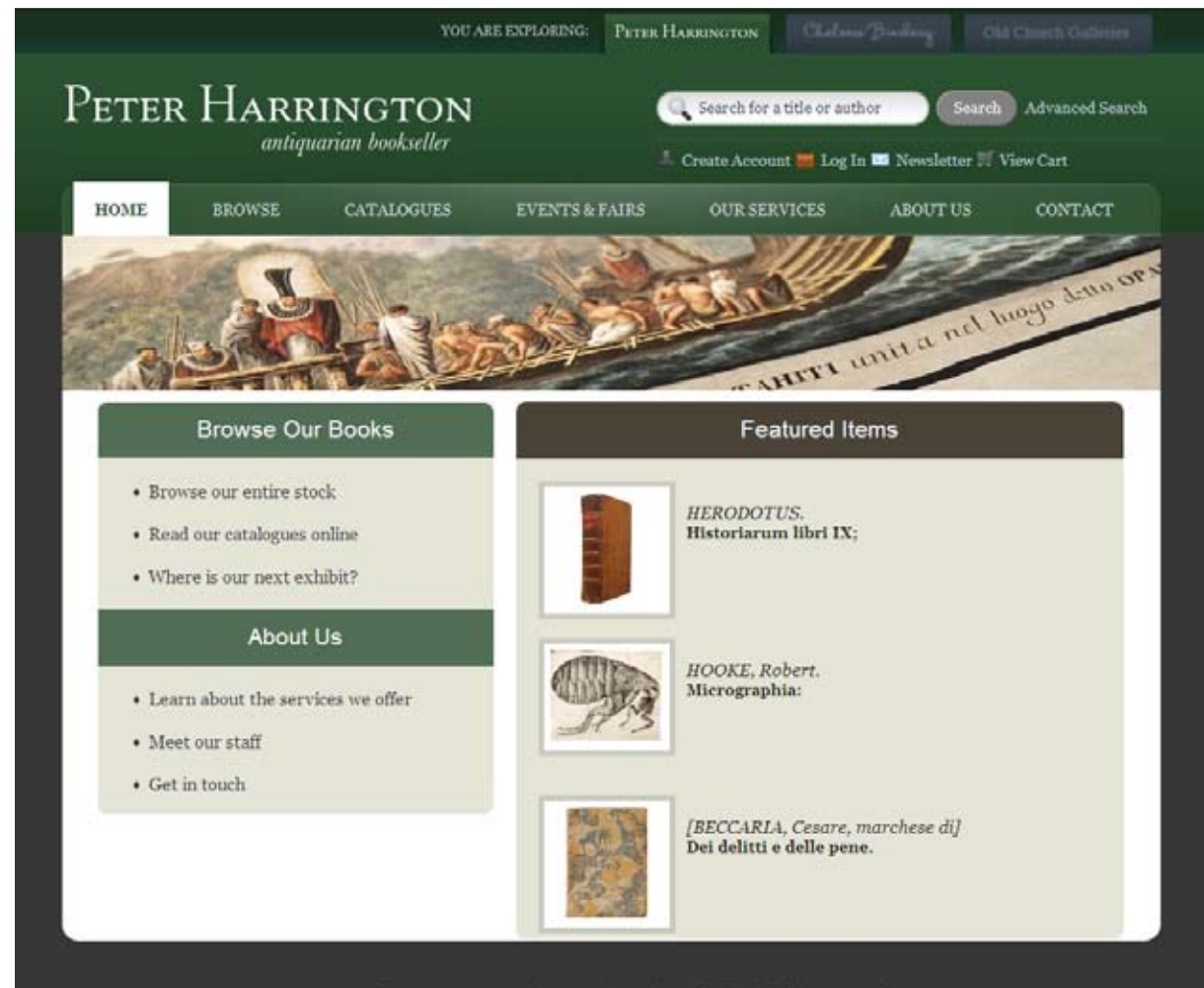


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SECTION ONE: FEATURED ITEMS 1 ~ 14

SECTION TWO: MAIN CATALOGUE ITEMS 15 ~ 177

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

1. **[BECCARIA, Cesare, marchese di]**

Dei delitti e delle pene.

[Livorno: Tipografia Coltellini,] 1764

Quarto (214 × 157 mm), pp. 104. Contemporary marbled boards, edges uncut. Spine rubbed, a little foxing internally, stronger in quire K, an excellent copy in original state.

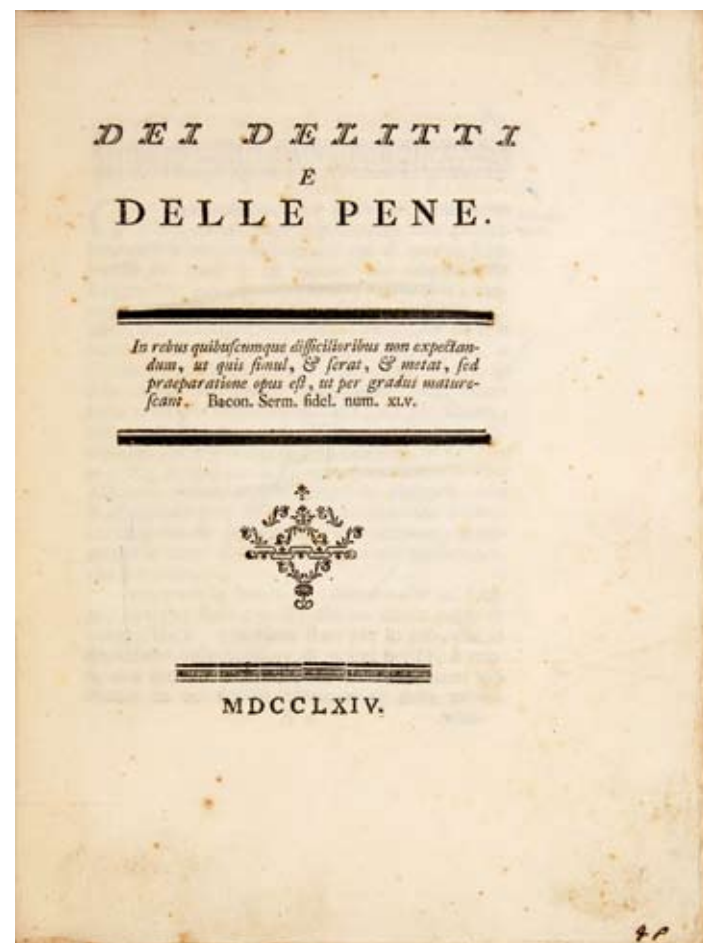
[51433]

£27,500

First edition of undoubtedly the most influential work on criminal justice in the 18th century. Cesare Beccaria, Marchese Beccaria-Bonesana, a well-to-do Milanese professor of law and economics, had made many prison visits and was appalled at what he saw. His short book was immediately successful and widely influential in stimulating reform in many countries, including the nascent United States. "Beccaria maintained that the gravity of the crime should be mea-

sured by its injury to society and that the penalties should be related to this. The prevention of crime he held to be of greater importance than its punishment, and the certainty of punishment of greater effect than its severity. He denounced the use of torture and secret judicial proceedings. He opposed capital punishment, which should be replaced by life imprisonment; crimes against property should be in the first place punished by fines, political crimes by banishment; and the conditions in prisons should be radically improved. Beccaria believed that the publication of criminal proceedings, verdicts and sentences, as well as furthering general education, would help to prevent crime. These ideas have now become so commonplace that it is difficult to appreciate their revolutionary impact at the time" (PMM). The true first edition, published anonymously and without place or printer, is scarce: only one copy appears in auction records in the past 35 years; there is apparently no copy in the British Library.

Melzi I, 281; PMM 209.



2. **[BURTON, Robert]**

The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is. With all the kindes, causes, symptomes, prognostickes, and severall cures of it. In three maine partitions with their severall sections, members, and subsections. Philosophically, medicinally, historically, opened and cut up. By Democritus Junior. With a satyricall preface, conducing to the following discourse.

Oxford: by John Lichfield and James Short for Henry Cripps, 1621

Small quarto (180 × 138 mm), complete with the scarce final leaf Ddd4 (errata). Early sprinkled calf, probably later 17th-century, double blind rules, skilfully rebacked to style and corners restored, red morocco label to style, new endpapers, old red edges. Housed in a dark brown cloth slipcase. Decorative woodcut initials and head- and tailpieces. Ownership

inscription of W. Whiteway, 1622, above motto on title; later inscription of Joseph ?Pendlebury partly erased and very slightly shaved; modern ownership inscription on front pastedown. Two leaves (sigs. R6-7; pp. 265-8) torn across at upper outer corner with loss of that part of the sectional running header only but not text or page numerals, a few trivial stains, but generally a very good copy in unsophisticated state internally, the text clean, with good margins all round.

[46909]

£32,500

First edition. "The *Anatomy*, as its publishing history shows, was one of the most popular books of the seventeenth century. All the learning of the age as well as its humour – and its pedantry – are there. It has something in common with Brant's *Ship of Fools*, Erasmus's *Praise of Folly*, and More's *Uto-*

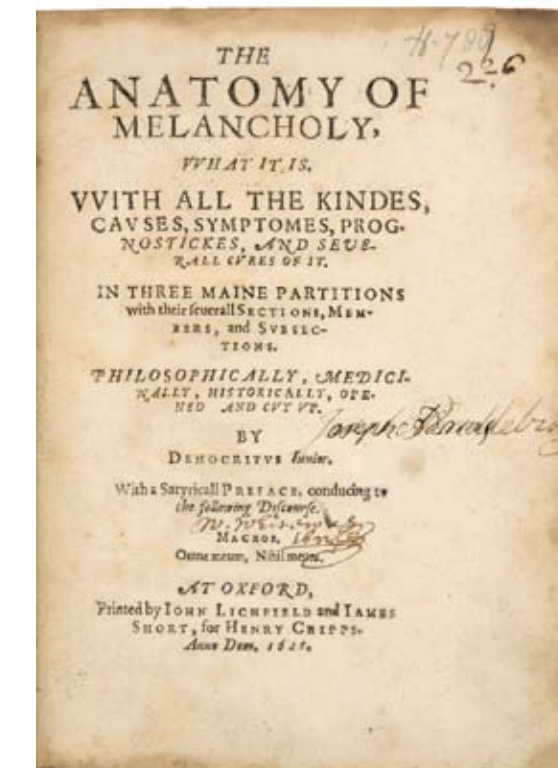
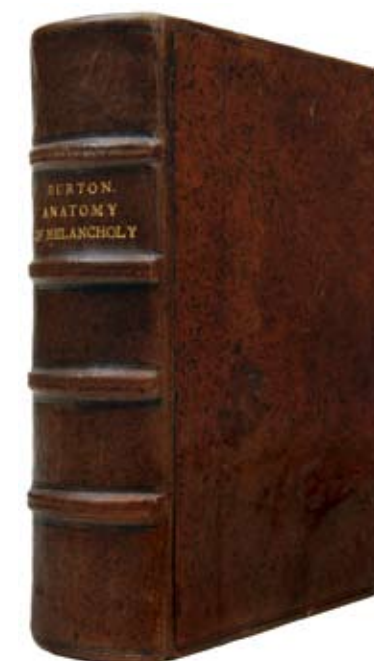
pia, with Rabelais and Montaigne and like all these it exercised a considerable influence on the thought of the time. Dr Johnson deeply admired it, and Charles Lamb's often and strongly expressed devotion served to rescue the *Anatomy* from a brief period of oblivion" (PMM 120).

PROVENANCE: William Whiteway (1599–1635) of Dorchester, Dorset, held most of the civic offices in that town during a remarkable period of civic improvement. He was widely read and seems to have contemplated writing his own history of England since 1603, but never completed the task. His diary, 1618–35, rich in historical interest, was published in 1991. His commonplace book is at Cambridge.

Grolier, *100 English*, 18; Grolier, *L-W*, 30; Jordan-Smith, pp. 80–81; Pforzheimer 119; PMM 120; STC 4159.

"Experto credo Roberto" ["Believe Robert who has tried it"]

Proverb quoted by Burton in his introduction



“THE CRADLE OF POLITICAL ECONOMY” (JEVONS)

3. **CANTILLON, Richard.**

Essai sur la nature du commerce général.
Traduit de l'anglais.

“London, Fletcher Gyles” [but Paris, Guillyn,] 1755

Duodecimo. Contemporary French mottled calf, smooth spine gilt in compartments, morocco label, marbled endpapers, speckled edges. Skilful restoration to headcap and corners, contents crisp and clean, an excellent copy.

[51045]

£37,500

First edition of the earliest and rarest single work on political economy. Richard Cantillon (c.1680–1734) was an Irish-born banker and economist, forced to emigrate to continental Europe by the Williamite confiscations. He honed his financial skills working for the British army's paymaster-general during the latter stages of the War of the Spanish Succession. He next proved his understanding of the market by making fortunes speculating against John Law's Mississippi Company and by purchasing put options (the right to sell at a predetermined price) during the height of the South Sea Bubble. His successful speculations reinforced his view that the monetary system must be based on intrinsically valuable metals.

The *Essai*, his only published economic work, carries the imprint of Fletcher Gyles, a leading London bookseller who had died some 14 years earlier: actually the book was published clandestinely but with a “permission tacite” by Guillyn in Paris. Cantillon's *Essai* is notable for its model building, its analysis of market forces and the role of the entrepreneur, its outline of the circular flow of income, and its monetary theory. The *Essai* had a significant influence in developing Quesnay's circular flow of income and on Adam Smith's theory of resource allocation in the *Wealth of Nations*

(1776). In distinguishing between market price and intrinsic value and showing how resources moved into those sectors where the market price was above intrinsic value, and away from those sectors where market price was below intrinsic value, Cantillon influenced Adam Smith's famous distinction between market price and natural price. Cantillon also pre-empted later studies of human population, with a brief but almost complete anticipation of the principles of Malthus.

Kress 5423; McCulloch 52.



A REMARKABLE ASSOCIATION COPY CONNECTING CARLYLE, EMERSON AND THOREAU; ONE OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN BOOKS INSCRIBED BY EMERSON TO THOREAU

4. **CARLYLE, Thomas.**

The French Revolution: a History.

Boston: Charles C. Little and James Brown, 1838

2 volumes, duodecimo. Original blue-grey embossed cloth, gilt lettering to spines. Custom morocco-backed solander case and two cloth chemises. Inscribed in ink on the front blank in volume 1: “Henry D. Thoreau from R. Waldo Emerson” and with the ownership inscription of Henry D. Thoreau on the front free endpaper in volume 2. Spines very lightly faded, a little very faint foxing, an exceptional set in fine original condition.

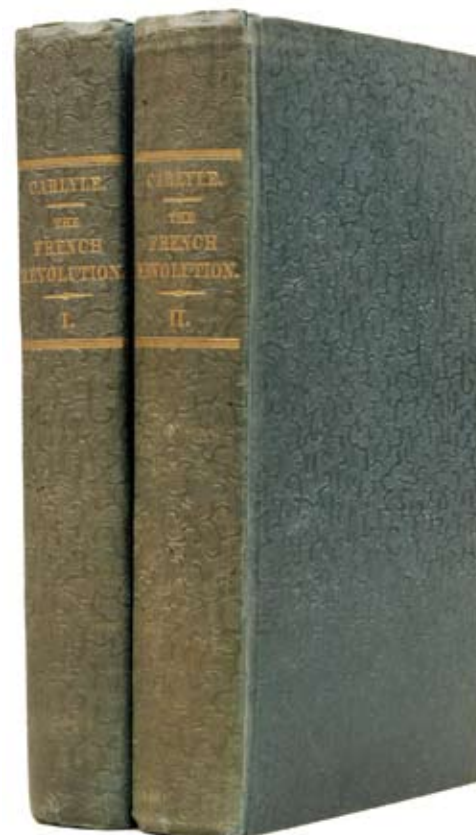
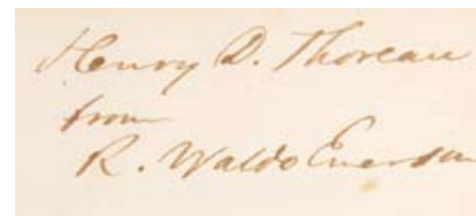
[50993]

£135,000

First American edition, presentation copy from Thoreau to Emerson, further signed by Thoreau: an exceptional association copy linking Carlyle with his two most important American admirers: Emerson (who solicited publication of the American edition for Carlyle's benefit) and Thoreau.

Emerson and Carlyle first met at Carlyle's Craigenputtock home in south-west Scotland in 1833, a meeting which Carlyle later described “as the most beautiful thing in our experience there” (Slater, *Correspondence of Emerson and Carlyle*, p. 15.) After his return to Boston, Emerson took a personal interest in Carlyle's reception in America by promoting the Scottish writer in literary circles and with booksellers and publishers. At Emerson's instigation an important quasi-commercial relationship between the two developed, which Carlyle referred to as “bibliopoly” (Slater, pp. 16–29). In 1836 the Boston edition of *Sartor Resartus* appeared, with Emerson's anonymous preface, and it was greatly admired among the budding New England Transcendentalists.

But while it was a commercial success for the publishers, James Munroe and Company, it yielded little for Carlyle, and “Emerson was somewhat embarrassed at being involved in an act of benevolent piracy” (Slater, p. 18). He was determined not to let this happen to Carlyle's new work, *The French Revolution*, a book which he described as having



“broken away from all books . . . a brave experiment & the success is great” (Emerson to Carlyle, 13 Sept 1837; Slater, p. 167).

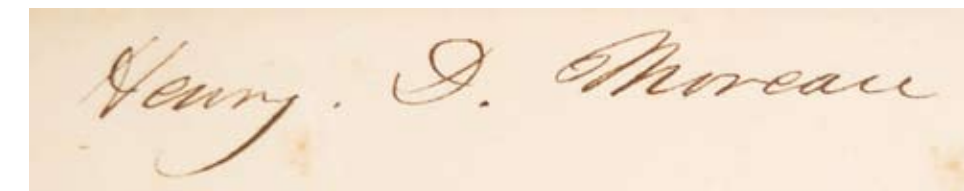
Emerson personally interviewed publishers and made known his desire “to bring out an American edition of *The French Revolution* at his own risk and for the benefit of the author” (Slater). C. C. Little and James Brown of Boston agreed to Emerson's terms and issued a prospectus, dated 31 October 1837, in which Emerson solicited subscribers for the Little-Brown edition: “In addition to the wish of presenting to the public a work of great intrinsic value, I have the hope of securing a private benefit to the author, to whom all the profits arising from it will be transmitted. With this view, the publishers have made me a liberal contract, by which they relinquish to the author all profit on the sale of such copies as shall be subscribed for” (see Joel Myerson, *Ralph Waldo Emerson, A Descriptive Bibliography*, A6). The American edition of *The French Revolution*, published on Christmas Day 1837, was underwritten by Emerson's personal financing – an example of his admirable and selfless largess which he extended to many of his friends. Within two months, half the edition of 1,000 copies was sold, and by the summer of 1838 Jane and Thomas Carlyle were financially stable for the first time in years.

In the spring of 1837, while Emerson was promoting the works of Carlyle, he and Thoreau met for the first time in Concord and by the autumn they had begun their famous friendship. Thoreau joined the Hedge Club, which met at Emerson's home and was fostering the young American Transcendentalist movement – a movement whose theories were brought to New England in part by the experimental

writings of Thomas Carlyle. Emerson became an important force in Thoreau's life, and the esteem was mutual, as evidenced by a comment Emerson made in 1838 to his cousin David Green Haskins: “When Mr. Carlyle comes to America, I expect to introduce Thoreau to him as the man of Concord” (Harding, *The Days of Henry Thoreau*, p. 66). Ten years later Thoreau published in *Grabam's Magazine* his laudatory essay “Thomas Carlyle and His Works”, in which he wrote that *The French Revolution* is like “a poem, at length translated into prose, an Iliad, indeed . . .” Thoreau's essay, one of his few forays into literary criticism, shows the influence Carlyle had on his writing – particularly in the free flowing prose style which resembles of that of Carlyle's prose in *The French Revolution*.

Emerson and Thoreau exchanged a number of books from the beginning of their friendship, though the exact number is not yet known. Harding, in *Thoreau's Library* (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1957), lists 23 such titles. Eight are works by Emerson, only one of which is recorded as being inscribed by Emerson to Thoreau; 15 are works by others, including several that were bequests to Emerson from Thoreau. Of these 23 recorded titles, only two books other than this could have been presented at the beginning of their friendship, c. 1837–8, or for that matter anytime before 1840 (the other 20 were published after 1840). Of those two, only one bears strict comparison with the present title: Carlyle's translation of Goethe, *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship* (Boston, 1828), inscribed “R. W. Emerson to Henry D. Thoreau” (Harding, p. 53, locating it in 1957 in the library of John L. Cooley of Pleasantville, NY; present location unknown).

Tarr A8.2.



5. DONNE, John.

Poems, By J. D. With Elegies on the Authors Death; [*with:*] Juvenilia, or certaine Paradoxes, and Problemes, written by J. Donne.

London: by M. F. for John Marriot, and are to be sold at his Shop; by E. P. for Henry Seyle, 1633

2 works bound in one, quarto (186 × 137 mm). Contemporary calf, skilfully rebacked and relined to style, covers with three-line blind rules, edges speckled red. Skilful

restoration to board edges, small spot of worm damage to lower cover, contents slightly toned, edges of last few leaves browned from turn-ins, an excellent copy.

[51112]

£35,000

First edition of the principal collection of Donne's poetical works, issued two years after his death, together with his *Juvenilia*. This copy has the two inserted leaves with "The Printer to the Understanders" and *Hexastichon Bibliopolae*, not always present, and has the leaf Nn1 in the earlier uncorrected state with 35 lines of text on p. 273

instead of 30 or 31, with omission of the usual running headline.

The editor of this first edition evidently made use of more than one group of surviving manuscripts. While he made a number of minor changes on his own authority, the 1633 *Poems* remains the best early text of the most important of all metaphysical collections.

Grolier L-W 286; Keynes 78; STC 7045.

6. GILBERT, William.

De magnete, magneticisque corporibus, et de magno magnete tellure; Physiologia nova, plurimus & argumentis, & experimentis demonstrata.

London: Peter Short, 1600

Folio (290 × 188 mm). Contemporary calf over wooden boards, metal furniture and clasps; rebacked, one catch missing, covers rubbed. Housed in a black cloth solander box made by The Chelsea Bindery. Woodcut device (McKerrow 119) on title, large woodcut arms on verso, numerous text woodcuts, some full-page, large folding woodcut diagram (lightly browned), historiated

woodcut capitals, head- and tailpieces. Provenance: Leiden, Royal Academy ("Acad. Lugd." stamp on binding, and ink lettered at top and bottom edges, "Publica auctoritate vendidi W.G. Pluym" duplicate stamp on title); bookplate of Samuel Verplanck Hoffman (1866–1942), president of the New York Historical Society, member of the Grolier Club, whose important collection of astrolabes was acquired by the Smithsonian in 1959. Lightly browned at beginning and end, a good copy.

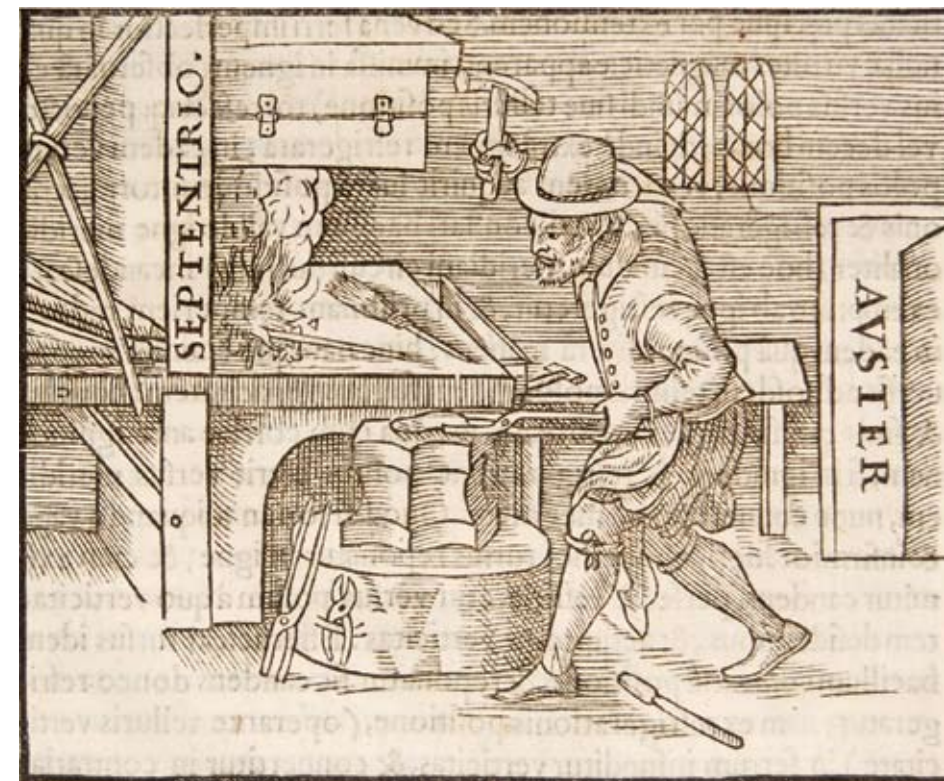
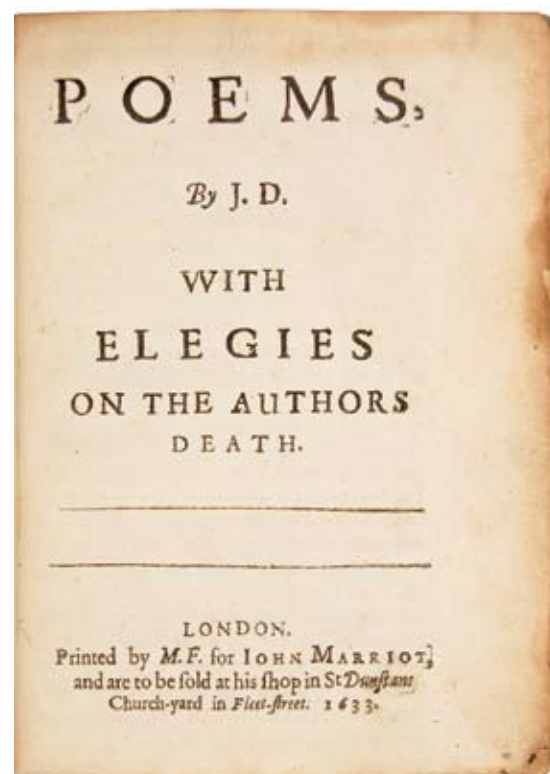
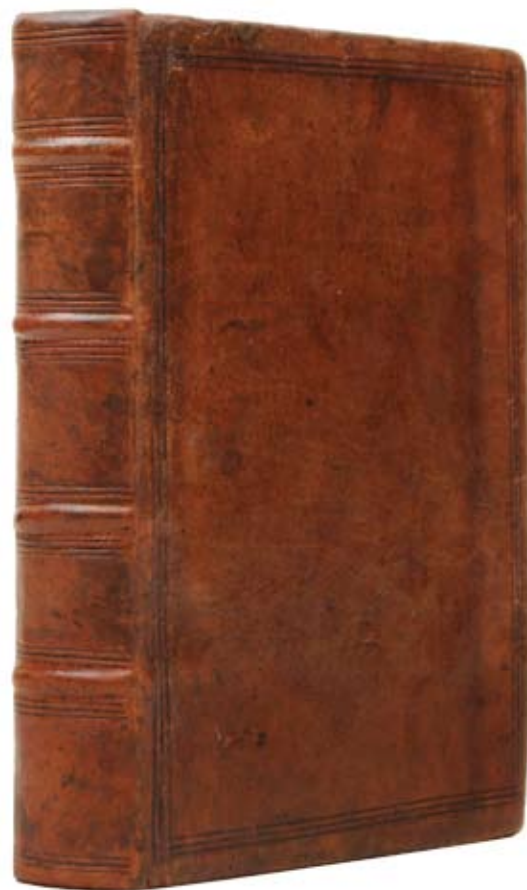
[41553]

£30,000

First edition of "the first major English scientific treatise based on experimental methods of research.

Gilbert was chiefly concerned with magnetism; but as a digression he discusses in his second book the attractive effect of amber (*electrum*), and thus may be regarded as the founder of electrical science. He coined the terms 'electricity,' 'electric force' and 'electric attraction' (PMM). In Book One Gilbert "introduced his new basic idea . . . that the earth is a gigantic lodestone and thus has magnetic properties" while in Book Two, his observations on the amber effect "introduced the vocabulary of electrics, and is the basis for Gilbert's place in the history of electricity" (DSB).

Dibner *Heralds of Science* 54; Grolier/Horblit 41; Heilbron, pp. 169–79; Norman 905; PMM 107; STC 11883; Wellcome 2830.



THE FIRST REGIUS PROFESSOR OF GREEK AT CAMBRIDGE'S COPIES OF THE GRAND NARRATIVE OF CLASSICAL GREEK HISTORY

7. HERODOTUS. Historiarum libri IX; [bound with:] THUCYDIDES. Qoukididhs Thucydides; [and:] XENOPHON. Hellenica.

Venice: Aldus Manutius, September 1502; May 1502; & October [not before 14 November] 1503

3 works bound in one volume, folio (311 x 208 mm). 18th-century English calf, red morocco label, gilt rules either side of raised bands (a little minor restoration at head and tail of spine). Herodotus: 140 leaves, complete. Thucydides: 123 leaves, without blank A8 as often but complete with terminal blank P4. Xenophon: 140 leaves, complete. 55 lines & headline, types 3:84G (text) & 4:79G (dedication), 1:80I (title, dedication), 10:82R (incidental). Early ownership inscriptions of Sir John Cheke and Thomas Moor on first title. Engraved bookplate of Sir George Osborn, 4th baronet (1742–1818), displaying arms granted to him on 15 June 1772. Although the volume has been very slightly trimmed by the 18th-century binder's knife, these remain very good tall copies.

[46976] £100,000

Editiones principes, a superb single volume containing each of the three first editions in Greek of the principal Greek histories issued by Aldus within an 18-month period, using the same paper stocks and typeface. The period might have been shorter but the publication of Xenophon was delayed because Aldus had not had enough manuscripts from which to work; he considered that he needed at least three copies of Xenophon and Plethon to eliminate corrupt passages. Herodotus and Thucydides had first been published in Lorenzo Valla's Latin translations, but Aldus had access to different manuscripts and his edition is considered more accurate than Valla's translation. The three comple-

mentary texts effectively form the grand narrative of classical Greek history. Xenophon continues Thucydides' history from 411 B.C. to the battle of Mantinea (362); Plethon's history of the Greeks continues from there. Herodian's history deals with the period from Marcus Aurelius to Gordian III (238 AD) The scholia on Thucydides conclude the third book.



PROVENANCE: from the library of Sir John Cheke (1514–1557), humanist, royal tutor, and administrator, the outstanding Greek scholar of his generation in England, with his Greek ownership inscription on the title (partially erased), and some early marginalia in the book in two distinct hands, one of which (much the more extensive) is in Cheke's elegant hand. Cheke was the first regius professor of Greek at Cambridge from 1540 to 1551, before becoming royal tutor to Edward VI. An inspirational tutor, able to impart his learning and enthusiasm to his students, who felt bound to him by strong ties, Cheke's most notable non-royal students included Roger Ascham, William Bill, William Cecil, Thomas Chaloner, Edwin Sandys, and Thomas Wilson.

Despite his successes, Cheke died leaving behind substantial debts, to be paid from his fortune by his executors, his wife, and his friend and kinsman Peter Osborne (1521–1592). This volume most likely passed from Cheke's estate into Osborne's possession around this time. Osborne certainly took responsibility for the education of Cheke's son, Henry (c.1548–1586), the translator; and it may be that the second series of marginalia is in Henry's hand. Osborne's great-grandson, Sir Peter Osborne (1584/5–1653), governor of Guernsey, rendered services to Charles I which were rewarded with the

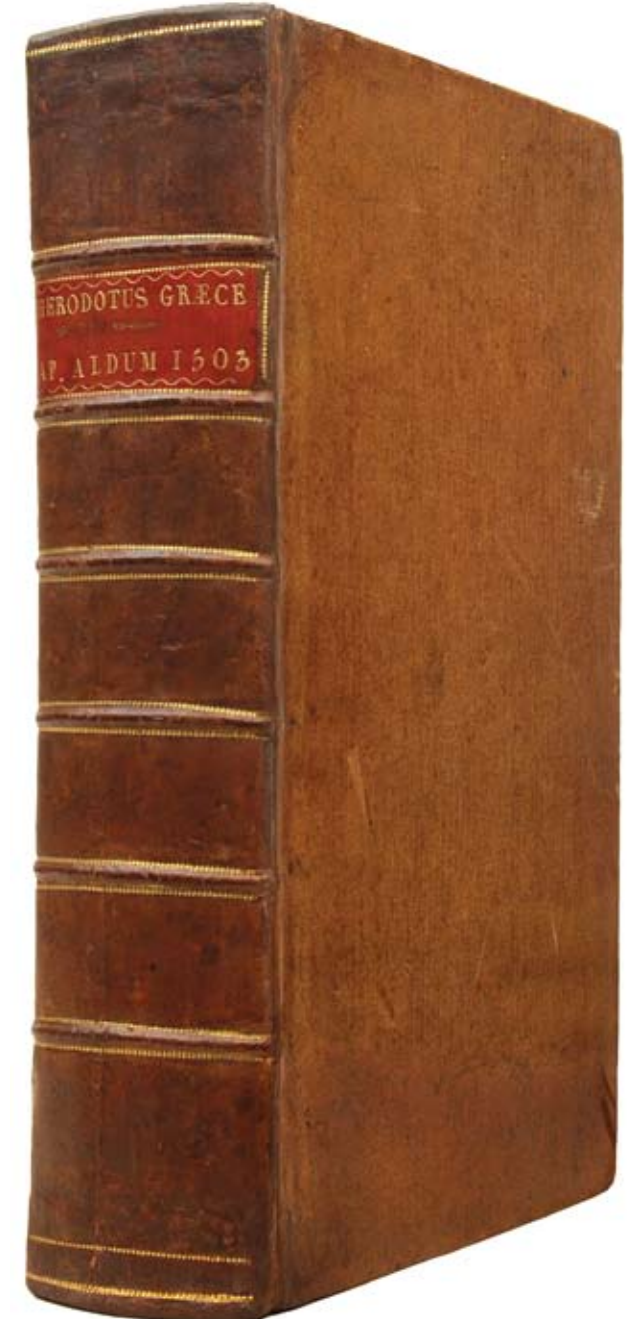


bestowal of the Osborne (later Osborn) baronetcy of Chicksands in the County of Bedford to his oldest surviving son, Sir John Osborn. Sir Peter Osborne made his will on 26 February 1650, directing that his entire library at Chicksands should be handed down in perpetuity through the male line as heirlooms. The volume has the engraved bookplate of Sir George Osborn, 4th baronet (1742–1818).

Herodotus: Adams H-394; Isaac 12782; Murphy 50; PMM 41; Sansoviniana 67; Laurenziana 64; Renouard 1502:8. Thucydides: Adams T-662, Isaac 12777; Renouard 33:4. Xenophon: Isaac 12794; Murphy 61; Sansoviniana 85–86, Laurenziana 80; Renouard 41:7.



From the library of Sir John Cheke



8. HOOKE, Robert.

Micrographia: or some Physiological Descriptions of Minute Bodies made by Magnifying Glasses. With Observations and Inquiries thereupon.

London, by Jo. Martyn, and Ja. Allestry, Printers to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at their Shop, 1665

Folio (300 × 192 mm). Contemporary calf, gilt arms to covers, rebacked to style with endpapers renewed. Red morocco-backed folding box. Licence leaf facing title expertly laid down on antique paper, title in red and black, 38 engraved plates (of which 15 are folding) after Hooke and Sir Christopher Wren (2 plates titled in manuscript, as the Horblit copy), woodcut headpieces and initials. With the gilt supralibros of the Society of Writers to the Signet on both covers; bookplate and library label of William Morehead. Boards rubbed, corners just worn, small repair to verso of first plate, some plates trimmed across the platemarks (as often) but without loss to the image; a very good copy.

[41556]

£60,000

First edition, first issue, of this “early landmark in microscopy, containing the first illustration of cells [plate xi]” (Horblit). Published under the aegis of the Royal Society, Hooke’s observations were the first to be carried out with an improved compound microscope, and the first to describe the microscopic structure of tissue with the term “cell”. The book reproduces the almost frantic series of observations made by Hooke in 1663 and 1664 as the young scientist (he was still in his twenties) peered through the lenses of his new microscope at anything he could find. His text ranges widely, finding space for discussion of microscopic fungi, the life cycle of the mosquito, the origin of lunar craters, as well as the origin of fossils (Hooke’s proposal is the first sensible one in print). There is also the discussion of light and colour which led to his bitter dispute with Newton.

The extent of Hooke’s investigation and the precision of his account entirely devoted to microscopi-

cal examination made Hooke’s work “probably the most influential book in the entire history of microscopy” (Norman). But it is the justly famous series of plates, engraved mostly from Hooke’s drawings with some probably by Sir Christopher Wren, which ultimately distinguishes the book, made it a contemporary bestseller, and kept Pepys up all night staring at it in amazement. Here are the tiny, unregarded components of everyday life – a stinging nettle, for example, a louse, or the famous flea – blown up with a startling degree of detail and exactness not to be equalled until the age of the electron microscope.



This discovery of a new world-within-a-world had a profound influence on contemporary perceptions of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspective is memorably captured in Swift’s descriptions of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in *Gulliver’s Travels*.

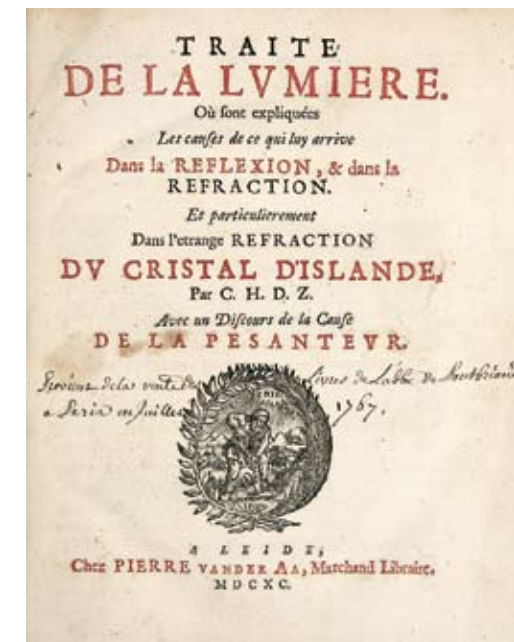
PMM 147; Dibner 18; Garrison–Morton 262; Heirs of Hippocrates 599; Grolier/Horblit 50; Keynes Hooke 6; Krivatsy 5958; Wellcome III, 269; Wing H2620; Norman 1092.

9. HUYGENS, Christiaan.

Traité de la Lumière. Où sont expliquées les causes de ce qui luy arrive dans la reflexion, & dans la refraction. Et particulièrement dans l’etrange refraction du cristal d’islande. Avec un discours de la cause de la pesanteur.

Leiden, Pieter van der Aa, 1690

Quarto (197 × 161 mm), in two parts. Contemporary or slightly later sprinkled calf, red morocco label, spine gilt in compartments, raised bands, marbled endpapers, red sprinkled edges. Custom dark brown cloth solander box. General title printed in red and black, second part with separate title, continuously paginated, both titles with woodcut printer’s device, woodcut headpieces and initials, 89 woodcut diagrams in text, a few repeated. Ownership inscription of l’abbé de Pontbriand, Paris, dated July 1767, on title; inscription of Maletroit Pontcalleck, Paris, August 1767, on facing blank; recent bookplate of W. Seidel [Department of Mathematics,



Harvard University]. Spine worn at head, two corners worn, extremities rubbed, a few wormholes to spine, an excellent copy.

[32225]

£30,000

First edition of Huygens’s path breaking exposition of his wave or pulse theory of light. Huygens had developed his theory in 1676 and 1677, and completed his *Traité* in 1678. He read portions of it to the Academy the following year but left it unpublished until publication of Newton’s *Principia* in 1687 and a visit to Newton in 1689 stimulated him to have it printed at last. “Light, according to Huygens, is an irregular series of shock waves which proceeds with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Light, therefore, is not an actual transference of matter but rather of a ‘tendency to move’, a serial displacement similar to a collision which proceeds through a row of balls ... Huygens therefore con-

cluded that new wave fronts originate around each particle that is touched by light and extend outward from the particle in the form of hemispheres ...” (*DSB*). His wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually completed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The titles in this copy are in the probably earlier state, bearing only the author’s initials (C.H.D.Z.), as in the large-paper copy described by Horblit.

Dibner, *Heralds*, 145; Grolier/Horblit 54; Norman 1139; NLM/Krivatsky 6124.



10. MONTAIGNE, Michel de.

Essais. Cinquiesme edition, augmentée d'un triosiesme livre: et de six cens additions aux deux premiers.

Paris, chez Abel l'Angelier, 1588

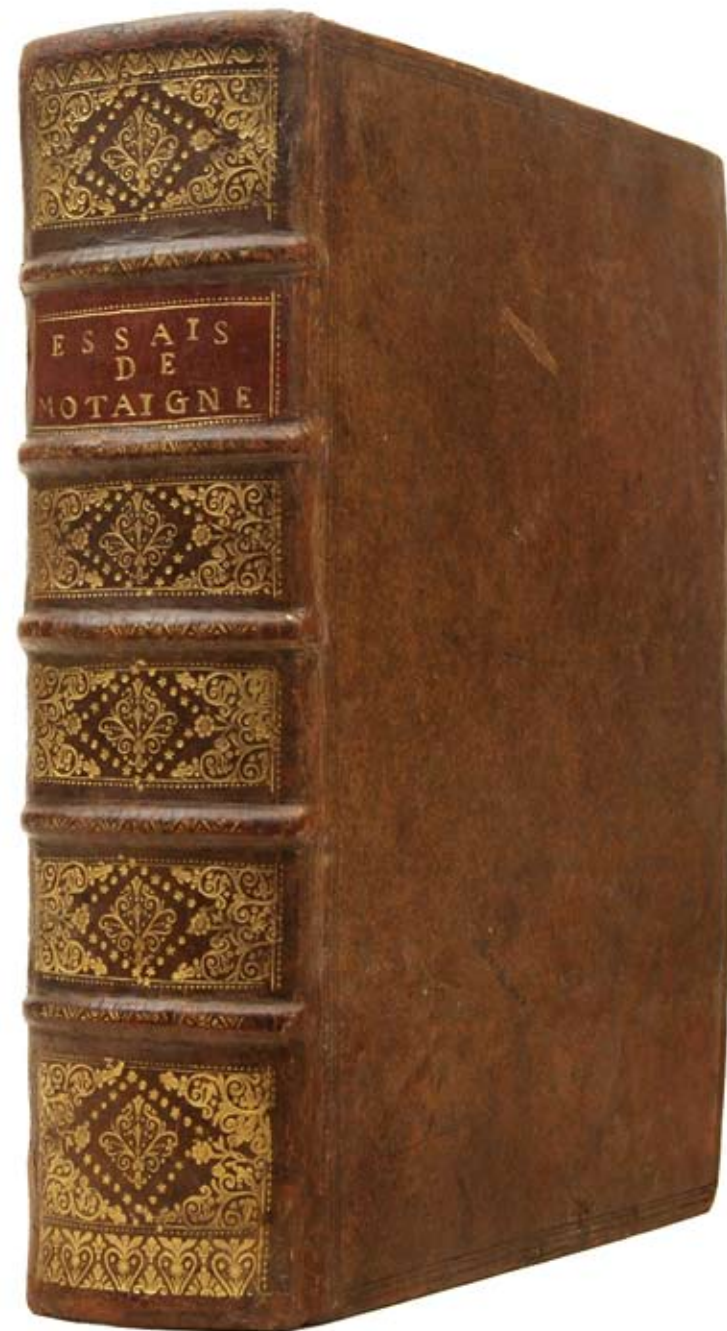
Quarto (234 × 191 mm). 18th-century sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label, sides with triple rules in blind, marbled endpapers, red sprinkled edges. Bookplate of an unidentified French prince-bishop engraved by J. N. Tardieu (1716–1791). Spine ends rubbed, joints just starting, engraved title page very slightly trimmed by the binder's knife at head and tail (as often), some marginal lines in early red pencil, chiefly in the first book, one or two trivial marks, an excellent copy.

[46751]

£37,500

First complete edition. The last edition published in the author's lifetime, this fifth edition included for the first time a third volume and became the definitive text on which all later editions are based. The first edition was published at Bordeaux in 1580. The engraved title here is in the second state, as usual, with "grand" corrected and the date 1588 added. "Montaigne devised the essay form in which to express his personal convictions and private meditations, a form in which he can hardly be said to have been anticipated ... The dominance of Aristotelian science had been weakened by the rediscovery of other ancient philosophers and this fostered a sceptical outlook towards the possibility of acquiring any knowledge of the fundamental nature of reality. Montaigne was the leading exponent of this school of thought and it is interesting to recall that his favourite expression in voicing his doubts, 'Que sais-je?', is now the title of the French series of paperbacks corresponding to the English 'Pelicans'" (PMM 95).

Sayce 4; Tchermzine-Scheler IV, 873.

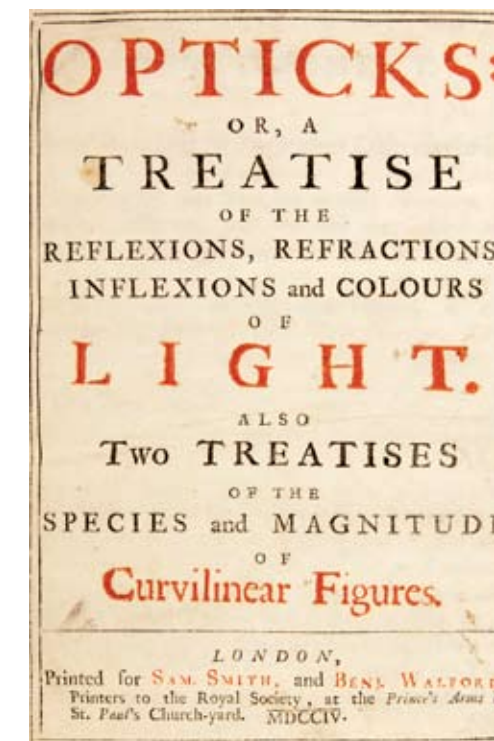


NEWTON ON LIGHT

11. NEWTON, Isaac.

Opticks: or, A Treatise of the Reflexions, Refractions, Inflexions, and Colours of Light. Also Two Treatises of the Species and Magnitude of Curvilinear Figures.

London, for Sam Smith, and Benj. Walford, 1704

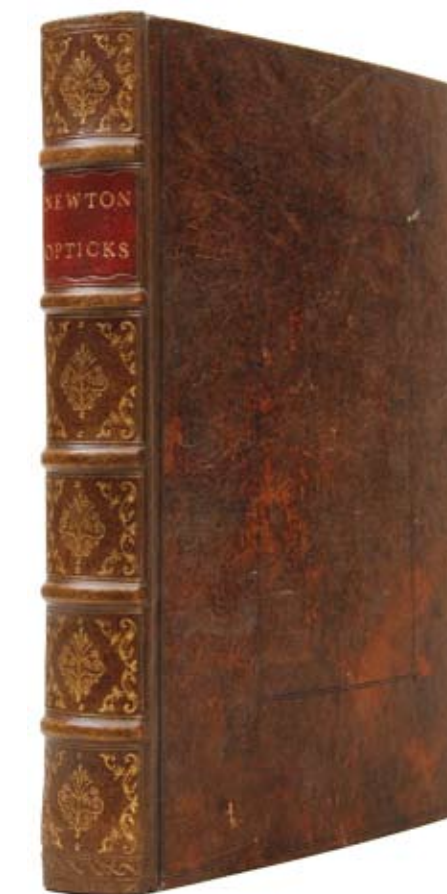


Quarto (245 × 193 mm). Skilfully rebound using 18th-century calf boards, rebacked to style with gilt spine and red morocco label, red sprinkled edges. Housed in a dark brown cloth slipcase. 19 folding plates, title in red and black. One or two trivial blemishes, but an excellent copy, generally clean and fresh, the paper strong.

[47099]

£37,500

The rainbow revealed



First edition, first issue, with the title in red and black, double ruled border, without Newton's name on the title, and full text and plates.

Newton's *Opticks* expounds his corpuscular or emission theory of light, and first contains his important optical discoveries in collected form. It also prints two important mathematical treatises (published here for the first time but omitted in later

editions) describing his invention of the fluxional calculus, which are the grounds for his claim for priority over Leibniz.

Newton had arrived at most of his unconventional ideas on colour by about 1668; but when he first expressed them (tersely and partially) in public in 1672 and 1675, they had provoked hostile criticism, especially on the continent. The publication of *Opticks*, largely written by 1692, was held over by Newton until his most vociferous critics were dead and, unusually for him, first published in English, perhaps a further defensive measure. Nevertheless, *Opticks* established itself, from about 1715, as a model of the interweaving of theory with quantitative experimentation. The great achievement of the work was to show that colour was a mathematically definable property. Newton showed that white light was a mixture of infinitely varied coloured rays (manifest in the rainbow and the spectrum), each ray definable by the angle through which it is refracted on entering or leaving a given transparent medium. "Newton's *Opticks* did for light what his *Principia* had done for gravitation, namely place it on a scientific basis" (D. W. Brown).

B. C-M., I, p.162. Babson, 132 (1).

12. SHAKESPEARE, William.

Comedies, Histories and Tragedies.
Published according to the true original
copies. Unto which is added, seven plays
never before printed in folio.

London: H. Herringman, E. Brewster, and
R. Bentley, 1685

Folio (363 × 230 mm). Early 18th-century mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments, comb-marbled endpapers, red edges (rubbed, skilful repairs to extremities, with larger leather repair to lower outer corner of front board, red morocco label supplied to style). Engraved portrait by Martin Droeshout above the verses 'To the Reader' on verso of the first leaf. Title with fleur-de-lis device [McKerrow 263]. Double column text within typographical rules. Woodcut initials. Quire Ss bound between Rr5 and Rr6, Rr6 reversed, first leaf with small extension to bottom blank margin, F3 with tear into 13 lines of text skilfully repaired without loss, burn-hole in F5, Ss4, cc1 and Bbb3, Aaaa3 holed with partial loss to 6 lines on verso, Bbbb1 (*A Yorkshire Tragedy*) with small hole filled affecting few lines on recto but not the sense, small hole in Ee6, Bbb5 and Ccc4, I3 and Xx2 with short internal tear, M1 with tear to corner slightly affecting rule, N3-4 and Cccc1 with small extensions at bottom margin, marginal tears to Eee5, Fff4, Iii5 and occasionally elsewhere, some minor stains, more severe on Y4v and Y5r, last two quires with minor marginal repairs, penultimate leaf extended at head and lower fore-edge, final leaf cut to edge of rules and skilfully extended all round; these flaws generally trivial, overall a very good clean copy with good margins, 16mm taller than the Foyle copy and just 3mm shorter than the exceptional George Daniel copy in Abel Berland's library (Christie's NY, 8 Oct. 2001, lot 103).

[41059]

£150,000

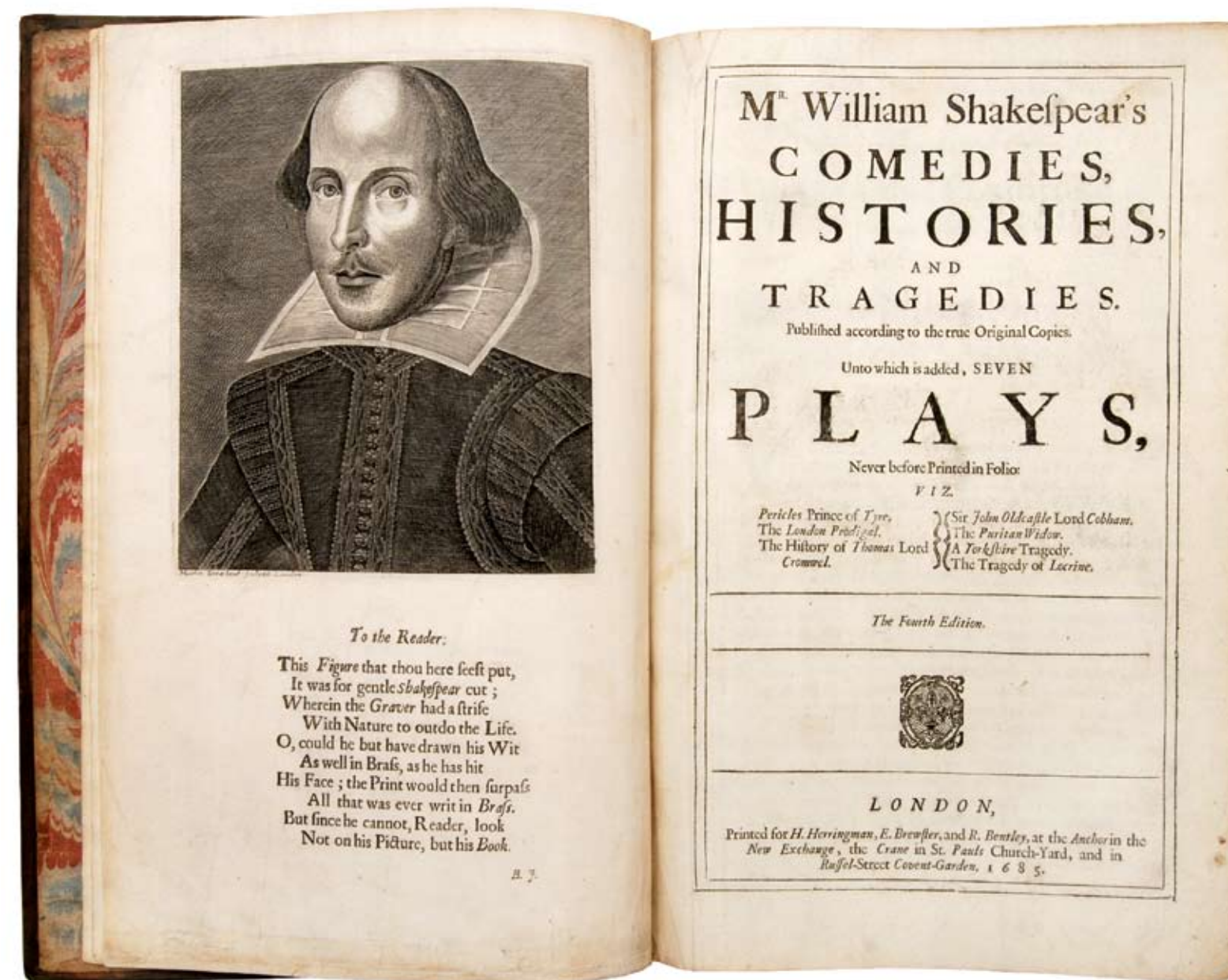
Fourth Folio, and the last of the 17th-century editions of Shakespeare's works, edited by John Heminge (d. 1630) and Henry Condell (d. 1627), the seven plays added by Philip Chetwin (d. 1680), publisher of the Third Folio. A reprint of the ill-fated Third Folio, this edition was issued by Henry Herringman in conjunction with other booksellers,

and has three settings of the title-page. Of the seven additional plays, also included in the Third Folio, only *Pericles* is today recognised as the work of Shakespeare. In common with the Third, the Fourth Folio dropped the final "e" from Shakespeare's name, a spelling that persisted until the beginning of the 19th century.

The printer of the Comedies has been identified from the ornaments as Robert Roberts. Although this is the only edition in which each play does not start on a fresh page, it is in a larger fount and more liberally spaced than the three earlier editions. (The two pages of L1 are set in smaller type, presumably after the discovery that some text had been omitted.) The Fourth Folio remained the favoured edition among collectors until the mid-18th century, when Samuel Johnson and Edward Capell argued for the primacy of the First Folio text.

Bartlett 123; Gregg III, p. 1119; Jaggard p. 497; Pforzheimer 910; Wing S-2915.

The Fourth Folio



13. [SWIFT, Jonathan.]

Travels Into Several Remote Nations of the World. In Four Parts. By Lemuel Gulliver, First a Surgeon, and then a Captain of several Ships.

London: Printed for Benj. Motte, 1726

2 volumes, octavo (194 × 120 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, skilfully rebacked with most of the original spines laid down, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco labels, one renewed, one restored, red speckled

edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece and 6 maps and plans. Contemporary bookplates of Francis Meysey. Bindings rubbed and marked, small repair to lower board of volume II, a few light spots to contents, two small marginal worm holes at the back of volume I, one passing through about two thirds of the contents.

[50525]

£72,500

First edition, Teerink's A edition with all the necessary points to distinguish it from the two later printings (Teerink AA and B) dated 1726. The first five

editions of *Gulliver's Travels*, three octavo editions in 1726, one octavo and one duodecimo edition in 1727, were all published by Benjamin Motte.

Gulliver's Travels was an immediate sensation. It was noted by John Gay that, "The whole impression sold in a week". It was hailed as a classic that "would last as long as the language, because it described the combination of qualities which made it at once a favourite book of children and a summary of bitter scorn for mankind" (DNB). "*Gulliver's Travels* has given Swift immortality beyond temporary fame" (PMM 185).

14. [VOLTAIRE, François-Marie Arouet de]

Candide, ou l'optimisme, traduit de l'allemand de Mr. le Docteur Ralph.

[Geneva: Gabriel Cramer] 1759

12mo (159 × 96 mm), pp. 299. Contemporary French mottled calf, smooth spine gilt in compartments with centre flower tools, red morocco label, marbled endpapers and edges. Some very skilful, practically imperceptible repair at head of spine and to corners of front board, front joint just a little tender at foot, pale and intermittent water-staining to upper outer corner of first gathering, overall a fine copy.

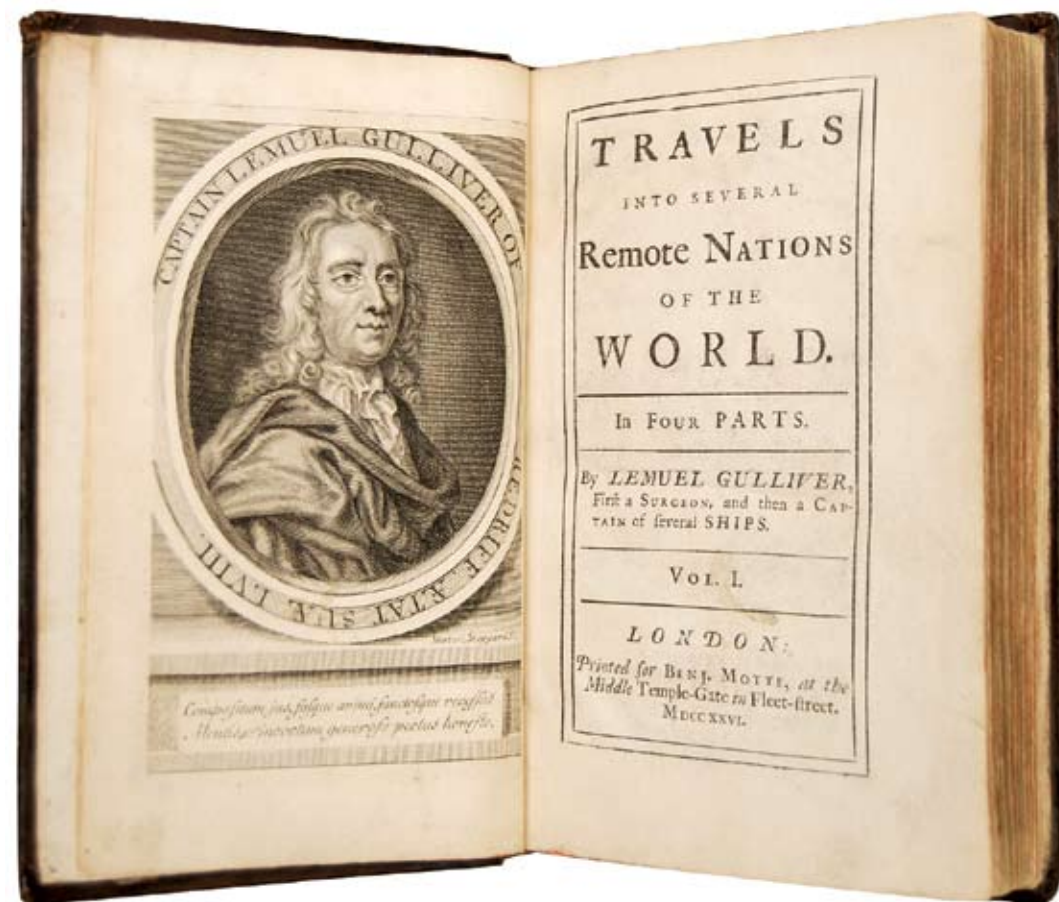
[39605]

£60,000

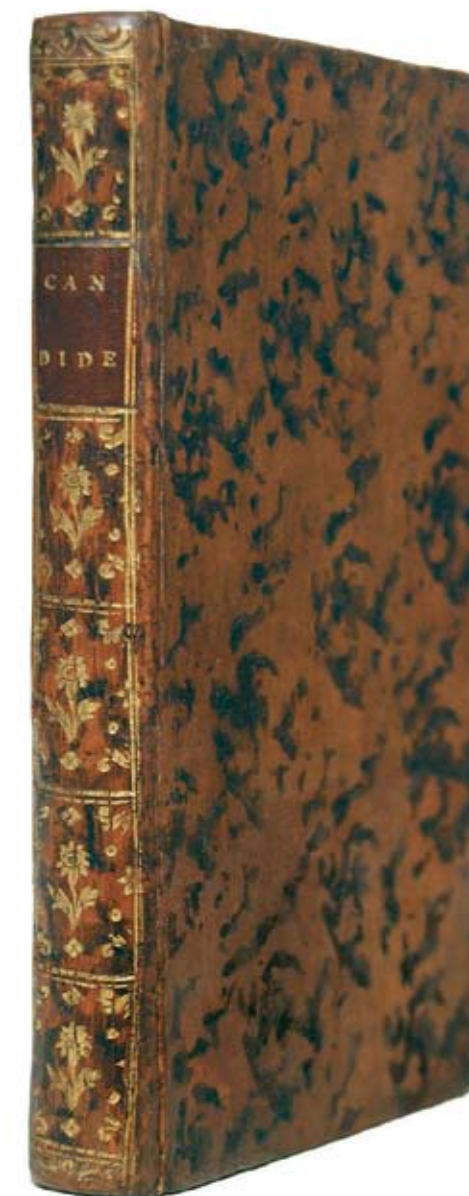
First edition, one of only a dozen or so recorded copies of the true first edition, one of the genuine rarities in major 18th-century literature. There were

eighteen editions of *Candide* in 1759 alone, all of them superficially alike, though only four of them, like this, have 299 pages. Recent research, following Ira Wade, Giles Barber and Stephen Weissman, has identified this as the true first edition, with the following points: the title ornament of spray, fruit and flowers is repeated at pp. 193 and 266; p. 103, line 4, has the misprint "que ce ce fut" (corrected to "que ce fut" in later editions); p. 125, line 4, has "précisément" (corrected to "précipitamment" in later editions); with Voltaire's revisions on p. 31 eliminating an unnecessary paragraph break, and on p. 41, where several short sentences about the Lisbon earthquake were rewritten. This first edition does not preserve the cancelled paragraph on p. 242 critical of German poets (beginning "Candide était affligé") which survives unintentionally in the London edition. As in all but three known surviving copies of this edition, this copy is bound without the two terminal leaves, blank N7 and N8 containing instructions to the binder.

Barber 299G; Bengesco 1434; Morize 59a; Wade 1; PMM 204.



The best of all possible editions



15. APOLLONIUS Pergaeus.

Conicorum libri quattuor; [bound with:]
— Conicorum lib. V VI. VII.

Bologna: Alessandro Benacci, 1566 &
Florence: Giuseppe Cocchim, 1661

2 works bound in one volume, folio (288 × 198 mm). 17th-century vellum over pasteboards, morocco lettering piece, spine gilt. Both works with woodcut diagrams in text; 2nd work XX4v with printer's slip pasted over text, errata leaf at end. Bookplate of Janus Foundation, San Francisco. Covers bowed, a few wormholes on spine, 1st work with small tear to lower margin not affecting text and pale dampstain in lower margin of first few leaves, very good copies.

[41566] **£12,500**

First edition of books V–VII of Apollonius' work on conic sections; together with the first Commandino edition of the first four books, the most influential early edition. Apollonius' *Conics* is the basic treatise on the subject, representing the culmination of Greek geometry, in which Apollonius introduced the terms ellipse, hyperbola and parabola. "Of the eleven works attributed to Apollonius of Perga, the most important . . . is his treatise on conic sections, which deals of course with the theorems relative to ellipses, parabolas, and hyperbolas. It represents the culminating effort of some two centuries or more of study of conics that grew out of the attempts to solve such classic problems as that of the duplication of the cube . . . It was largely from this work of Apollonius that early modern scientists learned their geometry of conic sections" (Clagett, *Greek Science in Antiquity*, p. 188).

Only the first four books of Apollonius' text survive in the original Greek. In this celebrated edition of Federico Commandino (1509–1575), the text is translated into Latin, with glosses by Pappos of Alexandria and commentary by Eutocius of Ascalon; together with Serenus of Anzi, *Libri duo; Unus de sectione cylindri, alter de sectione conii*.

The work is completed in this volume by Borelli's edition of books V–VII, which had been unavailable to Commandino, having been lost until the Medicis acquired an Arabic manuscript in the early 17th century. Book V is particularly important for containing the author's proof for the construction of the evolute curve. Borelli's edition has the Arabic paraphrase of Abalphatus Asphahanensis translated into Latin by Abraham Ecchellensis, with an Archimedean appendix, a Latin translation of the work of the Arab mathematician Thabit b. Quarra, which in turn quotes Archimedes. Archimedes' text in this Arabic version had shortly before been edited by Johannes Gravius (1659).

1st work: Adams A1310; Brunet I:347; Dibner, Heralds 101; Grolier/Horblit 4; Norman 57. 2nd work: Brunet I:347; Norman 58.

16. APULEIUS, Lucius.

The XI. bookes of the Golden Asse: containing the Metamorphosie of Lucius Apuleius, interlaced with sundry pleasant and delectable Tales: With an excellent Narration of the marriage of Cupid and Psyche, set out in the fourth, fifth and the sixth Bookes. Translated out of Latine into English, by William Adlington.

London: by Thomas Harper, for Thomas Alchorn, and are to be sold at his shop, 1639

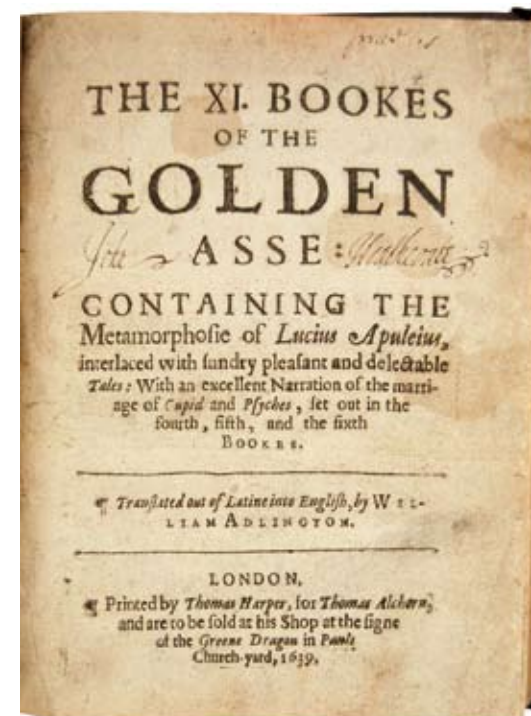
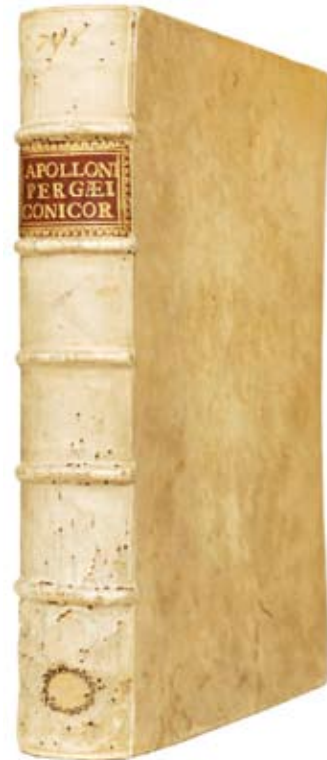
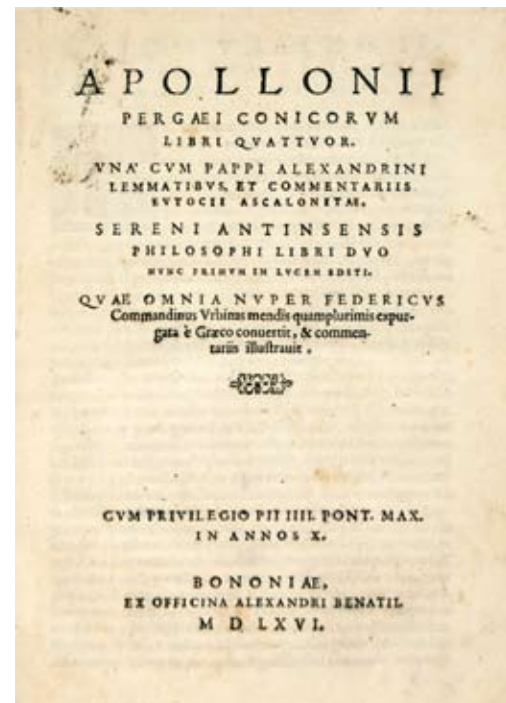
Small quarto (174 × 134 mm). 18th-century sprinkled calf, red morocco label added to style. Contemporary inscription of John Heathcote to title; engraved bookplate of Sir Michael Newton. Small amount of

worm to foot of gutter at end, a few trivial spots or stains, a nice copy.

[37008] **£3000**

Fifth edition in English. First published in 1566, all earlier editions are unseen in commerce and this 1639 edition is distinctly uncommon, only two copies having appeared at auction in the last 32 years. Adlington's Elizabethan translation of Apuleius' second century novel seems likely to have been the edition available to Shakespeare, who used the story as source for *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. It is also apparently the earliest example in English of the episodic picaresque novel, predating by a decade or so the first English translation of Lazarillo de Tormes.

STC 721.



PETER HARRINGTON

CATALOGUE 70

Early Printed Books • Economics & Politics • History
Law • Medicine • Philosophy • Science

SECTION ONE: FEATURED ITEMS 1 ~ 14

SECTION TWO:
MAIN CATALOGUE ITEMS 15 ~ 177

17. BABBAGE, Charles.

[Docket title:] Mr. Babbage's Invention. Copies of the Correspondence Between the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury and the President and Council of the Royal Society, relative to an Invention of Mr. Babbage.

Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 1823

Folio, disbound. 6, [2] pp. Docket title on verso of last leaf. Faint stain at lower outer corner not affecting text, an excellent copy.

[42740]

£2750

Second edition, offprint version. Babbage had been stimulated by the difficulty in checking newly com-

puted astronomical tables to attempt the construction of the first known automatic calculator. By May 1822 he had completed a small experimental version of his difference engine, so called because of the mathematical principle on which it was based, the method of calculating finite differences. This pamphlet reprints his letter to Sir Humphry Davy, President of the Royal Society, describing this prototype engine. The favourable reaction was to lead to Babbage securing government financial backing for his proposal to construct a larger, fully engineered machine, Difference Engine no. 1, one of the most celebrated icons in the prehistory of computing. The government reprint was published both as a separate offprint, as here, and in vol. 15 of the *Sessional Papers* (to be distinguished by the pagination, 9–16).

Van Sinderen 1980, no. 18(n); *Origins of Cyberspace* 31.

18. BACON, Francis.

The Two Bookes ... Of the proficience and advancement of Learning, divine and humane.

London, for Henrie Tomes, and are to be sould at his shop, 1605

Quarto (182 × 135 mm). 19th-century black crushed morocco by F. Bedford, covers blocked with elaborate panels, spine decorated in blind in compartments between raised bands, lettered gilt in two, gilt edges. Engraved bookplate of E. Hubert Litchfield; leather bookplate of John Delaware Lewis. C4r with the first state reading "maniabile"; without the two errata leaves usually lacking, but with the rare terminal blank Hh2 Superficial cracks to inner hinges, an excellent copy.

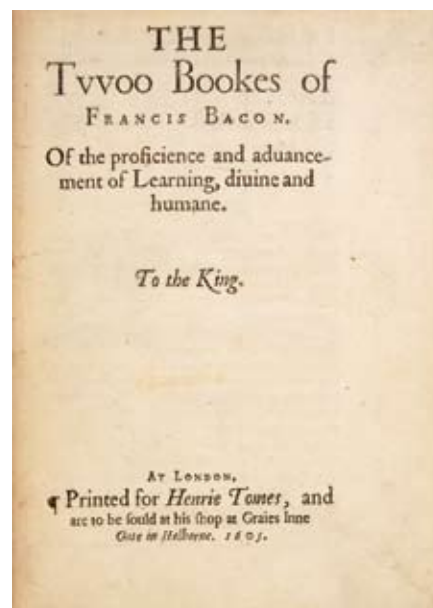
[35368]

£6000

First edition of Bacon's first published philosophical work and the only one that he published in English. The first of the two booklets is an eloquent and powerful defence of the importance of learning to every field of life. The much longer and more important

second book is a general survey of the contemporary state of human knowledge, identifying its deficiencies and supplying Bacon's broad suggestions for improvement. The book's real importance is not so much its encyclopaedic character but rather its professed aim of propagating the Baconian ideas of the advancement of learning and knowledge, and of the practical means of accomplishing it. Bacon discussed extant natural histories, their deficiencies and the ways to improve them, noting 'the use of History Mechanical is of all others the most radical and fundamental towards natural philosophy'. At the beginning of the second book he made a bold attempt to invite James I to begin a complete reform of the institutions of learning, including founding libraries and research institutes, raising the funding of universities and the salaries of professors, as well as initiating international scholarly co-operation. Thus in his first work, Bacon clearly outlined the methodology which he was ultimately to develop in his major philosophical work, the *Novum organum*.

Pforzheimer 36; Gibson 81; Grolier, L–W, 12; Grolier/Horblit 8a; Norman 97; STC 1164.

**19. BACON, Francis.**

The Historie of the Raigne of King Henry the Seventh.

London: Printed by W. Stansby for Matthew Lownes, and William Barret, 1622

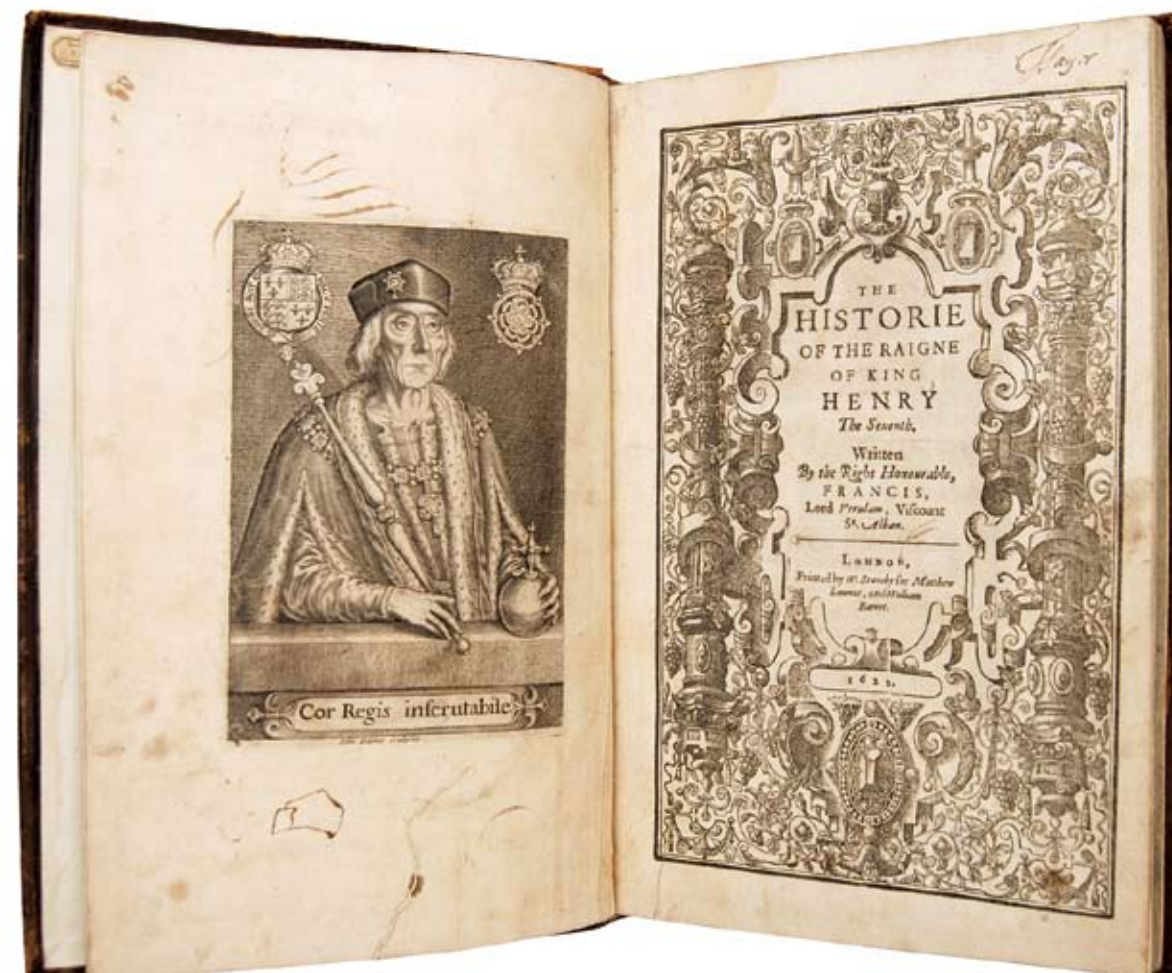
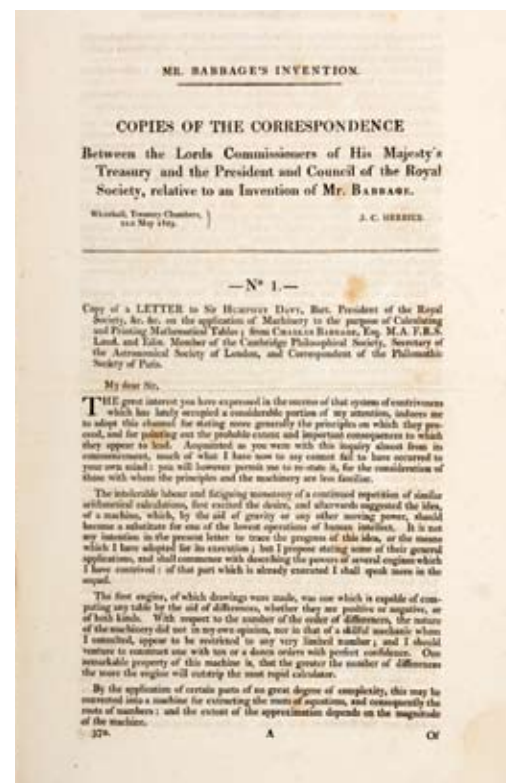
Folio (279 × 175 mm). 18th-century tree calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label. Engraved portrait frontis-

piece, skilfully laid down; title within engraved border. Bookplate of Francis, Earl of Killmorey. Binding a little rubbed and scuffed, short crack to head of spine, small ink markings and ownership inscription to frontispiece and title, some contemporary ink markings to text, light pencil markings and underlining throughout, closed tear to final leaf. An excellent copy.

[51013]

£950

First edition, early state with five uncorrected errata. "It should be seen in the context of humanist historiography rather than as a precursor of its modern methods. Bacon was keenly interested in the conventional topics of virtue and fortune, but was unconventional in placing a much stronger emphasis on fortune than virtue. The central lesson of *The History of Henry VII* was that a ruler must remain open to accident and ready to seize the opportunities it offered" (*ODNB*).



20. [BELGRADO, Jacopo]

Nuova Raccolta D'Autori, che Trattano del Moto Dell'acque. Nuova Edizione.

Parma: Filippo Carmignani, 1766–8

7 volumes, quarto (235 × 174 mm). 19th-century tan half calf, spines gilt in compartments, red morocco labels, Northern Light Board device gilt to heads of spines, tan cloth boards, blue and red speckled edges. Frontispiece, 45 plates, 28 folding plates, 5 folding maps, title-page vignettes, attractive head-pieces and historiated initials, tables to the text. Bindings lightly rubbed and marked, spines slightly faded, cloth tanned where adjacent to calf, two deep nicks to upper board of volume V. Endpapers tanned from turn-ins, occasional light spots to contents but overall very clean and fresh. An excellent set.

[50370]

£2750



Compilation of works on hydraulics, edited by Jacopo Belgrado, a Jesuit mathematician, astronomer, and physicist. Operating under the patronage of the Bourbon Dukes of Parma, Belgrado was offered a chair at the University of Madrid, but declined in order to remain at Parma where he founded the Observatory at the college of S. Rocco. The present work is dedicated to Ferdinand, styled III of Sicily, and IV of Naples, whose first act on attaining his majority in 1767 was to expel the Jesuits. Belgrado escaped to Modena, and thence to Bologna, he died in Udine in 1788, aged 84. The present work gathers together important papers on various aspects of hydraulics, fluid mechanics, and river management by some of the greatest authorities of the time including Benedetto Castelli, student of, and successor, to Galileo; Domenico Cassini, astronomer and early expert on river management; Domenico Guglielmini, founder of the Italian school of hydraulics; Guido Grandi, early proponent of Leibniz's calculus in Italy and engineer of the draining of the Chiana Valley; and Bernardino Zendrini, hydraulic superintendent of Venice.

Riccardi, I, 208.

21. [BENTHAM, Jeremy]

A Fragment on Government; Being An Examination of what is delivered, on the Subject of Government in General, In the Introduction to Sir William Blackstone's Commentaries: with a Preface, in which is given a Critique of the Work At Large.

London: Printed for T. Payne; P. Elmsly; and E. Brooke, 1776

Octavo (212 × 132 mm). Near contemporary brown half calf, spine gilt in compartments, brown morocco label, marbled sides, red speckled edges. Early 20th-century bookplate and ink stamp to front pastedown, embossed stamp of John J. Fallon to front free endpaper. Contemporary inscription to title page listing Bentham as the author. Binding rubbed, partial tanning to end-

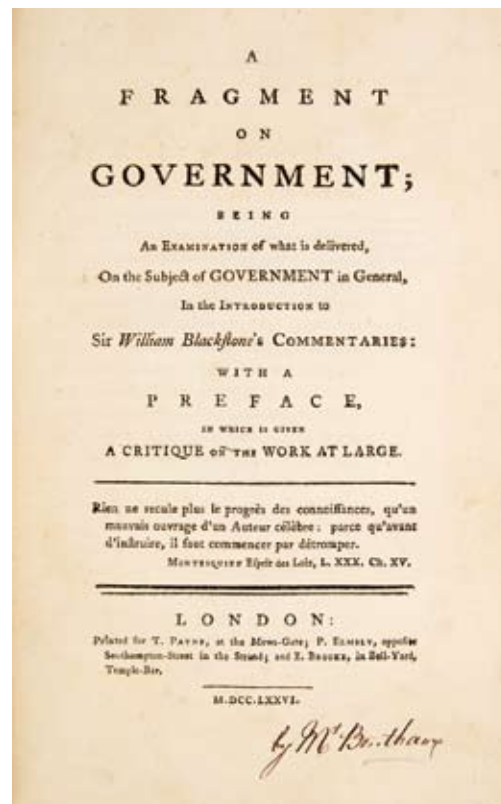
papers, occasional light spotting to contents but overall fresh. A very good copy.

[51086]

£8000

First edition of the author's first book, an early exploration of ideas that he would explore throughout his career. In this anonymously published reply to his former Oxford professor William Blackstone, Bentham gives "the first formulation of the principle of utility as the foundation of his system as well as some indication of the direction of his thought on themes such as sovereignty, the social contract, submission, resistance, and fictions" (ODNB).

PMM 237.

**22. (BIBLE; English.)**

The Bible: that is, The Holy Scriptures contained in the Old and New Testament.

Translated according to the Ebrew and Greeke, and conferred with the best Translations in other Languages. With most profitable Annotations upon all hard places, and other things of great importance.

[bound after:] The Booke of Common Prayer, with the Psalter or Psalmes Of David, Of that Translation which is appointed to be used in Churches. [and before:] The Whole Booke of Psalmes. Collected into English



meetre, by Thomas Sternhold, John Hopkins, and others, conferred With the Hebrue, with apt Notes to sing them withall . . .

London: [Bible] by Robert Barker, Printer to the Queenes [colophon: Kings] most excellent Majestie, 1603; [BCP] Robert Barker printer to the Kings most Excellent Majestie, 1615; [Psalter] by John Windet for the Assignes of Richard Daye, 1601

3 works bound in one volume, quarto (214 × 156 mm) in eights. Contemporary English grained calf sewn on five cords, sides panelled and decorated in gilt with the initials E and M either side of the central panel, spine with gilt devices between raised bands, gilt edges, lacks ties (gilt rather faded, large chip to headcap, some rubbing, upper two corners worn). Bible: title within woodcut border, woodcuts in the text including 4 maps, in two columns, roman type, with italic chapter heads. BCP: title page and calendar in red and black; at foot of title "Cum priuilegio"; in two columns, roman type. Psalter: woodcut device on title, with music, in two columns, roman type. Manuscript note of marriage (John and Roday Osborn) on bible title blank verso, dated 19 April 1749. The bible without the two blanks

1 and 2Q8 and bound without the Apocrypha (2R–2Z8 2&8 2 4) as often; leaf 2C8 (Ps 107–109) cleanly torn across lower outer corner and stitched without loss, that leaf also slightly shaved at fore-edge affecting a letter or two in the side-notes. Some typical marks of use to the text (thumbsoiling, small ink stains, few chips, etc), first leaves of BCP and last leaves of Psalter very slightly frayed at corners, but generally a very good copy, adequately margined, in an unrestored contemporary binding.

[51014]

£3750

The Geneva version, translated by William Whittingham and other Marian exiles, went through more than 70 editions between 1560 and 1640 and maintained its popularity among puritans even after the appearance of the Authorized Version in 1611. Although folio versions were produced for pulpit use, the Geneva bible was principally a household bible, typically printed in small quartos like the present for the use of "the simple readers". This edition was produced in the year of the Jacobean succession, with the title-pages announcing Barker as Elizabeth's printer, but the colophon styling him "Printer to the Kings most excellent Maiestie", James I.

STC 2189 (Bible), 16344 (BCP), (Psalter) 2502.

The Geneva bible, 1603

23. BILLUART, Charles René.

Summa S. Thomae hodiernis academiaram moribus accommodata, sive Cursus theologiae ... Ad usum scholarum thomisticarum ... Editio Nova, ab Auctore aucta & emendata.

Trajecti ad Mosam [Maastricht], Typis & Sumptibus Jacobi Lekens, 1769–70

19 volumes, octavo. Bound in contemporary full speckled calf, with three black labels, gilt decoration and raised bands on spines. With portrait frontispiece. Some rubbing to extremities, some chipping to boards. Internally crisp clean. A very good set.

[19837]

£1200

Billuart's highly-regarded commentary on Thomas Aquinas's "Summa Theologica" was first published between 1746 and 1751. A famous preacher, Billuart defended publicly in Maastricht the doctrine of the Real Presence, silencing his Calvinist opponents by his incisive logic and extensive learning.

24. BLACKSTONE, William.

Law Tracts, in two volumes.

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1762

2 volumes, octavo. Contemporary calf, red morocco labels, sides with double blind rules and scalloped inner border. With 8 engraved illustrations of seals and 2 tables, the second folding; index in each volume. A little skilful restoration to joints, outer leaves a little browned from turn-ins, but a very good clean copy.

[32313]

£2500

First collected edition, reprinting, "with a few corrections and additions", four early works: *An Essay on Collateral Consanguinity* (1750; Blackstone's first legal publication), *Considerations on Copyholders* (1758), *A Treatise on the Law of Descent and The Great Charter* (both 1759).

Eller 238.

**25. BLACKSTONE, William.**

Commentaries on the Laws of England.

Oxford, at the Clarendon Press, 1765–69

4 volumes, quarto (269 × 209 mm). Contemporary tan legal calf, skilfully rebounded and relined to style, red morocco labels. 2 engraved tables (one folding) in vol. II.

[43958]

£15,000

First edition. "Blackstone's great work on the laws of England is the extreme example of justification of an existing state of affairs by virtue of its history

... Until the *Commentaries*, the ordinary Englishman had viewed the law as a vast, unintelligible and unfriendly machine... Blackstone's great achievement was to popularize the law and the traditions which had influenced its formation... He takes a delight in describing and defending as the essence of the constitution the often anomalous complexities which had grown into the laws of England over the centuries. But he achieves the astonishing feat of communicating this delight, and this is due to a style which is itself always lucid and graceful" (PMM).

Grolier *English* 52; *PMM* 212; Rothschild 407.

ONE OF THE GREAT MACHINE BOOKS

26. BÖCKLER, Georg Andreas.

Theatrum machinarum novum, exhibens aquarias, alatas, iumentarias, manuaris, pedibus, ac ponderibus versatiles, plures, et diversas molas ...

Cologne: Paul Fürst, 1662

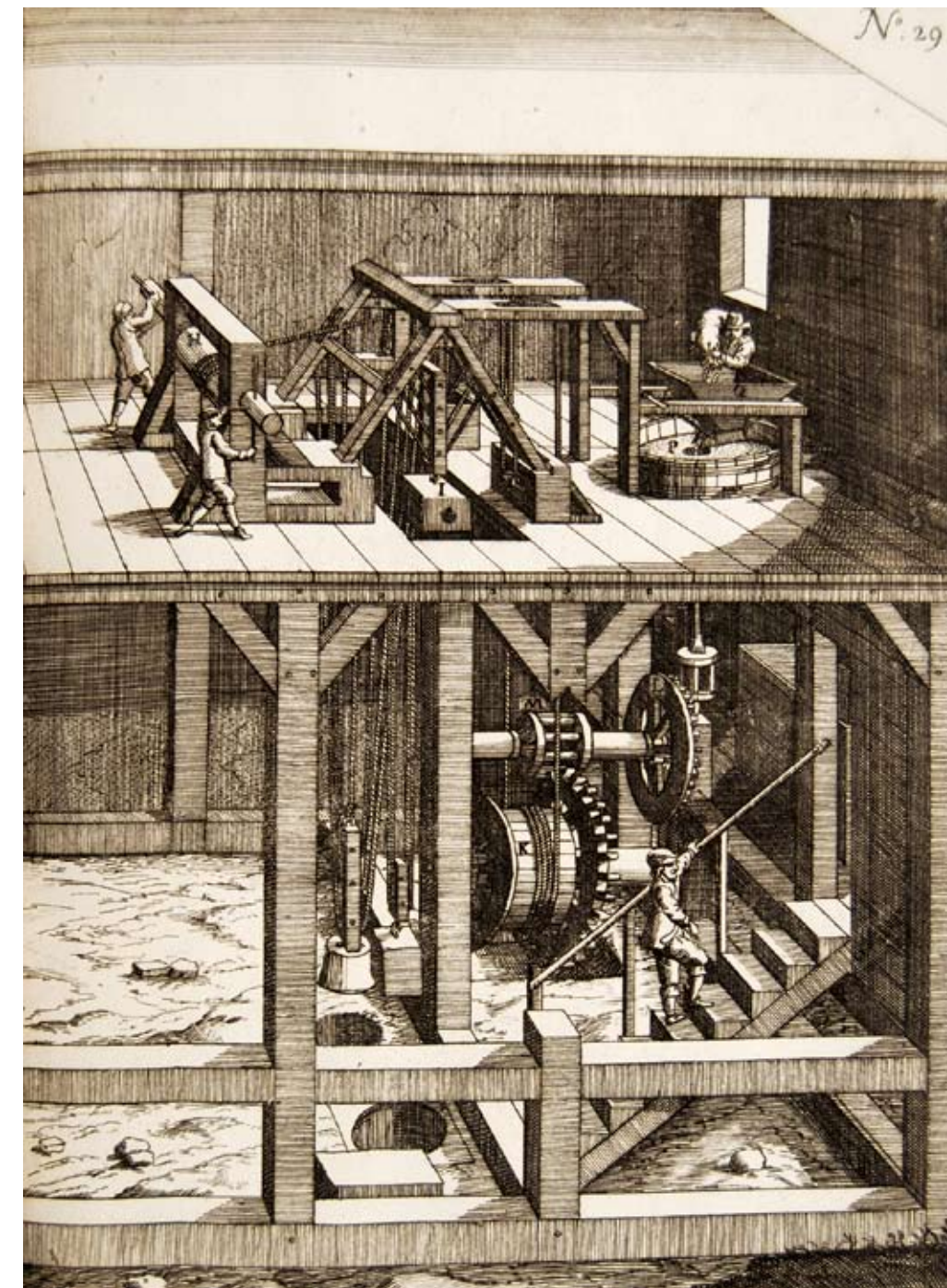
Folio. Contemporary blind-stamped vellum over thick pasteboards sewn on five cords, spine renewed to style from second cord down, recent spine lettering by hand. Extra engraved title-page, 154 engraved plates. Front joint split at head, light water stain to upper outer corner affecting front board and early text leaves, overall a good copy, with the plates in good dark impressions.

[29060]

£3500

First Latin edition of Böckler's celebrated technological "theatre", which was first published in German the previous year by the same publisher, using the same plates, then re-published twice more in just fifteen years. "Another of the great 'machine' books with many beautiful engravings of gunpowder mills, saw mills, water raising machines, fire engines, roasting spits and so on. Boeckler [fl. 1648–1685] was a German architect and engineer interested in masses of gearing, complex workings, and devices that even by modern standards invite awe and admiration" (Hoover). "Of its 154 full-page plates the last and most recent [shows] a fire engine made by Johann Hautsch of Nürnberg in 1658, by which twenty-four men could raise water to eighty or a hundred feet" (Thorndike VII, p. 619).

Horblit 132.



27. BOOLE, George.

An Investigation of the Laws of Thought, on which are founded the mathematical theories of logic and probabilities.

London: Macmillan and Co., 1854

Octavo. Original green pebble-grain cloth, gilt-lettered spine including Boole's name. Spine ends lightly rubbed, corners a little bumped and frayed, front inner hinge just cracked but holding firm, a good copy.

[45330]

£3500

First edition of Boole's great work on mathematical logic. In this issue, L2 and Q8 are cancels, the errata leaf is the last leaf of preliminaries, and there is an additional "Note" leaf following 2E4. Boole's work hugely influenced mathematicians in the second half of the 19th century, and even led to the development of computer technology once C. E. Shannon's master's thesis of 1937 "recognised that

the true/false values in Boole's two-valued algebra were analogous to the open and closed states of electric circuits."

Norman 266.

28. BRACTON, Henry de.

De Legibus & consuetudinibus Angliae Libri quinque in varios tractatus distincti, ad diversorum et vetustissimorum codicum collationem, ingenti cura, nunc primum typis vulgati: quorum quid cuique insit, proxima pagina demonstrabit.

London, Richard Tottell, 1569

Folio (293 × 195 mm). Contemporary calf, rebaked and recomered with old gilt spine laid down. Rubbed, front joint a little worn, title slightly soiled, marginal tear to f. 288 not affecting text, finger-mark to the gutter of f. 355 and small burn-mark to f. 422 touching a couple of letters, these flaws minor only and not detracting significantly from a very good copy.

[36225]

£12,000

First edition of a classic of English law, "incomparably the best work produced by any lawyer in the middle ages" (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*), "a formulation of principles which have determined the whole development of English law, of which the use of precedents is perhaps the most characteristic", and "a model for legal literature until the present day" (*PMM*).

Beale T-323; *PMM* 89; *STC* 3475.

29. [BURTON, Robert]

The Anatomy of Melancholy: what it is. With all the kindes, causes, symptomes, prognosticks, and severall cures of it. In three maine partitions, with their severall Sections, Members, and Subsections. Philosophically, medicinally, historically opened and cut up, by Democritus Junior. With a Satyricall Preface, conducing to the following Discourse. The second Edition, corrected and augmented by the Author.

Oxford: by John Lichfield and James Short, for Henry Cripps, 1624

Folio (286 × 182 mm). Contemporary dark calf, gilt arms of Oriel College, Oxford, stamped in centre of covers, ties gone. Prize inscription to Robert Chalmers, Oriel College, for his second class degree in natural science (i.e. biology) on front free endpaper, dated 1881. Joints and corners neatly restored and free endpapers supplied (probably in 1881), a few minor spots or stains, small

worm track towards foot from E2 through to Z3 touching some letters but without affecting sense, overall a good copy.

[41251]

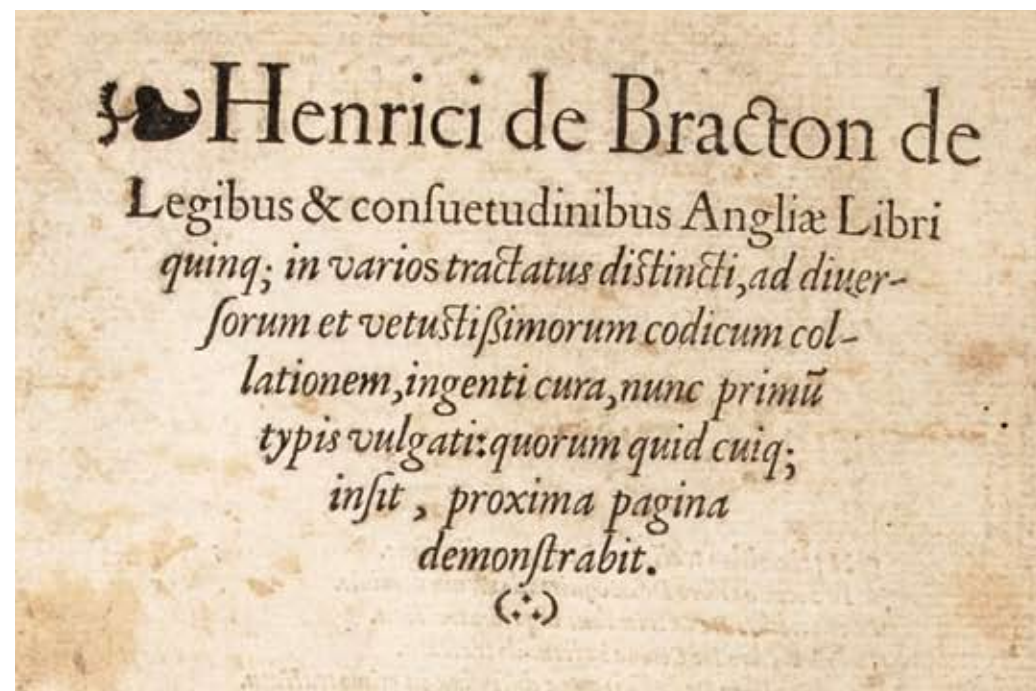
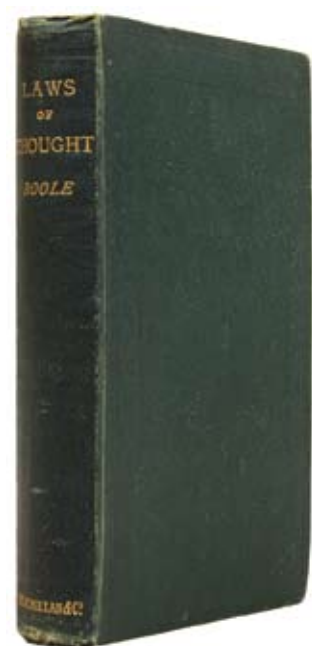
£3000

Second edition, the first in folio format, succeeding the first, small quarto edition of 1621. "As the author continued to make augmentations and a few corrections to each edition published in his lifetime ... all early editions are of interest textually" (Pforzheimer).

PROVENANCE: Robert Chalmers (1858–1938), later Baron Chalmers. At the time of this his second degree, Chalmers contemplated studying medicine at Edinburgh, but in 1882 he was placed first in the civil service exam with a then record total of marks. As permanent secretary of the Treasury in the pre-war period, he was one of the principal advisers to successive chancellors of the exchequer, including Lloyd George, of whose 1909 budget he was one of the principal architects. After an unhappy spell as governor of Ceylon, he returned to the Treasury

in 1916, where he and his junior colleague, John Maynard Keynes, won a bruising clash with the governor of the Bank of England over the Treasury's role in financing wartime purchases in the United States. He combined public service with scholarship, publishing a *History of Currency in the British Colonies* (1893) and contributing to a number of translations of Buddhist texts.

STC 4160.



"All early editions are of interest textually"



30. CAESAR, Caius Julius.

Commentarii. [Edited by Petrus Justinus Philelphus. With Raymondus Marlianus, Index locorum in commentariis Caesaris de bello Gallico descriptorum.]

Milan, Philippus de Lavagnia, 8 April 1478

Folio (326 × 234 mm). 151 leaves, medial blank fol. 132 (sig. r6) present as a stub only, as often. Collates: a–p8 q6 r6 A8 B8 C4. 42 lines to a page. 19th-century vellum over thin pasteboards, bookplate of William Horatio Crawford on front pastedown endpaper. Large penwork initials and capital strokes in red throughout, contemporary ownership inscription on last leaf verso. Quaritch pencilled collation mark on rear inside cover, dated 10 Jan 1968. Some minor marginal finger-soiling in margins, an excellent copy, unwashed, the paper fresh and strong.

[30675] **£16,000**

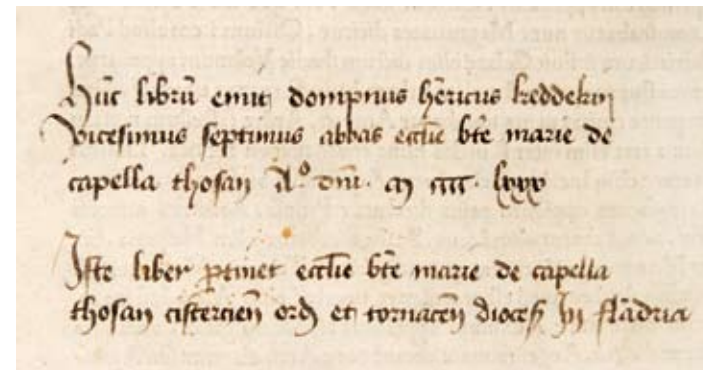
A handsome early incunable edition of the *Commentaries* of Caesar, the fifth overall, with contemporary rubrication. The text comprises the seven books of the Gallic War with the continuation by Caesar’s friend Aulus Hirtius, together with the six books on the Civil Wars attributed to various authors. Added in this edition is the geographical index by the Milanese scholar Raymondo Marliano which had first appeared the previous year in the first edition printed at Milan, by Antonio Zaroto. The editio princeps was printed by Sweynheym and Pannartz at Rome in 1469.

The inscription in Latin written on the last leaf verso in a fine lettre bâtarde reads in translation, “This book was bought by Lord Henry Keddekij [?] the twenty-seventh abbot of the church of the Blessed Mary for [?] All Saints Chapel in the year 1480 AD. This book belongs to the church of the Blessed Mary in [?] All Saints Chapel of the Cistercian Order in the Diocese of Tournai in Flanders”. This contemporary provenance places this copy close to the

University of Louvain, where the compiler of the geographical index Marliano taught classics from 1461 to 1475, one of an unbroken sequence of notable Italian lecturers there.

From the library of William Horatio Crawford (1815–1888), the notable Irish collector of books, works of art and rare plants. Crawford, a reserved and dignified man of “ascetic temperament”, inherited from his father Lakelands, an old house overlooking Cork Harbour “richly stored with rare books, paintings and engravings” and with a fine arboretum. He funded the building of the magnificent 1884 extension to the Cork customs house which now houses the Crawford Municipal Art Gallery, and part-funded the astronomical observatory at University College Cork which also bears his name. De Ricci (p. 165) refers to his “great library of manuscripts, incunabula and other rare volumes”. His estate sale, sold by Sotheby’s over 12 days beginning in March 1891, realised £21,255.

Hain 4216; Proctor 5861; GW 5867; BMC VI 706 (IB 26152); Goff C-20.



31. (CAESAR, Julius) EDMONDES, Clement.

Observations upon Caesars Commentaries setting forth the Practise of ye Art Militarie in the time of the Romaine Empire for the better direction of our Moderne Warrs.

London: for William Ponsonby, 1604

Folio (280 × 187 mm). Strictly contemporary London binding, sides panelled with gilt and blind fillets, cornerpieces and large central lozenge of strapwork and stipple-ground design, initials “H G” flanking centrepiece, fleur-de-lis at corners, gilt spine with red leather label, green silk ties. Woodcut frontispiece portrait of Caesar, engraved title-page and 6 engraved plates, of which 4 are double-page or folding. Later small ink stamp of the library of Francis Foljambe to title page. Light dampstain, mostly in the tail margin, paper flaw in one leaf, no loss, a little light rubbing, somewhat heavier at spine, small worm-track at edge of lower cover, one tie partly missing, but a very good copy in excellent, unrestored contemporary condition.

[40564] **£8250**

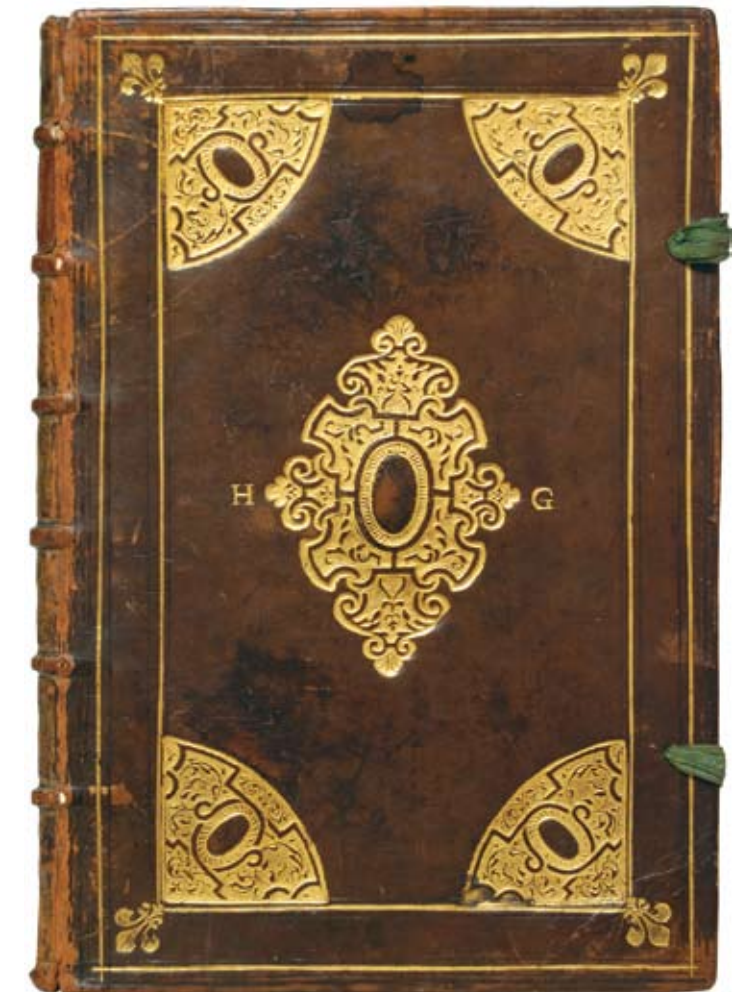
First edition, second issue? Sir Clement Edmondess (1567/8?–1622) was present at the battle of Nieuwpoort in 1600. He was privy to the discussions of the English and Dutch commanders, during which he heard Sir Francis Vere, the original dedicatee of this work, use an example from Caesar to advise Prince Maurice on tactics. Edmondess felt that English soldiers needed education in military theory to supplement their practical experience. His study of Caesar’s *Commentaries* accordingly supplements comments on Roman military practice with observations on contemporary campaigns, including those of the English forces in France and the war in Ireland, as well as the battle of Dreux of 1562 between the royal army and protestant forces in France. “He also discussed the question of how to deal with an invasion of England, whether to oppose an invading army at the coast or to withdraw and offer battle later. His preference was to fortify

the coast of Kent and oppose a landing. As well as military matters, he included an explanation of the causes of tides” (*ODNB*).

First issued in 1600, the publication history of this book “is so complex as to resist a simple listing” (STC). This copy accords with STC’s description of the second issue (or edition?) of the text, in five books (assigned 20 July 1601), with the earlier of two title pages dated 1604. The text incorporates

comments on the battle of Nieuwpoort and refers to the sieges of Ostend, 1601–4, and Grave, in Brabant, 1602. In this issue, Edmondess added a treatise on modern tactics, “The Manner of our Modern Training...” by way of an appendix, a slightly amended version of which was published in 1642 under the title of *A Few Words to the Trained Bands and Souldiers of London Citie in these Perilous Times*.

STC 7490.



32. CERVANTES SAAVEDRA, Miguel de.

The History of the Valorous and Witty-Knight-Errant, Don Quixote, Of the Mancha. Translated out of the Spanish [by Thomas Shelton]; now newly Corrected and Amended.

London: Printed by Richard Hodgkinsonne for Andrew Crooke, 1652

Folio (278 × 182 mm). Contemporary brown calf, spine gilt in compartments, brown morocco label. Extra-illustrated with 8 engraved folding plates. Spine and corners skilfully repaired, boards lightly rubbed and scuffed, tear to title page affecting the word 'history', closed repaired tears to each plate, handwritten notes to front free endpaper and plate II, contents a bit toned. A good copy.

[50533]

£7500

Second complete edition in English, the most popular version of *Don Quixote* circulating in England during the 17th century. Part I was originally published in 1612 and part II in 1620. Shelton's "original was the Velpius edition published in Brussels in 1607. The signs of haste in the translation, which took Shelton only forty days, do not hide his verve, command of Spanish, and knowledge of Spain" (ODNB). A third edition of this translation appeared in 1675. A variant issue of this edition has Andrew Crooke's address "at the Green-Dragon in Pauls Church-yard" added in the imprint: priority between the two, if any, is not known.

Imaginary voyages

33. [CHETWOOD, William Rufus]

The Voyages and Adventures of Captain Robert Boyle, in Several Parts of the World... to Which is Added, the Voyage, Shipwreck, and Miraculous Preservation of Richard Castelman, Gent. with a Description of the City of Philadelphia, and the County of Pennsylvania.

London: John Watts, 1726

Octavo (193 × 111 mm) Contemporary panelled calf, neatly rebacked, red morocco label, edges sprinkled red. Housed in a tan quarter morocco slip case, in limp cloth chemise. Engraved frontispiece of a ship attacked by natives, by van der Gucht, head- and tail-pieces. Bookplate of Frank S. Streeter to the front pastedown. Slightly rubbed, rebacked as noted above, conjoined wormholes through the front free endpaper and first few leaves, in-

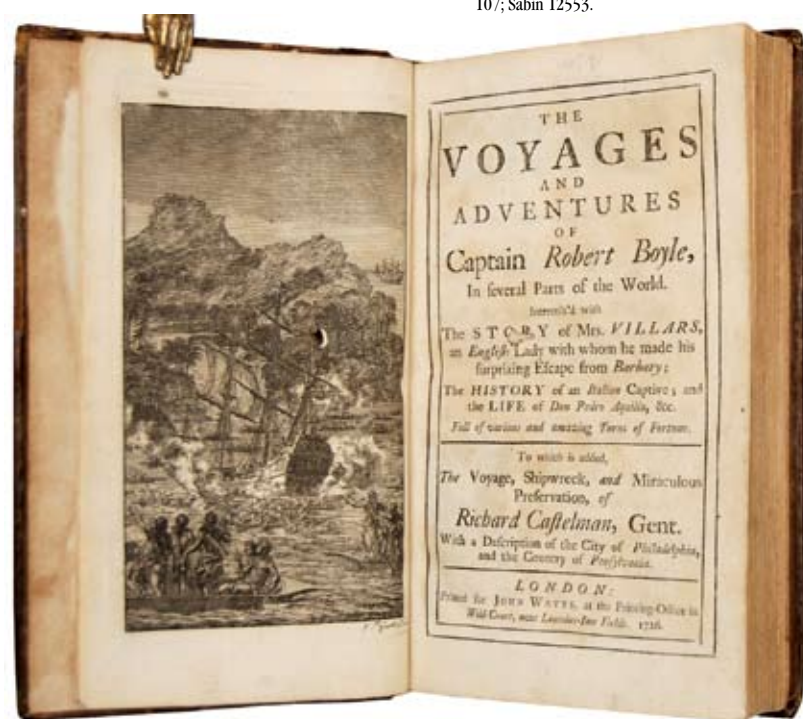
cluding the frontispiece and titlepage, light browning, but overall very good.

[49943]

£2500

First edition. "Howes points out that Boyle's narrative must probably be a work of pure fiction, and certainly any reading of the novel supports his contention. Like the Thousand and One Nights, the novel is a series of tales, each new story prompted by a character in the last..." (*Imaginary Voyages*) Sabin states that Castelman's narrative, which is distinguished by having a separate title page, "bears the mark of authenticity." In ODNB, where the present work is unequivocally identified as a novel, Chetwood is described as "an active but minor participant in the theatrical and publishing worlds of the first half of the eighteenth century. He knew everyone, travelled everywhere, and explored every conceivable avenue to financial stability, only to fail."

Cox II, p.478; Howes C-355; *Imaginary Voyages in Prose Fiction*, 107; Sabin 12553.



34. CHURCHILL, Winston S.

The Second World War.

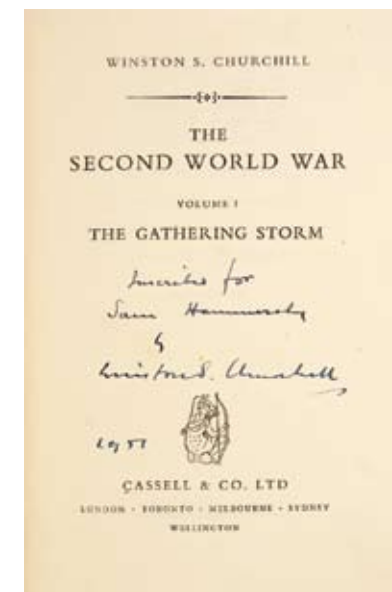
London, Cassell & Co., 1948–54

6 volumes, octavo. Original black cloth, titles to spine gilt, red top-stain, patterned endpapers. With supplied dust jackets. With diagrams and tables throughout the text. Light damp bloom at the fore-edges of the first and last two volumes, top-stains faded, light toning as usual. Very good.

[50404]

£7500

First editions, first impressions. Inscribed on the title page of Volume I; "Inscribed for Sam Hammersley by Winston S. Churchill, 1951"; initialled by Churchill on the front free endpapers of vols. II–IV; and with Hammersley's ownership inscriptions to the last two volumes. The son of a Lancashire cotton spinner, Samuel Schofield Hammersley served in the First World War as a 2nd lieutenant at Gallipoli, and as captain in the Tank Corps, 1916–18. He was elected



as Conservative member for Stockport, 1924–35, and for East Willesden 1938–45. A supporter of Churchill's stand against the Government of India Bill in 1934–5, Hammersley was one of the core group promoting Churchill for the premiership against Halifax in 1940.

Churchill's masterpiece, the single most important historical account of the Second World War. As Max Beloff observed, there was no statesman of the 20th century "whose retrospective accounts of the great events in which he has taken part have so dominated subsequent historical thinking". A man who had always primarily made his living by his pen, Churchill was the only major war leader to give an authoritative account of the conflict, and his ringing phrases seeped into the collective memory. As J. H. Plumb noted: "Churchill the historian lies at the very heart of all historiography of the Second World War, and will always remain there... [we still] move down the broad avenues which he drove through war's confusion and complexity."

35. CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, Earl of.

The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, Begun in the year 1641. With the precedent Passages, and Actions, that contributed thereunto, and the happy End, and Conclusion thereof by the King's blessed Restoration, and Return, upon the 29th of May, in the Year 1660.

Oxford, Printed at the Theater, 1707

6 volumes, octavo. Contemporary black panelled morocco, spines gilt in compartments, gilt ruling and floral designs to boards, marbled endpapers, edges gilt. Engraved portrait frontispiece to each volume. Spine skilfully repaired, binding lightly rubbed, a handsome set.

[49584]

£1500

First octavo edition of Clarendon's classic account of the English civil war.





36. COLLADO, Luigi.

Pratica Manuale di Arteglieria; Nellaquale si tratta della inventione di essa, dell'ordine di condurla, & piantarla sotto à qualunque fortezza, fabricar mine da far volar in alto le fortezze, spianar le montagne, divertir l'acque offensive à i Regni & provincie, tirar co i pezzi in molti & diversi modi, far fuochi artificialii, con altri bellissimoi secreti all'essercito dell'arteglieria appartenenti.

Venice, Pietro Dusinelli ad instantia del proprio Auttore, 1586

Folio (340 × 225 mm). Contemporary limp vellum, title inked to the spine, upper cover somewhat wormed, overall slightly stained, spine with a number of splits and slight loss towards the head. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box made by The Chelsea Bindery. Title page with superb wood-cut border of caryatids and putti enclosing the arms of the Duke of Aragon, 6 full-page and 29 smaller wood-cut illustrations to the text, 2 plates bound in on separate leaves, blank verso, unpaginated but signed as S2 and T2. Some marginal staining throughout, heavier on G1, small piece torn from the corner of M3 no loss of text or image, small paper flaw to 3, the second leaf of the Dedicatory Epistle, costing part of two letters, a few scattered wormholes, largely marginal and similarly costing only parts of letters, indistinct early armorial ink stamp to the title page and a quantity of marginal notes in a later Italian hand. Remains an attractive, unsophisticated copy.

[39121] **£5500**

First edition. This foundation text for the practical application of scientific principles to artillery – “the first really detailed, well-illustrated technical manual on both the theory and practice of artillery” (Hall *Ballistics in the Seventeenth Century*, p. 46) – meticulously covers the manufacture, testing and firing of various types of ordnance, the history and manufacture of gunpowder, the duties of gunners and artillery officers, the use of naval artillery, the

employment of various kinds of projectiles, mining and the military and entertaining uses of fireworks. Collado had served as an engineer in Philip II’s army in Italy and perhaps produced this grand treatise in an effort to attract patronage: a less sumptuous edition was published some 20 years later.

Uncommon, COPAC records only the BL copy in Britain, OCLC has just 9 copies, no copy at auction for 10 years. D’Ayala, who had not seen a copy, considered it rare, however the Italian Union Catalogue inevitably locates a swathe of copies.

Breman 095; Cockle 664; Jähns 658; d’Ayala 142.

37. CONFUCIUS.

Confucius Sinarum Philosophus sive Scientia Sinensis Latine Exposita. Studio & Opera Prosperi Intorcetta, Christiani Herdrich, Francisci Rougemont, Philippi Couplet, Patrum Societatis Jesu. Jussu Ludovici Magni... Adjuncta est Tabula Chronologica Sinicae Monarchiæ ab Hufus exordio ad hec Usque Tempora.

Paris: [Andreas Cramoisy] for Daniel Horthemels, 1687

3 volumes bound in one, folio (341 × 225 mm). Contemporary vellum with yapp edges, red speckled edges. Folding engraved map, full-page engraved portrait of Confucius in a library. Contemporary purchase note of G. Buyck à Swiete in Greek on both titles. Binding rubbed and marked, title strengthened on a guard, light dampstain in upper portion of first few

leaves affecting map, occasional light spots to margins, light dampstain in upper margin of last few quires.

[51098] **£11,000**

First edition of the first Western translation of the philosopher’s works which introduced the name “Confucius”, latinized from the the Chinese title Kong fuzi. The present work was compiled by a group of Jesuits under special license from Louis XIV. It contains Intorcetta’s translations of *Ta Hsiueh* (The Great Learning), *Chung-yung* (The Mean) and *Lun-yü* (The Analects), and Couplet’s genealogical tables. Couplet had recently returned from China bringing with him a young Chinese convert named Michael Shen, whom he took to visit King Louis at Versailles in 1684. The king was most intrigued by the visitor and, among other things, requested a demonstration of the use of chopsticks, the food for which was served on golden plates.

Cordier 1392; Lust 724.



38. COOKE, Charles Northcote.

The Rise, Progress, and Present Condition of Banking in India.

Calcutta: Printed by P. M. Cranenburgh, Bengal Printing Company Limited, 1863

Octavo. Contemporary green calf, titles to spine gilt, red morocco label, gilt and blind stamped ruling to boards and spine, marbled endpapers and edges. Contemporary ownership inscription to front free endpaper. Bindings rubbed and scuffed, spine tanned, front pastedown a little scuffed, some worm holes, largely marginal. A very good copy.

[50608] **£1500**

First edition of the first book on the history of modern Indian banking. The author had joined the Bank of Bengal in the 1830s. Though the East India Company had set up a simple deposit bank in Madras as early as 1683, modern Indian banking began in 1806, with the establishment of the Bank of Calcutta.

"AS LITERATURE UNEXCELLED
BY AN AMERICAN WORK OF THE
EIGHTEENTH CENTURY"

**39. [CRÈVECOEUR, Michel
Guillaume St. Jean de]**

Letters from an American Farmer;
Describing Certain Provincial Situations,
Manners, and Customs, Not Generally
Known; and Conveying Some Idea of the
Late and Present Interior Circumstances
of the British Colonies in North America.
Written for the Information of a Fried
[sic] in England by J. Hector St. John, a
Farmer in Pennsylvania.

London: Printed for Thomas Davies ... and
Lockyer Davis, 1782

Octavo (210 × 121 mm). Later blue half morocco on
old marbled boards, title gilt to spine, marbled end-
papers. Two folding engraved maps. Half-title present,
two-page publisher's ad. at the rear. A little rubbed on
the boards, sporadic, variable spotting as often, but
overall a very good copy.

[51121]

£6500

First edition of the first literary success by an American
author in Europe; "As literature unexcelled
by an American work of the eighteenth century"
(Howes). Crèvecoeur served in the French and
Indian War as a surveyor in the French colonial
militia. Following the British defeat of the French

army in 1759 he moved to New York, took out citizen-
ship, adopted the name of John Hector St. John,
and began farming in Orange County, NY, mean-
while observing the emergence of an American so-
ciety, "he became one of the first victims of the War
of Independence, the Indian allies of Great Britain
setting fire and destroying his property" (Sabin).
Consisting of "a series of twelve charming letters,
describing the life in America" (Streeter), this book
had "a greater influence in attracting its readers to
America than any other book of the period" ac-
cording to Vail. The maps provide the first detailed
descriptions of Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket,
and one of the letters contains one of the first ac-
count of the American whale fisheries. An excellent
provenance with the bookplate of the author, artist,
and whaling historian – *The Yankee Whaler* and
The Whaleships of New Bedford – Clifford Ashley
to the verso of the front free endpaper. Contempo-
rary ownership inscription of Arthur Temple to the
title page.

Goldsmiths'-Kress library of economic literature 12648.0-2
suppl.; Howes C 883; Phillips Maps, pp. 389; Sabin 17496;
Streeter II:711; Vail 674.

40. [CURTIS, Thomas]

The London Encyclopaedia, or
Universal Dictionary of Science, Art,
Literature, and Practical Mechanics,
Comprising a Popular View of the
Present State of Knowledge. Illustrated
by Numerous Engravings, a General
Atlas, and Appropriate Diagrams. By
the Original Editor of the Encyclopaedia
Metropolitana, Assisted by Eminent
Professional and Other Gentlemen.

London, for Thomas Tegg; sold by N.
Hailes; E. Wilson; J. Mason; Bowdery &
Kerby; Griffin & Co. Glasgow: J. Cumming,
Dublin: M. Baudry, Paris: F. Fleischer,
Leipsic; and Whipple & Lawrence, Salem,

North America, 1829

22 volumes, octavo. Contemporary half calf by Preston
of Nottingham, titles to spines gilt, marbled boards.
With black and white illustrations throughout. Some
light scattered foxing, ownership inscription dated
1884 to front free endpaper of each volume erased in
two volumes causing some loss of paper, light rubbing
to boards and corners, a little fading of titles. A very
good set.

[35136]

£1750

First edition. Thomas Curtis had been involved in
plans for the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana*, with
Samuel Taylor Coleridge as the original proposed
editor, but the venture failed when the firm of Gale
and Fenner went bankrupt, so Curtis founded his
own. This was one of a number of reputable con-
temporary encyclopaedias jostling for position with
(and eventually seen off by) the *Encyclopaedia
Britannica*.

41. DAGONET, Henri.

Nouveau Traite Elementaire et
Pratique des Maladies Mentales
suivi de considerations pratiques sur
l'administration des asiles d'alienes.

Paris, Librairie J. B. Bailliere et Fils, 1876

Octavo. Original brown cloth, titles to spine gilt, deco-
ration to boards in blind, tan endpapers, all edges un-
trimmed. With 8 photographic plates representing 33
portraits of "Alienes". Some mind spotting to prelims,
boards a little rubbed, repair to the centre of the spine.
Excellent.

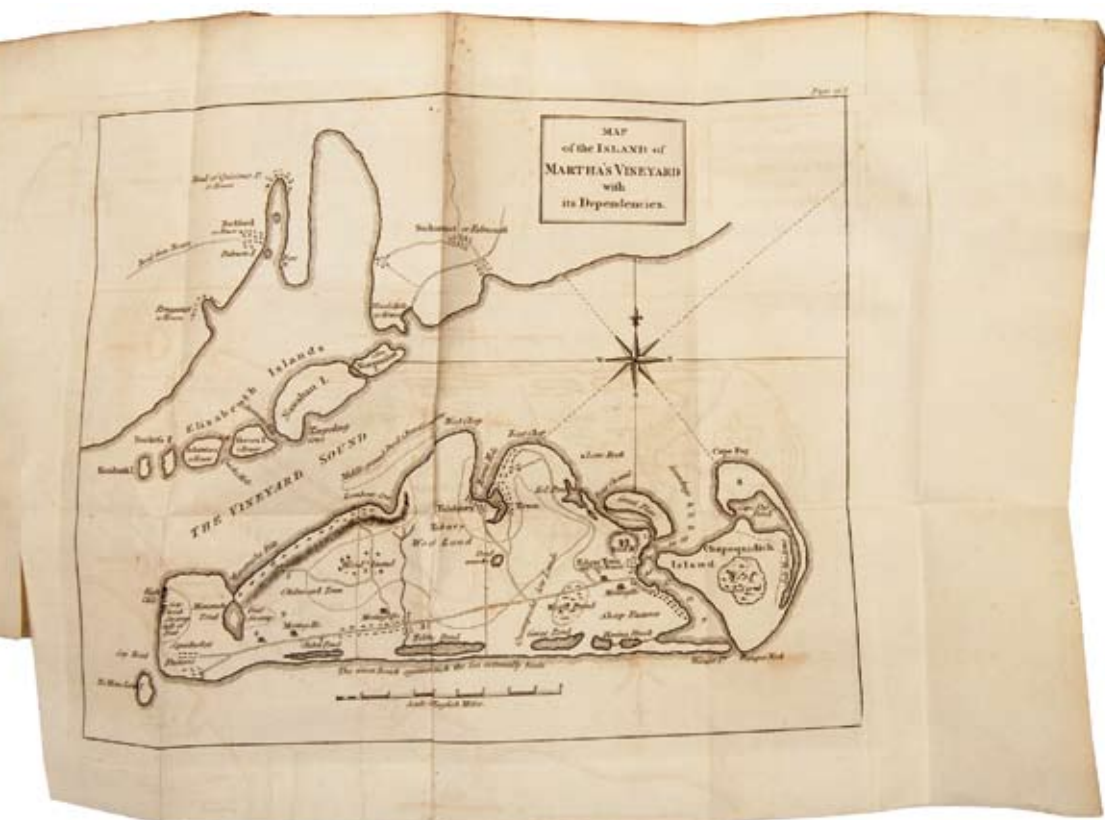
[35118]

£1150

First edition thus. First published in 1862, this second
edition of Dagonet's textbook is renowned for
its inclusion of eight plates of photographs. Dagonet
was a faithful follower of Pinel and Esquirol and the

French tradition of meticulous clinical description
and classification. He was, like many of his con-
temporaries, a firm believer in physiognomic diag-
nosis, and it was toward that end that he compiled

and published the photographs, reproduced in the
new process of photolithography, that are first pub-
lished in this 1876 second edition. Copies such as
this in the original binding are not common.



42. DARWIN, Charles.

A Monograph on the Fossil Lepididae, or, Pedunculated Cirripedes of Great Britain; [and] — A Monograph on the Fossil Balanidae and Verricidae of Great Britain.

London: Printed for the Palæontographical Society, 1851 & 1854

2 volumes bound in one, folio (276 × 205 mm). Contemporary brown half calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label, marbled sides, edges, and endpapers. 7 engraved plates and engravings within the text. Taunton Castle bookplate. Binding very lightly rubbed, spotting to endpapers, contents a little toned. An excellent copy.

[51024] **£3250**

First editions of two of the author's monographs on British fossils, published a few years prior to *On the Origin of Species*.

PRESENTATION COPY

43. DARWIN, Charles.

On The Origin of Species by Means of Natural Selection, or the Preservation of Favoured Races in the Struggle for Life. Fifth Edition, with additions and corrections. (Tenth thousand.)

London: John Murray, 1869

Octavo. Original green fine sand-grain cloth, titles to spine gilt, decorative panels blocked in blind to sides, black endpapers: Freeman's variant "c" binding. Housed in a dark green quarter morocco solander box. Folding lithographic diagram. Bound without the advertisements sometimes found in other copies. Modern

bookplate of Nils Fries (1912–1994) professor of physiological and anatomical botany at Uppsala University, with his pencilled note at back noting his acquisition of the book in Sweden, 21 June 1952. Extremities rubbed, corners just worn, inner hinges cracked but holding, some quires starting, with resultant proud fore-edges slightly frayed; overall a little shaken, but a good copy.

[41953] **£12,500**

Fifth edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the publisher's clerk, "From the author", on the half-title, as usual. This edition sees the first use by Darwin of Herbert Spencer's phrase "survival of the fittest", appearing in the heading of chapter IV and in the text.

Freeman 387.

PRESENTATION COPIES WITH DARWIN'S AUTOGRAPH INSCRIPTION IN EACH WORK

44. DARWIN, Charles.

The Effects of Cross and Self Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom; [with:] — The Different Forms of Flowers on plants of the same species. With illustrations.

London, John Murray, 1876 & 1877

2 works, octavo. Uniform in original green cloth, blind-panelled covers, spines gilt, pale brown endpapers, Simpson & Renshaw binders' ticket in *Forms of Flowers*. Housed in a dark green quarter morocco

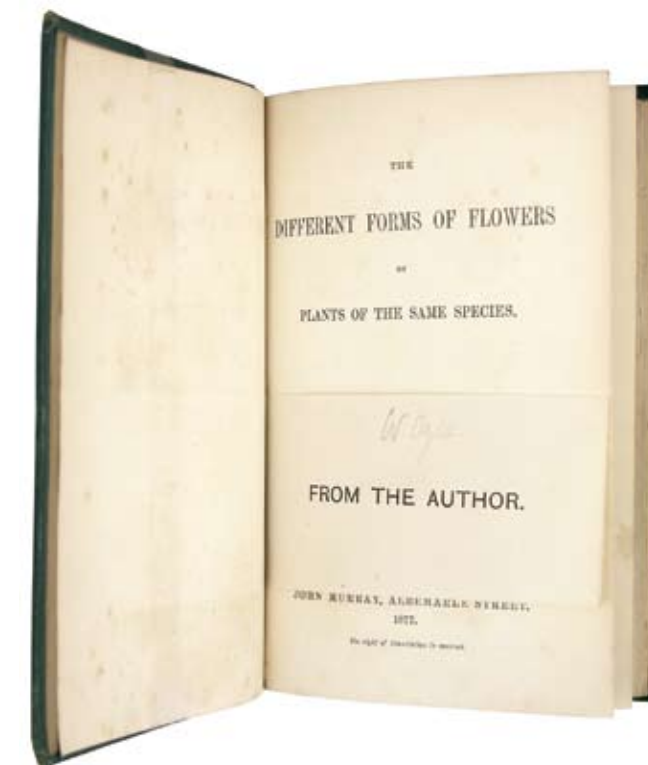
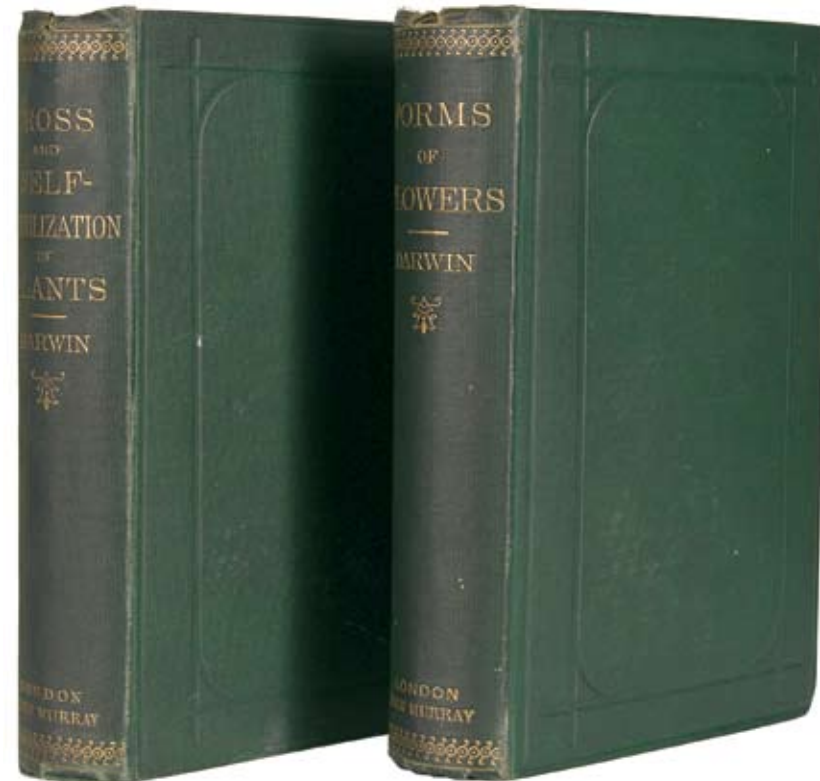
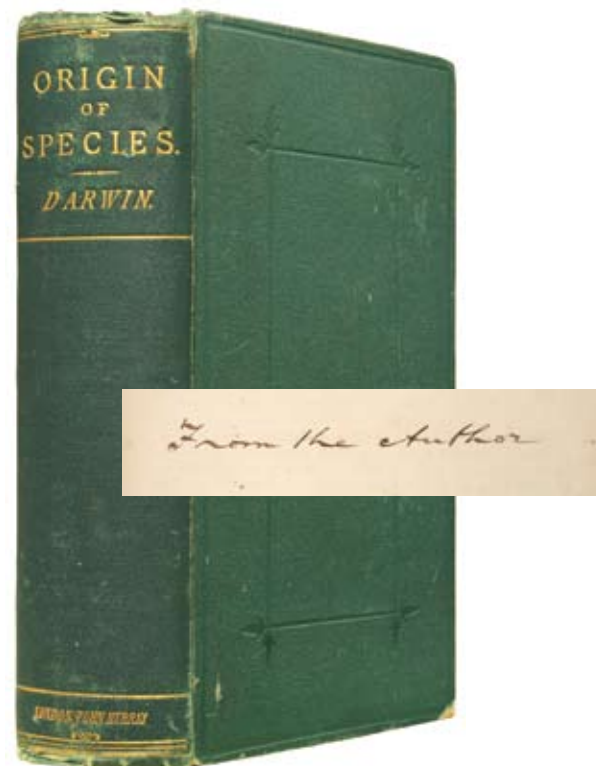
solander box made by The Chelsea Bindery. *Cross and Self Fertilization*: 1 diagram, 109 tables, 3 line errata slip. *Forms of Flowers* 15 text woodcuts, 38 tables, adverts dated March 1877. *Cross and Self Fertilization*: extremities rubbed, short split in cloth at head of spine, upper cover slightly darkened at upper and outer edge, inner hinges broken. *Forms of Flowers*: spine frayed at head, inner hinges cracked but firm, Z4 torn at margin. Very good copies.

[30005] **£15,000**

First editions, presentation copies to William Ogle (1827–1912) with the publisher's printed slips "From the Author", the name "W. Ogle" inscribed on the slips (in ink in *Cross and Self Fertilization*, in pencil in *Forms of Flowers*) in Darwin's hand.

Darwin presentations with any part in Darwin's hand are notoriously rare: his presentations are usually purely secretarial. The physician and naturalist Ogle was one of Darwin's good friends, among the "Personal Friends invited" for Darwin's funeral. They corresponded several times on the fertilization of flowers, Ogle writing on 21 August 1877 to thank Darwin for sending this copy of *Forms of Flowers*, also suggesting that plant hairs protect them from insects either mechanically or by stinging. Ogle is also remembered for having facetiously advised Darwin to read the *Origin of Species*.

Freeman 1249 & 1277.



45. [DAY, Richard]

A booke of Christian prayers, collected out of the aunchie[n]t writers, and best learned in our tyme, worthy to be read with an earnest mynde of all Christians, in these daungerous and troublesome dayes, that God for Christes sake will yet still be mercyfull unto us.

London: by John Daye, 1578

Octavo (189 × 122 mm) gathered and signed in fours, ff. [vi], 137 [recte 138], [2] index. Finely bound in early 18th-century English black turkey, red morocco label, double blind rules, comb-marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Custom blue morocco slipcase and chemise. Title printed in roman type within woodcut border, woodcut portrait on verso, text in roman and black letter within

woodcut borders throughout, woodcut vignette above printed colophon on last leaf verso. Paper once pasted to blank facing title partially removed, revealing portions of an inscription dated 1712 and the signature of John Hughes, dated 1726; with the signatures of a later John Hughes and his daughter Elizabeth to binder's blank at end. Engraved bookplate of William Bayntun (d. 1785) of Gray's Inn, partly covered by the armorial bookplate of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham (1799–1881); pencilled

Queen Elizabeth's prayer book



collation mark at end of Bernard Quaritch, offered in their cat. 193, Oct. 1899, item 247; leather book label of the noted collector Cortlandt F. Bishop (1870–1935). One or two trivial marks to a few leaves, but an excellent copy, tall, clean and unwashed, rare thus.

[50960]

£21,000

First edition of one of two books known as “Queen Elizabeth’s prayer book”, a rich source of English Protestant iconography, in effect a Protestant book of hours in which Elizabeth supplants the Blessed Virgin Mary as the object of devotional prayer. The famous woodcut portrait on the verso of the title-page depicts Elizabeth Regina herself at prayer. The epigraph, a prayer of Solomon, suggests that the great biblical king prefigures the queen as a wise governor who has re-established the Lord’s Temple by imposing a protestant settlement and bringing peace to England. The striking woodcut borders which provide a visual counterpart to the prayers are arranged in seven successive sections, each following a different theme in the canon of Elizabethan popular devotional iconography: the first depicts the life of Christ; the second illustrates the personifications of Christian virtues and vices; the third depicts the action of Christian virtues in daily life; the fourth depicts personifications of the senses; the fifth relates to the Apocalypse; the sixth the Dance of Death, the seventh illustrates various elements of Christian eschatology. In a period when the output of the English printing industry was still markedly less sophisticated than that at most major continental centres, this is one of the few English books of the 16th century that stands comparison with the finest continental equivalents.

This is the scarcer variant with the compiler’s name “Richard Daye” in full at the foot of A2v. Though it has often been confused with this because the woodcut portrait and border pieces from it are also used here, *Christian prayers and meditations* (1569; now unobtainably rare) is an anonymous compilation not by Richard Day, and is textually distinct except for a very few prayers. Richard was son of the printer John Daye.

STC 6429.



46. (DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE)

The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, For the Year 1776.

London, for J. Dodsley, 1777

Octavo. 19th-century quarter calf, drab paper boards, edges uncut. Backstrip a little rubbed in places, corners bumped, a superb copy, internally fresh, clean and entirely untrimmed.

[31590] £2800

A superb uncut copy of the most sought-after single volume of the series. Begun in 1758, The Annual Register is an annual survey of the past year (traditionally focusing on history, politics, and literature) from the British perspective. This volume covers the events of the American Revolutionary year, and prints in full (pp. 261–270) the American Declaration of Independence. Among the other material are book reviews of three of the best books published that year, including the first volume of Gibbon’s Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire and the first edition of Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations.

47. (DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE)

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The Unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America...

Washington, W. J. Stone, Sc. [1823, printed by Peter Force,] 1848

Folio broadside (753 x 640 mm), on rice paper. Light browning, occasional small spots, mild offsetting and light creases from old folds, as usual, but overall very good.

[43782] £27,500



Essentially the second impression of this exact facsimile, taken from Stone’s copperplate which had been created via direct transmission from the original document. A striking commemoration of America’s arrival as an independent nation, with the precocious invocation of “those truths we hold self-evident.” In 1820 Secretary of State John Quincy Adams commissioned a facsimile of the Declaration of Independence from Washington printer-engraver William J. Stone. Over the next three years Stone worked on creating a copper plate for the printing of the facsimile, which was effected using the wet ink transfer process, which procedure removed much of the ink from the original and caused considerable degradation of the paper, leading to its near illegibility by the middle of the nineteenth century. From the plate produced at such cost, an edition of just 201 copies was run, printed on vellum and distributed according to a formula agreed by Congress, examples going to the surviving signers, the president and vice-president, Lafayette, the Houses of Congress, the state governors, and other worthy recipients, Stone retaining one copy which is now at the Smithsonian. Of the original 201 copies, only 31 examples are currently known to exist, 19 of which are permanently housed in museums. The origins of the present facsimile go back to 1833, when historian and printer Peter Force was contracted by the Department of State, authorized by an Act of Congress, to produce a vast compilation to be known as the American Archives, expected to run to at least 20 volumes and containing legislative records, documents, and historic private correspondence, and including a facsimile of the Declaration inserted into vol. I, series 5. To this end Force used Stone’s original copperplate – having erased the original imprint information which ran along the top, adding “W. J. Stone, SC, Washn.” at the bottom left – printing on fine rice paper as close in colour and texture to the original parchment as possible. Against an authorized print-run of 1500, subscriptions were extremely disappointing, and estimates for the numbers issued of the 9 volumes produced by 1853 (which covered only the years 1774–6) vary between 500 and 1,000. Thereafter, Force was refused permission to continue the series and Congress looked into the distribution of existing sets “to literary institutions in the several States and Territories”. What is certain is that only a few hundred copies of Force’s facsimile are known to still exist. Although retaining the remains of the creases from insertion in the original volume, and with some trace of the consequent off-setting, this is a very good, clean example.

“The intent of the Declaration of Independence was not to formulate a new political philosophy but to explain in terms of already accepted ideas the justness of the colonists’ action ... The philosophy of natural rights to which the Declaration looked for its main support had been used by Locke ... in 1690 to justify another revolution and had been further expanded by later writers ... most notably by Rousseau ... By 1776 it had gained wide enough acceptance that Jefferson could appeal to it as common sense, ‘Neither aiming at originality of principles or sentiments, nor yet copied from any particular and previous writing, it was intended to be an expression of the American mind’ ... It remains as a continuing embodiment of both an important historical event and of those truths we hold self-evident” (PMM).

PMM 220 for Dunlap’s original Philadelphia 1776 printing.

48. [DEFOE, Daniel]

A Tour Thro’ the whole Island of Great Britain, Divided into Circuits or Journies. Giving A Particular and Diverting Account of Whatever is Curious and worth Observation ... With Useful Observations upon the Whole. Particularly fitted for the Reading of such as desire to Travel over the Island. By a Gentleman.

London: printed, and sold by G. Strahan; W. Mears; R. Francklin; S. Chapman; R. Stagg; and J. Graves, 1724–25–27

3 volumes, octavo (195 x 118 mm). Contemporary trade binding of panelled calf, red morocco labels, plain spines numbered in gilt, skilfully rebacked with original spines laid down. 3 folding engraved maps. Bookplates of H. C. Drayton. Rubbed, one or two short tears not affecting printed area, a trace of marginal worm at beginning of vol. I, an excellent set.

[44011] £3000

First edition. Defoe’s Tour is the first and best known of a series of respected books written by him on broadly economic subjects. A Tour “has been lauded by the most eminent historians as a prime source of understanding for Britain”, both in the 18th century and in “the birth of the modern on a global scale” (Pat Rogers, The text of Great Britain, Newark, 1998, p. 11). Defoe was “simultaneously alive to history, to commercial produce and possibilities, and to the new tourist industry. The result was that he was the first to compose a book equally useful for those who wanted to view historical antiquities, to tour stately homes, to study agricultural and estate improvements, and to take a picturesque tour (in Rogers’s words, ‘a kind of aesthetic adventure’ for persons of sensibility; Rogers, 40)” (ODNB). Defoe characterized the English people, identified their strengths and advantages, and charted their course to greatness, believing that trade, not military might, would lead to world domination.

Furbank & Owens 220, 223 & 230; Goldsmiths’ 6261; Kress 3543; Moore 459–61.

“An expression of the American mind”

49. DESCARTES, René.

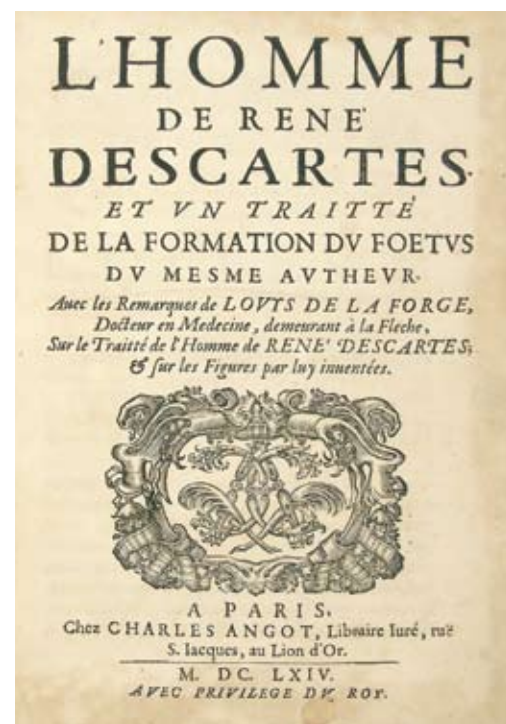
L'homme ... Et un traité de la formation du foetus du mesme auteur. Avec les Remarques de Louis de la Forge, Docteur en Medecine, demeurant à la Fleche, Sur le Traitté de l'Homme de René Descartes; & sur les Figures par luy inventées.

Paris, chez Charles Angot, 1664

Quarto (230 × 169 mm). Contemporary French mottled calf, rebound with original spine laid down, spine gilt in compartments, marbled edges. Woodcut printer's device on title, woodcut initials, head- and tailpieces, and 53 large woodcuts in the text. Rubbed, two corners repaired, faint even toning, the occasional spot or mark, still a very good copy.

[29981]

£3000



First French edition, including the first edition of “De homine figuris”, in which Descartes explains reproductive generation in mechanistic physiological terms. In addition, he provides the first description of bodily responses in terms of neuromuscular action. The *Traite de l'homme* was first published alone in Latin in 1662, but dates from the early 1630s, when Descartes was in Deventer. It was very likely intended to form, along with the *Dioptrique* (the Optics) and the *Meteors* (the Meteorology), part of the larger work, *Le Monde* (The World), publication of which he abandoned after the condemnation of Galileo in 1633. (Like Galileo, Descartes accepted Copernican heliocentrism.) *L'homme* was edited from Descartes's original text by Claude Clerselier, a disciple of Cartesian philosophy who prepared several of Descartes's works for publication. This is the first edition to contain the extensive commentary by Louis de la Forge. Descartes argued that all physiological mechanisms resulted from the laws of mathematics and physics; from here it was a short step to the mechanistic world view of French *philosophes* such as de La Mettrie and Diderot.

Guibert, pp. 198–99; *Heirs of Hippocrates* 469; NLM Krivatsky 3117; Norman 628; *Tchemerzine II*, p. 799; Wellcome II, p. 453.

50. DIGBY, Sir Kenelm.

A late Discourse Made in a Solemne Assembly of Nobles and Learned Men at Montpellier in France ... Touching the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of Sympathy; With Instructions how to make the said Powder; whereby many other Secrets of Nature are unfolded. Rendered faithfully out of French into English By R. White, Gent. The second Edition corrected and augmented, with the addition of an Index.

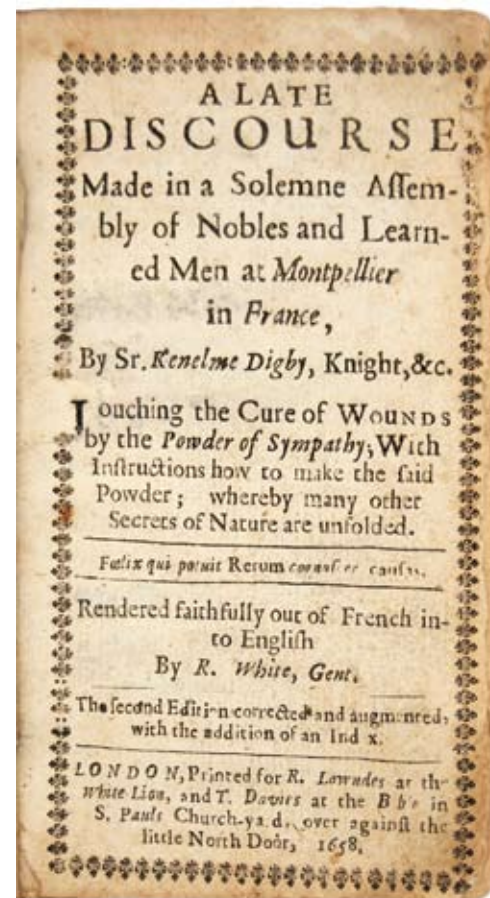
London: printed for R. Lowndes, and T. Davies, 1658

Duodecimo (139 × 75 mm). Contemporary unlettered sheep sewn on two cords, unlined, double blind rules. Engraved bookplate of William Tempest of the Inner Temple, 1702, to blank A3v; 1900 ownership inscription to initial blank. With final index and advert leaf. Spine restored at head and tail, corners worn, title leaf with small tear in gutter costing one letter and small part of typographic frame, fore edge of same leaf a little frayed, a little light spotting, still a good copy.

[47168]

£1000

Second edition in English, same year as the first, a translation of a lecture delivered to a congress of



French virtuosi, giving Digby's complex mechanical explanation of the “sympathetic powder”, a Paracelsian weapon-salve which was applied to the weapon that inflicted the wound, rather than to the patient. Exiled in Paris after the English civil war, Digby studied chemistry under the Scottish royal physician, William Davidson. He had “cured his friend James Howell, then the duke of Buckingham's secretary, of a sword-cut in the hand by dissolving some powdered vitriol crystals in water and plunging into the mixture a cloth stained with blood from the wound. The pain in Howell's hand, some yards away, immediately ceased ... Many were convinced by Digby's evidence, including Joseph Glanvill, later a Royal Society fellow, and Nathaniel Highmore, a distinguished anatomist and friend of William Harvey. In fact the cure lay in washing and bandaging the wound” (*ODNB*).

Wing D1436.

51. (DIVORCE)

Cases of Divorce for Several Causes; viz. I. Memoirs of the Life of Robert Feilding, Esq; containing An Account of his Amours; A Collection of his Love-Letters; Characters of his Mistresses; and a True Copy of his Last Will and Testament. II. The Case of Barbara, late Dutchess of Cleaveland, with the whole Proceedings between Her Grace, and Major General Feilding, in Doctors-Commons; and Sir John Cooke's Definitive Sentence at Large in this Remarkable Tryal. III. The Case of John Dormer, Esq; IV. The Case of Sir George Downing, Bart. and Mrs. Mary Forester. V. Depositions taken in the Lady Howard's Case; Also the Judgment of the most Eminent Divines, &c. Concerning The Dissolution of Marriage. Publish'd from Original Manuscripts.

London, for E. Curll, 1715

Duodecimo. Handsomely rebound to contemporary style in full red morocco, spine gilt in compartments, covers richly panelled in gilt, gilt edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece of Feilding. Text lightly and evenly toned, an excellent copy.

[35123]

£2250

First edition, published by Curll (with acknowledgements to the author of no. 50 of *The Tatler*), this account of the lurid affairs of the notorious rake and bigamist Robert Feilding (1650/51–1712) has a few other titbits thrown in for good measure. Feilding was found guilty of bigamy in 1706 but managed to escape the death penalty. His trial became a test-case for the legality of marriages performed by Roman Catholic priests in England.

**52. ECO, Umberto.**

Semiotics and the Philosophy of Language.

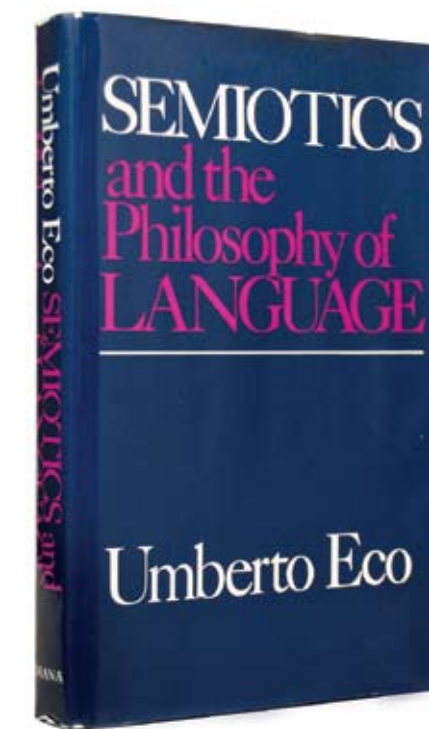
Indiana University Press, Bloomington, 1984

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine in silver. With the dust jacket. An excellent copy in the dust jacket.

[38468]

£1250

First edition, first printing. With the author's signed presentation inscription to the half title page, “to W. V. O. Quine With the admiration of Umberto Eco”. The recipient was one of the foremost Analytical philosophers of the 20th century. Based largely at Harvard, he was internationally regarded as a major force in modern thought.



53. EDDY, Mary Baker.

Science and Health. Third edition, revised.
Lynn, [Mass.,] published by Dr. Asa G. Eddy, 1881

2 volumes, octavo. Publisher's red sand-grain cloth, spines lettered gilt, front covers blocked in blind with one-line outer rule and in gilt with Baker Eddy's cross and insignia (its first use). Housed in blue crushed levant morocco solander case by P. B. Sanford; bookseller's tickets of A. A. Beauchamp, Winchester, Mass. A little rubbing to extremities, lower corners lightly bumped, an excellent set, the cloth bright and sharp.

[35102]

£1500

First edition to include the lengthy Demonology chapter, in which Mrs Eddy speaks out against malicious animal magnetism in the aftermath of the legal suit filed against one of her former students, Daniel Spofford, in the court in Salem, Massachusetts. In 1878 Gilbert Eddy and an assistant were arrested for conspiracy to murder Spofford. The charges were dropped when witnesses recanted, perhaps in response to bribery, and the episode has always been a notorious debating point in the historiography of Christian Science. Mary Baker Eddy's foundational text of Christian Science was first published in 1875, and went through several changes.

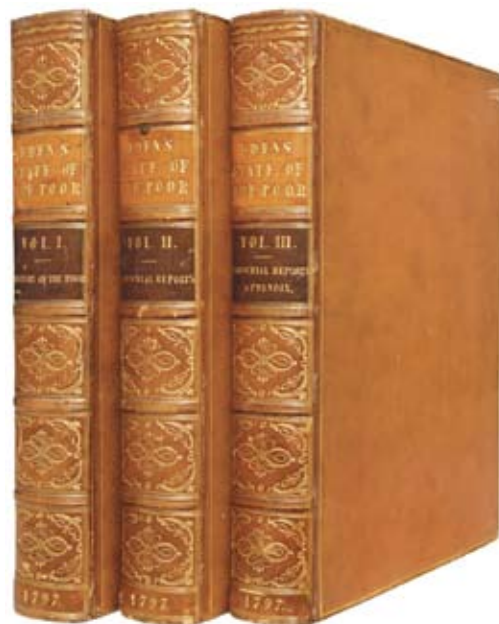
54. EDEN, Sir Frederick Morton.

The State of the Poor: or a history of the labouring classes in England, from the Conquest to the present period; in which are particularly considered, their domestic economy, with respect to diet, dress, fuel, and habitation; and the various plans which, from time to time, have been proposed and adopted for the

relief of the poor: together with parochial reports relative to the administration of work-houses, and houses of industry; the state of the Friendly Societies, and other public institutions; in several agricultural, commercial and manufacturing, districts. With a large appendix; containing a comparative and chronological table of the prices of labour, of provisions, and of other commodities; an account of the poor in Scotland; and many original documents on subjects of national importance.

London, by J. Davis, for B. & J. White, G. & G. Robinson, T. Payne [& 4 others in London], 1797

3 volumes, quarto. Early 19th-century tan calf, covers with single-line gilt rules, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels, date in gilt at foot, buff endpapers, sprinkled edges. Bound without half-titles, but with all



the extra leaves (3L3, v2; 5B-5B+4, v3), including the binder's instruction leaf. Book labels. A little rubbed, an excellent copy in a handsome near-contemporary binding.

[40703]

£10,000

First edition of this classic of social and economic analysis, the fruits of Eden's pioneering and privately-financed inquiry begun during the period of acute grain scarcity in 1794-5, which gives unrivalled statistical and anecdotal data on contemporary living standards. Eden was an adherent to Adam Smith's system of natural liberty in economic affairs; "this led Karl Marx to claim that Eden was the only eighteenth-century disciple of Smith to produce a work of any significance" (*ODNB*).

Einaudi 1714; Goldsmiths' 17107; Kress B.3384; McCulloch, pp. 285f; *PMM* 249.

55. (ELIOT, T. S.)

The Holy Bible and Book of Common Prayer.

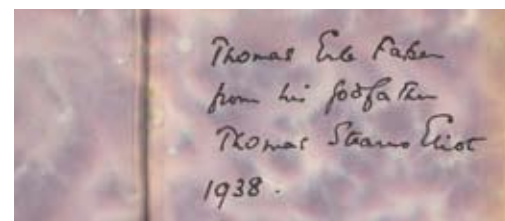
Oxford: Oxford University Press, [c. 1938]

2 volumes. Publisher's black morocco. Both volumes somewhat rubbed but in very good condition.

[50443]

£7425

Presented by T. S. Eliot to his godson Tom Faber, son of Geoffrey Faber, at the age of 11, each book with the inscription, "Thomas Erle Faber from his godfather Thomas Stearns Eliot 1938" to the front



endpaper. T. S. Eliot came to the attention of Geoffrey Faber with the publication of *The Waste Land*, and joined the firm of Faber & Faber in 1925 as editor of the *Quarterly Review*. From that point on Faber published all of Eliot's work in the UK, and Eliot's eminence led to Faber becoming the most significant publishers of English poetry of the 20th century. It also quickly led to Eliot and Faber becoming close friends. When Faber's son Tom was born Eliot was chosen as godfather, and the pair formed a close bond, Eliot's letters to Tom containing the humorous childish rhymes and illustrations that were to become *Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*, dedicated to Tom.

"Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar," said Faber's widow, Elizabeth. "He always thought of him as Uncle Tom." Dr Tom Faber became a Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and University Lecturer in Physics. He died in 2005.

56. (ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA)

Encyclopaedia Britannica; or, a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature; Enlarged and Improved.

Edinburgh, at the Encyclopaedia Press, For Archibald Constable and Company, and Thomson Bonar, Edinburgh: Gale, Curtis, and Fenner, London; and Thomas Wilson and Sons, York, 1815

20 volumes, quarto. Contemporary diced russia, double rule to boards, titles and decoration to spines gilt, marbled endpapers and edges. Illustrated with nearly 600 engravings. Bookplates to front pastedowns. Some mainly light, sporadic foxing, some joints and corners very lightly rubbed, vol. VI with dark stain to lower outer corner throughout, chiefly marginal but occasionally affecting text, else a superb set in a handsome contemporary binding.

[35117]

£4500

Fifth edition. The *Encyclopaedia Britannica* was first published in book form by its original founders, Colin Macfarquhar and Andrew Bell, in 1771 in Edinburgh, an enduring legacy of the Scottish Enlightenment. In its first few editions, the *Britannica* was expanded from a 3-volume set of dubious scholarship to a 20-volume set with authoritative articles. Although several other encyclopaedias competed with it (Rees's *Cyclopaedia* and the *Encyclopaedia Metropolitana* among them), only the *Britannica* thrived in the longer term, developing a network of illustrious contributors, primarily through personal friendships with the editors, most notably Constable (who had acquired the copyright in 1812) and Gleig, friends and relations of the original founders. The fifth edition is the last in which all the articles are unsigned.

Brittanica in contemporary diced russia



57. ERICSSON, John.

Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition.

New York: Printed for the Author at "The Nation" Press, 1876

Quarto (278 × 218 mm). Black hard-grained morocco presentation binding, title gilt to spine, compartments elaborately and densely gilt, title and wide panels gilt to the boards, all edges gilt, smooth calf doublures with wide gilt dentelles facing marbled free endpapers. Housed in the original black cloth, drop-sided fleecelined box with removable lid. Portrait frontispiece and 67 other plates, illustrations and tables to the text. Very light rubbing at the corner tips and spine edges, front hinge slightly cracked, but overall a very good copy indeed, the box, having evidently done its job, is somewhat rubbed and has been reinforced at the joints.

[50330]

£4500

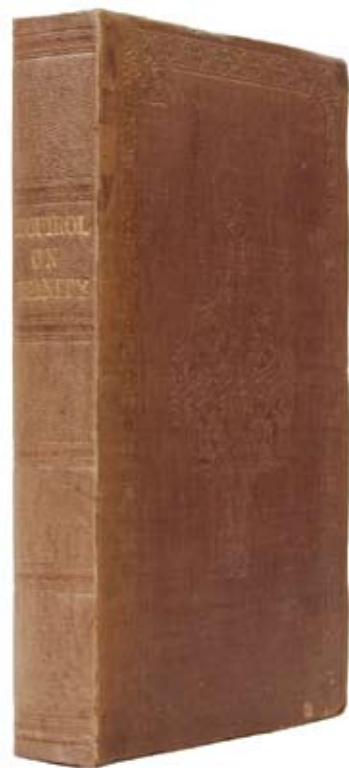
First edition. This copy inscribed on one of the first blanks to the renowned Congregationalist minister and social reformer the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher. Ericsson was, probably rightly, extremely put out not to be invited to exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition, so he produced this book in order to set the "record of material progress" straight. Ericsson was a prolific scientific and engineering genius. Among his inventions explained and illustrated here are his caloric, or hot air, engine which was awarded the Rumford Prize of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1862; the screw propeller which was fitted to the USS Princeton making her the first steam propeller driven ship in the US Navy; the Monitor and associated developments in gun-carriages and turrets that revolutionized naval warfare and helped to save the Union Navy at the battle of Hampton Roads; the movable torpedo; and a solar engine employing concave mirrors to harvest solar radiation. It is interesting to note that the Centennial Exhibition Committee's oversight is not mentioned in *DAB*, on the John Ericsson Society's web-site, or in National Inventors Hall of Fame's biography. A fine record of the work of this prescient and highly influential engineer: difficult to imagine a more beautifully preserved copy.

58. ESQUIROL, Jean-Étienne Dominique.

Mental Maladies. A Treatise on Insanity. Translated from the French, with Additions, by E. K. Hunt, M.D.

Philadelphia, Lea and Blanchard, 1845

Octavo. Contemporary brown embossed cloth, skilfully rebacked to style. Ownership inscription of Charles H. Fox, Brislington 1861 to front free endpaper (Brislington House, Bristol, the earliest purpose-built private asylum in England; Fox a descendant of Edward Long Fox, its Quaker founder); later inscription of R. H. Steen, emeritus professor of psychological medicine, King's College, London, and medical superintendent of the City of London Mental Hospital, 1904–1925, presenting this copy to the latter hospital on his resignation,



June 1925. Marginal foxing and browning, cloth a little rubbed, else very good.

[39419]

£1250

First English edition. "Hunt's translation includes all but the section on 'statistics and hygiene of establishments for the insane, together with the medico-legal relations of the subject' (translator's preface). The translation does not reproduce the plates from the French edition" (Norman). "The first modern textbook of psychiatry. Esquirol's book, compiled from papers and articles published over the past two decades, summarized the experience gained over a lifetime of observation and treatment of mental illness, in which he closely followed the humanitarian principles of his teacher, Philippe Pinel. Esquirol was one of the first to apply statistical methods to clinical studies of insanity. He recognized the uselessness of the traditional terminology for mental illnesses, and created new descriptions and classifications based upon his own observations. He was the first to distinguish between hallucinations and illusions, and between dementia and idiocy; he also provided the classic description of paresis, coined the term "monomania" and distinguished certain depressive states ("lypemanias") from other psychoses. Along with Pinel, Esquirol is regarded as the founder of the French school of psychiatry; his *Maladies mentales* was a basic psychiatric text for over half a century" (Norman 724).

Garrison–Morton 4798 & 4929 (1st French, 1838); Hunter & MacAlpine pp. 731–8; Norman 727.

Charles H. Fox.
Brislington. 1861.
Presented by R. H. Steen

59. EVERETT, Alexander H.

New Ideas on Population: with remarks on the theories of Malthus and Godwin; [bound with:] — Nouvelles idées sur la population, avec des remarques sur les théories de Malthus et de Godwin; ouvrage traduit sur l'édition anglaise ... avec une nouvelle préface de l'auteur; Par C. J. Ferry, L'un des Rédacteurs de la Revue Encyclopédique.

Boston: Oliver Everett, 1823 & Paris: Jules Renouard; Sautelet, 1826

Two works bound in one volume, octavo (199 × 124 mm). Contemporary calf, rebacked, maroon morocco label. Bookplate of Edward Everett to front pastedown. Board edges a little darkened from heat exposure, short marginal closed tear to one leaf in first work not affecting text, some browning to second work, overall good copies.

[45374]

£4000

First edition and first French edition respectively of the major early American response to Malthus, presentation copy to the author's brother Edward Ever-



ett (1794–1865) on the occasion of his 42nd birthday, with the author's autograph inscription on the front free endpaper: "Edward Everett from his affectionate brother, A. H. Everett, Charlestown, April 11, 1836". Alexander Hall Everett (1792–1847) was an American diplomat, who served in Europe as chargé d'affaires to The Hague from 1818 to 1824, then minister to Spain from 1825 to 1829. His *New Ideas on Population* was first published at Boston in 1823 (sometimes mistakenly said to be 1822) and reprinted at London the same year. A second Boston edition appeared the same year as the first French translation (and the sixth edition of Malthus's *Essay*). The recipient, the author's brother, was a career politician (US Ambassador to the United Kingdom, 1841–45) perhaps now best remembered for his two-hour Gettysburg Oration, which was promptly and forever eclipsed by Lincoln's two-minute Gettysburg Address.

Schumpeter notes that Everett "was perfectly right to call his book *New Ideas on Population* (1823). For his main point, viz., that increase in population means increased production of food and is likely to induce improvements in the methods of its production, was new in his day, much more so at any rate

than anything Malthus ever said. It introduced one of the two relations that are lacking in Malthus between the increase of population and the increase of subsistence, and in general presented, quite independently of the specifically American elements of its argument, a useful approach to the population problem as a whole" (*History of Economic Analysis*, Routledge 1994, p. 553).

Goldsmiths' 23786; Sabin 23233.

60. FALCONER, William.

Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Situation, Nature of Country, Population, Nature of Food, and Way of Life, on the Disposition and Temper, Manners and Behaviour, Intellects, Laws and Customs, Form of Government, and Religion, of Mankind.

London: for C. Dilly, 1781

Quarto. Original blue paper boards, edges uncut, rebacked to style with plain paper backstrip and printed spine label; contemporary Parisian bookseller's pink ticket to front pastedown. Boards and outer leaves very slightly foxed, an excellent copy.

[36994]

£2000

First edition of this wide-ranging survey of the influence of various environmental factors on human society. William Falconer (1744–1824) was a physician, educated at Edinburgh and Leiden, with a practice first in Chester and, from 1770 onwards, in Bath, where he was physician of the Bath General Hospital and ran a successful spa practice, counting Pitt and Nelson among his patients. A fellow of the Royal Society, Falconer was a prolific writer on a wide range of subjects usually with some connection to medicine. He was also a sophisticated statistician, who made an important contribution to later Georgian medical quantification.

61. FERGUSON, Adam.**An Essay on the History of Civil Society.**

Edinburgh, for A. Millar & T. Cadell, London; and A. Kincaid & J. Bell, Edinburgh, 1767

Quarto. Contemporary Scottish pale tan sprinkled calf, red morocco label, double gilt rules, red sprinkled edges. Engraved bookplate of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall Bart of Makerstoun (d. 1825). Spine and corners a little rubbed, spine just worn at headcap, rear joint split in lower compartment but holding firm, a sprinkling of foxing to endpapers and outer leaves, still an excellent copy, clean and well-margined in an unrestored contemporary binding.

[34783]

£7500

First edition of Ferguson's masterpiece, a key text of the Scottish Enlightenment. "The *Essay* touched a chord in its British readers because it offered a detailed, colourful, non-deterministic historical account of the way nations advance morally and materially towards the state of commerce, refinement, and liberty associated with eighteenth-century Britain" (*ODNB*). Ferguson made a distinctly modern economic analysis of morality, arguing that the danger was not luxury, but political laziness, or a reluctance to fulfil the duties of citizenship. Identifiably Scottish without being overtly so, Ferguson followed Montesquieu by acknowledging a great variety of factors, climatic and geographic, as well as cultural and moral, affecting the rise and fortunes of polities in Europe and beyond. "Of special significance was the *Essay's* impact on the early attempts at creating the disciplines of social sciences by Ferguson's contemporaries at the University of Göttingen. They were impressed by his comparative attitude to societies ancient and modern, and by his attack on Rousseau's concept of the state of nature. Ferguson's approach inspired a comparative ethnography that went beyond the traditional dichotomy between 'primitive' and 'civilized', and tried to map the varieties of social mores without grading them on a strict ladder of historical progress" (*op. cit.*).

"Ferguson is today remembered for his *Essay* ... he was what we would now call an intellectual historian, tracing the gradual rise of the human mind from barbarism to political and social refinement ... Debates between Reid, Dugald Stewart, Hume, Adam Smith, Lord Kames and Ferguson himself reveal Scottish philosophy in general to be important sociologically ... His discussions of politics, economics, history, aesthetics, literature and ethnology were the synthesis of the thought of his time" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, p. 187).

Goldsmiths' 10264; Higgs 3973; Kress 6432.

62. FERNEL, Jean.**Monalosphaerium, partibus constans quattuor.**

Paris: Simon de Colines, 1526 [1527]

Folio (322 × 217 mm), [6], 36 leaves; collates a–g6. Full modern limp vellum, manuscript title on spine. Title within elaborate historiated crible border attributed to Oronce Finé; illustrated with numerous woodcut diagrams in text; many decorative metalcut and woodcut initials, mainly designed by Geoffroy Tory. Minor neat repair to inner margin of title and a couple of further preliminary leaves; some light spotting to margins of a few leaves; one letter written in ink (by way of correction) in inner margin of leaf b1v; a very good copy.

[42732]

£6500

First edition of Fernel's first work. Though he eventually gave himself up entirely to medicine, his first three works dealt with the mathematical sciences. This first treatise deals with the motions of the heavens and describes a kind of astrolabe of Fernel's own design. Other subjects discussed include horology, astrology, geography and the measurement of distances and altitudes. The work includes an illustration of the "geometrical foot" (*figuratio pedis geometrici*), in the fore margin of fol. 25 verso. The geometrical foot is shown divided into 4 "palms", each of which consists of 4 "digits", each of which, in turn, consists of 4 "grains" (i.e. the width of a barley corn).

"While Fernel was publishing [his] first work [*Monalosphaerium*], he was meditating (or perhaps executing) his famous measurement of a degree of the meridian [published in *Cosmotheoria*, 1528]. In this first work he lays his geometrical foot down the page, with great care, as he says (*omni molimine*). In two copies of this work which I have examined, the length of the foot is within a sixtieth of an inch of nine inches and two-thirds, giving 9.65 inches" (Augustus De Morgan, *Arithmetical Books from the Invention of Printing to the Present Time*, p. 8). The first line of the versified address to

the reader by Jehan Le Lieur on leaf a3r contains a reference to America (see HARRISSE).

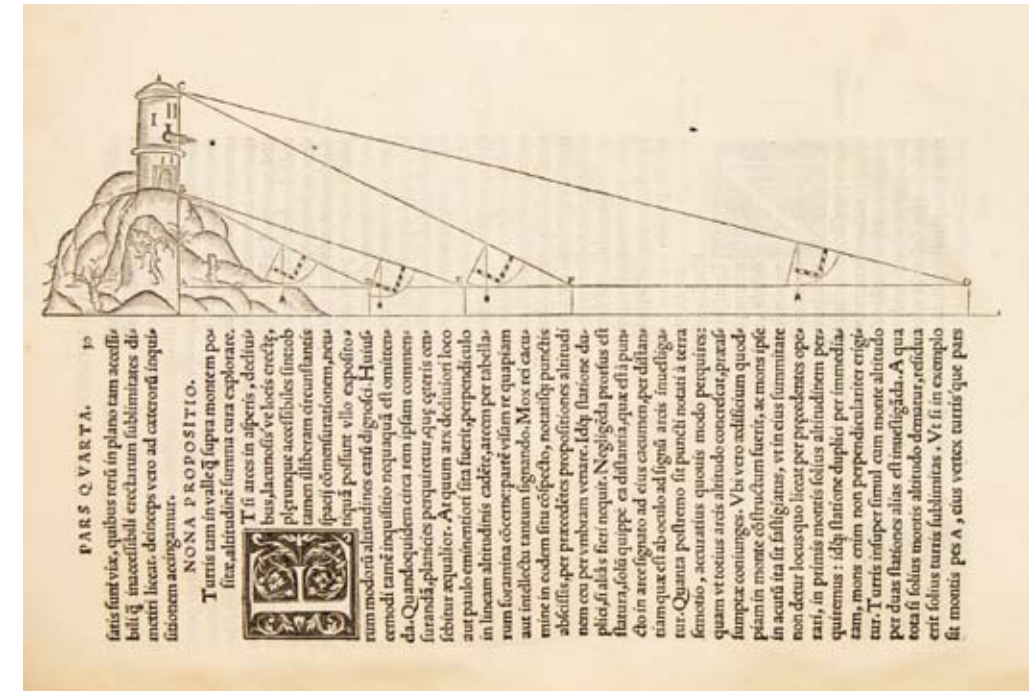
The book is scarce in commerce, with only three copies at auction in the past thirty years.

Adams F-251; HARRISSE (Additions) 84; Houzeau & Lancaster 3260; Renouard Colines, pp.85 and 428; Sherrington 1A; Honeyman Collection 1296.

63. FOSTER, John Leslie.

An Essay on the principle of Commercial Exchanges, and more particularly of the exchange between Great Britain and Ireland: with an inquiry into the practical effects of the bank restrictions.

London: for J. Hatchard, 1804



Octavo (210 × 130 mm). Handsome contemporary Irish half calf, smooth spine lettered in gilt, double gilt bands, marbled sides, sprinkled edges, circular paper shelf-label at head of spine. Folding letterpress table. From the library of William Downes (1751–1826), chief justice of Ireland from 1803, with his bookplate, and with contemporary manuscript chit giving instructions to the binder: "Foster on Exchange. ½ Calf. Chief Justice". Extremities lightly rubbed, still a fine copy.

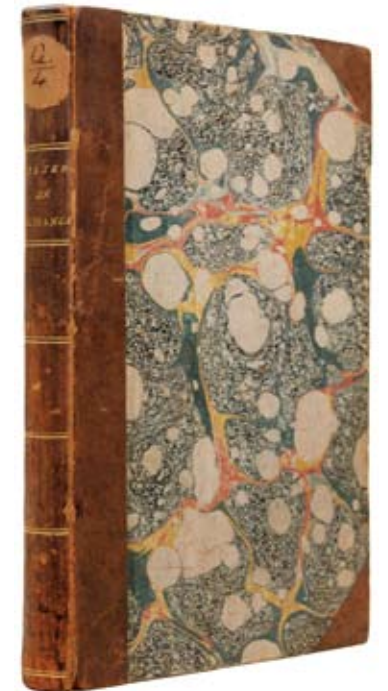
[45368]

£1500

First edition of the most ambitious contemporary response to the Irish Report of 1804, a significant precursor of the more famous Bullion Report of six years later. The Irish Report pointed to the unfavourable exchange between London and Dublin caused by excessive issue of notes by the Bank of Ireland and their consequent depreciation, that issue being no longer related to the gold standard. Foster, a young Irish barrister, emphasized "certain sound

principles: an unfavourable balance of trade cannot explain a continuous unfavourable exchange; an excessive issue of currency is comparable to a de-based or seigniorage-charged currency; a metallic currency can never remain excessive, by reason of efflux; an inconvertible paper currency is likely to become excessive; sound discounting of commercial paper is no adequate precaution against over-issue; a premium on gold, a discount on paper, and a continuous unfavourable exchange are infallible symptoms of an excessive and therefore a depreciated currency" (Jacob H. Hollander, "The development of the theory of money from Adam Smith to David Ricardo", *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, v. 25, 1910–11, pp. 429–70.)

Kress B.4801; Goldsmiths' 18882.



64. FRAZER, J. G.

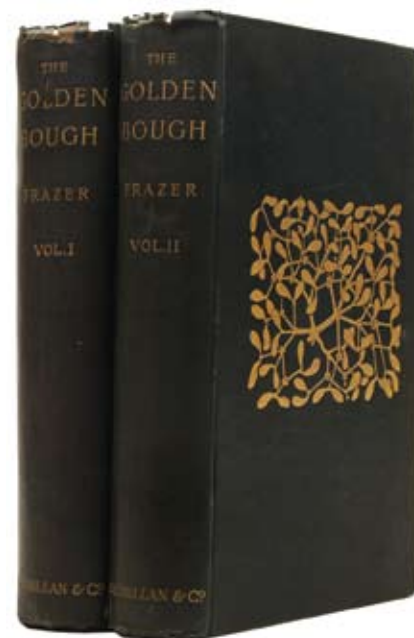
The Golden Bough, a study in comparative religion. In two volumes.

London and New York: Macmillan and Co., 1890

2 volumes, octavo. Original green cloth, spines lettered gilt, front covers with a design of mistletoe in gilt, green coated endpapers. Custom green morocco-entry slipcase. Frontispiece after Turner. Spines slightly chipped at head, light marginal toning, a good copy.

[49914] **£4000**

First edition, presentation copy, inscribed by the author on an initial blank, "The Rev. J. S. Black with the Author's kind regards. 13th May, 1890." An excellent association of this anthropological classic: John Sutherland Black (1846–1923) was later to be the biographer of Black's closest friend, the dedicatee and originator of *The Golden Bough*, William Robertson Smith. Some material relating to Scottish harvest customs communicated via Black



had been published by Frazer in *The Folk-Lore Journal*, vol. 7, no. 1 (1889), pp. 47–53; and the same material is reused here in vol. 2, p. 10.

PMM 374.

65. FREUD, Sigmund.

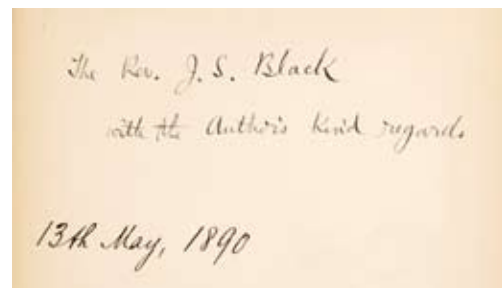
Zur Psychopathologie des Alltagslebens. (Über Vergessen, Versprechen, Vergreifen, Aberglaube und Irrtum).

Berlin: S. Karger, 1904

Octavo (242 × 166 mm). Contemporary maroon half cloth, brown patterned sides, titles to spine gilt, patterned endpapers, marbled edges. Ink stamps to title page and verso of rear free endpaper, some light marginal pencil markings. Boards a little rubbed, an excellent copy.

[51018] **£1500**

First edition in book form, first impression, of Freud's *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*.



66. FREUD, Sigmund.

Der Witz und seine Beziehung zum Unbewussten.

Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905

Octavo. Original grey wrappers printed in black. Some light marginal pencil markings. Wrappers rubbed and creased, spine faded, chipped, and repaired. A very good copy.

[51016] **£1200**

First edition, first impression of Freud's work on jokes and their relationship with the unconscious.

GALVANISM IN ACTION

67. GALVANI, Luigi.

De Viribus Electricitatis In Motu Musculari Commentarius cum Joannis Aldini dissertatione et notis. Accesserunt Epistolae ad animalis electricitatis theoriam pertinentes.

Modena, Apud Societatem Typographicum, 1792

Quarto (277 × 192 mm). Early 19th-century calf-backed boards. Housed in a green flat back cloth solander box made by The Chelsea Bindery. 3 folding engraved plates. Manuscript index at the end. Extremities rubbed, title-page and a few other pages lightly spotted, K1 on a guard, a good firm copy.

[36204] **£9500**

First separate edition, first issue with caption "E" in fig. 22 uncorrected, printed in black. Galvani's theory of "animal electricity" demonstrated the main phenomenon of galvanism: "the production of electric current from the contact of two different metals in a moist environment" (*DSB*). Galvani, however, did not interpret his experiments in this way, but instead saw them as confirmation of the 18th-century theory that animals contain in their

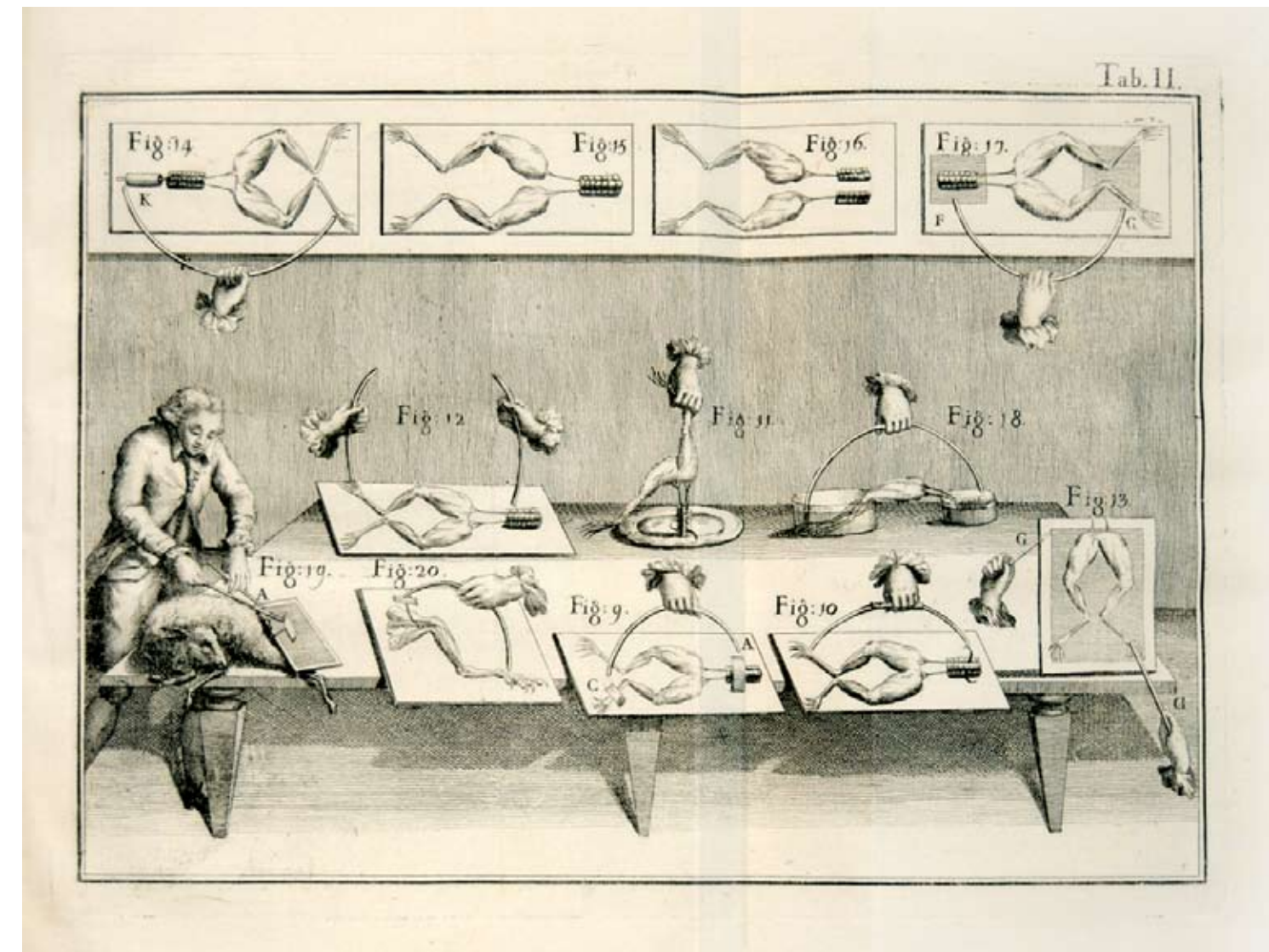
muscles and nerves a fluid similar to electricity. His theory was first published in 1791, in volume 7 of *De Bononiensi scientiarum et artium instituto atque academia*. This separate edition was edited by Giovanni Aldini, Galvani's nephew, who included

his own theory of animal electricity in his preface.

The plates are found printed in either sanguine or black, with most of the plates in sanguine in their first, uncorrected state, leading Fulton and Stanton

to claim priority for the sanguine issue. However, the present copy is one of a few to contain the plates in their first, uncorrected state and in black.

Wheeler Gift 575; Norman 869; Fulton & Stanton, Galvani, 5; cf PMM 240.



UNCUT IN ORIGINAL BOARDS

68. GIBBON, Edward.

The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. In twelve volumes. A New Edition.

London, for W. Allason; B Whitrow and Co.; C. Chapple [& 19 others in London]; also W. and P. Jenkins, and E. Khull and Co., Glasgow; J. Cumming and C. La Grange, Dublin, 1816

12 volumes, octavo. Original drab paper boards, original printed spine labels, edges uncut. Engraved portrait frontispiece, 2 large folding maps. Armorial bookplates of John Henniker, St John's College, Cambridge. Spines rubbed, some labels rather worn, first front joint tender, but a superb copy in unrestored contemporary state.

[32461] **£1500**

First Allason edition in superb contemporary state. On 1 July 1791, Cadell asked Gibbon to assign the renewed copyright in the first volume to him and Strahan as had been agreed by them in 1780. This extended the copyright of that volume, so that the

entire *History* ceased to be copyright only when that agreement expired in 1804. The expiry of the copyright allowed a number of reprints to appear on the market. This particular 12-volume octavo edition published by W. Allason and a consortium of other London publishers was reprinted no less than seven times between 1816 and 1823.

Norton, *Gibbon Bibliography*, p. 99.

69. GODWIN, William.

An Enquiry concerning Political Justice, and its influence on General Virtue and Happiness.

London: G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1793

2 volumes, quarto. Attractive contemporary half calf, flat spines with wide bands stained black and Greek-key rolls in blind, gilt-lettered direct, compartments decorated in gilt and in blind, blue marbled sides, blue sprinkled edges. Fine large armorial bookplates of Sir Gore Ouseley (1770–1844), Bt, Ambassador to Persia and Russia. Extremities a little rubbed, an excellent

copy of a book rarely found in such attractive contemporary state.

[36598] **£7500**

First edition of one of the most radical and far-reaching books of the years of revolution at the end of the 18th century, by the founder of philosophical anarchism. Published just weeks after the execution of Louis XVI, Godwin's tract attacks all restraints on the exercise of individual judgement – in the belief that human opinions will become progressively more enlightened with the growth of knowledge. Among Godwin's targets were established religion and marriage, and he believed that government itself would ultimately become redundant.

The book still speaks today for its eloquent defence of human liberty, but its contemporary influence was profound and lasting. Godwin, for all

his lack of worldly success, was the epicentre of English radicalism. He subsequently married the most discussed, admired, criticized, and mythologized feminist intellectual in history, Mary Wollstonecraft; inspired and infuriated Percy Bysshe Shelley, who bankrolled him, then eloped with his daughter Mary, future author of *Frankenstein*; and published, among many others, Lamb's *Tales from Shakespeare* and works illustrated by William Blake. As a text *Political Justice* had one hugely influential if contrary result: it directly inspired Malthus to formulate his *Essay on Population*.

PMM 243; Rothschild 1016.

70. GOEREE, Willem.

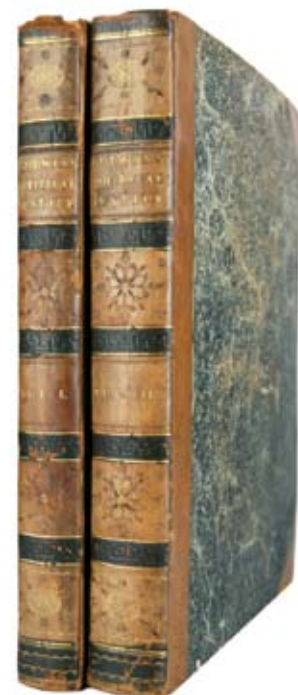
Mosaize Historie der Hebreeuwse Kerke.

Amsterdam: Willem and David Goeree, 1700

4 volumes, folio. Contemporary vellum, sides panelled in blind enclosing a central arabesque stamped in blind, red morocco lettering-pieces, speckled edges. Copperplate titles by Jan Luyken, letter press titles printed in red and black, fine (folded) portrait of Willem Goeree, 74 copperplates (5 folding, 2 double-page, 30 full-page; including 37 views, of which 21 are folding and 16 double-page, 5 maps on 4 plates, 12 illustrations in the text. A little light soiling of bindings, upper joint just splitting at head of vol. I, a few plates lightly browned. A handsome set, in an attractive contemporary vellum binding.

[39462] **£2500**

First edition of this grand publication. Goeree (1635–1711) was born in Middelburg, and was a printer and bookseller, first in his home town (1666–77), later in Amsterdam. He was the author of several scholarly works on Jewish antiquities, as well as manuals on painting, drawing and colouring, and works on history and architecture. Eight of the engravings here are signed; one by the author's son, Jan Goeree (1660–1726); one by Goeree with Jacob Baptist; one after Poussin; one by Michel Penninghen (d. 1723?); and four by the celebrated engraver Jan van den Vianen (1660–1726), pupil of Romeyn de Hooghe. The four title-vignettes are signed by the Dutch Mennonite Jan van Luyken (1649–1712), lyric poet and illustrator, who also worked in the baroque manner of Romeyn de Hooghe.



71. GRANT, Ulysses S.

Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant.

New York, Charles L. Webster & Co., 1885–6

2 volumes, octavo. Publisher's de luxe brown half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt medallic roundels to the boards, edges and endpapers marbled. Engraved portrait frontispiece, one etched plate and one folding facsimile to each, 47 full-page plans in all, folding map at the rear of Volume II. Light edgewear, textblock lightly toned, and volume 2 shows moderate wear to spine. Binding firm and textblock crisp. An excellent set.

[48555] **£1000**

First edition. Mark Twain was resounding in his praise of Grant's prose: "this is the simple soldier, who, all untaught of the silken phrase-makers, linked words together with an art surpassing the art of the schools and put into them a something which will still bring to American ears, as long as America shall last, the roll of his vanished drums and the tread of his marching hosts." That Twain was essentially the publisher of the work should not entirely devalue his judgement. Grant's autobiography sold over 300,000 sets and has remained continually in print since its first appearance.

72. GROTE, George.

A History of Greece; from the earliest period to the close of the generation contemporary with Alexander the Great. Fourth edition. In ten volumes. With portrait, maps, and plans.

London: John Murray, 1872

10 volumes, octavo. Contemporary Cambridge prize binding of red hard-grain morocco by Sayer & Wilson for Deighton, Bell, & Co., arms of the University of Cambridge in gilt at centre of covers and at head

and tail of spine, spines gilt-lettered direct, gilt inner dentelles, all edges gilt; with leather label in the first volume lettered in gilt awarding this set for the Yorke Prize 1884 to Basil E. Lawrence of Trinity College. A very handsome set.

[51434] **£2500**

Grote's *History of Greece* (first published 1846–56) was used at English universities, went through several editions, and became the standard work in English for the next half century. The Yorke Prize is awarded annually by the Faculty of Law at the University of Cambridge. The 1884 winning essay by Basil Edwin Lawrence was published the same year as *The History of the Laws Affecting the Property of Married Women in England*. Lawrence later published *Notes on the Authorship of the Shakespeare Plays and Poems* (1925), propounding the Baconian thesis.

73. HIGGS, Joseph.

A Guide to Justices. Being Modern English Precedents for the Direction of Justices of Peace, in making out Warrants, Mittimus's, Recognizances, Supercedeas's, Affidavits, Informations, Inquisitions, Summons, Precepts, Certificates for the Poor, and Warrants for their Removal, Bonds, &c. Necessary for all Justices of Peace, Deputy-Lieutenants, Commissioners of Sewers, &c. to assist them in the Execution of their several Offices. Approv'd by, and Publish'd at the Request of, His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Gloucester.

[*London:*] *In the Savoy: printed by E. and R. Nutt, and R. Gosling, (assigns of Edw. Sayer, Esq;) for A. Bettsworth and C. Hitch, S. Birt, C. Ward and R. Chandler, and sold at their shop at Scarborough, 1734*

Octavo. Contemporary tan calf, red morocco label, joints restored. Adverts printed on half-title verso; 4 leaves of adverts at end. Contemporary ownership signature of Edward Monckton to title page and his engraved bookplate on pastedown. Spine a little darkened, final adverts (printed on inferior stock) a little browned, contents otherwise clean and fresh, an excellent copy.

[26484] **£1500**

First edition of this manual for Justices of the Peace. The Hon. Edward Monckton (1744–1832) was the son of John Monckton, 1st Viscount Galway; he lived at Somerford Hall, at Brewood, Staffordshire. Monckton was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1835.

74. HILL, George Nesse.

An essay on the prevention and cure of insanity; with observations on the rules for the detection of pretenders to madness.

London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown; Warrington, J. and J. Haddock, 1814

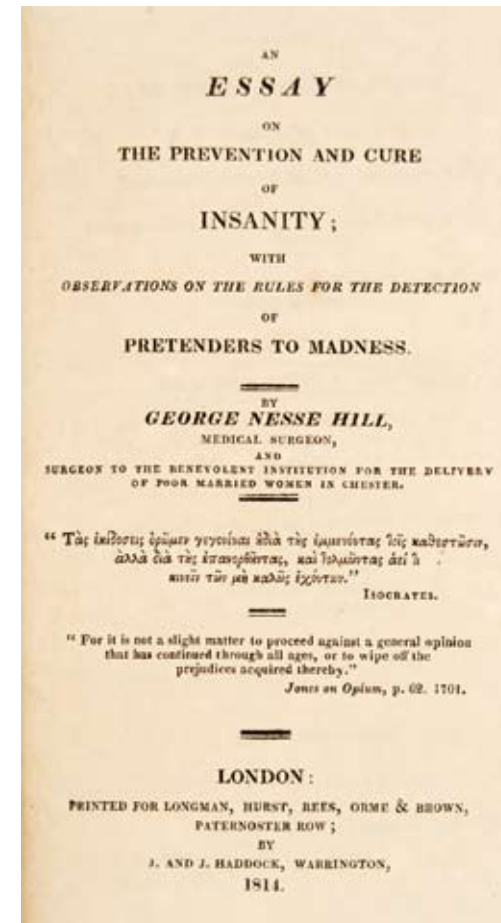
Octavo (225 × 137 mm). Original publisher's blue boards, rebacked with paper label to style. A little rubbed, some foxing and browning, but overall a very good copy.

[44441] **£1700**

First edition. "George Nesse Hill (1766–1831) 'medical surgeon' of Chester wrote this critical compilation of 446 pages leavened by an appendix of 29 personally observed cases. As the title implies he stressed preventive and curative aspects, and perhaps as a result of seeing malingering among the Chester Garrison discussed 'the detection of pretenders to madness', a subject little heard of today ... His interest in 'madness' had been roused by 'the observations of my late worthy preceptor Dr.

James Maddocks of the London Hospital' who in his lectures had criticised physicians for not paying more regard 'to a class of diseases so distressing' and instead relegating them to 'men who make their management their only study' ... " Hill was one of the first to mention 'syphilitic lunatics,' moving some way towards identifying the general paralysis of the insane in his statement that "Youthful syphilitics ... are in advanced life frequent victims to melancholia with peculiar brainular mischief" (Hunter and Macalpine).

Hunter and Macalpine pp. 693–4.

**75. HITLER, Adolf.**

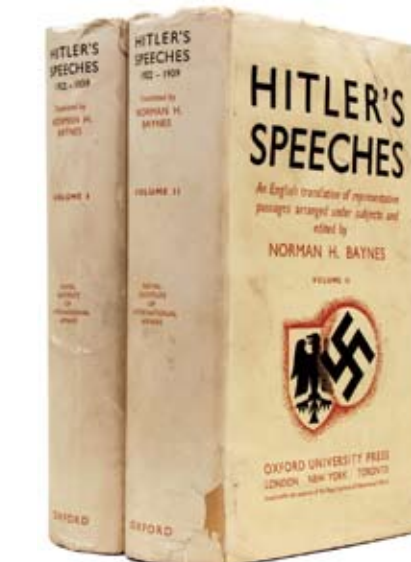
The Speeches... April 1922 – August 1939. An English Translation of Representative Passages arranged under Subjects and edited by Norman H. Baynes.

London, Oxford University Press, Issued under the Auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942

2 volumes, octavo Original black buckram, dark blue topstain. In with the dust jackets. Topstain a little sunned, but a very good set in slightly rubbed jackets with a few repaired tears, but textually and pictorially complete.

[46795] **£1250**

First edition. Distinctly uncommon, particularly in jackets. Professor Baynes was the recently retired professor of Byzantine studies at University College who spent the war years working in the foreign research and press service: "From 1939 to 1945 he used his historical training in the field of modern German history and produced two large, fully anno-



tated volumes of Hitler's pre-war speeches (1942). The depth of his involvement in the national struggle was demonstrated by his choice of subject for his Romanes lecture in Oxford in June 1942: 'Intellectual liberty and totalitarian claims'; its delivery was said to have been a brilliant caricature of the oratory of the Führer on whose speeches he had been working" (ODNB).

76. (HOBBS, Thomas, trans.) THUCYDIDES.

Eight Bookes of the Peloponnesian Warre ... Interpreted with Faith and Diligence Immediately out of the Greeke by Thomas Hobbes secretary to the late earle of Devonshire.

London: Imprinted for Richard Mynne, 1634

Folio (330 × 210 mm). Contemporary speckled calf, spine extensively repaired, gilt to raised bands, later red morocco label to style, two line rule to boards, edges stained red. Engraved title page and 2 plates, 1 folding and 2 double-page maps. 19th-century ownership inscription to front free endpaper. Boards rubbed and scuffed with repairs to corners, endpapers and title page browned from turn-ins, closed tear to folding map, marginal tear to page 57, a few small ink spots. A very good copy.

[49063] **£2750**

First edition, second issue with cancel title, of the first English translation of Thucydides taken directly from the Greek. Hobbes was attracted to Thucydides for the writer's "cool dissection of political motivation and the 'realist' approach to power, together with the peculiarly Thucydidean analysis of the role of rhetoric in political debate" (ODNB). The translation was a significant achievement that elevated Hobbes as one of the leading Greek scholars of the period.

Macdonald & Hargreaves 2.



77. HOBBS, Thomas.

Le corps Politique ou les elements de la loy morale et civile. Avec des Reflexions sur la Loy de Nature, sur les Serments, les Pacts, & les diverses sortes de Gouvernemens; leurs changemens, & leurs revolutions ... Traduit d'Anglois en François par un de ses amis [Samuel Sorbière].

[Rouen or Paris?: s.n.] 1652

Small duodecimo (123 × 70 mm). Attractively bound in 18th-century French red morocco, smooth spine gilt in compartments with flowers, leaf-sprays and circles, green morocco label, sides with triple gilt rules, comb-marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Engraved frontispiece. Engraved bookplate of Pierre Clement de Laussat (1756–1835), the last French governor of Louisiana, with arms erased; early notes on blank facing frontispiece. Slight mark to front cover, text very faintly and evenly browned, else a fine copy.

[42852]

£3000

First edition in French of Hobbes's first statement of his political theory. The treatise *The Elements of Law* was originally written in England and first distributed in manuscript in 1640, just after the dissolution of the Short Parliament. Hobbes was fiercely attacked as a hardline theorist of royal absolutism and, before Parliament reconvened, he left London for Paris, where he stayed for eleven years. Among Hobbes's circle of friends there, centered on Mersenne, was the young Huguenot intellectual Samuel Sorbière, the translator of this work. The English text appeared in print for the first time in 1650.



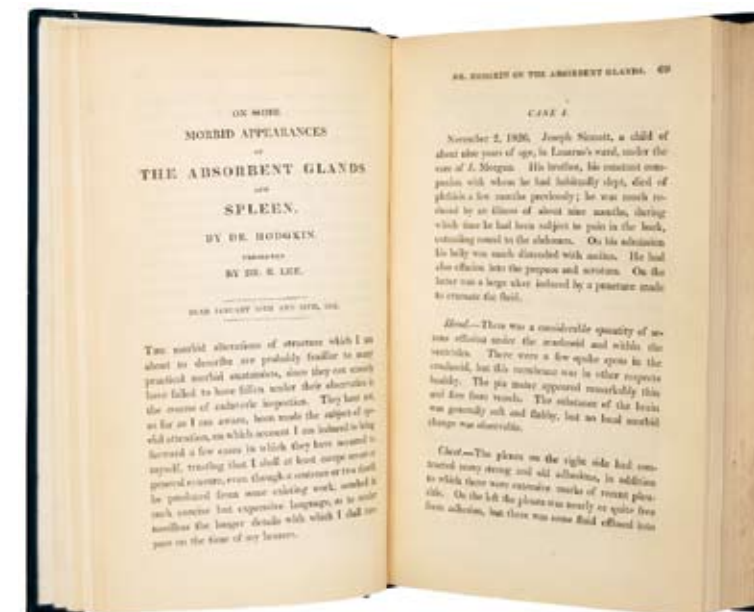
This first French edition is scarce in commerce: the translation is far more often met with in the Elsevier edition of 1653.

The engraved frontispiece, unique to this edition, is copied from the top half of the engraved title-page of *Leviathan*, here representing Leviathan with a pair of scales instead of a crozier in his left and, as before, a sword in his right. The landscape below is different in detail, though the general conception is similar.

Macdonald & Hargreaves 20.

78. HODGKIN, Thomas.

“On Some Morbid Appearances of the Absorbent Glands and the Spleen” [in *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. Vol XVII.]



London: Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longman, 1832

Octavo. Early 20th-century library cloth, general title to spine gilt. 4 folding plates at rear relating to other papers in the volume. Cancelled stamp of University College Hospital Medical School Library to title and top edge, plates a little marked, still a very good copy.

[47037]

£4750

First printing of one of the most influential papers in the history of oncology, the paper that gained its author eponymous fame, in which he described seven cases with an unusual appearance of the lymph glands and spleen. Sir Samuel Wilks made similar observations more than 30 years later, and recalling Hodgkin's earlier paper, named the disorder Hodgkin's disease. This is a remarkably rare publication, only one example having appeared at auction for 25 years: the Friedman copy, ex-Aberdeen University library which sold in 2001 for \$18,000 plus premium.

Garrison–Morton 2741.

79. [HOLBACH, Baron Paul Henry Dietrich von]

Système de la Nature. Ou Des Loix du Monde Physique & du Monde Moral. Par M. Mirabaud.

London [but Amsterdam: M. M. Rey], 1770

2 volumes, octavo (201 × 121 mm). Contemporary continental mottled calf, neatly rebacked with original gilt spines laid down, red and green morocco labels, marbled endpapers, red edges. With half-title and final blank in vol. 1, without final errata leaf. Vignette on title and at end. Sale bookplate of H. P. Kraus. Covers rubbed in places, contents clean and fresh, a very good copy.

[46377]

£2750

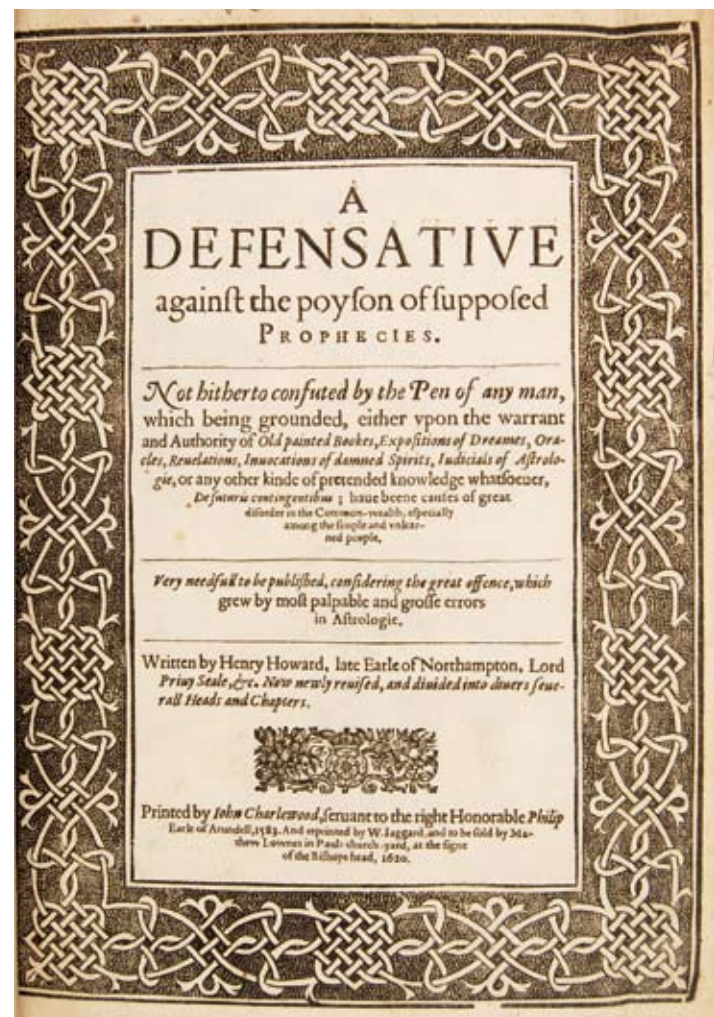
First edition, first issue (without the errata leaf, as often), of Holbach's most famous work, “the bible of materialism”. Holbach, a man of vast humanistic and philosophical knowledge, was also familiar with various branches of science and technology. One of the most relevant contributors to Diderot's *Encyclopédie*, he wrote no less than 1,100 articles for the “enlightened project”, mostly anonymously, covering metallurgy and mineralogy, chemistry and geology. Published under a pseudonym, this book immediately attracted the most violent hostility from the establishment, and was banned by the French parliament shortly after publication. Such vehement opposition ensured its broad fame and its various reprints. Voltaire himself was ill at ease with Holbach's daring materialism and atheism, so much so that he decided to write a reply in defence of religion. This “philippique against God”, as he calls it, was going far beyond the questioning of the Church's worldly power. No room for any supernatural contribution was left in what soon became known as the most organic statement of atheism. The work was perceived by its early readers as a “thundering engine of revolt and destruction”, to the point that Frederick the Great resented its confident “freethinking” as a dangerous threat to the foundations of the kingdom and felt the need to write his own confutation.

Kress 6737; *PMM* 215; Quérard, IV, 119; Tchermersine VI, 243; Vercruyse 1770.A6.

80. HOWARD, Henry, Earl of Northampton.

A Defensative against the poyson of supposed Prophetes. Not hitherto confuted by the Pen of any man, which being grounded, either upon the warrant and Authority of Old painted Bookes, Expositions of Dreames, Oracles,

Revelations, Invocations of damned Spirits, Judicials of Astrologie, or any other kinde of pretended knowledge whatsoever, De futuris contingentibus; have beene causes of great disorder in the Common-wealth, especially among the simple and unlearned people. Very needfull to be published, considering the great offence, which grew by most



palpable and grosse errors in Astrologie ... Now newly revised, and divided into divers severall Heads and Chapters.

[London:] by W. Jaggard, and to be sold by Mathew Lownes, 1620

Small folio (270 × 169 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, rebacked with original label laid down, inner hinges reinforced with cloth, corners restored, endpapers sometime renewed. Head and tailpieces throughout, title page with intricate engraved border; lacking initial blank. Contemporary gift inscription to head of title page partially erased; bookplate of Robert, marquess of Crewe (1858–1945). The occasional mark here and there, early ink notation to foot of one leaf, title page folded in at fore margin to preserve the border. Binding somewhat bumped and rubbed. An excellent copy.

[24824] £2750

First published in 1583, this second edition was published posthumously. Northampton (1540–1614) left the most remarkable body of writings of any early Stuart politician with the exception of Sir Francis Bacon. This treatise, originally dedicated to Walsingham, argued that “prophecies of wicked men are a kind of science which was never grafted by our heavenly Father” (Peck, *Northampton*, 220). Northampton emphasized his own religious orthodoxy while apparently aiming at the magico-philosophical circles of Richard Harvey and John Dee.

STC 13859.

81. HUME, David.

Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects. A New Edition.

London: for A. Millar; and A. Kincaid and A. Donaldson, at Edinburgh, 1758

Quarto (252 × 201 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, red morocco label, double gilt rules either side of raised bands, red sprinkled edges. Rubbed, some unobtrusive restoration to spine, outer leaves a little spotted, some early marginalia in index, a good clean copy.

[40566]

£2250

First quarto edition of the collection that had its origin in the cheap, four-volume duodecimo edition of *Essays and Treatises on Several Subjects* assembled by Hume's publisher, Andrew Millar, first published in 1753, in which the *Philosophical Essays* and the *Enquiry Concerning Morals* were placed between the *Essays, Moral and Political* and the *Political Discourses*. Though Hume had not originally authorized the edition, he took charge of later changes to its contents, and the impact of printing his political and philosophical essays together finally brought him popular acclaim and commercial success.

**82. HUME, David.**

Essays on Suicide and The Immortality of the Soul. Never before published. With Remarks, intended as an Antidote to the Poison contained in these Performances, By The Editor. To which is added, Two Letters On Suicide, from Rousseau's Eloisa.

London: Printed for M. Smith, 1783

Small octavo (152 × 956 mm). Contemporary tan quarter calf, spine gilt ruled, red morocco label, marbled sides, red speckled edges. Cataloguing entry laid down to front pastedown. Boards rubbed and lightly marked, hinges cracked, a few light spots to contents, bottom of final leaf torn and repaired without affecting text. A very good copy.

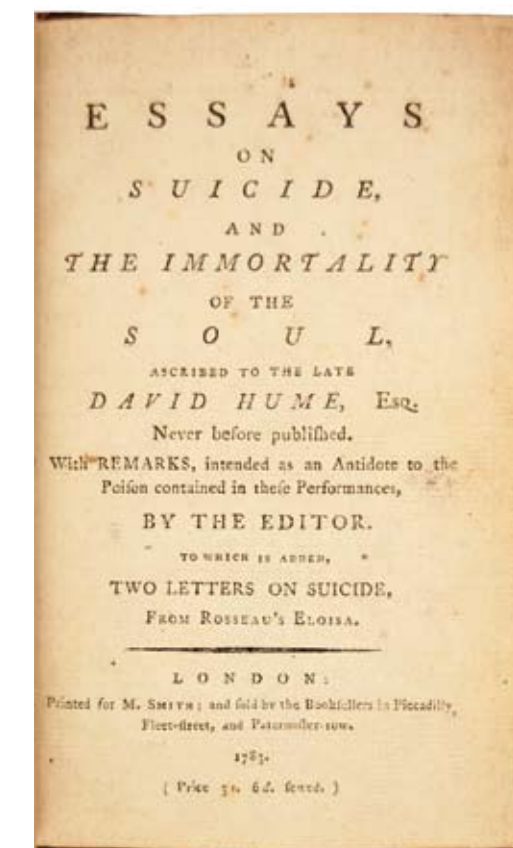
[50527]

£2500

First published edition of two of the author's most controversial essays. Very rare: OCLC locates 16 copies, and we can find no auction records for this first edition going back over 70 years and only two copies for the second edition in the last 35 years. Both essays in this volume were completed in 1755 and were intended for publication in the compi-

**Hume's
suppressed
essay on
suicide**

lation *Five Dissertations*. Negative reactions by readers to prepublication copies resulted in Hume and his publisher, Andrew Millar, removing the two essays, replacing them with “On the Standard of Taste”, and releasing the book as *Four Dissertations*. Pirated copies of the essays were published anonymously in French in 1770 and in English in 1777. This edition was published in 1783 and was the first to which Hume's name was attached, though it was not authorized by him. The publishers nervously appended a final unpaginated leaf, patently nothing to do with Hume, listing “Arguments Against Suicide”; that leaf is not bound in to this copy.



83. HUME, David.

The History of England from the invasion of Julius Caesar to the revolution in 1688. Embellished with engravings on copper and wood, from Thurston's designs.

London, Printed for R. Scholey & B. Crosby and Co., 1808–10

10 volumes, octavo. Contemporary diced calf, maroon morocco double labels, elaborate tooling to spines gilt and in blind, flat bands, roll to boards, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges. With numerous engravings. Bookplate to front pastedowns, some light offsetting, minor surface loss to a couple of boards, a handsome set and overall in excellent condition.

[43159] **£1850**

84. [ISNARD, Achille Nicolas]

Traité des Richesses, contenant l'analyse de l'usage des richesses en général & de leurs valeurs; les principes & les loix naturelles de la circulation des richesses, de leur distribution, du commerce, de la circulation des monnoies & de l'impôt, & des recherches historiques sur les révolutions que les droits de propriété publiques & particuliers ont éprouvées en France depuis l'origine de la monarchie.

Londres [but probably Lausanne], et se vend à Lausanne, François Grasset, 1781

2 volumes, octavo (192 × 117 mm). Contemporary cat's-paw sheep, flat spines gilt in compartments, richly gilt with floral and foliage decorations, red morocco labels, volumes titled in gilt over black, spot-marbled

endpapers and edges. Modern green half morocco box. Half-titles, titles with woodcut vignettes and each with a small Jesuit library ink stamp. Spine ends a little chipped, an excellent copy.

[39103] **£8750**

First edition, scarce. "His book is remarkable for its mathematical treatment of production, capital, money and the theory of exchange" (Blaug). Although influenced by Physiocratic thought, he rejected the theory that only the land is productive and was in many respects surprisingly modern. "Isnard . . . was the first writer to attempt a mathematical definition and a mathematical proof of an economic equilibrium" (*New Palgrave*).

Goldsmiths' 12121; Kress B.374; Einaudi 2994.

85. ITARD, Jean Marc Gaspard.

De l'éducation d'un homme sauvage, ou des premiers développemens physiques et moraux du jeune sauvage de l'Aveyron.

Paris: chez Goujon fils, 1801

Octavo (197 × 126 cm). Later blue paper wrappers, edges trimmed. Etched portrait frontispiece depicting the Wild Boy; signed as usual by the author and the publisher on the title verso. Very faint foxing to some leaves, a very good copy.

[41810] **£4750**

First edition of Itard's first account of his attempted education of Victor, the Wild Boy of Aveyron. Itard was a French physician noted for his work with deaf-mutes, but his attempts to educate Victor were a failure. Some have considered this to be the first documented case of autism. Though that diagnosis is controversial, Victor of Aveyron is probably

the best-known feral child of the Enlightenment era, made famous more recently through François Truffaut's film *L'Enfant Sauvage*.

86. JOHNSON, Samuel.

A Dictionary of the English Language: in which The Words are deduced from their Originals, and Illustrated in their Different Significations by Examples from the best Writers. To which are prefixed, A History of the Language, and An English Grammar.

London, by W. Strahan, for J. and P. Knapton; T. and T. Longman; C. Hitch and L. Hawes; A. Millar; and R. and J. Dodsley, 1755

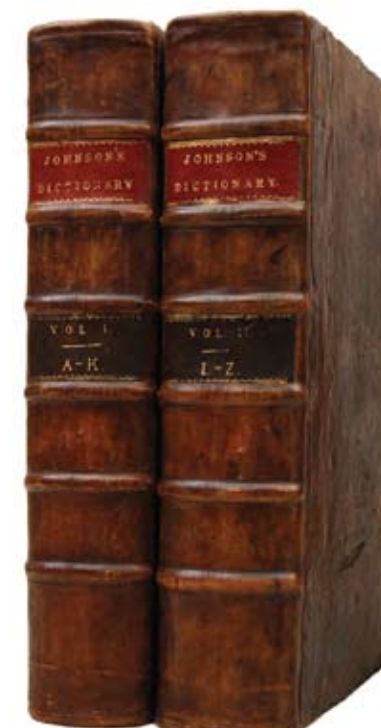
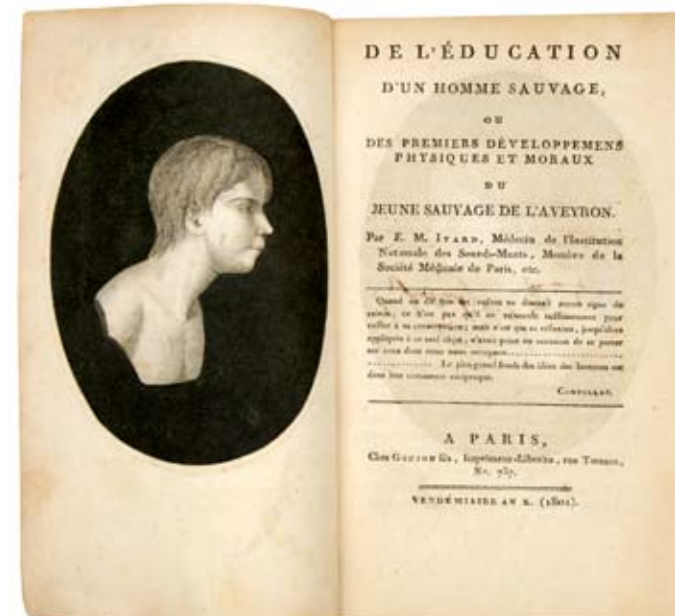
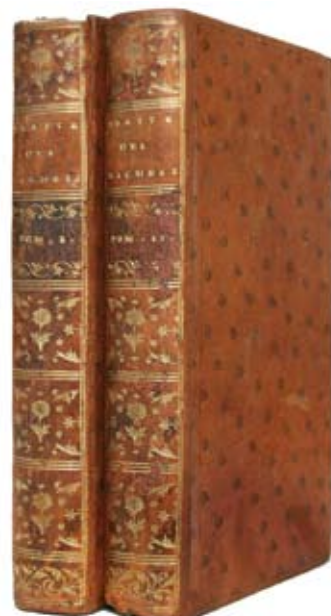
2 volumes, folio (416 × 256 mm). Contemporary calf, rebacked and recormered to style, red and green morocco labels, later endpapers. Title-pages printed in red and black, woodcut tailpieces. Board edges worn, sides

rubbed, a little light foxing mainly to prelims and outer leaves, a very good copy.

[49903] **£19,500**

First edition of this most famous of English dictionaries. This work has at various times been called "the most important British cultural monument of the eighteenth century" (Hitchings); "the only dictionary [of the English language] compiled by a writer of the first rank" (Robert Burchfield); "the most amazing, enduring and endearing one-man feat in the field of lexicography" (*PMM*); and the first genuinely descriptive dictionary in any language. "Johnson's writings had, in philology, the effect which Newton's discoveries had in mathematics" (Webster).

Courtney & Smith p. 54; Chapman & Hazen p. 137; Fleeman I, p. 410; *PMM* 201; Rothschild 1237; Slade & Kolb, *Johnson's Dictionary*, pp. 105–113.



87. JONES, William.

The Works of Sir William Jones. [*with*] **TEIGNMOUTH, Lord.** Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Correspondence, of Sir William Jones. The second edition.

London, for G. G. and J. Robinson; and R. H. Evans (successor to Mr. Edwards), 1799 & for John Hatchard, 1806

2 works in 7 volumes, large quarto (295 × 238 mm). Uniformly bound in contemporary russia, spines with double raised bands, gilt Greek-key roll between, elaborate gilt rolls at head and tail, gilt-lettered in two compartments and dated at foot, other compartments richly decorated in blind, sides with wide border in blind enclosed by two-line gilt rule, gilt inner dentelles, marbled endpapers and edges. Works: Engraved portrait frontispiece, engraved plates, including facsimiles, some folding; Teignmouth's Life: engraved portrait frontispiece. Armorial bookplates of Algernon Charles Heber-Percy (1812–1901) of Hodnet Hall. Joints a little tender in places, some foxing, but an excellent set in a handsome contemporary binding

[32506]

£1200

First collected edition of the works of the celebrated orientalist, edited by Jones's wife, Anna Marie; here uniformly bound with the second edition of Teignmouth's *Memoirs*. Jones was the leading English orientalist of his era; his *Grammar of the Persian Language* was his most widely influential text, not only providing a useful linguistic primer for the thrusting businessmen of the East India Company, but also serving as a "a poets' grammar which transcended utility and served as a primer of Persian verse for generations of writers from Lord Byron and Thomas Moore to Edward FitzGerald and Alfred Tennyson" (*ODNB*).

88. KELSALL, Charles.

Classical Excursion from Rome to Arpino.

Geneva, printed for the author, 1820

Large octavo. Original boards, skilfully rebacked to style in calf, gilt bands, black morocco label, edges uncut. Large

folding engraved frontispiece after Kelsall, 3 engraved plates, litho plate. Printed on thick paper. Circulating library plate of Acton Reading Society (South Gloucestershire) to pastedown, with manuscript entries dated 1822; pencil ownership inscription of F. R. Cowell, with acquisition date January 1958, to an early blank; few pencil marginalia in text. Board edges a little worn, but an excellent copy, clean and fresh, with untrimmed edges.

[43243]

£600

First edition. The Eton and Cambridge-educated Kelsall (1782–1857) adopted the life of a travelling scholar, publishing the fruits of his labours privately, such as his translation of Cicero's *The Last Two Pleadings ... Against Caius Verres* (1812), with a postscript arguing that Sicily was in need of drastic modernization along liberal and democratic lines. His chief interest was architecture, holding the Greek Doric style as the best model for a reformed modern architecture. He himself designed buildings in various styles, including models for university buildings, and argued for a wider university syllabus, to be followed by a world tour. In this work Kelsall published designs for a monument to Cicero in the Amalthea at Arpino, having been amazed to discover that none existed there. (He later renamed his Hampshire house the Villa Amalthea, setting up busts of poets and scholars in the garden.) The work is characteristically wide-ranging and digressive, causing one early reader to comment in pencil at the foot of page 189, after a lengthy digression on the different opinions which have been formed of Cicero: "What have these 59 pages to do with a classical excursion?"

Borroni 3357; RIBA, *Early Printed Books*, 1645.

89. KEYNES, John Maynard.

Indian Currency and Finance.

Macmillan and Co., Limited, London, 1913

Octavo. Original brick-red cloth, titles to spine gilt. Contents lightly browned but a very good copy indeed.

[47436]

£1500

First edition, first impression of the author's first book, based on lectures he had delivered at the London School of Economics in the spring of 1911. Keynes had been at the India Office, 1906–1908, and kept an interest in Indian finance after his resignation. The book earned him a seat on the royal commission on Indian finance and currency.

THE CONSEQUENCES AND ITS
SEQUEL – BOTH INSCRIBED

90. KEYNES, John Maynard.

The Economic Consequences of the Peace; [*with*.] — A Revision of the Treaty being a sequel to The Economic Consequences of the Peace.

London, Macmillan and Co., Limited, 1919 & New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1922



2 works, octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine gilt; original blue cloth, titles to upper board and spine in orange. Housed in a full black morocco solander box by The Chelsea Bindery. Spines very dull and faded. Decent copies.

[33837]

£18,750

First edition, first impression and first US edition, first printing. With the author's presentation inscription to each front pastedown, "Ottoline from the author Christmas 1919" and "Ottoline from her friend the author (with hopes she will overlook the \$)" [in other words, Keynes is apologising for presenting her with the American edition of the *Revision*]. Ottoline Morrell was a key figure in the Bloomsbury movement and a life-long friend of Keynes. Together these volume constitute the author's landmark study of the consequences of the settlement and lay the theoretical ground for his 1936 opus *The General Theory*. Presentation copies of Keynes's books are uncommon; those of his major titles are rare. We know of no other examples of these titles with twin inscriptions.

91. KING, Charles.

The British Merchant; or, Commerce Preserv'd. In Three Volumes.

London, by John Darby, 1721

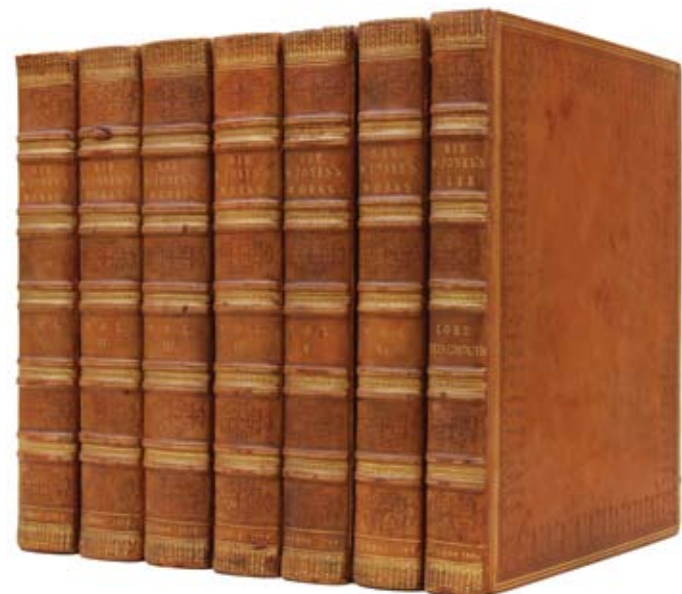
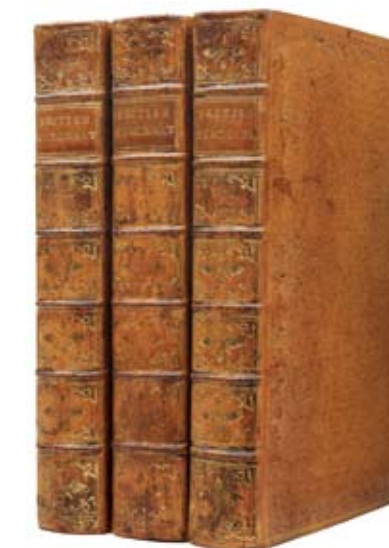
3 volumes, octavo (229 × 139 mm). Contemporary sprinkled calf, spines gilt in compartments, brown morocco labels, sides with double gilt rules, red sprinkled edges. Engraved bookplates and blindstamps of the Shirburn Castle library of the Earls of Macclesfield. Spines rubbed, the gilt worn in places, but an excellent copy.

[33870]

£5000

The British Merchant was a periodical published in 1713–14, at the end of the War of Spanish Succession, in opposition to proposed treaties to reduce the duties on French imports, and in response to Daniel Defoe's *Mercator*, which supported the treaties. The Macclesfield copy: the subscribers' list includes the Rt. Hon. Thomas Lord Parker, then lord chancellor, who was created first Earl of Macclesfield in the year of publication.

Goldsmiths' 5943; Kress 3389.



92. LELAND, Charles Godfrey.

Gypsy Sorcery and Fortune-Telling. Illustrated by Numerous Incantations, Specimens of Medical Magic, Anecdotes and Tales. Copiously illustrated by the Author.

London, T. Fisher Unwin, 1891

Quarto, original paper-covered boards printed in red and black. Frontispiece and numerous head- and tail-pieces and elaborated initials by the author. Boards a little browned and with some minor shelf-wear, endpapers foxed and browned as usual, but the text-block very clean, a far better than usually encountered copy.

[44922]

£1000

Limited edition, this copy number 82 of 150 signed by the author. Leland was an unusual character, a



native of Philadelphia, he studied at Princeton and Heidelberg, manned the barricades in the 1848 Revolution in Paris, worked as a publicist for Barnum, and served with an emergency regiment at Gettysburg. "The later years of his long life were spent in cultivating a wide circle of friends in America and Europe, in a disinterested and successful effort to establish industrial art as a branch of public education, and in the study of Gypsy lore, tinkers' language, Indian legends, Italian witches, and all things exotic, mysterious, and occult" (*Cambridge History of English and American Literature*). This is a handsome book when in good state, and it rarely is. This copy entirely unrestored, the hinges uncracked, and the binding still entirely sound.

93. LELAND, Charles Godfrey.

Aradia or the Gospel of the Witches.

London, David Nutt, 1899

Octavo, original sage green cloth, title gilt to spine and in white to the upper board, top edge gilt, others uncut. Pictorial title page. A little rubbed, spine a touch sunned, hinges just slightly strained, endpapers lightly browned, text-block mildly toned, overall a very good copy.

[48450]

£2250

First edition. This study of the persistence of "la vecchia religione" in Italy, was claimed by its author to have been based on a manuscript account obtained from "Maddalena", a Florentine fortune-teller and witch. Although the subject of continuing controversy, the text undeniably exercised a persuasive influence over Gerald Gardner in the development of his ideas of witchcraft, and is widely considered to be the foundation text of modern Wicca and Stregheria. This original edition is extremely uncommon.

94. LINCOLN, Abraham.

The Complete Works. Edited by John G. Nicolay and John Hay. With a general introduction by Richard Watson Gilder, and Special Articles by Other Eminent Persons. New and Enlarged Edition.

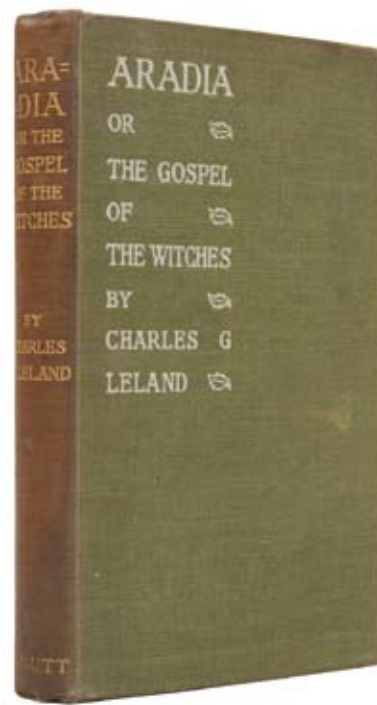
New York, The Lamb Publishing Company, 1905

12 volumes, octavo. Recently bound in full brown morocco, titles and decoration to spines gilt, twin morocco title labels in burgundy and dark green, raised bands, single rule to boards gilt, top edges gilt, others untrimmed. Photogravure frontispiece. A fine set.

[36363]

£2350

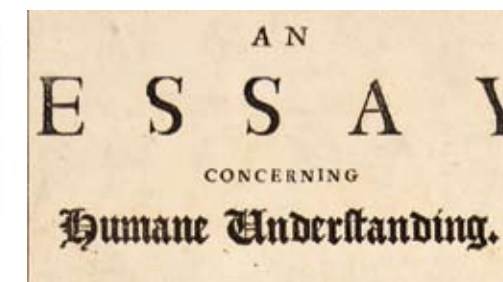
The Anniversary Edition, limited to 1,000 copies.

**95. [LOCKE, John]**

An Essay concerning Humane Understanding. In Four Books.

London: for Thomas Basset, and sold by Edw. Mory, 1690

Folio (320 × 194 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, red sprinkled edges, red morocco label added to style. Housed in a dark brown cloth slipcase. Armorial book-plate of Viscount Hood. Extremities and joints skilfully restored, single wormhole in lower margin throughout (occasionally closed) below the text, a few trivial marks, but a very good copy, clean and fresh.



[50177]

£25,000

First edition, second issue with the cancel title-page with inverted Ss and variant imprint. John Stuart Mill described Locke as "the unquestioned founder of the analytic philosophy of mind". Though it startled contemporaries by its denial of innatism, the *Essay* was founded on earlier philosophers, notably Hobbes, though Locke's account was far more thoroughly worked out, and such features as the distinction in book 3 between real and nominal essences were entirely new. "Perhaps the most original aspect of the *Essay* is, however, the conception of philosophy which it embodies. Locke abandoned the whole enterprise of first philosophy as practised from Aristotle to Descartes: he did not see himself as laying a metaphysical foundation on which natural philosophers could then build, but rather (as he put it in the 'Epistle to the Reader') 'as an Under-Labourer ... clearing Ground a little, and removing some of the Rubbish, that lies in the way to Knowledge' (*Drafts for the Essay*, 10) ... Locke's philosophy was immensely influential in the eighteenth century, not least in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where it soon replaced the scholastic doctrines in which Locke had been educated ... Locke was seen as having given a plain un-metaphysical account of the workings of the human mind that could serve as a complement to Newton's account of the physical universe" (*ODNB*).

Attig 228; Grolier English 36; Norman 1380; Pforzheimer 599; PMM 164; Wing L2739.

96. LODGE, Edmund.

Portraits of Illustrious Personages of Great Britain. With Biographical and Historical Memoirs of Their Lives and Actions. In Twelve Volumes.

Boston, Dana Estes & Co., 1902

12 volumes, octavo (233 × 155 mm). Publisher's deluxe binding of full blue morocco, spine lettered in gilt, five raised bands, gilt monogram supralibros on front covers, board edges ruled in gilt, turn-ins gilt to an art nouveau design, vellum doublures with flower tools in gilt and interlace in gilt, orange, green and red, silk endpapers, top edge gilt, others uncut, for Charles C. Doty, Providence, Rhode Island. With publisher's attractive manuscript note stating the ad personam printing and binding in colours on papyrus (chipped at inner edge). Portraits in 3 states (india paper, plain wove and japon), with captioned tissue guards. A little chipping at head and tail of some silk endpapers, first vol. title with offsetting from papyrus leaf, otherwise a fine set.

[48351]

£3750

Edition Magnifique, limited to 26 lettered copies, of which this set is lettered A, printed and specially bound by the publishers "ad personam" for Charles C. Doty of Providence, Rhode Island.



97. MCCULLOCH, J. R.

A Treatise on the Succession to Property Vacant by Death: including inquiries into the influence of primogeniture, entails, compulsory partition, foundations, &c. over the public interests.

London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1848

Octavo. Original green blind-stamped cloth, spine lettered in gilt, cream endpapers, binder's ticket of Westleys & Clark, edges untrimmed. Publisher's ads dated October 1847 at end. Discreet contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper; early bookseller's ticket of J. Smith, Maidstone; pencilled inscription of F. R. Cowell, 16 April 1949. Very lightly rubbed, a fine copy.

[45444]

£1500

First edition of McCulloch's major published statement on inheritance tax, issued the year an imposition of inheritance taxes on realty and settled personalty was brought up for debate in Parliament. McCulloch had written in the *Edinburgh Review* as early as 1824 in support of the English law of succession, as against the more distributive Scottish and French schemes. Following Smith's and Ricardo's view that inheritance taxes impeded capital accumulation, McCulloch did not generally approve. "The ability to make testamentary bequests, to transmit our property to those who occupy the chief place in our affections, or to whom we have been under obligations, is indispensable to the advancement of society in wealth and civilization" (p. 10). He did however allow that moderate inheritance taxes could stimulate parents' and heirs' frugality. The book is rare in commerce.

Goldsmiths' 35565.

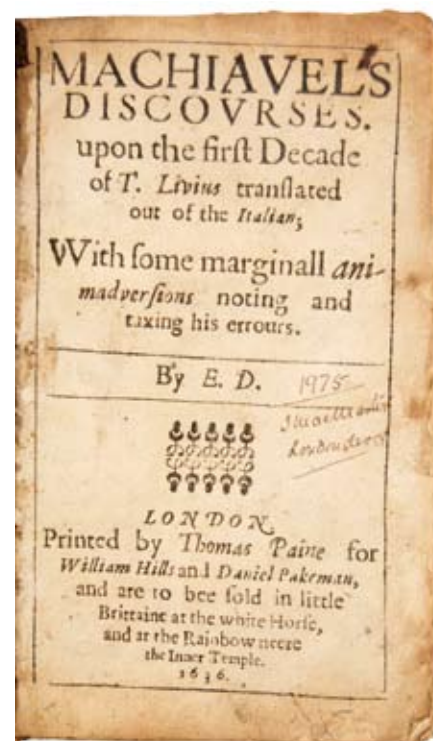
98. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo.

Machievels Discourses. upon [sic] the first Decade of T. Livius translated out of the Italian; With some marginall animadversions noting and taxing his errors. By E[dward]. D[acres].

London: by Thomas Paine for William Hills and Daniel Pakeman, 1636

12mo (140 × 80 mm). Contemporary sheep, neatly rebacked with red morocco label and date in gilt at foot. Without initial blank A1, but with final blank Ee12. A little tight in the gutter as often with this title, inoffensive ownership inscription to title, a very good copy.

[37529]

£2000

First edition in English. "Machiavelli founded the science of modern politics on the study of mankind – it should be remembered that a parallel work to 'The Prince' was his historical essay on the first ten books of Livy" (*PMM* 63). STC notes two variants of the title, with no precedence between them: in the present variant, the word "animadversions" is printed in italic; in the other, it is printed in roman.

STC 17160.

99. MAILLARD, Nicholas Doran.

The History of the Republic of Texas. From the discovery of the country to the present time; and the cause of her separation from the Republic of Mexico.

London, Smith, Elder, and Co., 1842

Octavo. Original dark green cloth, covers blocked in blind, spine lettered gilt, yellow coated endpapers. Folding map outlined in colour as frontispiece. Extremities



lightly bumped, spine faintly sunned, but an exceptional copy of this scarce book.

[34896]

£8000

First edition. Maillard was a British lawyer who arrived in Texas in January 1840. He quickly settled in Richmond and became co-editor of the *Richmond Telescope*. He was also admitted to the bar by the Fort Bend County district court. Maillard claimed to be making notes on the law, but he returned suddenly to England eight months later and began a campaign of fierce denigration of Texas.



The book is scathingly critical of the Republic, especially its policy towards Mexico. Maillard claimed Texas was "filled with habitual liars, drunkards, blasphemers, and slanderers; sanguinary gamblers and cold-blooded assassins". Those two Texan titans Stephen F. Austin and James Bowie are labelled "the prince of hypocrites" and a "monster" respectively. His book was in sharp opposition to William Kennedy's *Texas: The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas* (1841), a pro-Texas work then popular in Great Britain. Ashbel Smith, chargé d'affaires to Great Britain, stated that Maillard's book failed to "produce the slightest

effect" upon the British recognition of Texas independence, which was achieved on 28 June 1842. Despite its obvious partiality, the book is valued for its excellent account of Indians in Texas in the early 1840s and the accompanying map. It is rare in commerce, especially in fine condition.

100. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.

An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions. In two volumes. The third edition.

London: for J. Johnson, by T. Bensley, 1806

2 volumes, octavo. Contemporary half calf, rebacked to style, marbled sides, endpapers and edges. Bookplates. Sides rubbed, corners a little worn, an occasional sprinkle of foxing, but a very good set, internally clean and fresh.

[40113]

£1250

Third edition, following the extensively revised "Great Quarto" of 1803, and the first in two octavo volumes, the format which was to remain the standard in Malthus's lifetime for the most widely-discussed economic tract of its era. This third edition has important alterations and additions, particularly the appendix, in which Malthus replied to some of his many critics.

Kress B.5067; Goldsmiths 19210; Einaudi 3669.

CORN LAWS AND THE THEORY
OF RENT IN A CONTEMPORARY
PAMPHLET VOLUME

101. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.

[1] An inquiry into the nature and progress of rent, and the principles by which it is regulated;

[bound with, 2:] — Observations on the effects of the corn laws, and of a rise or fall in the price of corn on the agriculture and general wealth of the country;

[and, 3:] — The grounds of an opinion on the policy of restricting the importation of foreign corn; intended as an appendix to “Observations on the corn laws.”;

[and, 4:] **[ANON]** Considerations upon the corn bill; suggested by a recent declaration from high authority ...;

[and, 5:] **ROSE, George.** The speech of the right Hon. George Rose, in the House of Commons, on the 5th of May 1814, on the subject of the corn laws.

London: [1] John Murray, 1815; [2] J. Johnson and Co., 1814; [3] John Murray and J. Johnson and Co., 1815; [4] Bath: Richard Cruttwell; London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, and J. Ridgway, 1815; [5] London: T. Cadell, W. Davies, J. Hatchard, 1814

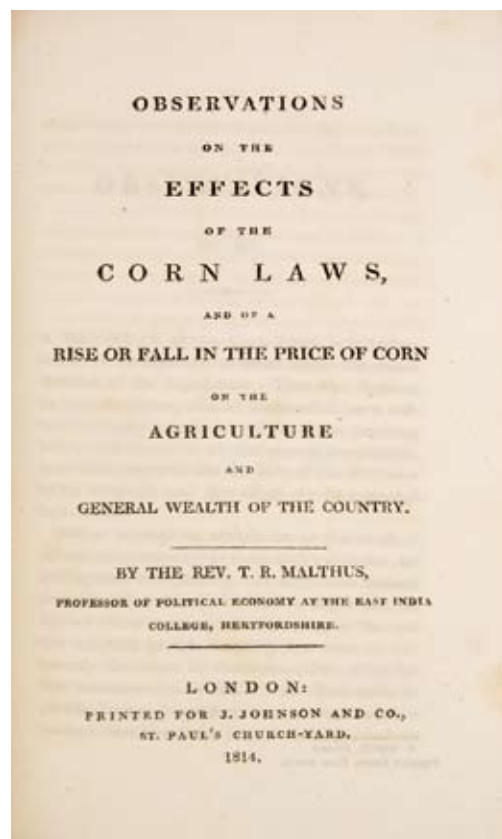
5 works bound together in one volume, octavo (208 x 127 mm). Contemporary sprinkled half calf, patterned paper sides, smooth spine with double gilt rules, dark green morocco label, marbled edges. Malthus [1], first two leaves trimmed 3mm shorter at foot; Malthus [3] bound without the terminal advertisement leaves. Contemporary ink autograph contents to the front free endpaper, and contemporary ownership inscriptions to the titles of four of the pamphlets, excluding the *Ob-*

servations, occasional pencil annotations. Extremities lightly rubbed; hinges cracked but holding firm, some light spotting throughout, more pronounced on the titles, otherwise very good copies.

[51105]

£8750

First editions of five contemporary pamphlets, including three Malthus first editions. The marginal concept of rent, an essential factor in the development of political economy, and one lacking from Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*, had first appeared as early as 1777 in James Anderson's *Enquiry into the Nature of the Corn-laws*. But it was not until the intense public debate over the Corn Laws at the end of the Napoleonic Wars that this advanced



theory of rent was rediscovered and widely credited with its true significance. The Corn-Law debate intensified in 1814 with the publication of major Parliamentary committee reports. It reached its height during the parliamentary debates on legislation between 17 February and 10 March 1815 (when the new Corn Law was passed). It was in response to these parliamentary reports, and in anticipation of the legislative debate, that Malthus, amongst many others (including Ricardo, Sir Edward West, and Robert Torrens), prepared his works.

The Commons report, delivered on 26 July 1814, was politically decisive, advancing definite conclusions about its main objects of inquiry: the increases in the extent, intensity and cost of domestic cultivation effected by wartime agricultural development, and the increase in the price of grain that would be necessary to remunerate the grower. The report found that on average the cost of agricultural production, including rent, had doubled over the last twenty years, alongside new, very high levels of capital investment in agriculture. Boldly it asserted a specific price as the minimum remuneration: the notorious 80 shillings per quarter. This laid the ground for the Corn Law of 1815, and provided a direct spur to the theorists of rent.

Elements of a mature theory of rent are evident in Malthus's 1814 *Observations on the Effects of the Corn Laws*, but it was not until February 1815 that the really crucial works appeared. Piero Sraffa has established the following chronology of publication (with reference to publishers' newspaper advertisements): Malthus's *Inquiry into the Nature and Progress of Rent* was issued on 3 February 1815, and his *Grounds of an Opinion* was issued on the 10th. "All the pamphlets in question have in common the principle of rent based on diminishing returns from the extension of cultivation to inferior qualities of land; and also from the employment of successive portions of capital on the same land" (Sraffa, *Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo*, IV, p. 6). "The rent of land", writes Malthus, "may be defined to be that portion of the value of the whole produce

which remains to the owner of the land, after all the outgoing belonging to its cultivation, of whatever kind, have been paid, including the profits of the capital employed, estimated according to the usual and ordinary rate of the profits of agricultural stock at the time being" (*Inquiry*, pp. [1]-2).

Malthus [1], variant issue with Murray only in the imprint: Black 2877; Einaudi 3673; Goldsmiths' 21130 (cf. 21131); Hollander 2323; Kress B.6536 (cf. B.6537); McCulloch, p. 32; Mattioli 2215. Malthus [2]: Black 2822; Einaudi 3677; Goldsmiths' 20940; Kress B.6351; Mattioli 2218. Malthus [3] Black 2876; Einaudi 3672; Goldsmiths' 21177; Kress B.6535; McCulloch, p. 76; Mattioli 2214. Anon: Black 2856; Goldsmiths' 21160; Kress B.6454. Rose: Goldsmiths' 20948; Kress B.6381.

102. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.

An Essay on the Principle of Population; or, A view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions ... Sixth edition.

London, John Murray, 1826

2 vols., octavo. Original blue paper boards, drab paper backstrips, printed spine labels, edges uncut. Extremities worn, vertical spine crack in vol. I, one gathering in vol. I partly sprung and held by one cord, one or two trivial spots, still a very good copy in unsophisticated original condition.

[29429]

£1250

Final lifetime edition, with Malthus's last revisions to what had grown exponentially from its original incarnation as a relatively modest essay in reaction to Godwin's *Political Justice* to the most widely-discussed economic tract of its era.

103. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.

Definitions in Political Economy, preceded by an inquiry into the rules which ought to guide political economists in the definition and use of their terms; with remarks on the deviation from these rules in their writings.

London: John Murray, 1827

Octavo (192 x 116 mm). Bound without half-title in contemporary half calf, red morocco label, raised bands with rope roll in blind and blind rules either sides, marbled sides, sprinkled edges. Attractive calligraphic Kilberry small book label to title and first page of text, larger Kilberry bookplate to rear pastedown (mounted

upside down). Lightly rubbed, some spotting to endpapers, an excellent copy.

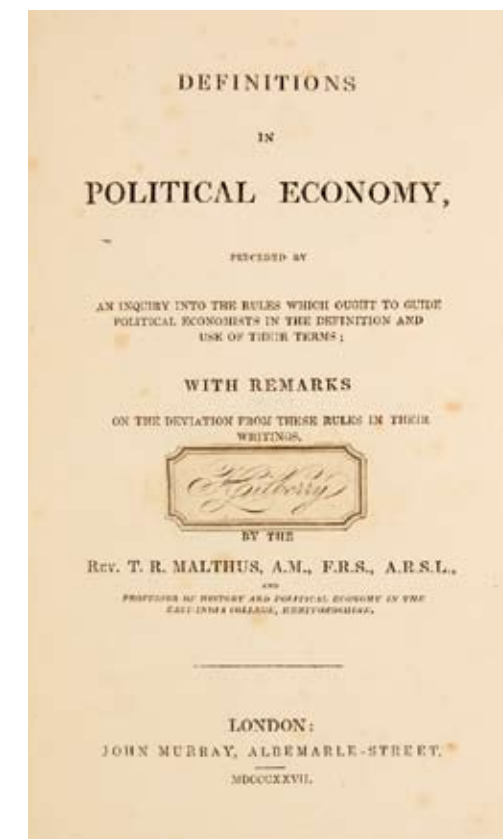
[51106]

£3000

First edition of "a valiant attempt to resolve differences of opinion in political economy by codifying its terminology and establishing rules for the definition of terms. It could be regarded as one of the earliest works on the methodology of economics" (*ODNB*). Malthus devotes separate chapters, among others, to the French economists, Adam Smith, Say, Ricardo, James Mill, McCulloch, and Samuel Bailey (although the latter's name was not known to him).

Goldsmiths' 25180.

One of the
earliest
works on the
methodology
of economics



104. MANDELBROT, Benoit.

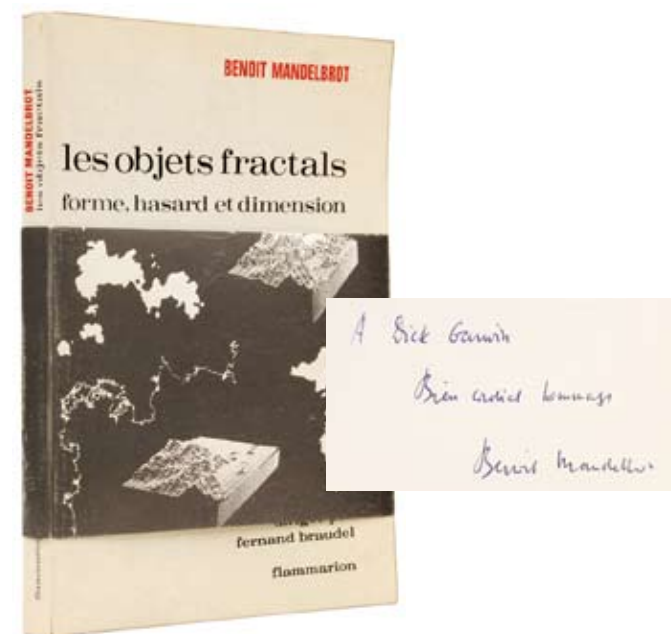
Les Objets Fractals. Forme, hasard et dimension.

Paris: Flammarion, 1975

Octavo. Original printed wrappers and wraparound band. Black and white diagrams throughout. Lightly rubbed, an excellent copy.

[49301] **£2500**

First edition, first printing. This copy is inscribed by the author on the half title “A Dick Garwin Bien cordial hommage Benoit Mandelbrot”. Garwin has also written his name at the top of the page. Loosely inserted is a typewritten note from Mandelbrot’s secretary stating that the book is a presentation copy but that Mandelbrot will not be able to inscribe it until he returns from vacation. It also reports that an English translation with additional illustrations is being prepared. Garwin is a prominent American physicist who designed the first hydrogen bomb and received the National Medal of Science in 2002.



105. MARKOWITZ, Harry M.

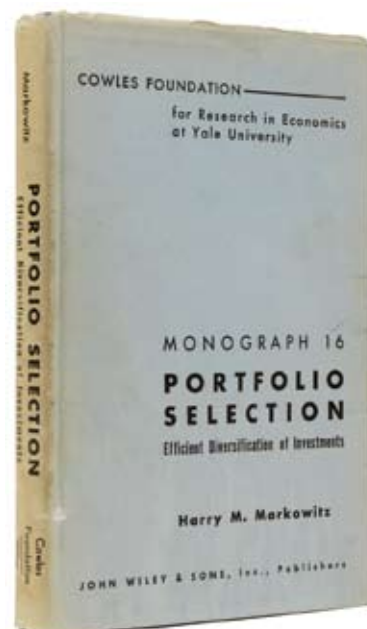
Portfolio Selection. Efficient Diversification of Investments.

New York, John Wiley & Sons, Inc.; London, Chapman & Hall, Ltd., 1959

Octavo. Original blue cloth, titles to spine and cover gilt. With the dust jacket. Diagrams and tables throughout. Pencilled ownership signature to front free endpaper. A superb copy in the rubbed and creased dust jacket with a few small nicks and browning to the spine panel and edges.

[49865] **£2500**

First edition, first printing, of the groundbreaking work on the diversification of investment portfolios. The book that created investment as we know it today.



106. MARSHALL, Alfred.

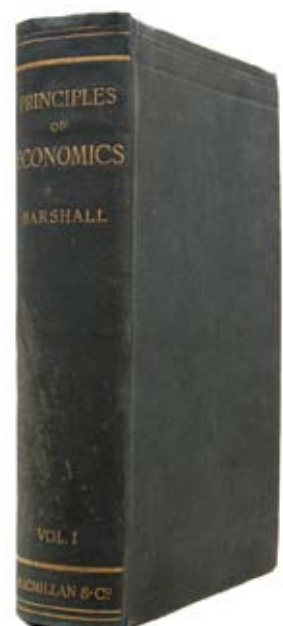
Principles of Economics. Vol. I [all published].

London, Macmillan and Co., 1890

Octavo. Original blue-green cloth, three-line rules blind stamped to head and tail of boards continued in gilt to spine, titles to spine gilt, green endpapers. Neat contemporary ownership inscription to title page, front hinge very slightly cracked, spine a little rubbed, light shelf wear to extremities, a very good copy.

[41250] **£3250**

First edition. Marshall’s *Principles*, the first full version of his theories covering consumer demand, the supply of the agents of production – land, labour, and capital – the relationship between demand and supply and the creation of value, and the distribution of this value between the agents of production, proved to be one of the most influential and widely read economics treatises ever published. It went



through eight editions in quick order. Marshall’s *Principles* cannot readily be regarded as a radical manifesto but rather as the great work of “Neoclassical Economics”, probably the clearest general statement of that particular school. “At the time of his death”, J. M. Keynes wrote in the *DNB*, “he was recognised as the father of economic science as it then existed in England.” The first edition is rare.

107. MARX, Karl.

[Das Kapital, in Russian] Kritika Poleticeskoj Ekonomii [Translated by Lopatine and Danielson], vol. I. [all published hitherto].

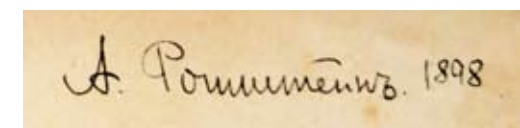
Petersburg: N. P. Poliakov, 1872

Octavo (236 × 153 mm). Contemporary Russian black half calf, blue pebble-grain cloth sides, spine with double gilt rules. Housed in a black quarter morocco slander box made by The Chelsea Bindery. Russian ownership inscription dated 1898 to front free endpaper. Joints rubbed, corners worn, two small pieces of stamp paper to half-title, an excellent copy.

[41731] **£10,000**

First edition in Russian, the first foreign translation, of “the Bible of Marxism.” This is the first translation to appear in any language, and the impact of it was greatest on the history, society, government, politics, culture, and psyche of that country.

The publication of the first volume of Karl Marx’s *Das Kapital* was the result of nearly 25 years of economic studies, mostly in the Reading Room of the British Museum. His biting critique of the capitalist system had developed from his previous publication of *Zur Kritik der Politischen Oekonomie* (1859). “Nobody before him had so clearly shown



the role of the productive agencies in historical evolution; nobody so masterfully exhibited their determining influence on the form and ideologies of social organisms... If he has been justly compared with Darwin, it is in these respects that he ranks with the great genius” (*Ency. Brit.*)

“By an odd quirk of history the first foreign translation of *Das Kapital* to appear was the Russian, which Petersburgers found in their bookshops early in April 1872. Giving his imprimatur, the censor, one Skuratov, had written, ‘few people in Russia will read it, and still fewer will understand it.’ He was wrong; the edition of three thousand sold out quickly; and in 1880 Marx was writing to his friend F. A. Sorge that ‘our success is still greater in Russia, where *Kapital* is read and appreciated more than anywhere else” (*PMM*).



The printing of a second edition was forbidden in Russia and so in 1890 a New York publisher brought out a nearly identical reprint of the first edition: that second edition is distinguished from the first in that the misplaced comma opposite “p. 73” in the table of contents is replaced by a full stop; and the “e” at the end of l. 40, p. 65, is replaced by a “c”.

Einaudi 3770; *PMM* 359; Rubel 634.

108. MEADOWS, Thomas Taylor.

The Chinese and their Rebellions, viewed in Connection with their National Philosophy, Ethics, Legislation, and Administration, to which is added, An Essay on Civilization and its Present State in the East and West.

London, Smith, Elder & Co., 1856

Octavo. Folding map frontispiece coloured in outline and 2 other similar maps. Some mild foxing, otherwise an exceptionally nice copy in the original mauve taupe embossed cloth, title gilt to spine, corners a little soft and bumped, spine sunned and slightly crumpled head and tail.

[37272] **£1250**

First edition. Having studied Chinese at the University of Munich, Meadows was employed as Interpreter at the Canton Consulate on the day that the Treaty of Nanking was ratified, “My Chinese experience commenced, therefore, with the inauguration of a new era in Anglo-Chinese intercourse.” Meadow’s closely observant residence in the centre of events over the following thirteen years, combined with his use of a wide range of Chinese sources make his “one of the most interesting interpretations of Chinese society and civilization offered by Western writers of the nineteenth century” (Kung-Chuan Hsiao, review of the 1955 reprint in *Pacific Affairs*). Much on the Taipings.

109. MILL, John Stuart.

On Liberty.

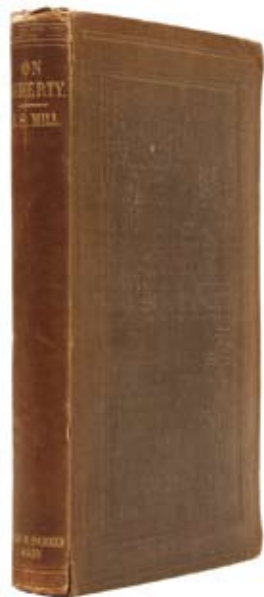
London: John W. Parker and Son, 1859

Octavo. Original dark brown vertical-ribbed cloth, covers with border blocked in blind, spine lettered in gilt and with Greek key roll in blind at top and bottom, brick red endpapers. Corners bumped, boards lightly rubbed, spine lightly tanned and rubbed at the head and tail with a few short cracks along the joints, contents slightly toned along the edges. A very good copy.

[51085]

£3500

First edition of the work that “perhaps more than any other of his works, has been viewed by posterity as the kernel of his social philosophy” (*ODNB*). “Many of Mill’s ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought and speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority” (*PMM*).

PMM 345.**110. MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat, Baron de.**

The Spirit of Laws. Translated from the French ... With Corrections and Additions communicated by the Author.

London: for J. Nourse, and P. Vaillant, 1750

2 volumes, octavo. Contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, vellum tips, dark blue morocco labels, spines numbered direct. With advert leaf at end of Vol. I. Quire H, vol. II, shorter at foot and evidently supplied or trimmed at an early date, probably at the time of first binding. Spines rather creased, headcaps restored, an excellent copy.

[39116]

£5000

First English edition. One of the central texts in the history of 18th-century thought, *L'Esprit des Loix* was a huge influence both on English law, especially as mediated by William Blackstone, and on those who framed the American Constitution. Black-

stone's *Commentaries*, Hamilton's *Federalist Papers* and Tocqueville's *Democracy in America* are all thoroughly imbued with Montesquieu's theories. In particular, Montesquieu is credited with the idea that the powers of government should be separated and balanced in order to guarantee the freedom of the individual, a key concept in the creation of the US Constitution. No English language edition was published in America until 1802. The translation is by the prolific Irish-born author and skillful translator of works mostly from the French Thomas Nugent (c.1700–1772).

Kress 5057; Goldsmiths' 8571.

111. MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de.

The Complete Works. Translated from the French. In Four Volumes.

*London: Printed for T. Evans; and W. Davis, 1777*

4 volumes, octavo (210 × 128 mm). Contemporary red calf prize-binding, spines gilt in compartments, arms of Trinity College Cambridge gilt to covers, ruling, turn-ins, and edges gilt, marbled endpapers. Engraved frontispiece. Bookplates of Thomas Rumbold inscribed “of Trinity College Cambridge 1792”. Boards very lightly rubbed, spines a little toned, occasional light spotting to contents. A very handsome set.

[51083]

£3500

First collected edition in English.

Cabeen 40.

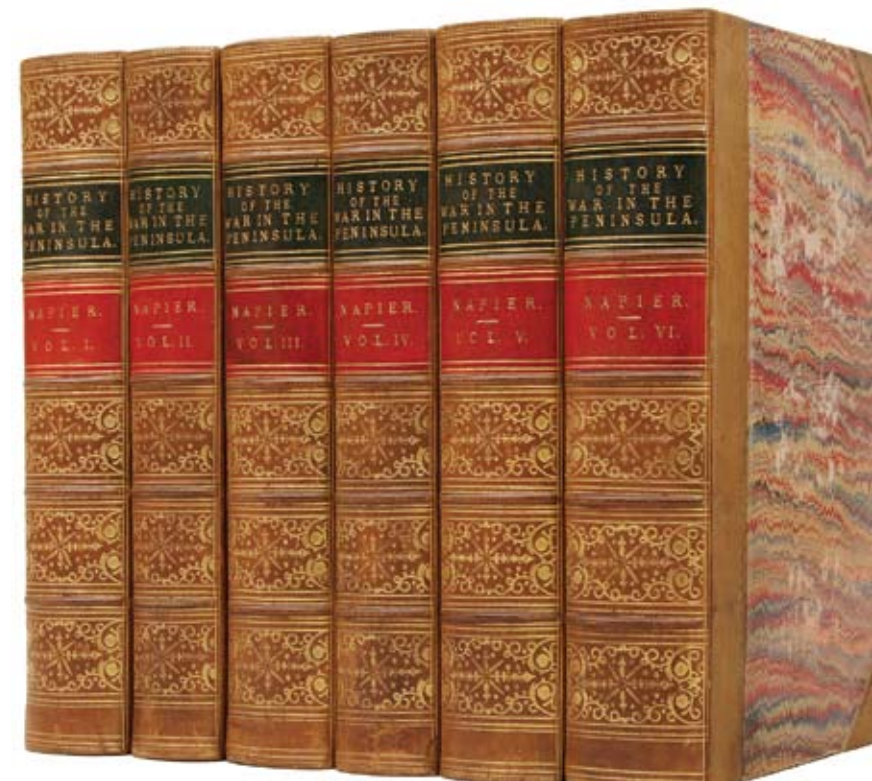
112. NAPIER, William Francis Patrick.

History of the War in the Peninsula and in the South of France, from the year 1807 to the Year 1814 ...

London, Thomas & William Boone, 1832–50

6 volumes, octavo (214 × 130 mm) contemporary half calf on marbled boards, black and red morocco labels, spines gilt in compartments, marbled edges and endpapers. 55 engraved battle plans. Armorial bookplates of Charles B. Godman. A little rubbed, some scattered foxing, but overall very good, presenting very well on the shelf.

[48550]

£1250

Mixed editions, as usual, to 1850. Most volumes prefixed with the “justificatory pieces” in answer to Napier’s critics, his controversy with Beresford over Albuera having been particularly rancorous. Having seen considerable service in the Peninsula Napier had settled in later years to write the history of the campaign. The result was described by Sir Charles Oman as “magnificent (if somewhat prejudiced and biased)”.

NEWMAN’S APOLOGIA IN PARTS

113. NEWMAN, John Henry.

Apologia Pro Vita Sua Being a reply to a pamphlet entitled “What then, does Dr. Newman Mean?”

London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, 1864

8 original parts, octavo. Original printed buff paper wrappers. Some splitting at the backstrip of the first part which is also a little marked, contemporary stationer’s blindstamp to each upper wrapper. Contemporary ownership signatures to upper wrapper of parts 2, 5, 6 and 8, scored through by pen. These minor defects notwithstanding a superb set and rare in this condition.

[23090]

£3500

First edition. The *Apologia* in parts is exceedingly scarce, just two other copies having appeared at auction in the past 30 years (one of which was defective).

114. NEWTON, Isaac.

The Mathematical Principles of Natural Philosophy ... Translated into English by Andrew Motte. To which are added, Newton's System of the World; a short Comment on, and Defence of, the Principia, by W. Emerson. With The Laws of the Moon's Motion According to

Gravity. By John Machin. A new Edition, (With the Life of the Author; and a Portrait, taken from the Bust in the Royal Observatory at Greenwich) carefully revised and corrected by W[illiam]. Davis.

London: for H. D. Symonds, 1803

3 volumes bound in 1, octavo. Contemporary polished calf, neatly rebacked to style, single gilt rules to boards,

marbled endpapers. Engraved portrait frontispiece, 54 folding engraved plates, 2 folding letterpress tables, diagrams and letterpress tables in the text. Contemporary engraved bookplate of Edward Parker, Browsholme, Yorkshire. Corners neatly restored, board edges rubbed, frontispiece lightly foxed in margins, some gatherings very lightly browned, still an excellent copy.

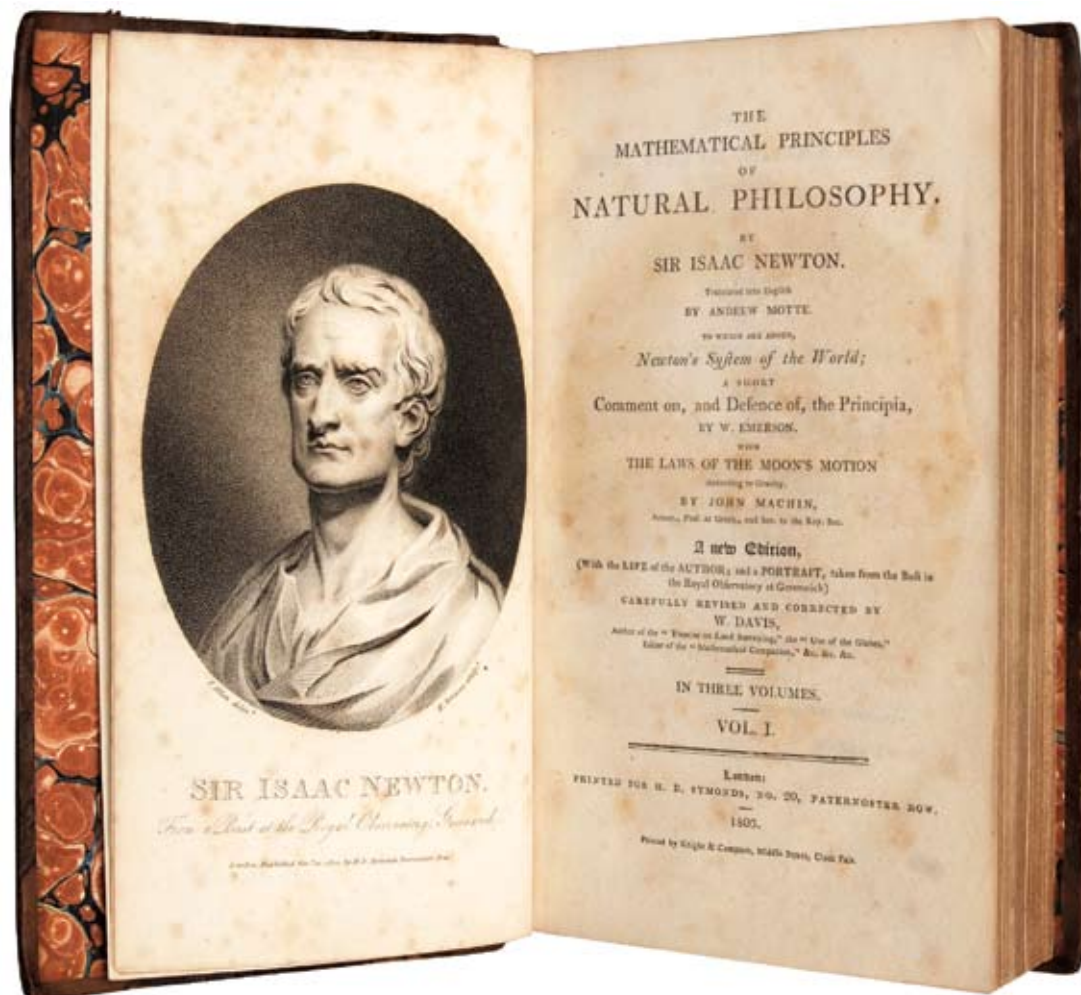
[42868]

£3950

First complete edition in English of the *Principia*, the second overall. Motte's English translation, published in 1729, was the first, and for nearly three centuries, the only English translation. This second edition was revised and completed by the London mathematician and publisher William Davis (1771/2–1807). Motte's edition only covers the first two-thirds of Newton's text; this is the first translation of the entire text into English. Apart from the reissue of this edition in 1819, no further edition was published until the "modernized" version by the University of California Press in 1934. No entirely new translation was made until 1999.

Gray 24; Wallis 24; Babson 21.

First complete *Principia* in English



115. (NEWTON, Isaac) PEMBERTON, Henry.

A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy.

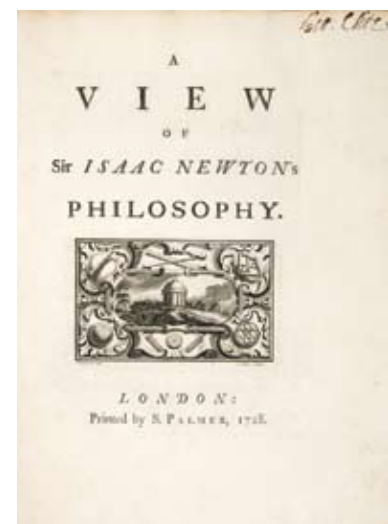
London: Printed by S. Palmer, 1728

Quarto. Contemporary calf, rebacked with gilt spine and red morocco label, corners restored. With engraved title-vignette, 12 folding engraved plates and other illustrations in text by J. Pine after J. Grison. Bookplate and ownership inscription of Sir Edward Clive (1704–1771), judge. Boards rather worn, text clean and fresh, a good copy.

[41955]

£1500

First edition. Pemberton was a friend and collaborator of Richard Mead, Newton's physician. Although then only about 30 years old, he was invited to superintend the editing of the third edition of the *Principia* (1726). Pemberton then wrote the present work, which he partly read to the dying Newton, as a popularization of the great man's theories. Pemberton prefixes some memoirs of Newton and a poem on Newton by the young Richard Glover.



116. NIETZSCHE, Friedrich.

The Complete Works. The First Complete and Authorized English Translation. Edited by Dr. Oscar Levy.

New York: Gordon Press, 1974

18 volumes, octavo (226 × 150 mm). Recently bound in black calf by the Chelsea Bindery, spines gilt in compartments, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt. Portrait frontispiece and handwriting facsimile to volume I. A very handsome set.

[51113]

£6750

First editions thus, first printings, of the author's complete works. Very rarely found as a full set.

117. NIGHTINGALE, Florence.

Organization of Nursing. An account of the Liverpool nurses' training school, its foundation, progress, and operation in hospital, district, and private nursing. By a member of the committee of the home & training school. With an introduction, and notes ...

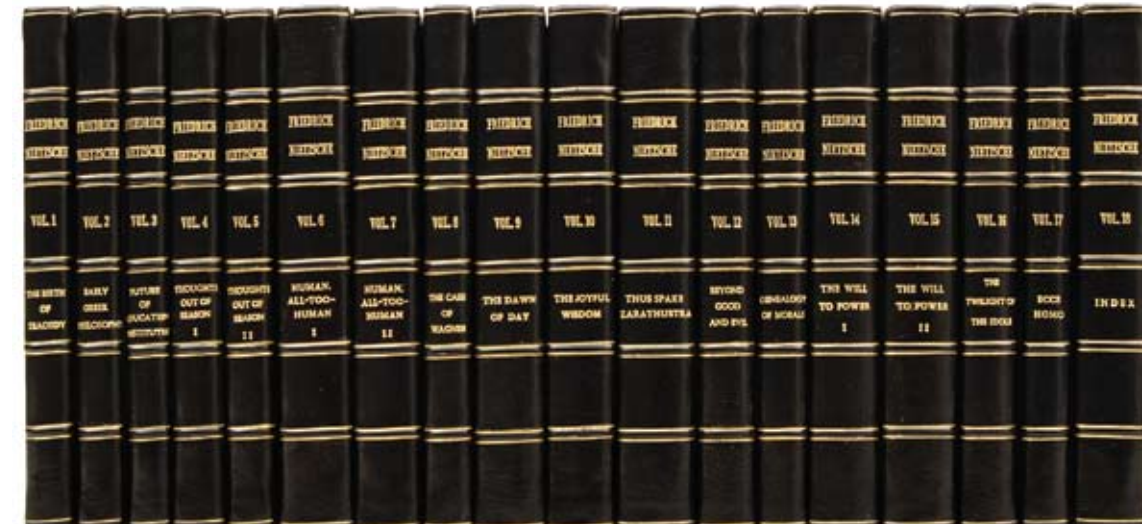
Liverpool, A. Holden; London, Longman, Green, Reader, and Dyer, 1865

Octavo. Modern marbled wrappers; in a modern collector's folding case. Frontispiece, plan, map, tables in the text. Inscribed on the title by Florence Nightingale; ink-stamps of the Brighton and Sussex Medicochirurgical Society and the Wellcome Institute (the latter with cancellations). Frontispiece lightly foxed, a very good copy.

[44007]

£5000

First edition, inscribed in ink by Nightingale on the title, "Medical Tracts Vol. 26" at head, and "yours Florence Nightingale" below her printed name.



118. OBERTH, Hermann.

Die Rakete zu den Planetenräumen.

Munich and Berlin, R. Oldenbourg, 1923

Octavo (251 × 175 mm). Original printed wrappers, upper wrap detached and chipped at the extremities, now housed in a black cloth folding box. 2 folding plates, diagrams to the text. Unopened, wraps somewhat browned and chipped, but overall very good.

[41747]

£2975

First edition. *By Rocket into Planetary Space* was originally Oberth's doctoral dissertation, however it was rejected by the University of Heidelberg as "utopian", and first published privately here.

Oberth "demonstrated that a rocket can operate in a vacuum and that it can surpass the velocity of its own exhaust; he also pointed out the superiority of liquid fuels in producing maximum exhaust velocity. He described in detail the designs of a prototypical instrument-carrying rocket and of a theoretical spaceship, and developed the first sketchy model of a space station" (Norman). Oberth decided against writing another dissertation, "thinking to myself: Never mind, I will prove that I am able to become a greater scientist than some of you, even without the title of doctor." "During 1928–29 Oberth worked as scientific consultant on Fritz Lang's *Frau im Mond* ('The Woman in the Moon'), one of the first films to have scenes set in space and a great influence in popularizing the idea of rocket flight, and in 1929 he expanded his paper under the title *Wege zur Raumschiffahrt* ['Ways to Spaceflight']

which he dedicated to Lang and which remained for many years the 'most authoritative theoretical work on rocketry'" (Norman). Present here is the 1972 first edition of the first English translation of this expansion, commissioned by NASA in 1970 (quarto) in original orange card wraps, just a little worn) inscribed on the title page, "Herrn Harry Joel mit fr[eud]lich Grüss, H. Oberth."

Norman 1064.

119. OVID.

The. XV. Bookes of P. Ovidius Naso, Entituled, Metamorphosis. Translated out of Latine into English Meeter, by Arthur Golding, Gentle-man. A Worke very pleasant and delectable.

Imprinted at London by W. W[hite]. 1603

Small quarto in eights (183 × 140 mm). Contemporary limp vellum (rather worn and soiled, short cut into rear cover). Some early marginalia. Outer leaves a little soiled and frayed at corners, slightly affecting signatures, catchwords and side-notes to first and last few leaves, with loss of few words of last line of text on verso of CC1, a good copy only.

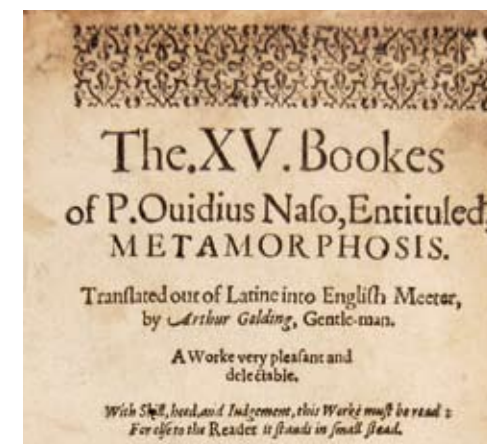
[49144]

£3000

Sixth edition: scarce in commerce. On first publication in 1567, Golding's was the first English translation of the whole of the *Metamorphoses* from the Latin (rather than, like Caxton's, from the French of the *Ovide moralizé*). The translation, for which Golding used an edition in which the notes of Raffaele Regio were printed, "was widely read: its influence has been detected in Edmund Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, in John Studley's translations of Seneca, in Christopher Marlowe's *Tamburlaine* and *Edward II*, and elsewhere. Most famously, Shakespeare knew Golding's Ovid and recalls it in a number of plays. Edmond Malone pointed out that Prospero's

speech in *The Tempest* which begins 'Ye elves of hills, brooks, standing lakes, and groves' echoes Golding's version of *Metamorphoses*, vii. 197f., 'ye Elves of Hilles, of Brookes, of Woods alone, Of standing Lakes', and since Malone, Golding has been shown to have influenced, and to have been responded to in, other passages in Shakespeare, such as the play of Pyramus and Thisbe in *A Midsummer Night's Dream*. Shakespeare actually had his knowledge of Ovid from several sources – for instance, the passage in *The Tempest* mentioned above is at some points closer to the original Latin than to Golding's English – but his use of Golding's *Metamorphoses* is beyond any question, and has been an important part of the history of the translation itself, an influential edition of which was published in 1904 as *Shakespeare's Ovid*."

"The metre Golding used, 'fourteeners', or fourteen-syllable lines with a regular iambic stress, rhyming in couplets, can be very monotonous, especially in the hands of writers who make a regular break after the eighth syllable. Golding avoided this regularity, and his fourteeners are flexible and powerful. The metre still inevitably tends to give an impression of vigour rather than delicacy, and Golding did not attempt to emulate Ovid's wit and elegance. Nor did he strive for concision: the translation runs to about 14,500 lines compared to Ovid's 12,000.



But, although Ezra Pound's famous claim that it is 'the most beautiful book in our language' (*ABC of Reading*, 1934, 113) is a hyperbole, Golding's *Metamorphoses* is highly competent: lucid, unpretentious, and fast-moving, it can be read with great pleasure" (*ODNB*).

STC 18961.

120. PAINE, Thomas.

Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke's Attack on the French Revolution [*and: ... Part Second. Combining Principle and Practice*]. Ninth Edition.

London: Printed for D. Jordan, 1792

2 volumes, octavo. Side-stitched in self-wrappers, as issued. Custom black cloth solander case. Outer leaves rubbed, creased, and a little marked, with slight damp-stain to volume I, edges frayed. A very good set.

[51092]

£750

An early edition of Paine's defence of the French Revolution and the "clearest of all expositions of the basic principles of democracy" (*PMM*). Early printings dating from the years of original publication are uncommon, and it is very rare to find a matched set as originally bound.

cf. *PMM* 241.

121. PAINE, Thomas.

Convention Nationale. Opinion de Thomas Payne [sic], député du département de la Somme, Concernant Le Jugement de Louis XVI, Précédée de sa lettre d'envoi au Président de la Convention; Imprimée par ordre de la Convention Nationale. Paris, de l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1792; [bound with:] — [drop-head title] Convention Nationale. Opinion ... Sur l'Affaire de Louis Capet, Adressée au Président de

la Convention Nationale; Imprimée par ordre de la Convention Nationale. [No place, no date, but 1793]; [and with:] — The American Crisis.

London: printed & published by R. Carlile, 1819

3 works bound together in one volume, pp. 8; 10; [ii], 196; the first two works small octavo (approx. 195 × 122 mm), the third, with uncut edges, taller octavo (226 × 138 mm). Later mottled half calf, spine lettered gilt, marbled sides. A2 and A3 misbound out of order in first work. Excellent copies.

[37343]

£3000

First editions of the first two listed works, rare in commerce. No copy of the first work appears in auction records since 1975 and only one copy of the second.

The Rights of Man brought Paine enormous popularity in France, and eventually election to the National Convention, the central governing agency of the First Republic. But Paine spoke little or no French and had to rely on a fellow deputy translating for him, and he had not grasped how dramatically the course of the revolution had changed. French adulation turned into anger when Paine opposed the execution of Louis XVI. After a bare majority had voted for death, Paine sought a reprieve by pressing for detention, and subsequent banishment to America, rather than execution (with Bancal reading a translation of his speech). Marat shouted him down on the grounds that he was a Quaker, and further interruptions by Marat

and Thuriot challenged the accuracy of the translation being read and wrecked any chance of his plea finding support. In December 1793 he was arrested. Robespierre himself wrote out the order of execution, but Paine escaped this fate through an error of his captors and was released from prison the next year after the end of the Terror.

The third work in this volume was reprinted by the radical publisher Richard Carlile, who popularized the writings of Tom Paine to the next generation, adding a biography, *The Life of Thomas Paine* (1820). Carlile was the subject of several prosecutions in 1819; during one trial he famously read aloud *The Age of Reason* under the justification that the jury would have to judge whether it was blasphemous, an action which allowed him to republish the work under privilege of court (10,000 twopenny copies were subsequently sold). He was found guilty on two charges and sentenced to six years in Dorchester prison.

122. PAULING, Linus.

The Nature of the Chemical Bond and the Structure of Molecules and Crystals. An Introduction to Modern Structural Chemistry.

Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1939

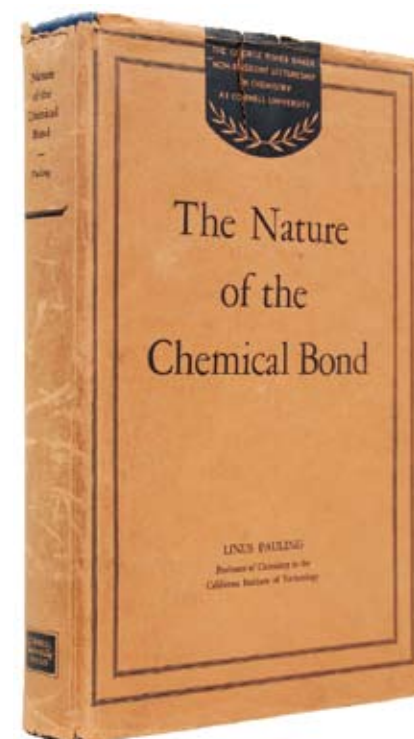
Octavo. Original blue linen-grain cloth, spine lettered in gilt, title panel blocked in blind on front cover. With

the orange dust jacket printed in dark blue. Charts and diagrams in the text. Ownership inscription on front flyleaf. Pp. 116/117 and 120/121 with browning in upper corner from an old page-clip; other than that minor flaw, a very good copy in the highly uncommon dust jacket which is slightly darkened and rubbed at spine with some shallow chipping across top of spine panel.

[45459]

£3750

First edition, first printing, of Pauling's famous textbook, in which he succeeded in explicating the forces operating between atoms and molecules in terms of the principles of quantum mechanics: the work for which he was primarily awarded the Nobel prize. The book is based in part on a series of articles Pauling published in the *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond", parts I, II and III (1931–2), and was re-presented as a text-book for graduate-level



chemistry students in upper-division courses, but its impact was far wider. Pauling revolutionized concepts of chemical structure and molecular architecture, showing how observable chemical properties such as melting point, boiling point and bond strength resulted from molecular structure; molecular structure resulted from the bonds that held the atoms in position; and the bonds resulted from the quantum nature of the atom. The book also introduced chemists to the importance of X-ray crystallography. Using Pauling's technique proved to be the key to Crick and Watson's discovery of the double-helix structure of DNA. The book is scarce in dust jacket.

123. PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich.

[Cyrillic:] Lektsii o rabote glavnykh pishchevaritel'nykh zhelez.

St Petersburg: [Press of the Ministry of Communications,] 1897

Octavo. Later Russian half calf, raised bands, spine lettered in blind. Diagrams and tables in the text. Russian blindstamp to front free endpaper, faint inkstamp (mostly erased) to rear pastedown. Extremities lightly rubbed, title leaf cleanly torn across upper outer corner just touching last letter of the author's name, neatly restored on blank verso; a very good copy.

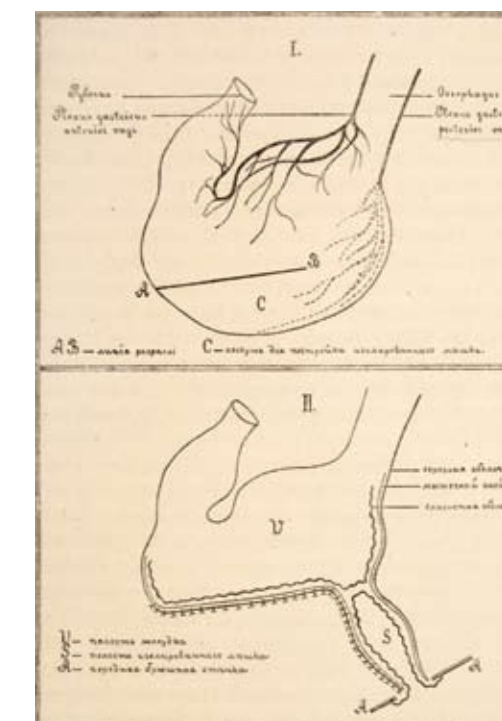
[43690]

£12,000

First edition of Pavlov's celebrated *Lectures on the work of the principal digestive glands*, first delivered at St Petersburg the previous year, the greatest contribution to our understanding of the physiology of digestion and the work that led to his being awarded the Nobel prize for medicine in 1905. The book first describes and illustrates the artificial stomach for dogs used by Pavlov to produce gastric juices uncontaminated by food. His earliest experiments involved the reflex action induced in dog by the sight and smell of food, but his later experiments, also described here, tackled the

far more complicated process involved in stimuli other than food, for example the rattle of a familiar platter. "From a series of experiments increasingly detailed, and a tabulation of results increasingly exact, he found that virtually any natural phenomenon may be developed into a conditional stimulus to produce the selected response ... The elaboration of these experiments and their extension to children demonstrated how great a proportion of human behaviour is explicable as a series of conditioned reflexes. Indeed some psychologists seem nowadays to believe that behaviour is all. Pavlov's results are, indeed, clearly complementary to those of Freud and many regard them as of more fundamental significance" (*PMM*).

Babkin, p. 261–9; Dibner 134; Garrison–Morton 1022; Grolier/Horblit 83; *PMM* 385; Norman 1664 (1898 German edition).



Paine risks his neck
to save a king

127. PLATO.

The Cratylus, Phaedo, Parmenides and Timaeus ... Translated from the Greek by Thomas Taylor, with notes on the Cratylus, and an explanatory introduction to each dialogue.

London, for Benjamin and John White, 1793

Octavo. Rebound in good-quality full calf, spine lettered and dated gilt, raised bands, double blind rules, cloth inner hinges. One or two minor blemishes, a few pencil marginalia, a few light underlines in red pencil towards end, a good tall copy.

[35305]

£875

First edition of this English translation by Thomas Taylor (1758–1835), known as the Platonist, of four of Plato's middle and late dialogues. It was through Taylor's translations that the Romantic poets had access to Platonism, demonstrably so in the cases of Blake and Coleridge. He had even greater influence in America: R. W. Emerson read him enthusiastically, and Taylor's influence was felt among Emerson's disciples, adepts of "transcendental philosophy" such as Amos Bronson Alcott, William T. Harris, Thomas M. Johnson, Hiram K. Jones, and Thomas Wentworth Higginson. Emily Dickinson, who was a friend of Higginson, therefore probably owed her Platonism ultimately to Thomas Taylor.

128. (PLUTARCH) LANGHORNE, John & William.

Plutarch's Lives, Translated from the original Greek; With notes critical and historical, and a life of Plutarch. In six volumes. The fourth edition, by the Rev. Francis Wrangham, M.A. F.R.S. with corrections and additions.

London: for C. and J. Rivington [& 27

others in London]; Wilson and Sons, York; Stirling and Kenney, Edinburgh; and C. and J. Robinson, Liverpool, 1826

6 volumes, octavo. Recent sprinkled calf to style, red morocco labels, spines numbered and dated in gilt, gilt rules either side of raised bands, covers with double gilt rules, top edges gilt, others uncut. Engraved frontispiece of Plutarch in vol. I. Foxing to frontispiece with offsetting onto title page, light scattered foxing throughout and browning to page edges, a good set.

[41074]

£1200

The Langhorne's Plutarch was first published in 1770 and went through a number of editions. Here their work is edited and corrected by the prolific writer, translator and editor Wrangham, who numbered Wordsworth, Byron, Leigh Hunt, Sir Walter Scott and others among his friends and correspondents.

129. [POLIDORI, John William]

The Vampyre; A Tale.

London, for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1819

Octavo (213 × 130 mm), pp. 84. Rebound to style in dark brown half calf, spine gilt, old marbled paper boards. With half-title. A hint of light foxing to outer leaves, an excellent copy.

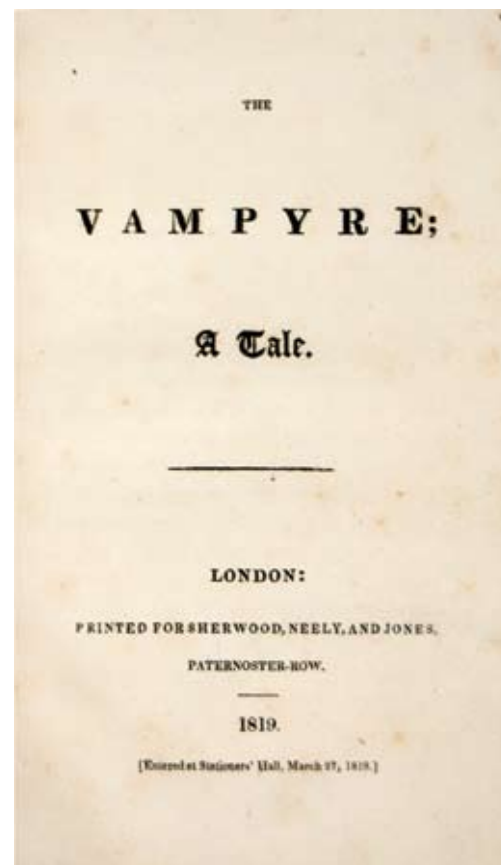
[34294]

£1800

First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. *The Vampyre* was conceived during the same competitive story-telling evening as Mary Shelley's *Frankenstein*, and was written by Byron's doctor, John William Polidori (1795–1821). Henry Colburn first published it on 1 April 1819 in his *New Monthly Magazine*, with the subtitle "A Tale by Lord Byron"; and the first issue of Sherwood, Neely and Jones's book also has Byron's name on the title (that issue is now unob-

tainably rare). Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment conceived the same evening with *Mazeppa* by way of a disclaimer. "Although by no means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori's tale established the prototype later developed in Sheridan Lefanu's 'Carmilla' and Bram Stoker's *Dracula*" (ODNB). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it; he committed suicide two years later.

Viet IV; Chew p. 176; Wise II, p. 71; Wolff 5577; Summers 542.

**130. PORTA, Giovanni Battista della.**

Magiae naturalis libri XX.

Naples, Orazio Salviani, 1589

Folio (296 × 217 mm). 19th-century quarter calf, marbled sides, vellum tips. Woodcut title border incorporating lynx at head, author's portrait on verso, numerous woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text. Bookplate of W. Seidel [Department of Mathematics, Harvard University]. Joints restored, boards rather worn, a few tiny holes, mostly marginal, some light browning and staining as usual with this paper stock, still a very good copy.

[32187]

£5000

First edition of the complete text in twenty books of Della Porta's major work. Giambattista della Porta (1538–1615) is one of the most interesting figures of early modern science. Like Galileo, who was Della Porta's immediate successor as a member of the select scientific society, the Accademia dei Lincei, Della Porta opposed the Aristotelian science that dominated the universities of Renaissance Europe. The Aristotelians proposed a qualitative explanation of the way nature behaved, and could offer no explanation for those "occult qualities" or "jokes of nature" which were apparent exceptions to nature's regularities. In contrast, Della Porta, the German alchemist Paracelsus, Girolamo Cardano and other 16th-century anti-Aristotelians focused their attention on natural particulars: the way nature behaved in specific instances, often those that seemed to reveal her most subtle workings. They recognized that a new science would have to account, somehow, for these exceptions to the way the world normally worked. Originally published in Naples in 1558 in four books, *Natural Magic* was revised and considerably expanded throughout the author's lifetime; its twenty books, first published complete here, include observations upon geology, optics, medicines, poisons, cooking, metallurgy and magnetism as well as cosmetics, perfumes, gunpowder and invisible writing.

Harvard/Mortimer Italian 400; Riccardi I(2):307.



131. PUGIN, Augustus Welby Northmore.

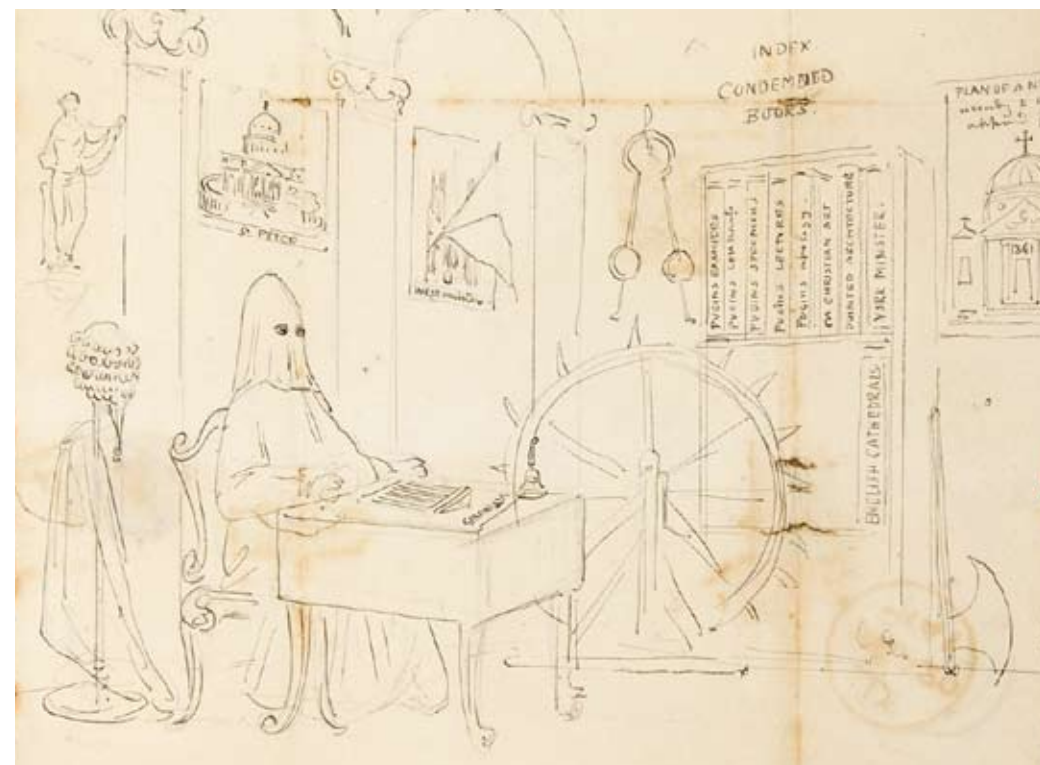
Autograph letter, with original captioned ink sketch, to Henry Ridgard Bagshawe.

Ramsgate, Kent, 19 January 1841

Single leaf, hand-torn along one edge (225 × 182 mm); on recto, address panel with one-penny stamp (the famous Penny Black) with red cancellation, franks, red wax seal; pen-and-ink sketch over pencil outlines on verso. Housed in a dark blue quarter morocco slipcase with chemise made by The Chelsea Bindery. Small tear where seal opened (not affecting contents), four old paper repairs at folds on recto, a little dusty on address panel.

[46369]

£12,500



Henry Ridgard Bagshawe (1799–1870) was a prominent Catholic lawyer. The very first issue (16 May 1840) of the English Catholic newspaper, *The Tablet*, prints Bagshawe's name as one of the stewards of the Lincoln's Inn Fields District New Church Erection Fund: he played a prominent role in approving new church designs. Lincoln's Inn Fields already had the Sardinian Chapel, well-known as the oldest Roman Catholic chapel in London, but the 1840s was a time of rapid Catholic expansion. Pugin was the leading English architect to the Catholic church in the early 1840s, and in the same year as this letter he published *The True Principles of Pointed or Christian Architecture* in which he championed the gothic (the title is shown in the bookcase, though it would not have been published long, if at all). Among the impressive number of churches Pugin designed throughout the United

Kingdom was the Roman Catholic cathedral of Nottingham, where the third Catholic bishop was Bagshawe's son, Edward.

The sketch lampoons Bagshawe as favouring Palladian porticoes and round domes of the kind Pugin stigmatised as "pagan". It shows Bagshawe at his desk at 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, dressed in inquisitorial robes, having set aside his lawyer's wig and gown, studying the designs of Vitruvius. On the walls are two "approved" designs for round-domed Catholic churches (one of them St Peter's), while a picture of the English Gothic or "pointed" Westminster Abbey is dismissively torn. Around Bagshawe are instruments of torture and a display of condemned books, most of them by Pugin. The sketch is captioned by Pugin, "an old friend with a new face of a Catholic revivalist turn'd Greek inquisitor – Inquisitum 2 New Square. The torture every evening."

Pugin is best remembered for his brilliant collaboration with Charles Barry at the Houses of Parliament in Westminster. Barry's successful enlargement of the Royal College of Surgeons (1833) stood across from Bagshawe's chambers on the south side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Barry had recently been commissioned by the government to rebuild the Lincoln's Inn Fields law courts, though his 1842 design (ironically in the Greek revival style, which Bagshawe would presumably have approved) was never executed.

A superb relic of the English Catholic revival, complete with a rare example of the world's first adhesive postage stamp, the Penny Black, which was only in use for a year after its introduction in May 1840.

132. QUINTILIANUS, M. Fabius.

De Institutione Oratoria libri duodecim ad codicum veterum fidem recensuit et annotatione explanavit Georg. Ludovicus Spalding A.M.

Leipzig, Siegfried Lebrecht Crusius, & F. C. G. Vogel, 1798–1816

Four volumes, octavo. Fine contemporary binding of purple morocco by J. Clarke (blindstamp on doublures), spines gilt lettered direct in compartments, wide inner dentelles gilt all round, cream endpapers, gilt edges; from the library of Theodore Williams with his gilt supralibros on both boards, latterly in the library of Frances Mary Richardson Currer, with her bookplates. A little rubbing in places, but a fine set in a superb binding.

[44900]

£1000

Large paper copy, from the libraries of two notable English collectors, of the best edition of Quintilian on rhetoric, the outstanding work of the German



philologist Georg Ludwig Spalding. The binder John Clarke was "one of the best and most prolific London binders of the period" (Ramsden), who was binding from about 1820 to 1859. He joined in partnership with Francis Bedford in 1841 and they worked together until 1859, from when Bedford worked on his own. Nothing is recorded of Clarke after this date. Theodore Williams's books are distinguished by a different supralibros stamped in gilt on each cover: on the front, his monogram within a shield surmounted by a bird; on the back, an armorial cartouche.

133. (QUR'AN, English)

The Alcoran of Mahomet, Translated out of Arabick into French. By the Sieur du Ryer, Lord of Malezair, and Resident for the French King, at Alexandria. And Newly Englished, for the satisfaction of all that desire to look into the Turkish Vanities. To which is prefixed, the Life of Mahomet, the Prophet of the Turks, and Author of the Alcoran. With a Needful Caveat, or Admonition, for them who desire to know what Use may be made of, or if there be danger in Reading the Alcoran.

London, printed, and are to be sold by Randal Taylor, 1688

Octavo (191 × 111 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, red morocco label added to style, red sprinkled edges. Contemporary ownership inscription at head of title, "Rachell Helyar, ye gift of my Dear Mother" and engraved book label of Coker Court, the seat of the Helyar family. Spine rubbed and headcap worn, two small areas of surface damage to leather on front cover, an excellent copy, clean and fresh internally.

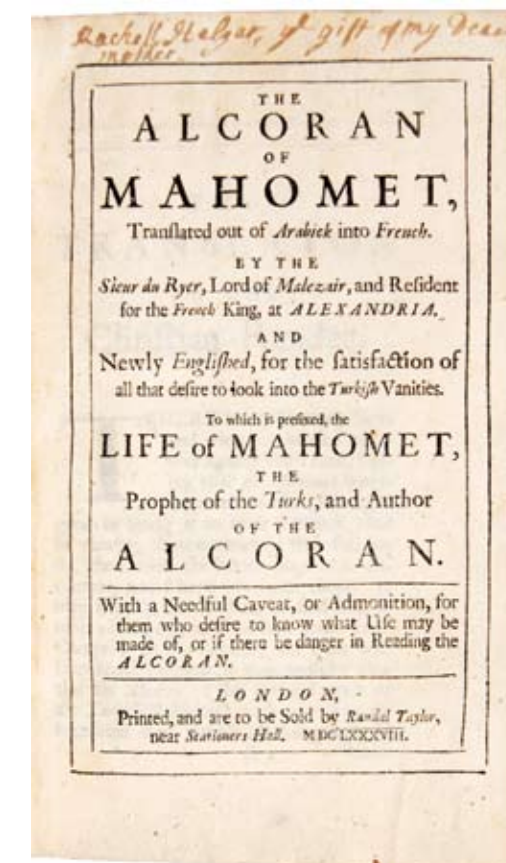
[30133]

£1200

First English translation, second edition, the trans-

lation done (or at least supervised) by the Scottish divine and philosophical writer Alexander Ross (1591–1654) from Andrew du Ryer's French edition of 1647. The apparent hostility to Islam shown by Ross's "Caveat", expressing the popular conception of Mohammed as cunning and power hungry, disguised the growing contemporary interest in Islam. Reformers used Islamic doctrine to bolster Unitarian arguments about the Christian God and to challenge orthodox theology.

Wing K748; British Library, Arabic Books I, 887.



**134. (QUR'AN, English)
BOULAINVILLIERS, Henri de,
Comte.**

The Life of Mahomet. Translated from the French Original ...

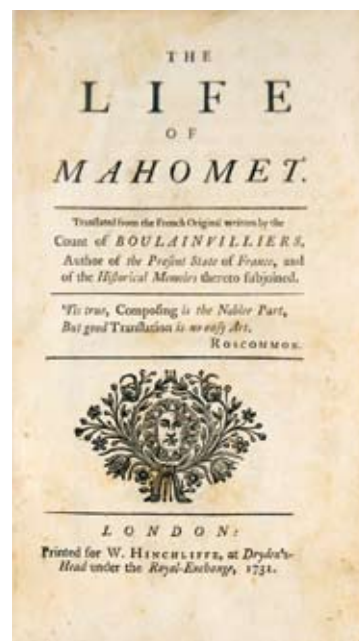
London, for W. Hinchcliffe, 1731

Octavo (194 × 116 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, skilfully rebacked to style with gilt spine and red morocco label. A hint of marginal foxing, but a very good copy, the contents clean and fresh, retaining a few uncut edges.

[30539]

£1200

First edition in English, published and translated by the poet and bookseller William Hinchcliffe (1691–1742) from *La vie de Mabomet* published the same year at Amsterdam by the freethinker Henri de Boulainvilliers (1658–1722). In his preface Hinchcliffe expresses admiration for Muhammad and denounces popish corruption.



“TOO SAWCIE IN CENSURING
PRINCES”

135. RALEGH, Sir Walter.

The Historie of the World, in Five Bookes...

London: G. Lathum, and R. Young, 1634

Folio (338 × 216 mm). Contemporary calf, not entirely sympathetically rebacked. Allegorical engraved half-title by Renold Elstrack, dated 1614, explanatory text, “The Minde of the Front” bound facing, portrait of Raleigh to the title page, 6 double-page, copper-engraved maps and 2 similar battle-plans by William Hole, two pedigrees to the text, wood-cut head- and tail-pieces, historiated initials. A little rubbed at the extremities and rebacked as noted above, free endpapers somewhat creased, light toning, a few paper flaws and splits, no loss, and light damping at the margins, but overall a very good copy.

[50507]

£2250

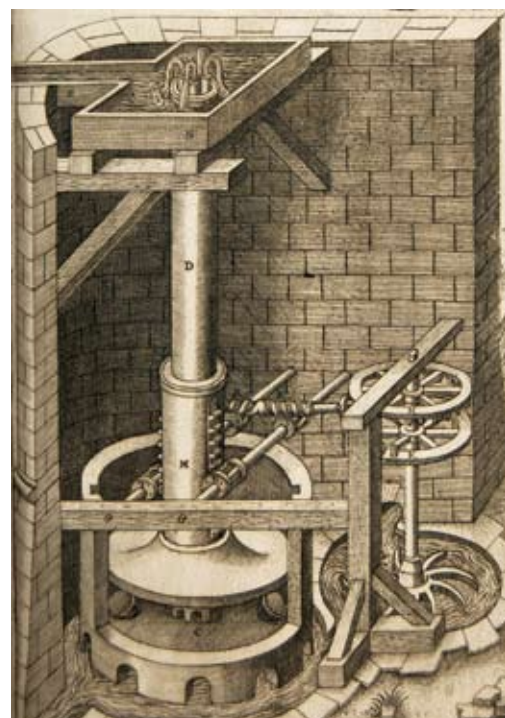
Fifth edition; first published in 1614. The major literary production of Raleigh's period of imprisonment, “a substantial work, of about a million words, in five books, running from the creation of the world to 146 bc, the time of the second Macedonian war. The first two books are principally, though not wholly, concerned with biblical history, the last three mainly with the story of Greece and Rome.” (ODNB). Begun in 1607 and entered in the Stationer's Register in 1611, first publication was in 1614, but Raleigh's use of history as a “moral exemplum,” one central theme being the “general wickedness of kings and the severity of God's judgement upon them,” led to its suppression by the Archbishop of Canterbury as “too sawcie in censuring princes”. All copies were seized by the king's agents for his own use. However, the suppression was lifted and the *Historie* was reprinted in 1617, and remained extremely popular with at least 11 editions produced in the 17th century.

136. RAMELLI, Agostino.

Le diverse et artificiose machine
... nellequali si contengono varij et
industriosi movimenti ... Composte in
lingua Italiana et Francese.

Paris: the author, 1588

Folio (307 × 206 mm). Contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments between raised bands, lettered in second compartment, sides ruled in blind. Housed in a dark brown cloth slipcase. Text in French and Italian, in roman and italic types respectively. Engraved title within architectural frame, engraved portrait of the author on verso of title, title and portrait by Léonard Gaultier, 194 engravings, of which 174 full-page and 20 double-page (numbered to 195, numbers 148–9 a single double-page plate), three signed with the monogram “JG”, text and engravings printed within borders of typographic floral ornaments, 4-line



historiated and 2-line floriated initials, woodcut tail-pieces and corner ornaments. Early 19th-century armorial bookplate of George Gostling. Some restoration to headcaps and joints, a few chips to board edges, a little occasional pale dampstaining and browning, pale stains on 2F1–2, overall a very good copy.

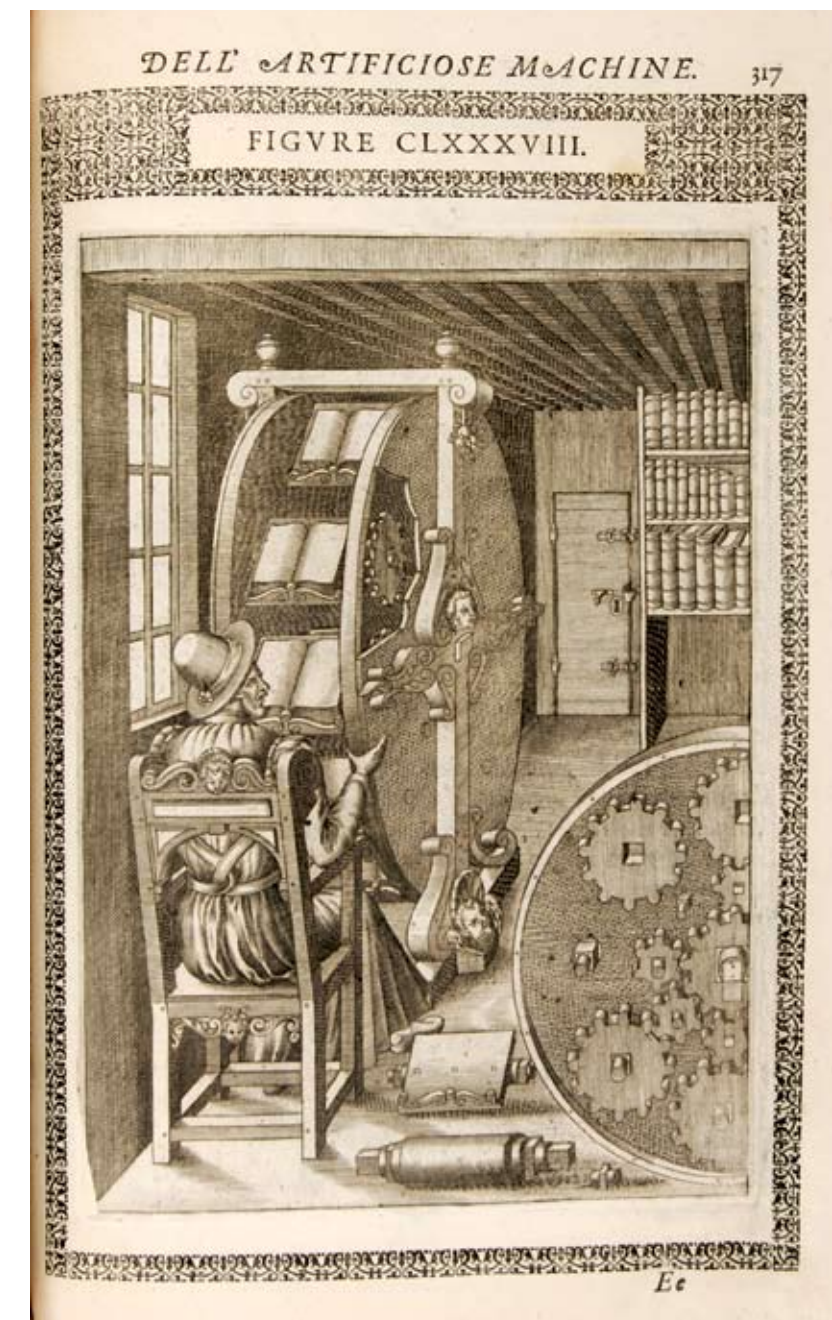
[41729]

£20,000

First edition of a fundamental book in the history both of technology and of book design, and “one of the most elegantly produced of all technological treatises” (Norman). The scientific import of Ramelli's work resides in his demonstration of “the unlimited possibilities of machines. For example, the dozens of water-powered pumps and mills shown in his treatise clearly demonstrated that non-muscular power could be substituted for horse- or human-power in any mechanical task requiring continuous or repetitive application of force, and the portrayal of over twenty types of water pump ... destroyed the notion that there were necessary limits to the configuration or arrangement of a machine” (op. cit.) About half of the engravings depict hydraulic devices, the rest showing military machines as well as fountains, bridges, cranes, foundry equipment, etc., and a smattering of innovative devices such as the famous “reading wheel” or the bouquet with artificial singing birds. The influence of the illustrations was far-reaching and they were copied in a number of technical books during the next two centuries.

In his preface, Ramelli explains that the exceptional care lavished upon the design and printing of his treatise was due as much to his wish to foil a crudely pirated publication of some of his designs (probably in the c.1583 *Timon* of Ambroise Bachot, future *ingénieur du roi*), as to his desire to show gratitude to his patron Henri III. The work was reprinted only once, in 1620.

Adams R-52; Brunet IV:1095; Dibner, *Heralds* 173; Harvard/Mortimer French 452; Norman 1777; Riccardi I:341.



137. RAND, Ayn.

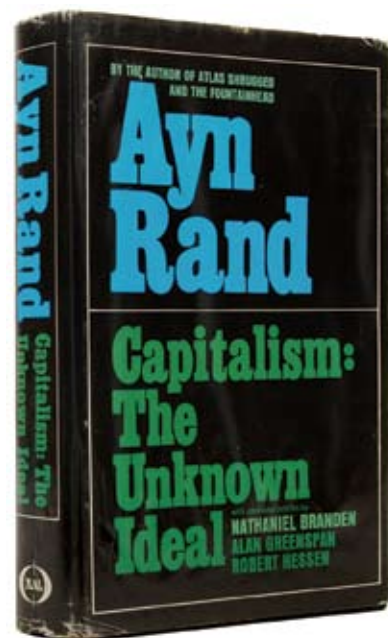
Capitalism: The Unknown Ideal. With additional articles by Nathaniel Branden, Alan Greenspan, and Robert Hessen.

New York: The New American Library, 1966

Octavo. Original green cloth backed black boards, titles to spine in silver. With the dust jacket. Ownership inscription of Allyn B. Brodsky to front free endpaper. Light toning to endpapers and top edge of spine, minor impact of moisture on parts of boards. A very good copy in the lightly rubbed dust jacket affected to the inside by moisture.

[49473] **£1750**

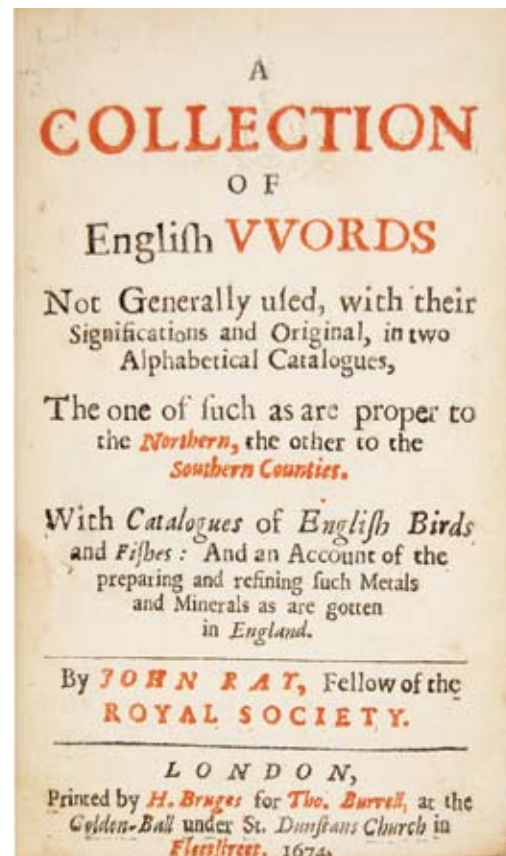
First edition, first printing. Inscribed by the author on the title page "To Allyn B. Brodsky—Cordially—Ayn Rand, 12/9/66".



138. RAY, John.

A Collection of English Words Not Generally used, With their Significations and Original, in two Alphabetical Catalogues, The one of such as are proper to the Northern, the other to the Southern Counties. With Catalogues of English Birds and Fishes: And an Account of the preparing and refining such Metals and Minerals as are gotten in England.

London, by H. Bruges for Tho. Burrell, 1674



Octavo (147 × 91 mm.). Contemporary sheep, double gilt rules, flat spine with gilt ornaments in compartments. Title printed in red and black, woodcut initials. Bookplate and armorial blindstamp of the earls of Macclesfield, Shirburn Castle. A little worn, front joint restored, still a very good copy.

[40560] **£1000**

First edition. John Ray (1627–1705) was the supreme European naturalist before Linnaeus, and he was also a lexicographer. His travels around Britain with his friend Francis Willughby were primarily to seek out botanical specimens, but they also generated evidence about antiquities, customs, and language, which Ray shared with Willughby and deployed himself in his own works. This is the second of his two books of English lexicography, after *A Collection of English Proverbs* (1670).

Wing R388; Keynes, Ray 23.

139. REID, Thomas.

Essays on the Active Powers of Man.

Edinburgh, for John Bell; and G. G. J. & J. Robinson, London, 1788

Quarto (263 × 208 mm). Contemporary Scottish pale tan calf, red morocco label, gilt rules either side of raised bands, red sprinkled edges. With the half-title. Bookplate of Seton of Ekolsund. Spine rubbed and slightly darkened, a few gatherings lightly spotted, else a fine copy.

[32142] **£3250**

First edition. Reid succeeded Adam Smith and Hutcheson at the chair of moral philosophy at Glasgow. Reid's *Essays on the Active Powers of Man* "combined a defence of the concept of human free will with an attack on aspects of Hume's theory of morals. [Reid's two *Essays*] shaped the teaching of moral philosophy in Britain and America well into the nineteenth century, partly thanks to the

influence of his disciple Dugald Stewart, but also because they provided the basis for a systematic account of the faculties of the mind which was both well suited to the practicalities of pedagogy and consistent with most variants of protestant theology" (*ODNB*). His advocacy of common sense as a philosophical method was given fresh currency by G. E. Moore early in the 20th century, and more recently contemporary philosophers such as William Alston and Alvin Plantinga have paid careful attention to Reid.



140. RICARDO, David.

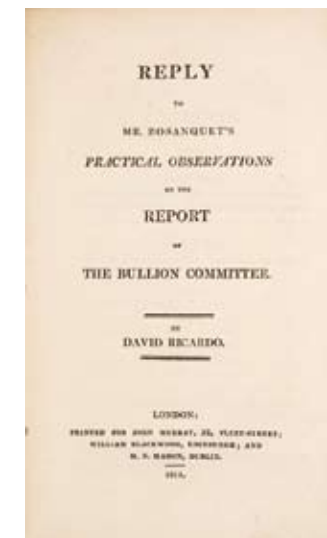
Reply to Mr. Bosanquet's Practical Observations on the Report of the Bullion Committee.

London: for John Murray; William Blackwood, Edinburgh; and M. N. Mahon, Dublin, 1811

Octavo (206 x 131 mm). Modern calf-backed boards, spine lettered in gilt. A few early marginalia, just touched by the binder's knife, an excellent copy.

[51100] **£3750**

First edition. Inflationary pressure in early 1809 prompted Ricardo to write three letters to the *Morning Chronicle*, his first published works on economics. The public attention aroused by these letters and subsequent pamphlets led Parliament to appoint a select Committee to "Inquire into the cause of the high price of bullion, and to take into consideration the state of the circulating medium, and of the exchanges between Great Britain and foreign parts." The Committee, along with Ricardo, took the "Bullionist" position. "Ricardo's principal contention . . . was that the depreciation of the paper currency was owing to the Bank of England's



over-issue of notes which, in the absence of convertibility, had resulted in an increase of prices of approximately 20 per cent and a rise in the market over the mint price of gold. The remedy he proposed was a (phased) return to convertibility. His case was prosecuted with syllogistic precision and, also typical of his approach, flourishing references to the 'scientific' principles of the subject" (*ODNB*). Bosanquet countered that the Bank of England issued paper money only on loan, and that since loans must ultimately be repaid, the newly-issued paper money would not cause inflation; newly-mined gold, in contrast, did not have to be repaid, and therefore would cause inflation. Ricardo's *Reply to Mr. Bosanquet* (1811), the last word in the controversy, has been described by McCulloch (1845) as "perhaps the best controversial essay that has ever appeared on any disputed question of Political Economy." It brought Ricardo to the attention of leading political and intellectual figures, including Thomas Robert Malthus and James Mill, and set him on the road to develop and publish his ideas in his major treatise *On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* (1817).

Franklin & Legman 16; Goldsmiths' 20339; Kress B.5896; McCulloch, p. 174; Sraffa 2a; Stephens, p. 43; not in Einaudi.

141. ROOSEVELT, Theodore.

The Works.

New York, Charles Scribner, 1926

20 volumes, octavo. Recent full tan morocco, red and green labels, titles and decoration to spines gilt, raised bands, marbled boards, top edges gilt, others untrimmed. Photographic portrait of Roosevelt with his facsimile autograph in volume I. A beautifully bound set in very good condition.

[33650] **£3500**

The National Edition. The writings of the 26th President of the United States on outdoor life, ranching, history, politics and war, culminating in a final autobiographical volume.

142. RUSKIN, John.

The Stones of Venice. With illustrations drawn by the author.

London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1851–3

3 volumes, Imperial octavo (10 × 7 ins). Original brown cloth, covers and spine panels stamped in blind, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, covers with central designs in gilt, brick-red endpapers, top edges gilt, others uncut. 54 engraved plates after designs by John Ruskin, including 5 coloured mezzotints. Publishers' ads at end of each volume. Contemporary ownership inscription of M. E. Smith to half-title. Few nicks to spine ends, small tear to back joint of vol. I, very occasional light spotting, but a very good set, clean and bright.

[45496] **£2000**

First edition of one of the key texts of the aesthetic movement. Ruskin's *The Stones of Venice* and *The Seven Lamps of Architecture* "with their obsession with the function and aesthetics of architecture,

over and beyond its history and practice, ... proved a revolutionary success" (*PMM*). "The importance of *The Stones of Venice* lies ... in its celebration of the Byzantine and the Gothic, which had an immediate effect on Victorian architects, who began to introduce Romanesque forms and Venetian and Veronese colour and sculptural features into their designs" (*ODNB*). In the most famous chapter, "The nature of Gothic", which was twice reprinted in his lifetime (first for the inauguration of the London Working Men's College in 1854, and second by William Morris in 1892), "Ruskin argued that under conditions of industrialization and the division of labour, social disharmony and industrial unrest were bound to occur, because the previously expressive craftsman-Ruskin's ideal working man had been reduced to the condition of a machine" (*op. cit.*)

Wise 291, 293, 295; see *PMM* 315.

143. RUSKIN, John.

The Works. Edited by E. T. Cook and Alexander Wedderburn.

London, George Allen, 1903–12

39 volumes, octavo. Original burgundy half morocco, titles to spines gilt, twin raised bands, burgundy cloth sides, plain burgundy endpapers, top edges gilt, others untrimmed. Colour frontispiece. Boards a little marked, some of the spines have blackened overall still a very attractive set in good condition.

[37482] **£4750**

The definitive Library Edition, limited to 2,062 copies, of which 2,000 were for sale. "The apogee of Ruskin's immediate influence was marked by the decision to publish a monumental Library Edition of his complete works ... Although biographically reticent and presenting a liberal version of Ruskin ..., this [edition] became the foundation for future Ruskin scholarship" (*ODNB*).

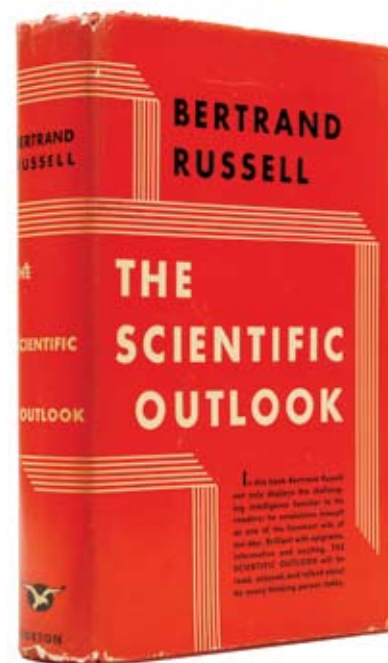
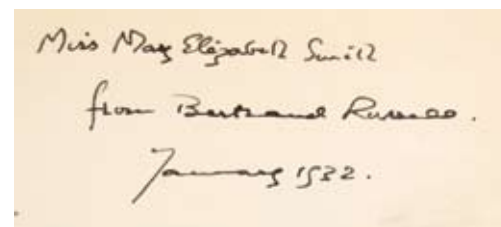
144. RUSSELL, Bertrand.

The Scientific Outlook.

New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1931

Large octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black and silver. With the dust jacket. Minor bumps to corners, small marks to upper board. An excellent copy in the very lightly rubbed, nicked, and tanned dust jacket.

[49545] **£1750**



First US edition, first printing. Inscribed by the author on the front free endpaper "Miss Mary Elizabeth Smith from Bertrand Russell, January 1932".

145. RUSSELL, Bertrand.

Education and the Social Order.

London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, 1932

Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edge stained blue. Spine a little sunned, an excellent copy.

[45529] **£1500**

First edition, first impression, presentation copy to Lady Ottoline Morrell, inscribed on the front free endpaper by the author "O. from B."

146. SALLUST.

Caii Crispi Sallustii quae exstant ... Recensuit diligentissime et adnotationibus illustravit Gottlieb Cortius accedunt Fragmenta Veterum Historicorum Constantius Felicius Durantinus de Conjuratone Catilinae et index necessarius.

Venice: Giovanni Battista Paschal, 1737

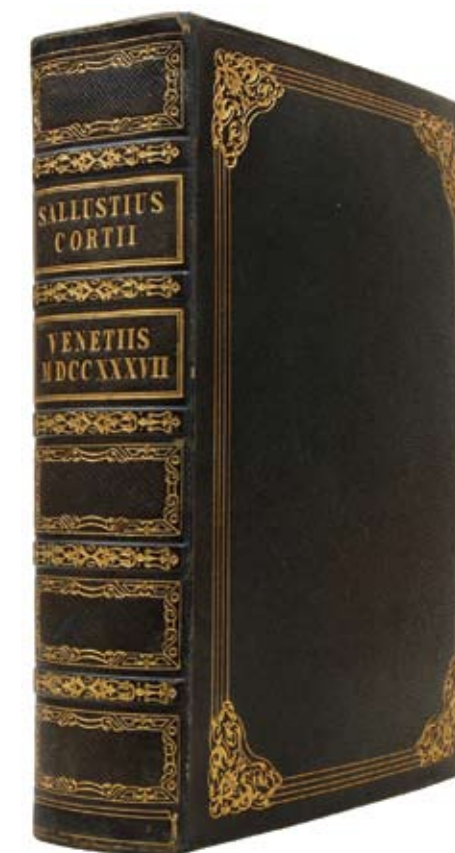
Large quarto (307 × 225 mm), in two parts, with continuous pagination and register. Bound by C. Smith in early 19th-century dark green diagonal-straight-grained morocco, spine divided in six compartments by wide raised bands, gilt lettered in two, others with gilt borders, sides with four-line gilt rules and elaborate scroll tools at corners; board edges and turn-ins ruled in gilt, marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Title printed in red and black. Bookplates of Syston Park, Sir John Hayford Thorold, and William Henry Smith, founder of the stationers W. H. Smith. Extremities a little rubbed, but a fine copy handsomely bound.

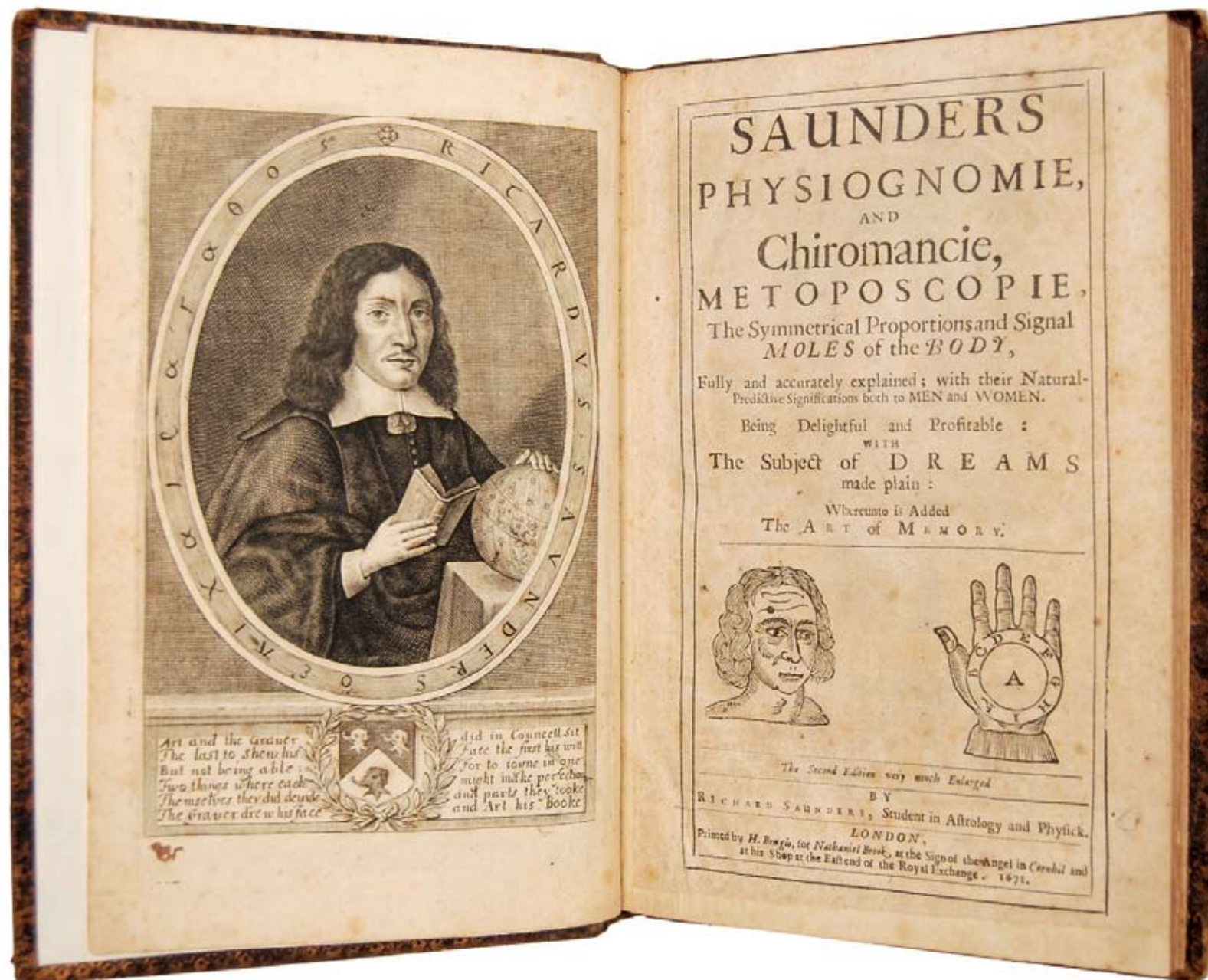
[48939] **£1250**

Large paper copy of the famous edition of Sallust by the short lived Gottlieb Kortte (1698–1731), whose installation as professor of jurisprudence at Leipzig in 1726 Bach hailed in the allegorical cantata "Vereinigte Zwietracht". Kortte's edition of Sallust was first published in 1724. Samuel Charles Smith (usually styling himself C. Smith, as here) was one of the most competent London binders of

the early 19th century. He was born about 1790, and was active from about 1813 to probably 1840. He was one of a number of binders to earn William Beckford's displeasure and features in Beckford's letters to his bookseller, George Clarke, in 1831 as "Beast Smith" (see Hobson, "William Beckford's binders", *Festschrift Ernst Kyriss*, pp. 375-81). The celebrated library of Sir John Thorold at Syston Park contained a number of books bound by him.

The Syston Park copy





147. SAUNDERS, Richard.

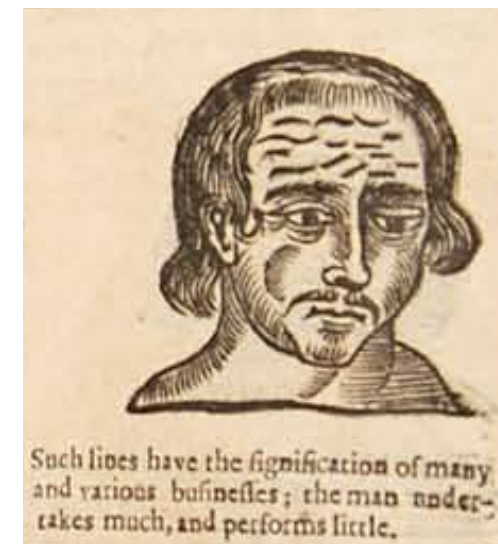
Saunders Physiognomie, and Chiromancie, Metoposcopia, The Symmetrical Proportions and Signal Moles of the Body, Fully and accurately explained; with their Natural Predictive Significations both to Men and Women. Being Delightful and Profitable: with The Subject of Dreams made plain: Whereunto is Added The Art of Memory. The Second Edition very much Enlarged.

London, by H. Brugis for Nathaniel Brook, 1671

Folio (283 × 187 mm). Early 19th-century diced calf, neatly rebaked and relined, covers with gilt border. Engraved portrait frontispiece, woodcut title vignettes, woodcut illustrations, glyphs and tables throughout, several woodcuts full-page. Bookplate of R. Spence. Corners worn, L12 and L13 torn without loss, few leaves slightly shorter at fore-edge and presumably supplied from another copy, a little light spotting, a good copy.

[22111]

£2500



Second and enlarged edition of the major work of the astrological physician Richard Saunders (1613–1675), a member of William Lilly's circle who acted as physician to Lilly and Elias Ashmole, to whom this edition is dedicated. On its first publication in 1653, this was his first publication. Aimed at the richer end of the market, this second edition, an expensive and profusely illustrated folio, with additions including a discussion of divination by moles, was issued at a price of 10 shillings. Reflecting his practice as an astrological physician, it is essentially a practical composition, including material drawn from earlier and contemporary continental writers such as Michael Scot, Paracelsus, Della Porta, Cardano, Goclenius, Robert Fludd and Jean Belot. Seligman's *History of Magic* devotes several pages to his prognostic use of moles.

Thorndike 8: 462–3; Wing S755.

148. SAUSSURE, Ferdinand de.

Cours de linguistique générale.

Lausanne & Paris, Librairie Payot & Cie, 1916

Octavo. Original printed brown wrappers. Preserved in glassine wrapper and red morocco-backed folding case. A fine copy, rare thus.

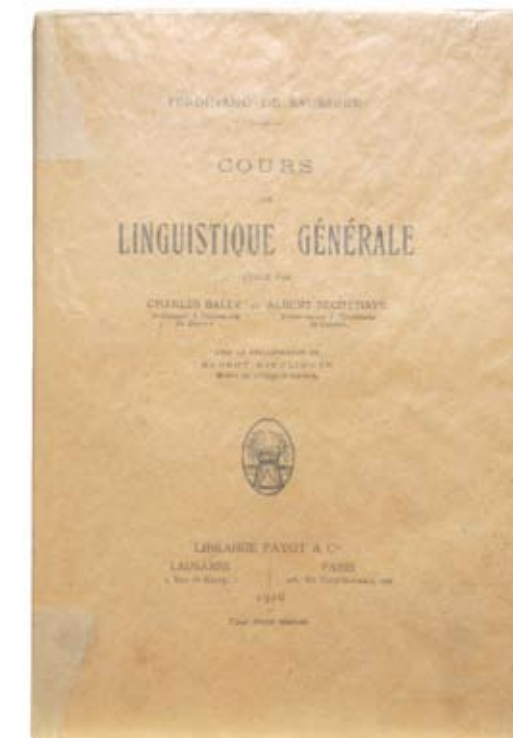
[39961]

£3500

First edition of Saussure's most influential work, published posthumously in 1916 by former students Charles Bally and Albert Sechehaye on the basis of notes taken from his lectures at the University of Geneva. The Swiss linguist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913) is regarded as the father of modern linguistics. A lecturer on ancient and modern languages, Saussure only began to teach the Cours in 1906, though it dominating his thinking until his death in 1913. It became one of the semi-

nal linguistics works of the 20th century, chiefly for the innovative approach that Saussure applied in discussing linguistic phenomena. Its central notion is that language may be analyzed as a formal system of differential elements, apart from the messy dialectics of real-time production and comprehension. Examples of these elements include the notion of the linguistic sign, the signifier, the signified and the referent. Saussure provided the central tenets for modern structural linguistics in the 20th century, and the principles and methods employed by structuralism were soon adopted by scholars and literary critics in many other disciplines.

En français dans le texte 346.



149. [SCOTT, Walter]

Waverley; or, 'Tis Sixty Years Since. In three volumes.

Edinburgh: by James Ballantyne and Co. for Archibald Constable and Co. Edinburgh; and Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, London, 1814

3 volumes, royal duodecimo (175 × 103 mm). Contemporary or very slightly later purple half calf, spines divided into compartments by low raised bands with gilt tools, lettered, numbered and dated in gilt, the other four compartments richly decorated in blind, sides with blind decorative rolls, blue marbled paper sides and endpapers. Housed in a dark brown cloth slipcase. With half-titles. One or two trivial spots or blemishes, one gathering very slightly proud in vol. II, a most attractive set in excellent condition.

[46365]

£10,000



First edition of the first novel in what was to become certainly among the most popular and widely-read novel series in 19th-century European literature. “At one blow Scott had established a new literary form ... [He was] the creator of the historical novel” (*PMM*). This copy has all the earliest states of the variable sheets B, K, and O, vol. 2, and I, N, O, P, P, Q, vol. 3, with press figures.

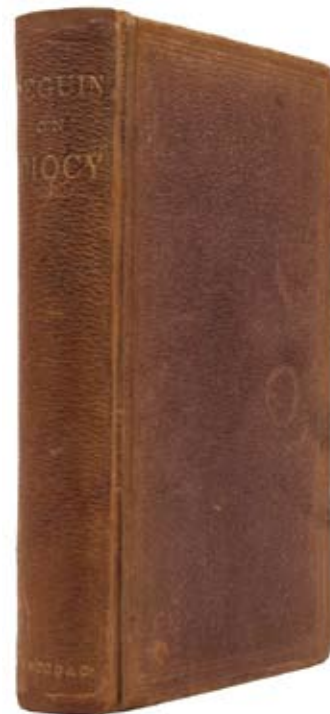
Todd & Bowden 77Aa; *PMM* 273.

150. SEGUIN, Edward.

Idiocy: and its Treatment by the Physiological Method.

New York: William Wood & Co., 1866

Octavo. Original brown pebble-grained cloth, title gilt



to spine, blind panelling to the boards. A little rubbed and sunned, neatly rebacked with the original spine laid down.

[50412]

£1750

First edition of the first book published in America dealing with the care and institutional management of the mentally retarded. Under the influence of the teachings of Itard and Esquirol, both of whom he studied under, which stressed the humane treatment of the insane, Seguin developed methods for managing mental retardation that emphasized education and physical training. “Seguin’s system of training was based on the methodology of physiological education. It was his theory that idiocy (or feeble-mindedness, as we term it today) is only a prolonged infancy, and that it could be overcome through the application of proper training methods. For a long time he cherished the belief that mental defect was curable. While later results showed this notion to be untenable, the same results did confirm the great value of his educational methods in improving the condition” (Deutsch, *Mentally Ill in America*, p. 338). Seguin’s programme at his Physiological School in New York City, where he stressed the importance of developing self-reliance and independence, was a major influence on the educational theories of Maria Montessori. An important and highly uncommon book.

Garrison—Morton 4937.

151. SHAKESPEARE, William.

The Tragedie of Troylus and Cressida.

[London, Printed by Isaac Jaggard, and Ed. Blount, 1623]

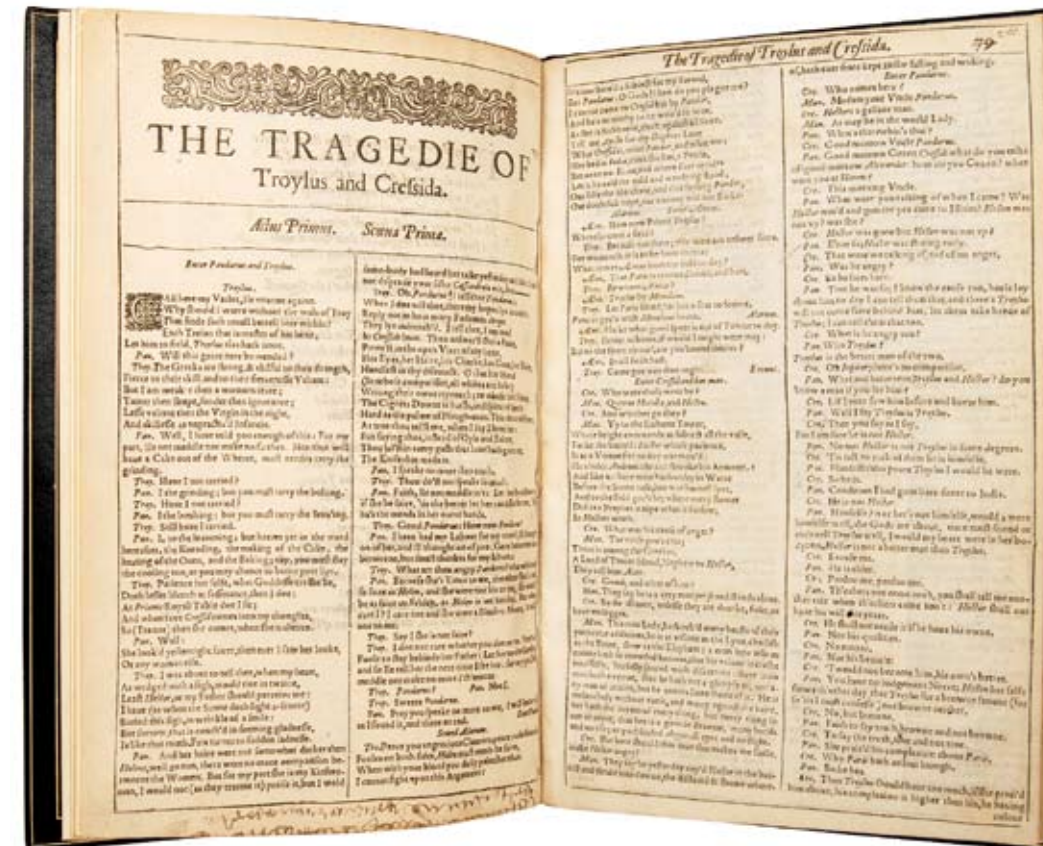
Folio (301 × 199 mm), 15 leaves. 20th-century dark blue crushed morocco by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, spine lettered in gilt between two raised bands, turn-ins ruled in gilt. Calligraphic manuscript title leaf inserted before the text. Early pen trials at foot of first leaf verso, a few blemishes to the paper, upper frame just shaved on first

leaf verso, the margins otherwise adequate all round, a very good copy.

[51173]

£20,000

The single play of *Troilus and Cressida* extracted from the First Folio, this printing preceded by the first quarto of the play which had appeared in two different issues during 1609. The folio text adds a prologue, and some extra lines. There are many small changes to words or phrases, and it has been suggested that these were revisions by Shakespeare. *Troilus and Cressida* was originally intended to follow *Romeo and Juliet* in the folio, but printing was delayed (perhaps because of copyright problems). It was the last play to be printed, and was inserted



between *Henry VIII* and *Coriolanus*; indeed, a few copies of the First Folio were issued without it.

LARGE PAPER ROWE'S SHAKESPEARE

152. SHAKESPEARE, William.

The Works. In Six Volumes. Adorn'd with Cuts. Revis'd and Corrected, with an Account of the Life and Writings of the Author. By N. Rowe, Esq.

London: for Jacob Tonson, 1709

6 volumes, royal octavo (216 × 136 mm). Later 18th-century pale tan sprinkled calf, green morocco labels, spine compartments gilt with dotted rolls to a latticework design, wider decorative rolls at head and tail. Engraved portrait frontispiece in every volume, plate of the Stratford monument, engraved frontispiece to each play: 50 plates including volume frontispieces. Armorial book-plates of Phil: Baker, Christ Church, Oxon; discreet 19th-century blindstamps of Francis Lewis, of St Pierre, Monmouthshire. Skilful restoration to headcaps and joints, some light foxing and offsetting, an attractive set.

[51204]

£25,000

First Rowe edition, large paper copy: “In importance and interest, this edition ranks second only to the *editio princeps*” (Jaggard). Rowe’s Shakespeare has the fivefold distinction of being the first octavo, the first illustrated, the first to divide the plays into acts and scenes, the first with a biography, and the first to bear an editor’s name. It is also the first 18th-century edition, a complete set of the plays having only been previously available in the four folios of 1623, 1632, 1663/4, and 1685, from the latter of which Rowe took his text. Tonson had copyright in the plays only, and an opportunistic “Volume the Seventh” containing the poems was issued by Edmund Curll the following year, but it does not belong to this set.

Rowe’s edition was issued in large paper format, on royal octavo paper as here, and also in ordinary paper copies averaging in size 196 × 120 mm. There was a paginary reprint (possibly surreptitious) with a few minor variants, also dated 1709, but apparently done only on small paper. Points for the genuine first printing include: in the imprint of the general title in vol. I the first C of the date lying directly under the G of “Grays-Inn”; in the same vol., sig. A lies directly under the G of “Goodness”; and in vol. 6, sig.A4 lies under “here” of “where”. Large paper copies were invariably issued with the portrait frontispiece in every volume; ordinary paper copies usually have it only in the first.

Jaggard p. 497; H. L. Ford, Shakespeare 1700-1740, pp. 9-14.

LADY BETTY GERMAIN'S COPY

153. SHAKESPEARE, William.

The Works of Shakespear. In Six Volumes. Collated and Corrected by the former Editions, By Mr. Pope.

London: for Jacob Tonson, 1725

6 volumes, large quarto (275 × 220 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, spines gilt, morocco labels replaced, rejoined throughout and corners repaired, and with some spotting in text. Frontispiece engraved portrait of Shakespeare, engraved plate of the Shakespeare monument, incorporating a portrait bust; first title printed in red and black, engraved head- and tailpieces, decorated initials. Armorial bookplate of "Lady Elisabeth Germain" in each volume.

[51191] **£8750**

First edition of Pope's Shakespeare, the first collected edition in quarto, only the second modern

edition of Shakespeare, intended by Pope to remedy what he (though he had been Rowe's friend) perceived as the deficiencies of Rowe's 1709 edition. After the four Folios and two Rowe editions, this is the seventh edition overall. Pope had been working simultaneously on this and his celebrated translation of Homer, published the same year, for the past few years, and Tonson published them both in sumptuous quarto format, handsomely printed and decorated. Johnson states that Pope's remuneration for the Shakespeare was £217.12s, and that 750 copies were printed, although 140 were left unsold. (A supplementary volume with a preface by Dr. Sewall was added in 1725, but Pope had no part in it.) The first volume is dated 1725, the others 1723, suggesting that the first volume was printed last: certainly Tonson did not send Pope a proof of his Preface until 23 December 1724.

PROVENANCE: Lady Betty Germain's copy, one of the original subscribers, with her bookplate to each

front pastedown and her initials EG stamped in gilt on all boards. Lady Elizabeth Germain (1680–1769) was the daughter of the second earl of Berkeley, and married the Dutch soldier Sir John Germain (d. 1718). She was for many years a close friend and correspondent of Swift, whom she had first met in Ireland in 1699 when he was her father's chaplain and secretary, and whose friendship she kept for most of the rest of his life. Lady Betty also knew Pope, whose character she assessed with her usual acuity in her letters to Swift. She was not a major patron of either – she had not enough political power – but she was a rich, cultivated, titled woman who patronised them in lesser ways. She subscribed to Pope's Shakespeare – her name is first among the "G"s in the subscribers list – and may have helped to support him financially.

A childless widow before she was forty, Lady Betty spent the rest of her long life mostly at Knole, the country home of the Duke and Duchess of Dorset. She also entertained politicians and literary men at her house in London, and collected china, gemstones, and books. She bequeathed her house at Drayton, Northants, where she kept her collections, to Lord George Sackville. He changed his name to Germain-Sackville and in 1782 became first Viscount Sackville. He died in 1785 and his library, perhaps including these volumes, was sold in June 1786 by Riley of Pall Mall.

Ford, *Shakespeare 1700–1740*, pp. 19–21; Griffith 149; Jaggard, p. 498.

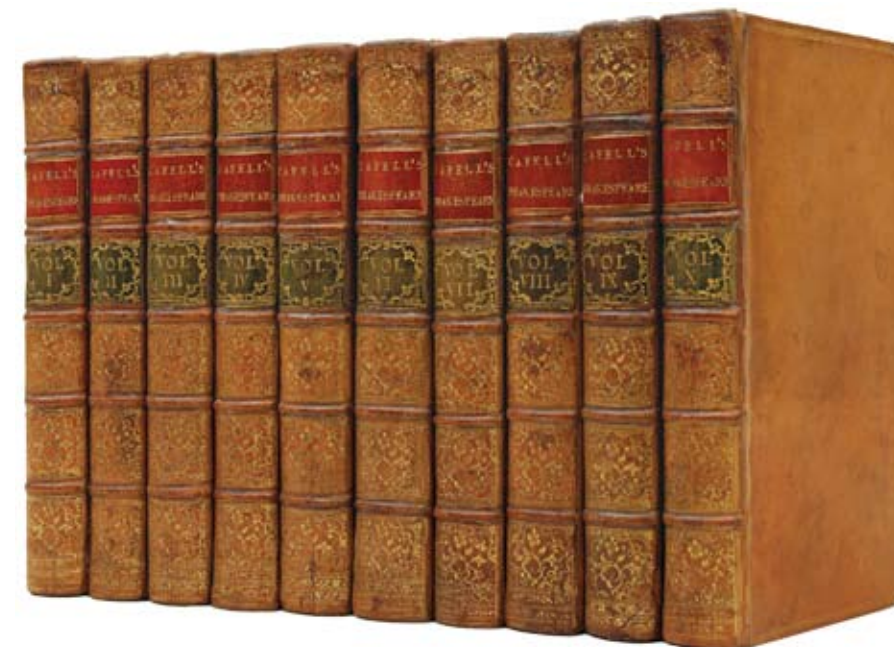


154. SHAKESPEARE, William.

Mr William Shakespeare his Comedies, Histories, and Tragedies, set out by himself in quarto, or by the Players his Fellows in folio, and now faithfully republish'd from their Editions in ten Volumes octavo; with an Introduction: Whereunto will be added, in some other Volumes, Notes, critical and explanatory, and a Body of Various Readings entire.

London: Printed by Dryden Leach, for J. and R. Tonson, [1768]

10 volumes, octavo. Contemporary tan polished calf, spines attractively gilt in compartments, red and green labels, covers ruled in gilt with a two-line rule enclosing a dotted roll, gilt hatching to board edges and turn-ins, marbled endpapers, pale yellow edges. Vignette portrait of Shakespeare at end of introduction. Early ownership inscriptions of Robert Marsham. A few small repairs to a couple of headcaps, a handsome set.



[46449] **£2750**

First edition of Capell's Shakespeare. "It was the first edition to be prepared from a complete transcript rather than a marked-up copy of the previous edition, and it marked a change of editorial policy in which the *textus receptus* was rejected in favour of an unusually meticulous collation of the early quartos [of which Capell had 55 in his own collection] and first folio. Pegge records that Lord Dacre wrote to Capell as the 'Restorer of Shakespeare', and that Capell wept on reading the letter. Capell was the first to drop Rowe's anecdotal account of Shakespeare's life; he set the agenda for the documentary research of Edmond Malone into Shakespearian chronology and biography" (*ODNB*). The edition is also distinguished by its attractive typography and wide margins. The "Notes" and "Various Readings" promised in the first title page (the titles of the later volumes are much briefer) were not published until after Capell's death, rather haphazardly collected in three quarto volumes, 1783.

Jaggard p. 582.

155. SHELLEY, Mary.

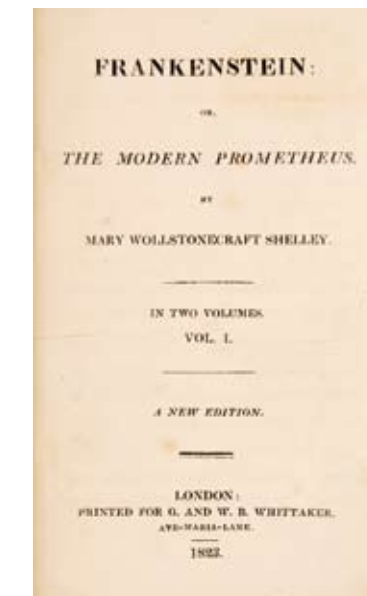
Frankenstein: or, The Modern Prometheus. By Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley. In two volumes. A new edition.

London: for G. & W. B. Whittaker, 1823

2 volumes, duodecimo. Bound to style in half calf, marbled boards, red and black morocco labels. Custom leather-entry slipcase. Some foxing throughout, but a tall copy, complete with half titles.

[51124] **£22,500**

Second edition, scarce in commerce; the first to name its author on the title page. Although recast from the original three-decker format of the first edition into two volumes, this edition faithfully reproduces the 1818 text. Percy Shelley's original preface, written in the voice of his wife, is retained, as are his additions to the text. Mary Shelley would radically alter this text for the third edition published by Bentley in 1831.



MARY SHELLEY'S GIFT TO HER
GODDAUGHTER**156. (SHELLEY, Mary)
XENOPHON.**

The Cyropaedia. Translated by the Hon. Maurice Ashly Cooper.

London: by A. J. Valpy, for Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, 1830

Single volume only (vol. II of Xenophon from the Family Classical Library, no. IV), small octavo. Publisher's original green printed cloth boards, housed in a brown morocco-backed slipcase and chemise, spine lettered in gilt. Front hinge cracked, head and foot of spine lightly rubbed, prospectus loosely inserted at front, some light spotting, a good copy.

[22085]

£22,500

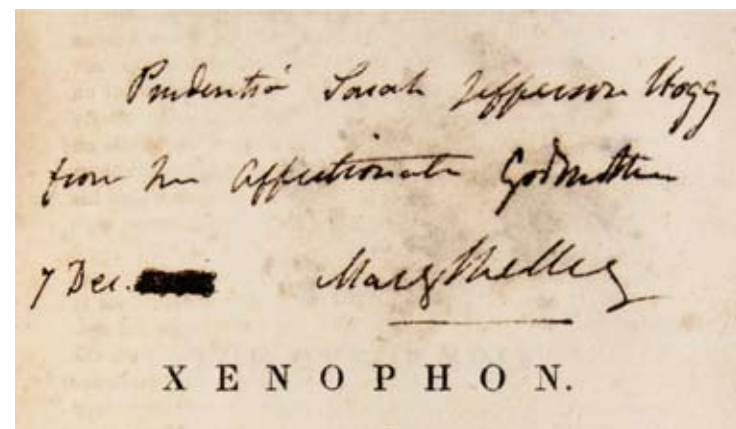
Signed and inscribed by Mary Shelley to her goddaughter: "Prudentia Sarah Jefferson Hogg from her affectionate Godmother. 7 Dec. [year erased]. Mary Shelley." The gift seems to have been made during a visit by Jane Williams and her daughter to Mary at Field Place in 1848 or 1849. A fine association copy, recalling the unconventional bordering

on scandalous relationships within the Shelley circle. Mary's goddaughter Prudentia (1838–1897) was the second and only surviving daughter of P. B. Shelley's old friend and disingenuous biographer Thomas Jefferson Hogg and Jane Williams, the widow of Edward Williams who drowned with Shelley in the Gulf of Spezia. In fact a legal marriage to Hogg was impossible for Jane, who had lived with Edward Williams as his wife but was legally married to a Captain John Edward Johnson.

The Shelleys and the Hoggs had been involved in a complicated emotional ménage: in 1815 Hogg had written love letters to Mary, giving her presents, and requesting a lock of her hair, all with Shelley's full knowledge and approval; while in Italy Shelley addressed to Jane Williams such famous lyrics as "To Jane with a Guitar" and "The keen stars were twinkling".

Prudentia Hogg, by then Mrs Lonsdale, died in 1897. Her books were sold at Sotheby's, 6 November that year. W. S. Scott, in his introduction to *New Shelley Letters* (Bodley Head, 1948) describes Prudentia as "a brilliant Greek and Latin scholar". Presumably her precocious interest in the classics was already evident in her tenth year, at the time of this gift.

Provenance: Jerome Kern, with his bookplate (his sale, lot 1070, Anderson Galleries, 22 Jan 1929).

**157. SMITH, Adam.**

An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations. New Edition. In Four Volumes. Embellished with an Elegant Head of the Author.

Glasgow: R. Chapman, 1805

4 volumes, octavo (174 × 104 mm). Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments, red labels, blue speckled edges. Portrait frontispiece. Contemporary ownership inscription to each front free endpaper. Boards a little rubbed with a few chips and bumps, first and last few leaves tanned at edges, some offsetting. An attractive set.

[51002]

£2500

First Glasgow edition, reproducing the prefaces to the third and fourth editions.

**158. SMITH, Adam.**

The Works. With an Account of His Life and Writings by Dugald Stewart. In Five Volumes.

London: Printed for T. Cadell and W. Davies; F. C. and J. Rivington; Otridge and Son; and 14 others, 1811–12

5 volumes, octavo (212 × 126 mm). Near contemporary brown calf, spines gilt in compartments, red and brown morocco labels, ruling to boards and turn-ins gilt, marbled endpapers and edges. Portrait frontispiece to volume I. Bookplates of Thomas Richard Crosse, shelf location ticket to front pastedown of volume I. Bindings rubbed and scuffed, repairs to spines and some areas of boards, marbled edges faded, contents fresh. A very good set.

[51119]

£3750

First edition of the complete works of Adam Smith, with a biography of the author by the Scottish philosopher and mathematician Dugald Stewart.

159. SPENGLER, Oswald.

Der Untergang des Abendlandes. Unrisse einer Morphologie der Weltgeschichte. Erster Band Gestalt und Wirklichkeit; [and] Zweiter Band: Welthistorische Perspektiven.

Vienna & Leipzig, Wilhelm Braumüller, 1918 & Munich, C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1922

2 volumes, octavo. Publisher's maroon half morocco, spines gilt in compartments, patterned sides, brown

top-stains. 3 folding letterpress tables. Bookplate to each volume. Bindings rubbed, spines faded with chips at the heads and tails, mark to lower board of volume II, contents of second volume browned as usual.

[51208]

£1500

First edition, first impression of both volumes of *The Decline of the West*, the landmark text postulating that Western civilisation was approaching its inevitable decline. Spengler analysed the histories of eight societies and "contended that all civilisations, like every living organism, pass through a predetermined 'life cycle' of prime, maturity and decay, and that this trend can be neither halted nor reversed" (*PMM*). This controversial thesis gave the book a central role in the cultural dialogue of the early 20th century.

PMM 410.

160. (SPINOZA, Baruch) [LUCAS, Jean Maximilien, attrib.]

[Traité des trois imposteurs] La vie de Spinoza] ... par Mr. de Boulainvilliers. [with:] L'esprit de Spinoza].

[France or Holland, after 1711]

Octavo (192 × 130 mm), manuscript on paper, pp. 64, [4] bl.; 134, [6] bl. A fair copy all in the same neat scribal hand, brown ink, c.18 lines to a page, original pagination and index. Contemporary full calf, probably English. Custom brown cloth folding case. Contemporary engraved armorial bookplate of Anthony Thompson to front pastedown; later bookplate of the Irish-born writer and translator Edward Mangin (1772–1852) to the blank facing the first text page. Covers worn, especially at extremities, joints exposed and spine cover perished, but holding.

[51463]

£12,500

An early manuscript example of the earliest version of the most radical text of the first half of the 18th century, known under several titles but principally as the *Traité des trois imposteurs*: a threefold attack on the great monotheistic religions and the integrity of their founding figures: Moses, Jesus, and Muhammad. The text goes beyond the challenge to the substance of revealed religions to the legitimacy of all authorities founded thereupon, ascribes man's religious impulses solely to fear, and proclaims nature as the only god acting in the world. As such, it has been widely interpreted as one of the key intellectual documents of the early Enlightenment.

The text was first printed in the Low Countries in 1719 as *La vie et l'esprit de Spinoza* but was immediately suppressed and is now exceptionally rare. It was reprinted numerous times in the later century as interest in its message spread, but even then copies were the subject of frequent interception and destruction. It is clear that the printed

editions were preceded by a vigorous circulation of the text in manuscript, its very existence often a matter of rumour and debate, and copies were keenly sought across Europe. As in the case of other clandestine texts, manuscript copies continued to be made after the first printing. However, it is demonstrable from internal textual evidence that the present example is from the earliest phase, prior to the printed text.

The variant manuscript versions have been grouped into families by the interrelated studies of Françoise Charles-Daubert, Silvia Berti and Miguel Benítez. Three (or four by other reckonings) pre-edition families have been identified. The main distinguishing feature is the account of Moses, which in our text is essentially the relatively short story of a cunning leader intent on moulding the will of a credulous people. This identifies the present manuscript as belonging to the first family, the earliest form of the clandestine work (or distinct works, the *Vie* and the *Esprit*) written probably by J. M. Lucas, described by contemporaries as a “friend and disciple” of Spinoza and his earliest biographer, following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the exacerbation of religious intolerance in France.

The earliest dated version of the manuscript is Ms Sloane 2039, dated 1709. The association of the French sceptic Boulainvilliers with the clandestine *Vie* and *Esprit* began with the appearance of his Spinozian *Essai de métaphysique* in 1712, originating a family of manuscripts in which versions of the *Vie* and *Esprit* were combined with



the *Essai*. The use of his name in the title of the present manuscript therefore likely dates it after 1711, but from other evidence before 1719. The contemporary English bookplate (“Ex libris D. Anthonii Thompson”) in this copy is particularly interesting, suggesting its distribution in England from an early date. Spinoza's thought met violent opposition in England, but he also had influential supporters, as Justin Champion has shown while advancing the case of John Toland's involvement in the construction of the text.

F. Charles-Daubert, “Les Traités des trois imposteurs aux XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles”, in G. Canziani, ed., *Filosofia e religione nella letteratura clandestina secoli XVII e XVIII*, Milan, 1994, pp. 291–336; S. Berti, ed., *Trattato dei tre impostori, La Vita et lo spirito del Signor Benedetto de Spinoza*, Turin, Einaudi, 1994; S. Berti, F. Charles-Daubert & R. Popkin, eds., *Heterodoxy, Spinozism, and Free Thought in Early-Eighteenth-Century Europe. Studies in the Traité des Trois imposteurs*, Dordrecht, Springer, 1996; J. Champion, *Toland and the Traité des trois imposteurs c.1709–1718*, International Archives of the History of Ideas, 148 (1990), pp. 333–56.

161. [STEELE, Richard] BICKERSTAFF, Isaac, Esq. (pseud.)

The Tatler. Number 1., April 12, 1709 – Number 271, January 2, 1710.

London: Printed for the Author. 1709-10

Folio (339 × 192 mm). 19th-century speckled calf, raised bands, top edge gilt others uncut, marbled endpapers. Without title page and dedication which were issued separately, no. 30 misbound between nos. 108 and 109. Bookplate of William M. Fitzhugh, Jr. to front pastedown. Skilful repairs to binding, recent labels to 18th-century style, browning to text as usual, occasional spotting, overall a very good copy.

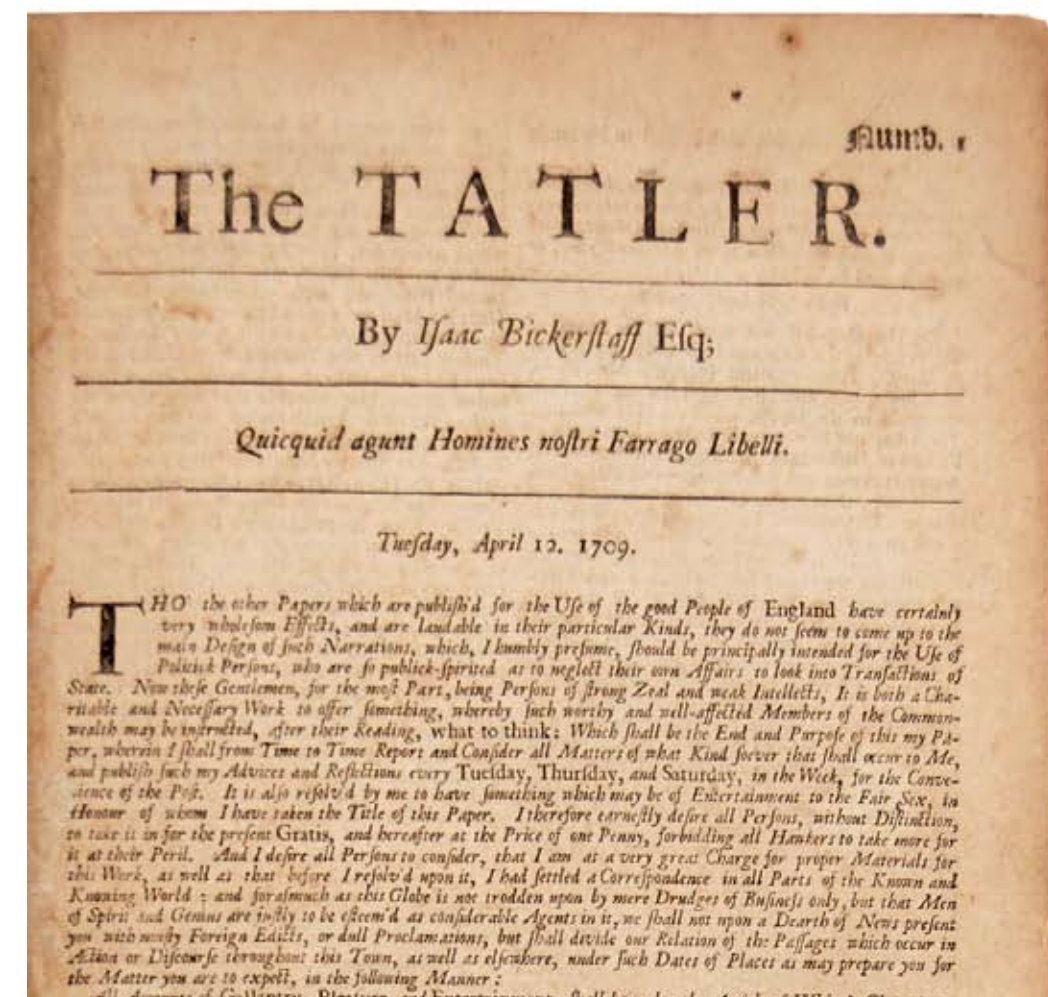
[47576]

£3500

First edition, bound from parts. A complete set of the original numbers of this vastly influential periodical. *The Tatler* appeared three times a week, to coincide with the postal service leaving London for

the provinces, and was offered at a low price made possible by the paper's cheap format: a folio half-sheet, printed on both sides. The supposed author or editorial persona, “Isaac Bickerstaff”, was already known to London readers as a participant in the elaborate literary hoax invented and pursued by Swift and others a year earlier. Swift himself joined the other contributors as Humphrey Wagstaff, “an Ingenious Kinsman of mine”, and Addison sent material from Ireland. Though Steele introduced po-

litical material from time to time, this was never the major element of the paper. Theatrical criticism was presented in no. 1 and continued regularly thereafter. “Soon the paper evolved toward the single essay of some 1500 or 2000 words that would fill both sides of the half-sheet, minus the advertising. This was the informal essay, descended ultimately from Montaigne, which became in *Tatler* form the periodical essay and gave the name to its vehicle, the essay periodical” (*ODNB*).



162. STEPHENS, Alexander.

The History of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution: To which are prefixed, a Review of the Causes of that Event.

London, Richard Phillips, 1803

2 volumes, large quarto. Large folding maps as frontispiece to each and 2 similar maps to vol. II. Some offsetting from the maps, browning throughout, but overall very good in contemporary half streaked calf on marbled boards, a little rubbed, particularly on the joints, red morocco title-pieces and black morocco cartouche volume numbers. A handsome set.

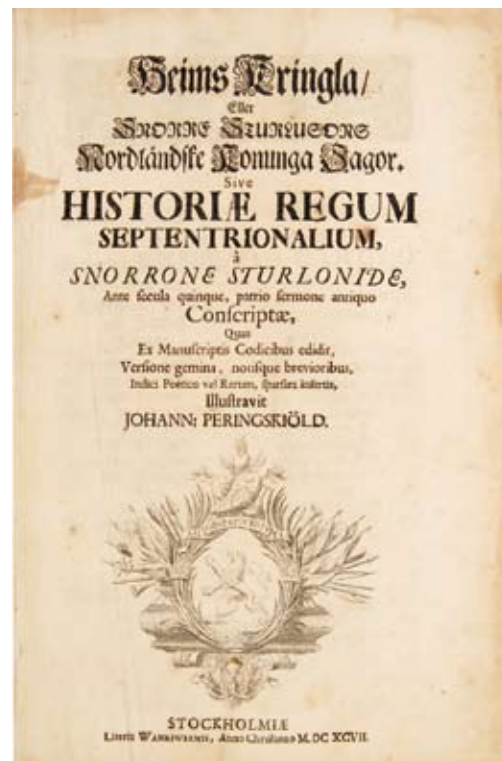
[37329] **£1250**

First edition. A prolific biographer, Stephens's most highly regarded work was his *Memoirs of John Horne Tooke*, considered "in the nineteenth century as the best life of Tooke available" (*ODNB*). Despite his marked whiggish views, his output was considered fair and important. The maps are engraved by Samuel John Neele, who worked for Faden, Cary and the Ordnance Survey amongst others. He founded his own firm which was continued by his sons into the later 19th century, "establishing a high reputation for engraving."

163. STURLASON, Snorri.

Heims Kringla, eller ... Norländske Konunga Sagor. Sive Historiae Regum Septentrionalium à Snorrone Sturlonide, Ante fecula quinque, patrio sermone antiquo Conscriptæ, Quas Ex Manuscriptis Codicibus edidit, Versione gemina, notisque brevioribus, Indici Poëtico vel Rerum, sparsim infertis, Illustravit Johann: Peringskiöld.

Stockholm: Literis Wankiwianis 1697



[–1700]

2 volumes, folio (310 × 205 mm). Contemporary speckled calf, spines elaborately gilt in compartments. Two bookplates to each front pastedown, ownership inscriptions to pastedowns and front free endpapers. Binding lightly rubbed, occasional spotting and toning to contents. A very good set.

[51102] **£6000**

First edition of the Norse Sagas; the text is in Swedish, Latin, and Old Icelandic. "Snorri's contribution to the literature of Iceland is of inestimable importance. ... [His] work is the stem and source of the legend of the Norsemen: a legend which is till potent today".

PMM 168.

164. (SUN TZU) GILES, Lionel (trans.)

Sun Tzu on the Art of War. The Oldest Military Treatise in the World. Translated from the Chinese with Introduction and Critical Notes ...

London, Luzac & Co., Printed by E.J. Brill, Leyden, 1910

Tall octavo, original card wraps a little browned and a little worn, spine chipped and now repaired. Housed in a red flower-sprigged Japanese brocade maruchitsu case with bone toggles. Gift inscription to upper panel from Lady Alda Hoare dated at Stourhead in 1934. Gift inscription to the upper wrap as noted, further annotation to the front free endpaper, and another in the margins of pp. 18–19, light browning, but overall very good, lightly restored and preserved in a handsome and appropriate case.

[47808] **£2000**

First edition thus, arguably the best translation of Sun Tzu in the 20th century. At the time of his translation, Giles was assistant in the Department of Oriental Printed Books and Manuscripts at the British Museum; he was probably the leading Sinologue of his day. It was not until the publication in 1963 of Samuel B. Griffith's translation that Giles met any sort of challenge at all. While Griffith's diction may be more fluent to the modern reader than Giles's, the latter's scholarly apparatus remains peerless.

There had been two previous attempts at putting Sun Tzu into a modern European language: Amiot's French version of 1782, and Calthrop's English translation of 1905 (rev. 1908). Giles is amusingly waspish about both: "Père Amiot appears to have enjoyed no small reputation as a sinologue in his day ... But his so-called translation ... if placed side by side with the original, is seen at once to be little more than an imposture. It contains a great deal that Sun Tzu did not write, and very little indeed of what he did." Meanwhile Calthrop's 1905 edition demonstrates that "the translator's knowl-

edge of Chinese was far too scanty to fit him to grapple with the manifold difficulties of Sun Tzu"; and in the revised 1908 edition, "Some of the grosser blunders have been rectified and lacunae filled up, but on the other hand a certain number of new mistakes appear."

The work had specific relevance with world war looming, and is dedicated to the translator's brother Captain Valentine Giles, R.G., "in the hope that a work 2400 years old may yet contain lessons worth consideration by the soldier of to-day". The former owner of this copy, Lady Alda Hoare, a society hostess who corresponded extensively with Thomas Hardy and his wives, lost her son in the Great War, and clearly gave the subject considerable thought, becoming a great admirer of Foch - "the immortal marshal" - whose *Conduite de la Guerre* she approvingly quotes several times in her notes.

165. TAIT, Peter Guthrie, & William John Steele.

A Treatise on the Dynamics of a Particle with Numerous Examples.

Cambridge: Macmillan and Co., 1856

Octavo. Original green cloth, spine lettered gilt, boards blocked in blind with two-line outer rule, pale pink endpapers. With initial advert leaf; 16pp. adverts at end torn away except for first and last leaf, which have been used for pencilled equations. Trinity, Cambridge student's ownership inscription to half-title, dated 1863. Spine worn at ends, extremities rubbed, superficial cracks to inner hinges but a good firm copy.

[48956] **£1250**

First edition of a work that went to a second, revised edition in 1865, and to its final and seventh edition, further revised, in 1900. Tait had been at Peterhouse, Cambridge, and won the senior wranglership in January 1852, while the favourite, Steele, became second wrangler. Tait commemorated Steele's early death by publishing this work under their joint names.

WITH AN ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPT LEAF OF *WALDEN*

166. THOREAU, Henry D.

The Complete Works.

Boston and New York, Houghton Mifflin

and Company, 1906

20 volumes, octavo. Contemporary half green morocco, titles to spines gilt, floral design to four panels gilt, marbled boards and endpapers, top edges gilt. The set also contains a fold out map of Concord, reproductions of Thoreau's journal illustrations, and over 100 tissue-guarded illustrations, several beautifully hand-finished in colour. A trace of fading to spines and the lightest of rubbing to corners. A magnificent set.

[35499] **£15,000**

The Manuscript Edition. Limited to 600 numbered sets only, this number 161, signed by the publisher on the limitation page. With a leaf from an original draft manuscript of *Walden* (two sides, 15 lines each) entirely in Thoreau's autograph. The leaf is from chapter 10, "Baker Farm". Each set in this limited edition includes a Thoreau manuscript leaf mounted and bound into the first volume.



167. TOURNEFORT, Joseph Pitton.

Institutiones Rei Herbariae. Editio altera, gallica longe auctior, quingentis circiter Tabulis aeneis adornata; [with:] — Corollarium Institutionum Rei Herbariae,

in quo Plantae 1356 munificentia Ludovici Magni in Orientalibus Regionibus observata recensentur.

Paris: E Typographia Regia, 1700 & 1703

3 volumes, quarto (238 × 182 mm): text volume and 2 volumes of plates. Contemporary sprinkled calf, red

morocco spine labels, raised bands, spines richly gilt in compartments. Text volume with engraved monogram vignette to the title page, head- and tailpiece to the text, historiated initial, each plate volume with engraved pictorial title page, and a total of 489 copper-engraved plates by Aubriet. Attractive contemporary armorial bookplate of Jolliffe to the front pastedown of each



volume. A little rubbed, some light toning, but else a very handsome set, still sharp in unrestored contemporary condition.

[50529]

£3000

First Latin edition, with additions. “The *Institutiones* (1700) was in the main a translation of the *Éléments de botanique* into Latin; and the *Corollarium Institutionum Rei herbariae* (1703) was a supplement written on his return from his travels in the Near East, describing 1350 genera which he had found there” (Hunt). The 489 fine copper-engraved plates are all by Claude Aubriet. “These illustrations, made no doubt under Tournefort’s direct supervision, are remarkable for the accuracy of their dissections . . . in their clear but elegant delineations, these drawings are of the finest offered by a pre-Linnaean botanical artist” (Nissen *BBI* p. 98).

Ebert, 23055; Graesse, II, 180; Hunt, 450; Nissen, *BBI*, p.98; Staffeu & Cowan, 14.783.

168. (TURING, Alan) TURING, Sara.

Alan M. Turing.

Cambridge: W. Heffer & Sons, Ltd., 1959

Octavo. Original pale grey boards lettered in green in spine and upper board. Portrait frontispiece and 6 other plates. Small bruise to the lower edge of the upper board, slightly crumpled head and tail of the spine, else a very good copy indeed.

[49911]

£1750

First edition of the uncommon biography, or memorial volume, of the great computer science pioneer, written by his mother, apparently issued in an edition of as little as 500 copies. Mrs Turing maintains that her son’s death was an accident, the result of careless handling of chemicals when preparing “non-poisonous weed-killer, and sink-cleaner” at

home. Despite this probably emotionally-necessary special pleading, this is an interesting work which strives to establish Turing’s credentials without reference to his then still-classified war work.

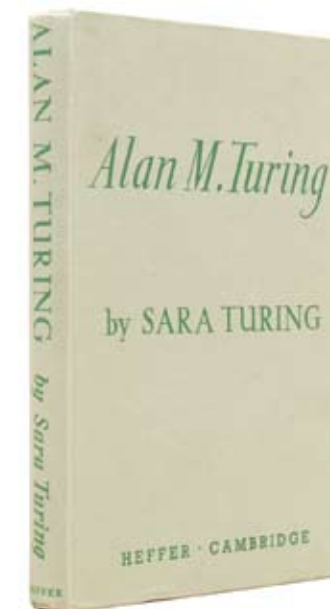
CONSPICUOUS CONSUMPTION

169. VEBLEN, Thorstein.

The Theory of the Leisure Class. An economic study in the evolution of institutions.

New York, The Macmillan Company, 1899

Octavo. Original dark-green vertical grain cloth, spine lettered gilt and gilt bands at head and foot, covers with four blind rules at head and three blind rules at foot, top edge gilt, others uncut. Ownership inscription erased from title, ownership inscription dated 1934 to front free endpaper, bookplate with slightly later note. Extremities lightly rubbed, crease to front board, internally clean and fresh, hinges sound, an excellent copy.

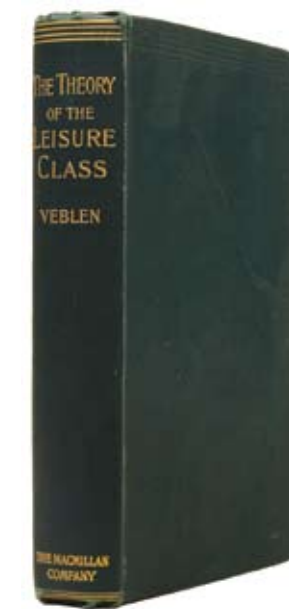


[51103]

£3750

First edition of the Norwegian-American professor’s first published book, his most successful work. Veblen’s thesis was a serious economic analysis of contemporary America, but after William Dean Howells gave the book a rave review as a social satire, it became a best-seller. “Into it he poured all the acidulous ideas and fantastic terminology that had been simmering in his mind for years. It was a savage attack upon the business class and their pecuniary values, half concealed behind an elaborate screenwork of irony, mystification and polysyllabic learning” (*DAB*). “The treatise is essentially an analysis of the latent functions of ‘conspicuous consumption’ and ‘conspicuous waste’ as symbols of upper-class status and as competitive methods of enhancing individual prestige. Veblen’s term ‘conspicuous consumption’ has become part of everyday language” (*JESS*). Modern economists identify Veblen goods, those whose desirability decreases with their price and availability.

Einaudi 5851; Grolier, *100 American*, 100.



170. VOLTAIRE.

Elémens de la Philosophie de Neuton.
Mis à la portée de tout le monde.

Amsterdam: Etienne Ledet & Compagnie,
1738

Octavo (192 × 115 mm). Contemporary calf, black morocco label. Title in red and black with engraved vignette, engraved frontispiece with allegorical portrait of Newton, portrait of Voltaire, 6 plates and one folding table, half-title (bound after portrait), numerous engraved head- and tailpieces, vignettes and diagrams. Bookplate of James Edmondstoune of Newtoun. Lightly rubbed, slight staining to fore-edges of boards, but an excellent copy, internally clean and fresh.

[48963] **£2000**

First edition, first issue, with the imprint of the Amsterdam publisher Ledet, to whom Voltaire had sent

the manuscript when he was a refugee in Holland. Another issue of the same year bears the imprint of Desbordes. The work is dedicated to the Marquise du Châtelet, who helped Voltaire with the project and was responsible the French edition of the *Principia*. “Voltaire’s *Elémens* presented Newton as the discoverer of the true system of the world and the destroyer of the errors of Cartesianism ... [He] committed himself entirely to the propagation of Newtonianism, which he had first encountered during his exile in England from 1725–1728; to Voltaire, Newton’s empiricism, experimental method and avoidance of dogma symbolized the Enlightenment’s victorious assault on Christian theory and metaphysics” (Norman).

Babson 120; Wallis 155; cf. Cohen-de Ricci 1037; Norman 2165, variants with Desbordes imprint.

171. VON NEUMANN, John, & Oskar Morgenstern.

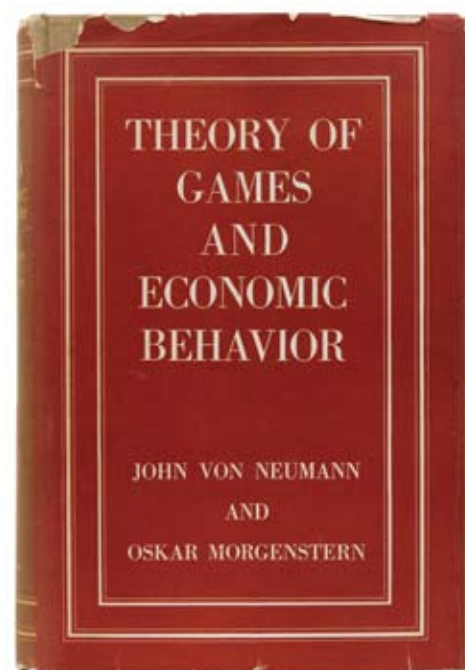
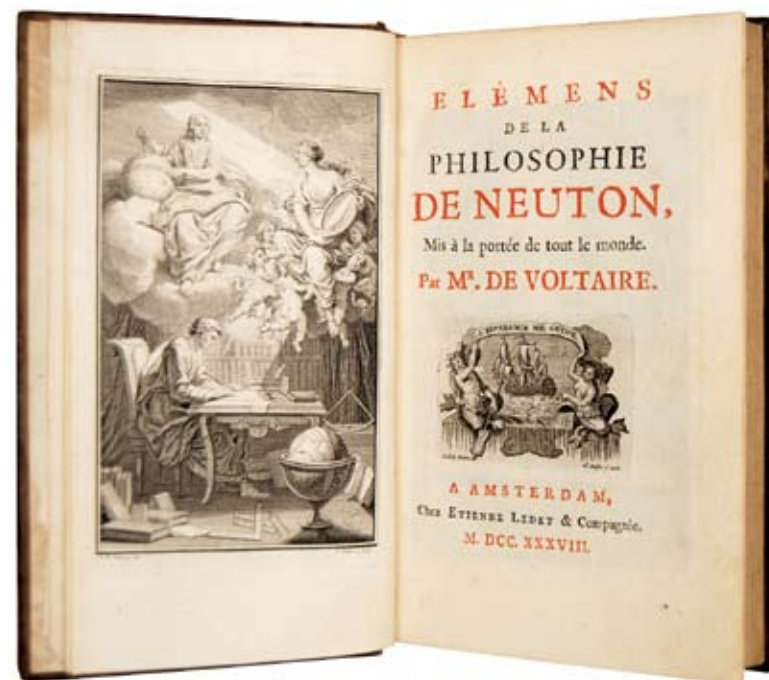
Theory of Games and Economic Behavior.

Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1944

Octavo. Original oatmeal cloth, spine lettered in gilt on a dark red panel, pale red top-stain. With the printed dust jacket. List of corrigenda printed on thin paper loosely inserted as issued. One gathering poorly opened, a production flaw leading to a little chipping at head not affecting text, but a very good copy in the rather tanned jacket with faded spine, one large chip at middle of spine and another at head of front joint, few nicks elsewhere; still a very good copy, scarce in the jacket.

[47858] **£4750**

First edition, first printing, of the groundbreaking text that created the interdisciplinary research field of game theory.



172. WEBSTER, Daniel.

The Writings and Speeches ... National Edition. Illustrated with Portraits and Plates.

Boston, Little, Brown, & Company, 1903

18 volumes, large octavo (240 × 157 mm). Bound in recent blue morocco, spines lettered gilt in two compartments, others with gilt motifs between gilt bands, covers with two-line gilt rules, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt, others uncut. Frontispieces, engraved additional titles and 74 plates, portraits, facsimiles, etc. printed on japon paper, all with tissue guards with captions printed in red. A fine set.

[28555] **£3750**

The National Edition, limited to 1,050 copies only, of which this is no. 987. A lavish edition preserving the legacy of Daniel Webster (1782–1852), US Senator and Secretary of State. Famed for his ability as an orator, Webster was one of the most important figures in US politics in the first half of the 19th century. In *Mr. Smith Goes to Washington*, James Stewart’s character is astonished to find out he will be sitting in the same seat where Daniel Webster once sat.

173. WHITELAW, James.

An Essay on the Population of Dublin. Being the result of an actual survey taken in 1798, with great care and precision, and arranged in a manner entirely new. To which is added, The General Return of the District Committee in 1804, with a comparative statement of the two surveys. Also, several observations on the present state of the Poorer Parts of the City of Dublin.

Dublin: for the author, by Graisberry and Campbell, 1805

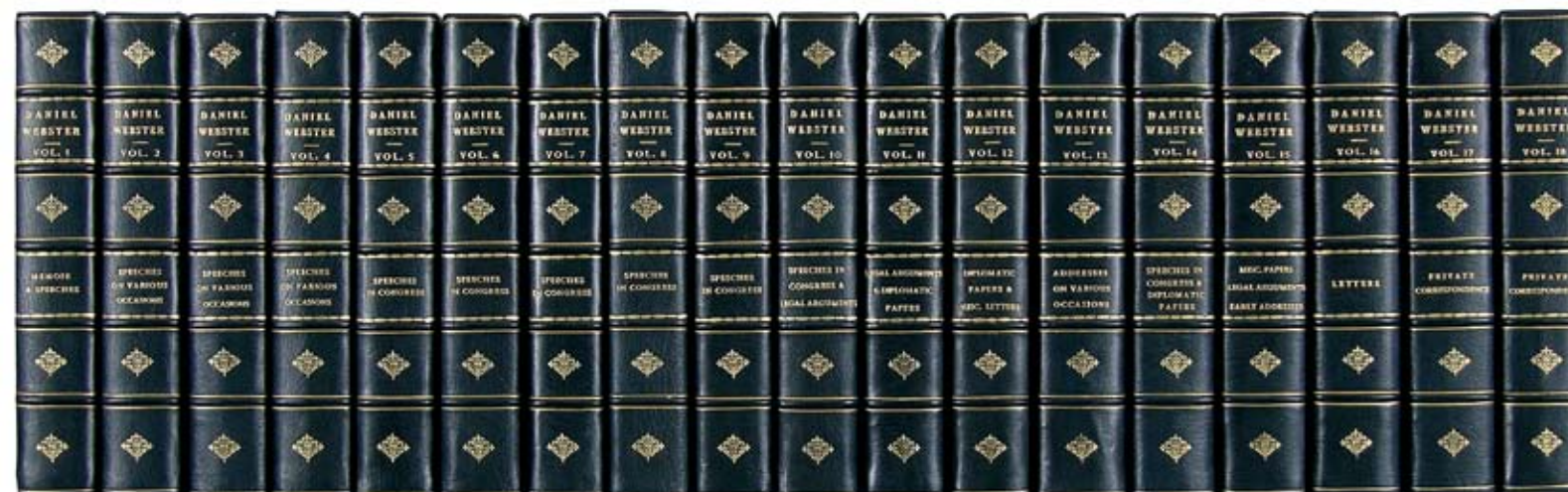
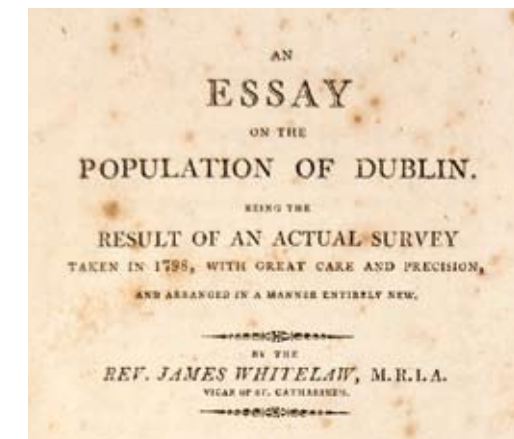
Octavo. Contemporary half calf, neatly rebacked to style, marbled boards and edges, ticket of J. Darcy, Dublin bookseller and binder. 5 folding tables (one bound in askew but without loss); numerous tables in the text. Board edges rubbed, some light spotting, small holes in a couple of leaves not affecting text, overall a very good copy.

[40475] **£1750**

First edition. James Whitelaw (1749–1813) was born in co. Leitrim and educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was deeply interested in the condition of

the poor who lived in his immediate neighbourhood in Dublin. In 1798 he conducted a one-man census of the city. “Epidemic diseases were then frequent in Dublin, but, undeterred by the fear of infection, he personally inspected every house in the city and questioned nearly every inhabitant. Hitherto the extent of the population had been a matter of conjecture, with calculations clearly underestimating the level of overcrowding in many dwellings. In one house alone, for example, Whitelaw discovered 108 people. The government ordered the results of his inquiry to be printed” (ODNB).

Kress B.4993.



174. [WILKINS, John.]

The First Book. The Discovery of a new World or, A Discourse tending to prove, that 'tis probable there may be another habitable World in the Moone. With a Discourse concerning the possibility of a Passage thither. The third impression. Corrected and enlarged. [With:] A discourse concerning A New Planet. Tending to prove, That 'tis probable our Earth is one of the Planets. The second Booke, now first published.

London: for John Maynard, 1640

Octavo (169 _ 109 mm), 2 parts in one volume, as issued. Contemporary calf with early 20th-century rebak. Engraved general title by William Marshall, woodcut illustrations and diagrams in the text, final errata leaf. Erudite pencil marginalia in both parts. A little toning to text block, a very good copy.

[51432]

£6500

First complete edition, containing important revisions to the first book and, for the first time, the "second Booke". The *Discovery* (first published 1638) and the *Discourse* together constitute "One of the first important books of modern 'popular science,' a work written by a man who knew the technicalities of science, yet who ... had the ability to explain those technicalities to the general reader" (Nicholson). This 1640 edition contains a new section added to the first book on the then-sensational idea of voyaging to the moon, with associated scientific

A Discourse tending to prove, that 'tis probable there may be another habitable World in the Moone.
With a Discourse concerning the possibility of a Passage thither.



discussions of gravity and the nature and height of the atmosphere. This discourse "established the conventions of the moon-voyage for more than a century" (Nicholson). In the second book, "Wilkins discussed the controversial question of the earth's motion, supporting the arguments of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo that the earth behaved as other planets" (Norman).

Nicholson, *Voyages to the Moon*, pp. 93-4; Norman 2240; STC 25641.

175. WILSON, Woodrow.

A History of The American People.

New York, Harper & Brothers Publishers, 1902

5 volumes, octavo. Bound in recent full red morocco, two black title labels to each spine gilt, infilled box design gilt, raised bands, decorative border to boards gilt, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt. Illustrated with portraits, maps, plans, facsimiles, rare prints, contemporary views, etc.

[26141]

£1250

First edition.

IN THE ORIGINAL BOARDS

176. WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary.

A Vindication of the Rights of Woman With Strictures of Political and Moral Subjects.

London, Printed for J. Johnson, 1792

Octavo. Original buff paper-backed blue boards, remnants of ink title to backstrip, uncut edges. Housed in blue leather-entry slipcase and chemise. Deckle edges a little rough, some trivial spotting throughout, boards a little marked and lightly rubbed, backstrip chipped and defective at head, still a very good copy.

[27486]

£3750

177. WOLLSTONECRAFT, Mary.

Letters written during a short residence in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

London: for J. Johnson, 1796

Octavo. Contemporary tree calf, smooth spine with gilt urns in compartments, red morocco label. With the final advert leaf listing Wollstonecraft's books from Johnson to date, the first bibliography of her work. Contemporary ownership inkstamp ("D Blachford") at head of title. Extremities a little rubbed, an excellent copy in a handsome and unrestored contemporary binding.

[39127]

£2000

First edition. Her lover Gilbert Imlay had suffered the theft of a valuable cargo by the Norwegian captain of his ship, and in 1794 suggested to Wollstonecraft that she travel there on his behalf to get compensation. Despite having a new baby in tow, Wollstonecraft immediately agreed and spent nearly four months travelling to remote and unfamiliar destinations to meet and bargain with officials, studying local customs, enjoying strange landscapes and risky sea journeys.

"When Johnson published the *Letters* they found an enthusiastic public, not least among young poets. The wording of her description of the waterfalls she visited ... appears to have played a part in inspiring Coleridge's description of the sacred river Alph in Xanadu; and the theme of the book ... set a fashion

for questing romantic journeys. Byron, Wordsworth, Shelley, and Mary's as yet unborn daughter Mary, who sends her Frankenstein north at the end of his story, all read and followed in Mary Wollstonecraft's footsteps" (Tomalin, *The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft*). Godwin noted in his *Memoirs* (1798): "If ever there was a book calculated to make a man in love with its author, this appears to me to be the book." As is often noted, these letters comprise the first published account in English of a woman travelling on business.

Rothschild 2598; Windle A7a.





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Cover illustration taken from Robert Hooke's *Micrographia*, item 8 in this catalogue.