). 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 all four parts. The British Government helped Owen to distribute them.



On purchasing the textile mill complex at New Lanark in 1799, Robert Owen introduced a series of comprehensive educational and social reforms for the 2,000 workers employed there. He improved the quality of their housing, organized affordable and high-quality goods for their shelves, and revolutionized educational opportunities for their children. Owen erected the “Institute for the Formation of Character”, which contained public halls, community rooms, and schools for the children at work in the factory. The educational work at New Lanark gained the admiration of visitors from all over the world.

The work outlines the principles upon which Owen “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). The fourth essay advocates 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. For this reason, they have been recognized as “the first practical statement of socialist doctrine” (PMM).

4 parts bound in 1 vol., octavo (230 × 145 mm). Contemporary dark blue straight-grain morocco, spine lettered and with compartments decorated in gilt, raised bands, covers with gilt roll and palmette borders, gilt turn-ins, watered pink silk doublures and endpapers, gilt edges. Housed in a dark blue quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Extremities and boards expertly refurbished, a few tiny abrasions to joints, contents crisp and clean: a fresh, wide-margined copy in very good condition. ¶ 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. Peter Gorb, “Robert Owen as a Businessman”, Bulletin of the Business Historical Society, vol. 23, no. 5, Sept. 1951.

£87,500 [130529]



105
PANKHURST, Sylvia (ed.). The Woman's Dreadnought. London: The East London Federation of Suffragettes, 1914–15

“WHAT SORT OF WOMEN WERE THOSE WOMEN WHO MARCHED TO VERSAILLES?”

Forty-seven issues of this radical newspaper, from its first eleven months. *The Woman's Dreadnought* was the organ of the East London Federation of Suffragettes (ELFS) and was edited by Sylvia Pankhurst. Throughout a tumultuous year, which saw Pankhurst repeatedly imprisoned and the outbreak of global war, it documented the political activism of the city's working women.

The ELFS began life as the East London branch of the WSPU but separated from the mainstream organization to become a militant non-party organization. During the first few months of the newspaper's circulation, several of the ELFS members, including Sylvia Pankhurst, were repeatedly imprisoned under the “Cat and Mouse Act”. Consequently, reports of barbaric prison conditions and police violence faced by suffragettes were at the forefront of the first issues. Another widespread concern was poor pay and working conditions for “sweated” labour; the newspaper offered support for strikers and encouraged trade union membership.

The focus changed rapidly with the outbreak of the First World War. Food and supplies became scarce, so most articles advertised the ELFS's relief efforts. *The Woman's Dreadnought* also engaged with international political issues. It summarized suffragette efforts in other countries, opined on free speech, suggested a national health service, and supported Irish Home Rule.

47 issues, folio (450 × 285 mm), each 4 to 8 pp. Printed in black, the majority illustrated on the front page. Housed in a grey archival box. Most nicked at edges, a few short splits to folds, occasional chips; six issues in poorer condition, split along folds and lightly damp stained; a fragile publication in varying condition, overall very good but some issues surprisingly near-fine.

£12,500 **[162465]**

106
PARETO, Vilfredo. Cours d'économie politique. Lausanne: F. Rouge, Éditeur, Librairie de l'Université, 1896–97

First edition of Pareto's first major work, including an exposition of “Pareto's Principle”, that 80 per cent of results come from 20 per cent of causes.

“Pareto's aim in the *Cours* was ‘to provide an outline of economic science considered as a natural science based exclusively on facts’ . . . The outstanding feature of the *Cours* is the way it combines theoretical analysis with discussion of a large amount of statistical and factual material and the use (mainly in notes) of mathematical techniques” (IESS).

2 vols bound in 1, octavo (236 × 147 mm). Twentieth-century half vellum, red morocco label, marbled sides; original wrappers bound in. First front wrapper soiled and restored at head with loss (second front wrapper with lighter restoration and soiling), repaired tears to first few leaves, contents lightly toned. A good copy. ♣ Einaudi 4294.

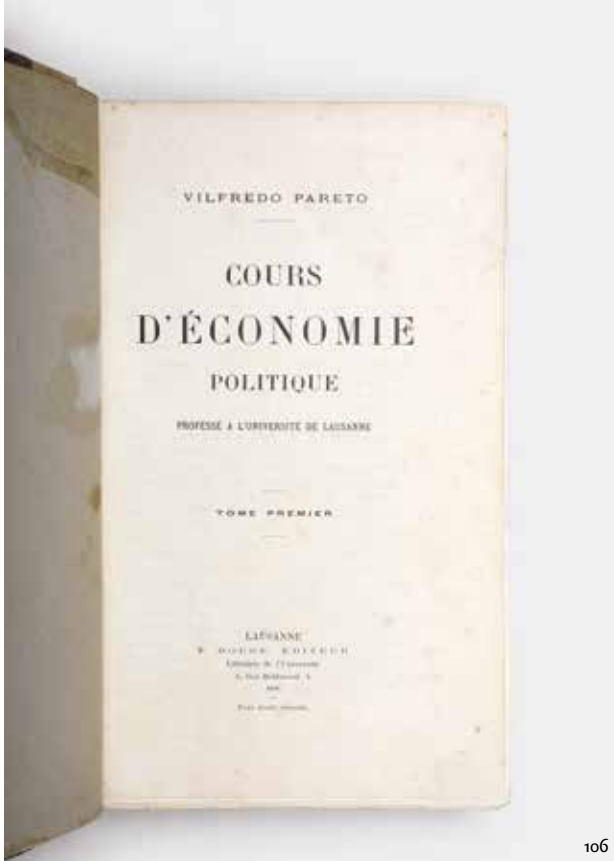
£9,750 **[171775]**

107
PASCAL, Blaise. Pensées sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets, qui ont esté trouvées après sa mort parmy ses papiers. Paris: Guillaume Desprez, 1670

PASCAL'S WAGER

First edition, among the greatest of all theological works and a classic of French literature, defending faith in the face of an inevitable death in a vast unknowable universe.

Still widely read today, even if the specific religious disputes of the time are long gone, the book resonates with each generation as an unreserved assertion of a pessimistic worldview, but so too the possibility of joy despite this. It includes the most famous



and memorable of the theological arguments for faith, Pascal's Wager – that as the individual has little to lose from believing in God if God does not exist, but gains eternal salvation if God does exist, the logical choice is to believe in God. The thesis is widely rebutted and often derided but which remains a core argument in theological debate.

Large duodecimo (156 × 87 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, rebaced and recornered with original spine laid down, later gilt lettering. Housed in a burgundy quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. A little toned with the occasional minor blemish, some staining at inner outer corner of contents. A very good copy. ♣ *Printing and the Mind of Man* 152; *Tchemerzine*, V, p. 71.

£17,500 **[175859]**

108
PETHICK-LAWRENCE, Emmeline. My Part in a Changing World. London: Victor Gollancz Ltd, 1938

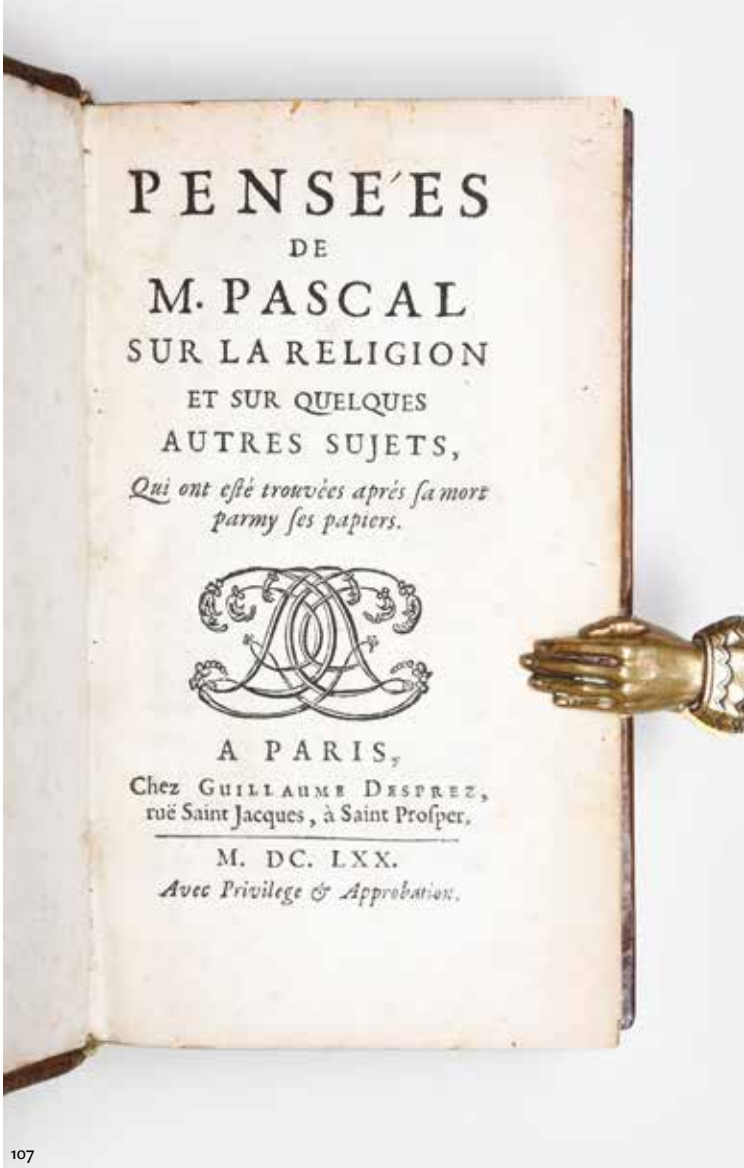
A FIRST-PERSON ACCOUNT OF THE SUFFRAGE MOVEMENT

First edition, in the uncommon dust jacket, of the author's “impressively fair-minded and perceptive” autobiography (ODNB), which provides engaging insight into her time in the WSPU.

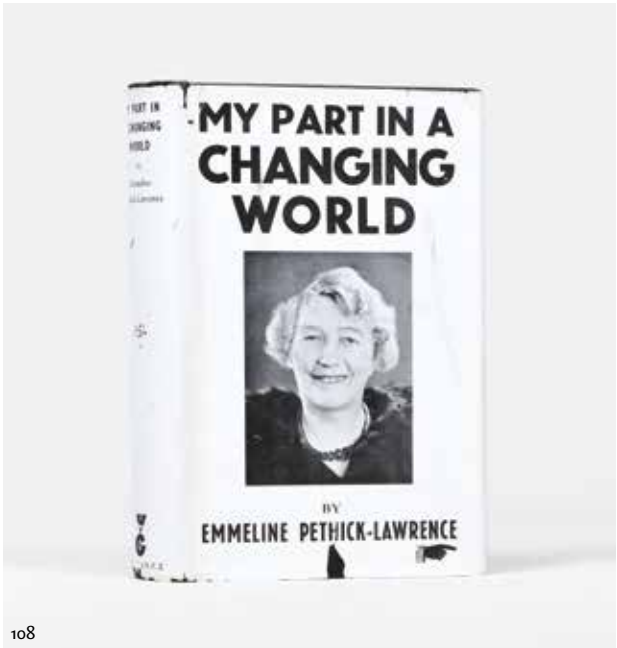
Provenance: Dame Caroline Harriet Haslett (1895–1957), the English electrical engineer and women's rights campaigner, with her bookplate. Haslett founded the Electrical Association for Women in 1924 and was the first secretary of the Women's Engineering Society.

Octavo. Photographic portrait frontispiece. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt. With dust jacket. Spine ends and corners a little worn, white mark to front cover, edges and endleaves including title page lightly foxed; jacket soiled, closed tears and chips to extremities resulting in a little loss to text, unclipped: a very good copy in like jacket.

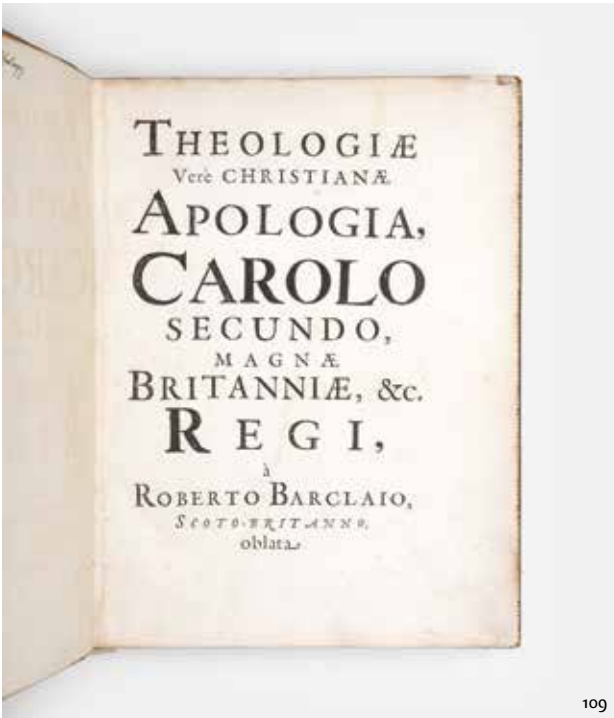
£2,000 **[169279]**



107



108



109
QUAKERISM – BARCLAY, Robert. Theologiae Vere Christianae Apologia, Carolo Secundo, Magnae Britanniae, &c. Regi. Amsterdam: Printed for Jacob Claus, and sold by Benjamin Clark, London, Isaac Naeranum, Rotterdam, and Henry Bektium, Frankfurt, 1676

A GREAT 17TH-CENTURY THEOLOGICAL WORK

First edition of the “classic statement of Quaker principles” (ODNB), a vital codification which helped transform the movement from a loose community to a tightly focused sect.

Before reaching his 28th birthday, Robert Barclay (1648–1690) wrote a series of works that defined Quaker thinking for centuries and shaped the group into a co-ordinated movement which could defend itself against the persecution of the restored Stuart monarchs. This is his most comprehensive and fully developed treatise, an elaborate defence of his earlier *Theses theologicae* (1674). The *Apologia* helped to define such essential Quaker doctrines as inward revelation and the universal saving light. Barclay asserted that neither Church nor scripture could claim ultimate authority in spiritual matters, both ultimately subordinated to the internal guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Quarto (213 × 165 mm). Wood-engraved initial. Early 20th-century brown morocco, spine lettered and panelled in gilt, covers panelled and with turn-ins in gilt, marbled endpapers, top edge gilt, others sprinkled red, white silk bookmark. Title page mounted on stub. Light rubbing, minor browning and foxing to contents, unobtrusive paper repairs to several leaves: a very good copy. ♪ ESTC R11963.

£5,750 **[180567]**



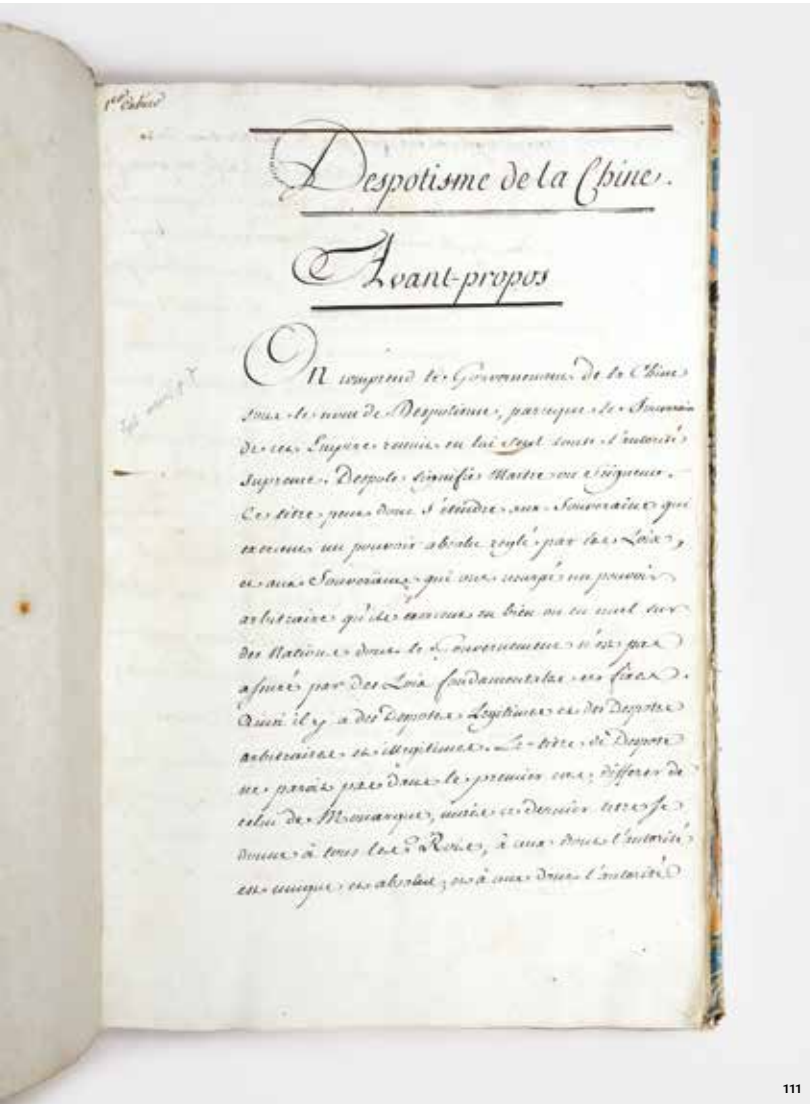
110
QUESNAY, François. Autograph letter signed, to François Véron de Forbonnais, criticizing his use of statistics and asking for assistance. [Versailles:] 1 September 1758

A RARE LETTER FROM A FOUNDER OF MODERN ECONOMICS

One of only 24 known surviving letters of François Quesnay, the leading figure of the physiocrats, considered the first school of economic thinkers. Only three letters remain in private hands, the rest in institutions.

This is one of two known letters from Quesnay to François Véron de Forbonnais, a leading economist and one of France's ablest administrators. After working in trade and industry for some years, Forbonnais realized his ambition of an official post in the government in 1756 when he was appointed general inspector of currency. This post inspired his many works on economic and financial subjects.

Quesnay's letter deals with Forbonnais' best-known work, *Recherches et considérations sur les finances de France depuis 1595 jusqu'en 1721*,



anonymously published in Basel in May 1758. Quesnay criticizes Forbonnais' use of statistics regarding currency and salaries by a long demonstration of the error he has made in his calculations and suggests how he can correct this in a future edition. Quesnay claims it is difficult to compare the earlier financial situation of France to the present, as it is almost impossible to calculate the increase of the circulation of money over the past two centuries, or in earlier periods.

Quesnay asks for Forbonnais's assistance with his *Questions intéressantes sur la population*, which he had sent in manuscript draft; it was afterwards published as Part Four of Mirabeau's *L'Ami des hommes*. He wishes to give concrete examples of the yield of agricultural products, wine in particular, and asks Forbonnais to assist him in various calculations. He also refers him to the sections on population (in which he refers to Henry Pattullo's work), and on commerce, in which he maintains that it is difficult to establish monetary statistics.

Bifolium, page size 225 × 182 mm, written on three pages in brown ink, with address panel and armorial seal. Housed in a custom brown cloth solander box. In excellent condition. ♪ Published in INED, François Quesnay et la

Physiocratie, 1958, vol. I, pp. 295–7, and in Charles & Perrot Théré, François Quesnay: *Oeuvres économiques complètes et autres textes*, 2005, vol. II, p. 1173ff. Published in German in M. Kuczynski, ed., François Quesnay, *Ökonomische Schriften*, 1971, vol. I, pp. 451–60.

£75,000 **[86329]**

111
QUESNAY, François. *Despotisme de la Chine*. Versailles: 1766

ENLIGHTENED DESPOTISM – QUESNAY'S PLAN FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT BASED UPON NATURAL LAW

Quesnay's most important work on the theory of good government, one of two known pre-publication manuscript copies of his *Despotisme de la Chine*, in which he explicitly gives his political theory of enlightened despotism regulated by natural law.

In preparing his account of China, drawing largely on the *Mélanges intéressans* of Rousselot de Surgy and the *Histoire générale des voyages* edited by Prévost, Quesnay aimed to capture the interest of contemporary readers, using the opportunity to introduce his own carefully thought-out political theory and plans for national growth, partly expressed in his earlier work *Le Droit naturel*.

The work first received publication in four monthly issues of the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of March to June 1767, under the editorship of the abbé Nicolas Baudeau. In that version, Quesnay's own original thoughts on government and economic policy based upon natural law are printed as the concluding chapter. In this pre-publication manuscript version, that section prefaces the work under the heading “Préliminaire – Constitutions naturelles du Gouvernement des Empires”, suggesting perhaps that Quesnay had already worked out his theory of good government.

The other surviving manuscript, written in the same secretarial hand and almost identical in content, is in the Dupont de Nemours archive at the Hagley Museum and Library in Wilmington, Delaware. To the best of our knowledge, the original manuscript has not survived.

Quesnay subsequently re-presented his theories together with Le Mercier de la Rivière in the latter's *L'Ordre naturel et essential des sociétés politiques* (1767), a work that Adam Smith described in his *Wealth of Nations* as containing “the most distinct and best connected account of this doctrine” (Book IV, chapter IX).

- Provenance:
- a) Engraved armorial bookplate by N. Ozanne of Claude Pierre Bigot de la Touanne, contributor of several papers to the *Journal de l'Agriculture* and to the *Éphémérides du Citoyen*, one of whose articles is referred to by Quesnay in his *Problème économique* in *Physiocratie*;
 - b) Item 648 in French bookseller Michel Bernstein's Catalogue 9 (c. 1936), noting that part of the manuscript was not included in the printed version, sold to Pierre Quesnay;
 - c) Auction catalogue of the library of Pierre Quesnay, 25 June 1987, lot 147.

Folio (331 × 215 mm), 13 gatherings of 12 leaves, 312 pages. Contemporary marbled paper over paste paper boards, neatly rebacked and recorned at a later date. Engraved armorial bookplate of Bigot de la Touanne to front pastedown. Modern pencil marginal notes, identifying publication information in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1767. One or two leaves with corners torn away without loss; in very good condition. ♪ INED 3688 (*Éphémérides* issue).

£85,000 **[141221]**



112

112
RALEIGH, Sir Walter. The History of the World. London: Printed by William Stansby for Walter Burre, 1614

CRITIQUING ROYAL GOVERNMENT FROM THE TOWER OF LONDON

First edition of Raleigh's best-known and most extensive book, a landmark work of Jacobean scholarship. The History includes the first appearance of an (anonymous) 18-line poem by Ben Jonson, titled "The Minde of the Front" and printed opposite the frontispiece. The map of Arabia is thought to have influenced Milton's description of Paradise.

The History is divided into five books, all emphasizing the tyranny of monarchical rule and the terrible divine vengeance that such tyranny brought. As a result, "the History proved an arsenal of political ammunition to the Englishmen who overthrew the absolutism of the Stewarts" (PMM), and it was swiftly (if briefly) suppressed by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1614.

The eight plates depict a series of locations in Arabia and the Mediterranean, as well as Roman military encampments. The Pforzheimer catalogue notes that Milton was familiar with the History, and that his depiction of Paradise very closely resembles Raleigh's map of Arabia at pages 64–5.

The initial leaf bears the inscription "liber Henrici Bromley" in a contemporary hand. This is almost certainly Sir Henry Bromley (d. 1615), a landowner and local administrator. Bromley may have collaborated with Raleigh: both men are named in parliamentary committees on weaponry and monopolies in the 1597 session, while they were also returned in the parliaments of 1584, 1586, and 1593.

This copy includes the anonymous 36-page "Life of Sir Walter Raleigh", known to have been issued with the 1652 editions of the History.

Folio (321 × 208 mm), lacking final blank. Engraved title page, 8 double-page plates, woodcut tables, initials, head- and tailpieces. Recent calf, spine dated in gilt and with twin red morocco labels, edges sprinkled red. Late 17th-century signature of "Joseph Jackson" to head of title page. Paper repairs to title page and lower margin of 4X4. Light rubbing, minor browning and soiling to contents, short tears, chips and losses to several leaves, tear of 113 mm to 6C3, touching text, holes to 5B2, just touching signature, and 2nd and 6th plates, loss to M5, affecting pagination: a very good copy. ♪ ESTC S116300; Pforzheimer 820; Printing and the Mind of Man 117.

£12,000 **[176975]**

113
RAMSAY, George. An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black; Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, London, 1836

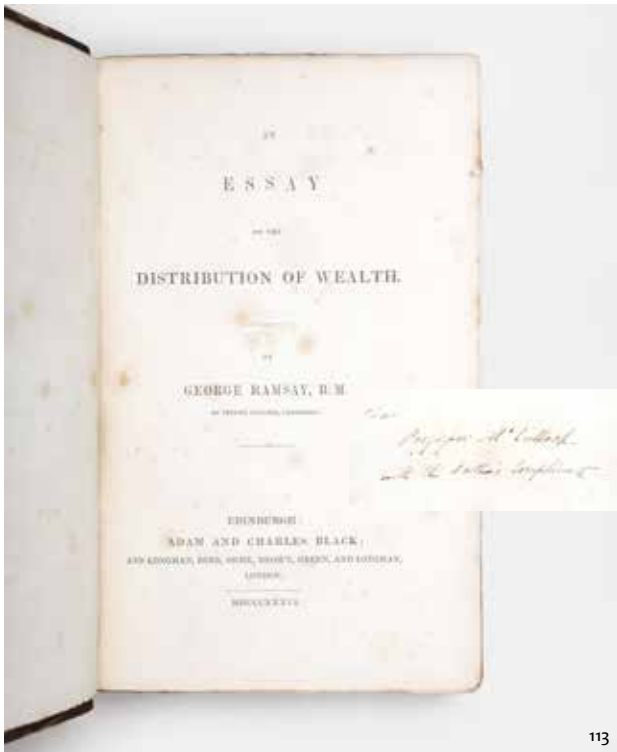
"RAMSAY'S BEST WORK"

First edition, presented by Ramsay to John R. McCulloch (1789–1864), a leading member of the Ricardian school of economics, who was then a professor of political economy at University College, London. Ramsay's Essay attracted the attention of Marx who made a serious study of it in Das Kapital.

The Essay on the Distribution of Wealth stands as Ramsay's "best work" (Dictionary of Nineteenth-Century British Philosophers, p. 936). In it, Ramsay (1800–1871) was the first writer in English to distinguish between form value, place value, and time value.

Marx's study, by contrast, focused on Ramsay's analysis of fixed and circulating capital, concluding that he had conflated this distinction with that of constant and variable capital.

The front free endpaper is inscribed, in Ramsay's hand, "For Professor McCulloch with the Author's Compliments". McCulloch was also a keen bibliophile, compiling the pioneering Literature of Political Economy in 1845.



113

Octavo, pp. xiii, [1], [9]–506. Original brown quarter cloth, rebacked with original spine laid down, spine with printed paper label, grey paper-covered sides, edges uncut. Nineteenth-century bookplate of Class Library for Commercial and Political Economy and Mercantile Law, with Edinburgh University Library cancellation stamp, to front pastedown. Recent pencil annotations to p. 266. Light bumping and wear, minor scuffing to label, touching text, slight separations between various gatherings, generally holding firm, faint foxing to edges and outer leaves: a very good copy. ♪ Goldsmiths' 29350; Kress C. 4226; Mattioli 2955; Saffa 4845.

£4,250 **[158296]**

114
REAGAN, Ronald. Speaking My Mind. Selected Speeches. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1989

Signed limited edition, number 44 of 5,000 copies signed by Ronald Reagan, collecting the speeches of the 40th President from his days as an actor to his farewell address upon leaving office, presented as issued in a striking oak box emblazoned with the Presidential Seal.

Octavo. Original blue bonded leather, 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 bookmarker with white star ornamentation. Housed in the original oak box, lid with gilt medallion of the Presidential Seal, metal handles on sides, interior lined with blue velvet, pull-out drawer holding 6 cassette tapes of Reagan's speeches. Housed in the original closed-cell extruded polystyrene foam container. A fine copy in fine box; shipping container near-fine with minor bumping.

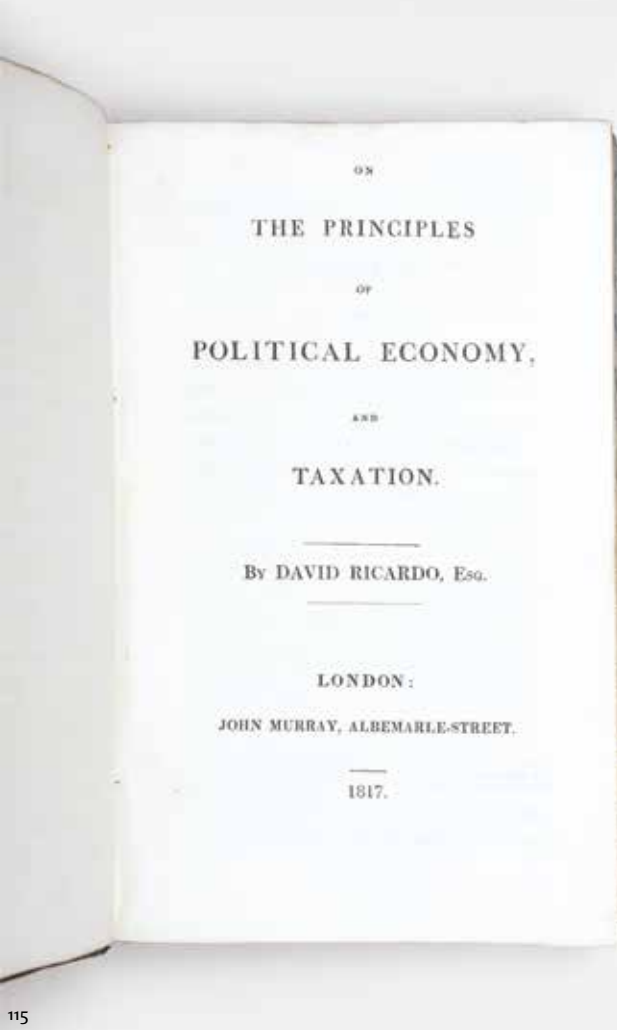
£5,000 **[172903]**

115
RICARDO, David. On the Principles of Political Economy, and Taxation. London: John Murray, 1817

First edition of Ricardo's fundamental contribution to economics, establishing a systematic and scientific approach to the discipline and setting forth both the labour theory of value and the theory of comparative advantage. His approach and methods influenced all



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succeeding generations of economists and provided an enduring foundation of arguments for free trade.

Ricardo's approach to political economy was informed by his friendships with Mill, Bentham, and Malthus, and particularly by his reading of Smith's Wealth of Nations in 1799. In 1815, Mill and others urged Ricardo to set out the Principles as a systematic account of his theories. The work outlines a newly developed labour theory of value, the theory of international comparative advantage, monetary theory, and the influence of taxation.

Notably, Ricardo's emphasis on mathematical abstraction led him to develop the concept of the economic model: "Ricardo saw the study of economics as a pure science whose abstractions were capable of quasi-mathematical proof . . . His deductive methods have proved of great use in the elementary analysis of economic problems, and in the subjects which are capable of his rigid analysis, currency and banking, it has proved of lasting value" (PMM).

His defence of free trade, based on the comparative advantage to both economies, has been enduring, influencing the preference for free trade by Britain within the 19th century and the free trade revival in neoliberal economics.

Octavo (211 × 134 mm). Contemporary diced russia, spine lettered in gilt, blind-tooled compartments and cover borders, blue marbled endpapers and edges. Housed in a brown quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Contemporary ink annotations (chiefly underlining and sidelining, and some marginal page references including one to the Wealth of Nations). Joints and extremities neatly restored, occasional light creasing and soiling to contents. A very good copy. ♪ Goldsmiths' 21734; Kress B.7029; Printing and the Mind of Man 277; Saffa 4907.

£45,000 **[177407]**



116

116
ROSINUS, Johannes. Antiquitatum Romanarum corpus absolutissimum. Geneva: apud Petrum et Iacobum Chouët, 1640

A REGAL BINDING FOR A REBEL PRINCESS

A splendidly bound volume from the library of one of the most powerful women of her time, Anne Genevieve de Bourbon, Duchess of Orleans-Longueville (1619–1679), richly emblazoned with her arms.

Anne was born in prison as her parents had opposed the regent's favourite, and her uncle was executed in 1632 for plotting against Richelieu, but the family regained favour. Her marriage to Henri II d'Orléans in 1642, though unhappy, gave her political influence: she helped negotiate peace at Munster while her husband was chief envoy. Anne began an affair with the Duke of Rochefoucauld and joined him in the Fronde – “just as important as her devotion to her lover was Anne's desire for greatness” (Commire & Klezmer, p. 625). After the Fronde collapsed in 1653, she was abandoned. She reconciled with her husband, and after his death in 1663, she joined the Jansenists at Port Royal, where she supported reformers and a new New Testament translation.

Rosinus's compendium of classical Rome and Roman antiquities, detailing the topography of Rome and the division of the population, its sacred and private remains, its legal system, and its military history, was first published in 1583. The book proved very popular and went through various editions under different editors until 1743. This edition was edited with commentary by the Scottish historian Thomas Dempster and was first published in 1613.

Quarto in eights (234 × 159 mm). With 2 folding woodcut maps, woodcut illustrations in text. Contemporary brown calf, richly gilt: fleurs-de-lys in spine compartments, wide gilt border on covers enclosing a central panel with the coat of arms of Anne Genevieve de Bourbon, Duchess of Orleans-Longueville, at the centre surrounded by a semé of fleur-de-lys, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Nineteenth-century note on Rosinus to initial binder's blank. Slight loss and minor restoration at extremities, minor split at head of front joint, contents with light staining at extremities and scattered slight foxing, some minor marginal worming. A very good copy. ♣ Anne Commire



117

& Deborah Klezmer, Women in World History: A Biographical Encyclopedia, Vol. 9, 1999.

£2,500 [182358]

117

ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. Du contrat social, ou principes du droit politique. Paris: Didot jeune, 1795

First Didot edition, the grandest edition of Rousseau's treatise, noted for its size and elegant typography.

First published in 1762, “The Contract Social remains Rousseau's greatest work. With no particular learning, no gift for logic, and a total lack of practical experience, he yet contrived to write a work of compelling eloquence . . . His work had the most profound influence on the political thinking of the generation following its publication. It was, after all, the first great emotional plea for the equality of all men” (PMM).

Folio, pp. viii, 237, [3]. Uncut in contemporary pink paste paper boards, spine lettered in pencil. Spine a little sunned and soiled, very minor edge wear, closed tear to front cover and to pp. 133/4 neatly repaired, contents fresh. An excellent copy. ♣ Dufour 158. Printing and the Mind of Man 207 (first edition).

£3,250 [155072]

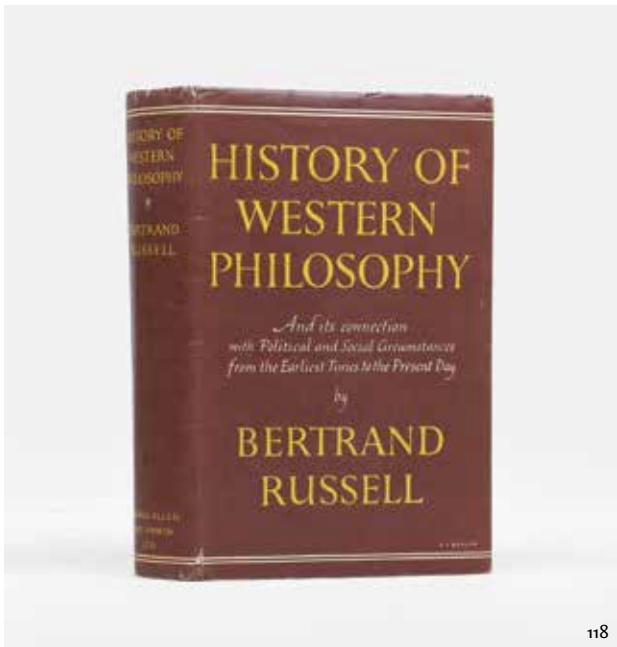
118

RUSSELL, Bertrand. History of Western Philosophy. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd, 1946

A TRIUMPH OF RUSSELL'S POPULIST CRAFT

First UK edition of Russell's famously comprehensive philosophical survey, ranging from the Orphism of ancient Greece to the logical positivism of the present day.

The History was developed from lectures delivered at the Barnes Foundation in Philadelphia during the Second World War: it was in part conceived to explain to Russell's audience the exact nature of the civilization for which they were fighting. To meet



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the War Economy Standard, the dust jackets were printed on the back of surplus wartime maps, here showing the area around Nice in France.

The first American edition was published the previous year as A History of Western Philosophy by Simon & Schuster; this edition revised that text.

Octavo. Original grey cloth, spine lettered in yellow on brown ground. With dust jacket. Slight lean to spine; unclipped jacket with slight rubbing and minor chipping and closed tears at extremities: a near-fine copy in very good jacket. ♣ Blackwell & Ruja A79.2a.

£1,250 [183968]

119

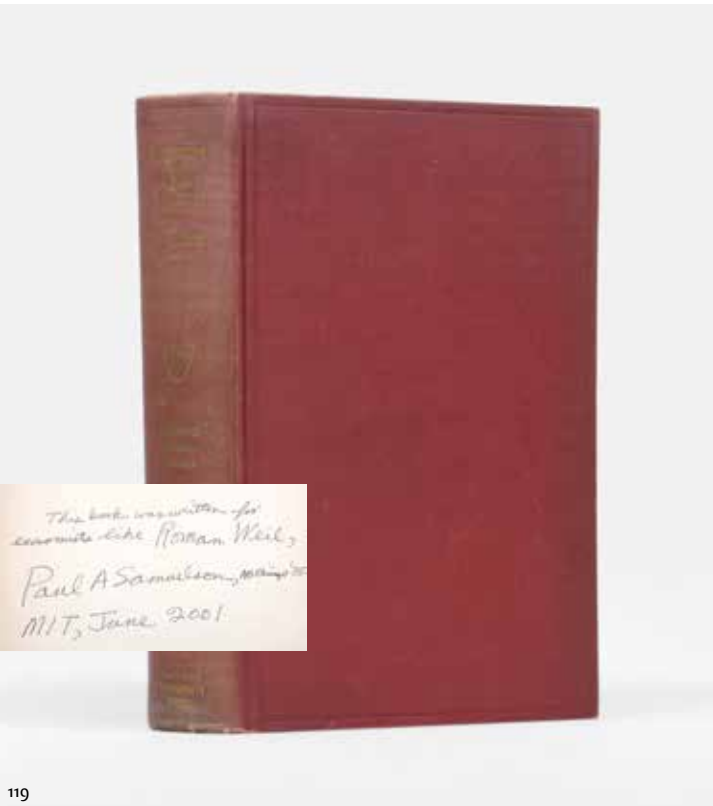
SAMUELSON, Paul Anthony. Foundations of Economic Analysis. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1947

INSCRIBED TO A FELLOW ECONOMIST

First edition, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “This book was written for economists like Roman Weil, Paul A. Samuelson, AB Chicago '35. MIT, June 2001”.

Weil (1940–2023) was a faculty member of the Booth School of Business at the University of Chicago from 1965 to 2008, where he was especially known for his work on bond duration. He has inserted a pencilled slip, noting, “His textbook & my freshman Yale teacher, G. G. Gaul, turned me on to economics. I didn't look at this till I was a graduate student in the mid 1960s. Didn't mean much to me then or now. Still 1st book by 1st USA Econ. Nobelist, RLW 07/or”. Samuelson's inscription refers to his graduation from Chicago in 1935.

Foundations is the Nobel prize-winning economist's first book, based on his Harvard doctoral dissertation, which established mathematics as the foundation of economics. “More than anyone else he [Samuelson] bears responsibility for the mathematical bent of economics in the late 20th century” (Pressman, pp. 162–3). Samuelson shows that the common mathematical structure underlying multiple branches of economics is based on a set



119

of basic principles: the optimizing behaviour of agents and the stability of equilibrium for economic systems.

Octavo. Tables, graphs, and formulas in the text. Original red cloth, spine lettered and with publisher's device in gilt, covers panelled in blind. Housed in custom brown quarter cloth solander box. Spine very slightly sunned, extremities very slightly rubbed, contents clean and unmarked. A very good copy. ♣ Fundaburk 2039; Mattioli 3186. Steven Pressman, Fifty Major Economists, 1999.

£7,500 [178409]



119



120
SAVARY, Jacques. Le parfait négociant, ou instruction générale pour ce qui regarde le commerce de toute sorte de marchandises. Geneva: Jean Herman Widerhold, 1676

A MANUAL FOR MERCHANTS

First bilingual edition, printed in parallel French and German, of “the most important and famous merchant manual of the Early Modern Period. It was the quintessential merchant manual against which all others were measured” (Haasis, p. 121). Savary made his fortune in trade. Appointed by Jean Colbert to a council to reform commerce, he was “the mastermind behind the 1673 ordonnance de commerce, the first European national code of commercial law. Shortly after its publication, *Le parfait négociant* was translated into German (1676) and Dutch (1683). By 1800 it had appeared in at least twenty-nine French editions, some of which considerably expanded on the first one. More extensive and accurate than any of its antecedents, Savary’s manual walked a merchant through every bit of information he needed to succeed, from weights and measurements to partnership contracts, bookkeeping, and more. It borrowed from previous Italian examples, such as Peri’s *Il negoziante*, from its author’s personal experience, and from a wealth of legal documents” (Trivellato, p. 103). The work was first published in French the previous year and in German earlier in 1676 – the texts follow those editions.



2 vols bound in 1, octavo (185 × 110 mm). Copper-engraved title pages, folding plate of scales. Contemporary vellum, manuscript title to spine. Contemporary ink initials and jottings to front endpapers. Vellum soiled with a few slits, a couple of patches of repair to spine, beginnings of crack (discoloured) at head of front joint; contents a little toned else clean: a very good copy. ¶ Kress 1419; Goldsmiths’ 2167. Lucas Haasis, *The Power of Persuasion: Becoming a Merchant in the 18th Century*, 2022; Francesca Trivellato, *The Promise and Peril of Credit*, 2021.

£9,750 [164826]

121
SAY, Jean-Baptiste. Traité d’économie politique. Paris: Printed by Crapelet for Deterville, 1803

PRESENTATION COPY OF A SEMINAL WORK IN ECONOMICS

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on each half-title, “Offert à Messieurs d’Arnal de la part de l’auteur”. The recipients were Jacques-Francois d’Arnal (1750–1830), whose



bookplate is on the front pastedowns, and his brother Jean Baptiste-François (1754–1826), together merchant bankers who represented Lyon, Say’s birthplace, in the *assemblée de la noblesse* at the *états généraux* in 1789. The *Traité d’économie politique* is one of the core books in the modern discipline and established “Say’s law”, that production creates demand. The work was not republished until 1814, partly due to Napoleon’s hostility to Say, but thereafter went through many editions. Besides Smith’s *Wealth of Nations*, the of which doctrine Say expounded from an early age, it proved the most popular work on economics in the first half of the 19th century. “It was the first really popular treatise on political economy ever published in France; his main divisions and his terminology have become classical and have served as a model for innumerable subsequent treatises” (Palgrave, III, p. 357).

2 vols, octavo (197 × 124 mm). Contemporary quarter sheep, twin orange labels, green paper-covered sides, vellum corners, yellow edges. Late 19th-century bookplate of Eugène Vincent to front free endpapers. Rubbed, slight foxing, a few leaves with minor loss (not into text) at edges. A very good copy. ¶ Carpenter XXXIII (1); Einaudi 5118; En français dans le texte 207; Kress B.4729; Goldsmiths’ 18616; INED 4110; Mattioli 3236.

£12,500 [183234]

122
SCHAACK, Michael J. Anarchy and Anarchists. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Company; W. A. Houghton, New York and Philadelphia; S. J. Junkin & Co., St. Louis; P. J. Fleming & Co., Pittsburgh, 1889

First edition, in the scarce deluxe binding, of this self-serving account by the Chicago police captain who served as the lead investigator in the aftermath of the Haymarket bombing and subsequent trials. On 4 May 1886, a bomb was thrown at police during a labour protest against the killing of several workers. Seven police officers were killed, and in response, seven anarchists were sentenced to death. The event is generally credited as the origin of International

Workers’ Day. It led to a red scare in America, with mass public support for the police and fears of an anarchist threat to the country. Schaack’s book details the anarchist ideology and the threat of its proponents. It also serves as Schaack’s self-justification: he was dismissed from the force for fabricating evidence in the investigation and here vindicates himself. A cloth trade binding was also issued.

Large octavo. Portrait frontispiece with tissue-guard, black- and- white illustrations in the text. Original brown morocco, spine and front cover richly decorated in gilt and blind, gilt turn-ins, brown cloth inner hinge supports, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Very light rubbing at extremities, contents a little toned: a near-fine copy. ¶ Robert W. Glenn, *The Haymarket Affair: An Annotated Bibliography*, 449.

£2,000 [170983]

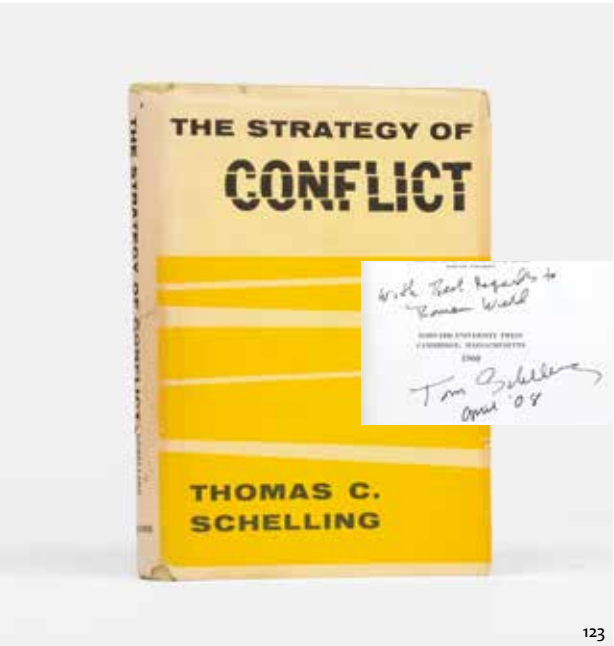
123
SCHELLING, Thomas C. The Strategy of Conflict. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1960

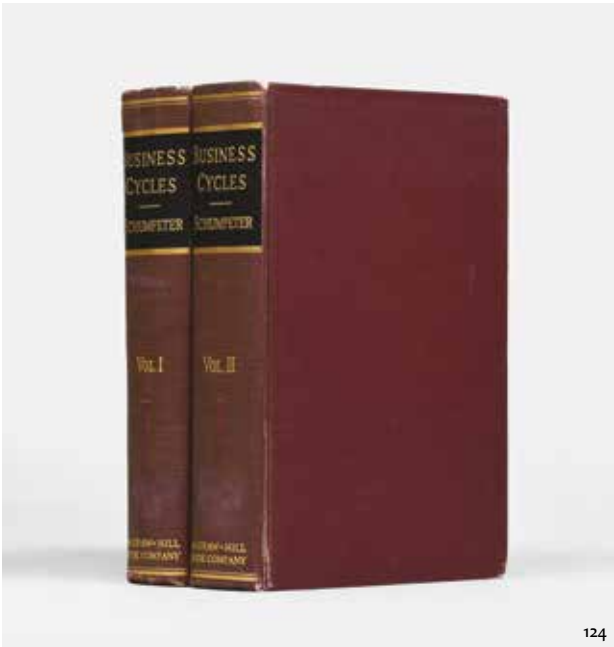
GAME THEORY

First edition, inscribed by the author on the title page to his fellow economist, “With best wishes to Roman Weil, Tom Schelling, April ’o8”. This was the Nobel Laureate economist’s most influential book, pioneering the application of game theory to political and social analysis. The thesis was developed from Schelling’s work at the RAND Corporation on the nuclear arms race. Weil (1940–2023) served as professor of accounting at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business. He coauthored several textbooks, including the highly regarded *Accounting: The Language of Business* (1974), as well as over 100 journal articles and notes. He developed the widely used Fisher-Weil measure of bond duration.

Octavo. Tables and diagrams in the text. Original yellow cloth, spine lettered in black. With dust jacket. Unclipped jacket worn with some loss, without repair: a fine copy in acceptable jacket.

£2,500 [178425]





124

SCHUMPETER, Joseph Alois. Business Cycles. New York and London: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1939

CREATIVE DESTRUCTION

First edition of one of Schumpeter’s most significant contributions to economic theory and among the seminal texts of business cycle literature.

As with his earlier works, Schumpeter placed the entrepreneur at the centre of events, which was perhaps why *Business Cycles* “met with a less-than-enthusiastic reception. The monumental nature of this study, which included extensive theoretical, historical, and statistical work, placed it beyond the full comprehension of most economists. Its length, combined with the rising tide of Keynesian economics, put it beyond the interests of the profession as well. Colleagues, however, could readily comprehend and respect the amount of effort and scholarly seriousness that went into the project” (ANB).

Schumpeter rejected the Keynesian view that business cycles were the result of fluctuations in aggregate demand. Instead, “waves of innovation” coming from entrepreneurs cause fluctuations, increasing economic activity, which peaks and then declines as the economy is saturated. In the resultant recession phase the economy adjusts to the innovations. New innovations then restart the process. These cycles are a beneficial and necessary part of the economic process, Schumpeter held, in contrast to the Keynesian aim of engineering stable economic growth. So too, Schumpeter continues his glorification both of the entrepreneur as the key agent of change and of capitalism as a positive process of “creative destruction”.

2 vols, octavo. With 60 charts in the text. Original red cloth, spines ruled and lettered in gilt, blind-stamped border to covers. Ex-library of Somerville College, Oxford, with its plates, marked withdrawn; Blackwell’s bookseller ticket. Light rubbing at extremities, shadow of removed library shelf number to spines, front joint of vol. I cracked at foot but still firm, residue of removed sticker to front free endpapers, speck of soiling to fore edge of vol. I, contents clean save for a few very minor pencil notations. A good copy. ♣ Swedberg S.010.

£3,750

[156283]

125

SECKENDORFF, Veit Ludwig von. Teutscher Fürsten-Stat. Frankfurt am Main: Thomas Matthias Götzen, 1656

“THE ADAM SMITH OF CAMERALISM”

First edition of the the founding treatise of Cameralism and the first outstanding treatise on public administration and policy in Germany following the Seven Years War.

Described as “the Adam Smith of Cameralism” (Small, p. 69), Seckendorff used his experience as chancellor to Ernest the Pious, Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, to devise a science of public administration to reconstruct the more than 300 independent German principalities recognized by the Peace of Westphalia. “Behind the descriptive and pedagogic program there is a definite social vision and a definite policy. The given end being a numerous and well-employed population, protection and internal freedom of industry and trade – which will of itself eliminate obsolete craft guilds – compulsory elementary education, and a system of taxation based upon the excise – which by bearing lightly on the higher incomes will increase employment – are the principal means envisaged” (Schumpeter, p. 168). The work influenced the administrative policies of German states well into the 18th century.

Only one copy of this first edition is recorded in auction records.

Quarto (199 × 159 mm). Engraved title, printer’s device on letterpress title, printed in gothic script; woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, table to p. 6. Contemporary unlettered vellum with green ties. Early ownership inscription to front board, repeated on front free endpaper, another to head of engraved title page; modern ownership stamp, Graf Galen ZRBK Assen, to letterpress title. Paper stock browned as usual, occasional spotting and the odd mark, one or two leaves a little frayed, still a very good copy. ♣ Humpert 70. Not in Goldsmiths’ or Kress. Joseph Alois Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, 1954; Albion Woodbury Small, *The Cameralists, the Pioneers of German Social Polity*, 1909.

£8,750

[168982]



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126

126

SIDGWICK, Henry. Practical Ethics. London: Swan Sonnenschein & Co; Macmillan Co., New York, 1898

INSCRIBED TO A CLOSE FRIEND AND CONFIDANT OF SIDGWICK

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “HG Dakyns, µε, from Henry Sidgwick. Jan 17 1898”, and with a compliments slip loosely inserted.

Henry Graham Dakyns (1838–1911), a schoolmaster at Clifton College, was a close friend and confidant of Sidgwick – the two were contemporaries at Trinity College, Cambridge. They corresponded at length on Sidgwick’s ethical theory: in an 1862 letter, Sidgwick stated his focus on “a reconciliation between the moral sense and utilitarian theories” (quoted in *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

Dakyns was, like virtually all Sidgwick’s closest friends, homosexual, and in this respect, the *Practical Ethics*’s focus on the capacity and aims of ethical societies is particularly interesting. Five of the nine essays in this collection were originally delivered as addresses to ethical societies in Cambridge and London. Two essays, “Public Morality” and “Clerical Veracity”, are published here for the first time.

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, front cover ruled in blind, gold patterned endpapers. Cloth bright, light bumping and rubbing to spine, faint browning to endpapers and outer leaves, minor foxing to edges: an excellent copy.

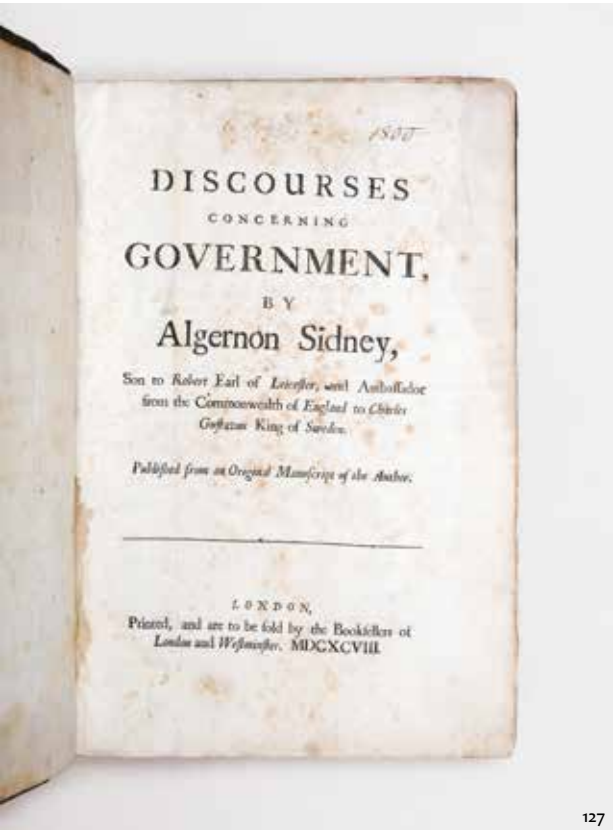
£3,500

[171005]

127

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

“A RICH TREASURE OF REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES” – THOMAS JEFFERSON



127

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 significant influence on the Founding Fathers and was cited by Thomas Jefferson as one of the intellectual foundations of the Declaration of Independence (Lutz & 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 17th-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: 16).

Folio (310 × 207 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, later red morocco label. Contemporary inscription to front free endpaper (“e Libris Petri Tom”) dated 1698, jottings in same hand to front pastedown, effaced ownership signature to title page retaining date of 1800, title page verso with “Epitaph for the illustrious author of these *Discourses* by Sir Brook Boothby” transcribed in same hand. Joints and extremities expertly restored. Some foxing (more pronounced to title page), and marginal staining towards beginning and rear. A good copy. ♣ ESTC R11837; Sowerby 2330 (edition of 1763); Wing S3761. Donald S. Lutz & Jack D. Warren, *A Covenanted People*, 1987.

£5,000

[161237]



128
SIEYES, Emmanuel-Joseph. Qu'est-ce que le Tiers-Etat?
[Bound with eight other works.] 1789

“THE MOST SUCCESSFUL PAMPHLET OF ALL TIME”

First edition of the political manifesto of the French Revolution, together with eight pamphlets spanning the revolution and the Napoleonic era, from the early agitations of the *états généraux* to Napoleon's final campaign before Waterloo.

The Tiers-Etat outlines an incisive attack on the social inequality of the ancien regime, arguing that the third estate – comprising 98% of the total population – should be identified with the French nation as a whole. “In view of the extent to which civil equality was in fact realized by the Revolution, there is some justification for calling What is the Third Estate? ‘the most successful pamphlet of all time’” (Brubaker, pp. 34–5). A later edition of Sieyès's first published work, the *Essai sur les Privilèges*, is also included.

The remaining tracts shed light on French foreign and domestic policy as the revolution transitioned into the age of Napoleon. The *Éclaircissemens* (1798–9) of Talleyrand defend his conduct against widespread charges of embezzlement in the final months of the Directory. In November 1799 Talleyrand joined with Sieyès to install Napoleon as first consul. one of Napoleon's earliest acts was to commission Fontanes' *Éloge Funèbre de Washington* (1800), who died in December. The elegy, delivered at Les Invalides, co-opted some of Washington's democratic appeal for Napoleon, who also used the ceremony to commemorate his invasion of Syria.

As the Revolutionary Wars progressed, Thomas Erskine (1750–1823), later Lord Chancellor of Great Britain, wrote a Francophilic critique of the conflict, swiftly translated into French as *Coup d'Oeil sur les causes et les conséquences de la guerre actuelle avec la France* (c. 1797). The *Exposé des moyens* (1814) by Pedro Cevallos (1759–1838),

Spain's chief minister, is a notably less charitable account of Napoleon's subsequent efforts to conquer Iberia in the Peninsular War (1808–14). The anonymous *Histoire du cabinet des Tuileries* (1815) takes the collection up to the final phase of the conflict, recounting Napoleon's hundred days in the lead up to Waterloo. A full list of the contents is available.

9 works bound in 1 vol., octavo (200 × 125 mm). Nineteenth-century marbled paper, spine with Greek roll decoration in gilt and red paper label, edges yellow, green silk bookmarker. With 19th-century “Rose” engraved armorial bookplate. Early 19th-century ink manuscript index to rear free endpaper and contemporary ink annotation “M. le C^e de Crillin, Rue du Vieux Giller chez Couchet”. Light bumping and wear, infrequent browning and foxing, loss to upper outer corner of title page (*Coup d'Oeil*), not touching text: a very good copy. ¶ *En Français dans le Texte* 186; Martin & Walter 31364. William Rogers Brubaker, “The French Revolution and the Invention of Citizenship”, *French Politics and Society*, vol. 7, no. 3, 1989.

£10,000 [183242]

129
SIMONDE DE SISMONDI, Jean Charles Léonard. De la richesse commerciale, ou principes d'économie politique, appliqués à la législation de commerce. Geneva: J. J. Paschoud, 1803

SISMONDI'S EXPOSITION OF ADAM SMITH

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed in a secretarial hand on the half-title of each volume, “de la part de l'auteur”.

The first work on political economy by the Swiss historian and economist, *De la richesse commerciale* “was intended as a systematic exposition of the ideas of Adam Smith. Yet in it Sismondi also pointed out that he was presenting ‘an absolutely new’ way of looking at aggregate output changes. Crude arithmetic examples depicted output during a given year as a function of investment during a previous year, and showed how a closed economy differed from an economy with international trade, and how the latter differed when there was an export surplus and an import surplus” (*New Palgrave*).



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2 vols, octavo (199 × 124 mm). Contemporary quarter sheep, spines lettered in gilt, marbled sides. Light rubbing to spines, contents a little toned. A very good copy. ¶ *Einaudi* 5208; *Goldsmiths'* 18617; *Kress* B4734.

£3,750 [163789]

130
SMELLIE, William; Andrew Bell; Colin Macfarquhar. Encyclopaedia Britannica. Edinburgh: Printed for A. Bell and C. Macfarquhar; and sold by Colin Macfarquhar, 1771

THE BEGINNING OF THE BRITANNICA

First edition of the most celebrated encyclopaedia in the English language, an enduring achievement of the Scottish Enlightenment. This copy, the primary and preferred Edinburgh issue, contains the complete 160 plates, including the three on midwifery that George III ordered removed from every copy.

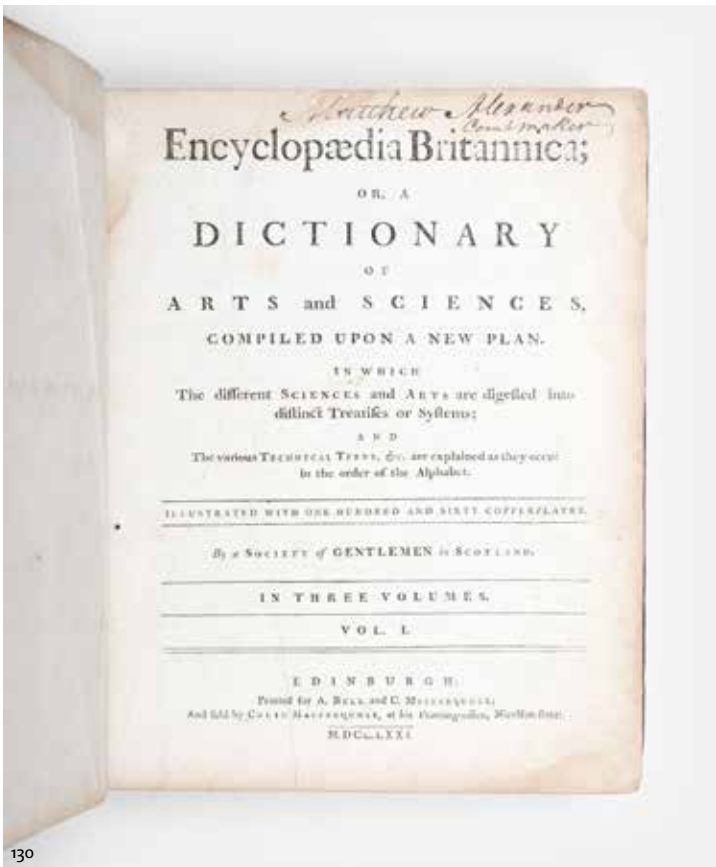
Drawing on Chambers's *Cyclopaedia* (1728) and Diderot's *Encyclopédie* (1752–72), the *Britannica* aimed to organize its entries more rigorously by subject matter and not by pure alphabetical order. These three volumes consequently include 45 main articles on humanity's principal arts and sciences, 30 supplementary essays, and innumerable smaller entries.

Bell, whose previous work involved engraving crests on dog collars, was responsible for the full 160 plates. His three on midwifery, depicting fetuses in the womb and during birth, scandalized many readers in polite society.

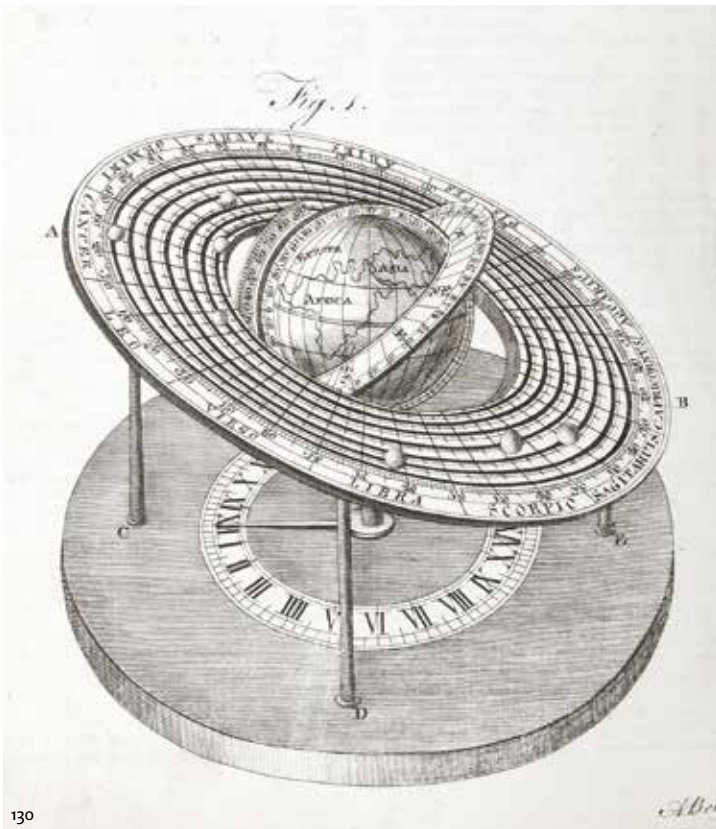
The three volumes sold for the hefty price of £12 (£1,750 in 2025). In 1773, the Dilly brothers in London brought out a reprint with new title pages.

3 vols, quarto (264 × 204 mm). Complete with half-titles. With 160 engraved plates (1 folding, 16 printed on double-sided leaves), 4 folding tables, extensive tables in the text. Contemporary calf, rebaked and extremities restored to style, spines ruled and decorated in gilt and with twin red and green morocco labels. Contemporary ownership signature of Matthew Alexander, a Glasgow comb-maker, to the title page of vols. I & III. A few leaves and plates supplied from another first edition copy, but complete. Short closed tear to Plate 146. Light bumping and rubbing, minor browning, foxing, and finger soiling to contents, minor worming to foot of pp. 713–1009 of vol. II: a very good copy. ¶ *Collison*, pp. 138–55; *ESTC* T145357.

£60,000 [113878]



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AN
INQUIRY
INTO THE
Nature and Causes
OF THE
WEALTH OF NATIONS.
By ADAM SMITH, LL. D. and F. R. S.
Formerly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of GLASGOW.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.
LONDON:
PRINTED FOR W. STRAHAN; AND T. CADELL, IN THE STRAND.
MDCCLXXVI.



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131

SMITH, Adam. An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. London: printed for W. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1776

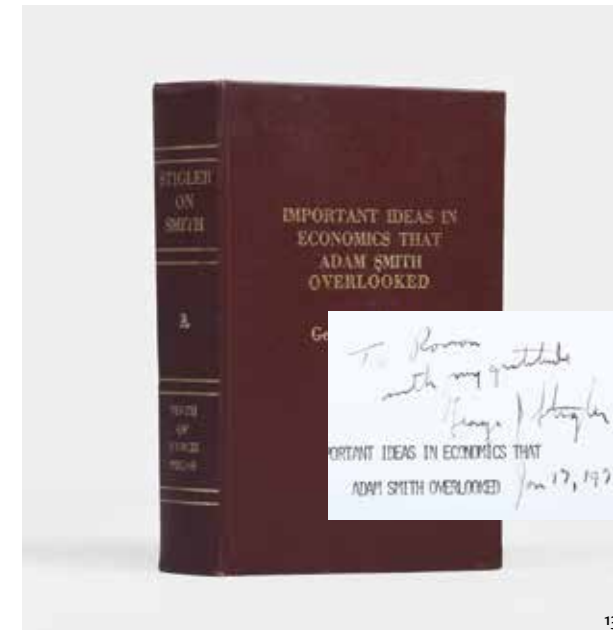
THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN ECONOMICS

First edition of Smith's magnum opus, a foundational work of political economy, "the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought" (PMM), and a persuasive manifesto for free markets and free trade.

Smith presented the economy as best controlled not by governments, but by the "invisible hand" – the natural order when individuals, motivated by self-interest, are left free to trade with each other. This dynamic, free system will set fair prices, allocate resources efficiently, maximize productivity, and allow innovation. Individuals and nations should specialize based on their strengths, to the mutual benefit of all. Governments should allow free markets within a country, and free trade beyond it, to expand wealth. This ran counter to the dominant economic beliefs of mercantilism, which held that wealth was fixed, so a country must hoard and control it.

It is no exaggeration to say that all major economic works which followed were written to advance, or challenge, the principles of Smith. Smith's ideas dominated the 19th century and directed the British Empire's muscular support of free trade. Although the 20th century saw moves towards economic control, from both Keynesian and socialist approaches, Smith's ideas were revived in neoliberalism and were a foundation of the Thatcherite and Reagan projects. They remain of enduring relevance, as the question of tariffs and protectionism have returned to dominate global discourse.

2 vols, quarto (273 × 208 mm). Bound with terminal blank leaf in vol. I and half-title in vol. II. Contemporary calf, rebaked and recornered to style, spines richly gilt with twin black morocco labels, new endpapers. Housed in custom-made brown quarter morocco solander box by J. & S. Brockman. Extremities restored, light scuffing to covers, light staining in gutter of early leaves, some foxing to contents: a very good copy. ♪ ESTC T96668;



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Goldsmiths' 11392; Kress 7621; Printing and the Mind of Man 221; Rothschild 1897; Tribe 9; Vanderblue, p. 3.

£225,000

[164255]

132

SMITH, Adam – STIGLER, George J. Important Ideas in Economics that Adam Smith Overlooked. Atlanta, Chicago, and Glasgow: The Ninth of March Press, [1976]

ADAM SMITH'S PERFECT RECORD

Presentation copy from one "author" to another, inscribed on the title page, "To Roman with my gratitude George J. Stigler Jan 17, 1976". The book is a joke, entirely blank following the title page, commissioned by Weil and Gould as a surprise 65th birthday gift to Stigler.

Stigler won the Nobel Prize in economics in 1982. He was a leader in the free-market Chicago school of economics and a firm defender of Adam Smith. Roman Weil taught at the University of Chicago Booth School of Business, as did John P. Gould. The book was produced for Stigler's birthday, when 200 friends and colleagues gathered at the university in his honour. "The luncheon speaker, George Schultz, eulogized Stigler and presented him with a volume made up especially for the occasion. The work was prepared and bound by Professors John Gould and Roman Weil. Ostensibly by Stigler, the volume was entitled, 'Important Ideas that Adam Smith Overlooked'. All the pages were blank". Presumably, Weil asked Stigler to sign his own copy later that day. How many more were produced is unknown, possibly just one for each of the three "authors" – we could trace none in institutions or commerce.

The "Ninth of March Press" refers to the publication date of the *Wealth of Nations* in 1776; the blank book was published in its bicentenary year.

Octavo. Original brown morocco-grain cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. Light rubbing at extremities. A very good copy. ♪ "Stigler's 65th", in *Issues/Ideas*, Graduate School of Business, Vol. XXIII, No. 1, Spring 1976.

£1,250

[178358]



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SPECULATION. Het Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid, Vertoonende de opkomst, voortgang en ondergang der Actie, Bubbels en Windnegotie, in Vrankryk, Engeland, en de Nederlanden, gepleegt in den Jaare MDCCXX. [The Netherlands]: 1720 [but after 1723]

THE GREAT MIRROR OF FOLLY

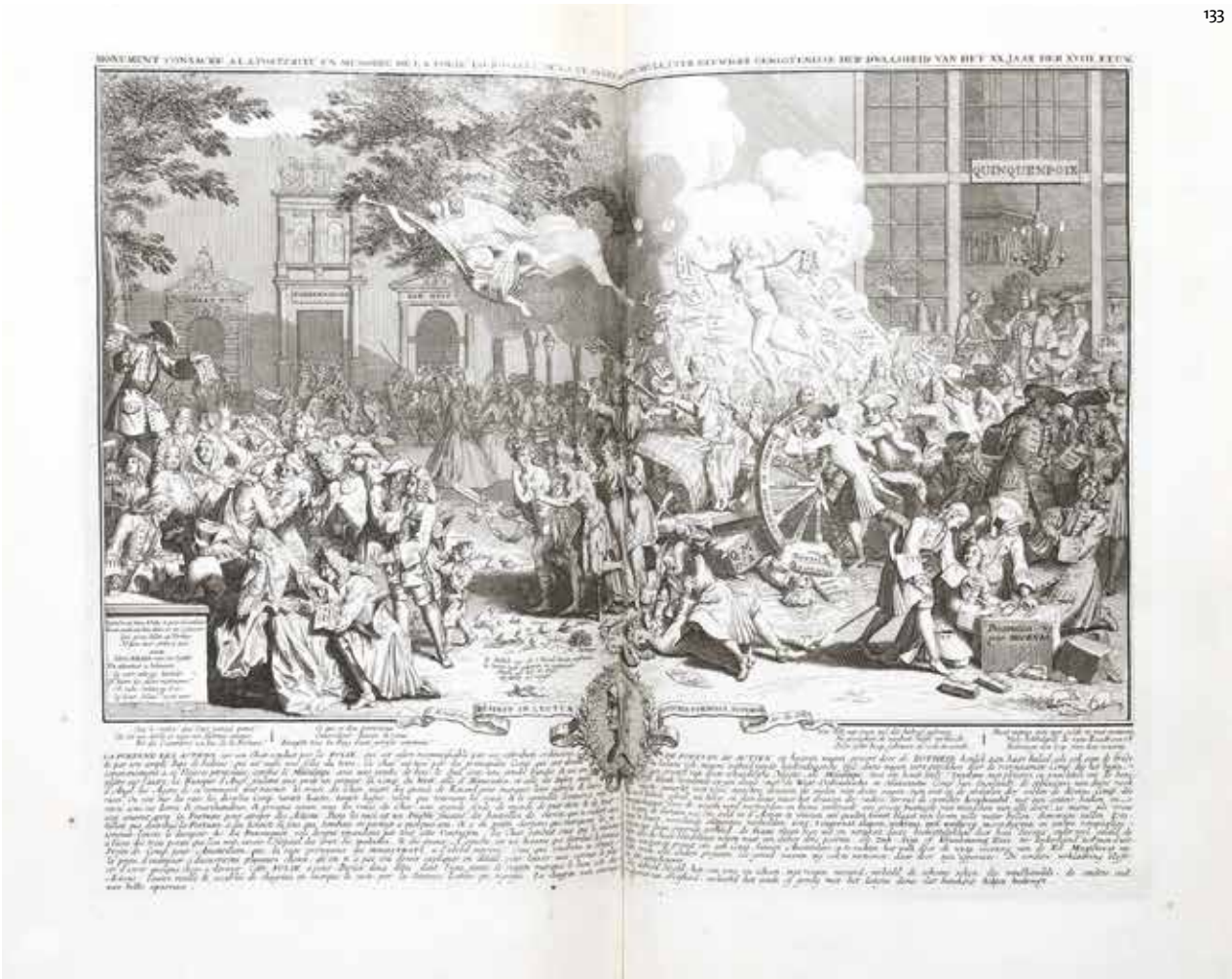
The definitive edition, the third overall, of one of the most striking and bizarre books in all economic literature, ruthlessly satirizing, through a series of large engravings with accompanying text, the mass hysteria, greed, credulousness, and deception which characterizes stock market bubbles.

The *Tafereel* reprints and adapts a multitude of chiefly satirical Dutch texts and prints that came out on the theme of economic bubbles and speculative mania. The avowed purpose of the book, as stated on the title page, was to convey a “warning for future generations”, though it was more broadly a humorous take on the bubbles and the get-rich-quick schemes which were a persistent and prominent feature of Dutch life of the period. “This book works so well because the *Tafereel* is not just about the eighteenth century; it is also a mirror of other times, other public hysterias, and other speculative bubbles – even of our recent financial crises and the kinds of speculative folly that led to the financial crises of recent years” (Goetzmann, p. vii).

The first edition was printed in 1720. The second edition of 1721–3 added more plates. Both were issued unbound in an erratic assemblage, in a mix of quarto and folio sheet formats. This third edition prints the letterpress and plates in uniform folio format, and copies were issued in a trade binding by an Amsterdam atelier known as the Double Drawer Handle Bindery. It is this third edition which consequently presents the work, for the first time, as a luxury picture book in a bespoke binding.

Tall folio (396 × 244 mm). With 75 plates, many folding. Letterpress title page printed in red and black (fourth state), complete with text parts A-E. Original Dutch trade binding of mottled calf, black calf label, spine richly gilt in compartments, boards elaborately panelled, ornate gilt centrepiece, crown cornerpieces, speckled edges. Front pastedown with removed bookplate and 20th-century book label of C. Carsten. Very slight splits at

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joint ends, else very well preserved. Tape repair to engraved title verso and a few other minor repairs to plates, some light foxing to text leaves, else generally fresh. A very good copy. **J** Goldsmiths' 5879, Kress 3217; Sperling 205. William N. Goetzmann et al., eds, *The Great Mirror of Folly. Finance, Culture, and the Crash of 1720*, 2013.

£15,000

[164823]

134

SPIFAME, Raoul. *Dicaerchia Henrici Regis Christianissimi progymnasmata.* Paris: Jean Jemet, 1556

IMAGINARY LAWS AND FORWARD-LOOKING REFORM

First edition of this pioneering argument for popular access to the justice system: an imaginary legal code which “led the way in the emerging literature of judicial reform” (Schneider, p. 448).

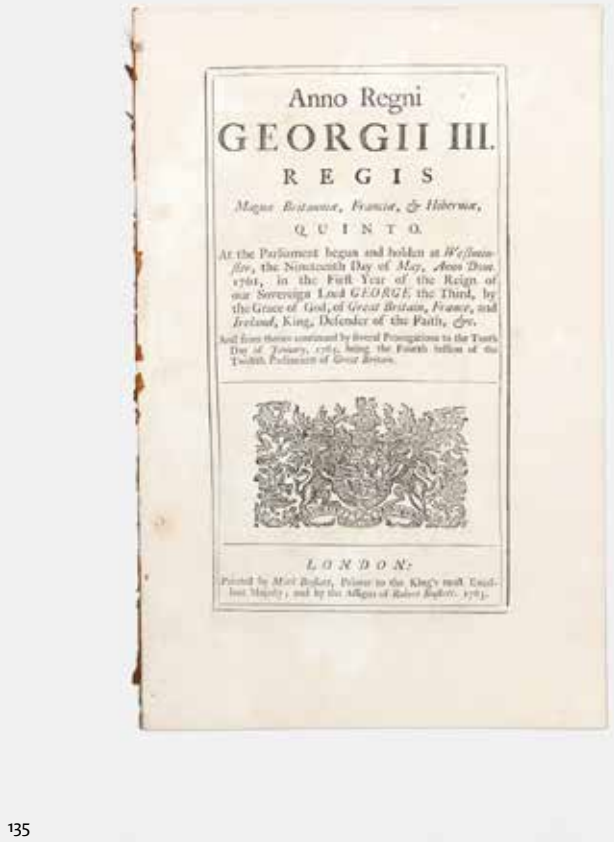
Raoul Spifame (1500–1563), a lawyer later confined to a mental asylum, combined insanity and legal perceptiveness in equal measure. The *Dicaerchia* attributes over 300 entirely imaginary laws to the reigning Henry II, a project apparently conceived after Spifame noticed his strong resemblance to the king. Despite his bizarre motivations, Spifame’s *Dicaerchia* outlines various incisive measures for the greater simplification, standardization, and accessibility of the justice system. Many of these proposals, including the abolition of seigneurial privileges and the standardization of weights and measures, were later implemented during the French Revolution.

The work was immediately proscribed and pursued by the French government. This copy is from the library of the College de Clermont in Paris, founded by the Jesuits in 1563 and later renamed the Lycee Louis-Le-Grand: the 17th-century “Coll. Paris Soc^e Jesu” inscription is at the head of the title page.

Octavo (165 × 97 mm). Woodcut vignette to title page, woodcut initials. 18th-century green morocco, spine decorated in gilt and with brown calf label, covers with triple-rule panel in gilt, marbled endpapers, edges gilt, red silk bookmarker. With 18th-century ink inscription to front free endpaper. Light rubbing, heavy toning and small wormhole to spine, a few leaves including title with browning and ink spotting, contents otherwise fresh: a very good copy. **J** Brunet II, p. 687; INED 4242; USTC 59061. M. H. Schneider, “Yves Jeanclos. Les projets de réforme judiciaire de Raoul Spifame au XVI^e siècle [review]”, *American Historical Review*, vol. 83, no. 2, Apr. 1978.

£25,000

[183144]



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STAMP ACT. An Act for granting and applying certain Stamp Duties, and other Duties, in the British Colonies and Plantations in America. London: by Mark Baskett, Printer to the King’s most Excellent Majesty; and by the Assigns of Robert Baskett, 1765

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

First edition of the Stamp Act, one of the momentous documents in American history and a key trigger for the Revolution.

In the aftermath of the Seven Years War, the British parliament sought to increase revenue from the American colonies, both to fund their ongoing defence and administration of the revolution and to pay down the vast wartime debt. The stamp tax imposed duties on all legal and commercial papers, pamphlets, newspapers, almanacs, cards, and dice. It empowered stamp inspectors in each colonial district.

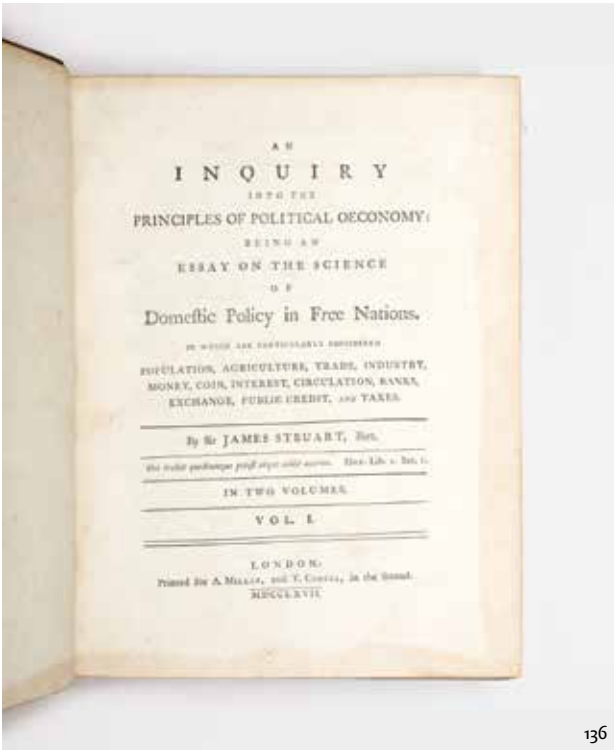
The colonists bitterly opposed the Act. Several editions printed in the colonies followed this British edition. Opposition centred on the absence of American representatives in the British parliament – the cry of “no taxation without representation”. To unify the response, colonial leaders formed the Stamp Act Congress, which served as a precursor to and model for the Continental Congress.

The British government backed down and abolished the Act in 1766, but the ferment it incited continued to brew and, exacerbated by the later Intolerable Acts, culminated in the Declaration of Independence.

Folio (306 × 197 mm); pp. [2], 279–310. Disbound. Lightly browned, earlier stitch holes in gutter. An excellent copy. **J** ESTC N56844; Howes A285.

£20,000

[175385]



136

136
STEUART, Sir James. An Inquiry into the Principles of Political Oeconomy. London: printed for A. Millar, and T. Cadell, 1767

THE CULMINATION OF BRITISH ECONOMIC THOUGHT PRIOR TO THE WEALTH OF NATIONS

First edition of the author's masterpiece. "Sir James Steuart had the misfortune to be followed by Adam Smith in less than a decade. Otherwise [the Inquiry] would probably have served as the standard English economic text" (Carpenter, p. 20).

Its later influence "proved to be most considerable on the continent. During the 1770s the text was translated into German (twice), and into French in 1789. One authority has noted that 'until the final decade of the eighteenth century, Sir James Steuart's Inquiry was better known and more frequently cited than Smith's Wealth of Nations'" (Tribe, p. 133).

2 vols, quarto (285 x 227 mm). Bound without blank A1 and with terminal errata. With 2 folding letterpress tables. Contemporary calf, rebacked preserving original labels, new plain endpapers. Errata corrected in text in early hand; terminal errata in vol. II trimmed to the form of a slip. Slight abrasion to calf, light intermittent staining at bottom forecorner, occasional light peripheral browning, 5 cm closed tear to vol. I pp. 635/6 slightly affecting text without loss. A very good copy. J Carpenter, The Economic Bestsellers Before 1850; Einaudi 1527; ESTC N797; Goldsmiths' 10276; Higgs 3968; Kress 6498. Kenneth Carpenter, The Economic Bestsellers Before 1850, 1975; Keith Tribe, A Critical Biography of Adam Smith, 2002.

£17,500 [153264]

137
STILL, William. The Underground Rail Road. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1872

ESSENTIAL ACCOUNT BY AN INFLUENTIAL PARTICIPANT

First edition. Born of formerly enslaved persons, Still (1821–1902) was a leading figure in the Underground Railroad, of which this is the key contemporary account, vast in scope – almost 800 pages – and meticulously compiled from Still's own records.

In 1847, Still was hired as a clerk by the Pennsylvania Society for the Abolition of Slavery and soon began aiding fugitives. After the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850, the society revived its Vigilance Committee, appointing Still as chairman. One escapee he assisted was his own brother, Peter, whom he had not seen in 40 years. This reunion inspired him to keep detailed records, later used in his book. Published in 1872, The Underground Railroad was the only firsthand account by an African American of a vigilance committee's work. While crediting white abolitionists, Still emphasized the courage of self-emancipated slaves, aiming also to show Black intellectual ability. He self-published the book, which included records, documents, letters, and sketches.

Octavo. With woodcut frontispiece and 23 plates. Original red cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. A little rubbed, slight wear at spine ends, short closed tear at head of pp. 573/4, but overall very good.

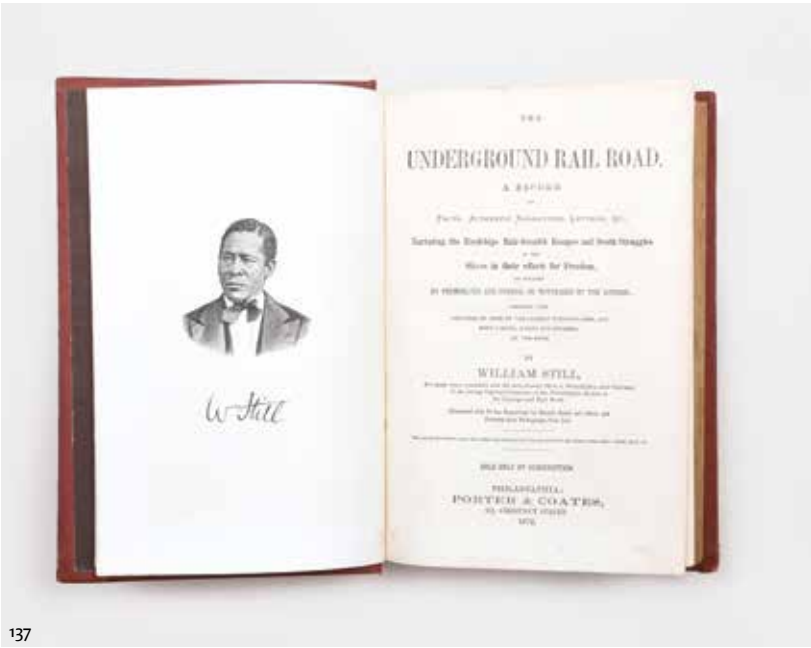
£5,750 [175323]

138
STIRNER, Max. Der Einzige und sein Eigenthum. Leipzig: Otto Wigand, 1845 (i.e. 1844)

POLITICAL ANARCHISM AND MARXIST INDIVIDUALISM

First edition of Stirner's masterpiece, a founding text of political anarchism, and a key influence on Marx's approach to human nature and individualism.

Max Stirner (the pseudonym of Johann Kaspar Schmidt, 1806–1856) attended Hegel's lectures at Berlin and later found himself alongside Marx and Engels in the Young Hegelians group. Der Einzige (usually translated as The Ego and Its Own), had a devastating effect on that group, particularly in its charge that they had failed to break with religious modes of thought.



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Stirner advocates an anarchistic egoism which recognizes no obligations outside the individual, denies all absolutes, and attacks systematic philosophies of every kind. This approach forced Marx (who is indirectly mentioned in a footnote) to think much more carefully about the individualist aspects of communism.

Octavo (206 x 123 mm). Contemporary half calf, spine lettered, ruled, and decorated in gilt, mottled paper sides, pastedowns with printed red and green patterns, edges yellow. Light bumping and rubbing, minor browning and foxing to contents: a very good copy. J Nettlau, p. 35; Ziegenfuss II, 642.

£5,750 [180218]

139
SULLY, Duc de. Memoires des sages et royales oeconomies destat; [together with] — Memoires ou oeconomies royales destat. Amsterdam [i.e. Sully-sur-Loire]: Alethinosgraphe de Clearetimelee; Paris: Chez Augustin Courbé, 1638; 1662

AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF THE REIGN OF HENRI LE GRAND

First editions, including the scarce privately printed editions of the first two volumes. The memoirs of Henry IV's chief minister, known to history as the Économies royales, are among the most comprehensive and influential sources for his reign. This is the Chatsworth House copy, in the handsome binding of the 6th Duke of Devonshire (1790–1858).

From the mid–1590s to 1610, Maximilien de Béthune, Duke de Sully (1560–1641), was among the most powerful figures at the French court. He served in many of the highest offices, including superintendent of finances and grand master of artillery. He became a crucial figure in the reconstruction following the French Wars of Religion, effectively controlling royal finances and sponsoring massive infrastructure projects. Schumpeter judged him a "much greater and especially stronger man" than Colbert (p. 169).

Sully resigned the year after Henry's assassination in 1610, retiring to write the Économies at Sully-sur-Loire. Drawing on his extensive archive of official papers, the work spans four volumes.



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The first two, covering events up to 1605, were privately printed at his château in 1638. In this, Sully was partially motivated by the publication of a rival history of Henry IV, which barely mentioned him. He died in 1641, and it was not until 1662 that the final two volumes, culminating with the assassination, were published, with the royal privilege, in Paris.

Brunet notes that the first impressions of Sully's original 1638 volumes are distinguished by printing the "Paralleles de Cesar et de Henry Le Grand" in roman type, not italic. This copy prints the "Paralleles" in roman type, although, as with many other copies, they are not exactly where Brunet places them – here, they are at pages 605–618, not pages 469–476.

William Cavendish, 6th Duke of Devonshire, was a prolific contributor to the Chatsworth House Library, making many significant purchases from the collections of Thomas Dampier and the Duke of Roxburghe (whose 1812 auction catalogue lists copies of the 1662 volumes). Cavendish's gilt armorial crest is on the front and rear covers of each volume, while his "WSD" monogram is on the spines, and the Chatsworth bookplate is on the front pastedowns. These volumes are recorded in the Chatsworth catalogue of 1879.

4 vols bound in 3, folio (336 x 221 mm). Title pages with woodcut device (vols I & II), title pages printed in red and black and with engraved vignette (vols III & IV), woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces. Mid–19th-century red morocco, spines ruled, lettered, and decorated in gilt, covers with central armorial crests embossed in gilt, turn-ins gilt, light yellow coated endpapers, edges gilt. Infrequent contemporary ink annotations and sidelining. Light wear to extremities, faint toning to spines, minor browning and foxing to contents, a handful of repaired tears: a very good set indeed. J Brunet V, p. 589; Catalogue of the Library at Chatsworth I, p. 164; Goldsmiths 686; Kress 537. Joseph Schumpeter, History of Economic Analysis, 1954.

£18,500 [175404]



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SUN, Yat-sen. Sun Zongli san min zhuyi hebian (“President Sun’s ‘Three Principles of the People’”). China: Zhongguo guomindang nanyang zongzhibu, [c.1924]

A FUNDAMENTAL TEXT OF MODERN CHINESE POLITICAL THOUGHT

A rare early official Kuomintang anthology of Sun Yat-Sen’s 1924 lectures on the ‘Three Principles of the People’, which became the defining exposition of his famous political theory following his death the following year. This example was issued by the party’s Nanyang headquarters (the branch covering the Chinese south coast and south-east Asia), the sheets likely printed in China.

Of the 16 talks, 6 each were devoted to the principles of “nationalism” and “democracy”, and 4 expounded on “the people’s livelihood.” They crystallized his three decades of political theorizing and activism, serving as a last testament that could be readily used and abused by the different political factions that claimed, throughout the 20th century, to be the true custodians of his legacy.

As Sun spoke without a prepared text, his talks were transcribed by Zou Lu, a Kuomintang official. After Sun had made edits and corrections, the transcripts were issued separately (one booklet per principle) and then as one volume at the end of 1924.

Octavo (245 × 170 mm). Vignettes and diagrams in text; text in Chinese. Original buff wrappers, later brown paper backstrip and reinforcement to front cover, front wrapper lettered in black. Contemporary red ink stamp on front cover; mid-century purple ink annotations on rear wrapper and internally. Wear and soiling, contents browned as usual for paper of this period: a very good copy, showing heavy signs of use.

£10,000

[180007]

141

THATCHER, Margaret. The Downing Street Years. London: Harper Collins, 1993

SIGNED BY THE IRON LADY

Signed limited edition, number 188 of 250 copies signed by Margaret Thatcher on the title page. The Downing Street Years was the first volume of Thatcher’s autobiography, covering her years 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.

£3,750

[185009]

142

THOREAU, Henry David. Walden; or Life in the Woods. Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1854

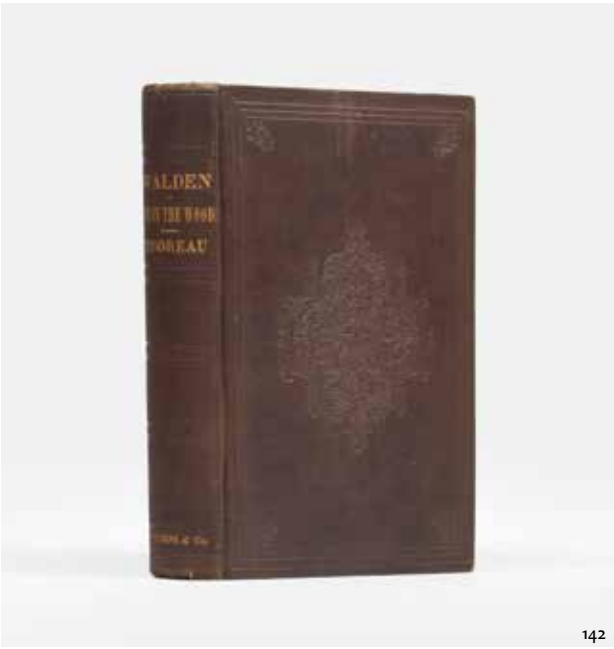
THE VIRTUES OF THE SIMPLE LIFE

First edition, a superb copy of this pivotal work, which made Thoreau one of the prophets of the early American environmental movement.

“The writing of Walden, completed after Thoreau’s 1847 return to Concord, was an extended process in which Thoreau worked through seven drafts. Midway through the composition, in the early 1850s, Thoreau underwent an intellectual reorientation that can be described as a conversion from poet-philosopher to naturalist-scientist. He devoted effort to his Journal as a record of nature observation during his daily hikes. The gathering and organization of the particular facts of natural history gradually became his principal task until his death in 1862 . . . The recent discovery that Thoreau’s seasonal records could serve as a source for the scientific measurement of climate change has brought a new attention to the value of his later natural history investigations, showing him as a naturalist fully in step with the developments of 19th-century science” (Robinson).



141



142

Octavo. Original brown vertically ribbed cloth, spine ruled in blind and lettered in gilt, covers decoratively stamped in blind, pale yellow coated endpapers. Cloth notably fresh, edges a little rubbed, gilt spine lettering slightly bronzed, a couple of gatherings proud. A superb copy. ♣ David M. Robinson, “Henry David Thoreau”, Oxford Bibliographies.

£22,500

[171985]

143

TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de. De la démocratie en Amérique. Paris: Charles Gosselin, 1835–40

THE MOST CONSEQUENTIAL ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE, COUNTRY, AND IDEAL

First editions of “one of the most significant works ever written on American political and civil life” (Books that Made Europe), and one of the most influential texts in political literature.

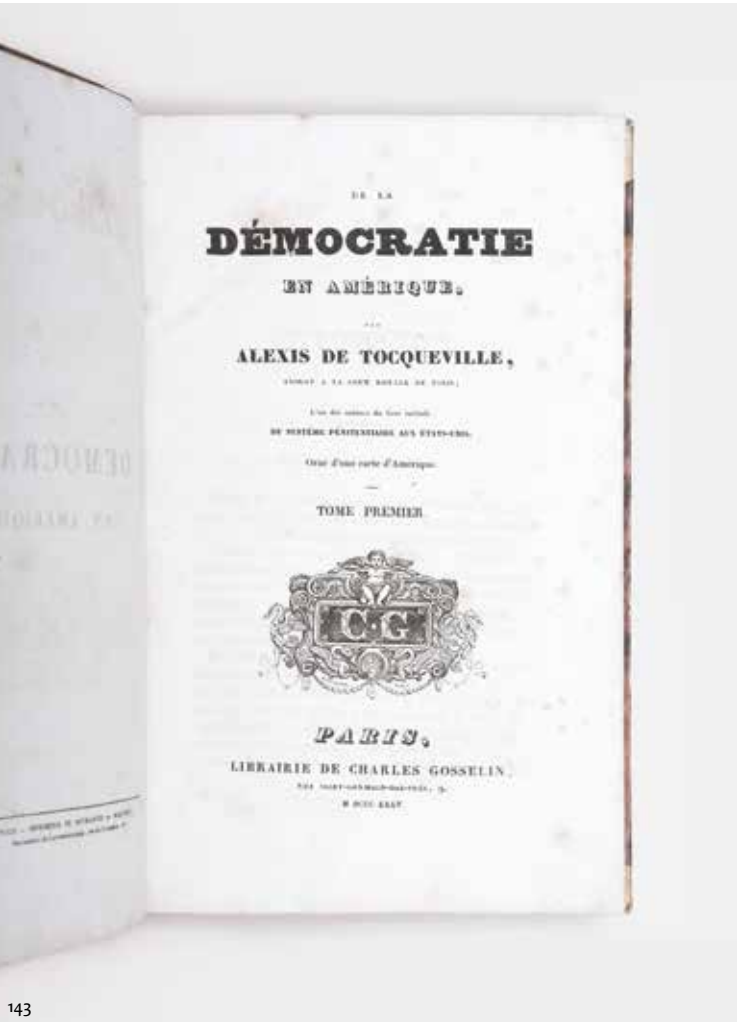
Tocqueville’s study is based on his extensive travels through the United States in 1831. Tocqueville analyses the strengths and weaknesses of American democracy, explores how the nation’s political and social life is shaped by the forces of equality and individualism, and warns of the risks of “tyranny of the majority” and the erosion of civic engagement.

Volumes I and II were published together on 21 January 1835 in an edition of only 500 copies. The work was soon widely praised and underwent seven editions by the time that volumes III and IV were published together in an edition of 2,500 copies on 24 April 1840. Consequently, sets are usually composed of a mixture of editions, and it is rare to find a full first edition set.

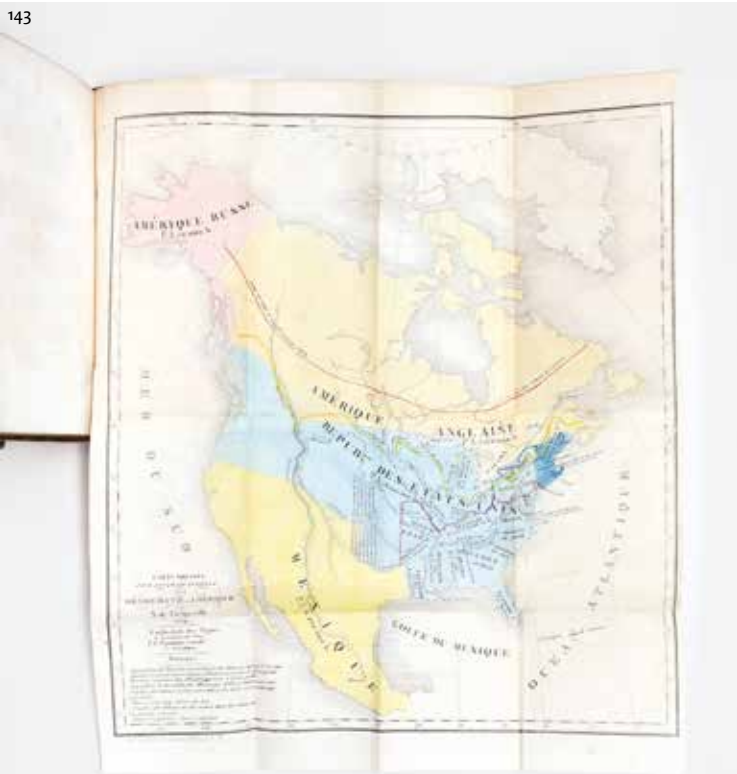
4 vols, octavo (209 × 129 mm), pp. [4], xxiv, 367, [1]; [4], 459, [1]; [4], v, [3], 333; [4], 363; hand-coloured lithographic folding map of the United States. Recent red quarter calf to style, spines lettered in gilt, mottled paper sides, vellum tips, marbled endpapers, edges speckled brown. Contents a little browned and foxed. A very good copy. ♣ Books that Made Europe, p. 206; En français dans le texte 253; Howes T278; Sabin 96060/1.

£35,000

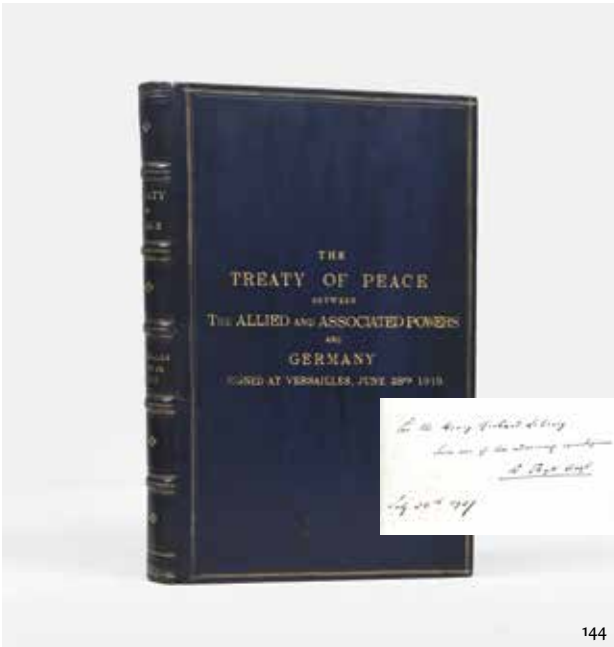
[181257]



143



143



144

144

TREATY OF VERSAILLES. The Treaty of Peace between the Allied and Associated Powers and Germany. London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1919

PRESENTED BY ONE OF THE ARCHITECTS OF THE TREATY

First edition of the Treaty of Versailles, presentation copy, inscribed by David Lloyd George: "For the Henry Richard Library from one of his admiring countrymen, D. Lloyd George, July 26th 1927".

The Henry Richard Library of the Peace Society was named after its long-serving secretary, the Welsh MP. At the time of presentation, the secretary of the library was the Welsh Labour MP Herbert Dunnico (1875–1953), with whom Lloyd George conducted a lengthy correspondence. One of Dunnico's initiatives was the launch of the Peace Negotiations Committee in March 1916, "which met regularly, organized meetings, and promoted a petition that attracted hundreds of thousands of signatures. Dunnico addressed hundreds of meetings in the final years of the war, and, following a speech at Aberdare in January 1918, was summoned under the Defence of the Realm Act, charged with attempting to cause disaffection among the civilian population, though the case was dropped" (ODNB).

Lloyd George, Georges Clemenceau, and Woodrow Wilson were the three architects of the treaty which remade the map of Europe and, through requiring large reparations, cutting off nationals from their home country, and establishing "war guilt" on Germany, has been blamed for the rise of fascism and the inevitable outbreak of a Second World War.

Small folio (336 × 200 mm) in eights. With 9 double-sided leaves of facsimile signatures and 5 folding maps (depicting West and East Germany, the Saar Basin, Danzig, and Schleswig); parallel text in English and French. Contemporary blue calf, spine and front cover lettered in gilt, marbled endpapers. A few neatly refurbished scratches and abrasions to binding, scattered foxing, some short tears to folding maps. A handsome copy.

£7,500

[170786]



145

145

TROTSKY, Leon. La Révolution défigurée. Paris: Éditions Rieder, 1929

INSCRIBED IN EXILE

First edition, copy "N" of 15 lettered copies printed on *vélin pur fil blanc* for private distribution, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the half-title, "6/IX 1929 My best regards L. Trotsky".

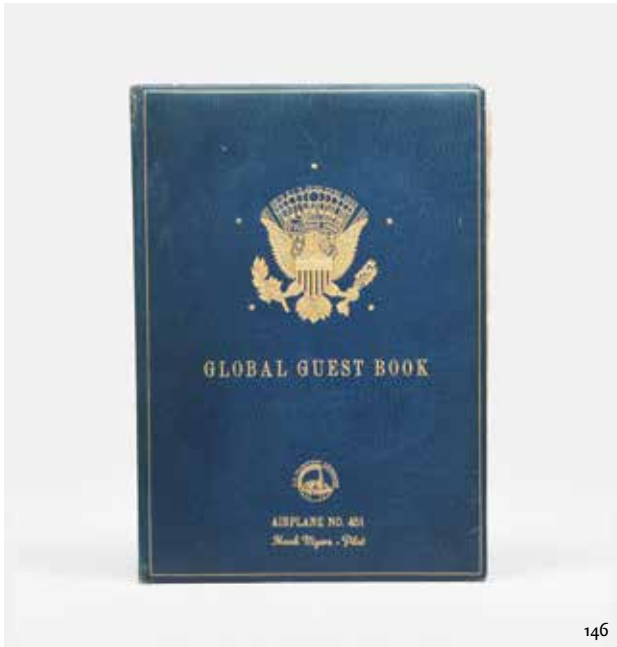
The text was written during Trotsky's exile and first published here in French by Victor Serge. It did not appear in Russian until 1931 and not in English until 1937, under the title *Stalin School of Falsification*. Trotsky seeks to vigorously refute the alleged Stalinist falsehoods levied against his record, views, and position in the revolution.

The recipient of this copy was almost certainly Ivor Montagu (1904–1984), a prominent member of the Communist Party of Great Britain, film critic and director (including collaborations with Alfred Hitchcock), and founder of the International Table Tennis Federation. Montagu began a correspondence with Trotsky in early July 1929, while the latter was exiled on the island of Prinkipo in Turkey. Trotsky's letters to Montagu are housed in the Houghton Library at Harvard. In a letter dated 22 September 1929, Trotsky wrote to Montagu: "Have you received my book in French 'The Disfigured Revolution' and my brochure in German?". The next day he wrote "by the way, I hope that you have received my work in French".

Octavo. Original orange wrappers printed in black. Housed in custom card solander box. Spine and extremities neatly restored, spine lettering retouched in pen facsimile, half-title and terminal leaf a little spotted else contents clean. A very good copy.

£12,500

[168013]



146

146

TRUMAN, Harry. Guest book for Truman's presidential plane. 1945–48

The guest book for Harry Truman's presidential plane, the *Sacred Cow* (the precursor to *Air Force One*), signed by over 70 individuals, including 4 signatures of Truman, alongside his wife Margaret, Herbert Hoover, Vice-President Alben W. Barkley, Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes, Admiral William D. Leahy, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Hap Arnold, and Truman's mother, Martha, shortly before her death.

The *Sacred Cow* was a C–54 Skymaster converted in 1944 as the first purpose-built presidential aircraft and operated by the Air Force. Truman used it until 1947, when it was replaced by a C–118 Liftmaster, named the *Independence* after his hometown. The designation *Air Force One* began under Eisenhower.

This guest book belonged to Hank Myers, the pilot of the *Sacred Cow*, and is accompanied by a copy of an article he wrote entitled 'I Fly the President', reflecting on the plane and its famous guests. He notes Truman was a keen flyer and travelled 40,000 miles, whereas Churchill was wary of the crew, and Madame Chiang Kai-shek's party were rude.

The signatures, on five loose pages, are dated over several trips from December 1945 to 1 January 1948. A Peruvian five dollar note, signed by the Peruvian President, is taped in.

Quarto (270 × 200 mm). Original blue limp morocco, front cover lettered in gilt ("Global Guest Book / Airplane No. 451 / Hank Myers Pilot"). Housed in a dark blue cloth flat-back box by the Chelsea Bindery. Rubbing to binding, paper stock toned with significant bleeding to some signatures. In good condition.

£6,500

[175820]

147

TRUMAN, Harry S. *Memoirs*. Garden City, NY: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1955–56

PRESENTED TO HIS PRO-BUSINESS SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

First edition, deluxe issue for presentation, inscribed by the 33rd President to his Secretary of Commerce in each volume and on each slipcase.

The half-titles are inscribed: "To Honorable Charles Sawyer my great Secretary of Commerce with affectionate regards and whose friendship and help I value mostly highly from Harry Truman Independence Dec. 17. 1955", and "To Honorable Charles Sawyer from Harry Truman 5/5/56"; the slipcases: "To Hon. Charles Sawyer From Harry Truman", and "Honorable Charles Sawyer".

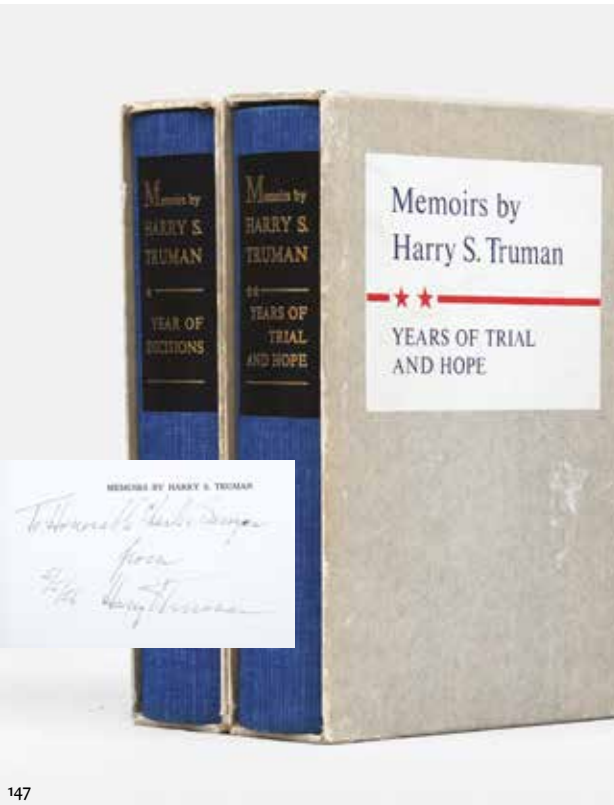
Sawyer (1887–1979) was active in Ohio politics in the 1930s, served as ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg from 1944 to 1945 and as Truman's Secretary of Commerce from 1948 to 1953. "As a cabinet member, Sawyer attempted to reverse antibusiness attitudes within the administration. He emphasized cooperation between business and government and reinvigorated the Business Council" (Kirkendall, p. 320).

Year of Decision covers the first period of Truman's presidency, including the aftermath of the death of Roosevelt, Truman's decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan, and the ending of the war in the Pacific. *Years of Trial and Hope* details the remaining seven years of his presidency, including the beginning of the Cold War, the establishment of the Truman Doctrine and NATO, the Marshall Plan, and the Korean War.

2 vols, octavo. Original blue buckram, spines lettered in gilt on black ground, gilt facsimile signature to front covers, grey endpapers, top edges gilt. Both vols housed in the original card slipcases. Slipcases a little rubbed with tiny splits: fine copies in near-fine slipcases. ♪ Robert H. Ferrell, ed., *Off the Record: The Private Papers of Harry S. Truman*, 1997; Richard S. Kirkendall, *The Harry S. Truman Encyclopedia*, 1989.

£10,000

[174832]



147



148

148
TUCKER, Abraham. The Light of Nature Pursued. London: Printed by T. Jones, & W. Oliver, 1768 & 1777

First edition, a complete set of Tucker's magnum opus, which outlined a vast and idiosyncratic philosophical system and which had a noted influence on his philosophical contemporaries. The set pairs the five volumes he published in 1768 with the four-volume continuation posthumously published in 1777, uniformly bound in contemporary calf and very scarce thus.

9 vols, octavo (212 × 130 mm). Contemporary calf, red morocco labels, red speckled edges. Book label of bookseller and bibliographer John Stephens (1948–2006). Some slight wear around extremities, occasional light foxing or worming but contents otherwise fresh; a nice set. ♪ ESTC T109651 & T153498.

£5,750 [150964]

149
TUCKER, George. Essays on Various Subjects of Taste, Morals, and National Policy. Georgetown: Published by Joseph Milligan. Jacob Gideon, Junior, Printer, 1822

First edition in book form of these 15 studies of American education, finance, and civil society, which attracted the attention of Thomas Jefferson and James Madison; Madison judged the Essays “among the best answers to the charges of our national . . . backwardness” (McLean, p. 25) and appointed Tucker professor at the newly formed University of Virginia.

George Tucker (1775–1861) served in the House of Representatives for Virginia from 1819 to 1825, after which he held the moral philosophy professorship until 1845. During that time,

he wrote *A Voyage to the Moon* (1827), among the earliest American science fiction novels – it is therefore interesting to note that the present volume includes an essay “On Scientific Pursuits”.

Many of the essays were first published in 1814–15 in the *Port Folio*.

Octavo (212 × 126 mm). Contemporary red ribbed quarter calf, smooth spine lettered, decorated, and with Greek key rolls tooled in gilt, mottled paper sides, vellum tips, marbled endpapers. Housed in custom black cloth chemise and red cloth slipcase. Short ink annotation to p. xi, touching text. Light bumping and rubbing, colour retouched at joints and extremities, spots of abrasion and finger soiling, cosmetic splits to joints, moderate mottling and browning to contents, chips to sig. 41.3 and rear free endpaper: a good copy. ♪ Robert Colin McLean, *George Tucker*, 1961.

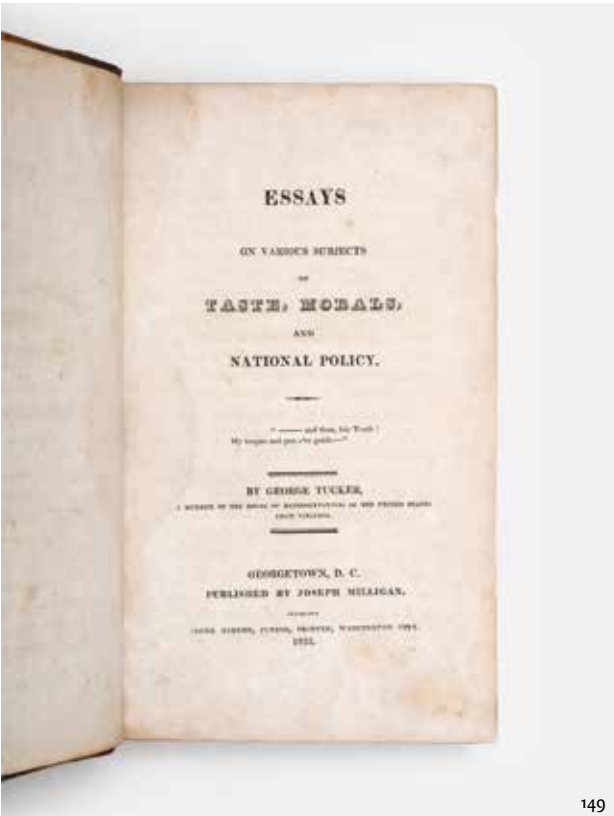
£3,000 [168750]

150
TURGOT, Anne Robert Jacques. Réflexions sur la formation et la distribution des richesses. [No place: no printer,] 1788

WEALTH IN THE ANCIEN RÉGIME

First edition in book form of Turgot's most substantial work, a milestone in the history of economic thought and a major influence on Adam Smith. *Réflexions* is a wide-ranging study of the production and distribution of wealth in the ancien régime, drawing on Turgot's experience as chief administrator of Limoges.

While the work shares several concepts with the *Wealth of Nations* (including the division of labour), Turgot goes beyond Smith in his absolute insistence on minimal government intervention in market forces.



149

Turgot's conclusions, that land is the source of wealth, accord with those of the physiocrats; it was only his repugnance to all “sects” that kept him from the inner circle of the school.

The editor of this posthumous edition is unknown, although Condorcet and Du Pont are known to have republished several of Turgot's major economic writings at this time. The *Réflexions* were written in 1766 and serialized in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* from 1769 to 1770.

Octavo (195 × 119 mm). Engraved vignette to title page, head- and tailpieces. Recent red quarter morocco, smooth spine lettered in gilt, marbled paper sides. Small ink numerals to half-title and title page. Slight bowing to boards, minor browning and foxing to endpapers and contents: a very good copy. ♪ Einaudi 5772; *En français dans le texte* 165; Goldsmiths' 13536; INED 4362; Kress B.1506; Mattioli 3673.

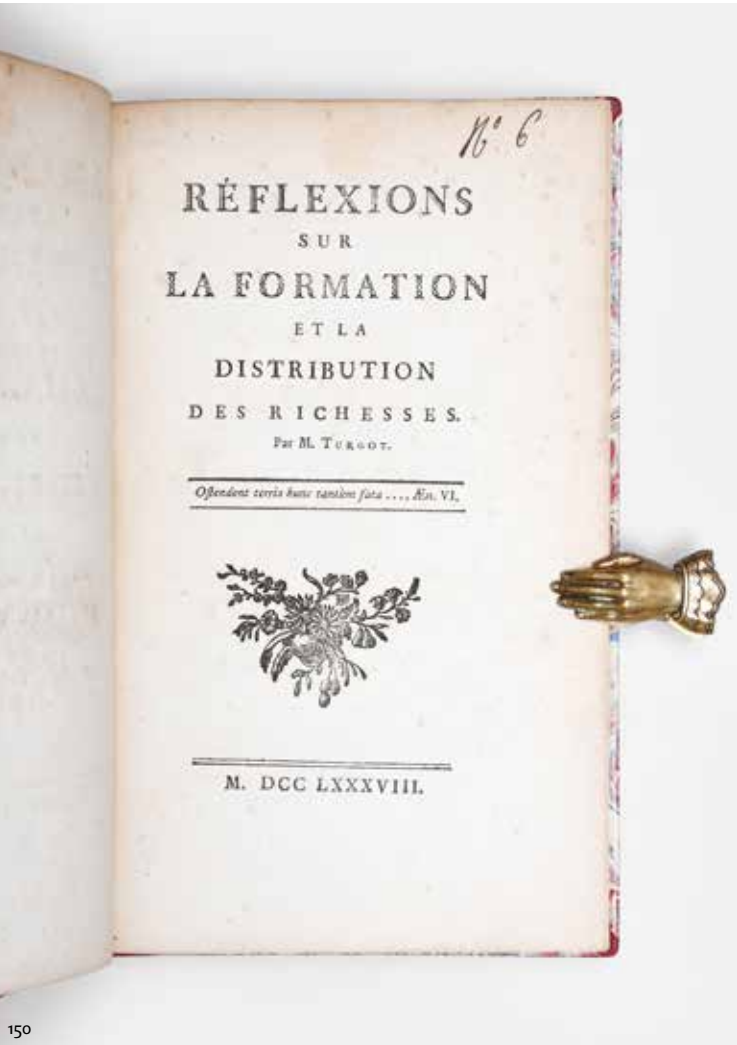
£11,000 [172184]

151
VEBLEN, Thorstein. An Inquiry into the Nature of Peace and the Terms of its Perpetuation. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1917

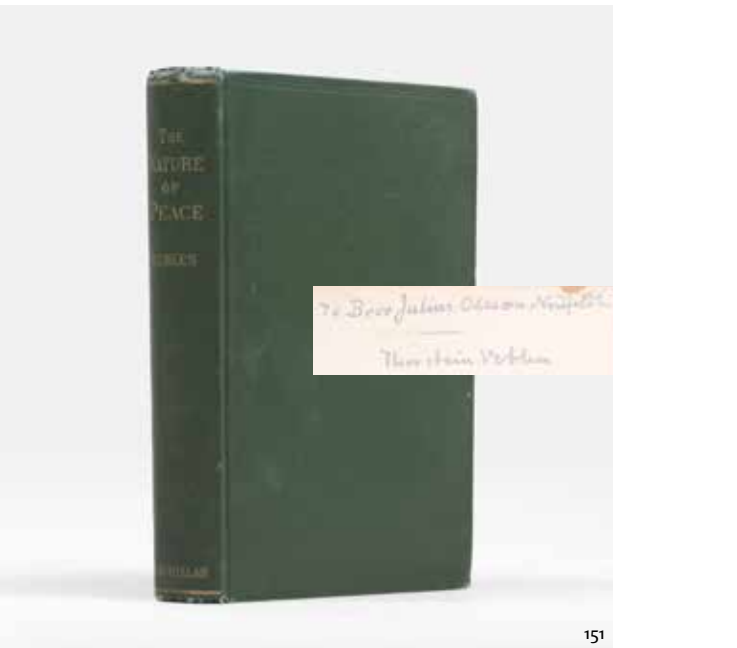
First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper, “To Bror Julius Olsson Nordfeldt, Thorstein Veblen”. Nordfeldt (1878–1955) was a Swedish-American artist who painted two portraits of Veblen, both now lost. Veblen's treatise is on peace, how it may be achieved and retained, and the possible effects of perpetual peace on society.

Octavo. Original dark green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, double frames to boards in blind. Pencil underlining throughout. Spine slightly darkened, extremities a touch rubbed. An excellent copy.

£4,750 [113384]



150



151



152

152
VICO, Giambattista. Principi di scienza nuova. Tomo I [– II.] Naples: Nella stamperia Muziana, a spese di Gaetano, e Steffano Elia, 1744

THE CULMINATION OF HIS LIFE’S WORK

Third and definitive edition of Vico’s masterpiece, presenting a cyclical theory of civilization. The treatise became “the vehicle by which the concept of historical development at last entered the thought of western Europe . . . The concept of a history of ideas, the principles of a universal history and its philosophical criticism, a recognition of the importance of social classes, all begin with Vico” (PMM).

The work was first published in 1725. That edition is exceptionally rare on the market. Vico had been pressured to reduce the text for the first publication, and expanded and revised it throughout his remaining life. The second edition was published in 1730, like the first edition as a single duodecimo volume. This third edition was published in 1744, shortly after Vico’s death, and remains the definitive text. It was expanded to two parts (here bound together) and was the first to be illustrated, with a portrait of Vico, and an allegorical frontispiece followed by a 36-page explanation in which Vico introduced the “Idea of the Work”.

2 parts in 1 vol., octavo (205 × 131 mm). With engraved portrait, engraved symbolic frontispiece and large folding table. Contemporary vellum, spine lettered in gilt. Milanese bookseller’s ticket. Light soiling to vellum, browning to contents. A very good copy. ¶ See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 184 (first edition of 1725).

£6,500 [183730]

153
VOLTAIRE. Traité sur la tolérance. [Geneva: Frères Cramer,] 1763

VOLTAIRE’S GREAT PLEA

First edition of this seminal argument for toleration of religious and political diversity and dissent. Written amid the persecution



153

of French Huguenots, the *Traité* has taken on a more timeless appeal: “It is again and again to Voltaire that we have turned, when a defender of tolerance and compassion in the face of fanaticism and religiously inspired violence has been sought” (Leigh, p. 214).

Octavo (193 × 117 mm). Contemporary sheep, spine panelled, decorated, and lettered in gilt, orange morocco label, covers with double-fillet panel in gilt, marbled endpapers, edges red, green silk bookmarker. Slip from 20th-century bookseller’s catalogue tipped onto rear pastedown. Light rubbing, front joint split but holding firm, minor foxing to contents, loss to lower outer margin of N1, not touching text: a very good copy. ¶ Bengesco 1693. John Leigh, “Voltaire”, in Michael Moriarty & Jeremy Jennings, eds., *The Cambridge History of French Thought*, 2019.

£5,750 [174237]

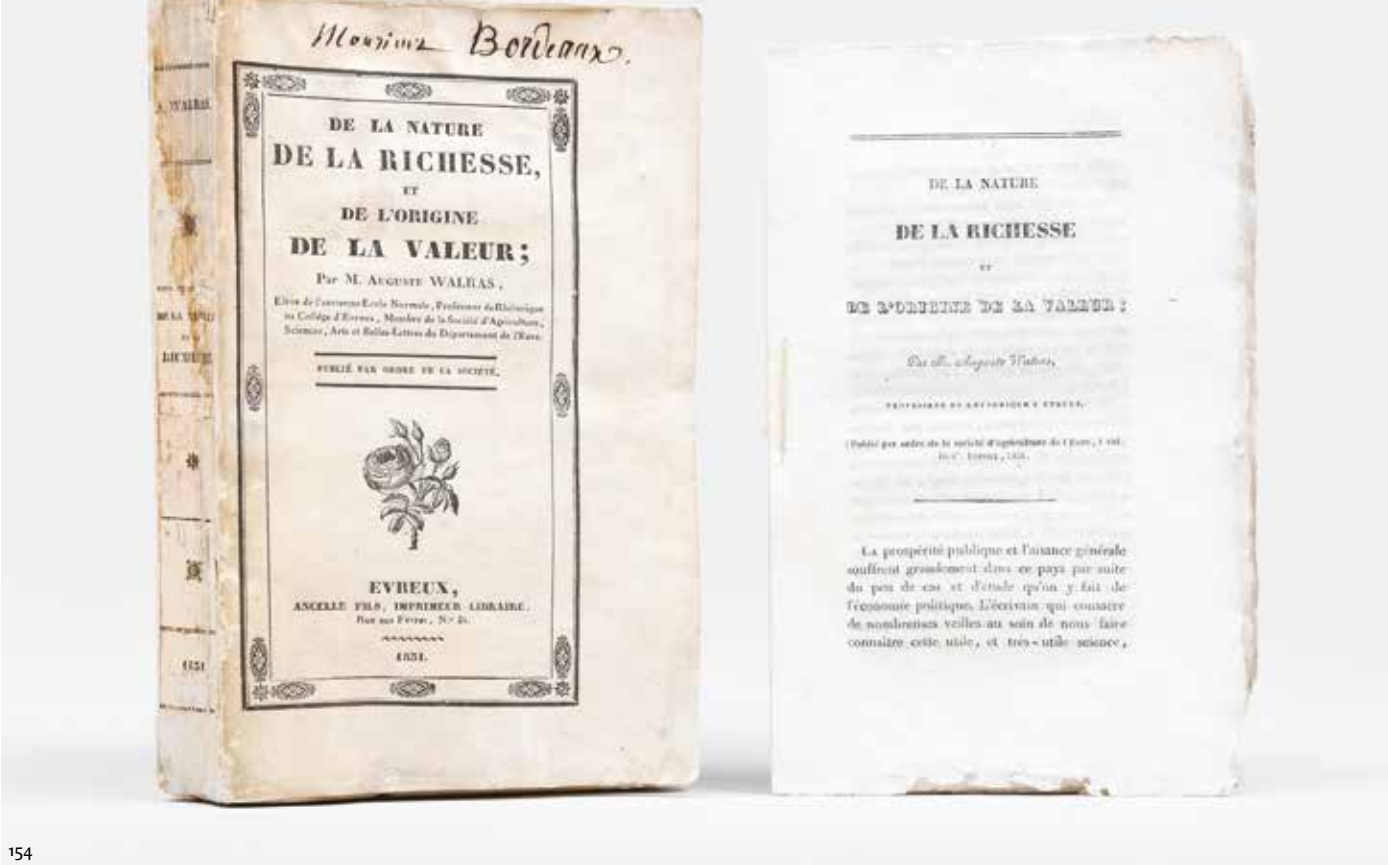
154
WALRAS, Auguste. De la nature de la richesse, et de l’origine de la valeur. Evreux: Ancelle Fils, 1831

“A MAN OF GREAT ORIGINALITY OF THOUGHT”

Very scarce first edition, the Evreux issue; it was also issued with a Paris imprint. This is the first and principal work of Auguste Walras (1801–1866) and proved a major influence on his son Léon’s marginal utility theory. Included with this copy is the 12-page announcement of the work from the *Revue normande*.

The work is chiefly concerned with a study of value and is perhaps the first long treatise published on the subject (Howey, p. 29). Walras opposed the two existing schools of thought on value: the French writers who based it on utility and the English economists who tended towards a labour or cost-of-production theory. Instead, he determined the value of goods by assessing their scarcity in relation to human desires, a concept he called *rareté* and returned to many times during his career.

“There are many passages in his writings in which he appears to be on the point of enunciating in precise language the more correct views that are now associated with the names of his son Léon Walras and Jevons . . . but a perusal of his earliest book is quite sufficient to show that he was a man of great originality of thought” (Palgrave III, p. 652).



154

Octavo (222 × 140 mm). Original stiff paper wrappers printed in black. Housed in a custom made cloth box. Spine professionally restored. Gift inscription “Monsieur Bordeaux” to head of front wrapper; a very good copy, crisp and clean, uncut and unopened. ¶ Einaudi 5960 (Paris imprint); Goldsmiths’ 26693 (Evreux); Kress C.2997 (Paris); Mattioli 3793 (Evreux). Richard S. Howey, *The Rise of the Marginal Utility School*, 1989.

£15,000 [177211]

155
WARBURG, Paul M. The Federal Reserve System. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1930

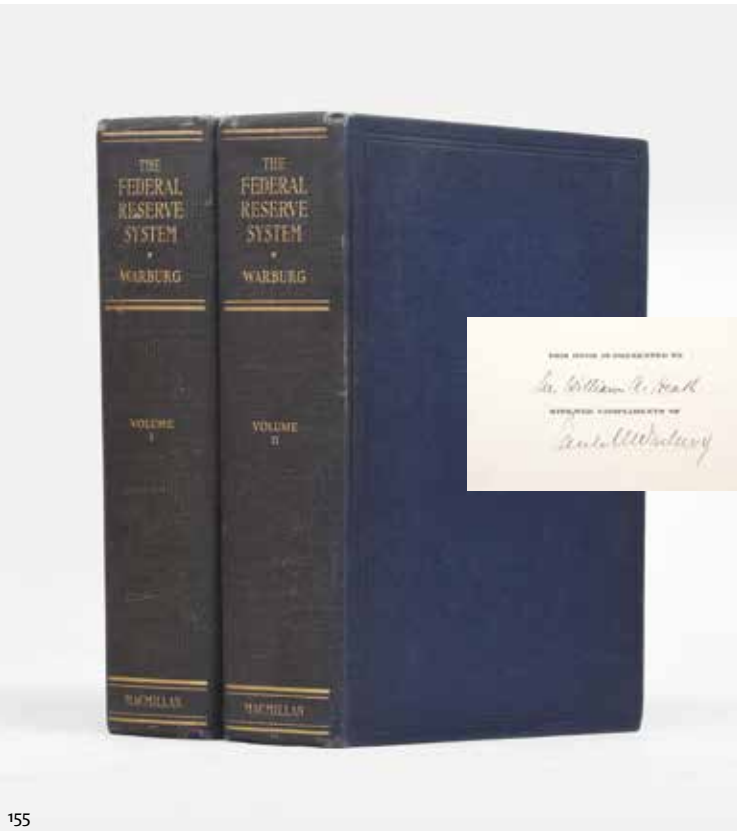
A PIONEER OF CENTRAL BANKING

First edition, presentation copy, with a printed slip completed by hand: “This book is presented to Mr William A. Heath with the compliments of Paul M. Warburg”. Heath was chairman of the Chicago branch of the Federal Reserve.

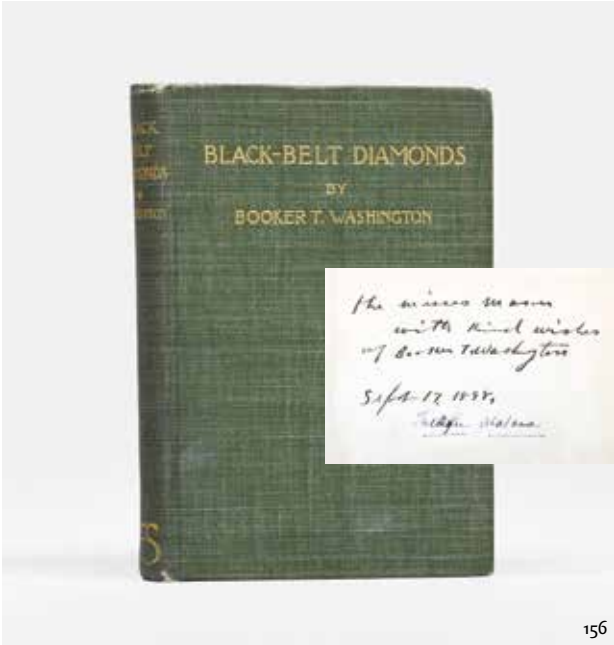
Paul Warburg (1868–1932), a Jewish-American banker born in Germany, was a firm advocate of the US Federal Reserve System. This is his magnum opus, his most detailed and extensive study of the nascent system. In the early 1900s, he pushed for the establishment of a central bank and was present at the secret meeting on Jekyll Island, Georgia that formulated the Aldrich Plan. Though rejected by Congress, it laid the foundation for the 1913 Federal Reserve Act. Woodrow Wilson appointed him to the reserve’s new board in 1914.

2 vols, quarto. With 5 facsimiles and 2 diagrams. Original blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt, original slipcase. Extremities very lightly rubbed; a very good copy. ¶ Larson 1909.

£7,500 [183101]



155



156
WASHINGTON, Booker T. Black-Belt Diamonds. New York: Fortune and Scott, 1898

INSCRIBED BY THE FIGURE WHO “WIELDED MORE POLITICAL POWER THAN ANY OTHER BLACK AMERICAN OF HIS DAY”

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on the front pastedown: “The Misses Mason with kind wishes of Booker T. Washington September 17, 1898”. The recipients were major donors to the Tuskegee institute, where Washington was the principal. The institute was the first Black college in Alabama and one of the most prominent Black education institutions in the country.

Ellen Frances (1846–1930) and Ida Means Mason (1856–1928) were “two unmarried sisters who were among the earliest, most regular, and largest contributors to both Hampton and Tuskegee institutes . . . The Mason sisters also supported other cultural and charitable organizations and helped many individual students. Learned in Greek and widely travelled, they compiled together a volume on ancient Athens, and Ellen translated some of Plato’s essays” (Harlan, p. 283). Underneath Washington’s inscription a different hand, probably one of the Masons’s, notes it was presented in Tuskegee.

The leading figure in the movement for the advancement of African Americans, Washington “wielded more political power than any other Black American of his day” (ANB). The volume collects extracts from his speeches on the status, rights, and progress of African Americans. The title refers to the “Black Belt” of Alabama – originally named for its soil, but which took on new connotations due to the majority Black population. The selection was made by the civil rights campaigner Victoria Earle Matthews and the introduction contributed by Timothy Thomas Fortune, editor of the nation’s leading Black newspaper, the *New York Age*.

Sextodecimo. Original green cloth, spine and front cover lettered in gilt. Housed in custom green cloth solander base. Light rubbing at extremities. A near-fine copy. ♣ Louis R. Harlan, ed., *The Booker T. Washington Papers*, Volume 2, 1972.

£7,500 [175513]



157
WASHINGTON, George. The Will of General George Washington. Alexandria, Virginia: Printed from the record of the County court of Fairfax, 1800

WASHINGTON FREES HIS SLAVES

First edition of Washington’s will, rare in the original wrappers. Written a few months before he died, it provided for the freedom of his 277 slaves and dispersed one of the largest private estates in the nation.

“One urgent private matter concerned him deeply. He had long since determined to free his slaves, and he did so in a will drawn during the last year of his life. He was the only Virginia founder to free his slaves, and he made provisions for supporting the young until they reached maturity and the old and infirm for the duration of their lives. The last pension payment from his estate was made in 1833” (ANB).

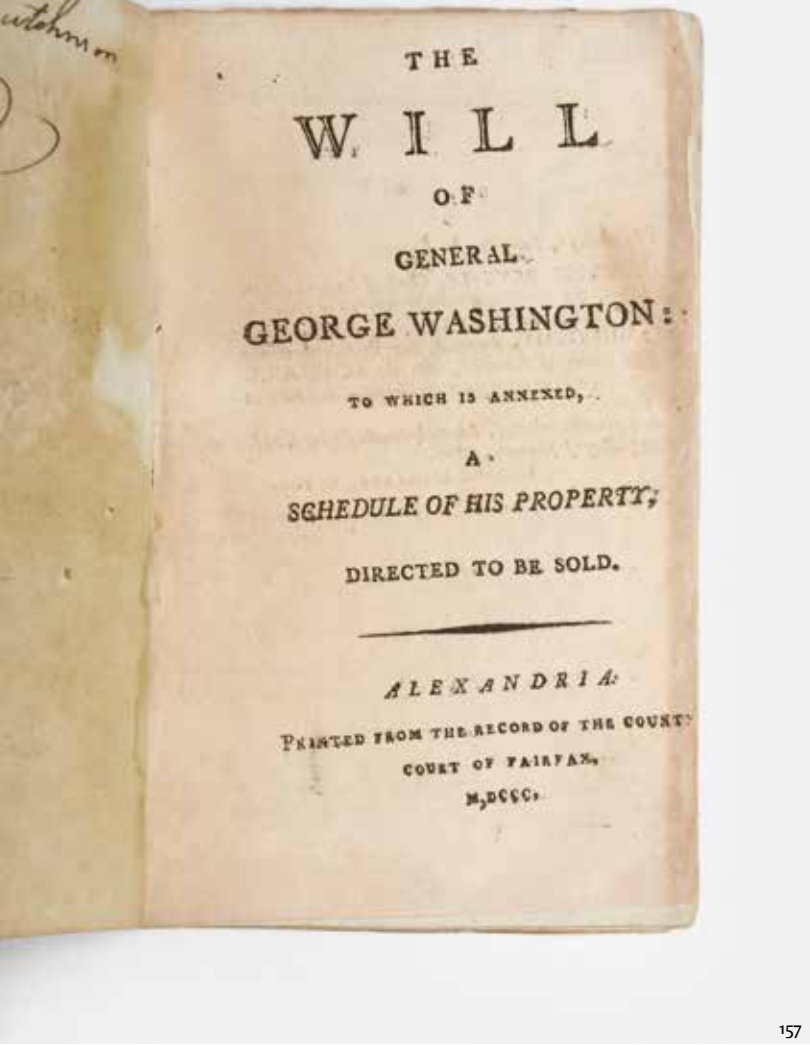
The first codicil bequeaths the Washington estate to his wife, Martha; the second provides for the freed slaves. The rest of the will contains detailed arrangements for the dispersal of Washington’s property to his relatives and friends, including the Marquis de Lafayette (who received a pair of steel pistols taken from the British during the Revolution), and his nephew, Bushrod Washington, who took possession of Washington’s personal papers and library.

Washington was one of the wealthiest men in the country. The schedule of property gives a detailed accounting of his property holdings and gives an aggregate value of \$530,000.

Octavo, pp. 32. Original plain stitched wrappers. Housed in green half morocco slipcase and chemise. Contemporary ownership signature of one Ann W. Hutchinson on inside front wrapper. Wrappers chipped and soiled, some tanning to text. Overall very good. ♣ ESTC W29703; Evans 39000; Howes W145, aa; Sabin 101752.

£17,500 [183267]

158
WEBER, Max. Zur Geschichte der Handelsgesellschaften im Mittelalter. Stuttgart: Ferdinand Enke, 1889



HIS DOCTORAL THESIS

First edition of Weber’s first work, the publisher’s file copy, with a printed paper label to the front wrapper reading “Archivexemplar! Nach Gebrauch sofort zurückgeben.”

Max Weber (1864–1920), “one of the most powerful personalities that ever entered the scene of academic science” (Schumpeter, p. 817), submitted the present work as his doctoral dissertation. In it, “he examined the various legal principles according to which the cost, risk or profit of an enterprise were to be borne jointly by several individuals” (Bendix, p. 25).

Octavo. Original yellow paper wrappers, spine and wrapper printed in black. Slight loss to spine removing the word “im”, two small chips and a crease to lower wrapper, overall a very good copy. ♣ MacRae, Weber, p. 94. Reinhard Bendix, *Max Weber*, 1960; Joseph Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, 1954.

£2,250 [124520]

159
WERTHEIM, Barbara. The Lost British Policy. Britain and Spain since 1700. London: United Editorial Ltd, 1938

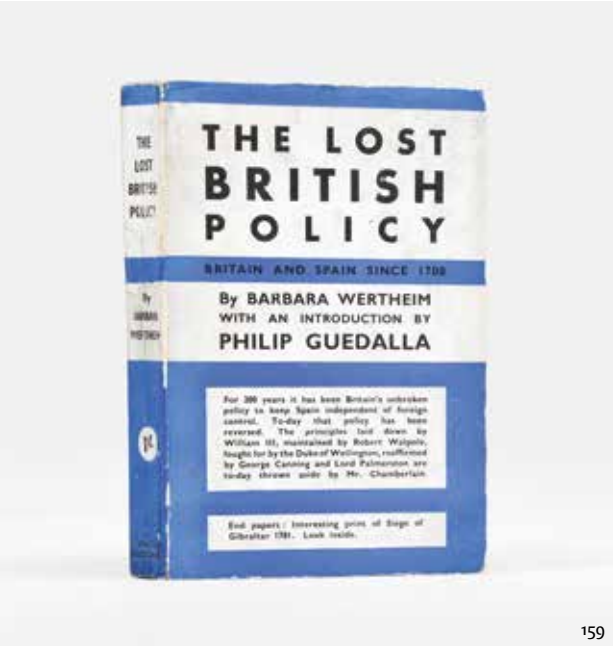


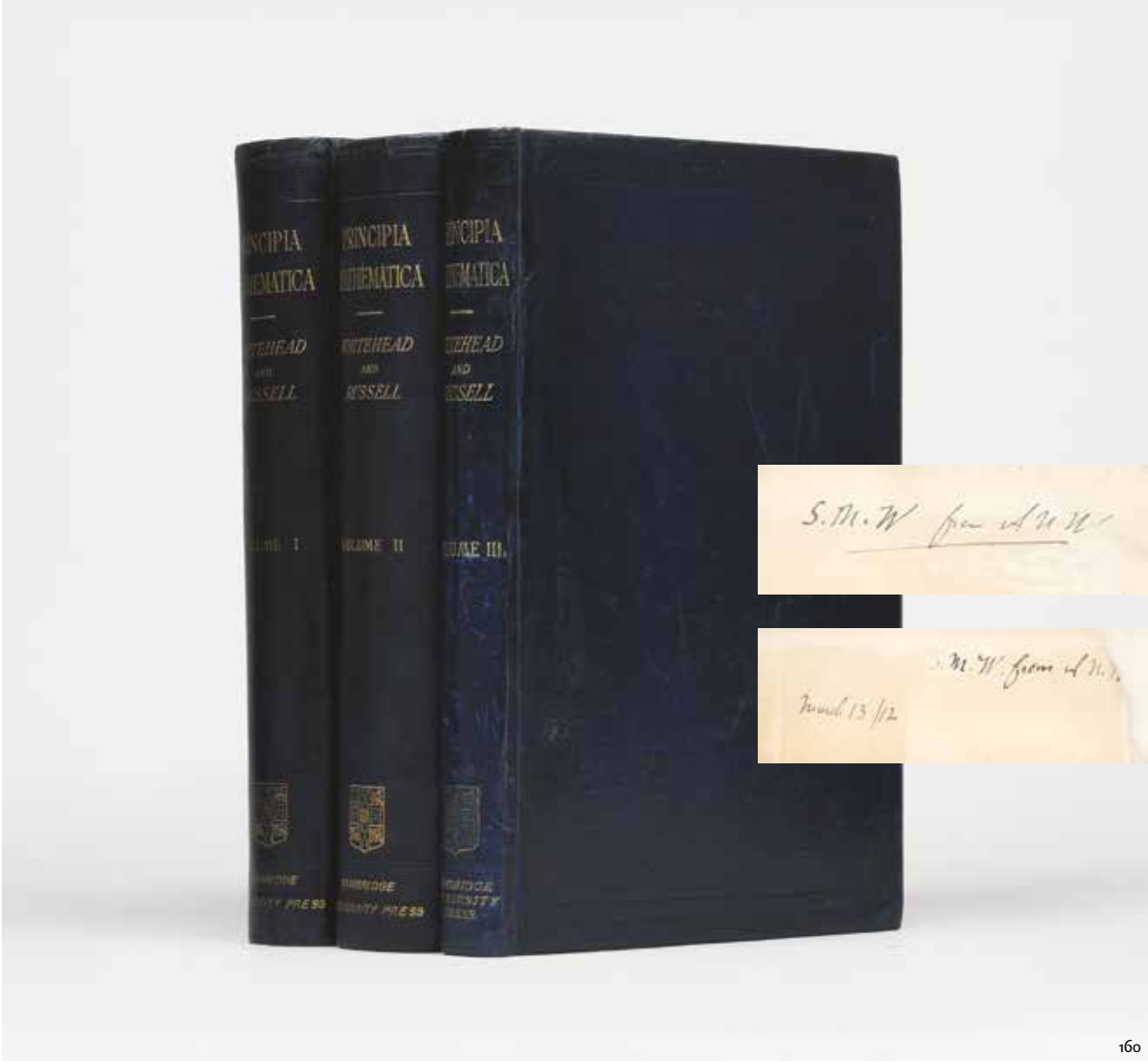
First and only edition of Barbara Wertheim Tuchman’s first book, written while she was reporting on the Spanish Civil War for *The Nation*.

Tuchman (1912–1989) was a prominent American popular historian and twice the winner of the Pulitzer Prize for *The Guns of August* (1963) and *Stilwell and the American Experience in China* (1972).

Octavo. Original white card wrappers printed in blue and black, endpapers illustrated after a wood engraving titled “Perspective View of Gibraltar” by John Lodge (1735–1796). Housed in a custom blue cloth solander box by the Dragonfly Bindery. Spine repaired and colours retouched, wrappers a little soiled, edges and outer leaves foxed, book block cracked but holding firm: a very good copy.

£1,500 [182688]





WHITEHEAD, Alfred North, & Bertrand Russell. Principia Mathematica. Volume I[–III]. Cambridge: at the University Press, 1910–12–13

AUTHORIAL PRESENTATION TO WHITEHEAD’S SISTER

First editions, an exceptionally rare presentation copy, inscribed by Whitehead on the front free endpapers of volumes I and II to his only sister, Shirley Maria Whitehead (1858–1943), “S.M.W. from A.N.W.”, and dated 13 March 1912 in the second volume (preceding publication in April). In 1891, Shirley Maria married Alfred’s former Sherborne School mathematics master, the Rev. John Blanch (1842–1907). The marriage was unhappy, and Blanch committed suicide in 1907. Shirley remained in Cambridge, where both Russell and Whitehead studied and where they collaborated in writing the Principia. In the Principia, Whitehead and Russell attempted to construct “the whole body of mathematical doctrine by logical deduction from the basis of a small number of primitive ideas and a small number of primitive principles of logical inference” (DSB, XII, p. 14). To our knowledge, the only other presentation copy to have appeared on the market was that in the collection of Haskell F.

Norman, which was presented to the mathematical philosopher Philip Jourdain. That copy, however, had only presentation slips from the publisher, rather than being inscribed directly by an author as here – it garnered \$129,000 in the Norman sale in 1998. Aside from the desirable presentation, John Slater, Emeritus Professor of Philosophy at the University of Toronto and editor of The Collected Papers of Bertrand Russell, suggests that there are probably fewer than 50 sets surviving in private hands.

3 vols, large octavo. Original dark blue cloth, spines lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, rules continuing to covers in blind; joints and extremities neatly restored. Housed in custom morocco-entry blue cloth slipcase. Bookplate of South-West Essex Technical College and School of Art Library, with their stamps (vol. III without such markings and likely sometime supplied). Vol. I: endpapers toned with slight abrasion to front pastedown, upper outer corner a little bumped, two short closed tears at foot of first text leaf. Vol. II: restoration at upper outer corner of front free endpaper with loss to the “W” in the inscription. Vol. III with front free endpapers replaced, bump to lower outer corner. All three vols a little rubbed and sometime polished, vol. III a little more visibly. Contents clean aside from library markings. A very good set. J Blackwell & Ruja Ag.1a.

£175,000 [154752]

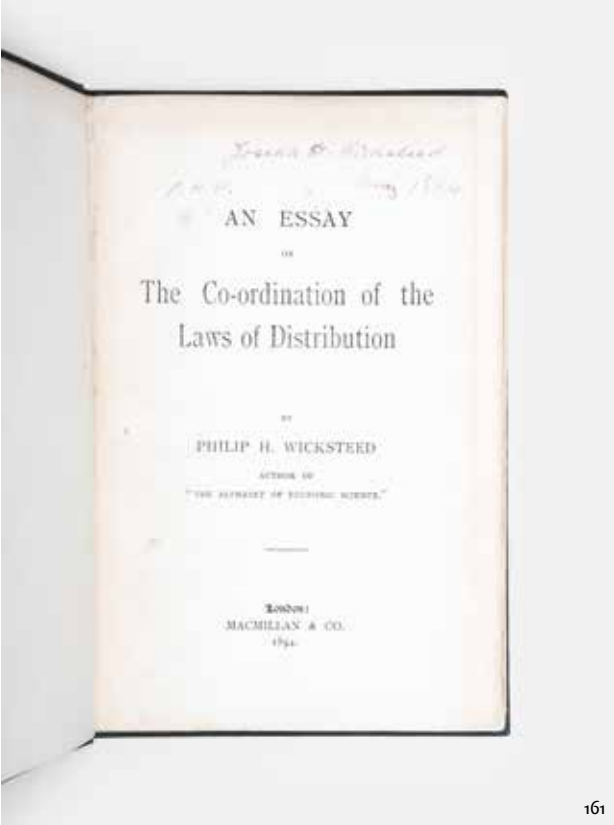
WICKSTEED, Philip Henry. An Essay on the Co-ordination of the Laws of Distribution. London: Macmillan & Co., 1894

First edition, with several printed errors (both authorial and of production), corrected by hand at the author’s instruction on eight pages. This copy is from the library of Joseph H. Wicksteed and was presented to him by his father, the author, in May 1894. Wicksteed’s Essay is one of the major original contributions to marginal analysis, clarifying the issue of extending the marginal theory of intensive rent into a more general theory of distribution. A student and follower of W. S. Jevons, “Wicksteed’s originality lay in his integration of the theory of value of resources . . . [He asserted] that if in the production of any given amount of a good each resource is paid the value of its marginal product, the total of the payments will be equal to the market value of that amount of the good” (IESS). Loosely inserted is an autograph letter from Herbert Somerton Foxwell dated March 13, 1931, returning the copy to Joseph Wicksteed after his sister lent it to him.

Octavo (183 × 120 mm). Loosely inserted folding plate with 3 figures, with numerous figures and mathematical formulae in the text. Original blue cloth, front board direct-lettered in gilt, yellow coated endpapers. Recased; a very good copy. J Batson, p. 73; Einaudi 6042; Mattioli 3842; Sraffa 6627.

£8,750 [175361]

WILHELM II, King of Prussia. Neue politische Theorie und Praxis (Recent Political Theory and Praxis). 1900–01



TEN-THOUSAND WORDS OF MUSINGS ON DEMOCRACY, ARISTOCRACY, AND PLUTOCRACY

An extensive manuscript, being Kaiser Wilhelm’s unpublished translation into German of an article covering political theory from the English journal, The Quarterly Review.

The original article by Goldsworthy Lowes Dickinson, published in the October 1900 issue of the journal (pp. 359–80), was nominally a review of eight recent books on political philosophy. In practice, as standard for the Quarterly Review, the article used the reviewed works as a starting point for a wider discourse.

The article would have clearly appealed to the Kaiser. It begins by asking whether political philosophy even exists, and the author notes that historically, political philosophy is characterized by absolutism. However, he observes that there is now a shift towards relativism. The trend in modern politics is the state’s growing power and size, those in control increasingly influenced by plutocracy. He argues that the House of Commons gradually ceded its power to the Cabinet, risking a shift in British democracy towards the American plutocratic system. The solution is to preserve an aristocracy, but one based on training and ability rather than birth.

Wilhelm has dated the first page “25.12.1900” and “2.2.1901”, and the last page “17.2.1901”, presumably the dates between which he translated it. The lengthy project totalled around 10,000 words. He has made a few corrections and underlined some words for emphasis. Generally, the manuscript is written confidently, in Wilhelm’s bold hand.

Wilhelm had an English mother (the eldest child of Queen Victoria) and spoke English fluently, though from his boyhood preferred the Prussian militarist and autocratic teachings of his tutors to the British liberalism of his mother. Wilhelm had been Kaiser for 13 years when he undertook the translation, and his reasons for doing so are unknown. He was always deeply interested in political ideas, the preservation of the German order, and in Britain’s development and its threat to German power.

A typed transcript of the German translation, and a photocopy of the Quarterly Review article, are included.

Manuscript, 38 bifolia with full-page manuscript on 77 pages and running heading “Politik” on first page of each except the first; page size 235 × 202 mm; Wilhelm’s coat of arms embossed in silver at head. Housed in custom quarter leather solander box. Very light soiling. In excellent condition.

£12,500 [164924]



163
WINGATE, Orde Charles. His private Palestine papers, including reports, documents, and working drafts. Primarily Palestine: mostly 1938–41

“CAPTAIN WINGATE IS FUNDAMENTALLY AN INDIVIDUALIST”

Offered on the market for the first time in three decades, this expansive collection is essential for understanding one of the most controversial figures in the history of British Mandatory Palestine. Alongside official reports on the Special Night Squads, it includes Wingate's position papers on Zionist questions, plans for a broader militarized Jewish force, and evidence of his impassioned disagreement with distrustful senior officers in the British Army. Wingate (1903–1944), a flawed military genius, is considered a hero for his foundation and leadership of the Chindits, a special operations force operating in Burma during the Second World War. As a younger man, Wingate cut his teeth in Sudan and later Palestine, where he was posted as an intelligence officer in 1936. “His time in Palestine was the turning point in Wingate's career. He found there a cause – Zionism – to which he became passionately attached, and a patron, Major-General Archibald Wavell, the general officer commanding (GOC) in Palestine in 1937–8, who saved him from the professional consequences of that attachment” (ODNB). Wingate formed the Special Night Squads, highly mobile units of Jewish settlers (led by British officers) tasked with combating Arab saboteurs and quashing resistance to British



control. The SNS quickly garnered a reputation for ruthlessness and brutality, and Wingate's militaristic Zionism, combined with high-level British concerns over the arming of Jewish settlers, forced his reassignment away from Palestine in 1938.

The archive illuminates this contentious two-year period in Wingate's career, comprising primary, file, and transcribed copies of documents, annotated drafts, and other notes. The SNS material sits alongside Wingate's proposals, following the outbreak of the Second World War, for a larger militarized Jewish force. Present here are typescript drafts and manuscript notes for important essays such as “Appreciation on the Use of Jewish Forces in the Prosecution of the War”.

Wingate's character and attitudes are revealed most starkly by complaints he filed with the army's high command following his sidelining in 1938. Wingate was increasingly at odds with Wing Commander A. P. Ritchie, head of RAF intelligence in Jerusalem, who wrote in Wingate's 1939 official annual report of his questionable judgement, misplaced sympathies, and “valueless” service to the intelligence branch. In response, Wingate lodged an official appeal, drafts here showing his composition of a biting and self-assured rebuttal, which suggested that Ritchie lacked sufficient knowledge of his service to assess it. The report, and the failure of his appeal, represented the nadir of Wingate's career but also set a platform for future greatness.

These papers passed by descent to Lieutenant-Colonel Orde Jonathan Wingate (1944–2000), Wingate's son, who permitted Trevor Royle to consult them for his biography, *Orde Wingate: A Man of Genius*, 1903–1944 (1995). The material was subsequently sold in the broader dispersal of the Wingate papers (part of Lot 373, Sotheby's, 11 June 1996) and bought by Steve Forbes, the chairman of Forbes Magazine and a presidential candidate in the 1996 and 2000 US elections. As part of the sale, a microfilm copy of key sections was deposited in the British Library (BL reference M2313; Forbes received a copy, included here). This microfilm has been cited by researchers since – a recognition of its uniqueness and historical value. A full inventory is available.

Together, several hundred typescript and manuscript sheets, accompanied by a selection of notebooks, photographs, printed publications, and other material. Signs of handling, as expected, but neatly arranged and generally well preserved. ¶ Simon James Anglim, “Orde Wingate and the British Army, 1922–1944: Military Thought and Practice Compared and Contrasted”, PhD diss., 2007.

£45,000 [168835]

164
WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. Seven autograph letters signed to William Eccles. Vienna and Cambridge: 1912–1939

“THE BOOK WHICH – AS YOU PERHAPS REMEMBER – I STARTED WRITING BEFORE THE WAR, WAS PUBLISHED THREE OR FOUR YEARS AGO IN ENGLAND”

An interesting and insightful series, comprising seven of the nine recorded letters written by Wittgenstein to Eccles, his close friend from his time in Manchester, including an announcement of the publication of his *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. Wittgenstein offers advice on Eccles's engineering work, talks about his war work, and mentions the progress he has made with his mathematical studies.

Wittgenstein and Eccles first met in 1908 at a research station in Glossop, Derbyshire, and the two became firm friends during their three years together. They subsequently maintained a regular, if infrequent, correspondence following Wittgenstein's move to Cambridge in 1912 through to the spring of 1939. The



correspondence offers, in Eccles's own words when he subsequently published the letters, “some light on Wittgenstein as a person,” as well as making “occasional references to his philosophical work” (Eccles, p. 57).

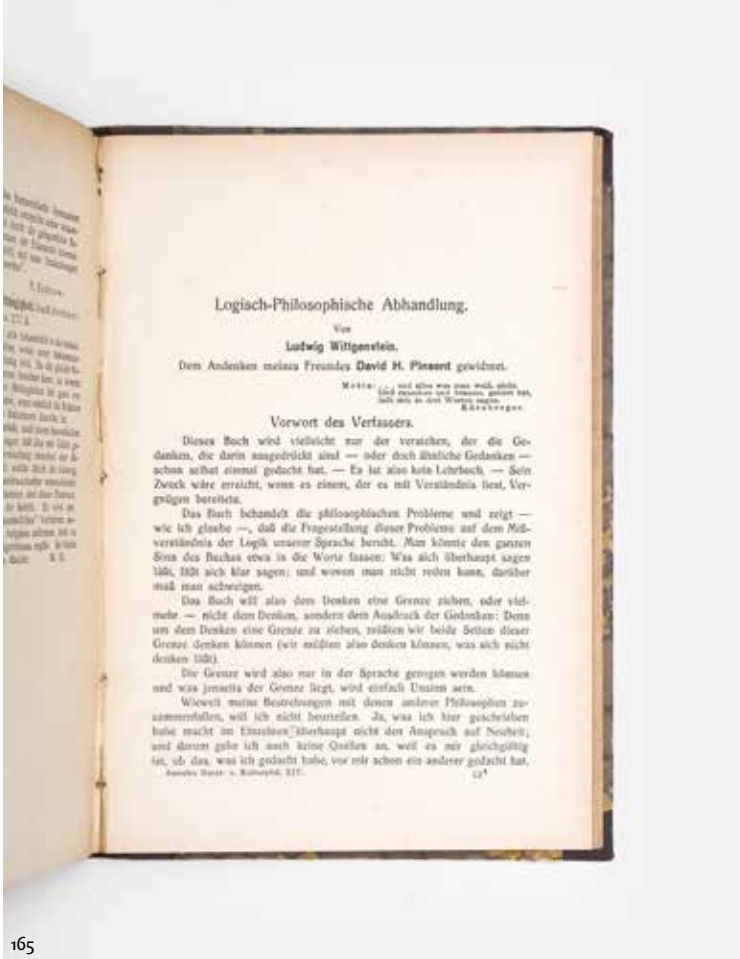
The letters begin before the First World War. Renewing contact after the war, Wittgenstein writes of his joy at learning that Eccles has survived, and asks for news about friends and family from his Manchester days. He reports that the book he had started to write before the war has now been published: “(It is called ‘*Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*’ and has been printed by Trench, Trubner & Co. London). This shows you that I am still alive.”

In the 1920s, he is now working as an elementary school teacher, would love to visit England to see old friends, but has given away all his money. He is unable to send much news about himself (“I would have to write a book”), but hopes to accept Eccles's offer to visit, noting however that “England may not have changed since 1913 but I have.” Writing after his return to Cambridge in 1929, Wittgenstein announces his research fellowship at Trinity, giving him both financial security and time to work, but fears that “my capacity for the particular kind of work, in all probability, will have left me in 2 or 3 years and then I shall probably resign my fellowship.” Of the award of his professorship in February 1939, he wryly observes: “Having got the professorship is very flattering and all that but it might have been very much better for me to have got a job opening and closing crossing gates. I don't get any kick out of my position (except what my vanity and stupidity sometimes gets).”

7 autograph letters, variously written in pencil and in ink, one signed with initials, together with an original envelope addressed in Wittgenstein's hand to Eccles. Together 13 and a half pages, approximately 1,700 words in all, in English, preserved in an archival box. Folded for mailing, some minor tears along folds, one letter with short tape repair, evidence of paper clip use to most top left corners, generally in a very good state of preservation. ¶ Published in William Eccles, “Some Letters of Ludwig Wittgenstein”, *Hermathena*, no. 97, 1963; and in Brian McGuinness & G. H. von Wright, *Ludwig Wittgenstein: Briefwechsel mit B. Russell, G. E. Moore, J. M. Keynes, F. P. Ramsey, W. Eccles, P. Engelmann und L. von Ficker*, 1980.

£55,000 [170379]

165
WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. “Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung” [In] *Annalen der Naturphilosophie*, XIV 3/4, edited by Wilhelm Ostwald. Leipzig: Unesma G.M.B.H., 1921



THE CORNERSTONE OF LOGICAL POSITIVISM IN ITS EARLIEST PUBLISHED FORM

True first edition of the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, Wittgenstein's earliest published work, and one of the 20th century's undisputed philosophical masterpieces.

This German-language journal publication precedes the book-form publication of the *Tractatus* by a year. It includes a 13-page preface by Bertrand Russell, providing an explanation of the article's significance that secured its publication. Wittgenstein, whose attitude to publication was often ambivalent, confided that he was “pleased my stuff is going to be printed” (quoted in Monk, pp. 203–4).

The work was written during his service in the First World War, although its roots go back at least as far as his notes on logic from 1913. It swiftly became the cornerstone of logical positivism and of the Cambridge school of analytic philosophy, articulating the relationship of language and reality and defining the limits of science.

Octavo (222 × 154 mm). Tables and diagrams in the text. Contemporary brown quarter cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, marbled paper sides, brown leatherette tips, marbled edges. Housed in a brown quarter morocco solander box by the Chelsea Bindery. Twentieth-century ownership stamps of Joachim Schliemann (great-grandnephew of the Heinrich Schliemann who rediscovered Troy) and one Dr Hans Herz to title page. Minimal bumping and rubbing, slight browning and foxing to contents: a very good copy. ¶ Fann, p. 405; Frongia & McGuinness, p. 42; Lapointe, p. 4. Ray Monk, *Ludwig Wittgenstein: The Duty of Genius*, 1990.

£57,500 [178936]



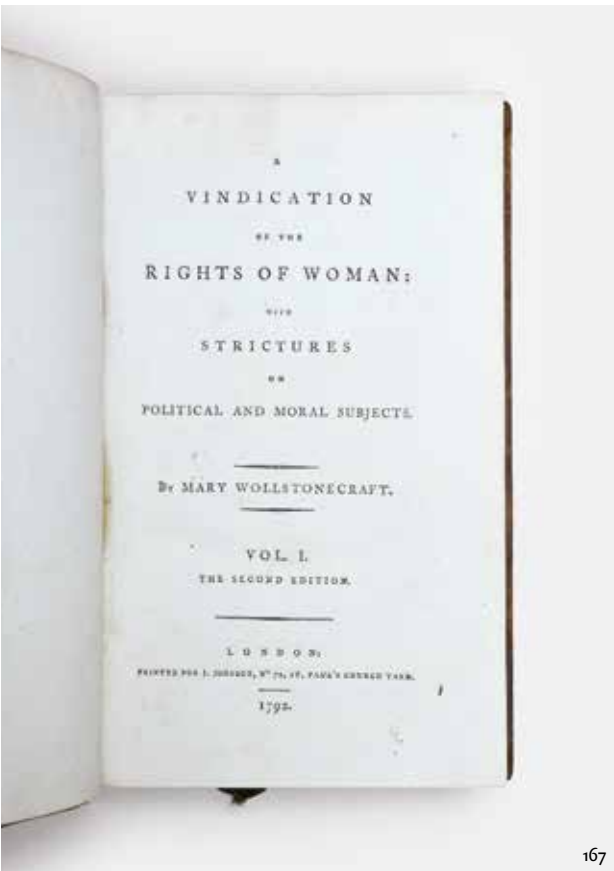
166

166
WOLFF, Christian. Vernünfftige Gedancken von den Kräfften des menschlichen Verstandes und ihrem richtigen Gebrauche in Erkenntnis der Wahrheit. Halle: Renger, 1713

ONE OF THE EARLIEST PHILOSOPHICAL TEXTS WRITTEN IN ACADEMIC GERMAN

First edition, in a handsome contemporary binding, of the first major philosophical work by a pioneer of the German Enlightenment, recognized by Kant as “the greatest of all dogmatic philosophers” (quoted in *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). The work is extremely scarce in commerce: we trace no copies before the present example, and just four institutional copies, all in Germany. In 1713, Wolff (1679–1754) was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Halle, where he established himself as a dedicated friend and follower of Leibniz. The *Vernünfftige Gedancken* – widely known as the *Deutsche Logik* – is a comprehensive logical textbook, often credited with popularizing Leibniz’s late philosophy throughout Germany. The work is also among Wolff’s earliest writings in German and one of the first philosophical texts composed in a scholarly and rigorous form of the language. Octavo (167 × 104 mm). Woodcut head- and tailpieces, title page lettered in red and black. Contemporary speckled sheep, spine ruled and decorated in gilt, edges sprinkled red and brown. Light rubbing, front inner hinge split but holding firm, minor worming to lower outer corner of rear endpapers and final leaf, slight offsetting to otherwise crisp contents: a very good copy. ¶ Risse I, p. 187; Theis & Aichele 10.

£9,500 [182320]



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167
WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman. London: printed for J. Johnson, 1792

THE FIRST FEMINIST TREATISE

Second edition of the author’s pioneering work on women’s rights. Wollstonecraft’s demand for “justice for one-half of the human race” was too revolutionary for her time, but she found a following among radicals and educated women, and succeeded in initiating a new regard for women as an important social force. The second edition was published the same year as the first. The planned second volume was never written, not least because Wollstonecraft’s confidence was severely shaken by her tumultuous affair with Gilbert Imlay. Five years later she met and married William Godwin and died giving birth to their daughter Mary, the future author of *Frankenstein* (1818). Octavo (206 × 127 mm). Contemporary tree calf, spine decorated in gilt compartments with gilt lettering on red morocco label, gilt rolls to board edges, marbled endpapers, green silk bookmarker. Neat record of purchase and ownership inscription of Arthur Paget, both dated 25 November 1848, in pencil on front endpaper verso, neat ownership and cataloguing inscriptions in pencil on first blank recto. A little expert refurbishment (repairs to spine ends and joints, gilt retouched), a few small scratches to covers, occasional small pencil annotations to margins: a very good copy in a contemporary binding. ¶ ESTC T50903, Grub Street 278441, Windle A5b.

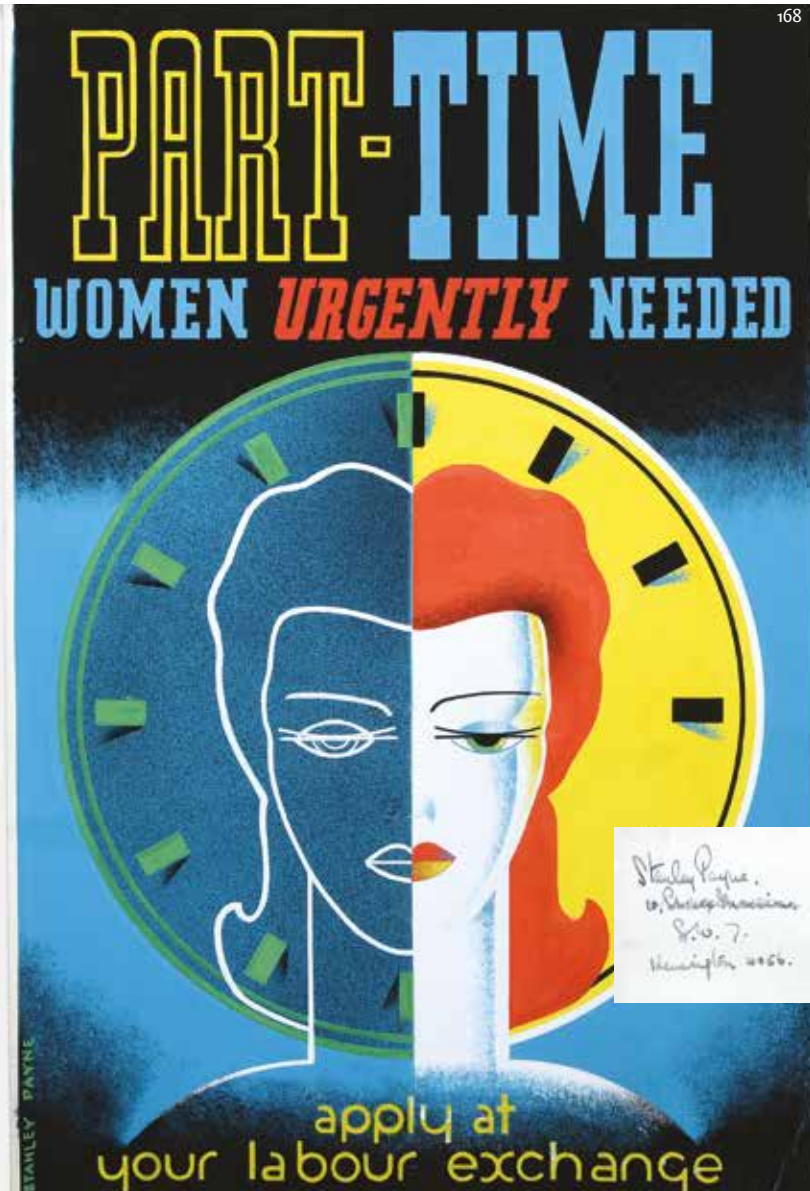
£6,750 [168377]

168
WOMEN’S LAND ARMY – PAYNE, Stanley. “Part-Time Women Urgently Needed”. [London: c.1939]

A VIBRANT PROMOTIONAL IMAGE FROM WARTIME BRITAIN

The artist’s original gouache design for a wartime poster, inscribed by the artist on the verso, “Stanley Payne 16 Clareville St, S.W.7, Kensington 4056”, with “10 Sussex Mansions” struck out, “Rough only” written on the tissue-guard in pencil, and his painted signature to the design. The poster promotes the Women’s Land Army, which was re-formed in June 1939. The army initially relied upon volunteers before conscription was introduced in 1941. The work of the British poster artist Payne (1902–1989) survives chiefly in posters for the Southern Railway and draft designs for interior decorations; he has otherwise left little trace. Original gouache poster (380 × 254 mm). Tissue-guard affixed with paper tape at top edge. Lower right corner slightly creased, paint notably bright: in fine condition.

£1,750 [170827]



168

169
WRAGG, Arthur. Signed original artwork for poster: “Food Now – Or Future Hate”. [1945]

“SAVAGELY POWERFUL”

A superb example of Wragg’s powerful artistry, in response to the refugee crisis gripping Europe in the aftermath of the Second World War. The poster was produced by the Peace Pledge Union, which Wragg helped found in 1935. Wragg (1903–1976) was “a commercial graphic artist, producing posters and illustrations for magazines, and illustrating a variety of books throughout a career which extended for almost 50 years. His most significant work, however, set him apart from any other British 20th-century illustrator. His images are savagely powerful, deriving from his fervent practical Christianity, pacifism, and sense of social justice. And they had a notable impact on public opinion, in a way that is unimaginable now” (Brook, p. 8). Ink and wash on card, 545 × 770 mm. Pasted overlay reconfiguring the lettering beneath, with sizing instructions in pencil to foot. Verso with mounted address label for advertising agency. Curled from being rolled, horizontal crease towards head, some light soiling, a couple of small tears. In good condition. ¶ Judy Brook, *Arthur Wragg: Twentieth-century Artist, Prophet and Jester*, 2001 – this design is illustrated on p. 107.

£1,500 [183159]



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PETER HARRINGTON
L O N D O N

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