Section One: Featured Items 1 ~ 14

We are next exhibiting at these international book fairs:

New York Antiquarian Book Fair
9–11 April 2010
The Park Avenue Armory, 643 Park Avenue at 67th St., New York, NY
Booth D31
www.abaa.org

Paris International Antiquarian Book Fair
16–18 April 2010
Grand Palais, Paris
Stand D12
www.salondulivreancienparis.fr

London, 53rd Antiquarian Book Fair
3–5 June 2010
Olympia 2, Hammersmith, London
Stand 72
www.olympiabookfair.com

Our new website with extra features:

- Fully secure checkout
- Easy to use, with advanced search function
- Browse by subject, with over 100 categories to choose from
- View multiple images with high-resolution zoom
- Read our print catalogues in fully interactive format
- Create an account, and shop safely and easily with one-click ordering
- Create a personalised wish list
- Free shipping on orders placed through the website

www.peterharringtonbooks.com
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.

[46909] £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 measured by its injury to society and that the penalties should be related to this. The prevention of crime should 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 commonplace that it is difficult to appreciate their revolutionary impact at the time." ([PMM 209]). 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.

2. [BURTON, Robert] The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is.
[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 margins; a few trivial stains, but generally a very good copy in unsophisticated state internally, the text clean, with good margins all round.

[46008] £32,500

First edition. "The Anatomy, as its publishing his story 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 Utopia, 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 209]).

Provenance: Sir William Whiteway (1599–1655) 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; Kirkpatrick 159; PMM 120; STC 4159.

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

Proverb quoted by Burton in his introduction.
3. **CAILLON, Richard.**

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

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

**CARLYLE, Thomas.**


While it was a commercial success for the publishers, James Murray and Company, it yielded little for Carlyle, and “Emerson was somewhat castrated as being involved in an act of benevolent piracy” (Slater, p. 18). Emerson was determined not to let this happen in Carlyle’s new work, The French Revolution, a book which he described as having “broken away from all books – a leisure experiment & the success is great” (Emerson to Carlyle, 13 Sept 1837; Hansard 1840).

Emerson personally interviewed publishers and made generous his desire “to bring out my own version of the French Revolution at his own risk and for the benefit of the author” (Emerson to Carlyle, 13 Sept 1837). Emerson’s Enterprises of Besançon to regain the American rights to the book were mostly fruitless. He had to buy the American rights back from its Parisian publishers in 1838 to secure its publication in New England.

Emerson was a bibliophile, a book collector, and the esteem he felt for Carlyle’s work was reflected in his purchase and presentation of a first edition copy with the ownership inscription “R. W. Emerson to Henry D. Thoreau.”

**FIRST EDITION OF THE EARLIEST KNOWN BOOKS INScribed BY EMERSON TO THOREAU.**

*Myerson,* A Descriptive Catalogue of the Library of John L. Cooley...Thoreau’s Library (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1957), lists 23 such titles. Of those two, only one bears strict comparison before 1840 (the other 20 were published after 1840), Emerson’s ‘Mr. Carlyle comes to America’ which he presented at the beginning of their friendship, c. 1837–8, or for the matter years before 1840 (the other 20 were published after 1840). Of those two, one bears strict comparison with the present life. Carlyle’s translation of Goethe, Rilke’s Balthasar’s Apostel’sknochen, and Thoreau’s Library of John L. Cooley...Thoreau’s Library (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1957), lists 23 such titles. Of those two, one bears strict comparison with the present life. Carlyle’s translation of Goethe, Rilke’s Balthasar’s Apostel’sknochen, and Thoreau’s Library of John L. Cooley...Thoreau’s Library (Charlottesville: University of Virginia Press, 1957), lists 23 such titles.

But while it was a commercial success for the publishers, James Murray and Company, it yielded little for Carlyle, and “Emerson was somewhat castrated as being involved in an act of benevolent piracy” (Slater, p. 18). Emerson was determined not to let this happen in Carlyle’s new work, The French Revolution, a book which he described as having “broken away from all books – a leisure experiment & the success is great” (Emerson to Carlyle, 13 Sept 1837; Hansard 1840).

Emerson personally interviewed publishers and made generous his desire “to bring out my own version of the French Revolution at his own risk and for the benefit of the author” (Emerson to Carlyle, 13 Sept 1837). Emerson’s Enterprises of Besançon to regain the American rights to the book were mostly fruitless. He had to buy the American rights back from its Parisian publishers in 1838 to secure its publication in New England.

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. Emerson invited Thoreau to headcap and corners, contents crisp and clean, an exceptional copy.

**First edition of the rarest and earliest work on political economy. Richard Cantillon (c. 1680–1734) was an Irish-born banker and economist, an exceptional association copy linking Carlyle with Thoreau.**

*First edition of the rarest and earliest work on political economy. Richard Cantillon (c. 1680–1734) was an Irish-born banker and economist,*

**Essai sur la nature du commerce général.**

As early as 1734, he began to headcap and corners, contents crisp and clean, an exceptional copy linking Carlyle with Thoreau.

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. Emerson invited Thoreau to headcap and corners, contents crisp and clean, an exceptional copy linking Carlyle with Thoreau.

*First edition of the rarest and earliest work on political economy. Richard Cantillon (c. 1680–1734) was an Irish-born banker and economist,*

**Essai sur la nature du commerce général.**

As early as 1734, he began to headcap and corners, contents crisp and clean, an exceptional copy linking Carlyle with Thoreau.
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. P. for John Marriott, and are to be sold at his Shop, by E. P. for Henry Sayle, 1633
2 works bound in one, quarto (186 × 137 mm). Contemporary calf, skilfully rebacked and relined in style, covers with three-line blind rule, edges spckled red. Skilled restorations to board edges, small spot of worm damage to lower cover, contents slightly toned, edges of last few leaves bent from turn-ins, an excellent copy.
£35,000
First edition of the principal collection of Donne’s pastoral 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 Henrietta Bibblybode, not always present, and has the last text in the earlier uncorrected state with 35 lines of text on p. 275 instead of 30 or 31, with omission of the usual running headline.

51112
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, magnetisque 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), illuminated woodcut capitals, head- and tailpieces. Provenance: London, Royal Academy (“Acad. Logis” stamp on binding, and ink lettered at top and bottom edges, “Publicis autenticatus vend-ad W. C.” Player’s duplicate stamp on title, bookplate of Samuel Sewell). Hoffman (1864–1942), president of the New York Historical Society, member of the Grolier Club, whose important collection of astronomy was acquired by the Smithsonian in 1959. Lightly browned at beginning and end, a good copy.
£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 discussed 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 electricity, and is the basis for Gilbert’s place in the history of electricity” (Dibner).
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. Quoquididhs Thucydides; [and:] XENOPHON. Hellenica.

**Source:** Alison M. Amherst, September 1502; May 1502; 8 October (first) before 14 November 1502

3 works bound one volume, folio (311 × 208 mm). 16th-century English calf, red morocco label, gilt rules either side of raised bands (a little minor restoration at head and tail of spine). Hermits, 140 leaves, complete. Thucydides' 12 leaves, without blank A8 as often but complete with terminal blank P3. 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.

£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 complementary 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. Herodotus' history deals with the period from Marcianus to Gordianus III (229 A.D.) The scholarly on Thucydides conclude the Bind book.

Provenance: from the library of Sir John Cheke (1524–1597), 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 Bade, William Cecil, Thomas Chaloner, Edwin Sandys, and Thomas Wilson.

Despite his success, 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.1546–1616), the translator, and it may be that the second series of marginalia is in Henry's hand. Osborne's great grandson, Sir Peter Osborne (1584–1655), governor of Guernsey, recorded as heir looms. 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.
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 Jo. Allestry, Printers to the Royal Society, and are to be sold at their Shop, 1665
Folio (300 × 192 mm). Contemporary calf, gilt arms and initials just worn, small repair to verso of first plate, some library labels of William Morehead. Boards rubbed, corners worn, extremities rubbed, a few wormholes to spine, an excellent copy.
[MM56] £50,000
First edition, first issue, of this “early landmark in microscopy, containing the first illustration of cells [plate vi]” (Horblit). Published under the auspices of the Royal Society, Hooke's observations were the first to be carried out with an improved compound microscope, and his first to describe the microscopic structure of tissue within 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 as the young scientist (he was still in his twenties) peered through the lenses of his new microscope, reporting his account entirely devoted to microscopic examination. Hooke’s work “probably the most influential book in the entire history of microscopy” (Norman). But it is the crude, limaceous scenes of plates, engraved mostly from Hooke’s drawings, with some probably by Sir Christopher Wren, which ultimately distinguishes the book, making it a contemporary bestseller, and kept Pepys up all night staring at it in amazement. There are the untold, unregarded components of everyday life – a stinging nettle, for example, a house mouse, the autumn fox – beautifully with a starting degree of exactness not to be equaled 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 perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

9. HUYGENS, Christiaan.
Traité de la Lumière. Où sont expliquées les causes de ce qui luy arrive dans la réflexion, & dans la refraction. Et particulièrement dans l’étange 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 calf, gilt in compartments, raised bands, marbled endpapers, and initials. With the gilt supralibros of the Society of Writers to the Signet on both covers; bookplate and initials of W. Seidel [Department of Mathematics, Harvard (University)]. Spine worn at head, two corners bent, extremities rubbed, a few wormholes to spine, an excellent copy.

First edition of Huygens’s path breaking exposition of his wave or pulse theory of light. Huygens had developed his theory in 1667 and 1677, and completed his Traité in 1679. The real prophet 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 stream 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. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The book contains the first known representation of an atom as a condensation of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, which proceeded with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The book contains the first known representation of an atom as a condensation of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, which proceeded with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The book contains the first known representation of an atom as a condensation of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, which proceeded with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The book contains the first known representation of an atom as a condensation of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, which proceeded with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The book contains the first known representation of an atom as a condensation of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, which proceeded with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.

The book contains the first known representation of an atom as a condensation of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, and the first direct evidence of the nature of light, which proceeded with very great, but finite, velocity through the ether. This ether consists of uniformly minute, elastic particles compressed very close together. Each particle is in motion, and is an inward motion, and is an internal motion. The ether, however, is neither of the everyday world. The disorientating effect of the new perspectives is memorably captured in Swift’s description of Lilliput and Brobdingnag in Gulliver’s Travels.

Huygens’s wave theory of light was in opposition to the corpuscular theory of light advanced by Newton, and was eventually confirmed and confirmed by Young and Fresnel over a century later.
10. MONTAIGNE, Michel de. Essais. Cinquiesme edition, augmentée d’un troisieme livre; et de six cens additions aux deux premiers. Paris, chez chas. d’Angeliers, 1588 (quarto (24 x 19 mm); 30th-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, spine 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. £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 version 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’s 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; Tchemerzine-Scheler IV, 873.

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 x 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. £37,500

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 expands his corpuscular or emanatory 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 theoretical 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 1666, but when he first expressed them (briefly 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 did for gravity, 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 slightly repaired without loss, verso hole in P3, recto of F4, A4, B4, G4 (burnt), C3 with partial loss to bottom margin, B3, B4 with short internal tears, 3v with tear to corner slightly affecting rule, 3a–b and G4 with minor marginal repairs, pencilled leaf marked at head and lower edge, final leaf cut in edge of rule and slightly extended at foot, few very 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 slightly extended at foot, some very minor internal repairs to text, 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 Heminges (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 includes three settings of the title page. Of the seven additional plays, also included in the Third Folio, only Tragedy 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 a larger format 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 12; Goodrich, p. 1115; Jaggard, p. 197; Hickson 509; Wing G 1633.
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 (136 x 210 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, newly rebacked with most of the original spines laid down, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco labels, one renewed, one restored, red speckled edges. Engraved portrait frontispiece and 6 maps and plates. Contemporary bookplates of Francis Meysey. Binding rubbing 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.

£72,500

14. [VOLTAIRE, François-Marie Arouet de]

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


12mo (159 x 96 mm), pp. 299. Contemporary French mottled calf, smooth spine gilt in compartments with centre flower tools, red morocco label, marbled end-papers 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. 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, John 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; line 4, p. 103, has the misprint “que ce ce fut” (corrected to “que ce fut” in later editions); line 4, p. 125, 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, blanks N9 and N10 containing instructions to the binder.

£60,000

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, late (288 × 198 mm). 17th-century vellum over pasteboards, morocco letter-press piece, spine gilt. Both works with woodcut diagrams in text. 2nd work 3½ vol. pages of printer's notes pasted over text, creases leaf at end. Bookplates of John foundations, San Francisco. Green bound, a few wormholes on spine, text with small tear in lower margins not affecting text and pale dampstain in lower margins of first few leaves, very good copies.

[£12,500]

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 Metamorphosis of Lucius Apuleius, interlaced with sundry pleasant and delectable Tales; With an excellent Narration of the marriage of Cupid and Psyches, 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 spine. 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.

[£3,000]

STC 721.

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 Salamis, together with Errata of both. Liber alis. Ovo de sectione cyllindri, aliter de sectione conu.

The work is compiled 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 Shihbattu Alphasheitus translated into Latin by Ibrahim Echellens, with an Archimedean appendix, a Latin translation of the work of the Arab mathematician Tibih S. Quraa, which in turn quotes Archimedes. Archimedes’ text in this Arabic version had short before being edited by Johannes Gergier (1499).

Inn. Mark: Mino 1311; Belton 151; Dodder 190; Halk 10; Goldin 86; Newton 37. 2nd work: Belton 151; Newton 39.

First edition of books V–VII of Apollonius’ work on conic sections, together with the first Commandino edition of books I–IV, 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 related 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).

The XI. bookes of the Golden Asse: containing the Metamorphosis of Lucius Apuleius, interlaced with sundry pleasant and delectable Tales; With an excellent Narration of the marriage of Cupid and Psyches, 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. 16th-century quarto, 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.

[£3,000]
17. **BABBAGE, Charles.**

[Book title: Mr. Babbage's Invention.]

The First of the Two Books 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 Encyclopedic Character but Rather its Profound Aim of Propagating the Baconian Ideas of the Advancement of Learning and Knowledge, and of the Practical Means of Accomplishing It. Bacon Discussed Current Natural Histories, Their Deficiencies, and the Ways to Improve Them, Noting 'the Use of History Mechanically 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 the 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**.

First edition, early state with five uncorrected errata. "It should be seen in the context of human 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 Libya 10 was that a ruler must remain open to accident and ready to seize the opportunity it offered." (£850)

18. **BACON, Francis.**

The Two Books: Of the Proficiency and Advancement of Learning, Divine and Humane.

London, For Henrie Tames, and are to be sold at his shop, 1605

Quarto (182 x 155 mm). 16th-century black cloth blocked in compartments, spine decorated in blind in compartments between raised bands, leather gilt in too, gilt edges, engraved bookplate of E. Hubert (dated 1609), author bookplate of John Lovell Lovaine. Corruption of the first state marking "vulgar" on the title page, with the rare terminal block BL2. Superbly bound in too, in contemporary three-quarter calf, all edges gilt, an excellent copy.

£6000

Second edition of Bacon's first published philosophical work, and the only one that he published in English. The time of the two books is an eloquent and powerfully defensible of the importance of learning to every field of life. Much longer and more important.

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, 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 Collectable Gunpowder Arms (1759, Blackstone's first legal publication), Considerations on Copyholders (1760; Blackstone's first major piece of writing), The Great Charter of England (1759), and The Rights of Property (1759).


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 conceived 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" (1980).

26. BÖCKLER, Georg Andreas. Theatrum machinarum novum, exhibens aquarias, alatas, iumentarias, manuarias, 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 republished 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, roofing 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 [above] a fire engine made by Johann Blansch of Nürnberg in 1658, by which twenty-four men could raise water to eighty or a hundred feet" (Thorndike VII, p. 619). Horblit 132.

First 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 republished 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, roofing 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 [above] a fire engine made by Johann Blansch of Nürnberg in 1658, by which twenty-four men could raise water to eighty or a hundred feet" (Thorndike VII, p. 619).

26. BÖCKLER, Georg Andreas. Theatrum machinarum novum, exhibens aquarias, alatas, iumentarias, manuarias, 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 republished 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, roofing 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 [above] a fire engine made by Johann Blansch 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.

£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. **BRACHTON, Henry de.**

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

London, Richard Tottell, 1569

Folio (293 × 195 mm). Contemporary calf, rebacked and recornered with old gilt spine laid down. Rubbed, front joint a little worn, title slightly soiled, marginal tear to f. 288 not affecting text, fingerprint to the gutter of f. 15 and small brown mark r.f. 622, resulting in a couple of stitches, these flaws minor only and not detracting significantly from a very good copy.

£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, 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, (not 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 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.

£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 in 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 whom 1899 budget he was one of the principal architects. Like an able civil servant, 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 premier 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 (1895) 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 Philepsius. With Raymondu Martyanus, Index locorum in commentariis Caesaris de bello Gallico descriptor.] Milan, Phillipus de Lavagnia, 8 April 1478

Folio (252 × 211 mm). 158 leaves, medical blanks fol. 152 (ff. 16-31) present as a stub only; others Olivares a-q ff. 45-310 FF. 42 lines to a page; 19th-century vellum over thin pastedowns, backpanel of William Horats (Crawford) in front pastedowns endpapers; large paper flaws and marginal repairs in text throughout, contemporary ownership inscription on last leaf verso. Quarto pencilled collation mark on rear inside cover, contemporary ownership inscription on last leaf verso. Penwork initials and capital strokes in red throughout, Horatio Crawford on front pastedown endpaper. Large paper flaws and marginal repairs in text throughout, modern repair to spine. Large paper flaws and marginal repairs in text throughout, small worm-track at edge of title page. Light dampstain, mostly in the tail margin, small ink stamp of the library of Francis Foljambe to lower cover, one tie partly missing, but a very good copy in unrestored contemporary condition. (30675)

A handsome early incunable edition of the Commentaries of Caesar, the fifth overall, with contemporary annotations. 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 to this edition is the geographical index by the Milanese scholar Raymondu Martyanus which had first appeared the previous year in the first edition printed at Milan, by Antonio Zanetti. Thefolio print was by Syrenbeckem and Panzaet in Rome in 1469.

The inscription in Latin written on the last leaf verso in a fine letter style reads in translation: “This book was bought by Lord Henry Keddeki[?] the 14th in the Diocese of Tournai in Flanders”. This con temporary rubrication. The text comprises the seven Commentaries setting forth the Practise of ye Art Militarie in the time of the Romaine Empire for the better direction of our Moderne Wars.

London: for William Pernsonby, 1604

Folio (280 × 187 mm). Strictly contemporary London binding, tooled in gilt, blind ruled, compartments and large central lozenge of strapwork and stipple-ground design, initials “P” Grafting, fleur-de-lis on corners, gilt spine with red leather label, press silk label. Woodward impressed 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 thin in one leaf, no loss, a little light rubbing, somewhat flecked at spine, small worm-track in your lower corner, one tie partly missing, but a very good copy.

First edition, second issue? Sir Clement Edmondes (1567/8?–1622) was present at the battle of Nieuwpoort in 1600. He was privy to the discussions of Prince Maurice on tactics. Edmondes felt that England needed 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 Tears of 1612 between the royal army and Protestant forces in France. He also discussed the questions of how to deal with an invasion of England, whether to op pose 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 fires.” (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 first issue (or edition?) of the text, in five books (assigned 20 July 1603), 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, 1611–4, and France, in 1613. In this respect, Edmondes 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 1612 under the title of A Few Words to the Trained Bandes of Soldiers of London City in Those Perilous Times.

First printed, 1604. £8250

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 Hodges[
and 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 page title affecting the word 'history', closed repaired tears to early plates, handwritten notes to front free endpaper and plate II, contents still toned a good copy. [50533] £7500
Second complete edition in English, the most popular version of this famous novel, published in the 17th century and the 18th. This is the first English edition of Don Quixote to appear in folio, and it includes over 200 illustrations by William Hogarth. The novel is widely regarded as one of the greatest works of literature ever written, and its influence on the development of modern fiction is immeasurable.

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, red top-stain, patterned endpapers. The son of a Lancashire cotton spinner, Chetwood was a successful businessman and a keen traveller. This work is one of his best-known, and it describes his adventures in various parts of the world. It is a valuable source for historical and geographical information.

34. CHURCHILL, Winston S.
The Second World War.
London, Cassell & Co., 1948–54
6 volumes, octavo. (Original black cloth, 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. This is the definitive work on the Second World War, and it is widely regarded as one of the greatest works of non-fiction ever written. It is a detailed and comprehensive account of the war, written with a vivid and dramatic style.

35. CLARENDON, Edward Hyde, Earl of.
The History of the Rebellion and Civil Wars in England, Begun in the year 1641. With the preceding 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.
London, Printed at the Theater, 1707
6 volumes, octavo. Contemporary black panelled morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt ruling and floral designs to boards, manifold endpapers, edges gilt. Finely bound in the original half-leather at each volume. This is a rare and important work, and it is widely regarded as one of the greatest works of English history.
36. COLLADO, Luigi. Pratica Manuale di Arteglieria; nell’qual si tratta della invenzione di essa, dell’ordinar corrispondenza, e pianificazione sottà qualunque fortaleza, faricare mine da far volare in alto le fortezze, spianare le montagne, divertir l’acque offensive, far fuochi artificialii, ad i Regni & provincie, tirar co i pezzi in molti & diversi modi, far fuochi artificialii, con altri bellissimi secreti all’essercito appartenenti.

Venice, Pietro Dusinelli ad instantia del proprio Auttore, 1586


Collado, who had served as an engineer in Philip II’s armies in Italy and perhaps provided this grand treatise in an effort to attract patronage, a less expensive edition was published some 20 years later.

Uncommon; COPIC records only the IL copy in Britain. OCLC has just 5 copies, no copy on 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.

£11,000


5 volumes bound in one, Folio (341 × 225 mm). Contemporary vellum with yapp edges, contemporary purchase note of G. Buyck à Swiete in Greek on both edges. Folding engraved map, full-page engraved portrait of Confucius in a library. Contemporary pamphlet leaf of G. Reijck & Straten in Greek on top title. Striking reddened and marked, title strengthened on a grand, light chromium in upper portion of title page.

First edition of the first Western translation of the philosopher’s works which introduced the name “Confucius”, taken from the Chinese title Kong fuzi. The present work was compiled by a group of Jesuits under special licence from Louis XIV. It contains Intorcetta’s translations of T’ou-Hou (The Great Learning), Ch’ing-yü (The Mean), and Ju-foo (The Analects), and Coupreat’s genealogical tables. Coupreat had recently returned from China bringing with him a young Chinese convert named Michael Shen, whom he took to visit Louis XIV at Versailles in 1684. The king was most interested by the visit and, among other things, original Chinese book (originally locates a swathe of copies

Cordier 590; East Tim.

£11,000


Ottawa: Contemporary paper-clad slipcase in green cloth, slipcase exterior label, gilt and blind stamped ruling to boards and spine, lined endpapers and edges. Contemporary ownership inscription in front endpaper. Book was owned by a kingdom noble, owner’s name inside, largely marginal. A very good copy.

£1500

First edition of the first book on the history of modern Indian banking. The author had served the Bank of Bengal in the 1850s. Through the East India Company had set up a simple deposit bank in Madras as early as 1673, modern Indian banking began in 1806, with the establishment of the Bank of Calcutta.
London: Printed for Thomas Davies ... and Lockyer Davis, 1792
Octavo (220 × 121 mm). Later blue half morocco on boards, spine gilt, marbled endpapers. Two foldings, engraved maps. Half-title present, title-page present, two-page publisher's ad. at the rear. A little rubbed on boards, sporadic, variable spotting as often, but overall a very good copy. £650

40. [CURTIS, Thomas]
London: for Thomas Tegg; sold by N. Kerby; Griffin & Co. Glasgow; J. Hailes; E. Wilson; J. Mason; Bowdery & Whipple & Lawrence, Salem; North America, 1829
22 volumes, octavo. Contemporary half calf by Preston of Somersworth, tiens to spines gilt, marbled boards. With black and white illustrations throughout. Some light scattered foxing, ownership inscription dated 1868 to first line endpapers of each volume around two volumes causing some loss of paper, light rubbing to boards and corners, a little fading of title. A very good set.

£1750

41. DAGONET, Henri.
Nouveau Traite Elementaire et Pratique des Maladies Mentales suivi de considerations pratiques sur l'administration des asiles d'aliénés.
Paris, Libraire J. B. Bailliere et Fils, 1876
Octavo. Original brown cloth, tiens to spine gilt, decoration to boards in blind, two endpapers, all edges untouched. With 5 plates of photographs representing 6 portraits of "Aliénés". Some minor spotting to prelims, boards a little rubbed, repair to the centre of the spine. Excellent.

£1150

French tradition of meticulous clinical description and classification. He was, like many of his contemporaries, a firm believer in phrenological dogma, and it was toward that end that he compiled and published the photographs, reproduced in the new process of photolithography, that are first published in this 1876 second edition. Copies such as this in the original binding are not common.
42. **DARWIN, Charles.**
A Monograph on the Fossil Lepadidae, or, Pedunculated Cirripedes of Great Britain; and — A Monograph on the Fossil Balanidae and Verricidae of Great Britain.

2 volumes bound in one. Fools (276 x 205 mm). Contemporary brown half calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label, marbled 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

*PRESENTATION COPY*

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 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 annexation ruled, draft list of 25 items at front. Upper cover slightly darkened at centre and outer edge, inner hinges broken. Forms of Flowers: spine faulted at head, inner hinges cracked but firm, 24 items at margins very good copies. [41953] £12,500

First editions, presentation copy, inscribed by the publisher’s clerk, “From the author”, 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.

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 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 annexation ruled, draft list of 25 items at front. Upper cover slightly darkened at centre and outer edge, inner hinges broken. Forms of Flowers: spine faulted at head, inner hinges cracked but firm, 24 items at margins very good copies. [41953] £12,500

First editions, presentation copy, inscribed by the publisher’s clerk, “From the author”, 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.

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-parallelled covers, orange gilt, gale brown endpapers, Simpson & Earnshaw binders’ ticket in *Forms of Flowers.* Housed in a dark green quarter morocco binder 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 annexation ruled, draft list of 25 items at front. Upper cover slightly darkened at centre and outer edge, inner hinges broken. Forms of Flowers: spine faulted at head, inner hinges cracked but firm, 24 items at margins 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 poorly secured. 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 book of Christian prayers, collected out of the ancient writers, and best learned in our time, worthy to be read with an earnest mind of all Christians, in these dangerous and troublesome days, that God for Christ's sake will yet still be merciful unto us.

London: by John Daye, 1578

Octavo (189 x 122 mm) gathered and signed in fours, ff. [vi], 137 [recte 138], [2] index. Finely bound in early 17th-century English black leather, red morocco label, double blind rules, comb-marbled endpapers, gilt edges. Custom fine retooled slipcase and chemise. This printed in roman type within wooden border, woodcut portrait on verso, text in roman and black letter within woodcut borders throughout, woodcut typographic elements in other leaves. Paper once pasted black facing title partially removed, revealing portions of an inscription dated 1712 and the signature of Jane Hughes, dated 1727, with the signature of a later Jane Hughes and her daughter Elizabeth to binder’s leaf at end. Engraved bookplate of William Bayntun (d. 1797) of Grey’s Inn, partly covered by the armorial bookplate of the Hon. Percy Ashburnham (1799–1881).

**STC 6429.**

First edition of one of two books known as "Queen Elizabeth's prayer book," a rich source of English Protestant iconography, as it reflects 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 Day.

Queen Elizabeth's prayer book

£21,000

£200,000

First edition of one of two books known as "Queen Elizabeth's prayer book," a rich source of English Protestant iconography, as it reflects 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 Day.
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 survival 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 finished using the wet ink transfer process, which 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 20 copies was run, printed on velum and distributed according to a formula agreed by the American Historical Association, the president and vice-president, Lafayette, Bache of Congress, the state governors, and other worthy recipients. Stone retaining one copy, which is now at the Smithsonian. Of the original 20 copies, only 3 examples are currently known, 10 of which are permanently housed in museums. The provenance of the present copy goes back to 1853, 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 Series (examples run to at least 20 volumes and containing legislative records, documents, and historical correspondence), and including a facsimile of the Declaration inserted into vol. 1. Some 3 to 5 years after it had been used for the organization’s copperplate – having erased the original imprint information which ran along the top, adding “W. J. Stone, W. Washn.” at the bottom left – printing on fine new paper as close in colour and texture to the original parch- ment as possible. Against an authorized print run of 150, subsequent copies were extremely disappointing, and estimates for the numbers of the edition of 9 volumes produced by 1855 (which covered only the years 1774–6) vary between 500 and 1,000. There- after, 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 remnants of the creases from insertion in the original volume, and with some tear 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 or to explain in terms of already accepted ideas the principles of government. ... The purpose of the Declaration of Rights was to state the new political philosophy, and to explain in terms of already accepted ideas the right to revolt. ... The purpose of the Declaration of Collections and 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. Franklin; S. Chapman; R. Stagg; and J. Graves, 1724–25–27

£2800

A superb exact copy of the most sought after single volume of the series. Began in 1759. The second edition was a annual survey of the past year (tradi- tionally focusing on history, politics, and literature) from the British perspective. This volume covers the events of the American Revolutionary war, and prints in full (pp. 250–270) the American Declaration of Independence. Among the other material are a book review of some of the best books published that year, including the first volume of Defoe’s London and the Isle of Wight and the first edition of Adam Smith’s Wealth of Nations.

£27,500

“An expression of the American mind” Peter Harrington

46. (DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE)
The Annual Register, or a View of the History, Politics, and Literature, for the Year 1776.

£3000

First edition. Defoe’s ‘first and best known of a series of reprinted books written by him on broadly economic subjects. A ‘four has been land- ed, as the most eminent historian as a prime source of understanding for Britain’, both in the 18th cen- tury and as ‘the bible of the modern on a global scale’. (The Register of Great Britain, New- ark, 1998, p. 11). Defoe was ‘simultaneously alive to business, to commercial practice and possibilities, and to the new literary industry. The result was that he was the forerunner of what is today a very influential industry, to steady homes, to study agriculture and estates improvements, and to take a picturesque view (in Defoe’s words, ‘a kind of aesthetic adventure’ for persons of sensibility, Rogers, 40). (ODNBT). Defoe characterized the English people, identified their strengths and advantages, and charted their course to greatness, believing that trade, a customary Lydia, would lead to world dominion.”

47. (DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE)

In Congress, July 4, 1776. The unanimous Declaration of the States of America…

£220 for Dunlap’s original Philadelphia 1776 printing.


£27,500

Individual images of all items are on our website

www.peterharringtonbooks.com

Catalogue 70 Main Catalogue
49. DESCARTES, René.
L’homme … Et un traité de la formation du foetus du même auteur. Avec les du foetus du même auteur. Avec les
"De homine figuris", in which Descartes explains reproductive mechanisms in mechanistic physiological terms. In addition, he provided the first description of bodily responses to science of the nervous system. 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 Discours de la Methode and the Mere Miracles, part of the larger work, De Medecine, published in 1664. The text, like the Anatomie of the Brain, was read 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 worldview of French philosophers such as La Moniste et Médecine.

50. DIGBY, Sir Kenelm.
A late Discourse Made in a Solemn Assembly of Nobles and Learned Men at Montpellier in France … Touching the Cure of Wounds by the Powder of the said Powder; whereby many other Secrets of Nature are unfurled. Rendered faithfully out of French into English by R. White, Gent. The second Edition corrected and augmented, with the addition of an Index.

51. (DIVORCE)
Cases of Divorce for Several Causes; viz. I. Memoirs of the Life of Robert Fielding, 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 Sir John Cooke’s Definitive Sentence at Feilding, in Doctors-Commons; and Sir John Cooke’s Case; Also the Judgment of the Forester. V. Depositions taken in the Lady Howard’s Case; Also the Judgment of the Characters of her Mistresses; and a True Amours; A Collection of his Love-Letters; and augmented, with the addition of several 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.
53. EDDY, Mary Baker.
2 vols, original red and green cloth, spines titled gilt. Front covers blocked in red with title and author’s name and in gilt with Baker Eddy’s monogram and insignia (fine copy). Housed in a black cloth slipcase. Contemporary ownership stamped “Mary E. Fisher.” An excellent copy in a handsome near-contemporary binding.
[40703] £10,000

First edition to include the lengthy Demonology and Plural Marriage sections of the second edition. It was almost certainly the last privately-produced edition of Science and Health. It is the only authorized printing issued by the Trustees of Dorn and was first published in 1875, and went through several changes. Printed for Doreen Dorn, in 1878 Gilbert Eddy and an assistant were arrested for conspiracy to murder Spofford. The setts. 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 history of the Church. The charges included charges of false and fraudulent practices, and they were associated with a number of other commodities; an account of the poor in Scotland; and many original documents on subjects of national importance.

5 volumes, quarto. Early 19th century tan calf, covers with white labels, date in gilt at foot, buff endpapers, marbled edges. Bound without half-titles, but with all the extra leaves (V, VI, VII, VIII–XIII + 1), including the binder’s instructions leaf. Book label. A little rubbed, an excellent copy in a handsome near-contemporary binding.
[40703] £1500

First edition in cloth, the first to be issued in cloth, and later the first to be issued in cloth. The book is in excellent condition, with the possibility of minor wear to the extremities. The book is not rebound, but it is in very good condition. The book is noteworthy for its early publication and its association with the Church of Christ 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 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, Printed by J. Edwards, for John Stockdale, 1797.
5 volumes, quarto. Early 19th-century tan calf, covers with white labels, date in gilt at foot, buff endpapers, spined edges. Bound without half-titles, but with all the extra leaves (V, VI, VII, VIII–XIII + 1), including the binder’s instructions leaf. Book label. 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 first full-length pioneering and privately-financed enquiry into poor relief begun during the period of recession and grain scarcity in 1796-7, which gave unusual statistical and anecdotal data on contemporary living standards. Eden was an adherent to Adam Smith’s theories on the economy and was a supporter of the free market.

20 volumes, quarto. Contemporary half calf, double rule to boards, titles and decoration to spines printed in red and blue, all edges marble decorated and edges. Illustrated with nearly 600 engravings. Bookplates to front pastedowns. Some rubbing to extremities, else a superb set in a handsome contemporary binding.

“Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always thought that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always thought that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always thought that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff. “Tom always said that he never thought of T. S. Eliot as a poet or a scholar,” said Faber’s widow, Eliza Duff.

The Waste Land

The Holy Bible, and Book of Common Prayer.
Oxford, Oxford University Press, [c.1938].
2 volumes, Publisher’s black morocco. Both volumes rebound but in very good condition.
[50443] £7425

Presented by T. S. Eliot to his godfather Thomas Stearns Eliot 1938” to the front endpaper. T. S. Eliot came to the attention of Godfrey Fisher with the publication of The Waste Land, and joined the firm of Fisher & Fisher in 1935 as editor of the Quarterly Review. From that point on Fisher published all of Eliot’s work in the UK, and Eliot’s letters to Fisher became the most significant publications of English poetry of the 20th century. It also quickened to Eliot and Fisher becoming close friends. When Fisher’s son Tom was born Eliot was chosen as godfather, and he performed a close bond, Eliot’s letters to Tom contain the humorous children’s rhymes and illustrations that were to become Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats, dedicated to Tom.

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 Fisher’s son Tom was born Eliot was chosen as godfather, and he performed a close bond, Eliot’s letters to Tom contain the humorous children’s rhymes and illustrations that were to become Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats, dedicated to Tom.

Faber published all of Eliot’s work in the UK, and had a close bond with the poet. Eliot’s letters to Tom contain the humorous children’s rhymes and illustrations that were to become Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats, dedicated to Tom.

Faber published all of Eliot’s work in the UK, and had a close bond with the poet. Eliot’s letters to Tom contain the humorous children’s rhymes and illustrations that were to become Old Possum’s Book of Practical Cats, dedicated to Tom.
57. **ERICSSON, John.** Contributions to the Centennial Exhibition. New York: Printed for the Author at “The Nation” Press, 1876.

Quarto (278 × 218 mm). Black hand-pressed monotype composition binding, title slip in slipcase, comprehensively dust-jacketed and leathered, title and wide-goods print to the boards, all edges gilt, overall condition fine (with d-j., a little rubbed). Second edition, with the second (42nd) birthday of Alexander H. Everett (1792–1847). Alexander Hall Everett (1792–1847) was a lawyer, politician, and orator, he served as the Governor of Massachusetts from 1836 to 1838. This book is an account of the Centennial Exhibition, which was held in Philadelphia in 1876.


Contemporary brown embossed cloth, darkened slightly on spine, rebacked. Ownership inscription of Charles H. Fox, Brislington 1861 to front free endpaper (Brislington is a suburb of Bristol, England). This work is significant as it was one of the first major works on psychiatry and is considered a foundational text in the field. The translation does not reproduce the plates from the French edition (Norman). “The first modern textbook of psychiatry.” Esquirol's work was influential in the development of modern psychiatry, and it became a standard text in medical schools.


First English edition. "Hunt's translation includes all the amendments in the later edition of the French work, the first to be issued in England. D. Appleton, Boston, 1835." This book is significant as it was one of the first major works on psychiatry and is considered a foundational text in the field. The translation does not reproduce the plates from the French edition (Norman). “The first modern textbook of psychiatry.” Esquirol's work was influential in the development of modern psychiatry, and it became a standard text in medical schools.


Quarto. Original blue paper boards, edged gilt, rebacked with slightly worn but present dust-jacket, contemporary paper-backed ticket in front pastedown (rebacked). Goldsmiths 23786; Sabin 23233.

Falconer was an American diplomat, who served in Europe for more than half a century. His most notable appointment was as chargé d'affaires to The Hague from 1818 to 1824, then minister to Spain from 1825 to 1829. His son John, born in 1811, was also a diplomat and published a book on the diplomatic history of Europe. This book is a significant contribution to the understanding of the impact of climate and environment on human behavior and society.

[£4500] £1250
[£4000] £4000

[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 past wet at bottom, top joint split in lower compartment but holding firm, a sprinkling of foxing to endpapers and outer leaves, still an excellent copy, clean and well-repaired in a conserved contemporary binding.]

£7500

62. FERNEIL, Jean. Monalosphaerium, partibus constans omni
Paris: Simon de Colines, 1527

[Quarto (248 x 170 mm). 10 leaves; half title, table of contents, title, dedication, preface, and 8 leaves of text. Engraved bookplate of Sir Henry Hay Makdougall Bart of Makerstoun (d. 1825). Engraved bookplate of Thomas Kinkaid from a portrait of him by S. Archer. Spine and corners a little rubbed, spine past wet at bottom, top joint split in lower compartment but holding firm, a sprinkling of foxing to endpapers and outer leaves, still an excellent copy, clean and well-repaired in a conserved contemporary binding.]

£7500

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

First edition of the most ambitious contemporary response to the Irish Report of 1804, a significant procera of the more famous Bullion Report of six years later. The Irish Report pointed to the unfavourable exchange of notes by the Bank of Ireland and their consequent depreciation, that issue be
ing no longer related to the gold standard. Foster, a young Irish barrister, emphasised "certain sound principles: an unfavourable balance of trade cannot explain a continuous unfavorable exchange; an excess issue of notes comparable to a de
duced or seigniorage-charged currency; a metallic currency can never remain excessive by reason of an unequivocal paper currency to likely become excessive, sound discounting of commer
cial paper is to be adequate against current; a premium on gold, a discount on paper, and a continuous unfavorable exchange are indications of an excess and therefore a depreci

£1500
64. FRAZER, J. G.
The Golden Rough, a study in comparative religion. In two volumes.
London and New York: Macmillan and Co., 1890
£4000

65. FREUD, Sigmund.
Berlin: S. Karger, 1904
Octavo (242 × 166 mm). Contemporary brown 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.
£1500

66. FREUD, Sigmund.
Der Witz und seine Beziehung zum Unbewussten.
Leipzig & Vienna: Franz Deuticke, 1905
£1200

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 Typographiam, 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.
£9500

Individual images of all items are on our website
www.peterharringtonbooks.com

Catalogue 70 Main Catalogue


70. Goeree, Willem. *Mosaïe Historie der Hebreuwe Kerke*. Amsterdam: Wiern and David Goeree, 1700. 4 volumes, folio. Contemporary vellum, sides panneled in floral engrossment, compartments in gilt and in blind, 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 17 maps of which 22 are folding, and 16 double-page, 5 maps on vellum, 12 illustrations in the text. A little light staining of bindings, upper joint just splitting at head of vol. 1, a few plates lightly browned. A handsome set, in an attractive contemporary vellum binding. [£39462] £2500
71. GRANT, Ulysses S. Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant. New York, Charles L. Webster & Co., [1885]. 2 volumes, octavo. Publisher’s brown half morocco spine, gilt spine in compartments, gilt medallion reserves to the boards, edges and endpapers matching. Engraved portrait frontispiece, red ruled endpapers and red and yellow half leather and stiff bookcloth top and bottom, with original cloth spine (11/32” tear, spine lightly trimmed, and volume 2 shows some wear to top and bottom). A handsome set. [53462]

£2500


£2500

First edition. Mark Twain was resounding in his praise of Grant’s prose: “this is the simple soldier, the man of the people, in all his untaught of the silken phrase-makers, pounding the Baconian thesis. Grant’s autobiography sold over 300,000 sets and has remained continually in print since its first appearance. The Yorke Publishers.[26484]

£1000

72. GROTE, George. A History of Greece; from the earliest period to the close of the generation with an account of the wars and expeditions to which the titles of the provinces which will still bring to bear in American arms, as long as America shall last, the will have conveyed their draught and the ward of his matching books. That was Grant essentially the publisher of the work should not entirely decide its judgment. Grant’s autobiography sold over 300,000 sets and has remained continually in print since its first appearance.

£2500

73. HILLS, 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, 1844. Octavo (225 x 153 mm). Original publisher’s blue cloth, with paper label in style. A little rubbed, some loss to corners and edges, but overall a very good copy. [44651]

£1700

First edition, first and only issue. Monckton was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1789 and was a medical surgeon” of Chester wrote this critical compilation of 446 pages leavened by an appendix of 29 personally observed cases. In the title 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 lectures had criticised physicians for not paying enough attention to the mental state of patients. ‘Youthful syphilics … are in advanced life frequent victims of insanity’ and tail of spine, spines gilt-lettered direct, inner margins, all edge gilt, with leather label in style. A very handsome set. [51346]

£2500

75. HITLER, Adolf. The speeches … 1922 – August 1929. English translation of Representative Passages arranged under subjects and edited by Norman H. Blyth. London, Oxford University Press under the Auspices of the Royal Institute of International Affairs, 1942. 2 volumes in 1 [stitch bound hardcover dust-blue cloth], together with the dust-jackets. Topein a little soiled, but a very good set in slightly rubbed jackets with a few repaired tears, but internally and presently complete. [46795]

£2500

First edition, finely bound, in original cloth, with cloth spine ends and a little dusting. Hitler’s pre-war speeches (1942). The depth of his involvement in the national struggle, the depth of his faith in his leadership and in his ‘will to power’, his Romanes lecture in Oxford in June 1942: ‘Intellectual liberty and totalitarian claims’; its delivery was demonstrated by his choice of subject for the Yorke Publishers.[46795]

£1250

First edition, 2 volumes, octavo Original black buckram, dark blue spine with gilt-debossed title, leather binding, gilt spine and tail of spine. In the German history and produced two large, fully annotated volumes of Hitler’s pre-war speeches (1942). The depth of his involvement in the national struggle, the depth of his faith in his leadership and in his ‘will to power’, his Romanes lecture in Oxford in June 1942: ‘Intellectual liberty and totalitarian claims’; its delivery was demonstrated by his choice of subject for the Yorke Publishers.[46795]

£1250

First edition. The Hon. Edward Monckton (1744–1832) was a Member of Parliament for England, and was said to have been a brilliant caricature of the orator on whose speeches he had been working” (ODNB).

£4000

76. (HOBBES, Thomas, trans.) THUCYDIDES. Eight Books of the Peloponnesian War … interpreted with Faith and Diligence immediately out of the Greek by Thomas Hobbes secretary to the late earl of Devonshire. London: for Richard Mysne, 1654. 2 volumes, 330 x 219 mm. Contemporaray calf, spine extensively repaired, gilt ruled bands, top and bottom edges gilt, red morocco label to style, two line rule to boards, edges stained red. Engraved title page and 2 plates. 1 fold- ing sheet, 100-year rare reissue inscription to front flyleaf engraved James Maddocks of the London Hospital’ who in [40083]

£7500

First edition, second issue with cancel title, of the First edition of this manual for Judges of the Peace. The Hon. Edward Monckton (1744–1832) was the son of John Monckton, 1st Viscount Granby, he lived at Somersett Hall, at Bewdley. Staffordshire. Monckton was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1835.

£1700

First edition. First edition. Of the writer’s “cool dissection of political oratory of the Führer on whose speeches he had been working” (ODNB).

£4000

First edition. Of the writer’s “cool dissection of political oratory of the Führer on whose speeches he had been working” (ODNB).

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 published in manuscript in 1646, 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 Mercure, was the young Huguenot intellectual Samuel Sorbière, who translated this work into French. The English text appeared in print for the first time in 1651. 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 ofscalps 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.

This first French edition is scarce in commerce; the translation is far more often met with in the Elsevier editions of 1652.


First printing of one of the most influential papers in the history of oncology, for paper that gained its author eponymous fame, in which he described seven cases with an unusual appearance of the lymph glands and spleen. Slight mark to front cover, not very fresh; and otherwise cleaned, a fine copy.

£4750

“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 or- dinary 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 dan- gerous threat to the foundations of the kingdom and felt the need to write his own confutation.

£4750

First edition, first issue (without the errata leaf, as often). Of Hodgkin’s most famous work, “the bible of materialists”, this is the rarest publication, only one example having appeared at auction for 25 years: the Friedman copy, ex-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.

First edition, first issue (without the errata leaf, as often). Of Hodgkin’s most famous work, “the bible of materialists”, this is the rarest 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.
80. HOWARD, Henry, Earl of Northampton.
A Defensive against the poyson [sic] of Suicide ... 
Revelations, Invocations of damned Spirits, Judicials of Astrology, or any other kinds of pretended knowledge whatsoever. De futuri contigua; 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 Heads and Chapters. (London: W. Jaggard, and to be sold by Matthew Lowes, 1620)

81. HUME, David.
Essays, Moral and Political.
Enquiry Concerning Morals
Political Discourses
Letters On Suicide, from Rousseau's Ellicia.

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 Ellicia.

HOWARD,
Henry,
Earl of
Northampton.

William of Ockham said: "...it is inferred from what is not actually observed that it is not possible to observe it."

First quarto edition of the collection that had its origin in the cheap, four-volume duodecimo edition of Hume's Philosophical Essays, Moral and Political.

First published in 1753, in which the Philosophical Essays and the Enquiry Concerning Morals were placed between the Essays, Moral and Political.

Though Hume had not originally authorized the editors, he took charge of later changes to its contents, and the imprint of printing his political and philosophical essays together finally brought him popular acclaim and commercial success.

First quarto edition of the collection that had its origin in the cheap, four-volume duodecim}
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 Thornton’s designs.


10 volumes, octavo. Contemporary chipped calf, maroon morocco double labels, decorative binding to spine gilt and in blind. Flat bands, roll to boards, marbled endpapers, spinkled 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, Achyille Nicolas]

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

London [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-title, titles with woodcut vignettes and rules with a small fold-out library style stamp. Light edge to a little chip, an excellent copy.

[41810] £4750

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 Gaspain fils, 1801

Octavo (157 × 125 mm). 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 spotting 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 first 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, rebrowned and recornered to style, red and green morocco labels, title-pages printed in red and black, woodcut tailpieces. Board edges worn, a little light browning 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” (Blacking), “the only dictionary [of the English language] compiled by a writer of the first rank” (Robert Burchfield), “the most amazing, understated and enduring one-man feat in the field of lexicography” (OUP), and the first genuinely descriptive dictionary in any language. “Johnson’s writings had, in philology, the effect which Newton’s discoveries had in mathematics” (Oxford).


2 works in 1 volume, large quarto (295 × 238 mm). Handsomely bound in contemporary olive green cloth, double ruled borders, gilt Greek key roll between, double gilt rule with head and tail, gilt lettered in two compartments and dated at foot, other compartments richly decorated in blind, sides with wide border in compartments and dated at foot, other compartments richly decorated in blind, sides with wide border in compartments and dated at foot. (Heber-Percy (1812–1901) of Hodnet Hall. Joints a little worn. Frontispiece. Armorial bookplates of Algernon Charles Edward FitzGerald, 1st Earl of Kildare (1808–1878) and Thomas Moore to Edward FitzGerald and Alfred Tennyson ("A.A.R."). £1200

88. KELSALL, Charles. Classical Escursion from Rome to Apulia. Geneva, printed for the author, 1820

Large octavo. Original half calf, gilt bands, black morocco label, edges uncut. Large folding engraved frontispiece after Kelsall, 5 engraved plates, folding plan. Printed on thick paper. Containing library plans of various buildings (South Kensington) in.pars, with manuscript contents dated 1820. Pencilrubbing signature of R. Coudal, with acquisition date January 1913, to early blank, large paper marginal in text. In very good condition, but an excellent copy overall. £600


Octavo. Original brown cloth, title in open gilt, gilt edges. Small quarto (240 × 165 mm). Thick, handsomely bound in blind and gilt-engraved leather, 19th century ownership inscription. The book earned him a seat on the royal commission on Indian finance and currency. £1500

THE CONSEQUENCES AND ITS SEQUEL – BOTH INSCRIBED


2 works, octavo. Original blue cloth, titles in open gilt, original blue cloth, titles in open gilt. The first impression. £18,750


3 volumes, octavo (228 × 139 mm). Contemporary half calf, rose calf in compartments, rose and olive morocco labels, sides with double rule gilt, red and olive red morocco labels. Engraved booklabels and handwriting of the Burne-Jones Library of the Earl of Macclesfield. Signed rubbed, the gilt worn in places, but an excellent copy. £5000

The British Merchant was a periodical published in 1771–14, at the end of the War of Spanish Succession, in opposition to proposed treaties to restore the duties on French imports, and in response to Daniel Defoe’s Alexander, which warned the treaties. The Macmillan 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. £900

£600

£1500
92. LELAND, Charles Godfrey.


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 foxed and with some minor shelf-wear, endpapers browned, hinges just slightly strained, endpapers lightly sunned, and the binding still entirely sound.

£1000

93. LELAND, Charles Godfrey.

Arcadia or the Gospel of the Witches. London, David Nutt, 1893

Octavo, original sage green cloth, title gilt to spine and in relation to the upper board, top edge gilt, others uncut. Pictorial title-page. A little rubbed, spine lightly stained, endpapers lightly foxed, text block lightly browned, overall a very good copy.

£2250

94. LINCOLN, Abraham.


12 volumes, octavo. Handsomely bound in full brown morocco, titles and decorations to spines gilt, head-morocco titles in berylline and dark green, raised bands, single rule to board edges, top edge gilt, others untrimmed. Pictorial fore-edges. A fine set.

[£1000]

95. [LOCKE, John]


Folio (320 × 194 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, spine lettered in gilt, uncut, and blind-stamped in gilt, endpapers lightly sunned, and the binding still entirely sound.

£25,000

96. LODGE, Edmund.

Portraits of Illustrious Personages of America. This original edition is extremely uncommon. London, for Thomas Bassett, and sold by John Mory, 1690

Quarto, contemporary full leather within red morocco, gilt edges, levant morocco covers, gilt tooled and stamped in gold and black, with elaborate florid designs, a little rubbed, hinges just slightly strained, endpapers lightly sunned, and the binding still entirely sound.

£2350

First editions, second issue with the cancel title-page with inverted ‘r and variant imprint; John Stuart Mill described Locke as ‘the unquestioned founder of the analytic philosophy of mind’. Though it stands contemporary by its own admission, the Essay was founded on earlier philosophers, notably Hobbes, though Locke’s account was far more thoroughly worked out, and which 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 practiced from Aristotle to Descartes, he did not even believe in laying a metaphysical foundations on which natural philosophers could then build, but rather (as he put it in ‘Springs to the Reader’) ‘as an Under-Labourer, clearing Ground a little, and removing some of the Rubbish, which lay in the way to Knowledge’. Later on, Locke’s philosophy was immensely influential in the eighteenth century, not least in the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, where it was replaced the scholastic doctrines in which Locke had been educated… ‘Locke was seen as having given reason an metaphysical account of the workings of the human mind that could serve as a complement to Newton’s account of the physical universe’ (GORDON).
97. MCCULLOCH, J. R.
A Treatise on the Succession to Property
Vacant by Death; including inquiries into the influence of primogeniture, entail, compulsory partition, filiatio, &c. over the public interests.
London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1846
Ottawa. Original green blind-stamped cloth, spine lettered in gilt, engraved endpapers, publisher's blind-stamped ticket dated 1847 at end. Second contemporary ownership inscription on front free endpaper, early bookseller's ticket of J. Smith, pencilled inscription of F. R. Cowell, 10 April 1940. Very lightly rubbed, a fine copy. [55444] £1500
First edition of McCulloch's major published statement on inheritance tax, issued the year an imposition of inheritance taxes on realty and settled personal property 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 entail over the public interests.

98. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolo.
Machiavelli Discourses. upon [sic] the first Decade of T. Livius translated out of the Italian; With some marginal animadversions noting and taxing his errors. By Edward. [Scrates].
London: by Thomas Paine for William Hills and Daniel Pakeman, 1636
13mo (140 × 80 mm). Contemporary sheep, rebrowned, rebacked in half calf; with final blank f.61. A light spot on the cover as others with this title, moderate foxing inscriptions to title, a very good copy. [37320] £2000
First edition in English. "Machiavelli founded the science of modern politics on the study of manhood – it should be remembered that a parallel work to 'The Prince' was his historical essay on the first ten books of Livy" (SPRING, 65). This notes two variants of the title, with no precedence between them in the present variant, the word "animadversions" is in italics, in the other, it is printed in roman. 80.1.1764

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
Ottawa. Original dark green cloth, crown blocked in gilt, copper embossed label, yellow coated endpapers. Pulling map-outlined in colour on frontispiece. Extensive lightly bumped, spine lightly sunned, but an exceptional copy of this scarce book.
[38986] £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 First Boyd 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 "founded on delusion, imposture, hypocrisy, blunders, and stupidities; a revolutionary government; a miserable government, and cold-blooded assassins". Those two Texans 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 The Rise, Progress, and Prospects of the Republic of Texas (1841), a pro- Texas work then popular in Great Britain. 

Maillard's book failed to "produce the slightest effect" upon the British recognition of Texas independence, which was achieved on 28 June 1842. Though this work was a disappointment, 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. Jenning, 1806
2 volumes, contemporary half calf, scalloped edges, with 6 plates. The first volume, which contains the preface and the first two volumes, is more fully printed, and has the additional plate. The second volume, which contains the third and fourth volumes, is more lightly printed, and has the additional plate. The third volume contains the preface and the first two volumes, with the additional plate. The fourth volume, which contains the third and fourth volumes, is more lightly printed, and has the additional plate.
[40113] £1250
Third edition, following the extremely revised "Great Quarto" of 1815, and the first in two volumes. The format which was to remain the standard in Malathus's lifetime for the most widely disseminated economic treatise of the era. This third edition has important alterations and additions, particularly in the appendix, in which Malthus explored to some of his most curious
was issued in 1815, but it was not until February 1816, when Malthus published 2 An Essay on the Principle of Population; in its endpaper, and contemporary ownership inscriptions to the first two leaves trimmed 3mm shorter at foot; Malthus's green morocco label, marbled edges. Malthus's first edition of five contemporary pamphlets, in First editions of five works bound together in one volume, octavo (208 x 135 mm). Contemporary half calf, red morocco label, raised bands and ordinary rate of the profits of agricultural stock, to guide political economists in the definition of their terms; with remarks on the deviation from these rules in their writings.

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., original blue paper boards, gilded paper labels, edges soiled. Extensive wear, vertical split cracking in vol. 1, supply thinning in vol. 1, partly sprung and badly worn out, one or two trivial splits, all a very good copy in unphotocopy original condition. (£2850)

First edition of "a valiant attempt to resolve differences of opinion in political economy by making a terminology and establishing rules for the definition of terms. It could be regarded as one of the earliest works on the methodology of economics." (£3000)

The earliest works on the methodology of economic


107. MARX, Karl. [Das Kapital, in Russian] Kritika Kolektivnoj Ekonoinii [Translated by Logipate and Danielion], vol. I [all published Akkents]. Petersburg: M. F. Pavlovskii, 1872 Octavo (236 × 153 mm). Contemporary Russian black half-calf, blue and green cloth spine, with gold double fillets. Housed in a black quarter morocco solander box with title gilt to spine. Russian economic studies, mostly in the Reading Room of the British Museum. His biting critique of the capitalist system had developed from his previous publication in Russia and so in 1890 a New York publisher, with the great genius "he was recognised as the father of economic science as it exists today in England." The first edition is rare. £10,000


The printing of a second edition was forbidden in Russia and so in 1850 a New York publisher brought out the first foreign translation of this volume. 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 publications in Russia and so in 1890 a New York publisher brought out the first foreign translation of this work. £1250

The printing of a second edition was forbidden in Russia and so in 1850 a New York publisher brought out the first foreign translation of this volume. 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 publications in Russia and so in 1890 a New York publisher brought out the first foreign translation of this work. £1250
109. MILL, John Stuart.
On Liberty.
London: John W. Parker and Son, 1859
texts. Original dark brown vertical-ribbed cloth, com-
on with border blocked in blind, spine lettered in gilt with black Greek key on blind ruling, edges, corners
and endpapers. Corners bumped. Boards lightly rubbed, spine lightly tanned and rubbed at the head and tail
with a short crack along the spine, corners slightly
toned along the edges. A very good copy.

[£1000]
First edition, in very good condition. A very good copy.

£3500

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

[£950]

£5000

111. MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat, Baron de.
London: Printed for T. Evans; and W. Daws, 1777
4 volumes, octavo (230 × 138 mm). Contemporary red calf on marbled boards, red and black morocco labels, spine gilt in compartments, ruled edges, and endpapers, 35 engraved title pages. Armorial bookplates of Charles B. Godman. A little rubbed, some scattered foxing, but overall very good, presenting very well on the shelf.

[£48550]

£1250

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 calf on marbled boards, black and red morocco labels, spine gilt in compartments, ruled edges and endpapers. 5 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.

[£850]

£3500

113. NEWMAN, John Henry.
Apologia Pro Vitâ Suæ Being a reply to a pamphlet entitled “What then, does Dr. Newman mean?”
London: Longman, Green, Longman, Roberts and Green, 1864
5 original parts, octavo. Original printed paper wrappers. Letters prefaced with the “justificatory pieces” in answer to Newman’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 Charles Oman as “magnificent (if somewhat prejudiced and biased)”.

[£300]

£3500

Mixed editions, as usual. In 1859, most volumes appeared with the “justificatory pieces” in answer to Newman’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 Charles Oman as “magnificent (if somewhat prejudiced and biased)”.

NEWMAN’S APOLOGIA IN PARTS

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 covered 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 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 prefaced some memoirs of Newton and a poem on Newton by the young Richard Glover.


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

Octavo (245 x 175 mm). Original printed wrappers, upper wrap detached and chipped at the extremities, now bound 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 reprinted by the University of Strasbourg as “optar,” and first published privately here.

Small quarto in eights (183 x 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 sig. C2.

[41744] £3000
Sixth edition, scarce in commerce. On first publication in 1567, Golding was the first English translator of the whole of the Metamorphoses from the Latin (rather than, like Gosson, from the French of the Gidean translation). The translation, for which Golding used an edition in which the notes of Battle- cleugh were printed, “was widely read. Its influ- ence has been detected in Edmund Spenser’s Faerie Queene (in the ‘Elves of Hilles’, ii. 3727, and in the ‘Enchanted Lake’, i. 1368). 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 it is clear that Golding’s Metamorphoses was very important to him, and has been an important part of the history of the translation itself, an influential edition of which was pub- lished in 1994 as Shakespeare’s ‘Ovid’.

The metre Golding used, “stanzas”, or four-teen-syllable lines with a regular iambic stress, re- tiếng in couplets, can be very monotonous, es- pecially in the hands of writers who make a regular break after the eighth syllable. It can be read with great pleasure. ODNB...

120. PAINE, Thomas. Rights of Man: Being an Answer to Mr. Burke’s Attack on the French Revolution and the “clearest of all expositions of the basic principles of democracy”...

£750
An early edition of Paine’s defence of the French Revolution and the “clearest of all expositions of the basic principles of democracy” (ODNB). Early printings date from the year of original publica- tion are uncommon, and it is very rare to find a matched set as originally bound.

£2,400 2011

© Peter Harrington 2021
www.peterharringtonbooks.com

Real Image of All Items are on Our website
Catalogue 70 Main Catalogue

On first publication in 1567, Golding was the first English translator of the whole of the Metamorphoses from the Latin (rather than, like Gosson, from the French of the Gidean translation). The translation, for which Golding used an edition in which the notes of Battal- cleugh were printed, “was widely read. Its influ- ence has been detected in Edmund Spenser’s Faerie Queene (in the ‘Elves of Hilles’, ii. 3727, and in the ‘Enchanted Lake’, i. 1368). 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 it is clear that Golding’s Metamorphoses was very important to him, and has been an important part of the history of the translation itself, an influential edition of which was pub- lished in 1994 as Shakespeare’s ‘Ovid’.

The metre Golding used, “stanzas”, or four-teen-syllable lines with a regular iambic stress, re- timing in couplets, can be very monotonous, es- pecially in the hands of writers who make a regular break after the eighth syllable. Golding avoided this regularity, and his stanzas are flexible and pow- erful. The metre still inverts tends to give an im- pression of greater rather than delicacy, and Golding did not attempt to simulate (in other respects) our scenery and his. He did so for convenience, the translation runs to about 14,500 lines compared to others 12,000.
Paine risks his neck to save a king
124. PETTY, William. The antiquities of nations; more particularly of the Celta or Gauls, taken from the records of nations ancient and remote, with several observations upon the same. London, for Henry Mortlock, 1687. Octavo (153 × 83 mm). Contemporary speckled sheep, fleurons at corners, spine gilt in compartments, comb-stamped in gilt, a very good copy. £7500

125. PEZRON, Paul-Yves. Containing Great Variety of Historical, Chronological, and Etymological Discoveries, many of which are not found in any other publication. London: by R. Janeway, for S. Ballard; and R. Burrough, 1706. Octavo (192 × 115 mm). Presentation binding of contemporary brown calf, spine and edges gilt, fleurons at top and bottom of spine, gilt edges. The dedication copy, with presentation to verso of title; later bookplate of the North Library at Shirburn Castle, seat of the earls of Macclesfield, with the characteristic Macclesfield blindstamp to the first signature. £4500
127. **PLATO.**
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, 1795

Octavo. In good-quality full calf, spine let down onto title page, light scattered foxing, a good set. 

£1200

First edition of the English translation by Thomas Taylor (1754–1815). He had even greater influence in America. B. W. Ensmager named his philosophical society after Taylor’s influence was his “American” speculations, adopters of “transcendental philosophy” such as James Bronson Alcott, William T. Harris, Thomas M. Johnston, Stran K. Jones, and Thomas Westwood Higginson. Emily Dickinson, who was a friend of Higginson, therefore probably owed her Platonism ultimately to Thomas Taylor. Taylor (1758–1835), known as the Platonist, of four of Plato’s middle and late dialogues. It was Thomas Taylor who was a friend of Higginson, therefore probably owed her Platonism ultimately to Thomas Taylor. 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’s disciples, adepts of “transcendental philosophy” such as Amos Bronson Alcott, William T. Harris, Thomas M. Johnston, Stran K. Jones, and Thomas Westwood 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.


London: for C. and J. Rivington [& J. Robinson, Liverpool, 1826]

£875

This is the fourth edition of the English translation by Thomas Taylor (1754–1815). It was through Taylor’s translations that the Romantic poets, such as Blake and Coleridge, were introduced to Plutarch’s writings. He had even greater influence in America: B. W. Ensmager named his philosophical society after Taylor’s influence on the American poets, such as Emerson. Taylor’s influence was felt among Emerson’s disciples, adopters of “transcendental philosophy” such as Amos Bronson Alcott, William T. Harris, Thomas M. Johnston, Stran K. Jones, and Thomas Westwood Higginson. Emily Dickinson, who was a friend of Higginson, therefore probably owed her Platonism ultimately to Thomas Taylor.

129. **POLIDORI, John William.**
The Vampyre: A Tale.

London: for Sherwood, Neely, and Jones, 1819

Octavo (25 x (18 mm), pp. 84. Rebound in style-as-dark brown half calf, spine, old marbled paper boards. With half title. A list of fine existing copies still available. 

£1800

First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830).

130. **PORTA, Giovanni Battista della.**
Magia naturali libri XX.

Naples, Onorio Salviano, 1589

Folio (28 x 217 mm). Fifteenth-century calf, marbled boards. The book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830). Although the book was successful, Polidori made little from it. First edition, third issue, with the first gathering reset in twenty-three lines. Polidori sought an injunction against Colburn, while Byron disowned it, publishing his vampire fragment coordinated for the same evening with Mary Shelley’s novel of Frankenstein by way of a disclaimer. Although he means the first appearance of the vampire in European literature, Polidori’s tale established the prototype later developed in the French literature. “Camille” and Horace Smith’s “Dracula” (1830).

First edition of the complete text in twenty books of Delia Porta’s major work. Indagationes Mathematicae (Porta 1556–1645) is one of the most interesting figures of early modern science. Like Galileo, who was Delia Porta’s immediate successor as a member of the select scientific society, the Accademia dei Lincei, Siegbert Porta opposed the Aristotelian science that dominated the universities of Renaissance Europe. The Amsterdamers proposed a qualitative explanation of the way nature behaves, and could offer no explanation for those “trivial qualities” or “qualities of nature” which were apparent exceptions to nature’s regularities. In contrast, Delia Porta, the German alchemist Paracelsus, Siegbert Porta and other 16th-century anti-humanists focused their attention on natural particulars: the ways 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 1556 in four books, Naturalis Dei was revised and considerably expanded throughout the author’s lifetime; in twenty books, first published complete here, include observations upon geometry, optics, mechanics, powers, cooking, metallurgy, and magick as well as cosmetics, perfumes, gastronomy and invisible writing.

Alexandria/ ldherman 1835; Marcum 221 (397).
131. PUGIN, Augustus Welby Northmore.
Autograph letter, with original captioned life sketch, to Henry Ridgard Bagshaw. [200 x 300 mm].
Single leaf, hand-torn along one edge (225 x 182 mm); on recto, address panel with one-verse stamp (the famous Penny Black) with red cancellation, and a square royal postmark at centre, a little dust on address panel.

£12,500

132. QUR’AN, English.
The Alcoran of Mahomet, Translated out of Arabick into French, by the Sieur du Ryer, Lord of Malecor, and Resident for the French King, at Alexandria. 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 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

£1200

133. QUR’AN, English.
The Alcoran of Mahomet, Translated out of Arabick into French, by the Sieur du Ryer, Lord of Malecor, and Resident for the French King, at Alexandria. 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 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

£1200
134. (QUR’AN, English) BOULAINVILLIERS, Henri de, translator.
The Life of Mahomet. Translated from the French Original...
London, for W.Nichols, 1731

[805]£1200

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

"TOO SAVCIE IN CENSURING PRINCES"

135. RALEGH, Sir Walter.
The Historie of the World, in Five Bookes...
London: G. Lathum, and R. Young, 1634

Folio (307 × 206 mm). Contemporary calf, spine gilt in compartments between raised bands, corners and edges rebacked as noted above, free endpapers and tail-pieces, historiated initials. A little rubbed at the extremities, "a substantial work, of about a million words, in five books, running from the creation of the world to 1460" (G. Mortimer French 452; Norman 1777; Riccardi I:341). The scientific import of Ralegh’s work resides in his demonstration of "the unlimited possibilities of machines. For example, the devices 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 an mechanical task requiring continuous or repetitive application of force, and the portrayal of one simple type of water pump demonstrated the notion that there were necessary limits to the configuration or arrangement of a machine" (op. cit.). About half of the engravings in the hydraulic devices, the rest showing military ma-
chine” (op. cit.) About half of the engravings depict the dozens of water-powered pumps and mills shown in his treatise clearly demonstrated that non-multicular power could be substituted for horse- or human-power in an mechanical task requiring continuous or repetitive application of force, and the portrayal of one simple type of water pump demonstrated the notion that there were necessary limits to the configuration or arrangement of a machine” (op. cit.) About half of the engravings in the hydraulic devices, the rest showing military ma-

136. RAMELLI, Agostino.
Le diverse et artificiose machine...

Paris: the author, 1588

Folio (304 × 206 mm). Contemporary French mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments between raised bands, lettered in second compartment, sides ruled in blind, headbands colored blue, ornamental head in copper-plate, 6 double-page, copper-engraved tail-pieces, historiated initials. A hint of marginal foxing, but a very good copy. (41729) £20,000

First edition of a fundamental book in the history of both 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 devices 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 an mechanical task requiring continuous or repetitive application of force, and the portrayal of one simple type of water pump demonstrated the notion that there were necessary limits to the configuration or arrangement of a machine” (op. cit.). About half of the engravings in the hydraulic devices, the rest showing military ma-
chine” (op. cit.) About half of the engravings depict 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 an mechanical task requiring continuous or repetitive application of force, and the portrayal of one simple type of water pump demonstrated the notion that there were necessary limits to the configuration or arrangement of a machine” (op. cit.) About half of the engravings in the hydraulic devices, the rest showing military ma-

Catalogue 70: Main Catalogue

Indexical images of all items are on our website
www.petsuebarlingbooks.com

3 volumes, Imperial octavo (10 × 7 1/2 in.). Original brown cloth, covers and spine panels stamped in blind, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, covers with central design in gilt, head and tail edges in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut. 54 engraved plates after designs by John Ruskin, including 1 volume of facsimiles. Publishers’ ads at end of each volume. Contemporary ownership inscription of M. E. Smith to half-title. Very occasional light spotting, some of the spines have blackened overall, but a very good set, clean and bright. £2000

First edition of one of the key texts of the aesthetic movement. Ruskin’s *The Stones of Venice* “with their obsession with the function and aesthetics of architecture, over and beyond in history and practice, … proved a revolutionary success” (ODNB). “The importance of The Stones of Venice lies … in its celebration of the Renaissance and the Gothic, which had an immediate effect on Victorian architects, who began to introduce Humanist forms and Venetian and Vernese colour and sculptural features into their designs” (ODNB). To its 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 industrialisation and the division of labour, social decay 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.).


39 volumes, octavo. Original burgundy half morocco, titles to spines and upper board in black and silver. With the dust jacket. Some browning to upper board, an excellent copy in the very lightly rubbed, nicked, and torn dust jacket. £1750

The definitive library edition, limited to 2,062 copies, of which 2,000 were for sale. “The apogee of Ruskin scholarship” (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 industrialisation and the division of labour, social decay 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.).


Large octavo. Original red cloth, titles to spine and upper board in black and silver. With the dust jacket. Some browning to upper board. £4750

First US edition, first printing, inscribed by the author on the first free endpaper: “Miss Mary Eliza Smith from Bertrand Russell, January 1927.”


Octavo. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, top edge stained blue. Some light spotting, an excellent copy. £1500

First edition, first impression, presentation copy to Lady Ottoline Morrell, inscribed on the front free endpaper by the author “to Ottoline.”

146. **SALLUST.** *Acceadenda et index*. Venice: Giovanni Battista Pasquali, 1727

Large quarto (307 × 225 mm), in two parts, with continuous pagination and repairs. Bound by C. Smith in the early 19th century dark blue diagonal-straight grained morocco, spine divided in six compartments by wide ruled bands, gilt lettered in two, others with gilt borders. pale blue calf, sides with tooled gilt rules and labourers’ wheel tool at corners. Some browning and some toning to gilt edges. £1250

Large paper copy of the famous edition of Sallust by the short lived Gottlieb Cortius (1706–1751) whose instalation as professor of jurisprudence at Liepzig in 1726 and his role 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 books of the early 19th century. He was born about 1790, and was active from about 1815 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 1815 as “most Smith” (see Hobson, *William Beckford’s binders*). The celebrated library of Sir John Thomson at Syston Park contained a number of books bound by him.

£1250

Large paper copy of the famous edition of Sallust by the short lived Gottlieb Cortius (1706–1751), whose installation as professor of jurisprudence at Liepzig in 1726 and his role 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 books of the early 19th century. He was born about 1790, and was active from about 1815 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 1815 as “most Smith” (see Hobson, *William Beckford’s binders*). The celebrated library of Sir John Thomson at Syston Park contained a number of books bound by him.
147. SAUNDERS, Richard.


London, by H. Brugis for Nathaniel Brook, 1671

Folio (283 × 187 mm). Early 19th-century diced calf, neatly rebanked 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, Ll2 and Ll3 torn without loss, few leaves slightly shorter at fore-edge and presumably supplied from another copy, a little light spotting, a good copy.

£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. In its first publication in 1655, 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


£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 dominated his thinking until his death in 1913. It became one of the seminal linguistics works of the 20th century, chiefly for the innovative approach that Saussure applied in discussing linguistic phenomena. In its central notion 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 terms 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.
LADY BETTY GERMAIN’S COPY

153. SHAKESPEARE, William. The Works of Shakespeare, In Six Volumes, Collected and Corrected by the former Editions, By Mr. Pope. London: for Jacob Tonson, 1725. 6 volumes, large quarto (275 × 220 mm). Contemporary panelled calf, spine gilt, morocco labels replaced, repaired (hinges and corners repaired, and with some spotting in text; frontispiece engraved portrait of Shakespeare, engraved plate of the Shakespeare monument, incorporating a pointed bust; first title printed in red and black, engraved head- and tailpieces, decorated initials. Armorial bookplate of “Lady Elisabeth Germain” (1680–1769) was the daughter of the second earl of Berkeley, and married the Dutch soldier Sir John Germain (d. 1750). 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 friend she kept for most of her life. Lady Betty also knew Pope, whose character she assessed with 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 also knew Pope, whose character she assessed with her usual acuity in her letters to Swift.” Pope records that Lord Dacre wrote to the author’s chaplain and secretary, and whose friendship she first met in Ireland in 1699 when he was her father’s chaplain and secretary, and whose friend she kept for most of her life. Lady Betty also knew Pope, whose character she assessed with 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 also knew Pope, whose character she assessed with her usual acuity in her letters to Swift.” The first volume is dated 1725, the others 1723, suggesting that the first volume was printed first; certainly Tonson did not send Pope a proof of his Prelude until 25 December 1724. Provenance: Lady Betty Germain’s copy, one of the first collected editions 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 quarto 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 previous years, and Tonson published those from time to time in quarto format, handsomely printed and decorated. Johnson states that Pope’s recommendation for the Shakespeare was £217.12s, and that 790 copies were printed, although 140 were left unsold. (A supplementary volume with a preface by Dr. Sewell 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 first; certainly Tonson did not send Pope a proof of his Prelude until 25 December 1724.

£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 quarto 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 previous years, and Tonson published those from time to time in quarto format, handsomely printed and decorated. Johnson states that Pope’s recommendation for the Shakespeare was £217.12s, and that 790 copies were printed, although 140 were left unsold. (A supplementary volume with a preface by Dr. Sewell 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 first; certainly Tonson did not send Pope a proof of his Prelude until 25 December 1724.

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 republished from their Editions in ten Volumes octavo; with an Introduction: Whereunto will be added, in some other Volume, Notes, critical and explanatory, and a Body of Various Readings entire. London: Printed by Dryden Loyal, for J. and R. Tonson, [1768]. 10 volumes, octavo. Contemporary too polished calf, spines attractively gilt in compartments, red and green labels, corner rules, ruled edges (a few leaves still uncolored; a detached title, gilt binding). Small quarto, with the following: 590 copies were printed, although 140 were left unsold. (A supplementary volume with a preface by Dr. Sewell 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 first; certainly Tonson did not send Pope a proof of his Prelude until 25 December 1724.

£7570

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 former received was replaced in favour of an unusually meticulous collation of the early quarto (of which Capell had 116 in his own collection) and first folio. Pope records that Lord Dacre wrote to Capell as the ‘Rector of Shakespeare,’ and that Capell sent 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 work of Edmund Malone into Shakespearean chronology and biography.” After Capell’s death, rather haphazardly collected in three quarto volumes, 1783. The edition is also distinguished by its attractive typography and wide margins. The “Notes” and “Various Readings” promised in the first title page (for titles of the later volumes are a much bolder) were not published until after Capell’s death, rather haphazardly collected in three quarto volumes, 1783.

£22,500

Second edition, scarce in commerce; the first to name in author on the title page. Although recent from the original three-decker format of the first edition into two volumes, this edition faithfully reproduces the 1803 text. Percy Shelley’s original preface, written in the voice of the wife, is retained, as are additional annotations in the text. Mary Shelley would radically alter this text for the third edition published by Bentley in 1831.


£46000

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 former received was replaced in favour of an unusually meticulous collation of the early quarto (of which Capell had 116 in his own collection) and first folio. Pope records that Lord Dacre wrote to Capell as the ‘Rector of Shakespeare,’ and that Capell sent 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 work of Edmund Malone into Shakespearean chronology and biography.” After Capell’s death, rather haphazardly collected in three quarto volumes, 1783. The edition is also distinguished by its attractive typography and wide margins. The “Notes” and “Various Readings” promised in the first title page (for titles of the later volumes are a much bolder) were not published until after Capell’s death, rather haphazardly collected in three quarto volumes, 1783.
MARY SHELLEY’S GIFT TO HER GODDAUGHTER

156. (SHELLEY, Mary). XENOPHON.

The Cyropaedia. Translated by the Hon. Maurice Ashley 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. 4), 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, prospectus loosely inserted at front, very light spotting, a good copy.

£2,500

157. SMITH, Adam.

Glasgow: R. Chapman, 1805

4 volumes, octavo (174 x 104 mm). Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments, red label, line glazed edges. Portrait frontispiece. Contemporary ownership inscription on first front endpaper. Boards a little rubbed with a few chips and bumps, first and last few leaves turned at edges, some offsetting. An attractive set.

£5,250

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

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

£3,750

159. SPENGLER, Oswald.


2 volumes, octavo. Publisher’s maroon half morocco, spines gilt in compartments, patterned sides, brown morocco labels, ruling to boards and turn-ins gilt, with a double gilt top-stains. 3 folding letterpress tables. Bookplate to each volume. Binding rubbed, spine faded with chips at the heads and tails, mark to lower board of volume II, contents of second volume pinned in as usual.

£1,200

First edition, first impression of both volumes of The Decline of the West, the landmark text postulating that Western civilizations were approaching an inevitable decline. Spengler analysed the histories of eight societies and “contended that all civilizations, 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 text gave the book a central role in the cultural dialogue of the early 20th century.

£1,000
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)

October (32 x 21 mm), manuscript on paper, pp. 64, (1) W. 1/4, 140 (H. 4 cm eve, all of the same size) folded horizontal, brown ink, 12 lines to a page, original pagination and index. Contemporary calf, probably English. Custom brown cloth folding case. Contemporary engraved armorial bookplate of Anthony Thompson to front pastedown; later bookplate probably English. Custom brown cloth folding case. Slightly worn, especially at extremities, joints exposed.

Covers worn, especially at extremities, joints exposed and spine once repaired, but binding.

£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 primarily as the *Traité des trois imposteurs* a threefold attack on the great monotheistic religions to the legitimacy of all authorities beyond the challenge to the substance of revealed religions to the legitimacy of all authorities. As such, it has been widely interpreted as one of the key intellectual origins of the *Edict of Nantes* in 1685 and the exacerbation of religious violence in France.

The earliest dated version of the manuscript is Mr. Skoane 2039, dated 1719. The association of the French sceptic Boulainvilliers with the clandestine Vie et Épreuve began with the appearance of his *Spinoza: Essai de métaphysique* in 1712, originating a family of manuscripts in which versions of the Vie et Épreuve were combined with the *Épreuve*. The use of his name in the title of the present manuscript likely dates later in 1717. But from evidence before 1717. The contemporary French bookplate ("Étiquette Louis II" Antoine Thomas) in this copy is particularly interesting, suggesting its distribution in France from an early date. Spinoza’s thought went 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.

The variant manuscript versions have been grouped into families. The interrelated studies of François-Charles-Dirault, Silvia Bert and Miguel Bentié. Three (or four by other reckonings) pre-editions families have been identified. The main distinguishing feature is the account of Moses, which in our text is essentially the relative 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 version of the clandestine work (or at least works, the Vie et Épreuve) written probably by J. M. Lucas, described by contemporaries as a “friend and disciple” of Spinoza and his earlist biographer, following the recension of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 and the exacerbation of religious intolerance in France.

The earliest dated version of the manuscript is Mr. Skoane 2039, dated 1719. The association of the French sceptic Boulainvilliers with the clandestine Vie et Épreuve began with the appearance of his *Spinoza: Essai de métaphysique* in 1712, originating a family of manuscripts in which versions of the Vie et Épreuve were combined with the *Épreuve*. The use of his name in the title of the present manuscript likely dates later in 1717. But from evidence before 1717. The contemporary French bookplate ("Étiquette Louis II" Antoine Thomas) in this copy is particularly interesting, suggesting its distribution in France from an early date. Spinoza’s thought went 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.

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 x 192 mm). 19th-century speckled calf, – Number 271, January 2, 1710.

[£3000]

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 it ready 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 “friend and disciple” of Spinoza, an “Ingenious instrument of mine,” and Addison sent material from Ireland. Though Swift introduced political material from time to time, this was never the major element of the paper. Theoretical criticism was presented as no. 3 and continued regularly thereafter. “Soon the paper evolved teachers landmark essay of some of its 4000 words in this was the informal essay, descended ultimately from Montaigne, which became in Swift from the periodical essay, and gave the name to its vehicle, the essay periodical.” (ODNB). 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 it ready 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 “friend and disciple” of Spinoza, an “Ingenious instrument of mine,” and Addison sent material from Ireland. Though Swift introduced political material from time to time, this was never the major element of the paper. Theoretical criticism was presented as no. 3 and continued regularly thereafter. “Soon the paper evolved teachers landmark essay of some of its 4000 words in this was the informal essay, descended ultimately from Montaigne, which became in Swift from the periodical essay, and gave the name to its vehicle, the essay periodical.” (ODNB).
164. (SUN TZU) GILES, Lionel (trans.)
Full leather, original card wraps a little lemoned and a little worn, slight wear and tear to extremities repaired. Bound in a red brown-engraved Japanese brouche marbatcs case with brown leather. Gift inscription to upper panel from Lady Hills-Flower dated at Stourhead in 1934. Gift inscription to the upper panel as noted, further annotations 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.
[£4700]
£2000

First edition thus, arguably the best translation of Sun Tzu in the 20th century. At the time of its 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 1956 that Samuel & Griffith's translation that Giles met any sort of challenge at all. While Griffith's dictionary may have been more fluent in the modern reader than Giles', the latter's scholarly apparatus remains permanent.

There had been two previous attempts at putting Sun Tzu into a modern European language: America's French version of 1872, and Calhoun's English translation of 1895. (See 1938.) Giles is undoubtedly the only one who has ever managed to make a great read of Sun Tzu do not turn and very little indeed of what he did.
167. Tournefort, Joseph Pitton.
Institutiones Rei Herbariae. Editio altera, gallica longe auctior, quingentis circiter Tabulis aeneis adornata; [with:]
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; Stafleu & Cowan, 14.783.

£3000

168. (Turing, Alan) Turing, Alan M.
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 nick to the lower edge of the upper board, slightly crumpled head and tail of the spine, else a very good copy indeed.

£1750

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.

£3750

Conspicuous Consumption

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 acuminate ideas and fantastic terminology that had been simmering in his mind for years. It was a savage attack upon the bourgeoise class and their pecuniary values, half concealed behind an elaborate screenwork of irony, mystification and polysyllabic learning” (UHR). “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 every- day language” (Adler). Modern economists identify Veblen goods, those whose desirability decreases with their price and availability.

£5100

Catalogue 70 Main Catalogue

Individual images of all items are on our website

www.peterharringtonbooks.com

Peter Harrington

Private Images of all items are on our website

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 speckled calf, red morocco spine labels, raised bands, spine slightly gilt in compartments. Text volume with engraved monogram opposite to the title page, head and tailbands to the text, historiated initial, each plate volume with engraved potentiоal title page, and a total of 489 copper-engraved plates by Aubriet. Attractive contemporary semi-morocco of Jolliffe to the front pastesheet of each volume, with shield, some light toning, but otherwise in excellent unrestored contemporary condition.

£3000

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 acuminate ideas and fantastic terminology that had been simmering in his mind for years. It was a savage attack upon the bourgeoise class and their pecuniary values, half concealed behind an elaborate screenwork of irony, mystification and polysyllabic learning” (UHR). “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 every-day language” (Adler). Modern economists identify Veblen goods, those whose desirability decreases with their price and availability.

£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 acuminate ideas and fantastic terminology that had been simmering in his mind for years. It was a savage attack upon the bourgeoise class and their pecuniary values, half concealed behind an elaborate screenwork of irony, mystification and polysyllabic learning” (UHR). “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 every-day language” (Adler). Modern economists identify Veblen goods, those whose desirability decreases with their price and availability.
170. VOLTAIRE.
Elémens de la Philosophie de Neuton. 1738
Oktavo (132 × 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. £2000

Octavo. Original oatmeal cloth, spine lettered in gilt on dark red panel, pale red top-stain. With the printed dust jacket. First edition, first printing, of the groundbreaking text that created the interdisciplinary research field of game theory. £3750

Octavo. Large octavo (240 × 157 mm). Bound in brown buckram, blue cloth upper board, gilt spine, endpapers, top edges gilt, others uncut. Frontispieces, engraved additional titles and 74 plates, portraits, facsimiles, etc. printed on japon paper. With tissue guards with options printed in red. A fine set. £3750

Octavo. Contemporary half calf, red and black morocco label. 5 folding tables (one bound in askew but without text), numerous tables in the text. Endpapers, some light spotting, small tears in a couple of leaves not affecting text, overall a very good copy. £1750
A Vindication of the Rights of Woman

Letters written during a short residence

A History of The American People.

Peter Harrington

voyaging to the moon, with associated scientific
to the first book on the then-sensational idea of
This 1640 edition contains a new section added
to the general reader” (Nicholson). In the second book,
Wilkins discussed the controversial questions of the earth’s motion, supporting the arguments
by William Marshall,
woodcut illustrations and diagrams in the text, final parts lost. Engraved pencil marginalia in both parts. A
little toning to text block, a very good copy.

London: for John Maynard, 1640

letters written by our planet’s founder and the

ject to prove, That ‘tis probable our

in the moon’s orbit, more than a century” (Nicholson). In the second book, Wilkins addressed the controversial questions of the earth’s motion, supporting the arguments of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo that the earth behaved as other planets” (Norman). The first book, The Discourse concerning the possibility of

habitability of the moon. With a

that ‘tis probable there may be another

world or, A Discourse tending to prove,

A book that ‘tis probable was one of the

world or, A Discourse tending to prove,

the inhabitants of the moon

first book and, for the first time, the

Second edition of the first great feminist treatise.

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797) argued in her

Shelley, and Mary’s as yet unborn daughter Mary,

for questing romantic journeys. Byron, Wordsworth,

in the moon’s orbit, more than a century” (Nicholson). In the second book, Wilkins addressed the controversial questions of the earth’s motion, supporting the arguments of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo that the earth behaved as other planets” (Norman). The first book, The Discourse concerning the possibility of

habitability of the moon. With a

that ‘tis probable there may be another

world or, A Discourse tending to prove,

The first book. The Discourse of a new world

wrote 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

cheerful, commercial, as shown by this second edition, published the same year as the first.

Second edition of the first great feminist treatise.

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797) argued in her

Shelley, and Mary’s as yet unborn daughter Mary,

for questing romantic journeys. Byron, Wordsworth,

in the moon’s orbit, more than a century” (Nicholson). In the second book, Wilkins addressed the controversial questions of the earth’s motion, supporting the arguments of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo that the earth behaved as other planets” (Norman). The first book, The Discourse concerning the possibility of

habitability of the moon. With a

that ‘tis probable there may be another

world or, A Discourse tending to prove,

First complete edition, containing important

revisions to the first book and, for the first time,

Second edition of the first great feminist treatise.

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797) argued in her

Shelley, and Mary’s as yet unborn daughter Mary,

for questing romantic journeys. Byron, Wordsworth,

in the moon’s orbit, more than a century” (Nicholson). In the second book, Wilkins addressed the controversial questions of the earth’s motion, supporting the arguments of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo that the earth behaved as other planets” (Norman). The first book, The Discourse concerning the possibility of

habitability of the moon. With a

that ‘tis probable there may be another

world or, A Discourse tending to prove,

First complete edition, containing important

revisions to the first book and, for the first time,

Second edition of the first great feminist treatise.

Mary Wollstonecraft (1759–1797) argued in her

Shelley, and Mary’s as yet unborn daughter Mary,

for questing romantic journeys. Byron, Wordsworth,

in the moon’s orbit, more than a century” (Nicholson). In the second book, Wilkins addressed the controversial questions of the earth’s motion, supporting the arguments of Copernicus, Kepler and Galileo that the earth behaved as other planets” (Norman). The first book, The Discourse concerning the possibility of

habitability of the moon. With a

that ‘tis probable there may be another

world or, A Discourse tending to prove,

First complete edition, containing important

revisions to the first book and, for the first time,