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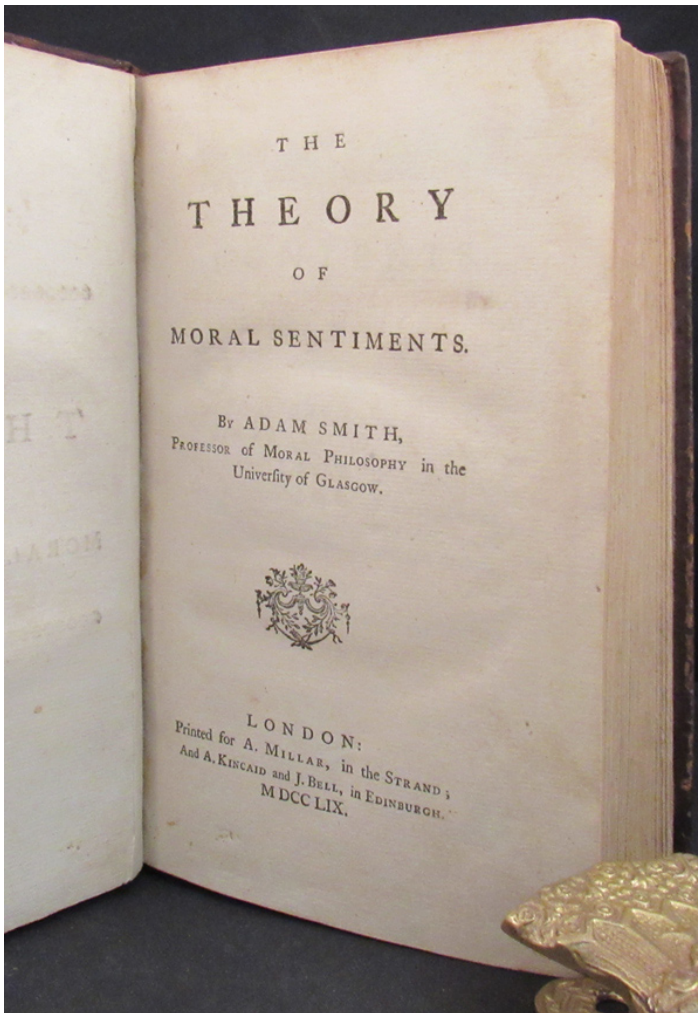
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**His First Book - Adam Smith - Fine Contemporary Calf Gilt
The Theory of Moral Sentiments - London - 1759 - Very Rare
 One of the Most Important Works in all English Philosophy
 First Use of the Phrase "Led by an Invisible Hand"**



1 Smith, Adam. THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS, Or, An Essay Towards an Analysis of the Principles by which Men naturally judge concerning the Conduct and Character, first of their Neighbours, and afterwards of themselves. To which is added, A Differentiation on the Origin of Languages (London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand and A. Kincaid and J. Bell, in Edinburgh, 1759, 1759) First Edition. Thick 8vo, 202 x 123 mm., bound in its original contemporary binding of full calf, neatly and very sympathetically and skillfully restored at the back with the original spine panel laid down (preserving all but c. 2cm at the foot, a nearly invisible sophistication, the original morocco label replaced, free endleaves renewed sympathetically with antique paper. [xii], 551, [1] errata (uncorrected in the text, with an error: 412 should read 413); pp. 317-336 omitted from pagination as usual; complete with the half-title pp. A very handsome copy, crisp and unpressed, clean throughout, the binding strong and in good order, the occasional spot as to be expected, but truly a pleasing copy of this monumental work.

THE ESPECIALLY RARE FIRST EDITION IN ORIGINAL CONTEMPORARY BINDING OF ADAM SMITH'S FIRST BOOK, PUBLISHED IN 1759. A TRULY RARE BOOK AND ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS IN ALL OF ENGLISH PHILOSOPHY.

'THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS was a true scientific breakthrough. It shows that our moral ideas and actions are a product of our very nature as social creatures. It argues that this social psychology is a better guide to moral

action than is reason. It identifies the basic rules of prudence and justice that are needed for society to survive, and explains the additional, beneficent, actions that enable it to flourish.

As individuals, we have a natural tendency to look after ourselves. That is merely prudence. And yet as social creatures, explains Smith, we are also endowed with a natural sympathy – today we would say empathy – towards others. When we see others distressed or happy, we feel for them – albeit less strongly. Likewise, others seek our empathy and feel for us. When their feelings are particularly strong, empathy prompts them to restrain their emotions so as to bring them into line with our, less intense reactions. Gradually, as we grow from childhood to adulthood, we each learn what is and is not acceptable to other people. Morality stems from our social nature.

So does justice. Though we are self-interested, we again have to work out how to live alongside others without doing them harm. That is an essential minimum for the survival of society. If people go further and do positive good – beneficence – we welcome it, but cannot demand such action as we demand justice.

Virtue. Prudence, justice, and beneficence are important. However, the ideal must be that any impartial person, real or imaginary – what Smith calls an impartial spectator – would fully empathise with our emotions and actions. That requires self-command, and in this lies true virtue.

Morality, says Smith, is not something we have to calculate. It is natural, built into us as social beings. When we see people happy or sad, we feel happy or sad too. We derive pleasure when people do things we approve of, and distress when we believe they are doing harm.

Of course, we do not feel others' emotions as strongly as they do. And through our natural empathy with others, we learn that an excess of anger, or grief, or other emotions distresses them. So we try to curb our emotions to bring them into line

with those of others. In fact, we aim to temper them to the point where any typical, disinterested person – an impartial spectator, says Smith – would empathise with us.

Likewise, when we show concern for other people, we know that an impartial spectator would approve, and we take pleasure from it. The impartial spectator is only imaginary, but still guides us: and through experience we gradually build up a system of behavioural rules – morality.

Punishments and rewards have an important social function. We approve and reward acts that benefit society, and disapprove and punish acts that harm it. Nature has equipped us with appetites and aversions that promote the continued existence of our species and our society. It is almost as if an invisible hand were guiding what we do.

For society to survive, there must be rules to prevent its individual members harming each other. As Smith comments, it is possible for a society of robbers and murderers to exist – but only insofar as they abstain from robbing and murdering each other. These are the rules we call justice.

If people do not help others when they could, or fail to return a good deed, we may call them uncharitable or ungrateful. But we do not punish people to force them to do good: only for acts of real or intended harm. We force them only to obey the rules of justice, because society could not otherwise survive.

But nature has given us something even more immediate than punishment, namely our own self-criticism. We are impartial spectators, not only of other people's actions, thanks to conscience. It is nature's way of reminding us that other people are important too.

In the process of making such judgments on a countless number of actions, we gradually formulate rules of conduct. We do not then have to think out each new situation afresh: we now have moral standards to guide us.

This constancy is beneficial to the social order. By following our conscience, we end up, surely but unintentionally, promoting the happiness of mankind. Human laws, with their punishments and rewards, may aim at the same results; but they can never be as consistent, immediate, or effective as conscience and the rules of morality engineered by nature.

Smith ends *THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS* by defining the character of a truly virtuous person. Such a person, he suggests, would embody the qualities of prudence, justice, beneficence and self-command.

Prudence moderates the individual's excesses and as such is important for society. It is respectable, if not endearing. Justice limits the harm we do to others. It is essential for the continuation of social life. Beneficence improves social life by prompting us to promote the happiness of others. It cannot be demanded from anyone, but it is always appreciated. And self-command moderates our passions and reins in our destructive actions.

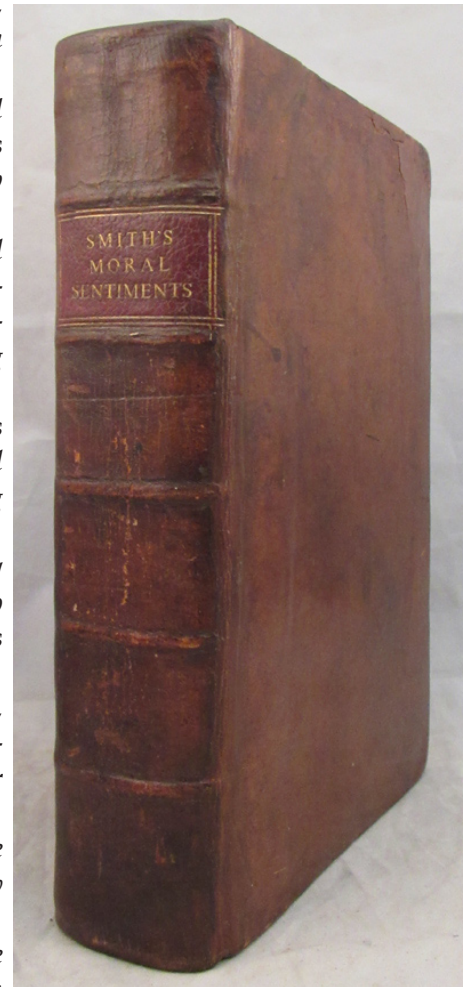
Freedom and nature, Smith concludes, are a surer guide to the creation of a harmonious, functioning society than the supposed reason of philosophers and visionaries.' The Adam Smith Institute

The phrase that he is especially known for is first used here and would be repeated in *THE WEALTH OF NATIONS*: that the rich "...led by an invisible hand to make nearly the same distribution of the necessities of life, which would have been made, had the earth been divided into equal portions among all its inhabitants, and thus without intending it, without knowing it, advance the interest of the society, and afford means to the multiplication of the species." (Part IV, Section 1, pp. 350).

Both *THE THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS*, Adam Smith's first book and his later *WEALTH OF NATIONS* demonstrate "a great unifying principle...Smith's ethics and his economics are integrated by the same principle of self-command, or self-reliance, which manifests itself in economics in *laissez faire*" (Spiegel).

"The fruit of his Glasgow years *The Theory of Moral Sentiments* would be enough to assure the author a respected place among Scottish moral philosophers, and Smith himself ranked it above the *Wealth of Nations*. Its central idea is the concept, closely related to conscience, of the impartial spectator who helps man to distinguish right from wrong. For the same purpose, Immanuel Kant invented the categorical imperative and Sigmund Freud the superego" (Niehans, 62) Adam Smith Institute; Goldsmiths' 9537; Higgs 1890; Kress 5815; Tribe 1; Vanderblue, p. 38.

\$150,000.



Pamela - The First English Novel - 1741 - Samuel Richardson
First Edition of All Four Volumes in Contemporary Calf
With the Exceptional Literary Provenance of Charles Lamb



2 [Richardson, Samuel]. PAMELA: Or Virtue Rewarded. In a Series of Familiar Letters From a Beautiful Young Damsel, to Her Parents. Now First Published in Order to Cultivate the Principles of Virtue and Religion in the Minds of the Youth of Both Sexes. A Narrative Which Has its Foundations in Truth and Nature; and at the Same Time That it Agreeably Entertain, by Variety of Curious and Affecting Incidents, is Intirely Devised of all Those Images, Which, Tend to Inflame the Minds They Should Instruct [With] And After-

wards, In Her Exalted Condition, Between Her, and Persons of Figure and Quality, Upon the Most Important and Entertaining Subjects, In Genteel Life... (London: C. Rivington... and J. Osborn, 1741-1742) 4 volumes. EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF ALL FOUR VOLUMES, being the complete PAMELA in first edition, PAMELA IS CONSIDERED THE FIRST TRUE ENGLISH NOVEL. WITH PROVENANCE OF CHARLES LAMB, both famous and important, the English author, poet, essayist and literary adaptor, has penned his signature to the title-page of Volume 3. Also with the provenance of Lord Walter Talbot Kerr, GCB; Admiral of the Royal Fleet, with his bookplate, and further, with the plate of Frederick Brigden, Dorrington, another from a fine modern collection, thus a copy with centuries of significant provenance. With first issue points in all volumes following precisely the notes given in Rothschild except that p.4 is paginated and the catchword "it" is not present on p.124. Rothschild states that the first edition copies vary in their composition as relates to pagination or catchword signification. wood-engraved titles, headpieces and initials. Tall 12mo, in handsome uniform full contemporary brown calf, boards with double-ruled gilt frames, board edges rolled in blind, the spines with raised bands double-ruled in gilt, gilt volume numbers in one compartment. xiv, 296; 396 [2]; iv, 419; 471, [1 adv.] pp. A wonderful set of this rare work, the four volumes in fine contemporary state, each complete, solid, sound. The text is tight and clean with only occasional scattered evidence of age or use, and that, largely confined to the prelims. The antique calf bindings with some very expert and sympathetic restoration. The bindings matching and so, a rare complete set in its original state.

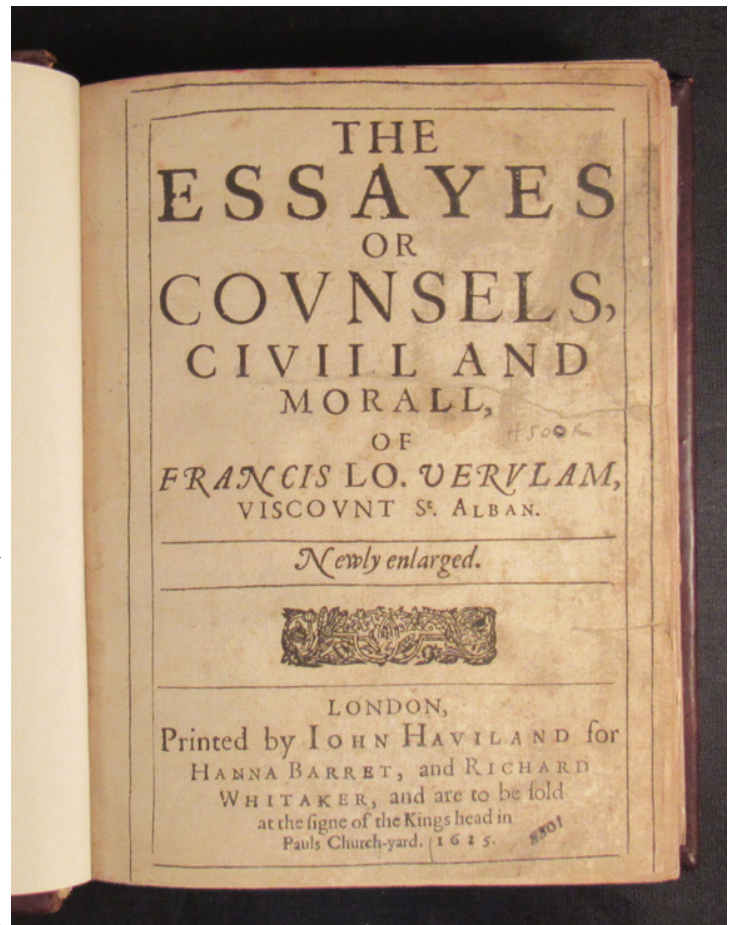
AN ESSENTIALLY PERFECT SET OF THE EXTREMELY RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE FIRST TRUE ENGLISH NOVEL; AND A SET WITH THE PROVENANCE OF ONE OF THE GREAT MEN-OF-LETTERS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. PAMELA is the first of Samuel Richardson's three epistolary novels; the others being CLARISSA and The History of Sir Charles Grandison. Richardson was asked by his friends Charles Rivington and John Osborn to write "a little volume of Letters, in a common style, on such subjects as might be of use to those country readers, who were unable to indite for themselves". While working on these Richardson was inspired to write PAMELA, regarded as "the first novel in English", or the first modern novel. In December of 1741 Richardson was compelled to publish two more volumes to tell of further exploits of his heroine Pamela. Richardson revisited many of the same themes in CLARISSA, and then tried to create a male Pamela with the character Sir Charles Grandison.

In spite of the rarity of the first edition, Pamela was the best-seller of its time. It was read by countless buyers of the

novel and was also read in groups. There were several editions within the first year. An anecdote which has been repeated in varying forms since 1777 described the novel's reception in an English village: "The blacksmith of the village had got hold of Richardson's novel of Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded, and used to read it aloud in the long summer evenings, seated on his anvil, and never failed to have a large and attentive audience.... At length, when the happy turn of fortune arrived, which brings the hero and heroine together, and sets them living long and happily... the congregation were so delighted as to raise a great shout, and procuring the church keys, actually set the parish bells ringing. Fysh, Stephanie (1997). *The Work(s) of Samuel Richardson*, p. 60; Watt, Ian. *The Rise of the Novel: Studies in Defoe, Richardson and Fielding*; Rothschild 1745; ESTC T111392 & T111391. Grolier Club English \$75,000.

Francis Bacon's *Essayes, or Councils, Civill or Morall* - 1625
The First Edition, First Issue - First Complete Edition
One of the Greatest Books in the Language - PMM 119

3 Bacon, Sir Francis. THE ESSAYES, OR COUNCILS, CIVILL OR MORALL of Francis Lo. Verulem, Viscount St. Alban. Newly enlarged. (London: Printed for John Haviland for Hanna Barret and Richard Whitaker, 1625) First Edition, First Issue. First Complete Edition of the Essayes. With the crown watermark. This 1st Issue has the imprint reading Printed by John Haviland for Hanna Barret, and Richard Whitaker and has Newly enlarged on tp. The 2d Issue (Gibson 14) has imprint reading John Haviland for Hanna Barret and has Newly written on tp. Some catalogues call this the 1st Collected or 1st Complete edition. STC indicates that this is a new work different from The Essaies. 4to, full contemporary style calf, the boards framed in blind, with simple blind ruled raised bands and a single red morocco label gilt ruled and lettered. [11], 340 pp. A (a) B-2V 2X. Without the initial blank leaf. A sound and well preserved copy, the paper still quite crisp and unpressed and with strong impression of the type, generally very clean and with pleasing age, one leaf at the front with support to the edge of the verso, another with a small loss of paper latter replaced, the loss just touching the border lines surrounding the text, one leaf at the back with paper loss to the lower corner with some words replaced in facsimile, some antique underlining within the text, the binding very handsome and in quite excellent condition with very little evidence of wear or age.



ONE OF THE GREATEST BOOKS IN THE LANGUAGE AND THE RARE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE OF THE FIRST COMPLETE EDITION OF THE ESSAYES, A BOOK ABOUT WHICH BACON HIMSELF WROTE: 'I doe now publish my Essayes; which of all my other workes have been most Currant: For that, as it seemes, they come home, to Mens Businessse, and Bosomes. I have enlarged them, both in Number, and Weight; so that they are indeed a New Worke.'

This volume includes some of the most important essays ever penned by Bacon who is especially reknown for his explorations into the relation between science and thoughtful living. He questioned contemporary conceptions of understanding and knowledge and emphasized the development of knowledge based on experimentation rather than purely on theory.

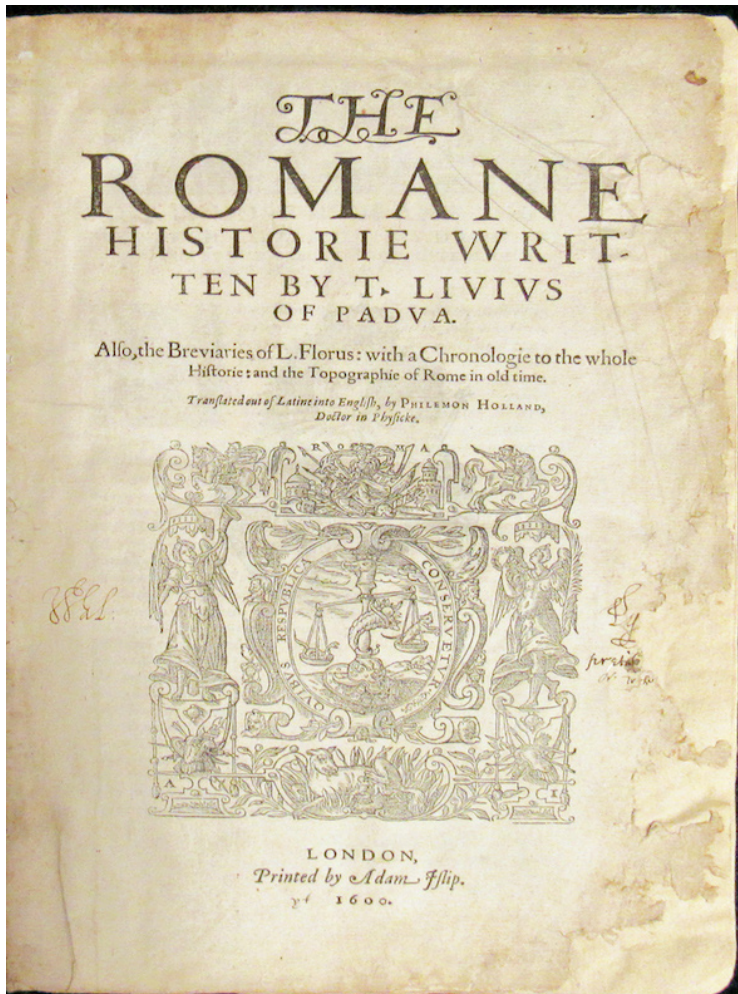
The Essays are written in a wide range of styles, from the plain and unadorned to the epigrammatic. They cover topics drawn from both public and private life, and in each case the essays cover their topics systematically from a number of different angles, weighing one argument against another. While the original edition entitled *Essayes: Religious Meditation, Places of Perswasion and Disswadion, Seene and Allowed* included 10 essays, and a second edition of 1612, 38, another,

under the title *Essayes or Counsels, Civill and Morall*, was first published in 1625 with 58 essays. Translations into French and Italian appeared during Bacon's lifetime. That book, the first complete edition of the *Essayes* is offered here.

Though Bacon considered the *Essayes* "but as recreation of my other studies", he was given high praise by his contemporaries, even to the point of crediting him with having invented the essay form. Later researches made clear the extent of Bacon's borrowings from the works of Montaigne, Aristotle and other writers, but the *Essayes* have nevertheless remained in the highest repute. The 19th-century literary historian Henry Hallam wrote that "They are deeper and more discriminating than any earlier, or almost any later, work in the English language".

Bacon's genius as a phrase-maker appears to great advantage in the later essays. In *Of Boldness* he wrote, "If the Hill will not come to Mahomet, Mahomet will go to the hill", which is the earliest known appearance of that proverb in print. The phrase "hostages to fortune" appears in the essay *Of Marriage and Single Life* – again the earliest known usage. Aldous Huxley's book *Jesting Pilate* took its epigraph, "What is Truth? said jesting Pilate; and would not stay for an answer", from Bacon's essay *Of Truth*. The 1999 edition of *The Oxford Dictionary of Quotations* includes no fewer than 91 quotations from the *Essayes*. Gibson 13; STC 1147; Lowndes 1:94; ESTC S124226; Britwell Handlist p. 52. Grolier Club English 100 p. 26. PMM 119. \$26,500.

The Great First Edition in English - The First History of Rome
***The Romane Historie* Written by T. Livius of Padua - 1600**
Philemon Holland's Superb Translation of Livy's History



4 [Livy] T. Livius, of Padua. THE ROMANE HISTORIE Written by T. Livius of Padua. Also, the Breviaries of L. Florus: with a Chronologie to the whole Historie: and the topographie of Rome in old time. Translated out of Latine into English by Philemon Holland, Doctor of Physicke. (London: Adam Islip, 1600) First Edition in English of Livy's highly influential history of Rome. Engraved head- and tail-pieces for each chapter, engraved and elaborate multiple line historiated initials to each chapter, engraved decorated title, two portraits: Queen Elizabeth and Titus Livius. Thick Folio, in a binding of contemporary full calf, the upper cover with a gilt tooled emblem at the center, that at the rear cover excised, double-ruled borders in blind to the covers, wide raised bands to the spine with sedate blind ruling to the bands, simple central gilt ornament to the compartments, original turnovers, boards and ties, rare in original binding. (x), 1403, [1, To the Reader], 40 index and errata pp. A gppd copy, the text-block fresh and unpressed, some old evidence of rubbing and wear to the lower outside corner of a number of the leaves at the beginning and end of the book, title-page and dedication leaf backed at the outer margins, the original spine panel with some portions lost and later refurbished or replaced during rebacking. A good copy of a book now elusive and rarely seen in commerce in contemporary binding..

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"(T)he only English translation of any merit is by Philemon Holland (1600)." *Livy's account is of interest because unlike others at the time [Virgil, Horace], he did not predict an upward, linear progression of Rome. Livy divided the history into*

decades and his further division of subjects into 142 libri or volumina is thought to be his own idea. Livy's goal in writing a history was to write the first history of the Roman people. For the people themselves, he believed something could be learned; "they are invited to note especially the moral lessons taught by the story of Rome, to observe how Rome rose to greatness by the simple virtues and unselfish devotion of her citizens, and how on the decay of these qualities followed degeneracy and decline." His aim is not to develop historiography per se but to write in testimony to Rome's greatness as well as attempting to ensure that Rome did not bring about its own downfall through corruption and vice. "Livy was deeply penetrated with a sense of the greatness of Rome...But, if this ever-present consciousness often gives dignity and elevation to this narrative, it is also responsible for some of its defects. Thus, it could be said that Livy's approach is a "didactic view of history." [EB] \$14,500.

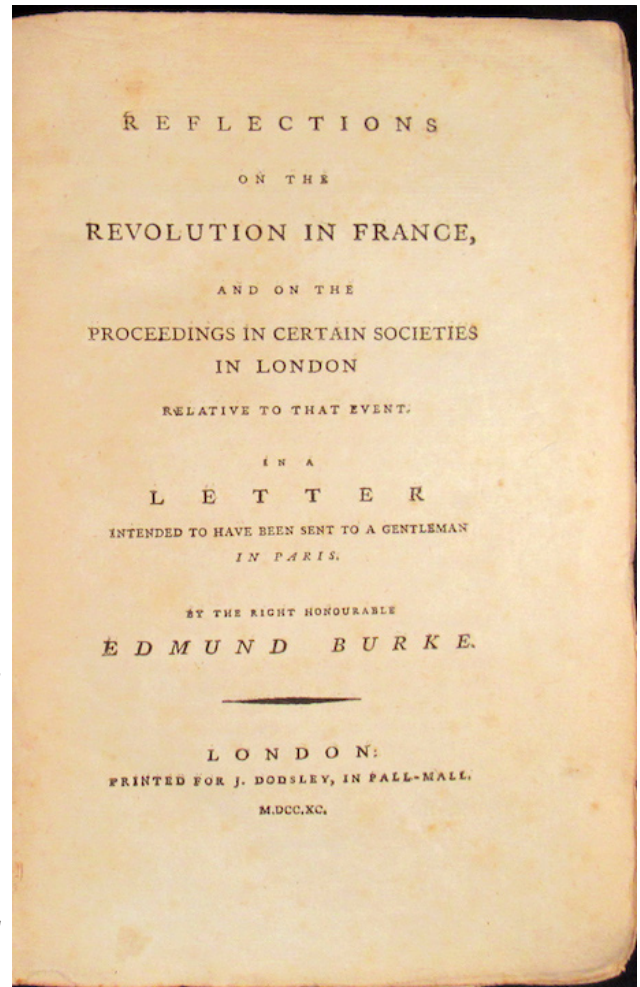
Edmund Burke - *Reflections on the Revolution in France*
Very Rare First Edition in Original Printer's Boards
"One of the Most Brilliant of All Polemics"

5 Burke, Edmund. REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE, AND ON THE PROCEEDINGS IN CERTAIN SOCIETIES IN LONDON RELATIVE TO THAT EVENT. In a Letter Intended To Have Been Sent to a Gentleman in Paris. (London: J. Dodsley, 1790) First Edition, First Issue. 8vo, a remarkable survival, still bound in the printer's original boards, uncut, now housed in a foldover protective case. See Todd for the Duplicate setting of the title, Plate VI, where in this copy "M" is to the right of "D" in the imprint in the First edition, (designated Fd (his state B, an acceptable variant state of the first edition) on his p. 154 with the tabulation of figures as given in Todd's column "a" of the first impression). The typography of the catchwords at pp. 41, 87, 96, 102 and 197 agree with Todd; while the ornamental flower is on p. iv and points to the right and up; not mentioned in Todd on p 119, line 20 "because" is mis-spelt "beause", there is no press figure on p. 354, the "x" appears on p. 10, there is no press-figure on p. 116, the star is printed on p. 171, all issue points as mentioned by (Todd p. (154) appear in this copy. iv, 356 pp. A splendid survival. The book remains in fine original condition, there is of course some rubbing to the extremities as would be expected, the only refurbishment exists at the lower quarter of the spine panel where the original paper used by the printer had worn away. The work was performed skillfully and very sympathetically and unobtrusively some long time ago.

A REMARKABLE COPY OF THE FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE, STILL IN THE ORIGINAL PRINTER'S BOARDS, UNCUT AND UNTRIMMED. Burke's great work on the French Revolution went through eleven printings in the first year of publication and

attest to the influence of this book, in which Burke refutes the allegations of his support for the French Revolution, and distinguishes it from legitimate revolutions to restore political traditions. This text is considered the theoretical foundation of modern conservatism, which prompted Thomas Paine to respond with his classic essay, "Rights of Man".

'Edmund Burke served in the House of Commons of Great Britain, representing the Whig party, in close alliance with liberal politician Lord Rockingham. In his political career, he vigorously defended constitutional limitation of the Crown's authority, denounced the religious persecution of Catholics in his native Ireland, voiced the grievances of Britain's American colonies, supported American Independence and vigorously pursued impeachment of Warren Hastings, the Governor-General of British India, for corruption and abuse of power. For these actions, Burke was widely respected by liberals in Great Britain, the United States and the European continent. Earlier in his career, Burke had championed many liberal causes and sided with the Americans in their war for independence. Thus, opponents and allies alike were surprised at the strength of his conviction that the French Revolution was "a disaster" and the revolutionists "a swinish multitude".





Soon after the fall of the Bastille in 1789, the French aristocrat Charles-Jean-François Depont asked his impressions of the Revolution and Burke replied with two letters. The longer, second letter, drafted after he read Richard Price's speech *A Discourse on the Love of Our Country* in January 1790, became *Reflections on the Revolution in France*. Published in November 1790, the work was an instant bestseller as thirteen thousand copies were purchased in the first five weeks and by the following September had gone through eleven editions. According to Stephen Greenblatt... "part of its appeal to contemporary readers lay in the highly wrought accounts of the mob's violent treatment of the French king and queen (who at the time Burke was writing were imprisoned in Paris...)." The French king and queen were respectively executed three years later, in January and October 1793.

Burke wrote that he did not like abstract thinking, that freedom and equality were different, that genuine equality must be judged by God and that liberty was a construct of the law and no excuse to do whatever one would like. He was not comfortable with radical change and believed that the revolutionaries would find themselves further in trouble as their actions would cause more problems. In his opinions, the revolutionaries did not understand that "there are no rights without corresponding duties, or without some strict qualifications".

With his view of what he believed would happen to the revolutionaries, one can see why Burke did not like change. Men cannot handle large amounts of power. "When men play God", Burke said, "presently they behave like devils".

In the *Reflections*, Burke argued that the French Revolution would end disastrously because its abstract foundations, purportedly rational, ignored the complexities of human nature and society. Further, he focused on the practicality of solutions instead of the metaphysics, writing: "What is the use of discussing a man's abstract right to food or to medicine? The question is upon the method of procuring and administering them. In this deliberation I shall always advise to call

in the aid of the farmer and the physician, rather than the professor of metaphysics". Following St. Augustine and Cicero, he believed in "human heart"-based government. Nevertheless, he was contemptuous and afraid of the Enlightenment, inspired by the secular liberal writings of such intellectuals such as David Hume, Edward Gibbon, Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Voltaire and Anne Robert Jacques Turgot, who disbelieved in divine moral order and original sin. Burke said that society should be handled like a living organism and that people and society are limitlessly complicated, leading him to conflict with Thomas Hobbes' assertion that politics might be reducible to a deductive system akin to mathematics.

Burke expressly repudiated the belief in divinely appointed monarchic authority and the idea that a people have no right to depose an oppressive government. However, he advocated central roles for private property, tradition and prejudice (i.e. adherence to values regardless of their rational basis) to give citizens a stake in their nation's social order. He argued for gradual, constitutional reform, not revolution (in every case, except the most qualified case), emphasizing that a political doctrine founded upon abstractions such as liberty and the rights of man could be easily abused to justify tyranny. He saw inherited rights, restated in England from the Magna Carta to the Declaration of Right, as firm and concrete providing continuity (like tradition, prejudice and inheritable private property). By contrast, enforcement of speculative abstract rights might waver and be subject to change based on currents of politics. Instead, he called for the constitutional enactment of specific, concrete rights and liberties as protection against governmental oppression.

In the phrase, "[prejudice] renders a man's virtue his habit", Burke defends people's cherished, but untaught, irrational prejudices (the greater it behooved them, the more they cherished it). Because a person's moral estimation is limited, people are better off drawing from the "general bank and capital of nations and of ages" than from their own intellects.

Burke predicted that the Revolution's concomitant disorder would make the army "mutinous and full of faction" and then a "popular general", commanding the soldiery's allegiance, would become "master of your assembly, the master of your whole republic". Although he may have been thinking of Gilbert du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, Napoleon fulfilled this prophecy on the 18th Brumaire, two years after Burke's death.

Historically, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* became the founding philosophic opus of conservatism when some of Burke's predictions occurred, namely when the Reign of Terror under the new French Republic executed thousands (including many nuns and clergy) from 1793 to 1794 to purge so-called counter-revolutionary elements of society. In turn, that led to the political reaction of General Napoleon Bonaparte's government which appeared to some to be a military dictatorship. Burke had predicted the rise of a military dictatorship and that the revolutionary government instead of protecting the rights of the people would be corrupt and violent.' Wiki

PMM cites *Reflections on the Revolution in France* as "one of the most brilliant of all polemics" and further, that "... as the Terror grew, Burke seemed almost to be a prophet. In the eternal debate between the ideal and the practical, the latter had never had a more powerful or moving advocate, nor one whose own ideals were higher." (PMM 239) Todd, William B. (1964), pp. 142-145, p.154; Grolier No. 63; PMM No. 380; Carter & Muir No. 239, Rothschild No. 522 \$12,500.

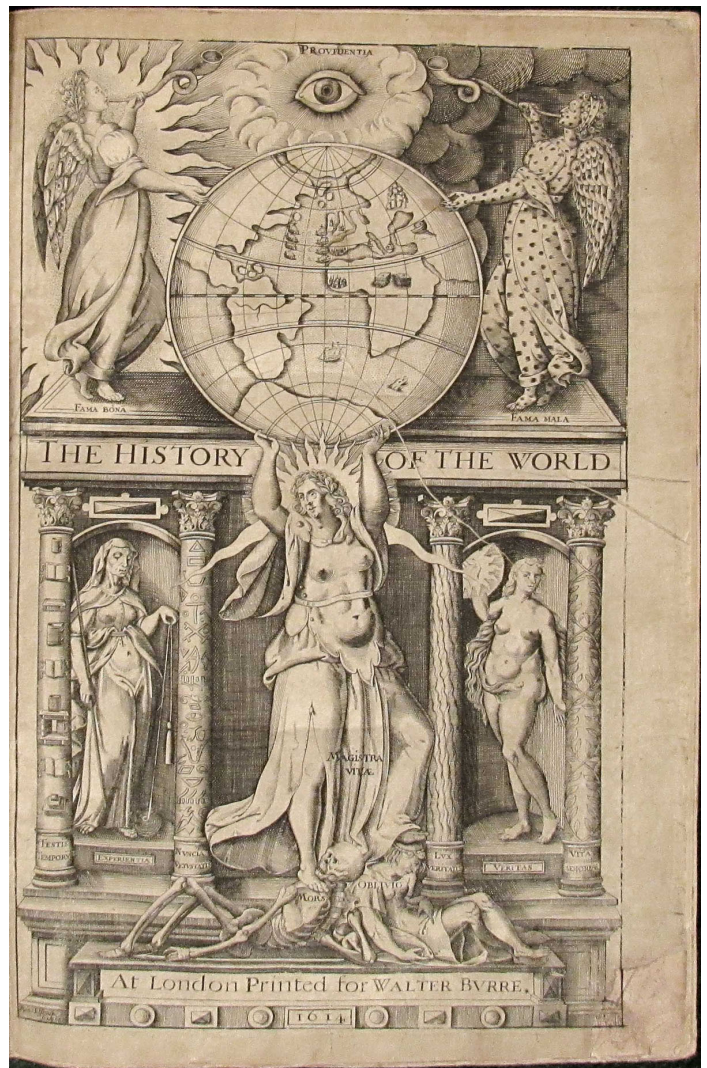
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One of the Earliest English Views of the World and History

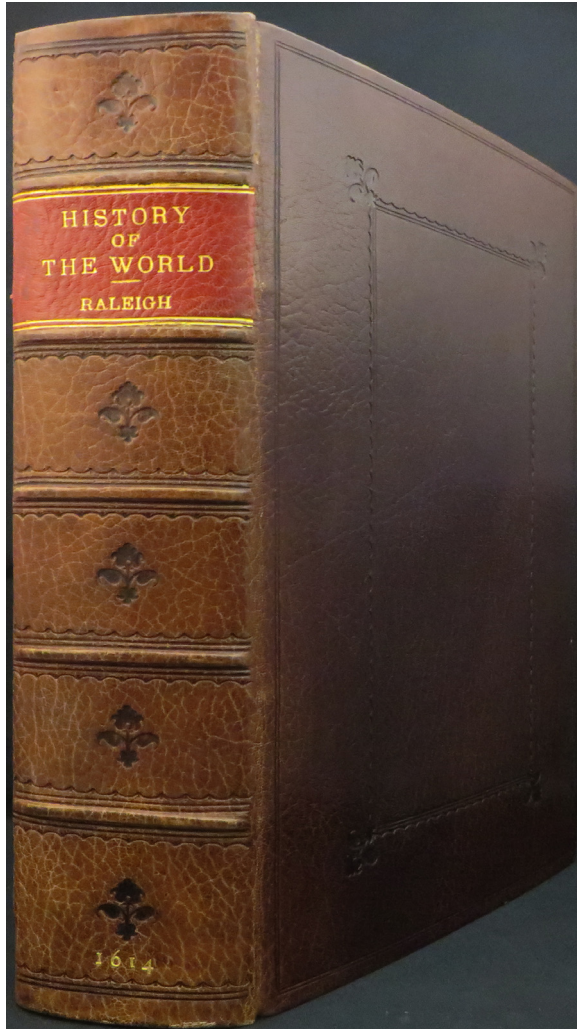
6 Raleigh, Sir Walter. *THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD* (London: Printed for W. Barre, 1614) First edition, first issue, with the Errata leaf at the end and with the dating of 1614 on the colophon leaf. With the engraved title-page and the "Minde of the Frontispiece" leaf, and 8 double-page plates and maps as issued, and with a great profusion of decorated multi-line initials throughout and charts and decorations in the text. Folio (12.75 by 8.25 inches), very handsomely bound in dark honey-brown morocco, the covers with triple blind fillet rules at the borders, surrounding a central panel ruled in blind and with fleurons in the corners. The spine is designed in six compartments, each with a fleuron in blind, and with a red morocco label lettered in gilt. [4m Frontispiece, Minde of the Front], [40, preface], [40, Contents of the Chapters], 1-651, [3, blanks], 1-776, [2, To the Reader], 26, A Chronologicall Table], [16, An Alphabetical Table...of the First and Second Bookes], [16, An Alphaetical Table ...of the Third, Fourth and Fift Bookes], [2, errata] pp. A handsome and pleasing copy, the text-block large and well preserved, quite crisp and clean throughout, the opening two leaves as is usual, with some expert refurbishment and strengthening, some evidence of damp, old and faint to some of the initial leaves, withal a fine copy, with the covers beautifully preserved and the spine panel handsomely accomplished.

RARE FIRST EDITION OF RALEIGH'S MASSIVE WORK AND A CORNERSTONE WORK IN HISTORIOGRAPHY. ONE OF THE GREAT BOOKS PRINTED IN ENGLAND AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 1600's.

This is the earlier of the two editions having the colophon dated 1614, with the errata uncorrected. The engraved title was not issued with the second edition, which appeared in 1617, a printed title having a portrait of Raleigh taking its place. A reissue of the second edition appeared in 1621, and later editions in 1624, 1628, 1666, and 1684, 1687 and throughout the 18th century.

This is the only volume published of the massive history Raleigh planned and began while in the Tower of London after





the accession of James I. It was rigidly suppressed by order of King James I, but nevertheless passed through several editions. While most of his prose works up to then had been written for private circulation[...] the *HISTORY* was intended for publication to a wide audience. Raleigh began writing it about 1607, the work was entered in the Stationers' register in 1611 and appeared towards the end of 1614. The preface was suppressed by George Abbot, archbishop of Canterbury, on 22 December and copies were seized by the king's agents for his own use. According to Chamberlain the suppression came about because it was "too sawcie in censuring princes" [...] The suppression order was soon lifted and the *History* was reprinted in 1617. It remained popular: there were at least eleven editions in the seventeenth century, one in the eighteenth, and one in the nineteenth.

Raleigh was one of the principal figures of the English Renaissance. As well as being a poet of wide repute and a successful soldier, he was one of the earliest explorers of the New World (one of its cities still bears his name). This ambitious book, which Raleigh worked on with the help of several assistants, ostensibly deals with Greek, Egyptian, and biblical history up to 168 B.C., but the preface summarizes modern European history and represents one of the earliest English views of the world and its history. It has become a classic of English Renaissance literature.

The *History* is described as "The first part of the general history of the world", implying, as Raleigh said, that other parts were to come. This, he admitted, was his intention and indeed he had "hewn them out". What exists is a substantial work, of about a million words, in five books, running from the creation of the world to 146 B.C., the time of the second Macedonian war. The first two books are principally, though not wholly, concerned with biblical history, the last three mainly with the story of Greece and Rome. In the first two, God's judgments are seen as the central determinants of events; in the latter three the role of man

is more evident. History is regarded as moral exemplum, a classical concept appropriate to the treatment of ancient history but unusual for the subsequent discussion of Henry VIII. The juxtaposition of the discussion of Henry with that of James must have registered as ironic with the original readers, especially later when James's "unstained sword of justice" had Raleigh's blood on it. *THE HISTORY IS FAR MORE THAN A CHRONOLOGY, ITS OPENING CHAPTERS DESCRIBED THE CREATION OF THE WORLD AND ITS NATURE BEFORE RALEGH MOVED TO THE PHILOSOPHICAL PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE CONCEPTS OF PRESCIENCE, PROVIDENCE, FREE WILL AND FORTUNE.* He adopted the familiar distinction between first and second causes, God's Will, he later wrote, determined everything [...] yet God works through second causes, "Instruments, Causes and Pipes", which carry his will to the world. The distinction is not clear or unambiguous, but it enabled Raleigh to focus upon human actions. Essentially, he wrote for a purpose, as a man of action: it was, he said, "the end and scope of all History, to teach by example of times past, such wisdom as my guide our desires and actions" (ODNB). perhaps unsurprisingly, given his previous experiences, one of Raleigh's principal themes was 'the general wickedness of kings and the severity of God's judgement upon them [...] The misdeeds of English kings were related in some detail. o Henry VIII Raleigh wrote that "if all the pictures and patterns of a merciless prince were lost in the World, they might again be painted to the life, out of the story of this king" [...] Only one ruler in the entire history of the world receives unstinted and unadulterated praise from Raleigh: Epaminondas of Thebes, with Hannibal as proximate accessit. Although Raleigh believed that history could provide examples and precepts for rulers to follow, its events demonstrated only too clearly that they were unlikely to do so. His book ends with a paean of praise to Death: "Oh eloquent, just and mighty Death! whom none could advise, thou has persuaded; that none has dared, thou hast done; and whom all the world hath flattered, thou only hath cast out of the world and despised: thou hast drawn together all the far stretched greatness, all the pride, cruelty, and ambition of man, and covered it over with these two narrow words, *Hic jacet*" (loc.cit.) The poem "The Mind of the Front' (i.e. explanation of the allegorical frontispiece) was written by Ben Jonson, who had been tutor to Raleigh's son at the time of the book's production. Pforzheimer 820; PMM 117; Sabin 67560; STC 20637. \$10,500.

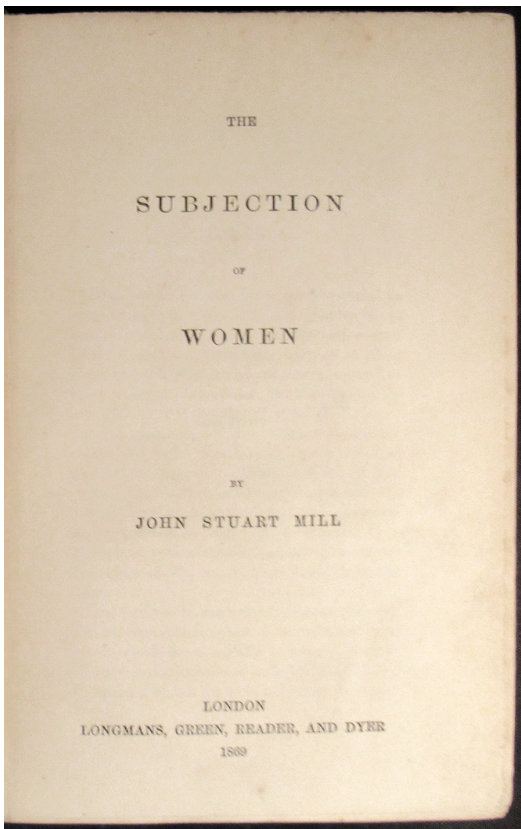
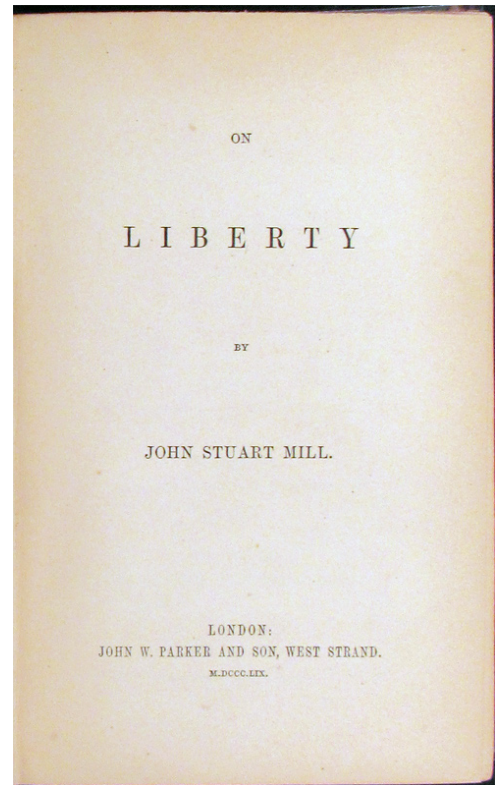
The Greatest Text on Freedom of Thought and Speech John Stuart Mill - *On Liberty* - First Edition - PMM 345

7 Mill, John Stuart. ON LIBERTY (London: John W. Parker and Son, 1859) First edition. 8vo, publisher's original brown ribbed cloth with russet endpapers, the boards paneled in blind, the spine panel with two paper labels lettered in manuscript. With the Baronial engraved bookplate of Thomas Ashton of Hyde, British philanthropist, politician, and peer. 207, [1] colophon, 16 ads. pp. A fine and bright copy internally, the text especially fresh, a few pencil notations of interest but easily removed if desired, the boards are only lightly age mellowed and with a bit of mottling, unfaded and with little wear, the spine with loss to the cloth at both tips.

FIRST EDITION OF THE GREAT TEXT ON LIBERTY, one of the scarcest Mill first editions and the one which remains his most widely read book. It is also the work Mill himself thought most likely to be of enduring value.

ON LIBERTY represents the final stage in the growth of Utilitarian doctrine, and its central point is one which had escaped both Mill's father and Jeremy Bentham: that the 'greatest good' of the community is inseparable from the liberty of the individual. Hitherto, liberty had always been considered relative, in relation to tyranny or oppression; Mill extended tyranny to include a custom-ridden majority, and declared that 'the sole end for which mankind is justified in interfering with liberty of action is self-protection.'

Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought or speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority, and his warning against it has a contemporary ring: 'We can never be sure that the opinion we are endeavouring to stifle is a false opinion; and, if we were sure, stifling it would be an evil still.' (PMM). PMM 345. Not in Einaudi. Carter & Muir No. 345. Hazlitt, *The Free Man's Library*, p. 116 \$10,500.



The Subjection of Women - First Edition - Unusually Fine John Stuart Mill on Sexual Equality An Important Landmark on Women's Rights

8 Mill, John Stuart. THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN (London: Longmans, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1869) First Edition. 8vo, original dark mustard cloth gilt lettered on the spine with blind ruled tips, the covers with ornate panels in blind. 188 pp. An especially fine copy, excellent, bright and clean, the text is bright and fresh with no spotting or toning, a touch of mellowing to the prelims only, hinges strong with just a bit of cosmetic cracking to the front pastedown, otherwise tight and firm. The cloth is clean with no wear but for a touch at the tips and extremities, the gilt bright, the cloth as original and without darkening. A very pleasing and handsome copy of a book very difficult to find in such fine condition.

SCARCE FIRST EDITION OF AN IMPORTANT WORK, A CORNERSTONE OF THE WOMEN'S RIGHTS MOVEMENT. It is one of the earliest works on the subject written by a male author. Originally written in 1861 with the help of the author's wife and step-daughter, this work explains a long-held belief that "the principle which regulates the existing social relations between the two sexes--the legal subordination of one sex to the other--is wrong in itself, and now one of the chief hindrances to human improvement; and that it ought to be replaced by a principle of perfect equality...." Mill was

only the second Member of Parliament to call for women's suffrage, after Henry Hunt in 1832. He can be considered among the earliest male proponents of true gender equality.

\$5850.

A Rare Very Early Printing of Hobbes' Thucydides
Eight Bookes of the Peloponnesian Warre
Printed London - 1676 - In Contemporary Calf Unrestored

9 Thucydides. EIGHT BOOKES OF THE PELOPONNESIAN WARRE. Written by Thucydides the sonne of Olorus. Interpreted with Faith and Diligence Immediately out of the Greeke By Thomas Hobbes (London: Andrew Clark for Charles Harper, and are to be sold by him, at the Flower-de-luce over against St. Dunstan's Church in Fleet-street, 1676) The First Clark printing of Hobbes' celebrated translation, the second edition overall, and for the first time much corrected and amended. With the original first issue dedication leaves and with the new engraved title-page for Harper using designs of the first. Additional and important prefatory material is included here, some for the first time. With an elaborately engraved title-page using designs from the first edition, 3 engraved folding or double-page maps and plans of Greece, Sicily and Syracuse, and 2 other engraved plates, title-page printed in red and black.. Folio in fours, bound in full contemporary mottled calf of the period, the spine with raised bands, the compartments of the spine with elaborate period gilt tooling filling the compartments, one compartment for the lettering label. [46], 357, (1, ad leaf), [10] Table pp.. A very handsome copy in its original binding unrestored, original end-leaves intact, an elusive survival thus, the text block quite clean and unpressed throughout, expected light wear to the binding, a few joints starting, two very early ownership markings of J. Alston (most probably from the Scottish/English Borderlands area) and T. Bowles. A very honest copy.

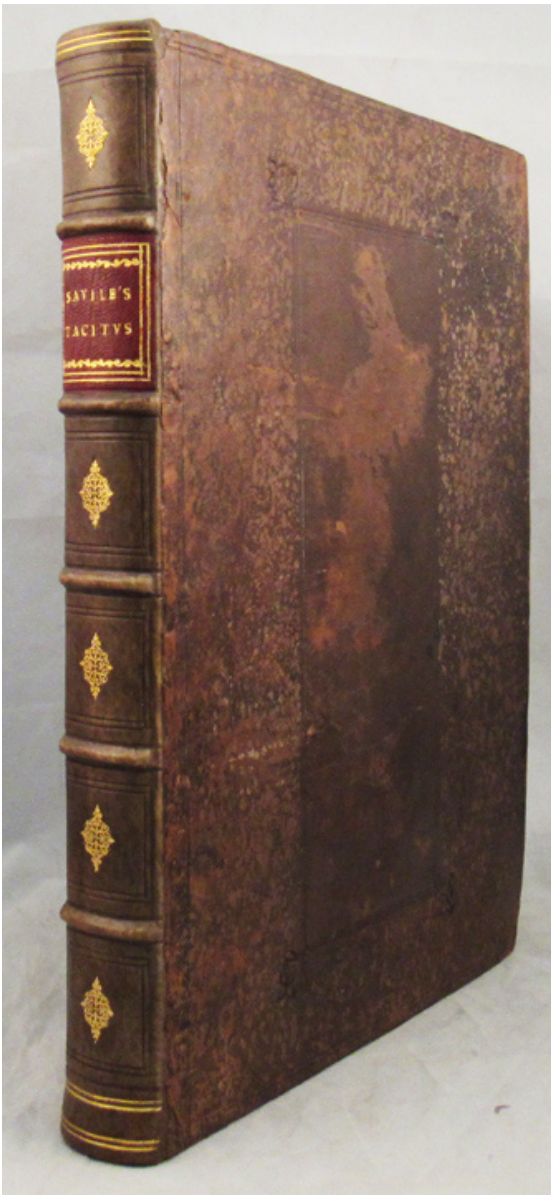
VERY SCARCE EARLY PRINTING OF THIS HIGHLY IMPORTANT TRANSLATION OF THE GREEK MASTERWORK. Hobbes' was the second English translation of Thucydides, but the first done directly

from the Greek. It remains even today one of the standard texts for understanding the great Greek historian. Although Hobbes's Greek was imperfect and inaccuracies crept into his text, the work still maintains very considerable merits. J.S. Phillimore, in a pamphlet entitled "Some Remarks on Translations and Translators," has said, "Read him in the famous speeches...and Jowett seems a nerveless paraphrase." Hobbes first published this translation (the second in English) in 1628 (or 1629). Most of the sheets were sent to Rychard Mynne and reissued, as here, with a new engraved title page, and with the date of the dedication changed as if it were a new work. wing T1134; Lowndes 2680, citing the first Hobbes translation.

\$7500.



The First Edition and First Translation into English
Cornelius Tacitus - *The Histories, Life of Agricola, End of Nero...*
Translated By Savile for the Earl of Essex - 1591



10 Tacitus, Cornelius. THE ENDE OF NERO AND BEGINNING OF GALBA. FOWER BOOKES OF THE HISTORIES OF CORNELIUS TACITUS. THE LIFE OF IVLIVS AGRICOLA. [with] Annotations Upon the First Booke of Tacitus; Annotations on the Life of Agricola; A View of Certaine Militar Matters for the Better Understanding of the Ancient Roman Stories and The Eplication of a Place in Polybius with a Defence of the Common copie against the opinion of certaine great learned men, wherein also the reason of the militar stipend is declared. (Oxford: By Joseph Barnes for Richard Wright [But London: R. Robinson], 1591) All works printed separately and bound together as issued. FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, Translated by Henry Savile, and the earliest edition of works by Tacitus in English, the Annales not being published until 1598. With fine engraved decorated large initials throughout, marginal notes printed in Greek type, engraved military plan. Folio [275 x 190 mm], handsomely bound in antique paneled calf covered boards ruled in blind with a large central panel in blind, the spine restored ito style with blind-ruled raised bands, a single red morocco label lettered and ruled in gilt and additional gilt central tooling to the compartments which are paneled in blind. [vi], 1-17; 1-267; 1-80 pp. A very handsome copy of this important first English edition, the text quite fresh and clean and a crisp impression, only very minor and occasional mellowing or evidence of use, the prelims a bit more mellowed then the main text, the title-page a bit more worn and now backed for protection, the antique binding sturdy, sound and in a pleasing state and condition.

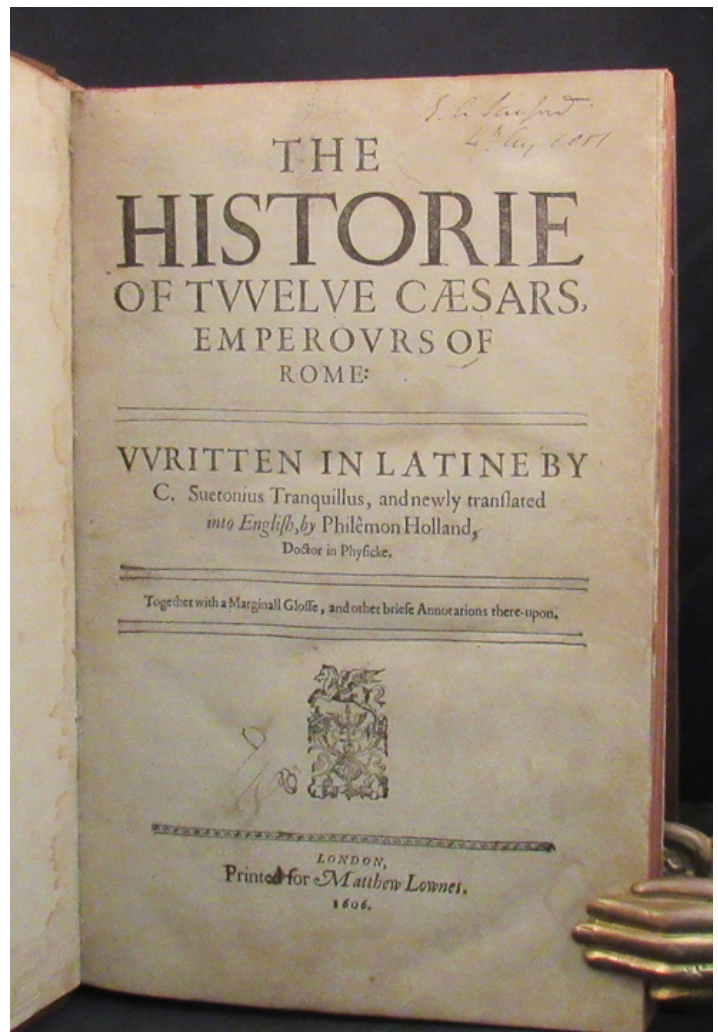
THE FIRST EDITION OF THESE HISTORIES OF TACITUS INTO ENGLISH here translated by mathematician and historian Henry Savile. Savile did the translation for the Earl of Essex and concluded the work with an analysis of the Roman army which was most likely written to assist the Earl in his attempts to reform the English army in the 1590s. The translation would run into five editions, the second of which coincided with the first edition of the 'Annales'.

Cornelius Tacitus (56 - 117 A.D.?) was a noted public figure who won great acclaim during his lifetime as a contemporary historian. He also had a long career in the Senate, was Praetor in 88, Consul Suffectus in 97 and was Governor of Asia in 113. He served under several Emperors, some good, some bad, and was a foremost supporter of Republican government. It was for his writings and orations that he was best known however. Pliny the Younger considered Tacitus to be his better and was proud to be compared to him.

Tacitus' body of work is believed to have been enormous but sadly only a small amount managed to survive the fall of Rome and the Middle Ages and reach the age of printing. Among his best known works is the *LIFE OF AGRICOLA*, concerning a personage Tacitus held in great esteem. His *HISTORIES* and *ANNALES* show him to be among the greatest of all historians particularly because of the insights he rendered on the coming collapse of the entire Roman system. The modern age's greatest historian, Edward Gibbon, called Tacitus the greatest of all the classical historians. BMC; Cambridge English Literature; David R. Lawrence, *The Complete Soldier Military Books and Military Culture in Stuart England*. \$5450.

Suetonius - The Lives of the Twelve Caesars
The First Edition into English - Philemon Holland - 1606
A Text Marking a Rebirth in Classical Studies in England

11 Suetonius Tranquillus, C [Gaius]. THE HISTORIE OF THE TWELVE CAESARS, EMPEROURS OF ROME: Written in Latine by C. Suetonius Tranquilus, and newly Translated into English, by Philemon Holland, Doctor in Physicke. Together with a Marginal Glosse, and other Briefe Annotations There-upon (London: For Matthew Lownes, 1606) FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH, and the first edition of Holland's great classical translation of Suetonius. With fine woodcut medallion portraits of each emperor within ornate woodcut cartouches, also with engraved head and tail pieces and engraved initials throughout. Folio [185 x 282 mm), very handsomely bound to style in full calf, the spine with raised bands, two compartments lettered in gilt, the remaining compartments with central gilt ornamental devices at the centers, the covers elaborately tooled in blind incorporating double fillet lines enclosing two elaborate inner borders of fans, floral tools and ionic devices, all surrounding a large classic design at the center. [8], the index A-B5, B6r Faults escaped in the Historie and Marginal Glosse, 1-272, Annotations Leaves on the Emperors 1-4,9-39; 39v Faultes escaped in the Annotations. pp.. [without 5-8 in the Annotations but with the 'Supplement' leaf to Julius Caesar at the front]. A very handsome and well preserved copy, the binding very fine and in excellent condition, the the text-block very clean and fresh with strong and crisp impression, some preliminary and annotation leaves a bit worn with a touch of soiling and edge restoration but the index and the main body of the Suetonius text is unexpectedly bright, clean, crisp and unpressed. A pleasing copy.



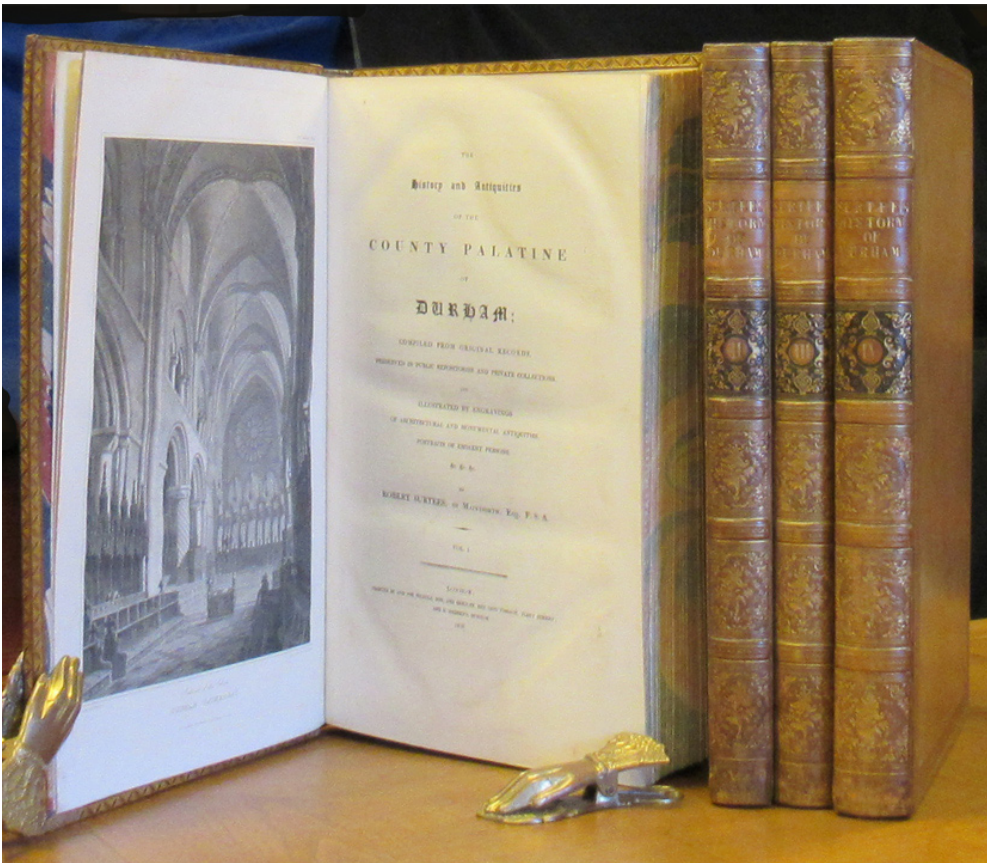
THE FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH AND A REMARKABLE TRANSLATION WHICH CONTRIBUTED GREATLY TO THE REVIVAL OF CLASSICAL LEARNING IN ENGLAND. This translation was issued and reprinted many times and in fact still remains the standard and is in print to this day. Holland's translation has been used in the modern era by such noteworthy publishers as the Oxford University Press, George Rutledge, David Nutt and the Limited Editions Club.

This important edition includes biographies of Julius Caesar and the eleven subsequent emperors: Augustus, Tiberius, Gaius Caligula, Claudius, Nero, Galba, Otho, Vitellius, Vespasian, Titus, and Domitian. This great work by Suetonius was considered an important portrayal of character and a superb picture of manners and customs.

Suetonius was born about 73 A.D., was the intimate friend of the younger Pliny, and held a high office under the Emperor Hadrian. The history is--a gallery of statues and pictures, rather than a landscape--Suetonius's lives abound in anecdote and are eminently readable and entertaining. For example, in his biography of Julius Caesar Suetonius gives an account of his crossing of the Rubicon and a detailed narrative of his assassination, as well as mention of his dark piercing eyes and his attempts to conceal his baldness. Suetonius' work is still considered an important portrayal of character and a picture of manners and customs. Wing S6151; CBEL II, 1501.

\$4950.

First Edition of this Magnificently Illustrated Work
Robert Surtees - Four Folio Volumes - 1816 - With Provenance
The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham



12 Surtees, Robert. THE HISTORY AND ANTIQUITIES OF THE COUNTY PALATINE OF DURHAM; Compiled From Original Records, Preserved in Public Repositories and Private Collections; and Illustrated by Engravings of Architectural and Monumental Antiquities, Portraits of Eminent Persons, &c. &c. &c. (London: Printed by and for Nichols, Son, and Bentley, Red Lion Passage, Fleet Stree; and E. Andrews, Durham; for J.B. Nichols and Son and Mrs. Andrews, 1816; 1820; 1823; 1840) 4 volumes. First Edition of each volume. A copy with fine provenance having been collected and owned by George Lord Hylton, with his coat of arms as bookplate. Illustrated throughout with fine full-page folio engravings, 76 of views, 5 of portraits and additional cuts within the text. Super Folio, 17 1/4" x 11", beautifully

bound in full period calf over thick boards, the spine panels with wide raised bands elaborately tooled and ruled in gilt, the compartments richly gilt with panels filled with floral tooling in an all-over pattern gilt, contrasting tan and green morocco lettering labels richly gilt decorated and lettered, another compartment dated in gilt, the covers with triple gilt fillet borders enclosing a roll-tooled elaborate border in blind, the board edges fully gilt tooled, the turnovers richly and thickly gilt, fine contemporary marbled end-leaves, all edges marbled to match. [12], [2], clxvi [General History and Appendix], iv, 318 + plates; iv, 408, [1, List of Plates] + plates; iv, 431, errata + plates; iv, [2]-98 Memoirs of Surtees; 164, 168, [clxvii]-cloxxvi + errata, 169-173, Index, List of Plates, Directions to the Binder pp. Complete A superior set in absolutely fine condition, beautifully preserved, the bindings strong and very handsome indeed, the text-blocks and engraved plates all beautifully preserved with very little evidence of age or use, the leaves beautifully printed, rich in colour, crisp and clean and unpressed, only occasionally with a bit of mellowing to the edges. A beautiful set of this richly illustrated, important and comprehensive history.

FIRST EDITION IN BEAUTIFUL CONDITION OF THIS RICHLY ILLUSTRATED AND HISTORICALLY IMPORTANT AND COMPREHENSIVE WORK. NEARLY THIRTY YEARS IN THE MAKING, A MAGNIFICENT TESTAMENT TO SURTEES' INTELLECTUAL, ACADEMIC AND LITERARY SKILLS. The plates, all 81 of them are rich and beautifully engraved, the cuts within the text also elaborately rendered and finely engraved. The books describe the 21 parishes and chapelries of Chester ward in the north of the county, including Gateshead, Jarrow and other parts of present-day urban Tyneside. Also, describes the parishes of Stockton ward, and seven of the parishes of Darlington ward as well as others. The County Palatine of Durham and Sadberge, commonly referred to as County Durham or simply Durham, is a historic county in Northern England. Until 1889, it was controlled by powers granted under the Bishopric of Durham. The county and Northumberland are also traditionally known together as Northumbria.

The boundaries stretch between the rivers Tyne and Tees. It borders four counties: Northumberland to the north, Yorkshire to the south as well as Westmorland and Cumberland to the west. Settlements with the most population in the county are Sunderland, Gateshead and Darlington.

During the Middle Ages, the county was an ecclesiastical centre due to the presence of St Cuthbert's shrine in Durham

Cathedral. Durham Castle and Cathedral are UNESCO-designated World Heritage Sites. The county has a mixture of mining and farming heritage. Railway heritage is notable in the south of the county; Darlington, Shildon and Stockton.

As to Robert Surtees, the famous antiquarian, in 1802, upon the death of his father, Surtees inherited the family estate including Mainsforth Hall. Although a student of law he never practised as a lawyer, and instead devoted himself to the study of literature and antiquities. By 1804, Surtees had begun collecting material for what was to become this monumental county history, *The History of Durham*.

Surtees was a studious and sensitive man who did not always have good health. He was hospitable at Mainsforth, and guests included Sir Walter Scott, with whom Surtees frequently corresponded.

By 1816, the first volume of *The History and Antiquities of the County Palatine of Durham* was published ("compiled from original records preserved in public repositories and private collections by Robert Surtees"). Two further volumes followed and a final volume was published posthumously in 1840.

The Baron Hylton title, an ancient one, dating from 1295 was created anew in the Peerage of the United Kingdom in 1866 when the soldier and Conservative politician, Sir William Jolliffe, 1st Baronet, was made Baron Hylton of Hylton, Sunderland in the County Palatine of Durham and of Petersfield in the County of Southampton. He had already been created a Baronet, of Merstham in the County of Surrey, in 1821. He was the grandson of William Jolliffe (for many years Member of Parliament for Petersfield), and a co-heir of the original barony of Hylton through his grandmother Eleanor (the wife of William Jolliffe), daughter of Anne Hylton, sister of the eighteenth Baron of the 1295 creation.

Lord Hylton was succeeded by his second son, the second Baron. He notably represented Wells in the House of Commons as a Conservative. His son, the third Baron, also represented Wells in Parliament as a Conservative and after entering the House of Lords notably served as Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard from 1918 to 1924. His son, the fourth Baron, was Lord Lieutenant of Somerset from 1949 to 1964. As of 2017 the titles are held by the latter's eldest son, the fifth Baron. He is one of the ninety elected hereditary peers who remain in the House of Lords after the House of Lords Act of 1999. Lord Hylton sits as a cross-bencher.

The principal seat of the Hylton family was Hylton Castle, Sunderland, with a subsidiary property at Ammerdown House, near Kilmersdon, Somerset.
\$4500.

**The First Edition of Pope's Famous Translation of Homer
The Iliad of Homer - Published in London 1715 -1720
Bound in Full Contemporary Mottled Calf - Six Volumes**



13 [Homer]. THE ILIAD OF HOMER. Translated by Mr. Pope (London: W. Bowyer for Bernard Lintott between the Temple-Gates, 1715-20) 6 volumes. First Edition, with half-title in Volume I as called for. Engraved frontispiece of Homer by Vertue and a number of other fine copperplate engravings including a double page map of Graecia Homerica. Folio, full contemporary mottled calf, the spines with raised bands, the compartments with double ruled gilt framed panels incorporating elaborate central tooling in gilt, one compartment of each volume with a red morocco lettering label and another lettered in gilt. [xiv]; [xxxviii], 55, [2], 36, 37, [1], [2], 50, 41, [1], [2], 27, [1], 30, [2], 30, [2], 22; [iv], 306, [1 errata]; [iv], 263; [iv], 320; [iv], 299; [iv], 221, [30 indexes and errata] pp. Complete. With all indexes and the subscribers' list which is not usually present. A nice set of this highly important classic, now rare. The books remain as they were when bound at the time, there are no repairs, the joints are cracked but holding, the covers and corners have expected rubbing, but this is an honest set and the text-blocks are all clean and crisp and in very good order.

FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT TRANSLATION OF HOMER INTO ENGLISH. Pope's *ILIAD* was a sumptuous undertaking for the time, with fine paper and special type, and it added considerably to the translator's reputation at the time.

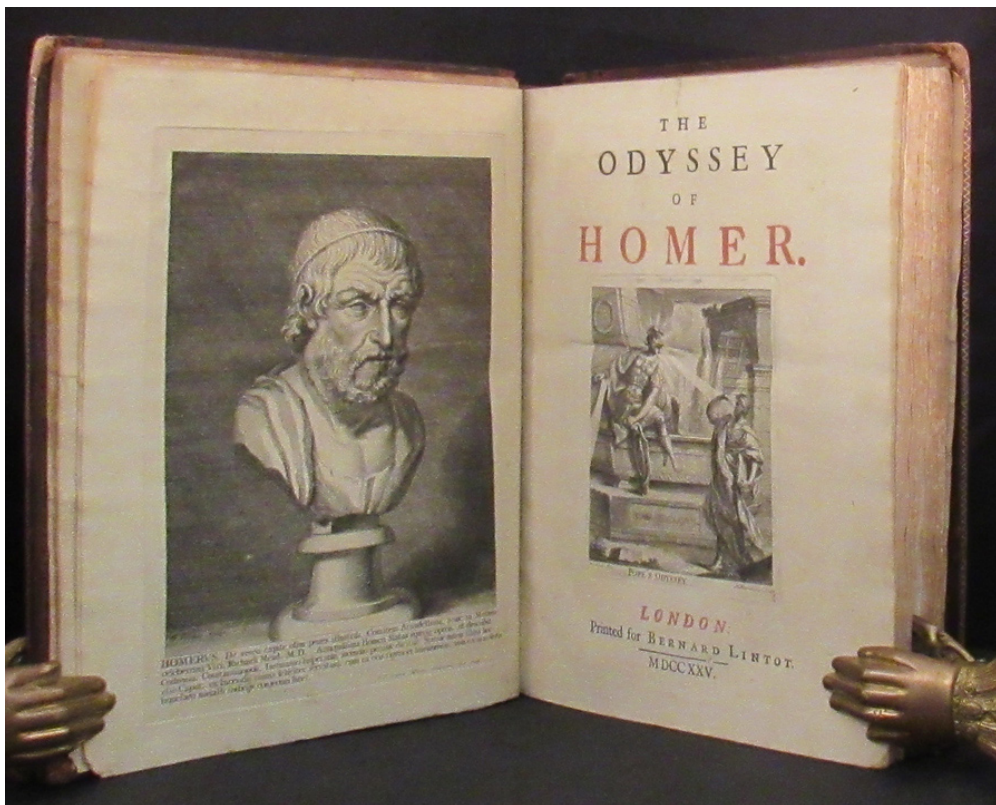
THE MOST IMPORTANT FIRST EDITION IN GREEK CLASSICAL LITERATURE, AND THE WELLSPRING OF ALL SUBSEQUENT LITERATURE. The primacy of Homer's *ILIAD* and *ODYSSEY*, cannot be overstated. "The *ILIAD* and *ODYSSEY* are the first perfect poetry of the western world. They spring fully grown, their predecessors lost, and their magic has persisted ever since. The legends of the siege of Troy and the return of Odysseus are the common heritage of all. The beauty of Helen, the courage of Hector, the grief of Achilles for Patroclus, the meeting of Nausicaa and Odysseus, the magic of Circe, all these are now a part of the mythology of Europe. It matters not whether they were first written or handed down orally, whether both are by the same poet, whether the poet was Homer--all these and many other unanswered questions are secondary to the perennial appeal of the narrative and the poetry. The form, the action and the words have had incalculable influence on the form, action and words of poetry ever since; the composition of the *AENEID*, the *DIVINE COMEDY*, *PARADISE LOST*, and many others, has been determined by the *ILIAD* and the *ODYSSEY*" (PMM).

It has been justifiably claimed that Pope's translation is inaccurate due to his reliance on the sense of the texts of Chapman, Hobbes, Ogilby, Dacier and others, and the claim is well-founded. But "others have produced translations; Pope's work is a poem" (CHEL, IX, p. 84). Its fame and longevity are due more to Pope's desire to keep the spirit and fire of the epic alive than any obligation to render Homer in academic exactitude. Rothschild 1573.

\$4250.

**The True First Edition First Issue of Pope's Translation
Homer - *The Odyssey* - Quarto in Five Volumes
Published in London - 1725 - 1726 - With Fine Engravings**

14 [Homer]. THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. [Translated from the Greek by Alexander Pope] (London: Printed for Bernard Lintot, 1725-26) 5 volumes. First Edition, First Issue, the subscribers edition of each volume, in quarto, which was issued about a week before the folio edition, thus, the first published edition of each volume. With engraved frontispiece, engraved title-page, and large [iv], 363; finely engraved head and tail-pieces, and capital letters throughout 12mo, full contemporary calf, the spines with raised bands, the compartments with elaborate gilt tooling, Vol. I without spine label and with titling compressed, one compartment lettered in gilt, the other volumes with red morocco lettering labels gilt, and volume numbers in gilt within a second compartment. [iv], [viii, The Names of the Subscribers], xxiv, 279; [iv], 335; [iv], 319; [iv], 317, [9, index], [2, errata and additional subscribers list] pp. A pleasing set, the text-blocks all crisp and clean and in excellent condition, the bindings well preserved with expected age, Vol. I in a slightly different binding design with tooling differing from the other volumes, an antique repair at the upper corner of the upper cover, Vol. II expertly and unobtrusively rehinged long ago, otherwise a well preserved and honest set.



[iv], [viii, The Names of the Subscribers], xxiv, 279; [iv], 335; [iv], 319; [iv], 317, [9, index], [2, errata and additional subscribers list] pp. A pleasing set, the text-blocks all crisp and clean and in excellent condition, the bindings well preserved with expected age, Vol. I in a slightly different binding design with tooling differing from the other volumes, an antique repair at the upper corner of the upper cover, Vol. II expertly and unobtrusively rehinged long ago, otherwise a well preserved and honest set.

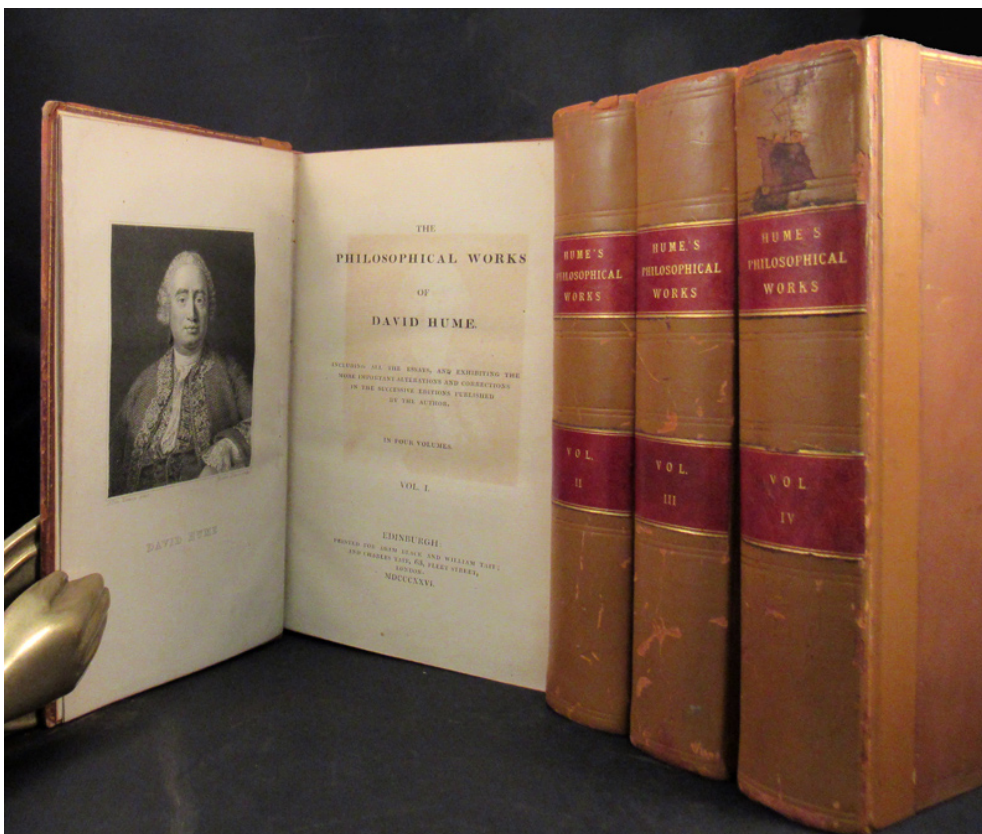
FIRST EDITION OF THIS IMPORTANT TRANSLATION OF HOMER INTO ENGLISH. Pope's *ILIAD* was a sumptuous undertaking for the time, with fine paper and special type, and it added considerably to the translator's reputation at the time.

tion at the time.

THE MOST IMPORTANT FIRST EDITION IN GREEK CLASSICAL LITERATURE, AND THE WELLSPRING OF ALL SUBSEQUENT LITERATURE. *The primacy of Homer's ILIAD and ODYSSEY, cannot be overstated. "The ILIAD and ODYSSEY are the first perfect poetry of the western world. They spring fully grown, their predecessors lost, and their magic has persisted ever since. The legends of the siege of Troy and the return of Odysseus are the common heritage of all. The beauty of Helen, the courage of Hector, the grief of Achilles for Patroclus, the meeting of Nausicaa and Odysseus, the magic of Circe, all these are now a part of the mythology of Europe. It matters not whether they were first written or handed down orally, whether both are by the same poet, whether the poet was Homer--all these and many other unanswered questions are secondary to the perennial appeal of the narrative and the poetry. The form, the action and the words have had incalculable influence on the form, action and words of poetry ever since; the composition of the AENEID, the DIVINE COMEDY, PARADISE LOST, and many others, has been determined by the ILIAD and the ODYSSEY"* (PMM).

It has been justifiably claimed that Pope's translation is inaccurate due to his reliance on the sense of the texts of Chapman, Hobbes, Ogilby, Dacier and others, and the claim is well-founded. But "others have produced translations; Pope's work is a poem" (CHEL, IX, p. 84). *Its fame and longevity are due more to Pope's desire to keep the spirit and fire of the epic alive than any obligation to render Homer in academic exactitude.* The final 24 pages are Homer's BATTLE OF THE FROGS AND MICE, translated by Mr. Archdeacon Parnel and corrected by Pope.
\$4250.

The Highly Important Writings of David Hume All the Great Essays and Treatises Collected The First Uniform Edition of His Works - 1826



15 Hume, David. THE PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS OF DAVID HUME. Including All the Essays, and Exhibiting the More Important Alterations and Corrections in the Successive Editions Published by the Author (Edinburgh: For Adam Black and William Tait, 1826) 4 volumes. First edition thus, the first uniform collected edition of Hume's writings and a handsome early set of Hume's works containing all of his most important essays and Treatises. Volume one with a fine portrait of Hume engraved by Robert Grave from the portrait by Allan Ramsey. Tall 8vo, in contemporary calf covered boards framed with double gilt-ruled lines, long ago backed in smooth tan calf with the spines featuring twin red morocco labels gilt ruled and lettered, page edges marbled. cxxix, 347; vii, 560; vi,

579; ix, 603 pp. A handsome set, internally pristine and perfect, the text absolutely spotless and showing virtually no evidence of use or wear. The bindings are strong and sturdy with fine and solid hinges, the boards show some rubbing to which the calf is prone over time, spine panels in good order with slight rubbing or abrasion to the calf.

THE FIRST UNIFORM COLLECTED EDITION OF ALL OF HUME'S IMPORTANT WRITINGS; such as his 'Treatise of Human Nature', his 'Essays, Moral, Political, and Literary', his 'Inquiry Concerning Human Understanding', 'Principles of Morals', History of Religion', and etc, etc. The collection also includes Hume's self-written 'Life of the Author', his Will and Testament, the letter from Adam Smith to William Strachan, an account of the controversy between

Hume and Rousseau, a list of Scotticisms, as well as an extensive index.

Hume's greatest work, *A Treatise of Human Nature* is included here. He called it "a work which the Author had projected before he left College, and which he wrote and published not long after. But not finding it successful, he was sensible of his error in going to the press too early, and he cast the whole anew... where some negligences in his former reasoning and more in the expression, [were], he hopes, corrected." [Author's Introduction]

Hume's introduction presents the idea of placing all science and philosophy on a novel foundation: namely, an empirical investigation into human psychology. He begins by acknowledging "that common prejudice against metaphysical reasonings [i.e., any complicated and difficult argumentation]", a prejudice formed in reaction to "the present imperfect condition of the sciences" (including the endless scholarly disputes and the inordinate influence of "eloquence" over reason). But since the truth "must lie very deep and abstruse" where "the greatest geniuses" have not found it, careful reasoning is still needed. All sciences, Hume continues, ultimately depend on "the science of man": knowledge of "the extent and force of human understanding,... the nature of the ideas we employ, and... the operations we perform in our reasonings" is needed to make real intellectual progress. So Hume hopes "to explain the principles of human nature", thereby "propos[ing] a compleat system of the sciences, built on a foundation almost entirely new, and the only one upon which they can stand with any security." But an a priori psychology would be hopeless: the science of man must be pursued by the experimental methods of the natural sciences. This means we must rest content with well-confirmed empirical generalizations, forever ignorant of "the ultimate original qualities of human nature". And in the absence of controlled experiments, we are left to "glean up our experiments in this science from a cautious observation of human life, and take them as they appear in the common course of the world, by men's behaviour in company, in affairs, and in their pleasures."

In Book I: *Of the Understanding*, Hume begins by arguing that each simple idea is derived from a simple impression, so that all our ideas are ultimately derived from experience: thus Hume accepts concept empiricism and rejects the purely intellectual and innate ideas found in rationalist philosophy. Hume's doctrine draws on two important distinctions: between impressions (the forceful perceptions found in experience, "all our sensations, passions and emotions") and ideas (the faint perceptions found in "thinking and reasoning"), and between complex perceptions (which can be distinguished into simpler parts) and simple perceptions (which cannot).

In Book II: *Of the Passions* (not present here), Hume begins by recalling Book I's distinction between impressions of sensation ("original impressions", arising from physical causes outside the mind) and impressions of reflection ("secondary impressions", arising from other perceptions within the mind), examining only the latter. He divides these "reflective impressions" — "the passions, and other emotions resembling them" — into "the calm and the violent" (nearly imperceptible emotions of "beauty and deformity", and turbulent passions we experience more strongly) and into "direct and indirect" (depending on how complicated the causal story behind them is). Pride and humility are indirect passions, and Hume's account of the two is his leading presentation of the psychological mechanisms responsible for the indirect passions.

In Book III: Hume begins by examining the nature of moral evaluation, offering a critique of moral rationalism and a defense of moral sentimentalism: in the terms of his overall system, Hume is arguing that the evaluations in our mind are impressions, not ideas. His main target is the rationalism of such philosophers as Clarke and Balguy, which posits "eternal fitnesses and unfitnesses of things, which are the same to every rational being that considers them", in effect classifying morality alongside mathematics under "relations of ideas". Hume's principal arguments against this rationalism rest on Book 2's thesis that there is no opposition between reason and the passions: reason alone cannot motivate us, and "passions, volitions, and actions" cannot be in agreement or disagreement with reason. This thesis "proves directly", he writes, that an action's moral status cannot consist in the action's agreement or disagreement with reason, and it "proves indirectly" that moral evaluation, which has a practical influence on us and can "excite passion[s] and produce or prevent actions", cannot be "the offspring of reason". Nor can the morality of an action be founded on the true or false judgments causally linked to it: no immoral action is wrong due to its arising from a mistake of fact, or (contra Wollaston) due to its causing false judgments in others.

The conclusion of Book 3, and therefore the *Treatise* as a whole, briefly recapitulates the reasoning for Hume's thesis that "sympathy is the chief source of moral distinctions". Indeed, most would agree that justice and "the useful qualities of the mind" are valued for their usefulness, and what besides sympathy can explain why we care about the public good or "the happiness of strangers"? This "system of ethics" is not only supported by "solid argument", Hume adds, but it can help moralists show the "dignity" and the "happiness" of virtue. First, it puts morality in a good light to see it derived from "so noble a source" as sympathy: we end up approving of virtue, the sense of virtue, and even the psychological principles underlying the sense of virtue. And while the artificiality of justice may seem unattractive at first, this disappears when we remember that since "[t]he interest, on which justice is founded, is the greatest imaginable, and extends to all times and place", therefore the rules of justice are "stedfast and immutable; at least, as immutable as human nature". Secondly, a life of virtue pays off quite well, bringing immediate advantages, an enhanced social reputation, and the "inward satisfaction"

of a mind able to "bear its own survey". So, while Hume presents himself as a theoretical "anatomist" who dissects human psychology into ugly bits, his work is well-suited for the practical "painter" who styles morality into a beautiful and inviting ideal.' Wikimedia Foundation
\$2250.

***The Godfather* - Rare First Edition**

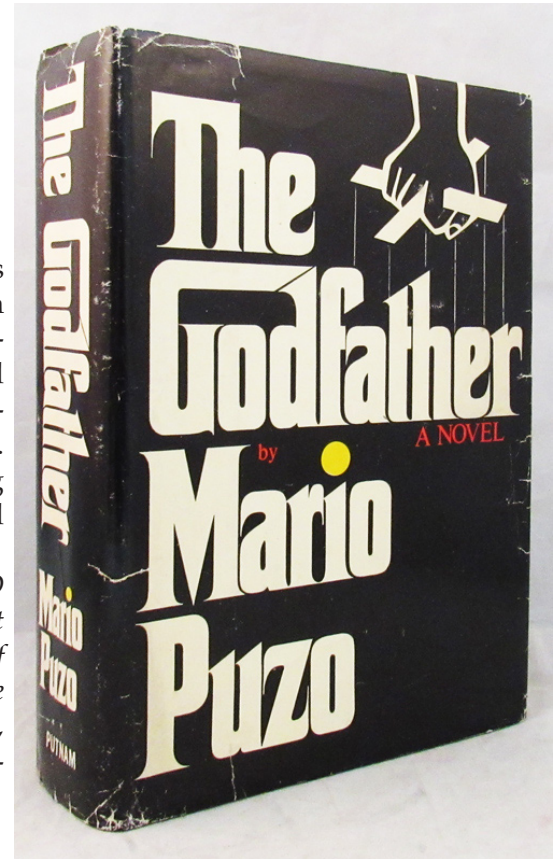
With Author's Autograph

Mario Puzo's Classic - Printed 1969 - In Original Dustjacket

16 Puzo, Mario. *THE GODFATHER*. (New York: G.P. Putnam's Sons, 1969) First Edition, First Issue in First Issue dustjacket, with SIGNED Card by Mario Puzo inserted into the book. Thick 8vo, publisher's original cloth backed boards, lettered in gilt on the spine and decorated in gilt on the upper cover, in the original pictorially decorated dustjacket. Now protected in a black cloth covered slipcase. 446 pp. A bright, clean and handsome copy with some light rubbing to the extremities of the dust-jacket. A quite handsome copy and with the added signature of the author.

SCARCE FIRST EDITION WITH AUTHOR'S AUTOGRAPH AND A MODERN CLASSIC. When Puzo's novel was first published, it brought us one of the first modern renderings into novel form, the feudal world of the Mafiosi. While most everyone is familiar with the movie versions of the "Godfather" novels, not nearly as many have read the spellbinding story, written with authentic knowledge of the milieu and with the hand of a master storyteller.

\$3500.

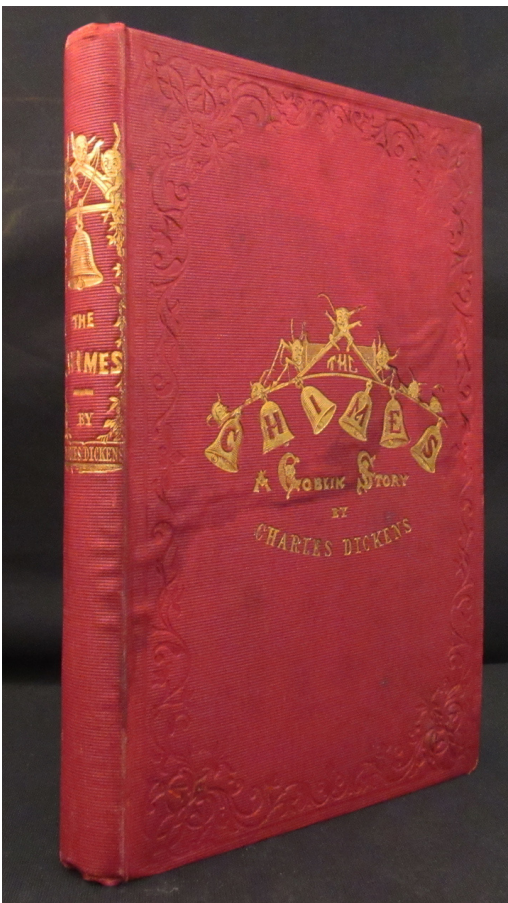


Charles Dickens - *The Chimes* - First Edition - 1845

A Beloved Dickens Holiday Classic - In the Original Cloth

17 Dickens, Charles. *THE CHIMES: A Goblin Story of Some Bells That Rang an Old Year Out and a New Year In* (London: Chapman and Hall, 1845) First edition, First Issue with the publisher's imprint within the border of the engraved vignette title, complete with the initial ad leaf and half-title. Engraved frontispiece and title page, 11 other illustrations by John Leech, Richard Doyle, and others. Small 8vo, publisher's original red cloth with gilt decorations to the upper cover and spine pane, and with an elaborate blind decoration framing both covers. [viii], 175 pp. A handsome, well preserved and pleasing copy, the cloth with only light evidence of age or use.

FIRST EDITION IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH. This was Dickens' second installment in the "Christmas Books" series and his labors in creating *THE CHIMES* were "very arduous" in order to make it a worthy successor to *A CHRISTMAS CAROL*. He wrote to one of his friends that he believed he had "written a tremendous book and knocked the 'Carol' out of the field. It will make a great uproar I have no doubt." Of course, it did not exceed the *CAROL* in any way except in initial sales, but it is a charming tale nonetheless.
\$1850.

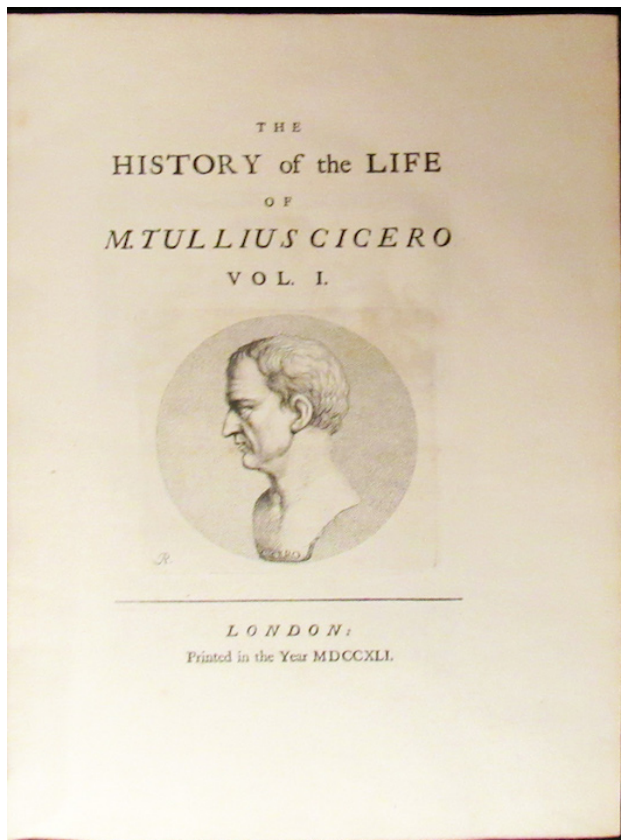
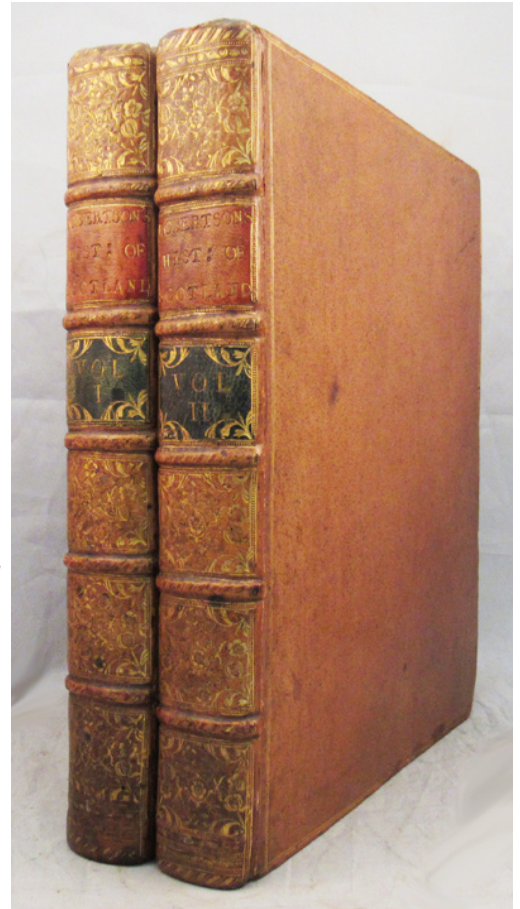


William Robertson's *History of Scotland* - 1759 The Scarce First Edition of His First Major Work

18 Robertson, William. *THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND During the Reigns of Queen Mary and King James VI Til His Accession of the Crown of England With a Review of the Scotch History Previous to that Period: And an Appendix Containing Original Papers* (London: For A. Millar, 1759) 2 volumes. First Edition of Robertson's first major work, and a nice large copy with generous margins. 4to, in very handsome full contemporary sprinkled calf, the boards framed in double-ruled gilt, the spines with gilt hatched raised bands between compartments ornately gilt tooled in a floral and vine motif within gilt stippled borders, contrasting red and blue morocco labels attractively gilt tooled and lettered. viii, 437, errata and ad; 260, 118, [1], 39, errata, [30 index] pp. A very handsome set, the text especially clean and fresh, some very small worm holes in the very lower margin of Vol. I not affecting the text, generous margins. The calf is handsome and well preserved, a little splitting to the lower joint of Vol. II, the text blocks clean, the cords and bindings strong and sound.

RARE FIRST EDITION AND AN ESPECIALLY HANDSOME SET IN FULLY ORIGINAL CONDITION OF THE AUTHOR'S FIRST MAJOR PUBLISHED WORK, and the first of the "Histories" for which he is best remembered.

Robertson was a historian, minister in the Church of Scotland, and Principal of the University of Edinburgh. He made significant contributions to the writing of Scottish history, as well as that of Spain and the Americas. *THE HISTORY OF SCOTLAND* was his first, and arguably most notable, historical work. Extremely popular in his own time, later editions are plentiful but this first edition is actually quite scarce and very seldom encountered in commerce. \$1850.



The Very Scarce First Edition - Large Paper Copies Conyers Middleton - *The History of the Life of Cicero* In Contemporary Binding - Published Privately

19 Middleton, Conyers. *THE HISTORY OF THE LIFE OF MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO* (London: Printed for the Author, 1741) 2 volumes. The First Edition, Large Paper Copies with the Subscribers ILst. Beautifully engraved illustrated title-pages; 24 elegantly engraved, grand head and tail-pieces depicting scenes of ancient Rome and the Empire as well as of busts and portraits of luminaries of the period; additional engraved head-piece to the dedication; large capital letters and two ten line historiated and decorated engraved initial letters. Tall, thick 4to, full polished calf of the time, the spines with raised bands ruled in gilt, the compartments roll-tooled in gilt, dark green morocco lettering labels gilt, two compartments with additional gilt decoration, marbled endleaves.. (iv), xl, (24 Subscribers List), 1-552, 553-564 Index; (4), 582, 583-591 Index pp. A fine, handsome set indeed, the textblocks are crisp, clean and unpressed, the original bindings show some light wear at the corners and head caps, joints of Vol. 1 with some light cracking, the cords strong, inner hinges sound. A very pleasing set of this great work on Cicero.

VERY SCARCE FIRST EDITION, LARGE PAPER COPY OF THIS GREAT WORK ON THE LIFE OF CICERO, ARGUABLY THE FINEST BIOGRAPHY OF CICERO EVER PENNED. Middleton's *Life of Cicero* has long been considered a model of literary style.

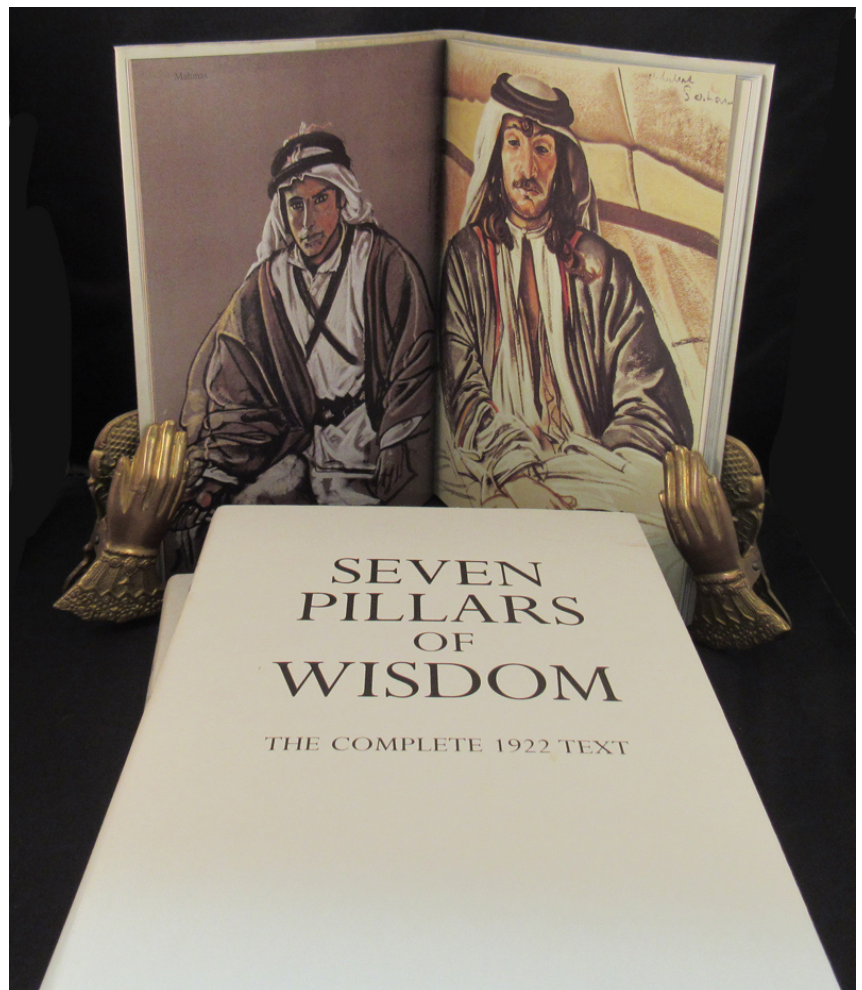
Marcus Cicero, orator, lawyer, politician, and writer was indeed one of the renown and most influential men of the Roman World. A most prolific writer and speaker, it is through him that much of the history of Rome is known. In the last years of his life, he found himself embroiled in a political controversy that would ultimately cause his execution. But during this last year of his life, he wrote a series of letters to Brutus, then a provincial governor, giving a unique picture of the workings of the Roman Senate.

Guthrie states that Cicero's Orations are "so exquisitely beautiful, that from them, more than from any other work we may be able to judge of the helps which learning borrows from wit, the advantages which liberal education gives to extensive genius, the beauties which luxuriant fancy lends to solid judgment, and the graces which tender passions communicate to public virtue. It is from this pattern that we can best study by what degrees literature rises into erudition, erudition improves into knowledge, and knowledge reduces observation into practice; by applying all her stores to the improvement of society, and the advantage of the public."

As PMM notes, "Throughout the hundreds of years when Latin was the lingua franca of thought and communication in Europe the works of Cicero were the most extensively read of all the Latin classics. Thus, while primarily giving a vivid picture of ancient Rome, Cicero's speeches and letters, as well as the philosophical works whose content formed the basis of so many medieval treatises, have had a deeper influence, if indirectly, on the means of expression than the works of any other writer. When Latin was superseded by the vernacular tongues, this influence was transmitted into the new languages." \$1650.

**Seven Pillars of Wisdom - One of Only Eighty Copies
Lawrence's Most Complete and Earliest Version
The 'Oxford Text' of 1922 Luxuriously Produced
Four Volumes Including the Special Portfolio**

20 Lawrence, T. E. SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM: A TRIUMPH the Complete 1922 Text (Fordingbridge: Castle Hill Press, 1997) 3 volumes. THE FIRST EDITION of the Oxford 1922 text ever to be made available to the general public. ONE OF ONLY 650 specially bound copies accompanied with an illustrations volume. There were only 752 copies printed in total. This hand-numbered copy is supplied with a separate volume of beautifully reproduced illustrations from the famous "Subscribers Edition" of Seven Pillars of Wisdom and a series of photographs of Lawrence and the environment and people significant to the book. Two folding maps are included in a pocket at the end of Volume I. The set is numbered by hand. 4to, the text of Seven Pillars being in the special binding for 650 copies only of fine sand-gray-white linen over gray paper covered boards, the spines of the volumes with handsome dark green morocco labels lettered in gilt, dark green endleaves. The illustrations volume bound to match in full linen and the spine lettered in gilt. The three volumes all in their original dustjackets and housed in a fine maroon linen covered slip-case. [xx], 433; [434]-879, [1]; Plates 1 - 127



(Plates 1-41 from the original subscriber's SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM), (42-127 photographs), [1] pp. A perfect set, everything is as mint and exactly as should be with no evidence of use or age whatsoever, even the maroon linen slipcase shows only the merest evidence of the passage of time.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND TRULY FINE BOOK PRODUCTION OFFERED IN ITS LIMITED FIRST EDITION FORMAT. THE FIRST EDITION OF LAWRENCE'S 1922 TEXT EVER TO BE MADE AVAILABLE TO THE PUBLIC.

T.E. Lawrence's original 1922 text was nearly a third longer than that which was issued in 1935 as the "Complete and Unabridged" text. Lawrence's official biographer, Jeremy Wilson, spearheaded this ambitious project at the Castle Hill Press in order to finally bring that text to the public. The text provided here is taken from Lawrence's manuscript copy in the Bodleian Library and T. E. Lawrence's annotated copy of the 1922 Oxford Times printing.

Lawrence's personal narrative of the revolt of Arab armies against the Turks during the First World War, SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM stands as a monument of modern literature and history. Bernard Shaw and Winston Churchill both described the book as one of the greatest in the English language.

But the story of its publication is a famous saga onto itself. Lawrence had nearly completed a first draft manuscript in 1919, but this was stolen or lost along with his briefcase during the month of November of the same year at the Reading train station and never recovered. Lawrence, from memory, created an entirely new draft by May 11, 1920 and then spent two years carefully editing it. The product of this was the famous 1922 'Oxford Text' which he shared with only a few friends and critics. Though one of them, George Bernard Shaw, called it a 'masterpiece' Lawrence still felt it unready and edited out nearly a third of it. This resulted in the famous 'Subscriber's Edition', of which Lawrence printed fewer than 200 copies at great personal financial cost. And only 22 copies of the American issue were printed to secure copyright and never offered for sale. This was followed by "Revolt in the Desert", the first edition generally published of the work, in a further abridged format. It was only after Lawrence's death in 1935 that the full text of the Subscriber's Edition was made available by the publisher Jonathan Cape to the public as SEVEN PILLARS OF WISDOM. Six decades would pass before the original text, the 'Oxford Text' in all of its over 300,000 word glory, through Wilson's efforts and those of the Castle Hill Press, would finally be available to general readers and students of the work of T.E. Lawrence.

Of it, Sir Winston S. Churchill wrote: "The cost of producing this work was enormous. The author lavished the thought and labours of many months merely upon the typography and illustrations. He reconstructed many of his sentences so that every paragraph should end about half-way through the line. He gave away a large part of the edition to his friends and to persons of high consequence of whom he approved. He chose various beautiful bindings for these copies and delivered many of them personally on his motor-bicycle.

Seven Pillars is a tale of war and adventure and a profound epitome of all that the Arabs mean to the world. It will take its place at once as an English classic. The richness and energy of the theme, the quality of the prose, the sense of the mystic, immeasurable personality lying behind it, raise the work at once and decisively above the level of contemporary productions. It ranks with Pilgrim's Progress, Robinson Crusoe, and Gulliver's Travels as a model of lucid, forcible, fascinating narrative....

Yet intense as is the interest of the story, we feel that many will study it even more closely for the intimate access which it offers to a wonderful and still largely inscrutable man, indifferent to the ordinary prizes of human life and gifted differently and far beyond the normal standards of mankind.

Careless of life or comfort, scornful of wealth or pleasures, having cut out of himself all ambition, all love of power and fame, he nevertheless thirsted for recognition from the generations which he would not see. That he has achieved his purpose cannot be doubted. His book will be read as long as the English language is spoken. Forever it will revive the memories, aye, and the passions, of armageddon; forever it will reveal all that is most characteristic of the Arab race and all that is most vital in war....

The story is told with unrelenting candour. Nothing in Edgar Allan Poe exceeds in horror some of its pages. The description of Lawrence's torment when he fell unknown into the hands of the Turks is a terrifying, a shocking, and at the same time a necessary passage which enables us to realize better than anything else the war injuries which he sustained, and from which he never completely recovered. We have to think of him in the twenty years that followed as a man seared in body and spirit by the sufferings he had undergone for his country's cause.

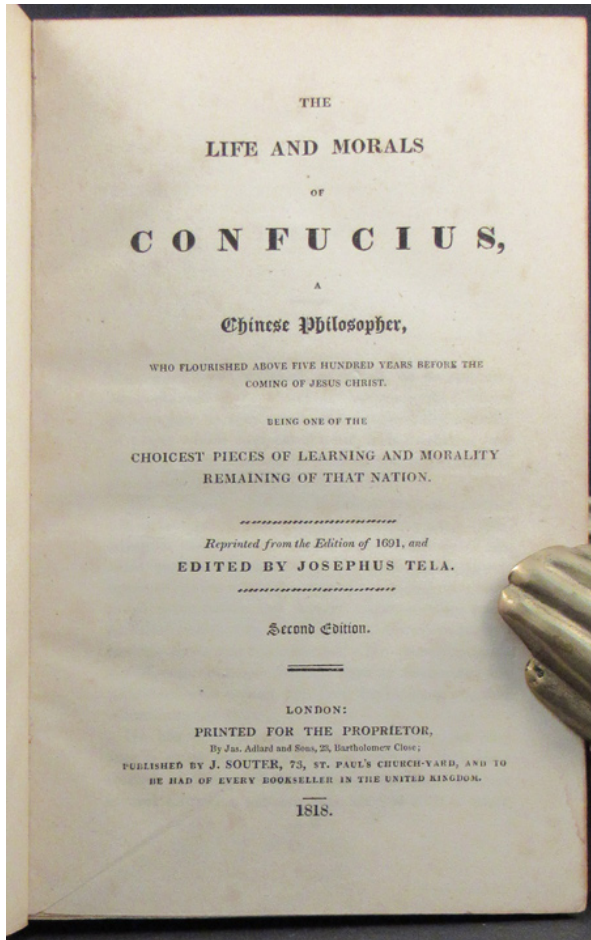
Still, in the main and for all its shadows, this book is a joyous book, and those who read it will not only be instructed and startled but also enthralled and delighted...Lawrence of Arabia is a name that will live in history and in legend. It will never be forgotten..."

And in October of 1936, upon the occasion of the dedication of the Lawrence Memorial at Oxford, Churchill said: "it is one of the treasures of English literature...as a narrative of war and adventure...it is unsurpassed... it ranks with the greatest books ever written in the English language...If Lawrence had never done anything except write this book as a mere work

of the imagination, his fame would last in Macaulay's familiar phrase, "as long as the English language is spoken in any quarter of the globe".

This set of the 1922 edition, published, printed and bound so beautifully, would we suspect, have pleased the author in every way.
\$1450.

The Life and Morals of Confucius - Rare Edition of 1818 **Seldom Seen in Commerce - Published in London**



21 [Confucius]; Tola, Josephus, Editor. THE LIFE AND MORALS OF CONFUCIUS, A Chinese Philosopher, Who Flourished Above Five Hundred Years Before the Coming of Jesus Christ. Being One of the Choicest Pieces of Learning and Morality Remaining of That Nation. (London: Printed for the Proprietor, By Jas. Adlard and Sons, Published by J. Souter, 1818) RARE, the Second Edition, Reprinted from the Edition of 1601. 8vo, bound in three-quarter crushed brown morocco over terra-cotta cloth covered boards, the spine with raised bands, the compartments with gilt tooled decorative devices at the centers, one compartment lettered in gilt, marbled end-leaves. ix, 233 pp. A very well preserved copy, the binding still quite handsome with minimal wear, and that confined primarily to the extremities, some minor wear to the base of the spine, the text-block clean and sound, the hinges tight and strong.

RARE. COPIES OF THIS WORK RARELY IF EVER SURFACE IN COMMERCE. 'Confucius a Chinese philosopher and politician of the Spring and Autumn period who was traditionally considered the paragon of Chinese sages is widely considered as one of the most important and influential individuals in human history, Confucius's teachings and philosophy formed the basis of East Asian culture and society, and continue to remain influential across China and East Asia today.

His philosophical teachings, called Confucianism, emphasized personal and governmental morality, correctness of social relationships, justice, kindness, and sincerity. Confucianism was part of the Chinese social fabric and way of life; to Confucians, everyday life was the arena of religion. His followers competed successfully with many other schools during the Hundred Schools of Thought era, only to be suppressed in

favor of the Legalists during the Qin dynasty. Following the victory of Han over Chu after the collapse of Qin, Confucius's thoughts received official sanction in the new government. During the Tang and Song dynasties, Confucianism developed into a system known in the West as Neo-Confucianism, and later as New Confucianism.

Confucius is traditionally credited with having authored or edited many of the Chinese classic texts, including all of the Five Classics, but modern scholars are cautious of attributing specific assertions to Confucius himself. Aphorisms concerning his teachings were compiled in the Analects, but only many years after his death.

Confucius's principles have commonality with Chinese tradition and belief. With filial piety, he championed strong family loyalty, ancestor veneration, and respect of elders by their children and of husbands by their wives, recommending family as a basis for ideal government. He espoused the well-known principle "Do not do unto others what you do not want done to yourself", the Golden Rule.' Wiki

\$895.