

Kant & Hegel

1.

FIRST EDITION OF KANT'S FIRST PUBLICATION

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Gedanken von der wahren Schätzung der lebendigen Kräfte und Beurtheilung der Beweise derer sich Herr von Leibnitz und andere Machaniker in dieser Streitsache bedienet haben, nebst einigen vorhergehenden Betrachtungen welche die Kraft der Körper überhaupt betreffen. [i.e. Thoughts on the True Estimation of Vital Forces].

Königsberg, Martin Eberhard Dorn, 1746. 8vo. Nice newer full vellum with gilt spine. Title-page a bit soiled and with neat reappear to blank margins, far from affecting text. A bit of occasional browning and soiling. one plate repaired from verso, no loss. Title-page + 16 pp. + pp. (3) - 240 + 2 folded engraved plates. Fully complete.

EUR 25.000,00

The exceedingly scarce first edition of Kant's debut, the first work that he ever published, at the mere age of 22. The work constitutes a milestone in the modern discussion of dimensionality.

Immanuel Kant (1724-1804) - now considered, along with Plato and Aristotle, the most important philosopher of all time -, entered the university of Königsberg at the age of 16, in 1740. Here he studied mainly mathematics and physics under Martin Knutzen and Johann Teske, until his father's death in 1746. These years proved formative for the young philosophical genius, and his profound interest in the philosophy of science stems from this period. When his father died, however, Kant was forced to break off his studies to help provide for the family, which he did by working as a private tutor for three different families over a period of about nine years. Finally in 1755 he was able to resume his studies at the university, and the same year he received his doctorate of philosophy; in 1770 he was finally given a permanent position, as professor of logic and metaphysics at the University of Königsberg. It is here that he writes the works that have changed the entire trajectory of modern thought - his three seminal critiques, that of pure reason, that of practical reason, and that of judgment.

The foundation of Kant's philosophy is laid during his early years of studying, which culminate in this his first publication, "Thoughts on the True Estimation of Living Forces", which constitutes an attempt to determine space dimensionality from a physical law. Kant initially adapted Leibnitz's view and tried to explain the nature of space by means of the forces of monads that cause such substances to interact. Although its basic idea was abandoned during his critic period, Kant's first work nonetheless constitutes a milestone in the modern discussion of dimensionality.

"The two main influences on Kant in his philosophical reflections on science were Leibniz and Newton. During his first period of study at the University of Königsberg, from 1740 to 1746, Knutzen taught that version of Leibniz's metaphysics which the German philosopher Christian von Wolff had made popular. He also taught the mathematical physics which Newton had developed. He revealed to the young Kant the various oppositions, puzzles, and contradictions of these two great natural philosophers.

The nature of space and time was what interested the young Kant most in these disputes between Leibniz and Newton. He studied the famous exchange of letters between Leibniz and Samuel Clarke, a defender of Newton's philosophy. [...] In his early years Kant pondered the nature of space and time first from the point of view of Leibniz and then of Newton, but eventually he found both positions unsatisfactory." (Ellington, in DSB: VII, pp. 225-26).

The nature of space and space dimensionality that Kant attempts to uncover and explain in this his first work comes to found a basis for all his later thought. The role that physics, especially the concepts of space and time, plays for his view of the world and for the development of his philosophical thought is immense, and his earliest thoughts on the subject underlie all of his later thought.

Warda nr. 1.

Gedanken
von der wahren Schätzung
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Beurtheilung der Beweise
derer sich
Herr von Leibnitz und andere Mechaniker
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nebst einigen vorhergehenden Betrachtungen
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die Kraft der Körper überhaupt
betreffen,
durch
Immanuel Kant.

Königsberg,
gedruckt bey Martin Eberhard Dorn. 1746.

THE FOUNDING OF MODERN ETHICS

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der practischen Vernunft.

Riga, Hartknoch, 1788. 8vo. A bit later (1840'ies) half cloth with gilding to spine. Old allegorical stamp to title-page; another stamp at lower margin removed, likewise old owner's name. Otherwise a very nice copy. Woodcut title-vignette. 292 pp.

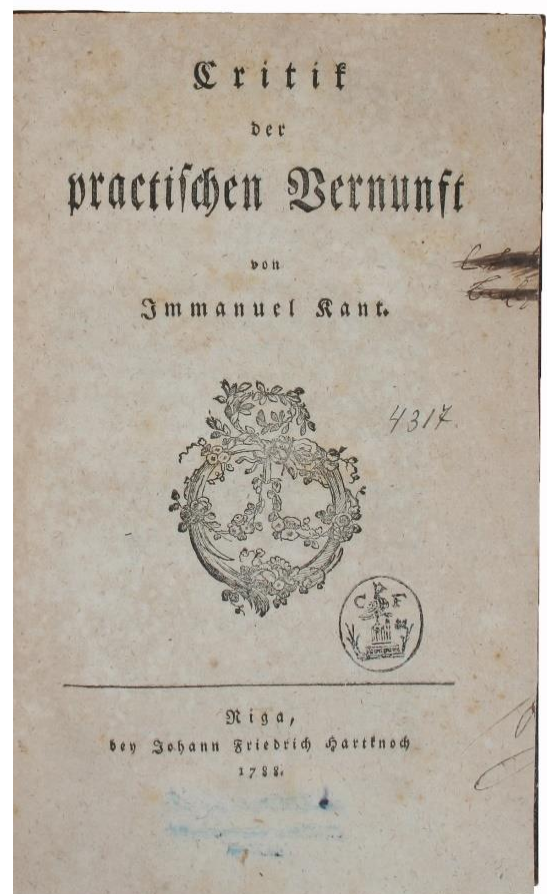
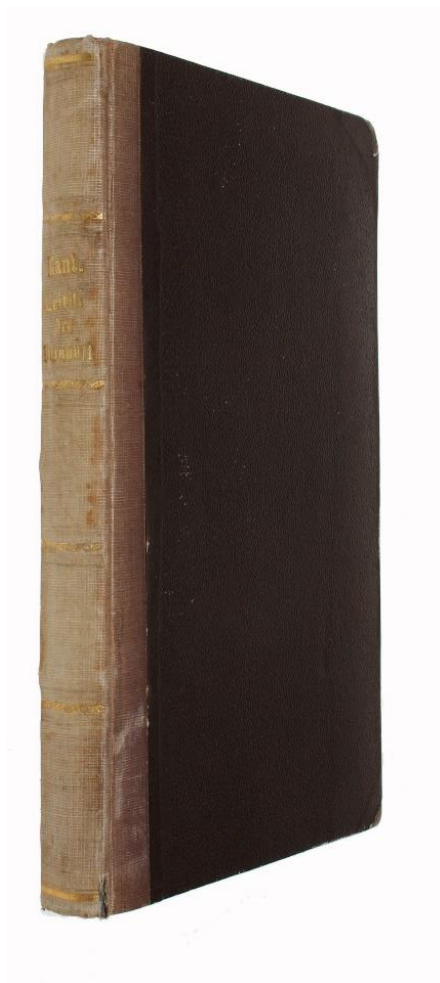
EUR 3.000,00

First edition of Kant's second main work, the second of his critical works, and his main work on practical philosophy.

Together Kant's three critiques, that of pure reason, that of practical reason and that of judgement, make up the most important contribution to philosophy since Aristotle and Plato. Kant's influence on modern philosophy is primarily due to his critical works, and with them he gives to philosophy a new and comprehensive way of dealing systematically with the problems of philosophy.

In his "Critique of Practical reason" Kant establishes the "Categorical Imperative", which was to found modern ethics, and with it he establishes the moral philosophy that ties together all of his critical philosophy. The work has dominated Western ethical thought decisively from the time of its appearance.

Warda: 112. See also Printing and the Mind of Man 226 (Critik der reinen Vernunft).



3.

A MAIN WORK OF GERMAN IDEALISM

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Prolegomena zu einer jeder künftigen Metaphysik die als Wissenschaft wird auftreten können.

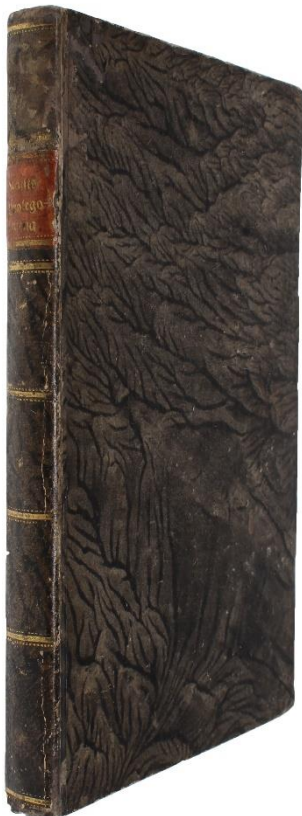
Riga, bey Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1783. 8vo. A very nice contemporary cardboard binding with marbled paper, gilt line-decoration and gilt title-label to spine. A light, small damp stain to upper margin of first two leaves, after the attempted removal of an old owner's name (still legible, dated 1889). A very nice and clean copy. Woodcut title-vignette, woodcut rod with floral vine-headpiece on p. 3, and woodcut end-vignette (rod with leaves). 222 pp.

EUR 3.400,00

The rare first edition, first issue, of Kant's masterpiece, the more popular exposition of the ideas presented in his main work "Critik der reinen Vernunft" (1781). Three variants of the first edition appeared in the same year, distinguishable by head- and tailpieces; this is the first, as described in Warda, 75.

This work constitutes a more comprehensible exposition of the main thoughts of Kant's "Critique of Pure Reason", and the "prolegomena", being one of the most frequently read and most approachable of his works, also became one of Kant's most influential. It is responsible for spreading his thoughts among a much wider audience than his other works.

After having received immense negative critique and having been misunderstood with the first edition of the "Critique of Pure Reason", Kant wrote his "Prolegomena" as a defense and explanation; he later incorporated much of it into the second edition of the "Critique of Pure Reason". It is with the ideas expounded in this work that Kant becomes world-famous. "Kant's great achievement was to conclude finally the lines on which philosophical speculation had proceeded in the eighteenth century, and to open up a new and more comprehensive system of dealing with the problems of philosophy... The influence of Kant is paramount in the critical method of modern philosophy. - No other thinker has been able to hold with such firmness the balance between speculative and empirical ideas..." (PMM 226).



KANT'S PRIZE ESSAY

KANT, IMMANUEL.

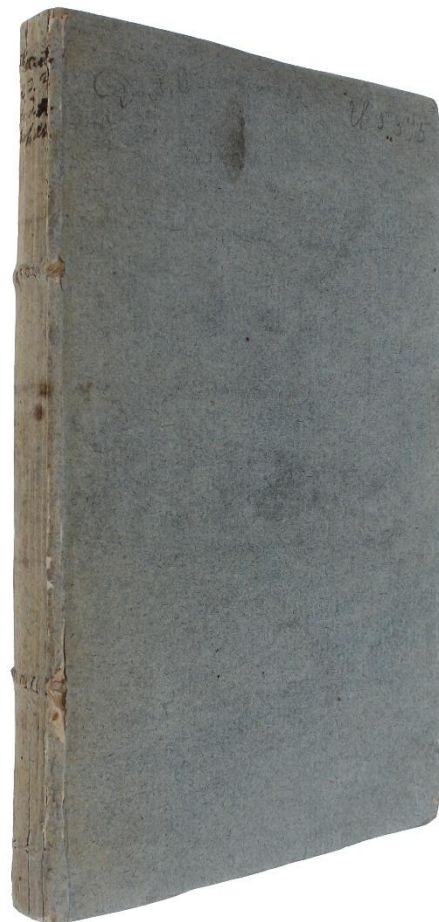
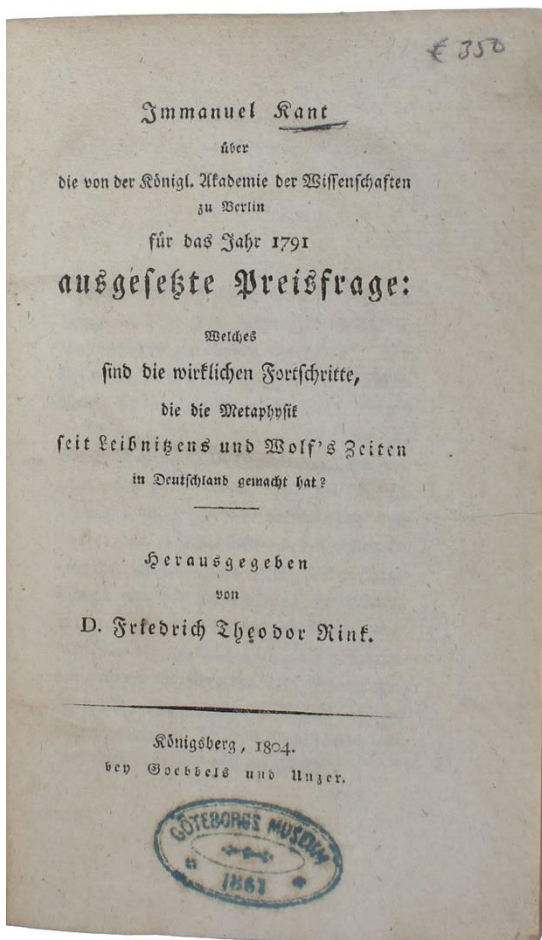
Über die von der Königl. Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin für das Jahr 1791 ausgesetzte Preisfrage: Welches sind die wirklichen Fortschritte, die die Metaphysik seit Leibnizens und Wolf's Zeiten in Deutschland gemacht hat? Herausgegeben von Friedrich Theodor Rink.

Königsberg, Goebbels & Unger, 1804. 8vo. Original blank blue wrappers with handwritten title to spine. A very nice copy. Contemporary owner's name to inside of front board (S. Grubbe) and stamp to title-page (Gothenburg Museum, 1861). 204, (4, -advertisements) pp. . EUR 900,00

The rare first edition of Kant's famous posthumously published prize essay, written in 1791, answering the question set by the Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences: What are the Actual Advances Metaphysics Has Made in Germany Since the Time of Leibniz and Wolff?

Right after Kant's death in 1804, Friedrich Theodor Rink edited and published parts of drafts Kant had written on this topic; Kant never published a finished version, and this is all that appeared.

Warda: 220.



THE ARCHAEOLOGY OF NATURE

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der Urtheilskraft.

Berlin u. Libau, Lagarde und Friederich, 1790. 8vo. Original cardboard binding. Spine somewhat worn with parts of paper missing. Corners a bit bumped. Contemporary handwritten title to spine. A few leaves of the preface with a couple of underlinings and with some marginal annotations. Otherwise very nice, clean and fresh. With an old owner's signature ("Dr. P. Müller") to title-page and a gift inscription to front free end-paper stating that the book was given as a present by Dr. Montgommery in 1863 in London. LVIII, 476 pp., 1 f. (Errata).

EUR 5.400,00

The rare first edition of Kant's seminal "Critique of Judgment", the third and last of his critiques which, taken together, arguably constitute the most important contribution to philosophy since Aristotle and Plato. Kant's influence on modern philosophy is primarily due to his critical works, and with them he gives to philosophy a new and comprehensive way of dealing systematically with the problems of philosophy.

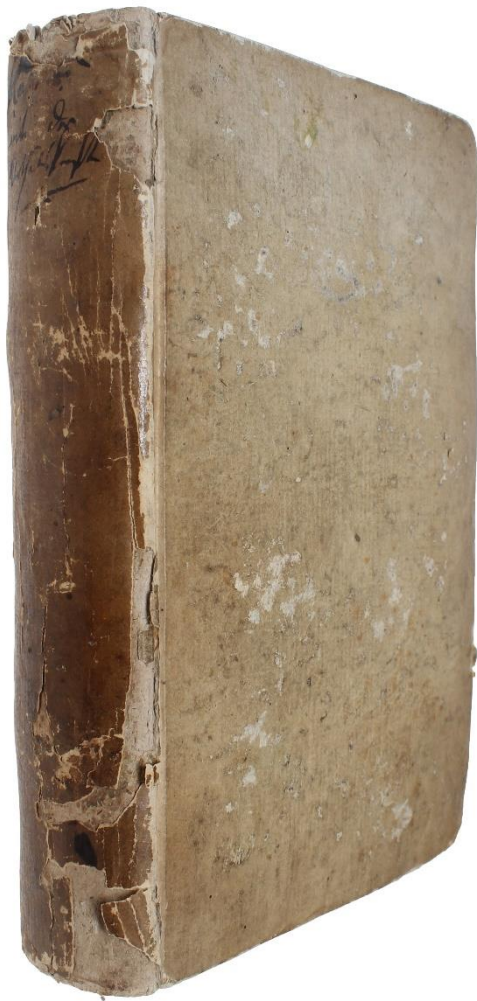
In the "Critique of Judgment", Kant develops philosophical aesthetics and teleology that comprises nature and art. This aesthetics fulfills an essential systematic function in the Kantian architectonic. It bridges the gap between reason and nature, thus serving as a complement to practical reason of which Kant had proposed a critique two years earlier.

The third critique is essential to an understanding of Kant's project of a critical philosophy. It is here that he seeks to join the dimensions of human experience which he had laid bare in the two previous critiques. A number of the conceptual foundations he had laid from 1782 break down, as he tries to demonstrate that aesthetics mediates between the realm of sensibility and that of reason.

In order to do so, he sets out to show that aesthetic intuition ranges over both realms. The key to this demonstration is the claim that the two realms are isomorphic. However, as Kant considers the aesthetic judgment of the products of man's artistic invention, he cannot fit them into the format of a teleology of nature. Instead, he develops a conceptual framework for aesthetic judgment which explains why the first section on the faculty of aesthetic judgment swelled to the point of dwarfing the section on the teleology of nature.

In the third critique the tension which inhere in the project of a critical philosophy rises to the surface. The third critique thus provides us with an invaluable glimpse into the actual workings of the mental faculties that Kant attempted to chart in his philosophy. For this very reason, the third critique provided the point of departure for much of later idealist philosophy, especially that of Hegel whose speculative philosophy can be seen as an articulation of the topics which Kant had uncovered in the third critique.

Warda: 125.



ONE OF FOUR OR FIVE COPIES PRINTED ON SPECIAL PAPER

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Critik der Urtheilskraft.

Berlin u. Libau, Lagarde und Friederich, 1790.

8vo (204 x 135 x 60 mm). Near contemporary marbled paper binding with gilt green title-label to spine. Hinges and capitals neatly restored. Old ownership-stamp to title-page. Mid-nineteenth-century Viennese bookseller's label to pasted-down back end-paper. Occasional light foxing in some margins, otherwise clean and bright. Printed on special, heavy paper, making the volume nearly double the thickness of regular copies. LVIII, 476 pp., (1) f. (errata).

EUR 33.500,00

Extremely rare copy, printed on special paper, of the first edition of Kant's seminal "Critique of Judgment", the third and last of his critiques, which "Kant himself regarded [...] as the coping-stone of his critical edifice; it even formed the point of departure for his successors, Fichte, Schelling and Hegel, in the construction of their respective systems." (J.H. Bernard in the introduction to his translation of "Critique of Judgment).

THIS MAGNIFICENT COPY IS UNLIKE ANY OTHER WE HAVE SEEN - ONE OF ONLY FOUR OR FIVE PRESENTATION-COPIES PRINTED ON SPECIAL PAPER THAT KANT HIMSELF REQUESTED FROM THE PRINTER, TO BE GIVEN TO A HANDFUL OF NAMED RECIPIENTS.

From a letter to Lagarde from January 21st 1790 (see "Briefwechsel von Imm. Kant", ed. Fischer, Müller, 1912, pp. 110-11), we know that Kant had requested 20 author's copies, four of them to be printed on special paper. While the book was in the press, Kant sent Lagarde a list of presentees to whom copies on special paper should be sent. He now named five recipients, so we assume that five copies were printed on special paper, instead of the original requested four copies. The recipients were: Count J.N. Windisch-Grätz, F.H Jacobi, K.L. Reinhold, L.H. Jacob and J.F. Blumenbach (see letter to Lagarde, March 25th, 1790, "Briefwechsel von Imm. Kant", ed. Fischer, Müller, 1912, pp. 126-7). As far as we know, none of these five presentation-copies have been traced and we have never seen one of them before. Neither do we know which of the five recipients received the present copy.

Together with his two other critiques, the "Critique of Judgment" arguably constitutes the most important contribution to philosophy since Aristotle and Plato. Kant's seminal third critique was extremely influential from the time of its appearance - Goethe said it was the first philosophical book ever to move him, and Fichte called it "the crown of the critical philosophy"; "...not only did Goethe think highly of it, but it received a large measure of attention in France as well as in Germany on its first appearance. Originally published at Berlin in 1790, a Second Edition was called for in 1793; and a French translation was made by Imhoff in 1796. Other French versions are those by Keratry and Weyland in 1823, and by Barni in 1846." (J.H. Bernard).

In the "Critique of Judgment", Kant develops philosophical aesthetics and teleology that comprises nature and art. This aesthetics fulfills an essential systematic function in the Kantian architectonic. It bridges the gap between reason and nature, thus serving as a complement to practical reason of which Kant had proposed a critique two years earlier.

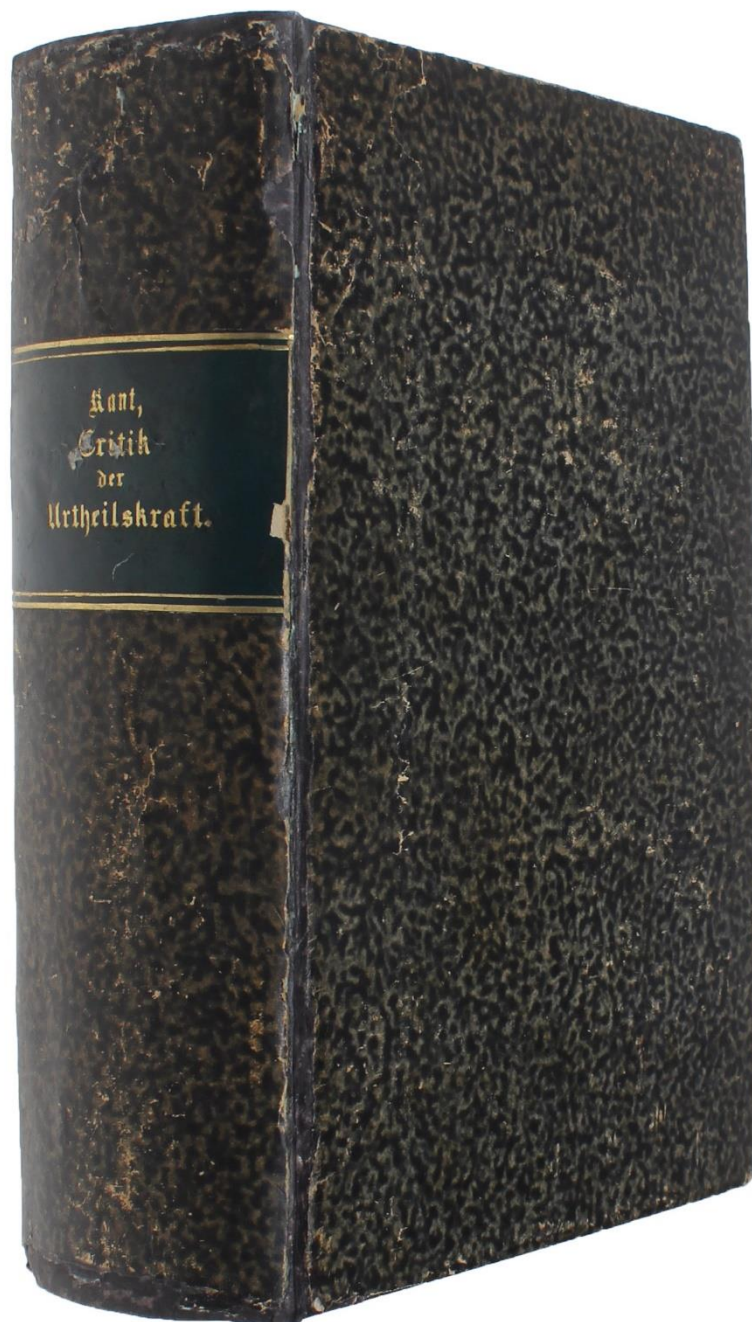
The third critique is essential to an understanding of Kant's project of a critical philosophy. It is here that he seeks to join the dimensions of human experience which he had laid bare in the two previous critiques. A number of the conceptual foundations he had laid from 1782 break down, as he tries to demonstrate that aesthetics mediates between the realm of sensibility and that of reason.

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"...the Critique of Judgement completes the whole undertaking of criticism; its endeavour is to show that there are a priori principles at the basis of Judgement just as there are in the case of Understanding and of Reason; that these principles, like the principles of Reason, are not constitutive but only regulative of experience, i.e. that they do not teach us anything positive about the characteristics of objects, but only indicate the conditions under which we find it necessary to view them; and lastly, that we are thus furnished with an a priori philosophy of pleasure." (J.H. Barnard).

Warda: 125.



C r i t i k
der
Urtheilskraft

von
Immanuel Kant.



Berlin und Libau,
bey Lagarde und Friederich
1790.

**ONE OF NO MORE THAN A HANDFUL COPIES ON SPECIAL PAPER, GIVEN BY KANT TO HIS
CLOSE FRIEND HASSE**

KANT, IMMANUEL.

Die Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft.

Königsberg, Friedrich Nicolovius, 1793.

8vo. In the original bluish cardboardbinding, with handwritten title to spine. Binding very neatly restored at spine and extremities. Previous owner's inscriptions to front free end-paper and title-page as well as pasted-down front end-paper. One leaf with a tiny closed tear to blank outer margin and some leaves with a single hole to the blank outer margin. Light pencil-underlinings and -markings to a few leaves. Internally clean and fresh. Printed on very heavy paper (about three times the thickness of the normal paper) and with wide margins. XX, (2), 296, (2, -errata) pp. Housed in a beautiful marbled half calf box in pastiche-style, with splendidly gilt spine and gilt morocco title-label.

7

EUR 37.000,00

Extremely rare presentation-copy inscribed by the recipient, a close friend of Kant, Johann Gottfried Hasse, to whom Kant gave the present copy. The copy is one of no more than perhaps five copies printed on special paper of the first edition of Kant's "Religion Within the Boundaries of Mere Reason", the seminal work in which he develops his religion of reason and most fully accounts for his philosophy of religion.

This magnificent copy is completely unique. Not only is one of only four or five presentation-copies printed on special paper - perhaps less - that Kant himself requested from the printer, to be given to a handful of recipients; we also know to whom it was given, namely his close friend and professor of religion Johann Gottfreind Hasse. And Hasse has not only put his ownership signature in the book, he has also noted that it was given to him by Kant in the year of publication ("Donum auctoris 1793").

We have not been able to find information anywhere about the presentation-copies of "Religion innerhalb der Grenzen der blossen Vernunft" specifically. There is nothing in the Kant-correspondence about that at all, and no letters to/from the publisher about them have been preserved. But we know that Kant commissioned four or five copies of "Critik der Urtheilskraft" on special paper and four copies of "Critik der reinen Vernunft". The present copy is clearly on special paper as well (about three times the size of copies on normal paper), so even though it is not mentioned anywhere, it is fair to assume that Kant also ordered about a handful copies of "Religion..." to be printed on special paper as well. However, this number might be smaller. As opposed to the other two books that we know he commissioned these copies of, the publication of "Religion..." was caught up in a controversy over censorship, and Kant was given a reprimand in the name of the Prussian emperor, Friedrich Wilhelm II. Kant was forced to pledge not to publish on matters of religion. Furthermore, copies of the "Religion..." on special paper seem not to have appeared anywhere, as opposed to the very few copies of the two other works that have surfaced; so all in all, there is absolutely no reason to think that he should have commissioned more than four or five copies of this book either.

The inscription to the front free end-paper is in Hasse's hand and reads "(Donum auctoris 1793.)/ J.G. Hasse". The name of Hasse has been crossed out by the later owner, who has written his name underneath "N. Grosch...(?)/ stud. Theol./ Som[er]. Semest[er]. [18]05" and on the title-page.

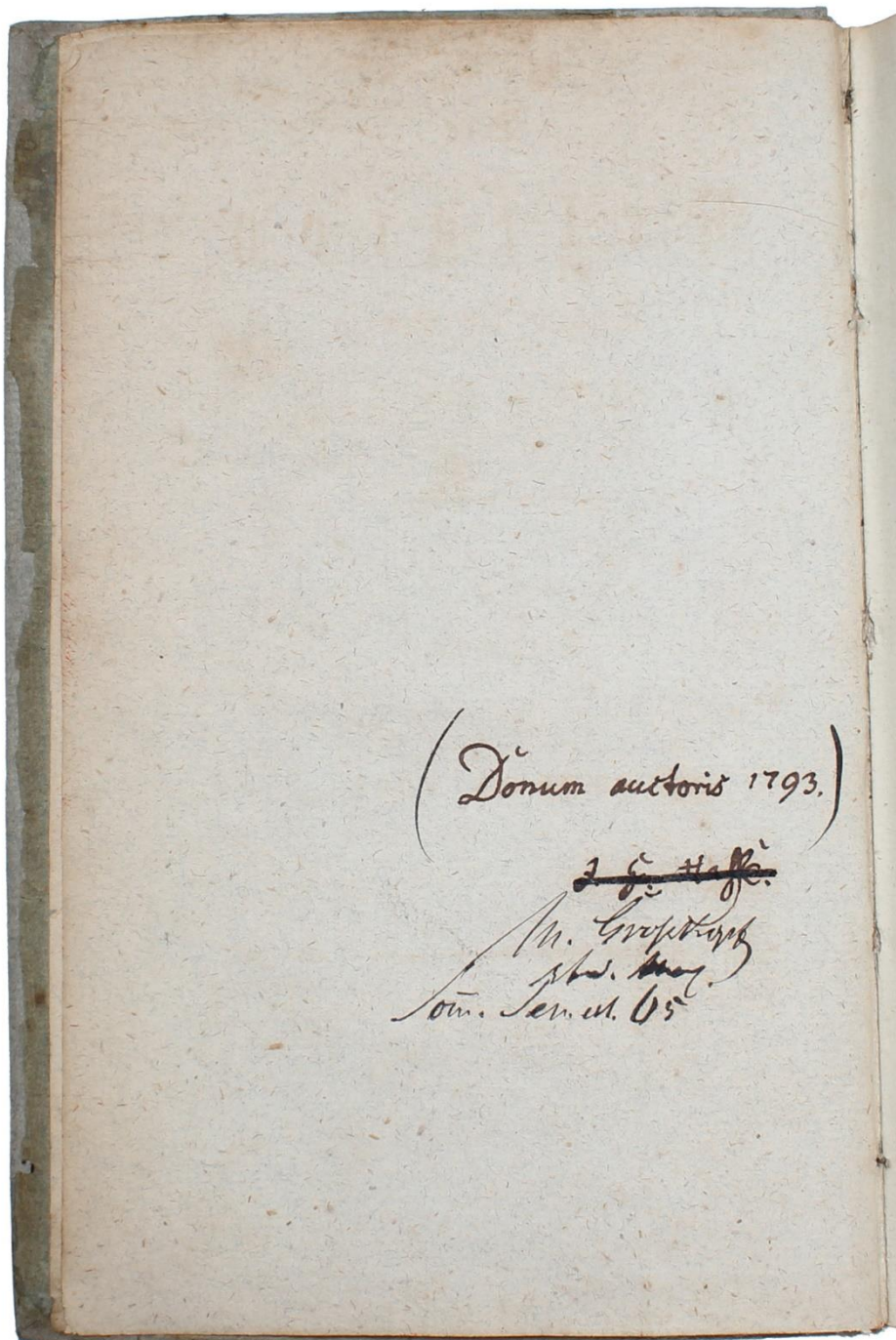
The Königsberg professor J.G. Hasse (1759-1806) was a close friend of Kant and a frequent guest at his dinner table. He was a then famous German evangelist theologian and orientalist. After having graduated from the University of Jena in 1784, he became assistant professor at the faculty of philosophy there. Due to his very respected publications within science of religion, he became professor of oriental languages and later professor of theology, which is the position he possessed, when Kant gave him the present copy of his own main work on religion.

A few years later, in 1801, he took over Kant's position at the academic Senate, after Kant retired from academic life. And in the last years of Kant's life, Hasse grew even closer to him. He was a frequent guest in his home and a close friend. Hasse was furthermore one of the first to publish a biography of Kant. This biography became particularly famous, because it was written by someone in the inner circle of friends.

There is no doubt that Kant had tremendous respect for the renowned professor of religion, to whom he gave one of the only four or five copies printed on special paper of his own definitive work on religion.

This is presumably the best presentation- or association-copy of a Kant-book that one can hope to come across.

Warda: 141.



Die
R e l i g i o n

innerhalb der Grenzen
der bloßen Vernunft.

Vorge stellt

von

Immanuel Kant.

*M. Großkopf
Stud. Theol.*

Königsberg,

bey Friedrich Nicolovius.

1 7 9 3.



Kant
Metaphysik
1781

THE FOUNDATION OF HEGEL'S DIALECTICS

HEGEL, GE. WILH. FRIEDR.

Wissenschaft der Logik. 2 Bde (3 Bücher). Erster Band. Die objective Logik. [Zwei Bücher] (Erster Band. Zweytes Buch: Die Lehre vom Wesen). (Zweiter Band:) Wissenschaft der subjectiven Logik oder die Lehre vom Begriff.

Nürnberg, Johann Leonhard Schrag, 1812-1813-1816. 3 vols. 8vo. Bound in three lovely contemporary uniform (!) green half calf bindings with gilt spines. Very minor, excellently executed and barely noticeable professional restorations to small pieces of spines and boards. A magnificent set in lovely contemporary, uniform bindings. Some brownspotting as usual. Housed in a custom-made marbled paper cassette.

XIV (= title-page + Vorrede + Inhalt), XXVIII (= Einleitung), 334; VI (= title-page + Inhalt), 282; (2 = general title-page stating second volume of Wissenschaft der Logik), X (= title-page, Vorbericht + Inhalt), 403, (1) pp.

EUR 12.000,00

The scarce first editions of all three volumes that together constitute Hegel's second main work, his "Science of Logic", also called his "Greater Logic" (as opposed to the Logic section of the Encyclopaedia), in which logic is seen as the science of pure thought, concerning the principles by which concepts are formed, and therefore also as that which reveals to us the principles of pure knowing. THIS IS THE RAREST OF ANY OF HEGEL'S MAJOR WORKS TO FIND COMPLETE - IT IS A TRUE SCARCITY TO FIND A SET IN UNIFORM, CONTEMPORARY BINDINGS.

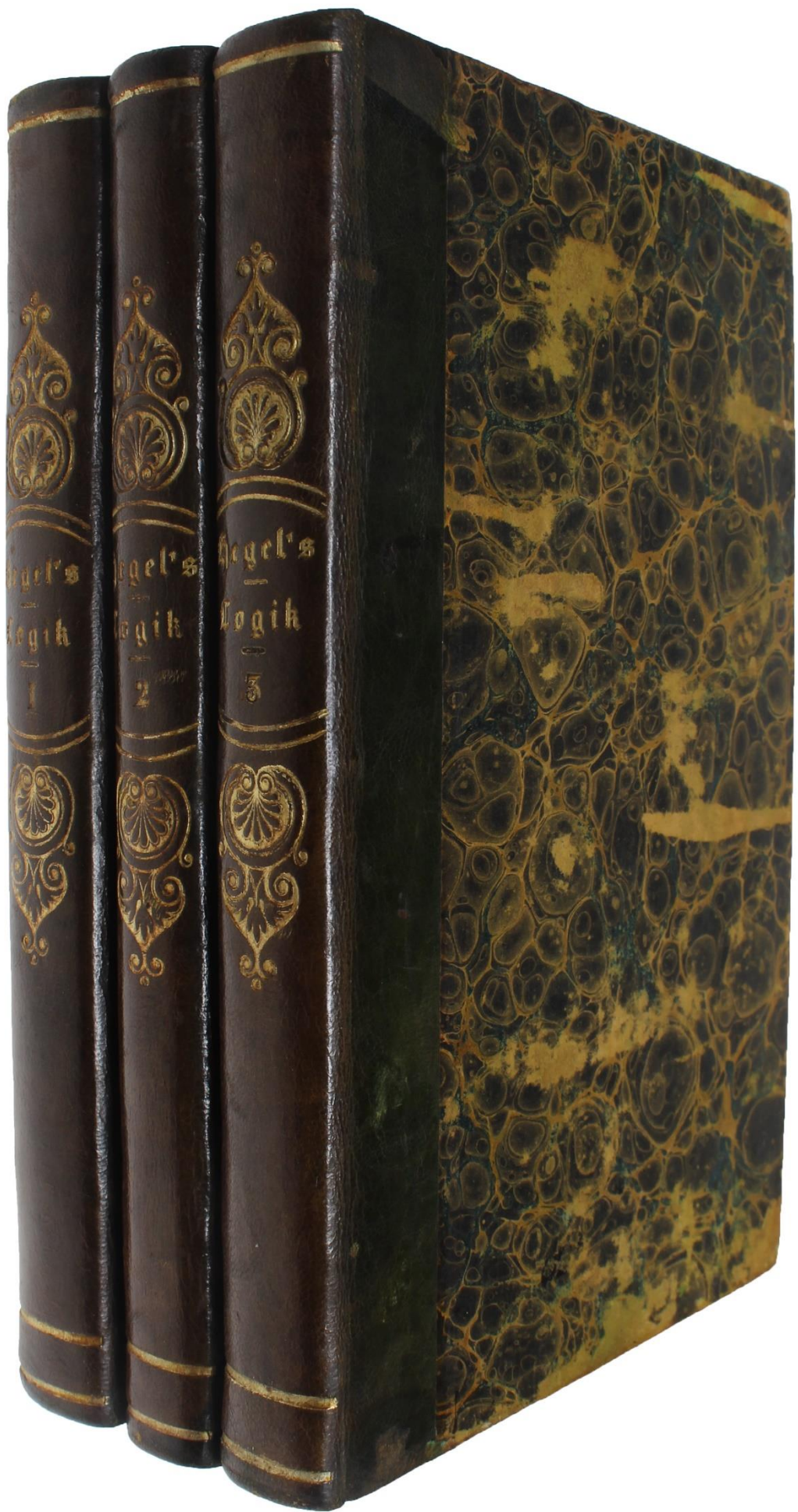
Hegel's "Logic" is begun five years after his first major work, the "Phänomenologie des Geistes", and the five years which Hegel has had to develop his philosophy in the meantime are clearly reflected in his monumental second masterpiece. The "Logic" can be regarded as a more systematic and well organized epistemological and ontological work. It is in this groundbreaking work of German Idealism that Hegel develops his famous dialectic, which comes to determinate all later reading of his philosophy.

It is Hegel's dialectic theory later condensed as "thesis-antithesis-synthesis" that is developed in this main work of 19th century philosophy. The dialectical process constitutes the movement of thought and consciousness, from basic to complex ideas, and thus demonstrates how the categorical infrastructure of thought can be laid bare by thought itself alone.

With this work, Hegel is considered as having created a revolution in the understanding of Logic, because he widens it from being merely concerned with formal rules of propositions to including all of humanity. He elaborates the laws that govern the development of human practice, and as a consequence, he also uncovers the objective laws that govern the entire objective material world.

Throughout the 20th century, Hegel's logical philosophy was largely neglected, but the last 40-50 years have shown a revived interest in this most fundamental of works, which is of the greatest importance for the understanding of his systematic thought.

Hegel himself considered his "Logic" to be of the utmost importance, and he kept revising it throughout the years. It is very difficult to find a set of all three volumes in first editions.



Hegel's
Logic
1



Hegel's
Logic
2



Hegel's
Logic
3



ON ABSOLUTE KNOWLEDGE

HEGEL, GE. WILH. FR.

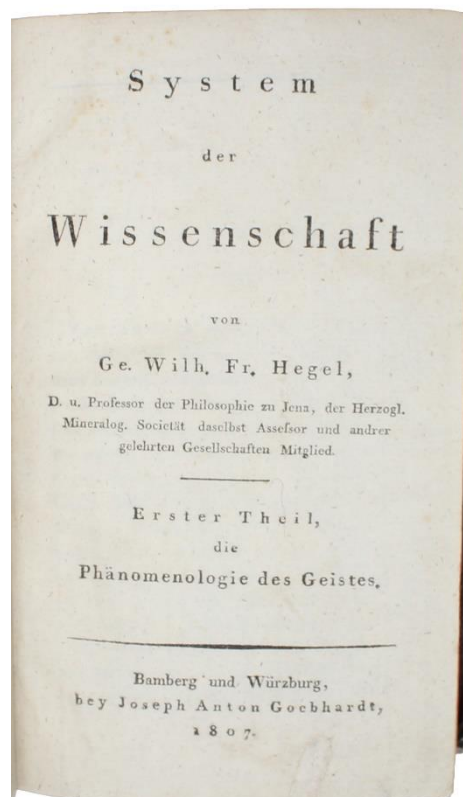
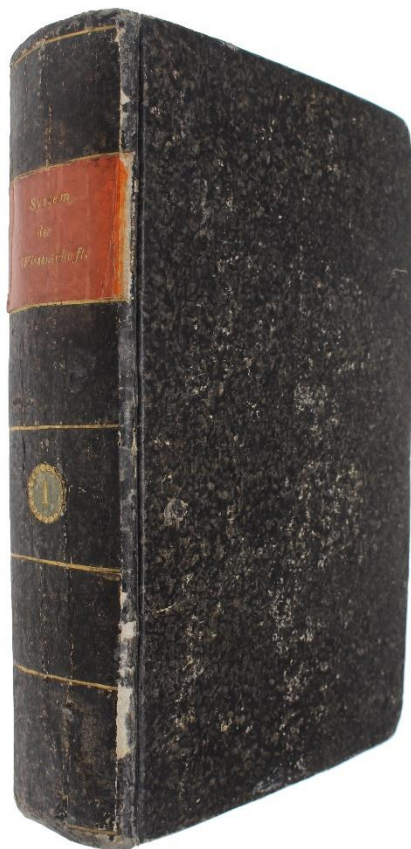
System der Wissenschaft. Erster Theil (all), die Phänomenologie des Geistes.

Bamberg u. Würzburg, bey Joseph Anton Goebhardt, 1807. 8vo. Contemporary full paper binding with gilt title- and tome- label to spine. Minor wear to extremities. Internally totally fresh and clean. A small paper flaw to blank bottom of title-page. A splendid copy in completely original condition. (8), XCI, (3, - errata), (1, - half-title), 765, (1), (2, - adverts) pp.

EUR 16.500,00

The very rare first edition, in a splendid copy, of Hegel's first major work, "Phenomenology of Spirit", in which he gave the first systematic account of his own philosophy.

The Phenomenology of Spirit can be read as the itinerary of human reason. It traces the development of the categories of reason from the basic categories of sense perception to the manifestations of absolute spirit as religion, art, and philosophy. As the historical coming into being of reason coincides with the genesis of its self-awareness, the Phenomenology of Spirit also offers a justification of the human condition. The importance of Hegel's work for the development of modern thought cannot be overestimated. The dialectical structures which keep in place Hegel's thought shall determine the trajectory of Marx and - through the lectures of Alexandre Kojève - the course of modern French philosophy.



10.

THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY - A MAIN INFLUENCE ON HISTORICISM

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH.

Vorlesungen über die Geschichte der Philosophie. Herausgegeben von Karl Ludwig Michelet. 3 Bde.

Berlin, 1833-36. 8vo. Three contemporary uniform brown half calf bindings with gilt title- and tome-labels. Professional restorations to capitals and hinges. Elegant library-stamp to inside of front boards of the first two volumes. Vol. 2 with a few pencil-underlinings, and vol. 3 with pencil-annotations to last leaf. A bit of occasional brownspotting. With all three title-pages for "Werke. Vollständige Ausgabe", vol. 13-15, facing the title-pages for the "Vorlesungen". XX, 418, (1, -errata); VI, 586; VIII, 692 pp.

EUR 1.400,00

First edition of Hegel's seminal "Lectures on the History of Philosophy", which was published posthumously by Michelet.

The work comprises Hegel's nine lectures on the history of philosophy, given in Jena in the winter of 1805-6, Heidelberg in the winters of 1816-17 and 1817-18, Berlin in the summer of 1819 and the winters of 1820-21, 1823-23, 1825-26, 1827-28 and 1829-30. Just before his death, in November 1831, Hegel had begun his tenth lecture course on the history of philosophy, but only get two give the first two hours of it. The work is based on Hegel's own lecture manuscript from Jena, which is stilized throughout and written in full ("er wagte damals noch nichts dem freien mündlichen Vorträge zu überlassen", -Michelet, Preface, p. VI), his shorter draft written in Heidelberg meant for further development at the lectures as well as number of later endorsements and additions written in the margins of the two manuscripts and on loose leaves ("Diese Blätter sind von unschätzbarem Werthe, weil sie die höchst reichen Zusätze aller Vorlesungen spätere Jahre durch seine eigene Handschrift dokumentieren", Michelet, Preface, p. VI). Besides this, a number of lecture notes from learned students, including those of Michelet and the other "Freunde des Verewigten", have been used to establish the text as correctly as possible.

These highly influential lectures, which attracted philosophers from all over Europe, make up a cornerstone in the philosophy of Hegel, and his view on the history of philosophy is something that understreams all of his thought. These lectures, and not least the publication of them after his death, have seminally influenced later philosophy, and the following fifty years after Hegel's death were philosophically, culturally and historically much indebted to them. It is the Hegelianism that also springs from Hegel's lectures on the history of philosophy that carries historicism, the conception of cultural and social relations as products of history, through the 19th century.

11.

THE PEAK OF PHILOSOPHY

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH.

Encyclopädie der philosophischen Wissenschaften im Grundrisse. Zum Gebrauch seiner Vorlesungen.

Heidelberg, 1817. 8vo. COMPLETELY UNCUT in contemporary (original interim?) marbled paper-binding with handwritten paper title-label to spine. Boards rubbed and corners a bit worn. Internally unusually clean. Last ten leaves with a small marginal worm-tract, not affecting lettering. Extensive contemporary hand-written scholarly notes (seemingly in three different hands) to all end-papers, in all 6 closely-written pages, in French and German. Contemporary owner's name to title-page (Th. Daulli [?]). A fabulous copy, with very varying sizes of pages. XVI, 288 pp.

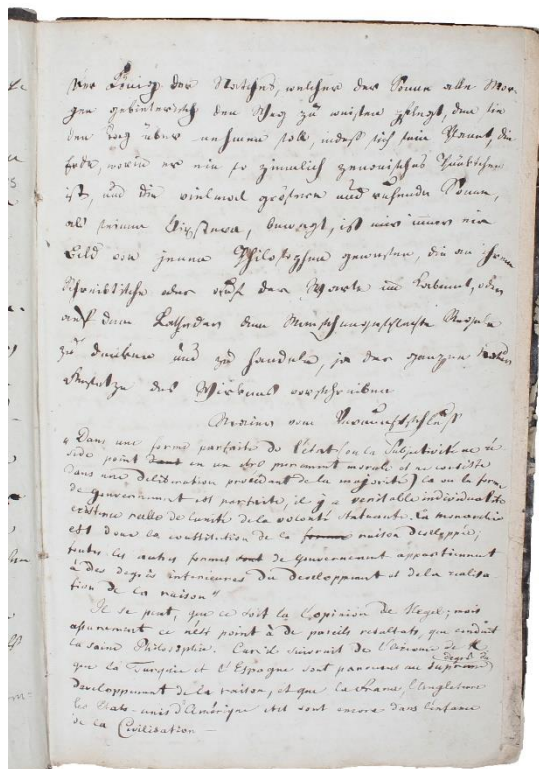
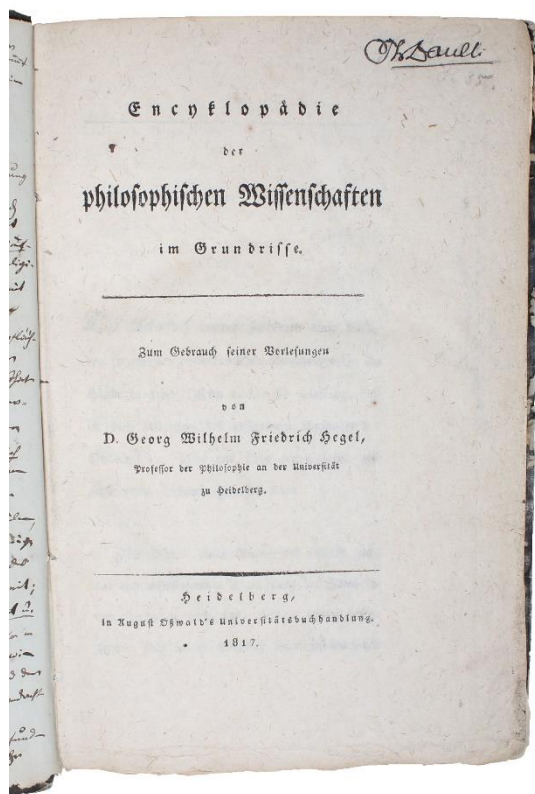
EUR 6.500,00

The rare first edition, extremely scarce in original uncut condition, of Hegel's immensely important work, the "Encyclopaedia of the Philosophical Sciences", by himself and his contemporaries considered his main work, and likewise an absolute main work of philosophy in general. Hegel is considered one of the four greatest philosophers of all times, and his contributions to philosophy are incomparable to other than perhaps those of Aristotle, Plato and Kant.

In 1816 Hegel chose the professorship of philosophy at the University of Heidelberg, and here he taught his courses with great enthusiasm. He lectured no less than 16 hours a week, mostly over his own system, which is the object of this (chronologically speaking) third main work, generally just called the "Encyclopaedia".

Hegel himself considered his "Encyclopedia" to be the most important of his works, and his contemporaries likewise judged it his actual main work. Hegel was considered the epitome of the great systematic thinker of the 19th century, and his "Encyclopaedia" forms the epitome of his work, at the same time as it, to his own mind, constitutes his greatest achievement.

Hegel's main aim was to systematically comprise all spiritual and natural knowledge, and thus his philosophy peaks with his all-comprising Encyclopaedia, which remained of the greatest importance to himself throughout his lifetime. He kept working on the book, and no less than three different altered editions appeared within his lifetime, the last in 1830, the year before he died, confirming his lasting devotion to this work.



PMM 283 - THE STATE AS PERFECT ORGANIZATION

HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH.

Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts.

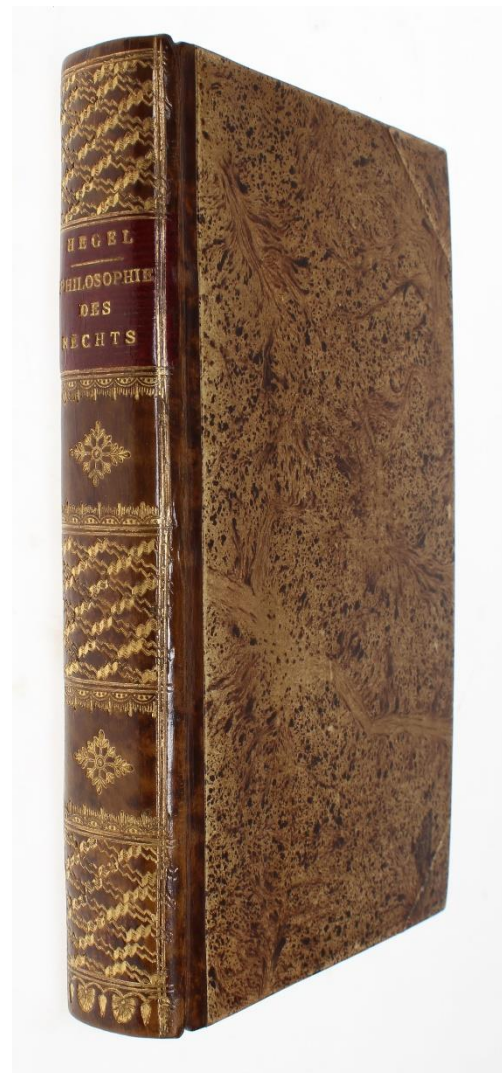
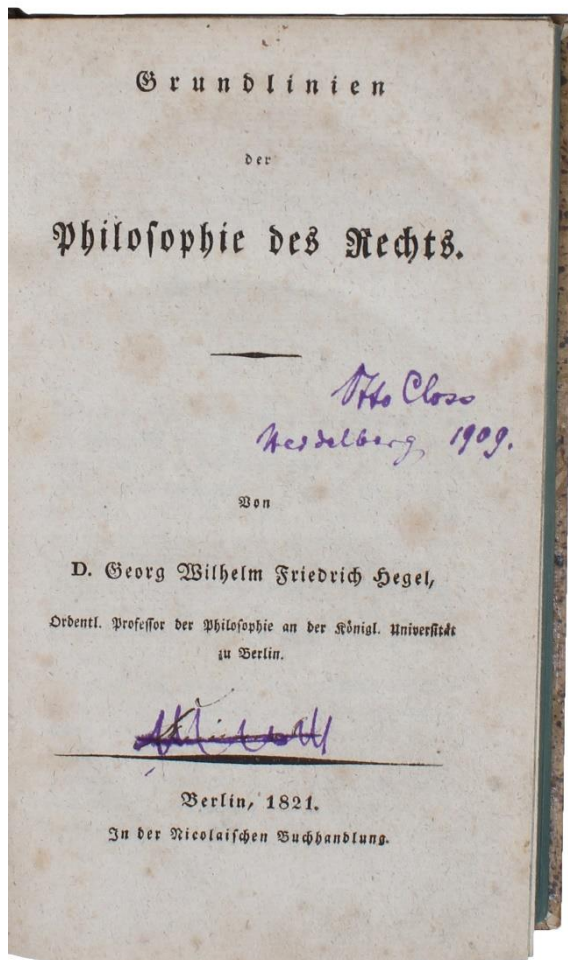
Berlin, 1821. 8vo. A beautiful and excellently made pastiche binding in brown half calf with richly gilt spine and red gilt leather title-label. Previous owner's name to title-page (dated 1909) and a few light pencil-marginalia, otherwise internally very nice and clean with only occasional minor brownspotting. XXVI, 355, (1) pp. A very fine copy.

EUR 3.400,00

The scarce first edition of Hegel's seminal "The Outline (or later Elements) of the Philosophy of Right", the last of Hegel's major works, which represents the culmination of a life-long interest in politics and political phenomena.

Hegel was perhaps more than any other German philosopher influenced by the French Revolution, and this masterpiece of philosophy constitutes a grandiose attempt to make freedom the foundation of human society.

"Taken apart from the rest of his system, Hegel's political philosophy has been much misrepresented by totalitarian propagandists. He was, however, one of the most profound and influential thinkers of the nineteenth century. Theology, philosophy, political theory, all have been radically influenced by his system; Strauss (300), Baur (322), Bradley, Kierkegaard (314), Marx (326, 359), Lenin (392), all came under his spell, and his indirect influence has been limitless." (PMM 283).



THE JOURNAL OF THE HEGELIAN RIGHT

[HEGEL, GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH].

Jahrbücher für wissenschaftliche Kritik. Herausgegeben von der Societät für wissenschaftliche Kritik zu Berlin. Januar-December 1827.

Stuttgart und Tübingen, Cotta, 1827. 4to. In the original patterned paper boards, with contemporary handwritten paper-title to spine and old handwritten library paper-label to lower spine. Wear to extremities and lacking some paper at spine. Stamp to first title-page (general title-page for the wntire year) and stamp to verso of title-page for the front wrapper of the January-issue. A damp stain to the first two leaves, otherwise internally quite good. Bound with the general title-page for the entire year and with some of the original wrappers for the individual months (among these that of January). 1856 colomns (i.e 928 pp.).

EUR 2.500,00

The extremely rare first printing of all twelve issues, constituting the entire first year, of the seminal organ for the philosophical school that developed around Hegel, namely the "Yearbooks for Scientific Critique", issued by Hegel himself, constituting the starting-point of this greatly influential journal of the Hegelian right.

This entire first year, with its 12 issues, contains a wealth of highly important contributions, one being Hegel's own highly important review of Humboldt's lectures on the Bhagavad-Gita (delivered in June 1825 and 1826), "On The Episode of the Mahabharata Known by the Name Bhagavad-Gita", in which Hegel puts this Indian work in his large context of world history. Hegel's review, which appeared in two parts in the present publication for the first time (Jan., nos. 7-8, pp. 51-63 + Oct., nos. 181-88, pp. 1441-92) is now considered an extremely important document dealing with India. Humboldt's lectures had praised the Gita as the greatest, most beautiful, and presumably, the only real philosophical poem of all known literatures; Hegel's review was meant as a critical assessment of the Hindu world-view in toto in a comparison with European Weltanschauung.

In 1818 Hegel took over Fichte's chair at the University of Berlin. With his great lectures on the different fields of philosophy, he soon became widely famous and an important school formed around him. This Hegelian school grew to be extremely influential from the 1820'ies and onwards. From 1827, "the Jahrbücher", founded by Hegel himself, began appearing, working as the official organ for this seminal school.

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