

# Autograph letters and manuscripts

of economists, philosophers, statesmen &c.

*Including* Richard Cobden, Émilie Du Châtelet, Adam Ferguson, Harold Laski, Thomas Malthus,  
G. E. Moore, David Ricardo, Moritz Schlick, Adam Smith,  
Ludwig Wittgenstein, and Christian Wolff

Bernard Quaritch Ltd

List 2015/4

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## NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING ECONOMIST

\* **1. ARROW, Kenneth Joseph** (b. 1921), *American economist and political theorist*. Part of an autograph manuscript, signed 'Kenneth J. Arrow'. [No place, c. 1989].

Single sheet of US Letter size ruled paper, written on one side only, on alternate lines, in black ink, paginated as number 10, with Arrow's signature at top right, together with an airmail envelope, bearing Arrow's address, addressed to Herr Bernd Fleitmann in Bochum, Germany, and date stamped 23 May 1989; a few insignificant smudges and folds.

**£200**

A page of manuscript in Arrow's hand bearing a notable comment on the Arrow-Debreu model, and the interpretation of 'this descendant of my thought' offered by the 'rational expectations' theory: 'One economic school of thought has held that agents anticipate correctly all future prices, including contingent prices to allow for uncertainty. Hence, it is held, the Arrow-Debreu model correctly analyses the actual economic world. This has been termed the "rational expectations" view ... It is intellectually attractive and has generated important research, empirical and theoretical. I must nevertheless record my opinion that very important elements of reality are not accounted for by this descendent of my thoughts'. The page, presumably sent at the request of a collector, is from an unidentified work.

Arrow shared the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel with John Hicks in 1972 'for their pioneering contributions to general economic equilibrium theory and welfare theory'. He is the youngest recipient of this award to date.

## 'A SORT OF SUPPLEMENTARY CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER' (GLADSTONE)

\* **2. BAGEHOT, Walter** (1826-1877), *political commentator, economist, and journalist*. Autograph letter signed ('Walter Bagehot') to Frederic Seebohm. *12 Upper Belgrave Street [London], 2 November [no year]*.

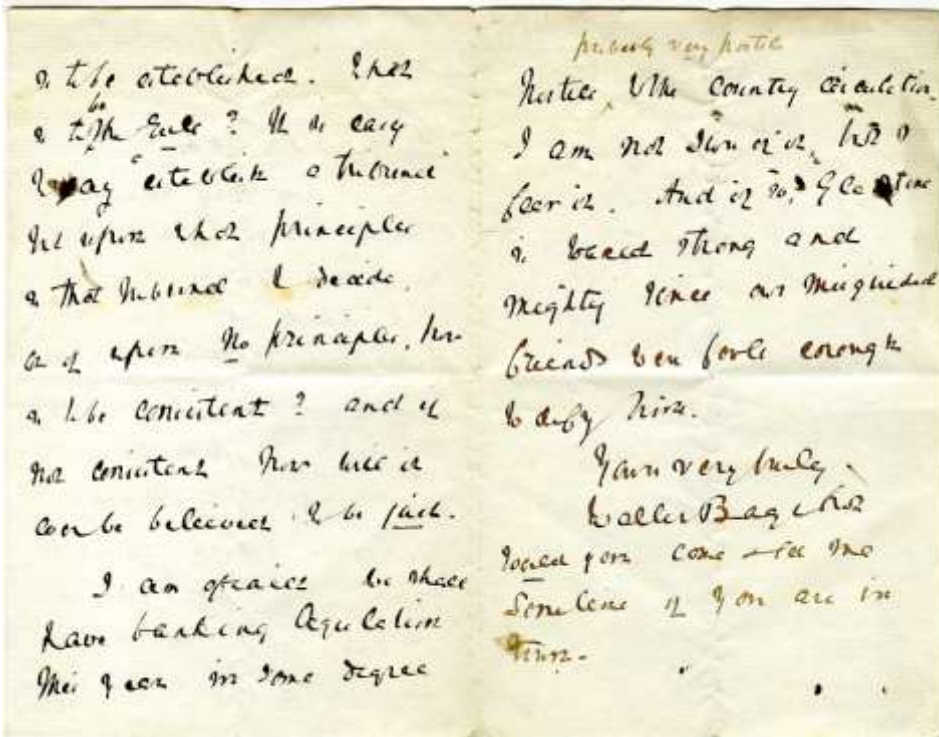
8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank save for the address; a few small marks, creases where folded, good.

**£400**

An important political letter to the economic historian and banker Frederic Seebohm (1833-1912), who in 1877 would be canvassed for the post of editor of *The Economist* after Bagehot's death. Seebohm served on the Welsh Land Commission, a body set up by Gladstone to inquire into the relationships between landlords and tenants in Wales.

This letter goes to the heart of the question of regulated tenancy, setting out the problems with its practical delivery and questioning the wisdom of a tribunal. Moving on to the other great interest of Seebohm's, Bagehot then expresses concern that there will be banking legislation 'in some degree hostile, probably very hostile, to the country circulation', and ends by remarking, 'if so, Gladstone is waxed strong and mighty since our misguided friends were fools enough to defy him.'

Bagehot's most famous book was *The English Constitution* (1867), an analysis of the major institutions of British government. His best-known economic work is *Lombard Street* (1873), an examination of the working of the banking system, described by Keynes as 'an undying classic'. He was often consulted by ministers and civil servants; his advice in 1876 on raising short-term money prompted Gladstone to call him 'a sort of supplementary Chancellor of the Exchequer'.



\* 3. **BARANTE, Amable-Guillaume-Prospér Brugière, baron de** (1782-1866), *French statesman and historian*. Two autograph letters signed ('Barante') to M. Bajot and an unnamed recipient. *Paris, 14 January [no year] and [n.p.] 4 May 1861*.

Two bifolia; I: pp. 1 + 2 blank + address on last page, remains of blue seal, lightly foxed, creases where folded, later note regarding Barante to foot of first page; II: pp. 2 + 2 blank, creases where folded; good.

£50

Two autograph letters from the French peer and historian Barante. The first, addressed to Monsieur Bajot, editor of the *Annales Maritimes*, asks him to send numbers he is missing for this year. The second, written to an unidentified 'monsieur et honoré confrère' on the encouragement of Monsieur Montalembert, asks the recipient to change the time or date of a meeting at the Académie Française which he does not want to miss.

Barante served as ambassador to Turin and St Petersburg, being elected to the Académie for his great literary and historical work, the *Histoire des ducs de Bourgogne de la maison de Valois*.

## NAPOLÉON'S LIBRARIAN

\* 4. **BARBIER, Antoine Alexandre** (1765-1825), *French librarian and bibliographer*. Autograph letter signed ('Barbier') to an unnamed recipient. *Paris, 21 June 1822*.

4to bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank; lightly foxed, creases where folded; good.  
£150

**A letter documenting some of the printing history of Barbier's great *Dictionnaire*.** Barbier sends the recipient the second volume of his *Dictionnaire* 'dont l'impression m'a couté 10 mois de travail mais j'ose me flatter que les amateurs y trouveront des choses neuves et piquantes'. Printing has been suspended but he has already prepared the beginning of the third volume. Barbier asks after the catalogue of the library of president Bouhier, which he hears contains many remarks on literary history. He has much confidence in Bouhier's bibliographic knowledge but points out an instance where he has to correct him.

Barbier served as librarian to the French revolutionary government, to the council of state after Napoléon's coup of 1799, and later, from 1807, to Napoléon himself. He created libraries at the Louvre, Compiègne, and Fontainebleau, and at the restoration was appointed administrator of the royal libraries.

Barbier's *Dictionnaire des ouvrages anonymes et pseudonymes* – still a valuable reference source – was first published between 1806 and 1809. The second edition, 'revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée', began appearing in 1822, the date of this letter. It was also in 1822 that Barbier lost his post as administrator of the royal libraries.

\* 5. **BARING, Thomas George, first earl of Northbrook** (1826-1904), *politician and viceroy of India*. Autograph manuscript signed ('TG Baring') to 'My dear Sanford'. *53 Upper Brook Street [London], 6 July [no year, but likely pre-1860]*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank save for a note identifying the author as 'North Brooke Viceroy of India'; written in dark brown ink; creases where folded, last page slightly dusty, good.

£80

As Viceroy of India, Baring was responsible for implementing reforms aimed at bettering the conditions of those living under the British Raj: he energetically fought famine, high taxes and excessive bureaucracy. Here he writes with typical pragmatism regarding a missing Post Office order. He has been told 'to write to Mr Rowland Hill for a duplicate order to get the money'. Reluctant to give '£2 to the General Post Office if it can be avoided', Baring asks for Sandford's help: an example perhaps of the financial sense Baring inherited from his banking forebears.

The postal reformer and civil servant Rowland Hill was knighted in 1860 so this letter presumably pre-dates this, and Baring's succession to the baronetcy of Northbrook in 1866.

## PRAISE FOR ENGLISH HOSPITALITY FROM TOCQUEVILLE AND BEAUMONT

\* **6. BEAUMONT, Gustave-Auguste de la Bonninière de** (1802-1866), *French prison reformer and travel companion to Alexis de Tocqueville*. Autograph letter signed ('Gustave de Beaumont') to Sarah Austin. *Birmingham, 27 June [1835]*.

8vo, pp. 4, with address and red postal stamp dated 1835 to final page; hole where seal opened and remains of seal affecting a few words of text on the third page, traces of hinges used for mounting on last page, otherwise good.

£750

A warm and personal autograph documenting the relationship between the reformer Beaumont and one of the most accomplished contemporary catalysts of philosophical exchange, the translator Sarah Austin. In 1831 Beaumont was sent by the French government with his friend and colleague Alexis de Toqueville to study the prison system in America, a trip that resulted in several publications, not least Toqueville's *De la démocratie en Amérique*. Beaumont was particularly struck by the number of black slaves in America and in the same year as this letter wrote a novel on the subject.

This letter dates from Beaumont and Tocqueville's subsequent visit to England, where they stayed between May and September 1835, and is addressed to the translator and writer Sarah Austin (1793-1867), friend of Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill (who called her 'Mütterlein').

Beaumont writes warmly of the hospitality he and Tocqueville have received during their visit, 'je doute qu'on puisse être, en aucun pays, aussi parfaitement bon envers des étrangers qu'on l'est pour nous en angleterre'. The writer hopes that the Austins' forthcoming trip to Boulogne (referred to as 'une misérable petite ville') will benefit Mr Austin's health more than London, a reference to the long-standing illness of John Austin (1790-1859) the legal philosopher, whom Sarah married in 1819.

Sarah Austin moved to Paris in 1843, where her salon attracted Tocqueville and many other notable literary and political figures.

Birmingham, 27 Juin 1835

Vous nous avez, madame, adressé avec tant de  
notre départ de Londres, deux lettres fort précieuses pour  
la messe, accompagnées d'un petit billet pressé à  
ajouter beaucoup de pain à l'usage; dans l'état de  
faiblesse et non ita, me de Beauville l'usage  
n'avait pas pu arriver en tel instant que  
vous en avez fait mention. Vous m'avez  
Cependant fait tant, madame, que nous avons  
été avec une vive reconnaissance à nous en  
l'enseignement de votre bonté pour nous, à quelques  
vous nous avez assurés à de Paris de l'usage,  
nous ne devons point nous plaindre sur les dépenses  
qu'il nous faut faire en ce pays, et votre grand soin  
d'arriver avec les bienfaits de votre bonté, sur  
avec de recommandation comme la vôtre, madame,  
de l'usage un excellent accueil dans tout le  
pays que nous devons le plus vivement de bien  
recommander. Dites qu'il me soit permis, en  
vous adressant les remerciements que nous vous devons,  
de les adresser en quelque sorte à leur bon  
compagnon et étranger dans ce pays, nous n'y  
venons que de la misère, et j'espère que  
voyageant dans nos villes de France, nous y

## A PROPOSED MAP OF FRANCE

### NUMISMATICS IN THE EARLY 1800s

\* 7. **BENTHAM, William**, barrister and numismatist. Autograph letter to the bookseller Lackington. *Upper Gower Street [London], 25 August 1819.*

8vo, pp. 1 + 1 blank, slightly trimmed at upper right-hand corner, light foxing, creases where folded.

**£100**

Writing in the third person, Bentham requests that he be sent the 'Supplemt of Mr Ruding's Coins intended for the purchasers of the quarto edn'. Rogers Ruding (1751-1820) published his *Annals of the Coinage*, a chronological account of English coinage, in four quarto volumes in 1817. It sold out quickly and was republished in 1819.

William Bentham, barrister, lived at 98 Upper Gower Street, between 1789 and 1836. He was probably a descendant of Bishop Thomas Bentham (1513/14-1579) and therefore a cousin of the philosopher Jeremy Bentham. The following note appeared in the *Proceedings of the Royal Numismatic Society* upon his death in 1836: 'In Mr Bentham, numismatic science has lost an ardent promoter and extensive collector, as the catalogue of his collection, now in the Society's library, evinces.'

\* 8. **BÉTHUNE, Armand Joseph de, duc de Chârost** (1738-1800), economist and philanthropist. Autograph text, signed ('Béthune-Charost'). [*No place, c. 1798*].

Folio, pp. 2 + remains of blank leaf; creases where folded, a little dusty, otherwise very good.

**£300**

Béthune here discusses the proposed issue of a new *Carte Itineraire* of the French Republic, showing existing and projected national and departmental roads, communication routes and byways, posting places, rights of way, bridges, and commercial ports on coasts and rivers. Béthune notes that the geographer Dupain Triel will oversee the project, and refers to the difficulty of accessing the plates of the 'carte generale de France' since they were previously withdrawn by the 'Comité de Salut Public'. A *Carte Itineraire* matching Béthune's specification appeared in Paris in 1798.

Béthune's philanthropy earned him the title of 'père de l'humanité souffrante' and he was known for his zeal in promoting agriculture and industry. Earlier in his career he organised the construction of roads in Brittany and this document shows his continued interest in facilitating transit and commerce through France. He died of smallpox while administering to deaf-mute sufferers in Paris.

## EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT OF A MURDER TRIAL: 'I NEVER HEARD OF A MORE PREMEDITATED PIECE OF CRUELTY'

\* 9. [BLANDY, Mary, murderer] STILLINGFLEET, Edward (d. 1795). Autograph letter signed ('Ed Stillingfleet') to his sister Molly. *Wadham College [Oxford], 5 March 1752.*

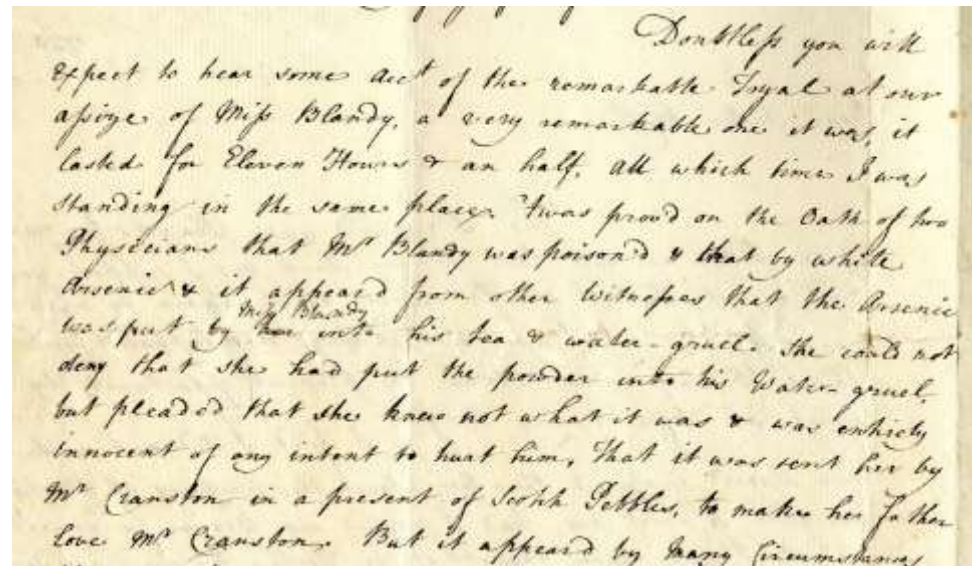
4to bifolium, pp. 4, with the address and red wax seal on the last page; written in brown ink in a clear hand; short tears along folds at foot, small loss to fore-edge of second leaf touching a couple of words (section attached to seal), a few small holes at folds touching a few letters; generally good; pencil note at head of first page.

£950

A descriptive first-hand account of the famed murder trial of Mary Blandy, who in 1752 stood accused of poisoning her invalid father with white arsenic in his food, on the instructions of her aspiring lover, William Henry Cranstoun, who was, unbeknown to her, already in possession of a wife, but was hungry for the £10,000 Miss Blandy was due to inherit. The trial, conducted in Oxford, continued for some eleven and a half hours without respite, and saw Mary condemned to death. The 'fair parricide', as she was known, was hanged on 6 April 1752, her last words being 'Gentlemen, don't hang me high for the sake of decency'.

Stillingfleet watched the whole trial, remarking 'I feel the effects of being at it yet for I was almost squeez'd to death in the crowd'. While admiring Blandy's speech as 'very fine & very artfully drawn up', his own verdict on the case is unambiguous: 'I never heard of a more premeditated piece of cruelty'.

Penned from Wadham College Oxford, the likely author of the letter is Edward Stillingfleet, son of Edward Stillingfleet of Hartlebury, where the letter is addressed. Edward matriculated at Wadham College in 1748/9, taking his BA in the year of this letter.



Doubtless you will expect to hear some acct of the remarkable Trial at our apices of Miss Blandy, a very remarkable she it was it lasted for Eleven Hours & an half, all which time I was standing in the same place. I was proud on the oath of two Physicians that Mr Blandy was poisoned & that by white Arsenic & it appeared from other witnesses that the Arsenic was put by her into his tea & water-gruel. She could not deny that she had put the powder into his Water-gruel, but pleaded that she knew not what it was & was entirely innocent of any intent to hurt him, that it was sent her by Mr Cranston in a present of Scotch Pebbles, to make her father love Mr Cranston. But it appeared by many circumstances



## REQUESTING THE BOWDLERISED SHAKESPEARE

\* **10. BUTLER, Henry Montagu** (1833-1918), *headmaster and master*. Autograph letter signed ('H. Montagu Butler') to 'Frank'. *Deanery, Westminster, 29 July 1900.*

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; printed address of 'Trinity Lodge Cambridge' crossed through at head of first page, creases where folded, very good.

**£30**

An affectionate letter asking if the recipient owns a copy of 'Bowdler's Shakespeare' which is 'very useful for family reading out loud' and 'any nice edition of old Tennyson'. Butler notes that he will be preaching at Wandsworth that afternoon and busy with official business the day after.

Butler, successively headmaster of Harrow School and Master of Trinity College Cambridge, here refers to *The Family Shakespeare* of Thomas Bowdler, first published in 1818 and omitting 'those words and expressions ... which cannot with propriety be read aloud in a family', whence the verb to bowdlerise.

## 'HONEST BUTTERWORTH' (WILLIAM WILBERFORCE)

\* **11. BUTTERWORTH, Joseph** (1770-1826), *publisher and politician*. Autograph letter signed ('Jos Butterworth') to an unnamed 'Sir'. *[London], 24 June 1824.*

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blanks; paper watermarked J. Whatman 1823; small tears to blank leaf.

**£20**

Butterworth apologises for not calling on the recipient but would be happy to see him tomorrow at 8pm, and asks him to let him know if he is engaged as he passes 43 Fleet Street.

Butterworth is an interesting and influential figure, whose shop in Fleet Street hosted the leading philanthropists of the day. There Lords Liverpool and Teignmouth, William Wilberforce and the elder Macaulay discussed their benevolent schemes, and there the first meetings of the British and Foreign Bible Society were held. His *A general catalogue of law books* first appeared in 1801 and ran to many editions

## REPORTING ON THE GERMAN CEREAL TRADE TO WILLIAM JACOB

\* **12. CANNING, Henry** (1774-1841), *Consul General in Hamburg*. Two autograph letters signed ('Henry Canning') to William Jacob. *Hamburg*, 25 December 1827 and 25 January 1828.

4to and 8vo bifolia, pp. 7 + 1 blank; 2 + 2 blank; clearly written in brown ink; creases where folded, but very crisp and clean.

£250

Two letters from Canning, the Consul General in Hamburg, to William Jacob (1761/2-1851), merchant, member of parliament, and influential writer on the corn trade.

In the first letter, Canning refers to returns from the Vice Consuls at Rostock and Wismar of imports and exports of grain between 1816 and 1827, quoting their comments on imports and on current stocks of corn. He then gives a table of the number of imperial quarters of wheat, rye, barley and oats in stock at Hamburg, Bremen, Lübeck, Rostock, and Wismar. At Bremen the wheat is described as 'of inferior quality' and more rye from the Baltic as 'still anxiously looked for'. He also refers to shipments of wheat from Lübeck to Holland and the Mediterranean. The second letter refers to a list Canning sends of 'vessels with corn that have passed the sound in 1827'. Out of 2105 vessels, he notes that 906 were destined for British ports.

William Jacob was an expert on the European corn trade and British agricultural protection. As comptroller of corn returns to the Board of Trade he visited Germany, Poland and Russia to study their agricultural conditions, subsequently producing two important reports. The information supplied here by Canning no doubt fed into Jacob's *Report on Agriculture and Trade in Corn in some of the Continental States of Northern Europe* of 1828. Jacob's reports led to the move towards a sliding scale of corn duties and eventually to the repeal of the Corn Laws in 1846.

An interesting insight into the interaction of two significant figures of British-European trade.

as follows -

	Wheat,	Rye,	Barley,	Oats -
Hamburg	22000	4400	2200	2000
Bremen	12000	12000	—	—
Lübeck	12000	—	—	—
Rostock	32500	5200	2600	4200
Wismar	16000	"	2000	"
Shil	no Return yet.			

Imperial Quarters

To which add the following observations

Bremen - The wheat in store here is of inferior quality. The present quantity of Rye is not deemed sufficient to meet the usual demand for home consumption and more from the Baltic is still anxiously looked for. Of Oats & Barley there is nothing here

\* 13. **CARNAP, Rudolf** (1891-1970), *philosopher*. Two signed photographs. *Santa Monica and Los Angeles, 1959 and 1960*.

Two black and white photographs, 9 x 8.8 cm; 10.3 x 12.6 cm; both photographs show signs of having been mounted in an album.

**£1500**

The first photograph shows Carnap and his wife standing outside the door of their house, with a picket fence in front of them. It is signed by Carnap on the reverse in red pen and carries the location and date (Santa Monica 1959) and the name Erna Lowenberg. The second is a head and shoulders photograph of Carnap, stamped on the reverse with 'U.C.L.A. Photographic Dept' and inscribed 'Der lieben Erna, in alter Freundschaft, Rudolf Carnap Weihnachten 1960', below which is written E. Lowenberg. Erna Lowenberg (1906-1993) was a Viennese friend, and an extensive correspondence from the Carnaps to her is held at the National Library of Austria.

Carnap (1891-1970) was strongly influenced by the mathematician Gottlob Frege as well as by Bertrand Russell and Ludwig Wittgenstein. In 1935 he emigrated to America to escape the Nazi regime and accepted a position at the University of Chicago. In 1954 Carnap transferred to the University of California in Los Angeles and lived there until his death. His various treatments of the verifiability, testability, or confirmability of empirical statements are testimonies to his belief that the problems of philosophy are reducible to the problems of language. Carnap's principle of tolerance, or the conventionality of language forms, emphasized freedom and variety in language construction. He was particularly interested in the construction of formal, logical systems.



## DISCUSSING THE 1848 REVOLUTION WITH SARAH AUSTIN

\* 14. **CHEVALIER, Michel** (1806-1879), *French economist*. Autograph letter signed ('Michel Chevalier') to Sarah Austin. 90 rue de Grenelle, St Germain [Paris], 31 October 1848.

8vo, pp. 4, the last page bearing the address and remains of red wax seal; small loss to edge of second leaf where seal opened, traces of hinges for mounting on last page, creases where folded, otherwise good.

£950

An interesting letter from the economist and philosopher Chevalier to the translator and writer Sarah Austin (1793-1867) giving his views on the recent February Revolution in France, which had prompted Austin and her husband, the legal philosopher John Austin, to leave Paris and return to England. Chevalier was chair of political economy at the Collège de France from 1840 until his death, and in 1860 prepared a free-trade agreement between England and France with Richard Cobden (the Cobden-Chevalier treaty).

Chevalier begins his letter by expressing his high regard for Sarah Austin, writing, 'Vous êtes une personne de tant de coeur et d'intelligence que votre approbation a le plus grand prix'. He then gives his view of the current state of France: 'Ma patrie a à traverser une période de honte; Dieu veuille que ce soit pas aussi de sang! ... La plaie de notre pays c'est que les principes semblent s'en être enfuis; c'est l'exacte vérité pour la vie publique politique.' While conceding that Louis Philippe was an honest man in private, Chevalier condemns his faith in expediency and the personal interest prevalent in his reign, claiming that he should have conceded the throne to his 'petit cousin', and referring to Thiers and Odilon Barrot.

Chevalier ends by asking whether Austin would have the time to translate his own work, stating that this would be 'le plus grand honneur et la plus grande faveur' but warning her of the length of his volume. Austin does not appear have undertaken the translation.



\* **15. CHEVALIER, Michel** (1806-1879), *French economist*. Autograph letter signed ('Michel Chevalier') to an unnamed 'Dear Sir'. *Paris, 5 November 1856*.

8vo, pp. 4, on paper headed 'Conseil d'Etat'; traces of mounting to bottom of last page, else good.

**£300**

An interesting letter by the French political economist, Michel Chevalier, analysing the strengths and weaknesses of the French monetary system. He refers to the errors of ministers who, with little knowledge of political economy, favour gold instead of silver currency, and fail to conform to the fundamental law of 7 Germinal; with more in the same vein, including a statement of his intention to write against this trend. His article which became 'De la baisse probable de l'or' (1859) appeared in the *Revue des deux mondes* in 1857.

### NEWS FROM KINGSTON, JAMAICA

\* **16. CLARK, Charles**, *Jamaican merchant*. Autograph letter signed ('Charles Clark') to an unidentified 'Sir', addressed to Robert Bogle of Glasgow. *Kingston, Jamaica, 10 November 1781*.

4to bifolium, pp. 4, with the address, two ink postal stamps and remains of red wax seal to last page; written in light brown ink in a clear hand; small losses to top of second leaf affecting a few words, some stains and soiling to last page, creases where folded, otherwise very good.

**£250**

An interesting letter sending news of trade and British personnel from Kingston, Jamaica.

Clark reports that the ship 'the Sussannah' arrived at the end of October after four weeks passage from Savannah, Georgia, and gives details of its freight and cargo. After noting that the recipient's friend Mr Robert Bogle has shown him civility 'upon every occasion', Clark gives some political news: 'General Campbell is appointed Governor in room of General Dalling who is going home. Sir Peter Parker is also recalled from this station, but who succeeds him in the Command is as yet uncertain.' Sir Archibald Campbell was appointed governor of Jamaica in 1781 in place of Sir John Dalling. Sir Peter Parker was an early patron and friend of Nelson.

After noting the high price of flour and the cheapness of beef and pork, Clark ends with a plea to retire his ship: 'I must [say] how unprofitable a ship the Sussannah is; she being sailed at such a great expense ... if she was once well home with a load of sugars, in my opinion the sooner she is got quit of the better.'

The Robert Bogle referred to in the letter and to whom it was apparently forwarded is perhaps the son of George Bogle (1700-1784) the merchant and lord rector of Glasgow University, and brother of the diplomat and adventurer George Bogle (1746-1781).



COBDEN WRITES TO THE ANTI-CORN LAW LEAGUE'S  
PARLIAMENTARY ALLY

\* **17. COBDEN, Richard** (1804-1865), *politician and manufacturer*. Autograph letter signed ('Rich Cobden') to Charles Villiers. *Manchester, Sunday 29 January [1843]*.

8vo, pp. 6; discreet repairs to joints and edges, light soiling, creases where folded; good.

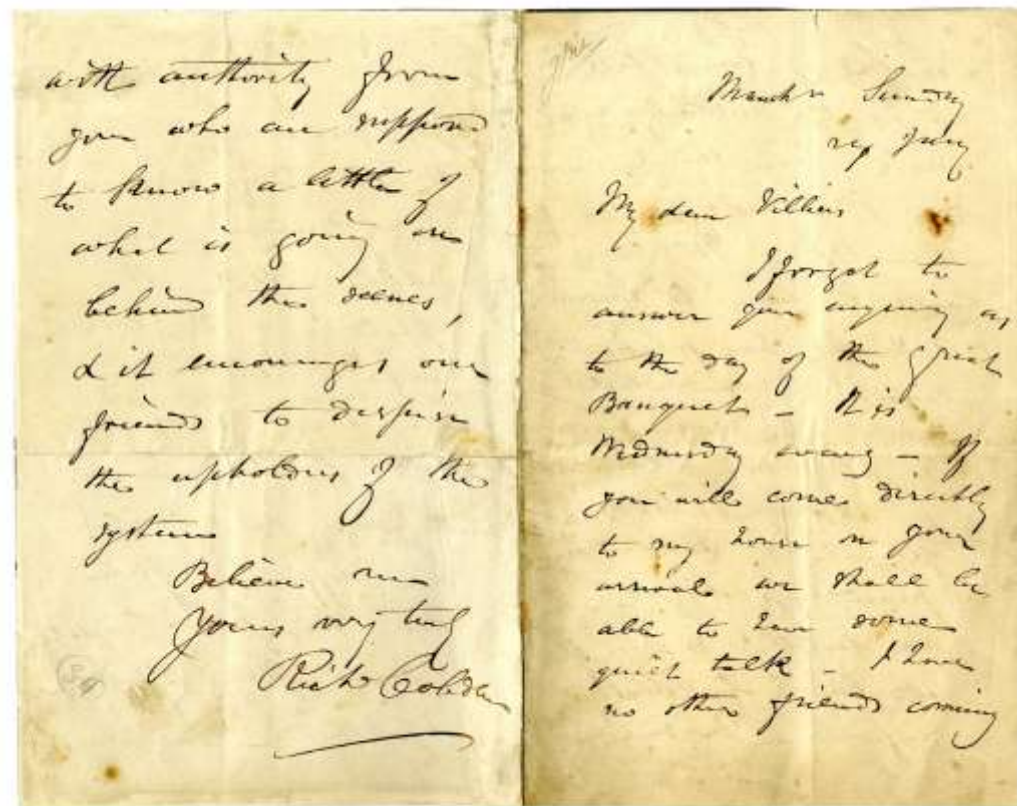
£950

An interesting, unpublished letter from Cobden to the liberal politician Charles Pelham Villiers (1802-1898). Cobden writes that the 'Great Banquet' will take place on Wednesday and asks Villiers to come directly to his house. He will be taking 'no part publicly', as his 'child will be buried to morrow'. Cobden expresses concern that the government might get the Attorney or Solicitor General to declare their proceedings illegal, suggests that Villiers discusses it with (Joseph) Parkes, and asks whether Wilde might not 'take a brief for the free trade party in the House'. One option, Cobden suggests, would be to dissolve and reconstitute on a legal footing. Cobden asks Villiers to promote 'out of doors agitation' at the banquet, praises his speeches on the 'efficacy of the movement', and urges him to do more as 'it encourages our friends to despise the upholders of the system'.

The 'Great Banquet' here referred to was organised by the Anti-Corn Law League and held at the newly built wooden Free Trade Hall in Manchester (rebuilt in stone in 1856). The 'child' Cobden refers to was his daughter, Kate, who died on 25 January 1843 aged only seven months.

Villiers was the chief parliamentary ally of the Anti-Corn Law League and made annual motions for the repeal of the Corn Laws between 1838 and 1840, and again between 1842 and 1845. He corresponded with Cobden frequently from 1838.

This letter is not published in *The letters of Richard Cobden vol. 1 1815-1847* (OUP, 2007) which, however, includes a letter from Cobden to Villiers dated 26 January 1843 in which Cobden wrote 'My little girl has been suddenly snatched from me' and stated his intention to withdraw briefly from public business.



'IT IS ONLY WHEN FREE TRADE SHALL HAVE BECOME THE INTERNATIONAL CODE OF THE CIVILISED WORLD THAT ITS HIGHEST BLESSINGS WILL BE REALISED'

\* 18. **COBDEN, Richard** (1804-1865), *politician and manufacturer*. Part of an autograph letter signed ('Rich Cobden') to Michael Corr Van der Maeren. *Midhurst, 17 September 1856*.

Single leaf, pp. 2; written in brown ink in a clear hand; some show through, two minor tears, otherwise very good.

£1100

A significant letter from Cobden to Michael Corr van der Maeren (1802-1878) giving his views on free trade. Maeran, a Dubliner by birth, founded the Belgium Association for Free Trade in 1846, becoming its president and organising the International Free Trade Congress in the year of this letter. Dubbed by some the 'Belgian Cobden', Maeran presided over the International Association for Customs Reform and tried to persuade Cobden to join its committee.

In this letter, presumably the last leaf of a longer epistle since it is missing any header, Cobden begins as follows: 'I know that the philanthropists assembled at Brussels, not content with the proof of our material prosperity, will extend their investigations to the region of moral statistics & inquire into the progress of education, crime, pauperism etc. Let me stipulate beforehand that Free trade be not held responsible for the misuse of the wealth which it confers upon a nation ... It need not surprise us then if the improvement of the population had not kept pace with the increase of our national wealth. – But this only tends to prove that the moral fruits of our principals cannot be gathered by one nation alone. – It is only when Free trade shall have become the international code of the civilised world that its highest blessings will be realised in the purer spirit of forbearance & justice which will characterise the intercourse of nations.'

Referring to his studies of the free trade cause in 'nearly all the countries of Europe', Cobden writes of a growing awareness that 'the protectionist policy was incompatible with the prosperity of the public revenue'. He hopes that increased military expenditure will compel governments to reform their tariffs, claiming 'there is scarcely a country in Europe whose revenues might not be largely augmented by abolishing its prohibitive & modifying its protective customs duties. – In this way a Peel or a Huskinson could in France, Russia, or Spain, increase the annual income several millions sterling, & give an indefinite expansion to the industry & wealth of the people'. Turning his attention specifically to Belgium, Cobden ends with the claim that demonstrable benefits deriving from free trade in Belgium will do more to promote the cause in Europe than 'the reasonings of the economists'.

This letter is not included in *The letters of Richard Cobden vol. 3 1854-1859* (OUP, 2012), which does, however, print a later letter from Cobden to Maeran, of 5 October 1856, in which he wrote that English free traders had avoided trying to persuade foreigners to adopt free trade principles as it aroused suspicion to the advantage of protectionists abroad.

Corr Vander Maeren  
President of the Belgian Association for Free Trade, Brussels

Rich Cobden  
Midhurst 17<sup>th</sup> Sept

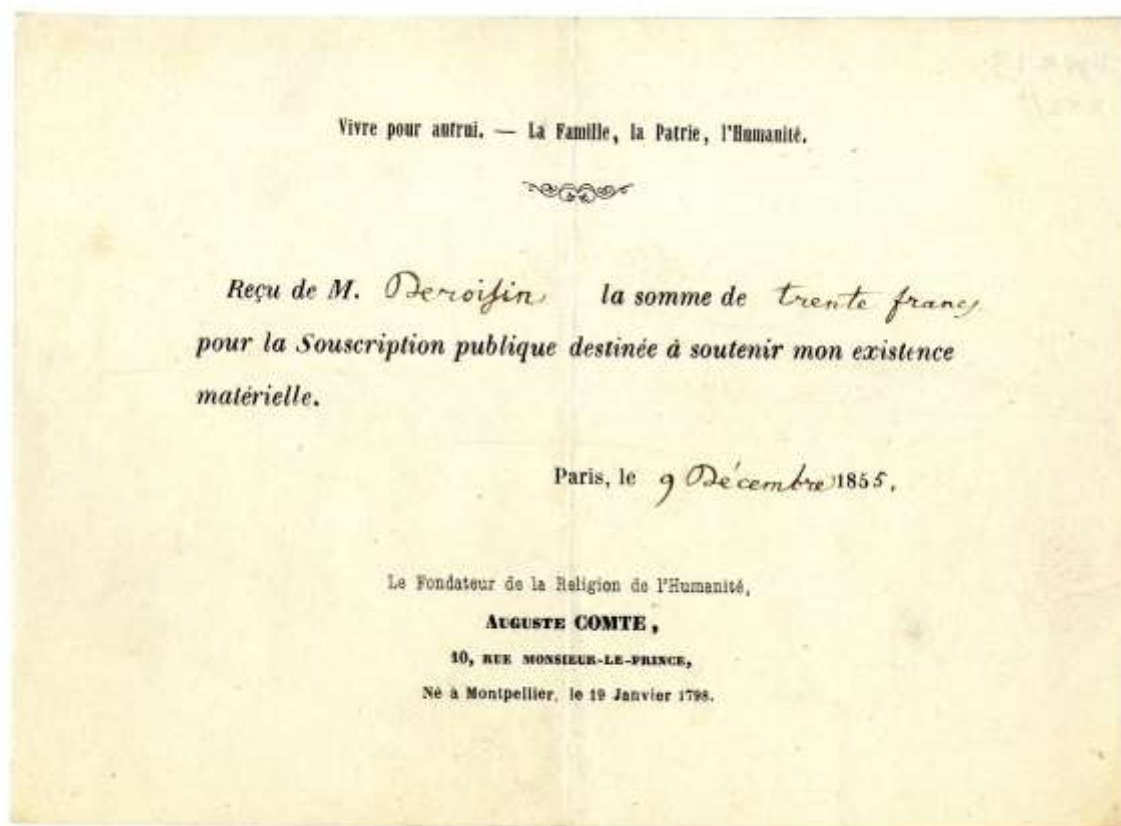
\* 19. [COMTE, Auguste (1798-1857), *French philosopher*]. Printed receipt with manuscript insertions for money sent towards the end of Comte's life 'pour la Souscription publique destinée à soutenir mon existence matérielle'. Paris, 9 December 1855.

Small slip of paper (135 x 97 mm), printed, with manuscript additions in brown ink; very good.

£200

A rare and intriguing item, with a fine provenance: this receipt records thirty francs sent towards Comte's public subscription fund by 'M. Deroisin', presumably Hippolyte-Philémon Deroisin (1825–1910), a student of Comte's and a close personal friend. His anonymous *Notes sur Auguste Comte* were published in 1909.

Having studied law in Paris, Deroisin became interested in Comte's ideas and followed his courses in astronomy and sociology. He became acquainted with the philosopher in 1849 and was close to him for four years, before being rejected by Comte after writing a mild critique of his system. However, Deroisin lost no fondness for his former teacher and friend, as the present receipt shows. Comte was to die two years later in 1857.





**20. D'ADDA, Vincenzo.** *Ars notariis auctore celeberrimo D'Adda. In Mediolanensi Archigimnasio iuventutis beneficio utiliter et ingeniose composite et caractere Felicis Viglezzi descripta. [Milan], 1796.*

Manuscript, two volumes in one, 8vo, pp. [2], 176, [5]; [2], 206, [1, index], [9, blank]; written in a neat regular hand in brown ink, all pages within ruled red borders, glosses and section titles in red titles lettered in red and black; a very good manuscript, elegantly bound in contemporary green crushed morocco, corner gilt fleurons and central ornament, panelled spine gilt, red morocco lettering piece; tipped inside, a letter dated 1790 detailing the marriage and death of the vernacular poet Domenico Ballestreri (1714-1780), and transcribing a poem on his life, possibly written by his brother Carlo.

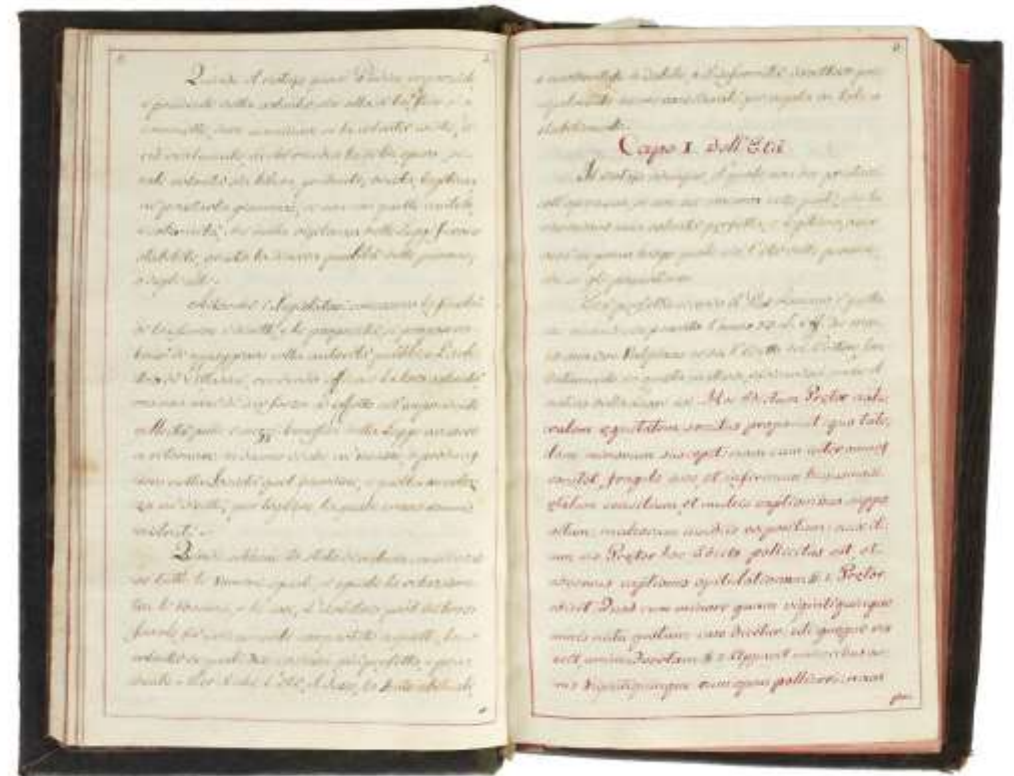
£2500

**Fair manuscript copy, in all likelihood a presentation copy,** of a text of notarial law which remained a reference in Italian jurisprudence from the Austrian times until well after Napoleon, by one of the most prominent Milanese jurists of Enlightened Lombardy. The scribe identifies himself as Felice Viglezzi. It is **accompanied by a manuscript celebrating the life and commemorating the death of the Milanese vernacular poet Domenico Ballestreri.**

D'Adda's notarial law text was first published, posthumously, in the same year as the redaction of this manuscript, under the title *Arte notarile*. It appeared in three parts (six volumes), of which the first two consisted of D'Adda's work proper, and the third of appendices. Our manuscript contains part I and II, the entirety of D'Adda's own work. Vincenzo D'Adda, a friend of Parini's and, with Beccaria and the Verri brothers, a key member of the Milanese intelligentsia enrolled by Kaunitz for the governance of one of the most treasured lands in Theresian Austria, continued to serve as a jurist, a magistrate and Imperial Professor at Brera after the Empress's death under Joseph II in the increasingly tense years which preceded the

independence of Lombardy, until 1786.

His *Arte notarile* was glossed and supplied with appendices throughout the napoleonic era, and provided a robust legal backbone to the drafting of the new civil law code for the young Italian Republic in the 1800s.



\* **21. DALLAS, George Mifflin** (1792-1864), *U.S. Senator and Vice President*. Manuscript letter signed ('G.M. Dallas') to 'My Dear Sir'. London, 26 October, 1857.

8vo bifolium, pp. 1 + 3 blank; written in brown ink in a neat hand and signed by Dallas; short tear and traces of mounting to second blank leaf, creases where folded, otherwise good.

**£75**

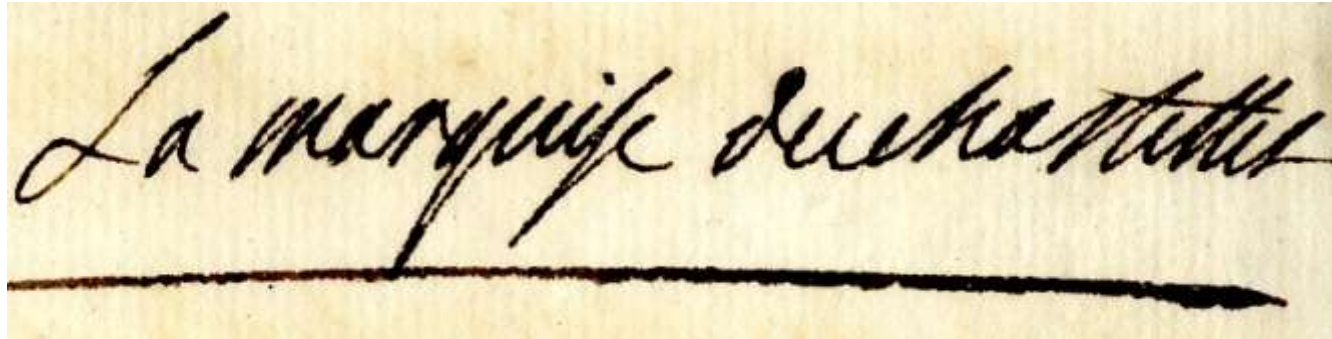
Written from the 'Legation of the United States', Dallas here thanks the recipient for the loan of 'the two books of *Diary at Algiers*' which he is returning. At the time of this letter Dallas was the U.S. minister of Great Britain, a post he held between 1856 and 1861. Dallas had previously served in the Senate, as minister to Russia, and as vice president under James K. Polk. During his time in London, Dallas laid the foundations for resolving an Anglo-American dispute over Britain's role in Central America, left unsettled by the Clayton-Bulwer treaty of 1850. He also obtained a British disavowal of the right of search in connection with a joint agreement to suppress the slave trade. The city and county of Dallas, Texas, were named after him.

\* **22. DANA, Richard Henry Jr** (1815-1882), *American lawyer and author*. Two autograph letters signed ('Richd H. Dana Jr') to William Nassau Senior and Mrs Senior. 19 Regent Street [London], 24 July 1856 and 25 July [1856].

8vo bifolium and single leaf, pp. 2 + 2 blank; 2; written in brown ink in Dana's neat hand; light staining to corners of last blank leaf of first letter and to lower part of second letter where previously mounted, repair to tear in second letter, creases where folded, otherwise good.

**£100**

Dana is known to have enjoyed a six-week holiday in England and France in 1856 'during which he saw, for the first time in his life, many of the literary and historic shrines he had only read about and also dined with several influential figures in public life' (*ANB*). Among these were the economist William Nassau Senior (1790-1864) and his wife. These two letters thank Senior for an invitation to the Athenaeum and accept an invitation to dine on Saturday evening.

A close-up photograph of a handwritten signature in brown ink on aged, yellowish paper. The signature reads "La marquise duchastellet" in a cursive, elegant hand. Below the signature is a thick, dark horizontal line, possibly a smudge or a heavy stroke of ink.

### ÉMILIE DU CHÂTELET ON THE *VIS VIVA* CONTROVERSY

\* **23. DU CHÂTELET, Gabrielle-Émilie Le Tonnelier de Breteuil, marquise** (1706-1749), *mathematician, physicist, companion of Voltaire*. Two autograph letters signed ('la marquise duchastellet' and 'breteuil du chastellet') to James Jurin. *Brussels, 17 February 1741; Cirey, 30 May 1744*.

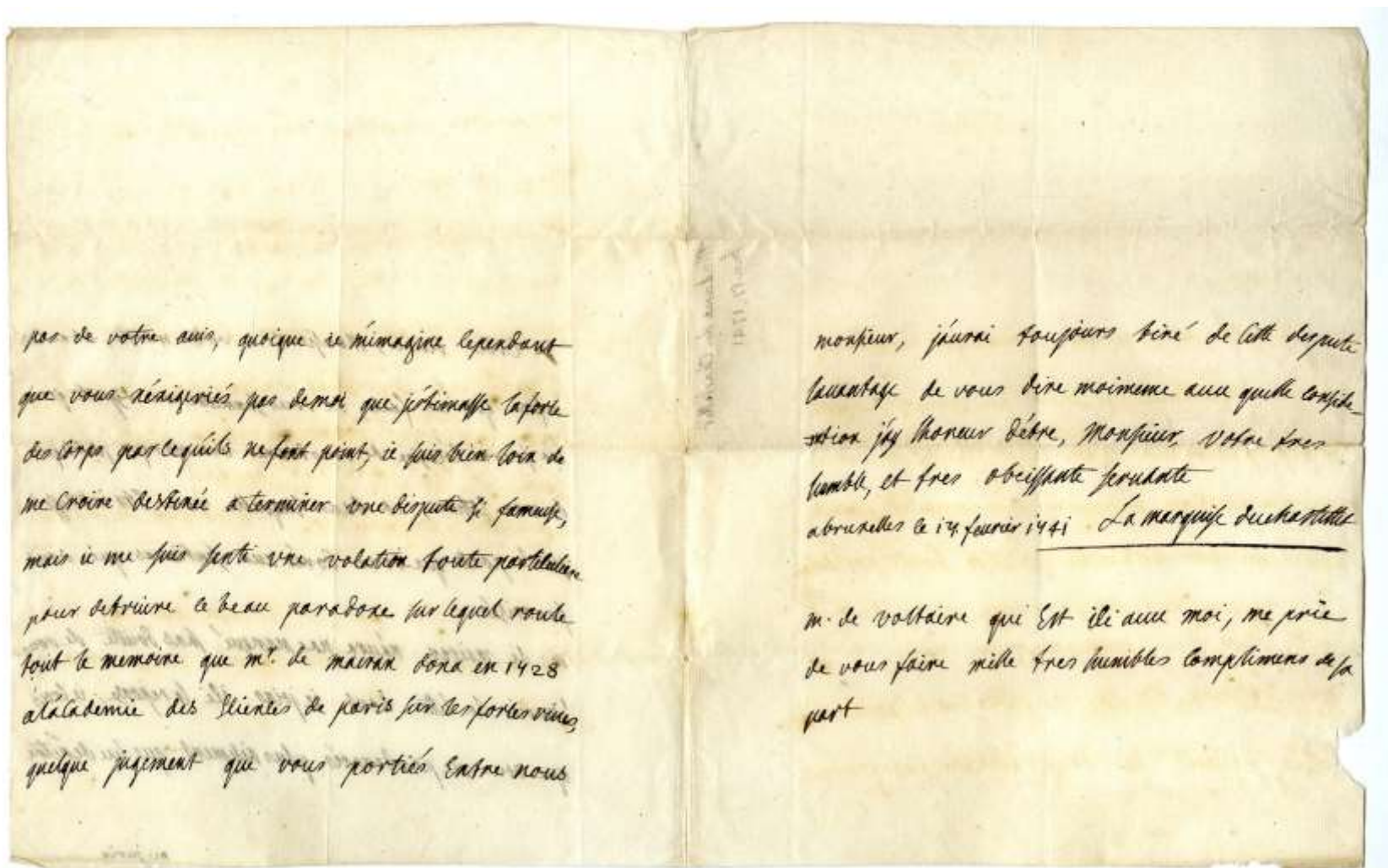
4to and 8vo bifolia, pp. 3 + 1 blank save for a note of the author and date; 11 + 1 bearing a note of the author and date and algebraic calculations by Jurin; written in Du Châtelet's neat hand in brown ink; a few small tears to the margins of the first letter (not affecting the text), very light soiling and faint trace of paperclip to the second letter, creases where folded, otherwise in very good condition.

£7500

**Two remarkable scientific letters from Newton's translator, the mathematician (and lover of Voltaire's) Emilie Du Châtelet to the English physician and natural philosopher James Jurin (1684-1750)** on the *vis viva* controversy over how to measure force, containing mention of Voltaire, Newton, Leibniz, and Buffon. Du Châtelet letters are rare on the market.

The *vis viva* problem was first formulated by Leibniz in the 1680s. Descartes had argued that the quantity of motion (or force) in the universe must remain constant and that its measurement was the product of the quantity of matter and velocity ( $mv$ ). While Newtonians agreed with Descartes, Leibniz did not, proposing that  $mv^2$  (what he called *vis viva*) defined the quantity of motion. Jurin, famous for his pioneering efforts to establish smallpox inoculation and for his vigorous support of Newtonian ideas, published several papers against *vis viva* and discussed the controversy in his private correspondence with Voltaire, a fellow Newtonian. Although she translated Newton's *Principia* into French, Du Châtelet was one of the chief advocates of Leibnizian mechanics in France and a supporter of *vis viva*. In spite of her best efforts, **evident in these letters**, Jurin never accepted the Leibnizian view of force, and neither did Voltaire. But Du Châtelet made them question their beliefs: in a letter to Voltaire of 23 June 1741, Jurin wrote, 'Pray heaven convert her, else I doubt she'll pervert both you & me'.

The context for our first letter, of 17 February 1741, is the dispute between Du Châtelet and Jean-Jacques Dortous de Mairan (1678-1771) over *vis viva*. In 1741 Mairan published a *Lettre ... sur la question des forces vives* in reply to the objections Du Châtelet had made on the subject in her *Institutions de Physique* of 1740. Du Châtelet replied with her *Réponse ... à la lettre que M. de Mairan ... lui a écrite ... sur la question des forces vives* (1741). In her letter, Du Châtelet remarks that Jurin will no doubt have seen Mairan's *Lettre* and sends him her reply remarking that she does not consider herself 'destinée a terminer une dispute si fameuse'. But, she remarks, she could not resist tackling the 'beau paradoxe' in Mairan's 1728 paper on *vis viva* to the Académie des Sciences. After expressing her own high regard for Jurin, Du Châtelet ends with mention of Voltaire: 'M. de Voltaire qui est ici avec moi, me prie de vous faire mille tres humbles complimens de sa part.'



The second letter, written three years after the first, is even more interesting. Du Châtelet apologises for taking so long to reply to Jurin's letter, blaming a 'malheureux procès qui occupe les trois quarts de ma vie'. She sends a copy of the new edition of the 'pieces de ma dispute' and takes the opportunity to reply to the arguments in Jurin's letter. She begins by discussing a point raised by Mairan regarding force, referring to a case examined by Newton in his *Optics*. She then turns to Jurin's principle that equal impressions sustained over equal times produce equal effects and consequently equal forces, illustrating her argument with a drawing of two springs and concluding that article 567 of her *Institutions de Physique* is correct. Du Châtelet turns next to Jurin's 'argument du bateau', which she dubs 'l'achille de Jurin'. Using mathematical formulae and an illustration of a boat, spring, and body pushed by the spring, she concludes her argument by asserting that Jurin's experiment, far from being contrary to *vis viva*, 'ne sert qu'à confirmer ce principe si beau, et si utile dans la dynamique et dont on a l'obligation à M. de Leibnitz' that whatever be the number of bodies acting upon each other, whatever force some of them lose the others acquire, such that the total force always remains the same. Du Châtelet confidently writes that her argument meets Jurin's challenge 'à tous les philosophes' to reconcile the case of his boat with *vis viva*. She ends her letter with reference to a work sent to her by 'M. de Buffon' which she only learned later, via a letter from 'M. Turner à M. de Voltaire', to have been authored by Jurin, and she seeks Jurin's opinion of her response to his work. This letter was written from Cirey, where Voltaire sought refuge with Du Châtelet between 1734 and 1749, following the publication of his *Lettres Philosophiques*.

Qu'une impulsion de pressions dans un temps fini soit aussi la même mesure que la pression infiniment petite qui se exerce dans un temps infiniment petit, ainsi en attendant que vs n'ayés fourni cette preuve je crois pouvoir laisser sans scrupule l'art. 567 des institutions physiques tel qu'il est, malgré l'avis que vs voulez bien m'en donner de le corriger  
 je viens enfin à votre <sup>argument</sup> ~~raisonnement~~ du bateau au delà de la table mouvante qu'on peut appeler l'achille de Jurin, car il me semble que vs y mettes autant de confiance que Tenon dans sa tortue; voyons si l'on fera un squelette de st vislene pour le détruire  
 soit b la masse du bateau, n celle du corps poussé en avant par le ressort r, v la vitesse du bateau et celle que peut donner au corps n le ressort r appliqué contre un point fixe du bateau

quelque soit la théorie que vous employés vous trouverez toujours après la détente du ressort, la vitesse du bateau =  $u - \frac{un}{rbb+bn}$  et celle du corps =  $u + \frac{ub}{rbb+bn}$  or la force vive du bateau plus celle du corps ~~font~~ précisément la même somme après la détente que la force vive du ressort ajoutée à celles du corps et du bateau avant la détente, car puisque le ressort r avoit pu donner au corps n la vitesse u il avoit la force vive unu, la force vive du bateau avant la détente étoit unb, et celle du corps se mouvant d'un mouvement commun unv,  $2uv + ub$  est donc la force vive totale avant la détente, or après la détente la force vive du bateau est,  $b \left( u - \frac{un}{rbb+bn} \right)^2$  et celle du corps est  $n \left( u + \frac{ub}{rbb+bn} \right)^2$  ajoutans ces 2 quantités on a unb + 2unv come auparavant, et vous verés

**Provenance:**

Both letters from the collection of Captain A.K. Totton, London (noted in Besterman); sold at Sotheby's London, *Catalogue of valuable continental and Russian autograph letters, literary manuscripts and historical documents*, 18-19 April 1977, lots 358 and 359.

Theodore Besterman (ed.), *Les lettres de la Marquise Du Chatelet* (Geneva, Institut et Musée Voltaire, 1958) vol. II, letters 261 and 324; A. A. Rusnock (ed.), *The correspondence of James Jurin (1684-1750) physician and secretary to the Royal Society* (Amsterdam, Editions Rodopi, 1996), letters 247 and 264 (translated into English).

à rester leur effort  
 A il est b  
 grand  
 B donc le

## PROTECTING BRITISH TRADE IN SOUTH AMERICA

\* 24. **DUNDAS, Robert Saunders, second viscount MELVILLE** (1771-1851), *politician and first lord of the Admiralty*. Manuscript draft with corrections, being a reply to a letter from Thomas Moore, one of the merchants from Liverpool and Manchester engaged in trade in South America. *Cowes, 25 September 1815.*

4to bifolia, pp. 6 + 1 blank + 1 bearing the date and address; a pencil note on the first page reads 'This letter is the copy of one which was sent & was not meant to be copied again for signature'; creases where folded, very good.

£800

Entirely in Melville's hand, written on the right half of each page, the left portion used for corrections, of which there are many. Melville, as first lord of the Admiralty, replies to the letter and enclosures sent by Moore, Mr Hancock and Mr Hibbert on behalf of Liverpool and Manchester merchants trading with Spanish South America. He sets out in some detail the arrangements for protecting British merchant ships after the peace with America, and states that two Royal Navy ships, the *Menelaus* and *Hyacinth* under the command of Captain Bowles, are on their way to the eastern seaboard of South America. Melville refers to the warning issued to British subjects at Buenos Aires of the possibility of a Spanish blockade in the Rio Plata, telling Moore, 'you are well aware of the perseverance with which this country has uniformly contended for the maintenance of her maritime rights, but they are not hers exclusively. They belong to all other independent nations, & she readily allows to them what she claims for herself.'

Melville was appointed first lord of the Admiralty in 1812. 'At the Admiralty Melville gave of his best. A diligent administrator ably balancing the pressures on him, he was regarded by the navy as a thoroughly reliable representative of its interests, and by his political colleagues as a man who could be ruthless when necessary.' (ODNB).

independent nations,  
& she readily allows to  
them what she claims  
for herself. On those  
principles we must  
continue to act; & though  
N. M. Officers will afford  
every protection in their  
power to the <sup>parties</sup> trade &  
~~commerce~~ of British  
subjects they must not  
set themselves in opposition  
to the exercise of ~~any~~ <sup>legitimate</sup> belliger-  
ent rights for ~~which~~ we  
~~cannot~~ <sup>which</sup> should under similar  
circumstances assert for  
this Country.

I was not my  
intention to be in London  
before the end of next week;  
but if any further  
explanation on the principal  
you & the other Gentlemen  
are desirous of  
returning home as soon  
as possible, & of

have acted in this case &

which the  
British Government would

## OFFERING WITTGENSTEIN A JOB

\* **25. ENGELMANN, Paul** (1891-1965), *architect*. Five autograph letters and one autograph postcard signed ('Paul Engelmann' and 'P. E.') to Ludwig Wittgenstein. *Olmütz, Sternberg, Gmunden, 1924-1926*.

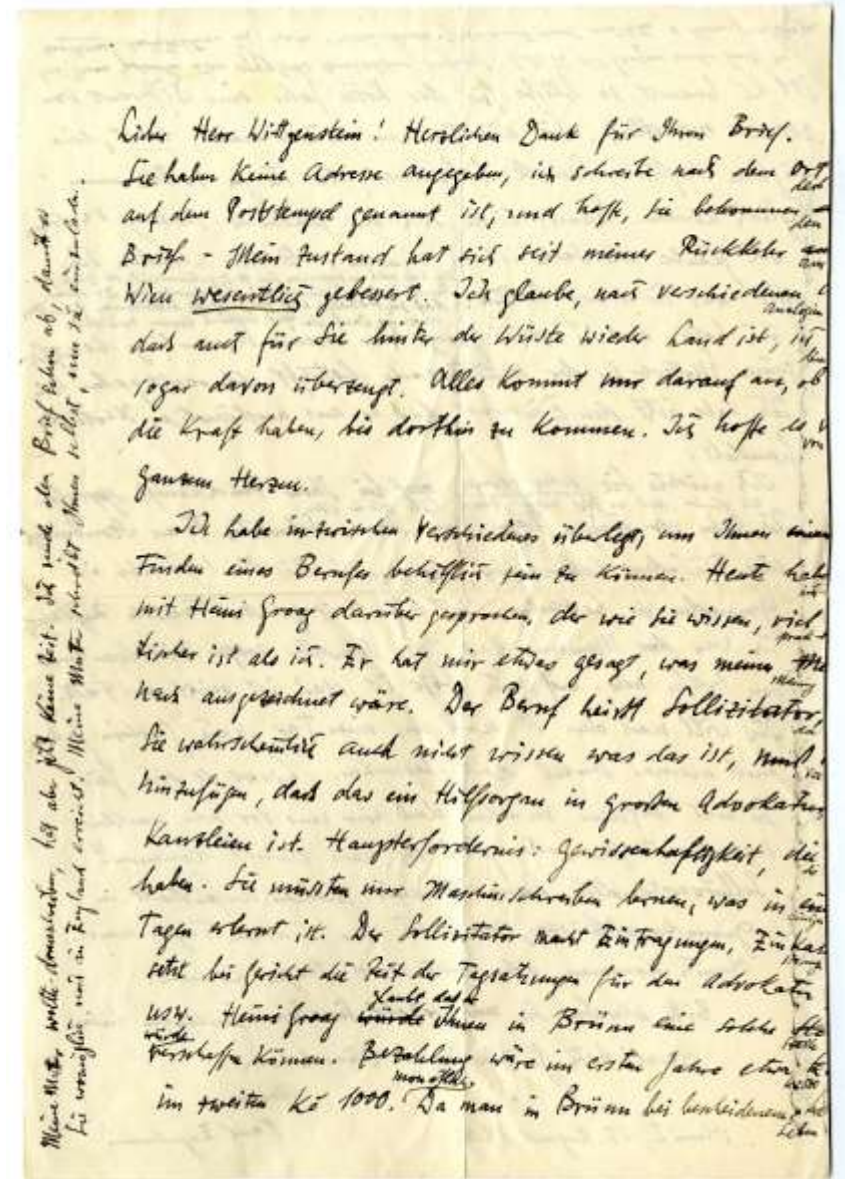
8 pages, mostly c. 285 x 220 mm; the letters written in ink, the postcard in pencil; with some mathematical calculations, likely in Wittgenstein's hand, in the margins of the first letter; some crossing through, creasing where folded, a few marks and small tears, otherwise good.

**£2500**

A set of interesting and chatty letters offering Wittgenstein a job and referring to the famous 'Haus Wittgenstein' in Vienna which Engelmann and Wittgenstein designed for Wittgenstein's sister, Margarete Stonborough. Wittgenstein and Engelmann, a pupil of the architect Adolf Loos, had met in 1916, when Wittgenstein was sent to officer training school in Olmütz in Moravia. 'Engelmann was the closest friend Wittgenstein had had since leaving England. The friendship owed much to the fact that the two met each other at a time when both were experiencing a religious awakening which they each interpreted and analysed in a similar way' (Monk, p. 148). In the first letter here, of March 1924, Engelmann refers to a happy walk he undertook reciting a Psalm.

In his letter of 23 August 1925, Engelmann asks if Wittgenstein would be interested in taking a job as a 'Sollizitator' in a lawyer's office in Brno. The main requirement is conscientiousness, which, Engelmann writes, Wittgenstein has, although he would have to learn to type and, in due course, learn Czech. Wittgenstein was working as an elementary schoolteacher at this time, but was unhappy.

Engelmann's letter of 27 November 1925 refers to Wittgenstein's sister's project 'in Wien ein Stadthaus zu bauen', to his discussions with her about whether it would be possible, and to his desire to give it a try if awarded the commission. Engelmann later secured the commission for a mansion on the Kundmanngasse and invited Wittgenstein to join the project, which occupied him until the end of 1928.



## LOOKING FOR A POCKET BOROUGH

\* **26. FERGUSON, Adam** (1723-1816), *philosopher and leading figure in the Scottish Enlightenment*. Autograph letter signed ('Adam Ferguson') to John Home. *West Lauriston, 9 October 1780*.

4to, pp. 2 + conjugate address leaf to Home (then staying with his father-in-law at Foggo); endorsed 'private – Election of (I believe) G. Johnston'; remains of wax seal, formerly folded and a little dusty, but in very good condition. From the Enys collection. Unpublished.

**£3500**

A letter from Ferguson to his close friend the playwright John Home, discussing the attempt of their mutual friend George Johnstone to find a seat in the general election of September 1780, an election that had been called at short notice in the hope of stranding the Opposition.

Letters of Ferguson are rarely seen for sale. Here he mentions a letter addressed to Home that had arrived at Edinburgh in Home's absence, and writes of a meeting on Saturday, 'most of the Day', with the letter's author, 'Our Friend', a political figure aspiring to office who had been overlooked. It seems likely that 'Our Friend' can be identified as George Johnstone, who is mentioned by name later.

At the general election of 1768 George Johnstone (1730-1787), who had served under Bute as governor of West Florida, stood as Sir James Lowther's candidate at Carlisle, Lowther being Bute's son-in-law. Johnstone was defeated but soon afterwards a seat was found for him at Lowther's pocket borough of Cockermouth. In 1780, however, Lowther left him out in the first arrangement of his boroughs, much to Johnstone's fury. 'Our Friend ... told me that he had written the Letter in question under a very Indignant Impression of his having been tempted by a Misrepresentation too easily received at London to offer himself to the Burroughs: of his having been induced by Assurances, which the proper care had not been taken to fulfill ... and of finding himself blamed on the Credit of Fools whose opinions he had found Erroneous in every Part of this Business.'

Ferguson speculates that the situation may yet be resolved, hoping for success from 'the Endeavours which I trust are still making in his Favour. I am glad to see J: M: does not drop the Oar.' Ferguson's confidence was not misplaced and a seat was found for Johnstone at Lostwithiel when John St. John, who had been returned for two constituencies, chose to sit for Newport.

'J: M:' is probably James Macpherson, author of the poems of Ossian and friend of Ferguson and Home. Macpherson also knew Johnstone, having been secretary to West Florida when Johnstone was governor. In 1780 Macpherson was returned for Camelford, another Government borough, and was presumably well placed to lobby for a seat for Johnstone. There is, however, the outside possibility that 'J: M:' could be Macpherson's kinsman John Macpherson, M.P. for Cricklade, though he had no obvious connection with Johnstone.

To secure seats the Government spent over £100,000 in this election, but even so the North administration was returned with only a small majority.

See Namier and Brooks, *The History of Parliament, House of Commons, 1754-1790*, and *Correspondence of Adam Ferguson* (London, Pickering, 1995).



likely to be vehement enough, but as we had  
no Copy of it I could only contend for what I  
hope may still take Place the success of the Endeav-  
ours which I trust are still making in his favour.  
I am glad to see J. M. does not drop the Oct. If  
this should succeed the Explanations from hence  
will be as Warm & Candid as the Recantment  
was hasty & Open.

So far I had written with intention to send my  
Letter by the Post when your Servant James, came  
to me with a Letter which bears G. Johnstons  
hand. He wanted the Authority of my opinion whether  
he should go to you himself with these Letters. As  
Johnstones Letter may be of consequence to him in the  
present state of Elections & bring news to the Family  
you are with & as James has a more standing to  
do &c I have ventured to give my opinion he  
should go to you. I earnestly wish you were here.  
At any Rate I pray I may hear from you either  
by the Post or the Return of James.

I am Dear John

most affectionately yours  
Adam Ferguson

**‘THE ONLY PRICE OF THIS COPY IS THAT YOU READ IT!’**

\* **27. FISHER, Irving** (1867-1947), *American economist*. Typescript letter signed (‘Irving Fisher’) to Walther Hoffmann. *Yale University, 11 February 1927*.

Single sheet, pp. 1 + 1 blank, on Yale University Department of Political Economy letterhead; creases where folded, some pencil lines to verso, clean and crisp.

**£400**

A letter signed by Fisher, written to accompany the complimentary sending of a copy of his doctoral thesis, the ‘Mathematical Investigations in the Theory of Value and Prices’, to Walther Hoffmann of Kiel, Germany. Fisher addresses the recipient warmly, and welcomes Hoffmann’s interest ‘in this fundamental, but now neglected subject’. Reassuring his correspondent that ‘the only price of this copy is that you read it!’, he concedes that ‘if you read only the parts indicated in the preface, I shall release you from the rest’. He also announces the imminent appearance of an article following up his thesis ‘by indicating a possible statistical measurement of “utility”’. This undoubtedly refers to his famous 1927 paper ‘A statistical method for measuring ‘marginal utility’ and testing the justice of a progressive income tax’, which appeared in *Economic essays, contributed in honor of John Bates Clark* in 1927.

Fisher’s thesis had originally appeared in the *Transactions* of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences in 1892, and was first published in book form in 1925. The work expounded Fisher’s monetary theories for which he became famous.

**NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING ECONOMIST ON KEYNES’S  
GENERAL THEORY**

\* **28. FRIEDMAN, Milton** (1912-2006), *American economist and statistician*. Autographed, handwritten page. [*No place, c. 1985*].

Single sheet of US Letter size ruled paper with twenty-four lines of text, with corrections and additions to the first paragraph, signed at the top right ‘For Karl-Heinz Fleitman, Milton Friedman’, with an airmail envelope addressed to Karl-Heinz Fleitmann in Bochum, Germany, and date stamped 23 April 1985; small tear to top left corner from staple.

**£750**

A page of manuscript in Friedman’s hand, presumably sent at the request of a collector, giving Friedman’s thoughts on Keynes’s *General Theory*. Quoting what he wrote in 1971 in reply ‘to criticisms of my work from a so-called Keynesian point of view’, Friedman writes ‘The General Theory is a great book, at once more naïve and more profound than the ‘Keynsian economics’ ... I believe that Keynes’s theory is the right kind of theory ... I have been led to reject it ... because I believe that ... its foundations have not been confirmed by experience’.

Friedman won the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel in 1976 ‘for his achievements in the fields of consumption analysis, monetary history and theory and for his demonstration of the complexity of stabilization policy’.

MANUSCRIPT LETTER ON THE AMERICAN PRISON SYSTEMS  
WITH THE FIRST FRENCH EDITION OF FRY'S *SKETCH*

\* 29. [FRY, Elizabeth, née Gurney]. [Autograph manuscript letter addressed to Elizabeth Fry regarding prison reform]. *Hampstead, 2 April 1839*.

[with:]

FRY, Elizabeth, née Gurney. *Esquisse de l'origine et des résultats des Associations de femmes pour la réforme des prisons en Angleterre, suivie de quelques conseils pour l'organisation des associations locales. Ouvrage traduit de l'anglais par Mle. Ulliac Trémadeure. Paris, Librairie d'éducation de Didier, 1838.*

Manuscript on paper, folio, pp. [ii]; written in French in brown ink in a neat nineteenth-century hand, 46 lines in total, folded twice, completely legible and in good condition; tipped inside the book: large 8vo, pp. [iv], 331, [1 blank]; with 2 engraved plates with architectural plans for female sections of prisons and one typographic folding chart; occasional faint foxing, a couple of contemporary ink marks in the margins in the second part, but a very good copy, uncut in the original publisher's printed wrappers, spine ends a little worn, one or two spots.

£1500

**Manuscript letter discussing the Auburn and Pennsylvania prison systems sent to Elizabeth Fry by an unnamed but intimate correspondent who addresses her a 'ma chère soeur'.** Elizabeth Gurney Fry was one of the most remarkable philanthropists, campaigners and reformers of the nineteenth century. This document is a very early witness to the immediate reaction in England to the 1839 report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society: **a momentous event which changed the perception and acceptability of solitary confinement** as a means of retribution and reformation. Tipped inside a very good, uncut copy of the rare first French edition of the *Sketch of the origin and results of ladies' prison associations*, first published in English in 1827; this French edition contains the important addition of an unpublished 1838 letter by Elizabeth Fry, and lengthy observations by the translator (see below).

The author of these two pages of intense reflections on the American prison

systems and on their possible repercussions on the running of British penitentiaries shows a simple intimacy with Elizabeth (addressing her as 'my sister', speaking of 'our cause') and a close connection with the family, attested by the reception of a letter from Elizabeth's brother, the reformer Joseph John Gurney, who at the time was touring America campaigning against slavery and for prison and education reforms. Though writing from Hampstead, the unidentified correspondent (who signs the letter 'Je suis x<sup>a</sup>. x<sup>a</sup>.') could not have been Elizabeth's Hampstead-based sister Louisa Gurney Hoare, the educationalist and writer, who had died in 1836. Her husband had also died before the date of the letter. We must, however, presume at the very least an intense relation of solidarity between the writer and the recipient, based on their evident shared commitment to social reform.

On 2 April 1839 the correspondent writes (excerpts, our translation): 'My dear sister, everything leads me to hope that a collection of reports of the Boston Prison Discipline Society should reach you very soon. [...] There are two considerations to which I would like to draw your attention. 1. The punishment inflicted to criminals in the confinement system is harsher than that suffered in the 'silence' system [without it resulting in] any advantage either to society or to the criminals themselves. 2. Although the Auburn system is susceptible of important improvements, it is superior to that of Pennsylvania, seen as in the first case one can register fewer incidences of illness, alienation, death [as well as] recidivism. [...] I recently received a letter from America from your brother J. J. [Joseph John] Gurney, whose opinion is rather in favour of the confinement system. "I see", he writes, "that under an unjust governor this system could allow dangerous freedoms [which could lead] to all sorts of acts of cruelty". The most ardent defenders of confinement, among whom is J. A. Wood [...] admit that this can only be effective for long-detention criminals [but the great majority of convicts is condemned to a few months, or weeks or days, which makes the system unsuitable for general application]. I tend to believe that religious instruction, night-time isolation and silent work during the day would deliver the best of what can be expected in a prison. [...] You will recall that one of the measures proposed by the government in this Parliament session is the establishment, simply as a trial, of a prison modelled after the confinement system: it is the duty of wisdom to watch the results of this experience, before it becomes general rule. [...]'.

Indeed, the 1839 report of the Boston Prison Discipline Society highlighted serious mental problems arising among prisoners held in solitary confinement. Instances of hallucinations and dementia were reported. The findings sparked a debate both side of the Atlantic. Our letter is dated 2 April. Elizabeth Fry (the ‘angel of the prisons’) and her co-activists registered an important early success when, **on 17 August in the same year, Parliament passed the momentous Act for the better ordering of the prisons**. It legislated for a differentiation of categories among convicts, accounting for their potential for danger and their mental and physical health, with degrees of instruction, employment and confinement devised to be proportionate to each category, and with periodical revisions. Importantly, it determined ‘That separate confinement [...] shall not be deemed solitary confinement within the meaning of any act forbidding the continuance of solitary confinement for more than a limited time, provided always that no cell shall be used for the separate confinement of any prisoner which is not of such a size, and lighted, warmed, ventilated [...] as may be required by a due regard to health, and [...] enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer; [...] and that every prisoner so separately confined shall have the means of taking air and exercise [...], moral and religious instruction, and with suitable books [...], labour or employment’ (cited from *The Jurist*, year 1839, vol. 3, p. 983).

**The first appearance of the French translation** of Fry’s *Sketch of the origin and results of ladies’ prison associations* (originally published in English in 1827) is **largely an original edition**: it includes the previously unpublished *Lettre de Mme Elisabeth Fry sur l’emprisonnement cellulaire de jour et de nuit*, dated 24 April 1838, and over 130 pages of *Observations* of the translator, Sophie Ulliac Trémadeure, designed to embed the principles of Fry’s campaign within a statistical snapshot of France’s penitentiary culture in the late 1830s.

OCLC finds no copies in North America; COPAC lists a sole copy in the UK (BL).

Paris, le 2 avril 1839.  
Monsieur le Ministre,  
Après avoir lu avec une attention particulière le rapport que vous m'avez fait l'honneur de m'adresser le 24 mars dernier, j'ai été profondément touchée de voir que les principes de la réforme pénitentiaire que j'ai eu l'honneur de proposer à votre commission, ont été adoptés par elle, et que le gouvernement français se propose de les mettre en pratique. C'est pour moi une grande satisfaction, et je suis persuadée que les efforts que vous faites pour améliorer le sort des détenus, seront couronnés de succès. Je prie Dieu de vous le faire mériter, et de vous donner la sagesse et la fermeté nécessaires pour accomplir votre tâche. Je suis, Monsieur le Ministre, avec une haute estime et une parfaite confiance, votre dévouée servante, Elisabeth Fry.



ON THE RECEPTION OF *PROGRESS AND POVERTY*

\* **30. GEORGE, Henry** (1839-1897), *American economist and reformer*. Autograph letter signed ('Henry George') to Albert S. Bolles. *San Francisco, 15 May 1880.*

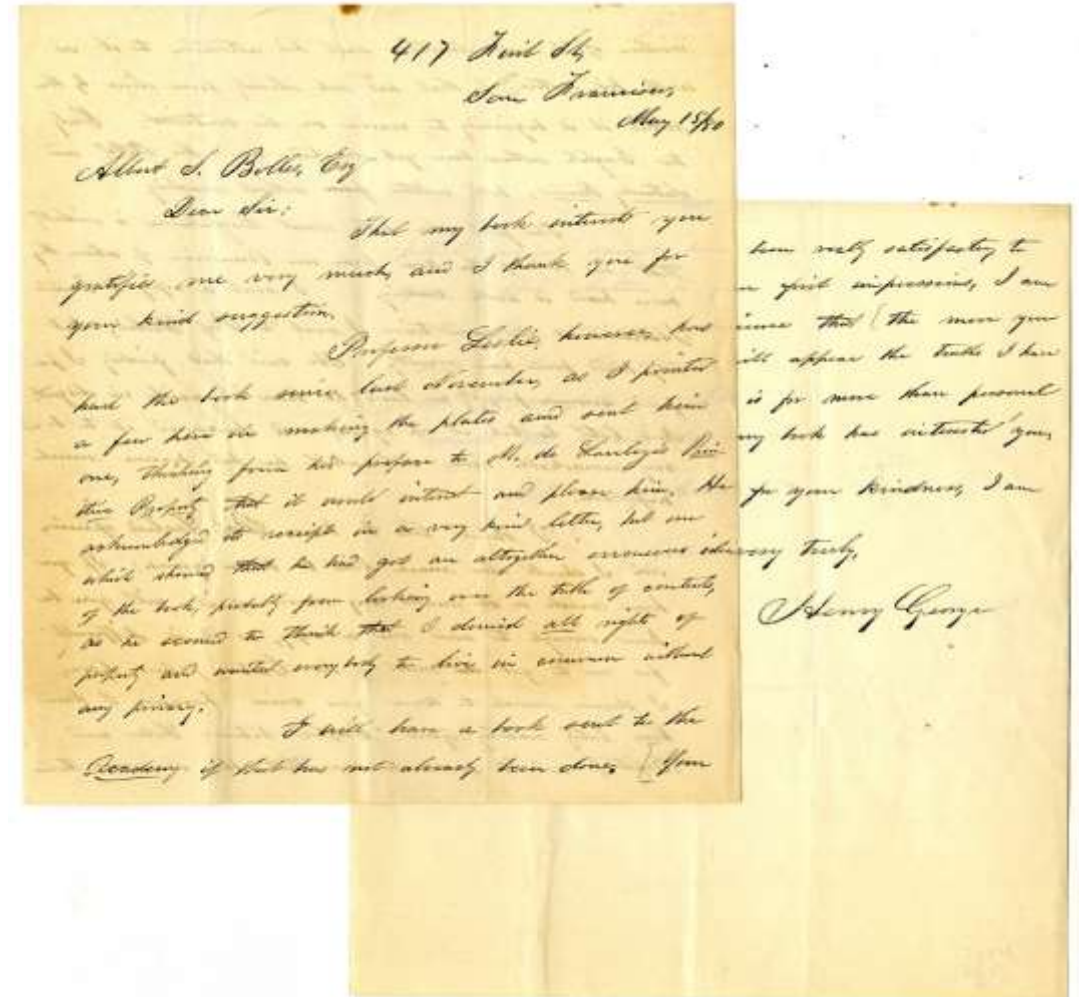
4to, pp. 3 + 1 blank on two leaves, in George's neat hand; very small rust marks at head, creases where folded, but in very good condition.

£1750

A long and revealing letter in which Henry George reports on the early reception of *Progress and Poverty* (1879) to his fellow economic journalist Albert Bolles, later author of *Practical Banking* (1884).

George writes that he sent a copy of his book to Professor Leslie (the economist Thomas Edward Cliffe Leslie) the previous November but that Leslie got an 'erroneous idea' of it, 'as he seemed to think that I denied all rights of property and wanted everybody to live in common without any privacy'. George has read the English reviews of his book, which he thinks were written without reading it, and concludes that the English consider 'no book of the kind from an American of whom they have never heard is worth reading'. George also sent a copy to Frederic Harrison (the positivist) who 'initially threw it aside in disgust' but came to see it as 'a very remarkable work'. Having read Bolles's *Conflict between labor and capital*, George seeks Bolles's view on his book.

George's *Progress and Poverty* 'electrified reformers, catapulting him into fame, and began a worldwide movement for land reform and taxation, opening to George an extraordinary career in radical politics ... Eloquent, timely and challenging, it soon became and remains the all-time bestseller on economic theory and policy' (*New Palgrave*).



\* **31. GROTE, George** (1794-1871), *historian and politician*. Autograph letter signed ('Geo Grote') to John Murray. *12 Savile Row [London], 21 March [no year]*.

8vo sheet of blue paper, pp. 1 + 1 blank; written in black ink; creases where folded, very good.

**£50**

From the author of one of the political histories which shaped early American political thought, to one of the most important publishers of his age. Grote writes to the publisher John Murray (1808-1892) to say that he and Mrs Grote will be dining with Mr Ord and so cannot accept Murray's invitation. The letter was written from Grote's Savile Row residence, where he died in 1871. Murray published Grote's famous *History of Greece*, a huge success both sides of the Atlantic and a lasting influence on early American political thought.

\* **32. GUIZOT, François Pierre Guillaume** (1787-1874), *statesman and historian*. Autograph letter signed ('Guizot') to 'My dear Sir', in French. *Brompton, 21 Pelham Crescent [London], 15 June 1848*.

Small 8vo bifolium, pp. 1 + 3 blank; written in brown ink; crease where folded, very good.

**£150**

A short but interesting letter written by Guizot from Pelham Crescent where he lived in exile following the 1848 revolution in France. Guizot, who served Louis Philippe as Foreign Minister and Prime Minister, asks the unnamed recipient to pass some pages to 'Mistriss Austin', promising that the remainder will be sent soon. This is no doubt a reference to the writer and translator Sarah Austin (1793-1867) who befriended Guizot after her move to Paris in 1843, and who translated his *On the causes of the success of the English Revolution* and *De la démocratie en France*, published as *Democracy in France* by John Murray the year after this letter. As the translations came out so soon after the original French, and as Guizot was a friend and correspondent of Austin, it is not unlikely that the pages in question could have been early drafts of Guizot's thoughts on the question of democracy, which lies at the core of both works.

## INTRODUCING NASSAU SENIOR'S DAUGHTER

\* **33. GUIZOT, François Pierre Guillaume** (1787-1874), *statesman and historian*. Autograph letter signed ('Guizot'). *Paris, 3 January 1861*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank, on light blue paper; stains to last blank page where previously mounted, creases where folded, otherwise a neat letter.

**£350**

A letter from the French statesman and historian Guizot introducing Mary Catherine Mair Senior (later Simpson), daughter of the English economist Nassau William Senior. Miss Senior hopes that the recipient will publish her translation of Alexis de Tocqueville's posthumous works and letters, which Guizot is sure 'doit avoir du succès en Angleterre'. Guizot also refers to Miss Senior's translation of his forthcoming speech at the election of Jean-Baptiste Henri Lacordaire to the Académie Française.

The translated volumes referred to in this letter were subsequently published that same year by Macmillan & Co. as *Memoir, Letters, and Remains of Alexis de Tocqueville*. Mary Senior is not named as the translator, but the preface, which mentions access to Senior's memoirs and letters, seems to confirm Miss Senior's contribution. Tocqueville had been a friend of Nassau Senior since the 1830s; in her book *Many memories of many people* (1898), Mary records visiting Tocqueville in Sorrento in 1850 and climbing Vesuvius with him to gaze into the crater.

The Seniors had a close relationship with Guizot too. Mary and her father were Guizot's guests at his Normandy country house, Val Richer, in 1860, when Guizot read to Mary and walked with her arm-in-arm in the countryside near Lisieux. Mary would later translate an account of Guizot's life by his daughter, Henriette de Witt, published under the title *Monsieur Guizot in private life, 1787-1874* in 1880.

## DISCHARGED FROM PARKHURST PRISON

\* 34. **HALL, George**, *Governor of Parkhurst Prison*. Printed certificate of discharge completed in manuscript, signed 'George Hall'. *Parkhurst Prison [Isle of Wight]*, 5 September 1856.

Single sheet of parchment (165 x 135 mm), printed on the recto only and completed in brown ink; creases where folded, very good.

£80

An intriguing piece of ephemera, discharging the 20-year-old Irishman Dennis O'Brian from Parkhurst Prison. The certificate notes that O'Brian had spent over eight months in confinement and almost five years on public works, that his prison trade was as a gardener, and that his conduct had improved and was generally good.

Established in 1838, Parkhurst was the first prison for young offenders in England, becoming a target for the educationist and penal reformer Mary Carpenter (1807-1877). The signatory of this certificate, Captain George Hall, became governor of the prison in 1843 and remained until its closure as a boys' prison in 1864, when he escorted the last 78 inmates to Dartmoor. Hall oversaw the transportation of many boys from the prison to Australia and New Zealand prior to 1853 when the practice was discontinued and boys could, like O'Brian, be recommended for release on license. Hall was an able and reforming governor, dividing Parkhurst into wards, training his staff, building a pond in the grounds for the boys to swim in, and consistently asking his superiors to take steps to provide suitable aftercare and employment for inmates following their release.

570

**CERTIFICATE**  
For well-conducted Men discharged on License.

<i>Dennis O'Brian</i>	
Born at <i>Cork</i>	
Age <i>21</i>	
Period passed	{ In Separate or other Confinement <i>12 months</i>
	{ On Public Works <i>4 years 10 months</i>
Original Trade or Occupation <i>Laborer</i>	
Prison Trade <i>Gardener</i>	

These are to certify that his  
Conduct under penal discipline has been as  
follows:—

{ On Public Works <i>Improved latterly</i>
{ In other Confinement <i>Generally good.</i>

Given without erasure.

Date, *5 Sept 1856.*

*George Hall*  
Governor of *Parkhurst Prison*

H & G 1000 1 | 50

'PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE IS MY MOTTO, & BY THIS I WILL LIVE AND DIE'.

\* 35. **HALL, George Webb** (1765-1824), *Chairman to the Committee of the Agricultural Associations of Great Britain*. Two autograph letters signed ('Geo Webb Hall') to Robert Crytoft Harvey. *House of Commons, 22 March 1821; Sneed Park, 23 January 1822.*

4to and 8vo bifolia, pp. 3 + 1 blank; 3 + 1 blank; neatly written in brown ink; creases where folded, traces of mounting to last blank pages, in good condition.

£200

George Webb Hall was a Bristol solicitor and wool grower who began advocating a sweeping plan of agricultural protection following the Napoleonic Wars. He founded the Agricultural Association in February 1819 and by the following year had begun to gain influence in the Commons and as secretary to the Board of Agriculture. The number of anti-Corn Law petitions submitted by the Association to Parliament led to an enquiry to which Hall gave evidence. His position did not, however, stand up well to David Ricardo's questioning and his popularity, and that of the protectionist cause, quickly waned. Although the Agricultural Association ultimately failed, it set a precedent for future farmers' organisations.

These two letters from Hall are addressed to Robert Crytoft Harvey, farmer, miller and chairman of the Harleston (Norfolk) Agricultural Association. In the first letter, sent from the House of Commons Committee Room, Hall refers to Mr Taylor and to Mr Blyth as witnesses to the House's enquiry. The latter, he explains, declined to be examined but was later seen 'parading Piccadilly'. Hall also mentions John Ellman Junior, another key figure in the Agricultural Association, and Ellman has signed the letter at the end.

In his second letter, sent from Sneed Park near Bristol, Hall gives heartfelt thanks for Harvey's and his association's support, writing that he 'is quite overwhelmed as much by the kindness of my friends as by strictures of my enemies, for next to the applause of the wise and good, the abuse of the worthless is dear and grateful to me so that I am saturated with delight'. Hall notes that he will be at Henderson's Hotel, the London meeting place of the Agricultural Association. He then refers to his reply to Sir John Sinclair's address in the 'Journal' (possibly the *Farmers' Journal*) and asks that Harvey circulate a 1000 copies which 'may do much good, & cost little'. The final paragraph neatly encapsulates Hall's protectionist beliefs: 'The landed int[erest] must, & will, speak to the Ministers in language not to be misunderstood ... protection to agriculture is my motto, & by this I will live and die'.

misunderstood; but all who talk ab. taxation  
retrenchment: & reversion of what is proper  
are only playing at attack & defence of  
Ministers, and not endeavoring to place  
the Industry of this Country on safe grounds.  
But you know I always avoid political  
squabbles, - protection to Agriculture is  
my Motto, & by this I will live & die.  
Believe me my Dear Sir  
Yours most faithful  
servant  
Geo. Webb Hall

Robt. Crytoft Harvey Esq  
Sneed Park



‘IT IS THE BOUNDEN DUTY OF MEN TO MAINTAIN  
WOMEN’

\* **36. HARRISON, Frederic** (1831-1923), *social philosopher and Positivist*. Autograph letter signed (‘Frederic Harrison’) to a Miss Waterson. *Elm Hill, Hawkhurst, 12 December 1906*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 4; creases where folded, very good.

**£180**

Frederic Harrison, radical reformer and one of the leading exponents of Comtean Positivism, campaigned throughout his life against the evils of poverty and wretched working conditions for the working man, and in favour of labourers’ rights. One cause, however, with which he had no sympathy was the ‘women’s movement’ (his own inverted commas). Harrison, now an old man of 75, in this letter sets forth his retrograde views of women’s rights to employment and independence. Here he addresses Miss Waterson, ‘You forget that for every struggling woman there are at least three struggling men - and many of them are so because they have been ousted in the struggle by women who offer to do this work nearly as well at 25 per cent lower prices, being better at economizing and also being helped here and there as women. The more women struggle to compete with men in men’s work and take the place of men, the more they undermine the old and normal sense of social & family duty that it is the bounden duty of men to maintain women.’ Harrison goes on to offer help in procuring Miss Waterson an opening in the ‘world of letters and journalism’.

Harrison begins his letter by thanking Waterson for her paper on the ‘Lonely Lodger’: ‘It is most pathetic, & reminds me of our friend George Gissing’. The allusion to Gissing is especially pointed, as the novelist profoundly admired Harrison from an early date, and wrote that ‘by your writings, sir ... I was first led to Comte’. Their correspondence (1880-1903), described as ‘one of the most significant ... of Gissing’s life’ (Quaritch, *George Gissing ... a Chronological Catalogue of the Pforzheimer Collection*, no. 134), is now in the Lilly Library.

\* **37. HEILBRONER, Robert L.** (1919-2005), *American economist and historian of economic thought*. Typescript letter with manuscript corrections, signed ‘B’, to ‘A’ (possibly Adolph Lowe). [*No place, early 1973?*].

8vo, four sheets of headed letter paper, typescript on rectos, approximately 42 lines to a page, with many pen corrections by Heilbroner, dated simply ‘Friday’ in pen on first leaf; creases where folded, in very good condition.

**£200**

A long typescript letter written by Heilbroner either in late 1972, the year of his appointment as the Vice President of the American Economic Association, or perhaps more probably, if the recipient is to be identified with his mentor Adolph Lowe, in the early months of 1973, the year of Lowe’s eightieth birthday (a celebratory congress in honour of the recipient’s birthday is the object of comments in the second part of the letter). The previous year Heilbroner had taken up his chair as Norman Thomas Professor of Economics, which he was to hold for over two decades.

An affectionate, engaged, humorous and overflowing piece prompted by an appreciative review of the economist’s work by the recipient, this intellectually exuberant letter speaks of the relief on completing academic papers (‘my official chores are ended, hurrah’), of the awaiting pile of U.R.P.E. writings ‘which looks formidable but which will dissolve like sugar candy, I have a feeling’, of the ‘brewing’ in his mind of ‘a little book about “human nature” –meaning the subject we have exchanged letters about, and the problems raised in my N. Thomas lecture’.

Heilbroner makes reference to past correspondence and the recipient’s latest paper on the theme of paradigms, and proposes an alternative one of his own to describe the condition of intellectuals (or ‘worldly philosophers’) which he calls ‘the Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur’s court’. In an ideal dialogue with his friend’s paper, he defines the differing meanings of the word paradigm, then goes on to propose a paradigmatic four-stage interpretation of the progress of social thought. Kuhn’s idea of paradigm is then contrasted to Stigler’s cumulative and incremental interpretation of economic science. Heilbroner suggests recent (1970-1971) literature on paradigms in economics, while shying away from comments on their applications in physics and astronomy ‘except to remind you ... not [to] overlook the critical reception given to Kuhn’s revision in “Science”’. After a short and affectionate signing off (‘love, B.’) there is just enough paper left for a last pronouncement: ‘Harcourt’s book is a long extension of his J Ec Lit piece. Beautifully written. Terribly difficult.’

UNPUBLISHED GERMAN LECTURE NOTES BY 'ONE OF THE MOST EMINENT OF GERMAN ECONOMISTS AND STATISTICIANS', ON 'ONE OF THE MOST PERMANENTLY VALUABLE BOOKS ON ECONOMICS IN THE GERMAN LANGUAGE' (PALGRAVE)

**38. HERMANN, Friedrich Benedict Wilhelm von** (1795-1868), *German economist and statistician*. Manuscript lecture notes entitled 'National-Oeconomie unter Hinweisung auf seine Schrift "Staatswirthschaftliche Untersuchungen" München 1832 vorgetragen von Professor Dr Herrmann', made by Rudolf Dietz. *Munich, summer 1835 (dated 20 August 1835 at the end)*.

4to volume of manuscript lecture notes in ink, ff. [99, including 4 blanks]; well-preserved in contemporary German patterned paper boards, spine with gilt-stamped red paper lettering-piece and ruled in gilt, all edges red; extremities a little worn.

£2200



An unpublished manuscript constituting an important source for the development of Hermann's progressive economic theories between the two editions of his influential work *Staatswirthschaftliche Untersuchungen* (Investigations into political economy). First published in 1832, the *Untersuchungen* established Hermann's reputation: 'The book was organized around the simple but appealing idea that all economic variables are the outcome of the forces of demand and supply, so that economic analysis consists essentially of an investigation of the factors lying behind demand and supply ... Together with Rau, Hermann thereby laid the foundations on which Mangoldt and Thünen were soon to build a German brand of classical economics. No wonder Marshall much admired "Hermann's brilliant genius" and frequently quoted Hermann's treatise in his own *Principles of Economics*' (*New Palgrave*). Throughout his career Hermann updated and revised the contents of the *Untersuchungen*, at the end of his life dictating to his son the alterations to the second, enlarged edition, which appeared in 1870.

This manuscript records lectures given by Hermann at Munich University in the summer of 1835 loosely based on, and referring to his *Untersuchungen*. The notes belonged to Rudolf Dietz (1814-1870), who studied at Heidelberg before moving to Munich. Before him lay a high-flying career as civil servant and advisor to the government of Baden. The lecture notes expand on Hermann's great work, differing considerably in their organisation and details, and occasionally simply referring the reader to chapters of the printed text.

\* **39. [HORNER, Francis (1778-1817), politician] Henry HENDERSON.** Autograph letter signed ('Henr Henderson') to Thomas Curson Hansard. *Edinburgh, 11 March 1817.*

8vo bifolium, pp. 1 + 3 blank; small loss to top of blank leaf, creases where folded; some later pencil notes.

£40

Henderson is looking into the parliamentary career of Horner and asks Hansard whether Horner ever corrected any of the reports of his speeches for Hansard's *Debates*. If so then he asks Hansard to point out the occasions when Horner corrected the report or wrote copies of his speeches.

Francis Horner was one of the founders of the *Edinburgh Review* and a forceful parliamentarian. According to *DNB* Horner 'never published any of his parliamentary speeches, and on two occasions only was known to have corrected the reports'. Henderson's letter follows Horner's death just over a month earlier. Thomas Hansard inherited the *Parliamentary Debates* from William Cobbett and his determination and industry meant that they were soon recognised as the standard record.

\* **40. HUME, Joseph (1777-1855), radical and politician.** Autograph letter signed ('Joseph Hume') to P. Grenfell. *York Place [London], 15 April [no year].*

8vo leaf, pp. 1 + 1 blank; creases where folded, traces of mounting to blank page.

£60

A note from the politician Joseph Hume to Grenfell, saying that there are too many names 'on the Minority of last night' and asking him to 'look over the list & strike out those you think, or can learn were not there'.

Hume was returned to parliament for Weymouth in January 1812, only to lose his seat upon the dissolution in the autumn of the same year. It was not until 1818 that he regained a parliamentary seat, this time as member for the Aberdeen burghs.

#### 'BANK NOTES MUST BE MADE A LEGAL TENDER'

\* **41. HUSKISSON, William (1770-1830), politician.** Autograph letter signed ('W Huskisson') to an unnamed 'Dear Sir'. *18 Hertford Street [London], 21 December, 1810.*

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; creases where folded, remains of black seal to last page, good.

£150

Huskisson was a leading exponent of strict adherence to the Gold standard and an opponent of the perceived over-issue of bank notes in the early nineteenth century. This letter was written only a few months after Huskisson had published his important pamphlet, *The question concerning the depreciation of our currency stated and examined*, which appeared in October 1810 and soon went through seven editions.

The present letter is a reply to a correspondent holding 'ingenious arguments in favor of our present currency'. Huskisson states that 'whilst I am unable to concur in them, I could wish that all who write on the same side of the question would discuss it with the same temper and fairness as yourself. By so doing, they would, I think best promote the purposes of fair discussion and ... the interests of the cause which they undertake to defend'. One point on which he does agree with his correspondent, however, is 'that Bank notes must be made a legal tender, if our currency is to remain what it now is'.

## PSYCHICAL INVESTIGATIONS

\* 42. **JAMES, William** (1842-1910), *American philosopher and psychologist*. Autograph letter signed ('Wm James') to Mrs Thaw. 95 Irving St., Cambridge (Mass.), 19 December 1909.

8vo, pp. 6, written in ink in James's neat cursive hand on notepaper headed with his address; central horizontal fold, a few small stains, but very good.

£2750

An interesting letter written to a Mrs Thaw regarding the expenses being claimed by Hereward Carrington, manager of the Italian spiritual medium Eusapia Palladino, during her tour of the United States in 1909.

James helped establish the American Society for Psychical Research in 1884 and remained its leading light and organiser until 1907, discovering the trance medium Leonora Piper and publishing an article on telepathy. His *The confidences of a psychical researcher* was published the year before this letter. Eusapia Palladino (1854-1918) was a famous Italian spiritual medium who seemed to display extraordinary powers. Hereward Carrington, an investigator for the American Society for Psychical Research and an amateur conjurer, examined Palladino in Naples in 1908, and, convinced of her authenticity, became her manager, arranging for her to tour the United States.

Here James writes to Mrs Thaw as follows: 'E. P.'s expenses are tremendous, and were only partly covered by what he [Carrington] raised in advance. He has had to raise the sitting fee from 80 to 125 dollars ... to keep her going. Board for herself & sister in law comes to about 50 a week, to say nothing of the taxi-cabs, dinners, theatres etc, which are needed to keep her in good humor. Interpreter all day and night, stenographer, séance-room rent, fotografer, and apparatus, have to be paid, and money for her return passage, first class, with her companion, provided for. He adds that if any one can make money off the job, he wishes they would try ... The chief financial backer had engaged the first seven sittings for himself and his friends, whoever they might be. The "scientific" donkeys and deadheads should have come first. Now they seem to be coming last, and to be paid for out of what H.C. can raise from the richer friends. I think, what with the malignity of certain disbelievers, and the vile newspaper sensationalism, that poor Carrington "bit off" far more than he could "chew" ... If E. P. comes to Boston, I will see her. But I don't regard my duffer observation as of the slightest value after the careful European work, including Carrington's. What's the use of making observations and publishing them, if the're not to be counted. I count what's publisht; and I believe Eusapia does what appears, sometimes by cheating sometimes not.'

95 IRVING ST.  
CAMBRIDGE. Dec 19. 09

Dear Mrs. Thaw,

I have waited, before  
answering your letter of the 12th.  
till I should get some categorical  
answer from Carrington as to the  
charges to contain, which I had already  
heard from other quarters, and  
which I could communicate to  
him with no hint of your name.  
He says he has had to drop his  
position with Funk and Wagnalls  
in order to attend to E. P., and  
that he has taken the equivalent

3

95 IRVING ST.  
CAMBRIDGE.

and apparatus, have to  
and money for her re-  
gular, first class, with  
man, provided for. He  
told if any one can make  
the job, he wishes they

wife had a letter from the use of  
while ago in which he and publishing  
night we took Eusebio to be counted.  
in-law, the interpreter, his blight; and  
wife and partner, to the opera, where does what  
she despised the seats. We then had by cheating  
a supper and sent them home in

My warm regards to you  
both, believe me, Dear Mrs.  
Thaw, yours most sincerely,

Wm James

**43. JESSOP, Thomas Edmund** (1896-1980). [Manuscript notes for a course of lectures given at Hull University]. [*N. p., n. d., probably 1940s*].

Manuscript on paper, 4to, a notebook of c. 100 leaves, c. 35 lines to a page, in Jessop's minute but legible hand, blue and black ink; with interlinear and marginal corrections and additions, and numerous manuscript notes, cuttings, bookmarks, and a few letters loosely inserted; a well-preserved mini-archive, bound in contemporary cloth-backed boards, upper side lettered 'University College of Hull' in gilt, paper label hand-lettered 'British Philosophy'; upper joint partly split.

£1750

**Unpublished substantial mini-archive gathering manuscript lecture notes on British philosophy by T. E. Jessop**, the eminent scholar and bibliographer of Berkeley, Hume and the Scottish Enlightenment. The lecture notes concern Bacon (ff. 11-31), Hobbes (ff. 35-62), and Locke (ff. 65-98).

Born in Huddersfield and educated at the University of Leeds then Oriel College, Oxford, Jessop started as an assistant lecturer at the University of Glasgow from 1925 to 1928. He 'became the first member of the Philosophy Department at the University of Hull, serving as its sole member for seventeen years, while also teaching courses for the psychology degree. He was the first Ferens Professor of Philosophy from 1928 to 1960, after which he served from 1960 to 1980 as professor emeritus, teaching at various universities abroad. Jessop received a Litt D (honoris causa) from both the University of Dublin and the University of Hull, and he was awarded the Order of the British Empire for his educational work with the British forces. Jessop was also a noted writer of travel guides. [...He] is best known for his bibliographical and editorial contributions to the study of George Berkeley. Jessop's *The Works of George Berkeley, Bishop of Cloyne* (co-edited with A.A. Luce, 1948-57) superseded A.C. Fraser's earlier editions of Berkeley's collected works, and remains the standard source for Berkeley commentators. Likewise, Jessop's *A Bibliography of George Berkeley ... With an Inventory of Berkeley's Manuscript Remains* by A.A. Luce (1934) was highly praised, and continues to be a useful tool for scholars. Jessop is additionally

recognized for his controversial development of an account of Berkeley as a common sense realist. Although the interpretation is sometimes called the 'Luce-Jessop' interpretation, both Luce and Jessop claimed independence in developing the view' (*Dictionary of Twentieth-Century British Philosophers*). Jessop's other lasting bibliographical achievement, *A bibliography of David Hume and of Scottish philosophy from Francis Hutcheson to Lord Balfour* (A. Brown, 1938), has been a fundamental academic tool since its publication.

The main corpus of Jessop's papers is preserved at the University of Hull.



\* **44. KNAPP, Georg Friedrich** (1842-1926), *German economist and statistician*. Autograph letter signed ('G. F. Knapp') to an unnamed recipient. *Strasbourg, 17 May 1908*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank; creases where folded, very good.

**£100**

Knapp thanks the recipient for sending a copy of his *Das Ende der Goldwährung?* ('The end of the gold standard?'), which he had already read in galley proof. Knapp then refers to his own principal work on monetary theory, *Die staatliche Theorie des Geldes*, which was published three years earlier.

**'THE INSTRUMENT OF EDUCATING  
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND POOR CHILDREN'**

\* **45. LANCASTER, Joseph** (1778-1838), *educationist*. Autograph letter signed ('Joseph Lancaster') to Hugh Fortescue, Viscount Ebrington. 22 *Elliotts Row, Southwark, 4 December 1814*.

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; browned and slightly crumpled at edges, not affecting text though touching signature at end, else in good condition.

**£650**

A desperate and personal appeal for funds from the educationist Joseph Lancaster, founder of the Lancasterian system of mutual education, to the abolitionist MP Hugh Fortescue, second Earl Fortescue.

Lancaster set up his first school in around 1798 at the age of 20, bringing great enthusiasm and a fluid tongue to his work; in 1801 he founded a 'free school' in Borough Road, Southwark, adopting a money-saving 'monitorial method', whereby the elder boys taught the younger ones, with a system of rewards and humiliating penalties. The school grew in size and reputation and in 1805 Lancaster was given an audience by George III.

Fame, however, went to Lancaster's head, and he was often haunted by the spectre of financial ruin, first imprisoned for debt in 1806. In 1812 the failure of a boarding-school project at Tooting left him in debt once more and he was forced to accept the position of salaried superintendent in the newly founded 'Institution for Promoting the British System for the Education of the Labouring and Manufacturing Classes of Society of Every Religious Persuasion'.

'These arrangements soon came to an end, for in 1814 an unsavoury scandal made Lancaster's removal inevitable. According to Francis Place, who had joined the committee in 1812 ... a youth named William Brown, who was still apprenticed to Lancaster, informed Corston that Lancaster "used to flog his apprentices for his own amusement" (BL, Add. MS 27823). On the evidence of an inquiry into Lancaster's conduct towards his apprentices ... he was called before the committee but forestalled further action by resigning as superintendent' (*Oxford DNB*). It is to these circumstances that Lancaster alludes here, his distress well communicated by his tortured syntax:

'My noble Friend

I am utterly unwilling to intrude on thy attention or thy bounty – but necessity as calamitous as painful impels a man who has been the instrument of educating one hundred and twenty thousand poor children and devoting his whole time and money to their welfare ... [O]ur near and dear and tried and faithful friends as they call themselves are at the bottom of this and while professing public friendship have cried havock and let slip the Instruments of ruin upon us ... For the present our income is sufficient. For the past it has been nothing and if possible less than nothing for months together ... I intreat thy Kind aid and assistance to join those who mitigate our woes which would require a volume to unfold and which may one day be unfolded to the world to their surprize and astonishment the double dealing deceit and oppression which has existed even in quarters that would deceive an angel of light, or puzzle a soloman to unriddle.'

## POLITICAL, LITERARY AND SOCIAL GOSSIP, AND A SHARED LOVE OF BOOKS

\* **46. LASKI, Harold Joseph** (1893-1950), *political theorist*. A collection of autograph letters and notes, signed, to Maurice Firuski, with some letters to Laski. *England and America, 1911-1944*.

23 letters from Laski to Firuski in his small, neat hand, 3 other letters to Firuski, and 6 letters to Laski, 4to and 8vo, many with their envelopes; creases where folded, generally very good; preserved in a blue cloth box with gilt-lettered morocco spine.

£850

A collection of gossipy, amusing, and insightful letters from the political theorist Laski to his friend Maurice Firuski (1894-1978), owner of the Dunster House Bookshop in Cambridge, Massachusetts, providing a fascinating window onto the English political, literary and social scene of the early 1920s. Having worked for several years at McGill University and Harvard, Laski returned to Britain in 1920 to take up a lectureship at the London School of Economics, his reputation as a major political theorist established by his works on pluralism. He became increasingly involved with the Labour Party and joined the executive committee of the Fabian Society in 1921. **His newsy letters refer to and comment on a host of key political figures of the time, including Richard Haldane, David Lloyd George (about whom Laski is particularly scathing), Winston Churchill, Herbert Asquith, and Ramsay MacDonald. In addition, Laski provides memorable anecdotes and quotable passages on many important literary, intellectual, and society figures, such as Bertrand Russell, H.G. Wells, Ezra Pound, Anatole France, and Nancy Astor** (whom Laski greatly dislikes). Laski's intellect, social and political engagement, humour, and sheer love of books come through in abundance. The collection also includes a frank letter from Margaret Asquith, which Laski forwarded to Firuski, describing it as 'a little too intimate for the hoi polloi'.

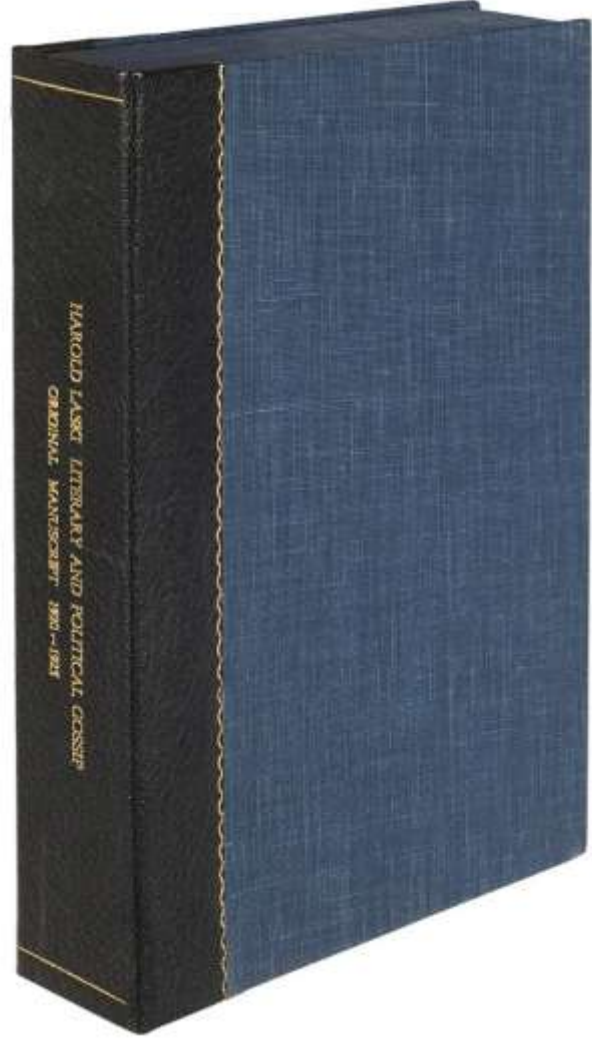
In August 1920, Laski writes that 'Lloyd George has a genius for improvization, but no fixity and no final enthusiasms', while 'Churchill has become a mean intriguer for his own hand'. In the same year he is impressed by Bertrand Russell: 'Thrilling is the only word for him, a little over-rapid in judgement, I think, apt to be over-cynical about people, but far and away the best mind I have so far met.' In 1921, Laski describes H.G. Wells as 'a perfect dear – quick, agile, irrepressible, quite reckless in personal judgement and as generous as you please. The first evening we talked and talked and talked – Russia, Lloyd-George, Galsworthy as sentimentalist, Conrad, Henry James, and H.G. Wells.' And the following year, he has this to say on Ezra Pound: 'He's an adorable fellow, vivid, eager, simple as a child & it is impossible not to like him. His lectures at Cambridge were an immense success ... Haldane & Sankey both fell head over heels in love with him.'

The letters to Laski include one from the statistician and eugenicist Karl Pearson (1857-1936) in which he writes, in 1911, regarding death rate and fertility: 'A great deal of data have been published to show greater death rate in larger families, but I doubt whether much of it is of value ... The whole point wants taking up and doing thoroughly.'

Margaret Asquith's frank letter of 1921 attacks the Labour party as extravagant, selfish and jealous, and as 'the chief supporters of this dishonourable combination (called Coalition)'. Complaining that while people love and respect her husband they will not fight for him as they are afraid of Lloyd George or too apathetic, she ends with reference to her *Autobiography*: 'I am glad you like my book. It is true, & simple & alive & I cant think why people got so cross over it but since the 1918 Election public opinion leaves me cool.'

*A full listing is available on request.*





## LASKI ON SOVEREIGNTY

\* **47. LASKI, Harold Joseph** (1893-1950), *political theorist*. Autograph manuscript signed ('Harold J. Laski') entitled 'The foundations of sovereignty'. [Cambridge, Mass.], 28 March 1920.

4to ruled paper in loose sheets, ff. 24; written in blue ink in Laski's neat hand on the rectos only; a few creases, some small chips and stains to last leaf, otherwise very clean and crisp.

**£650**

A neat copy in Laski's hand, with a few corrections, of the first essay in his collection *The foundations of sovereignty and other essays*, which was published in New York by Harcourt, Brace and Co. in 1921.

An analysis of sovereign power from medieval times, with reference to Machiavelli, Bodin, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Burke, T.H. Green and others, this essay was written towards the end of Laski's time at Harvard, before his return to Britain in the summer of 1920 to take up a lectureship in government at the London School of Economics.

*The foundations* was one of a trio of books in pluralist theory produced by Laski during his time in North America, which helped establish his reputation. For Laski the state 'needed to win support by acting reasonably, but could not demand it through invoking bogus doctrines to justify obedience. Associations such as clubs, churches, and trade unions gave vitality to social life and provided the channels through which individual personality was expressed. But if people were – and should be – members of associations, it followed that they had a 'plurality' of allegiances. The state should not demand exclusive or superior loyalty and Laski favoured decentralization, in which there should be thriving participation at local level, and in work-based organizations. He was also keen to dismantle state sovereignty in its external sense, so that the nation-state itself recognized a moral duty to the world as a whole, which should be embodied in international law and institutions.' (Michael Newman in *ODNB*).

## 'NO COUNTRY IN OUR TIME HAS BEEN MORE DISCUSSED THAN RUSSIA'

\* **48. LASKI, Harold Joseph** (1893-1950), *political theorist*. Autograph manuscript signed ('Harold J. Laski') entitled 'The Russian Enigma'. [London? c. 1946].

4to ruled paper in loose sheets, ff. 8; written in blue ink on the rectos only in Laski's small, neat hand; light rust stains from paperclip to first and last pages, a few creases and marks, but good.

**£500**

'No country in our time has been more discussed than Russia', Laski begins, 'and none, I think, has been more wilfully understood in a context of fear and dislike.' A neat copy of an article which does not appear to have been published under this title, this manuscript expresses Laski's forthright views on the West's relations with the Soviet Union at the beginning of the Cold War.

Laski's central thesis is the need for America and Britain to show patience and understanding in their relations with Russia in the aftermath of the Second World War. While critical of Russian domestic and foreign policy, regretting, for example, Russia's rejection of a plan to control atomic energy, its failure to support the Food and Agricultural Organisation and the International Monetary Fund, and its incursions in Iran, Laski criticises the West's hostility to Russia between 1917 and 1941 and states that Russians are entitled to believe that American interests centre on protecting capitalist democracies first. In Laski's opinion Russia does not want another war, and those in the West who wish to fight her are 'the enemies of the human race'. Laski sees recent social advances in Russia as pointing to 'the conscious purpose of building in Russia a democratic way of life' within the framework of the dictatorship, and ends by advocating Western investment in Russia's future as Harry Truman had recently moved to protect Greece and Turkey.

\* 49. **LASKI, Harold Joseph** (1893-1950), *political theorist*. Autograph manuscript of his historical introduction to 'A defence of liberty against tyrants: a translation of the *Vindiciae contra tyrannos* by Junius Brutus'. London, 1923.

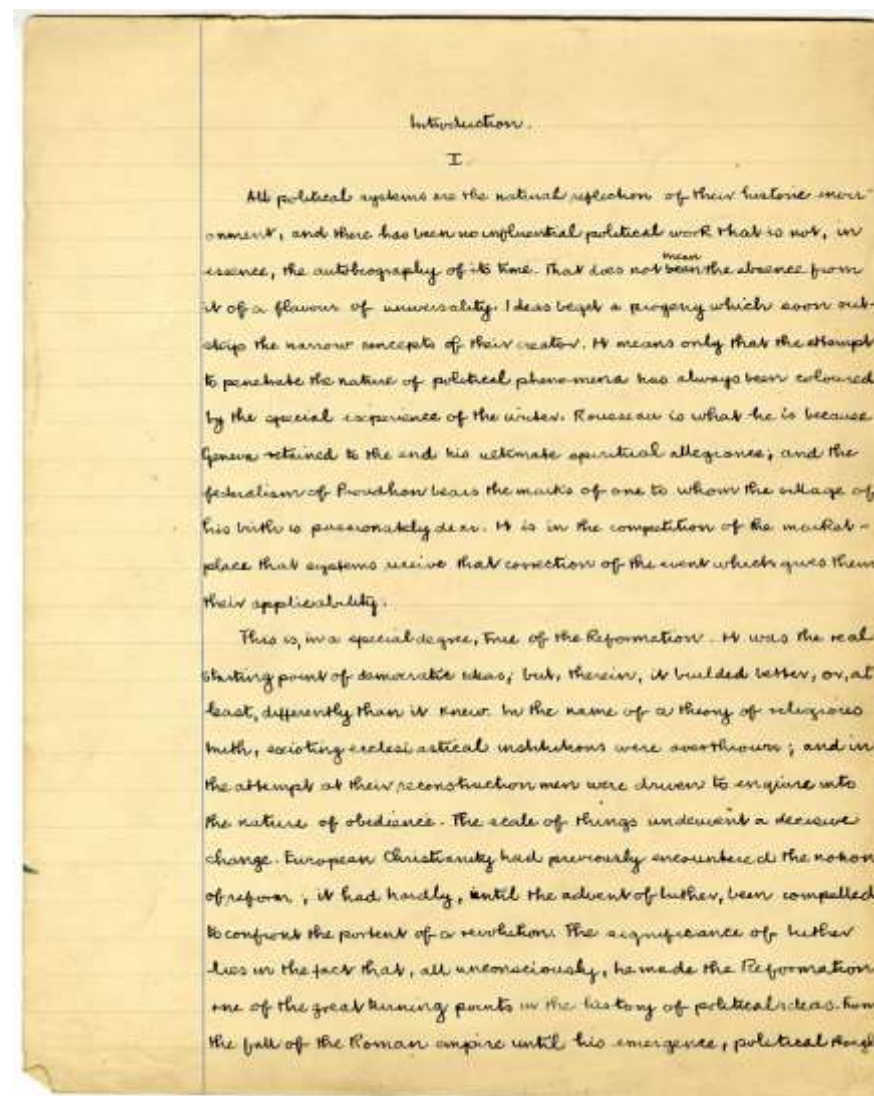
4to ruled paper in loose sheets, ff. [3], 70, written in blue ink in Laski's neat hand on the rectos only; slight rust stains from paperclip, light soiling and a few tears to first and last leaves, otherwise clean and crisp; preserved in a blue cloth box with gilt-lettered morocco spine.

£1250

A neat copy in Laski's own hand of his historical introduction to *A defence of liberty against tyrants: a translation of the Vindiciae contra tyrannos* by Junius Brutus. The dedication of the manuscript, to Laski's colleagues at the *Nation*, is dated 28 April 1923, and the *Defence* was published by George Bell and Sons the following year. The *Vindiciae* is attributed to the French diplomatist Hubert Languet and was first published in 1579. Translations appeared in London in 1648 and 1649, at Paris in 1789, and at Berlin in 1848.

The *Vindiciae* 'is an eloquent vindication of the people's right to resist tyranny, while affirming that resistance must be based on properly constituted authority ... and some measure of its impact and continuing relevance may be estimated from a study of the places and dates at which it has been translated or reprinted ... Like *Rights of Man*, it is one of the perennial documents of anti-tyranny.' (*Printing and the mind of man* 94b).

Laski's introductory note in this manuscript reads: 'The *Vindiciae Contra Tyrannos* has been so long a rare book, that it is hoped this reprint of the translation of 1689 will be useful to teachers of political philosophy ... The introduction is intended to supply a quite general background to the theory of the text.' Laski owned a copy of the *Vindiciae*, found for him by the American bookseller Maurice Firuski, and his interest in the text no doubt stemmed from his own work in pluralist theory which sought to refute the orthodox emphasis on the moral superiority of the state as a sovereign body which commands without being commanded.



‘COLOSSUS’ AMERICA  
ON THE ‘TRAGIC’ ‘ATOMISATION OF AMERICAN LIBERALISM’

\* **50. LASKI, Harold Joseph** (1893-1950), *political theorist*. Two autograph manuscripts signed (‘Harold J. Laski’) entitled ‘America 1947’ and ‘Notes on America today’. [London?, 1947 and 1949].

4to ruled paper in loose sheets, ff. 8; 17; written in blue ink on the rectos only in Laski’s small, neat hand; light rust stains from paperclips to first and last leaves, a few small tears, some words ringed in pencil, very good.

£1500

Laski’s neat copies of two articles on America which appeared in the *Nation* (the second under the title ‘America, Good and Bad’) in December 1947 and June-July 1949. As such they straddle his monumental work *The American Democracy* (1948) in which he sought to show that the spirit and institutions of democracy had been corrupted by the all-pervading dominance of business.

‘America bestrides the world like a colossus’, Laski writes at the beginning of ‘America 1947’, but ‘powerful America does not seem to be happy America’. The article is highly critical of the country in which Laski had spent his early career: the Republican party is stuck in the 1920s, the government is guilty of fostering anti-Russian feeling, the country is heading for a ‘crash even bigger than in 1929’, the working class is politically immature, politicians will not speak on major political issues for fear of jeopardising their careers, the trend of branding people communists ‘would be pitiful if it were not tragic’, and the Roman Catholic church has excessive influence. ‘It is all this that makes so tragic the atomisation of American liberalism’, Laski writes, before advocating ‘wholesale revision’ of the American constitution and urging America to take action at what he sees as a turning point in world history.

‘Notes on America today’ continues the same theme, opening as follows: ‘There are two overwhelming impressions which strike any European observer of the American scene. The first is the massive character of the power at its command; the second is the fear and suspicion of all who doubt the right of that immense power to set the categories of thought and action for the rest of the world.’ For Laski, little has changed since Truman’s election victory: ‘witch-hunting and intolerance’ are widespread, thinking and communication are inadequate, reliance on slogans and ad hoc special agencies is excessive, American labour is divided into opposing camps, and the electorate has no genuine choice of political creeds between the main political parties. Laski proceeds to criticise the drive for uniformity in the American press and Roman Catholic propaganda, and to bemoan the weakness of American liberals, expressing his astonishment that America ‘should be unable to give a liberal weekly a steady circulation ... and fail to produce a daily paper of the standing and the doctrinal leftness of, say, the Manchester Guardian’. He foresees trouble ahead too: the possibility of a catastrophic dollar shortage before 1952, the threat to American democracy if no agreement is reached with Russia, and the rise of militarism. In spite of all his criticism, Laski glimpses hope in America’s power to better ‘a world racked by doubt and uncertainty’. ‘The moment is a perilous one’, he concludes; ‘that only makes the opportunity more

Harold J. Laski

## MARKING FIFTY YEARS OF THE LABOUR PARTY

\* **51. LASKI, Harold Joseph** (1893-1950), *political theorist*. Autograph manuscript signed ('Harold J. Laski') entitled 'The British Labour Party after Fifty Years'. [*London?, 1950*].

4to ruled paper in loose sheets, ff. 13; written in blue and black ink on the rectos only in Laski's small, neat hand; light rust stains from paperclip to first and last pages, a few minor creases, but crisp and clean; some words circled in pencil.

**£500**

A neat copy in Laski's hand, with a few corrections, of an article apparently written very shortly before his death when he was ill with bronchitis. Beginning with the founding conference at Farringdon Street London, Laski here analyses the history of the Labour Party up to the 1950 general election, giving a summary of the current state of the party, and writing in conclusion as follows: 'it is, on the whole, striking how the Labour Party, starting as a small group of trade unionists, socialists, and co-operators, has become the greatest remaining socialist party in Europe, strongly democratic, internationalist empirically rather than dogmatically, conscious of the reality of the class-war, but respecting the Marxian theory of a community which can only be made socialist by a revolution which establishes the dictatorship of the proletariat which then, by repressing all opposition, passes into the classless society ... there is nowhere a party in which the spirit of fellowship is more profound and the reserve of practical wisdom more remarkable ... its leaders are notable both for their integrity and their sagacity, its rank and file for its acute sense of fair play. It may lack any figure with the romantic dash and colour of Mr Winston Churchill, but it is at least aware that it has to operate in the twentieth, and not in the eighteenth, century.'

Laski's close association with the Labour Party began in 1920 and his election to the party's national executive committee (NEC) for twelve successive years was unparalleled for someone who was never an MP. In spite of his resignation from the NEC in 1949, Laski campaigned vigorously in the general election of February 1950, writing the introductory section of the party programme and speaking at forty meetings. This manuscript dates from this last flurry before his death on 24 March 1950.

\* **52. LAVERGNE, Léonce de** (1809-1880), *French economist and politician*. Autograph letter signed ('Lavergne') to an unnamed recipient. *Paris, 20 March 1855*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; written in brown ink in Lavergne's neat hand; small piece of paper pasted to last page identifying the author, creases where folded, very good.

**£100**

Lavergne has read what the recipient sent him with extreme interest. His wife's young brother is ill with a chest infection and will be leaving soon for Limousin, Midi and then Africa. All the travelling will affect Lavergne's work. His *Essai sur l'économie rurale de l'Angleterre, de l'Ecosse et de l'Irlande* has been translated into English and the first edition has sold out; 'Enfin c'est un succès. Je crois que ce livre portera des fruits, et ce pays-ci en avait besoin'. Lavergne reports that François Guizot is doing well and comments that he owes a lot to the 1848 revolution: 'sans elle, il serait mort à la peine, tandis qu'il a, dieu merci, bien des années devant lui encore'. Lavergne expresses his admiration for Guizot's article on Lady Russell for the *Revue des deux mondes*.

Friend to many notable men of letters and artists, including Chateaubriand, Hugo, Balzac and Delacroix, Lavergne held posts at the ministries of the interior and for foreign affairs prior to the 1848 revolution. In 1850 he accepted a chair of economics at the Institut Agronomique at Versailles and he subsequently published a number of works on agriculture, including that mentioned in this letter, as well as *Les économistes français du dix-huitième siècle* (1870).

## EUROPE'S FIRST MAJOR STOCK MARKET BOOM AND COLLAPSE

**53. [LAW, John].** Extrait du registre de la Compe. des Indes aujourduy 22 feurier 1720 [and copies of other items relating to Law's Mississippi System]. [France, after 1721].

8vo, pp. [8]; neatly written in brown ink within a ruled border, 19-37 lines per page; a few small stains, two small holes to final leaf touching a few letters; stab-stitched with green thread; in very good condition.

**£1500**

A contemporary manuscript by an anonymous copyist reproducing some of the key documents surrounding John Law's Mississippi system and the Visa instituted following its collapse. In just four years, Law completely transformed the French monetary system to a paper money/bank credit system and substituted shares in the Compagnie des Indes (the Mississippi Company) for the national debt. Having won great personal wealth and risen to the position of France's finance minister, Law was forced to leave France in December 1720 following the collapse of his system.

The copyist of this manuscript devotes the first five pages to an extract from the register of the Compagnie des Indes for 22 February 1720, comprising twelve points, of which the copyist has omitted the fifth. The extract sets out the following important measures in the history of Law's system: the Compagnie is charged with the control and administration of the Royal Bank; the Bank is to remain Royal and there is to be no increase in banknotes without arrêts from the Conseil; the Compagnie is to keep accounts of the Bank's expenses and receipts as prescribed in the declaration of 4 December 1718; the Compagnie cannot demand 5% for money brought to the Bank's offices nor receive and give specie other than at the current price, payments in specie will be authorised below 100 livres, and in future the Bank will only issue banknotes of 10000, 1000 and 100 livres, and 10000 livres notes are within two months to be exchanged for specie; in return for shares, the Compagnie will pay the king 900 million livres, 300 million in 1720 and 600 million monthly thereafter over ten years; the 300 million is to be put on the king's account; the Bank is not to make payments for the king until the funds are in the Bank and is not to make payments above this amount; the Compagnie is to keep three books to record deposits of banknotes and individuals' credits and debits, to record deposits of shares not liable to seizure, and to record deposits of shares subject to mortgages and liable to seizure; the Compagnie is to create 10 million annuity shares ('actions rentieres') at 2% per annum; the directors propose that the Compagnie no longer operates offices for purchase and sale of shares and subscriptions and that its directors and employees should not undertake any private business with the Compagnie's effects; given the expansion of the Compagnie's operations, the directors propose increasing the number of directors (and here mention is made of Law and eight others).

On pages 6-7 the copyist provides a summary of the contents of the highly important arrêt of 5 March 1720, which guaranteed the price of Compagnie shares at 9000 livres a share, effectively monetising them and creating a financial circuit out of line with the real economy. In May, Law attempted to correct the imbalance by reducing the value of banknotes and shares but by this time it was too late to avoid a crash.

On the final two pages the copyist details the 'effets' presented to the Visa in 1721, amounting to a staggering figure of 3060484446 (this is copied out twice), and summarises some points of the arrêt of 23 November 1721. The Visa was established by decree in January 1721, under the direction of Paris Duverney, and set about making an inventory of the property of all those who had, directly or indirectly, shared in the profits of the Mississippi system, with the intention of taxing them retrospectively.

Arrest du Conseil du 4. Mars 1720

- Le Roy ayant fait examiner dans son Conseil la situation prise de la Compagnie du Indes, de la Banque et des Espèces monnoyes qui ont couru dans le Royaume et S. M. jugeant necessaire de reduire a une seule Espèce d'action, les anciennes actions, les soumissions et primes delivrees en lad. Comp. et en mesme temps de tablir une proportion fixe entre les actions de lad. Comp. et les billets de la Banque, voulant aussi augmenter la circulati. du Espèces monnoyes. Ouy le rapport du L<sup>rs</sup> Sec. et a ordonne
1. que la Trésorerie de la Banque fera rentrer aux Escheaux toutes les sommes qui luy sont dues pour presz que la Banque a fait
  2. S. M. a fixe les actions de la Comp. a 9<sup>m</sup> lieu chascz action
  3. ordonne S. M. que les soumissions et primes que la Comp. a fait delivrer y soient rapportez dans la part. mois pour estre converties en actions
  4. Enjoint S. M. au caillier de lad. Comp. de les recevoir, recevoir les soumissions dont il y a payem. fait, sur le pied de 6 mil liuzes chascz soumission, les anciennes primes sur le pied de 140<sup>l</sup>. Et les nouvelles sur le pied de 5000<sup>l</sup>. chascz et en échange led. caillier delivra aux porteurs dud. Effet de actions sur le pied de 9000<sup>l</sup> l'action
  5. Veu S. M. que le commencement du 20. du pr<sup>ts</sup> mois il soit creue a la Banque un bureau, pour convertir a la volonte de porteur les actions de la Banque en Comp. en billets de Banque, et les billets de Banque en actions de lad. Comp. lesquelles seront pareillem<sup>ts</sup> recevoir delivrez sur le pied de 9000<sup>l</sup> chascz action sans que le caillier puisse exiger aucun droit p<sup>r</sup> led. conversion
  6. Ordonne S. M. quil sera dressé tout les 6. mois un Etat nommé parli tant de celles deud. actions qui auront esté converties en billets de Banque que de dividendes qui en seront provenus pour le divid. deud. dividendes, estre reparty entre les actions qui n'auront point converties leurs actions, en billets de Banque
  7. ordonne S. M. que a commencer du jour de la publicat. du pr<sup>ts</sup> creux et jnsqu'a ce quil en soit autrement. ordonne le Espèces monnoyes sur le pied de 48<sup>l</sup> ceux fabriquez en 1718

Ceux de 1716 a 60<sup>l</sup> ceux de 1709. et 1715. a 40. et ceux des precedentes fabricat. et pistoles d'Espagne a 32<sup>l</sup> 16<sup>l</sup>.  
 Les Esus de 1718. a 8<sup>l</sup> ceux de 1709. a 1715. a 10<sup>l</sup> ceux des precedentes fabricat. a 8<sup>l</sup> 17<sup>l</sup> 9<sup>l</sup> de  
 Veu S. M. que les Espèces dor et d'argent soient receus aux monnoyes sur le pied de 1200. le marc dor et 80<sup>l</sup> celui d'argent et ces billets de Banque ne sont suyz a aucune variation  
 8. ceux de 100. se sont receus pour 110<sup>l</sup> dans les receptes de la tante  
 9. Capitation de a autres impositions  
 10. Depend de faire aucune payem. en Espèce au d. 110<sup>l</sup> de 100<sup>l</sup>  
 11. a l'égard de dette qui doivent estre acquittez par S. M. la payem. seant suyz en billets de

Decision du Conseil de Regence du 23. Nov. 1721  
 Effects prentis au Visa.

Rentes perpetuelles	—	—	867668184
Rentes provisionnelles	—	—	3249270
Rentes Viageres sur la Ville	—	—	89267283
Rentes Viageres sur la Comp. du Indes	—	—	88364600
Billets de Banque	—	—	28381800
Comptes en Banque	—	—	233938309
129400. actions intercesses en valeur	—	—	320294100
actions intercesses en rentiers	—	—	60423572
Total des Effet de pay	2233796724		
	28627721		306048446

Toutes les rentes supprimees du 1. Juillet 1721  
 Creation de 24. millions de Rentes sur la Ville de Paris a 40  
 creat. de 24. millions de Rentes Viageres sur lad. Ville de Paris  
 Le fond sera eddit a 6. millions qui en produira 40  
 Les remboursems. fait par Le Roy ne perdront rien  
 ceux fait par les particuliers Idem  
 Les effets provenant de remboursems. perdront 1/2  
 ceux provenant de remboursems. perdront 2/3  
 ceux dont on ne prendra point lozine Vaudront 1/20  
 Ceux de mil liuzes perdront 1/2 de 2000 1/2 de 4000 1/2  
 Les actions seront reduites sur le pied de 4000<sup>l</sup>

\* **54. LIEBER, Francis** (1800–1872), *German-American political scientist*. Autograph letter in French, signed ('François Lieber'), to Joseph Bonaparte, comte de Survilliers, Napoleon's elder brother and formerly King of Naples and Spain. *Columbia, South Carolina, 9 May 1836*.

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 with address, postal stamp and black wax seal; written in brown ink in a neat hand; tear from wax seal, touching one word, creases where folded, else in very good condition.

**£425**

Lieber was a prolific theorist of political ethics and jurisprudence. He emigrated to Boston in 1827, where he impressed John Quincy Adams, and became Tocqueville's principal informant for *Democracy in America* (1835–40). In 1835 he was appointed professor at the College of South Carolina, from where he writes here to Joseph Bonaparte, newly returned from England to his estate at Bordentown, New Jersey: 'Dès que les gazettes annonçaient Votre arrivée heureuse et désirée aux Etats Unis ...'.

Lieber had hoped to make a trip to the North during his vacation from the College, and had intended to visit Bordentown, 'ou j'ai eu l'honneur de passer une journée des plus intéressantes et instructives de ma vie à côté de Vous', but finds it will now be impossible. Regretfully, he asks if Bonaparte has had a reply to a letter of 1830 to the French jurist Pierre François de Réal, in which Lieber had asked for comments on his article on the duc d'Enghien for the *Encyclopedia Americana* (of which he was also editor). Réal (*d.* 1834) had been prefect of police under Napoleon, and the execution of the duc d'Enghien in 1805 had been in part responsible for his fall from favour.

Lieber published his first major work, *Manual of Political Ethics*, in 1838–9, and a series of legal and political works of major national influence followed. His 'Code for the Government of Armies in the Field' (1863), also known as the 'Lieber Code', prepared for the War Department during the Civil War and governing the behaviour of troops in occupied territories, subsequently served as a basis for international conventions on the conduct of warfare.

#### FROM ONE OF THE FOUNDERS OF POLITICAL JOURNALISM

\* **55. LINGUET, Simon-Nicolas-Henri** (1736-1794), *French journalist and lawyer*. Autograph letter signed ('Linguet') to the Parisian banker Perregaux. *Brussels, 29 April 1787*.

4to bifolium, pp. 4, the last bearing the address and postal mark; neatly written in brown ink; creases where folded, traces of red wax seal, good.

**£350**

An interesting letter from Linguet, one of the founders of political journalism who crossed swords with the philosophes, economists, politicians, and slavery abolitionists. Exiled on numerous occasions and imprisoned in the Bastille, he was guillotined in 1794.

Linguet begins his letter with reference to Chétien de Lamoignon, a relative of Malesherbes, who had just been appointed Garde de Sceaux and who subsequently attempted to reform the justice system. Recalling that Lamoignon is a friend of Madame Perregaux, Linguet writes: 'Je crois me rappeler que Ch. de Lam. est de ses amis; je la félicite de la proposition de ce magistrat, et je me félicite moi-même; je n'ai jamais eu de liaisons directes avec lui; mais il est connu pour un homme honnête, éclairé et ferme: je ne puis qu'avoir à m'applaudir de voir à la tête de la justice un ministre de ce caractère.'

After discussing financial business with his banker, Linguet then appears to refer to projected reforms by Emperor Joseph II, writing, 'Les réformes vraiment utiles projetées par l'Empereur, honorées de la contradiction dans nos Etats. Je ne sais pas ce que en arrivera mais je chante du fond du coeur ... avec Blondel La paix, la paix, mes bons amis', this last line being a quote from André Grétry's popular comic opera of 1784, *Richard Coeur-de-lion*.



## PRAISE FROM MALTHUS

\* 56. **MALTHUS, Thomas Robert** (1766-1834), *political economist*. Autograph letter signed to Nassau William Senior. *St Leonards, 7 December 1830*.

8vo, (11.3 x 18.7 cm), 3 pages + integral address leaf; paper repair where wax seal was torn away and to upper fore-edge; preserved in a custom-made cloth portfolio. **£4500**

An unpublished letter from Malthus, written at St Leonards where he was convalescing, to the economist Nassau William Senior, upon the receipt of Senior's pamphlet (probably Senior's *Three lectures on the rate of wages*). Malthus declares himself 'so delighted with your preface that I cannot let a post pass without telling you so. You have taken quite a correct view of the subject and placed it in the most striking light'. He is not in complete agreement with Senior's lectures however, and comments that 'some points are a little doubtful, and on one in particular which is a very important one I cannot agree with you'. He adds in a postscript that he has already written to John Wishaw (a life-long friend) praising the preface.



## PUBLIC EXECUTIONER

**57. MARWOOD, William** (1818-1883), *public executioner*. Printed trade card, signed 'Wm Marwood'. c. 1875?

Ink stamped card (90 x 62 mm) with clear ink stamp and scarce autograph in brown ink; light soiling.

£75

Marwood, a cobbler by trade, carried out his first hanging at Lincoln prison in 1872. From 1874 until his death he was national hangman and, although unsalaried, he was entitled to the deceased's clothes and his rail and lodging expenses. He is credited with inventing the 'longdrop' method of hanging, whereby the victim was unconscious during asphyxiation. He was responsible for 176 executions during his tenure, including, at the end of his career, the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish, British secretary for Ireland, and his deputy, T. H. Burke in Phoenix Park in 1882.

He became a celebrity in the course of his duty and the subject of a popular rhyme: 'If Pa killed Ma, who'd kill pa, Marwood'.



## NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING ECONOMIST'S SPEECH

\* **58. MEADE, James Edward** (1907-1995), *economist*. Autograph manuscript page and accompanying black and white passport photograph. [c. 1977].

Manuscript page on onion-skin paper in blue fountain pen, numbered 17, 27 lines; folds, two small holes punched in top left corner; with a black and white passport photograph with 'J.E. Meade' written in ink at head; with an accompanying envelope addressed to Karl-Heinz Fleitmann in Bochum, Germany, date stamped from Cambridge 19 July 1978.

£150

A leaf of autograph manuscript, presumably sent at the request of a collector, giving part of the text of Meade's Nobel Memorial Lecture, 'The meaning of "internal balance"', which he delivered in December 1977. Meade writes: 'To treat the whole of macro-economic control as a single subject for the mysterious art of the control engineer is likely to appear at the best magical and at the worst totally arbitrary and unacceptable to the ordinary citizen. To put each clearly defined weapon or armoury of weapons in the charge of one particular authority or set of decision makers with the responsibility of hitting as nearly as possible one well defined target is a much more intelligible arrangement ...'.

Meade was a founding father of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (later the World Trade Organization), and a professor at the London School of Economics and at Cambridge. His *Theory of International Economic Policy*, published in two volumes in 1951 and 1955, was hugely influential in the development of open economy macroeconomics and to the theory of economic welfare. In 1977 Meade shared the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel with Bertil Ohlin for 'for their pathbreaking contribution to the theory of international trade and international capital movements'.

## TRACING THE FORTUNES OF THE HOUSE OF HABSBURG

**59. [MENTELLE, Edme** (1730-1815), *French geographer and historian*]. Manuscript entitled ‘Essay historique et statistique sur les accroissements et les pertes qu’a successivement éprouvés la Maison d’Autriche depuis l’avènement de Rudolphe de Habsbourg à l’Empire jusques y compris les Traités de Presbourg et d’Austerlitz’. [No place, c. 1806].

4to, pp. 21, [3 blank], with folded slips of paper attached to the margins of p. 2 and 12; neatly written in brown ink with some corrections and crossing through; small stains to last blank page, a few creases, otherwise very good; preserved in a green cloth-bound box with gilt-lettered red morocco label.

**£400**

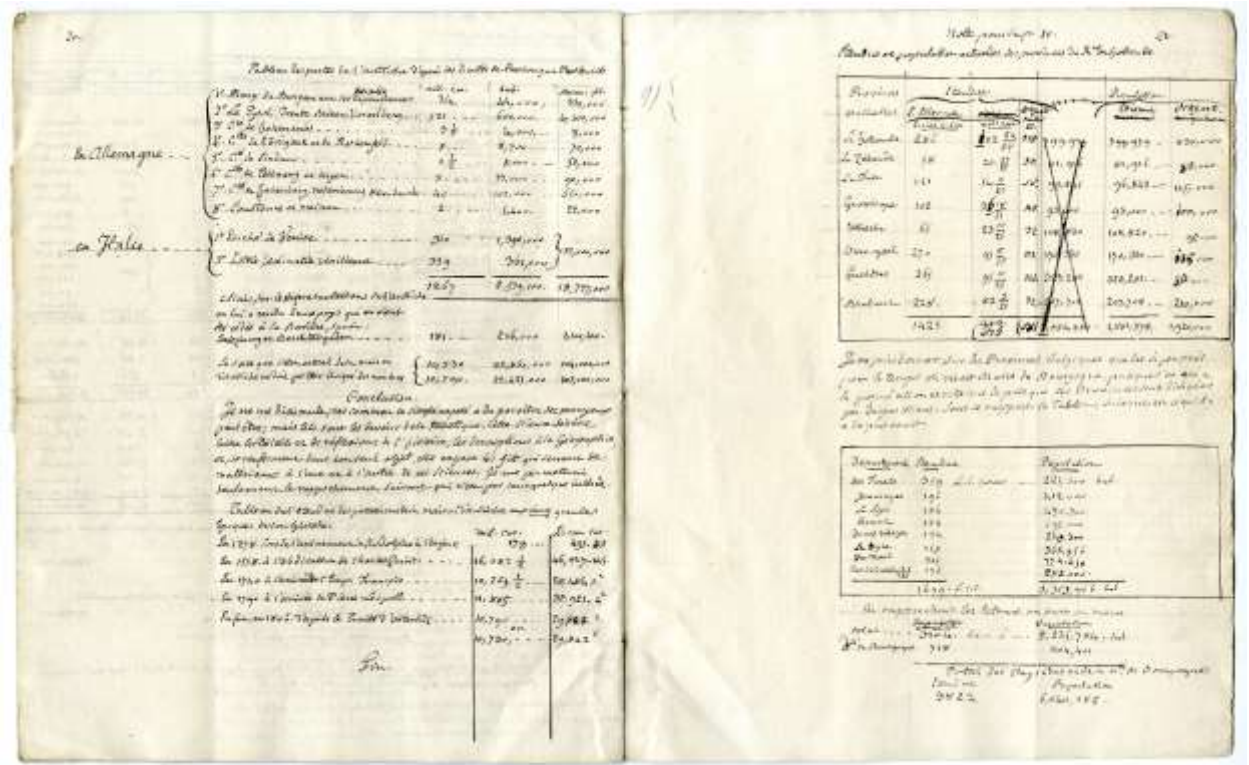
An attractive (autograph?) manuscript of Mentelle’s historical and statistical essay on the fortunes of the House of Habsburg and the Austrian Empire from Rudolf I’s coronation in 1273 to the 1805 treaty of Pressburg which followed Austria’s defeat by Napoleon at Ulm and Austerlitz. A note on the first page records that the essay was ‘Lu à la scéance de la classe de littérature et d’histoire, le 27 Juin 1806’, only weeks before the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire upon the abdication of Emperor Francis II. It was not published until after Mentelle’s death, appearing in the sixth volume of the *Mémoires de l’Institut Royal de France* in 1822.

The essay includes a number of statistical tables, including a ‘tableau statistique des possessions et revenus de la Maison d’Autriche en 1803’, a table showing its losses in Germany and Italy following the treaty of Pressburg, and another showing the extent of Austrian possessions at what

Mentelle considers the five great époques of its history: the accession of Rudolf I, the abdication of Charles V, the accession of Francis I, the arrival of Leopold II, and in the aftermath of Austerlitz.

Mentelle, who was president of the Paris Statistical Society, concludes with his thoughts on statistics: ‘Je ne me dissimule pas combien ce simple exposé a du paroître sec, ennuyeux peut être, mais tels sont les devoirs de la statistique’. Statistics is, for Mentelle, a ‘science sévère’, but one that supplies the necessary facts for the sciences of history and geography.

Quérard VI, p. 49.



\* **60. MICHELET, Jules** (1798-1874), *French nationalist historian*. Autograph letter signed ('J. Michelet') to an unnamed 'Monsieur'. [No place], 8 June 1870.

8vo bifolium, pp. 1 + 3 blank; creases where folded, very good.

£80

A short but interesting letter from the French historian, best known for his monumental *Histoire de France* and *Histoire de la Révolution Française*, into which he poured much of his own personality.

In this letter, written just before the start of the Franco-Prussian War, Michelet writes to the recipient, 'je fais mille vœux pour vous si vous êtes partial pour la révolution, la justice et la vérité'.

#### LAMENTING WITTGENSTEIN'S WITHDRAWAL FROM PHILOSOPHY

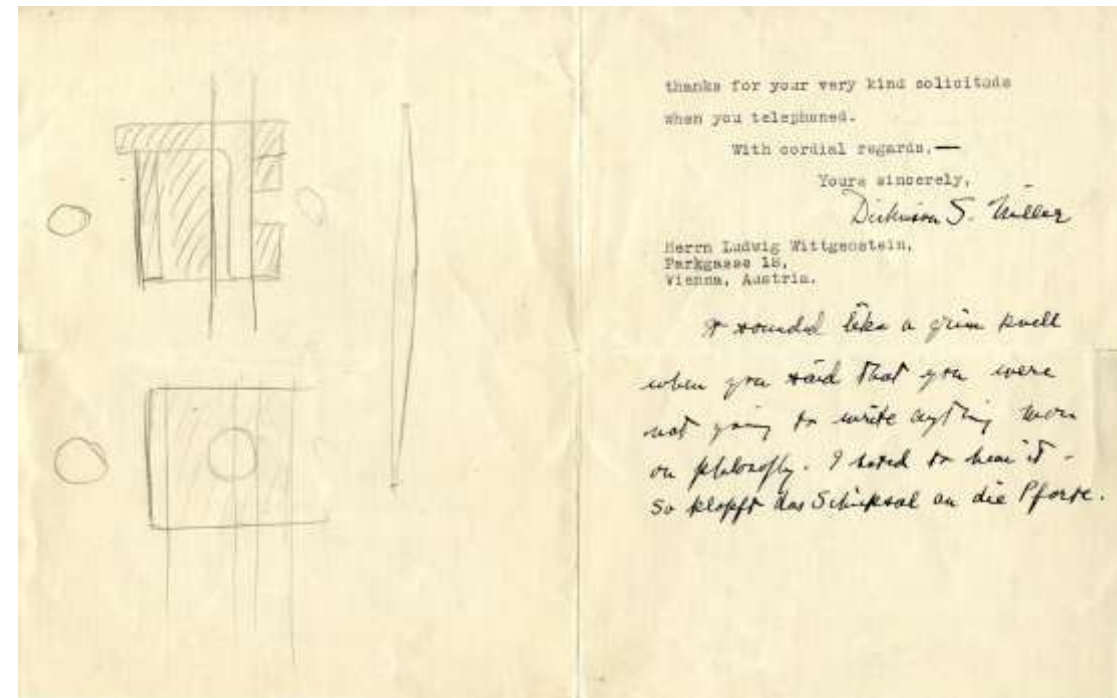
\* **61. MILLER, Dickinson Sergeant** (1868-1963), *philosophy teacher and writer*. Typescript letter signed ('Dickinson S. Miller'), with autograph note at end, to Ludwig Wittgenstein. *Fiesole-Florence*, 7 September 1927.

Bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank; typed, with a five-line manuscript note in black ink at the end, and pencil sketches to the blank pages; creases where folded with small tears to fore-edges, but good.

£1500

Miller writes that he had wanted to see Wittgenstein again and talk more philosophy before leaving Vienna but was unable to due to health problems. He is back in Italy 'in tolerably good condition' and thanks Wittgenstein for telephoning. His autograph postscript reads, 'It sounded like a grim knell when you said that you were not going to write anything more on philosophy. I hated to hear it.'

Miller retired from teaching in 1926 and travelled to Europe where he met with the Vienna Circle of logical positivists and with Wittgenstein, who was then working on the mansion house which his sister Margarete had commissioned his friend Paul Engelmann to design and build on the Kundmanngasse. The house occupied Wittgenstein until the end of 1928 after which he returned to Cambridge to resume work on philosophy. The pencil sketches on this letter are by Wittgenstein and appear to be for a lock for his sister's mansion. Miller's encounter with Wittgenstein resulted in an article entitled 'The Pleasure-Quality and the Pain-Quality Analysable, Not Ultimate', published in *Mind* in 1929 and written in response to Wittgenstein's assertion that pleasure or pain were intrinsically neither good nor bad.



\* 62. **MOORE, George Edward** (1873-1958), *philosopher*. Autograph testimonial signed ('G. E. Moore') for Alice Ambrose. 86 *Chesterton Road, Cambridge, 24 April 1935*.

4to, pp. 1 + 1 blank, headed paper; creases where folded, good.

[together with:]

DALE, A. B. Typed certificate of attendance signed ('A. B. Dale') for Alice Ambrose. *Newnham College, Cambridge, 7 December 1933*.

4to, pp. 1 + 1 blank, headed paper; creases where folded, good.

£600

The distinguished American logician and philosopher Alice Ambrose (1906-2001) was one of the auditors to whom Wittgenstein dictated what came to be known as the Blue and Brown books between 1933 and 1935, and she prepared the final typescript of both. She later edited her lecture notes, together with those of Margaret Macdonald, as *Wittgenstein's Lectures, Cambridge, 1932-1935* (1979).

G. E. Moore here describes her in his testimonial as 'an industrious & intelligent student, very well aware of the difficulties of the subject on which she is engaged & very persevering in her efforts to overcome them. She is keenly interested not only in the particular subject of her research but in philosophical problems generally, & I think she would be a competent & stimulating teacher of philosophy'. Dale's certificate provides details of the courses she attended given by Wittgenstein, Moore, Braithwaite and Ingham. The subject of Ambrose's Ph.D. research was 'Finitism in Mathematics' and when in 1935, encouraged by Moore, she published an article in *Mind* with the same title, which sought to give an account of Wittgenstein's position on the subject, he peremptorily broke off their connection. Ambrose later wrote an account of her time with Wittgenstein in *Ludwig Wittgenstein: philosophy and language*, co-edited with her husband Morris Lazerowitz, and published in 1972. Ambrose taught at Smith College from 1937 until she retired her chair (given in 1964) in 1972.

86, CHESTERTON ROAD,  
CAMBRIDGE. April 24/35

I have been Supervisor to Miss Alice Ambrose for more than two years, during which she has been researching for the Ph.D. degree on Finitism in Mathematics. She has shown herself to be an industrious & intelligent student, very well aware of the difficulties of the subject on which she is engaged & very persevering in her efforts to overcome them. She is keenly interested not only in the particular subject of her research but in philosophical problems generally, & I think she would be a competent & stimulating teacher of Philosophy.

G. E. Moore

## G.E. MOORE'S ADVICE TO HIS ABLEST STUDENT

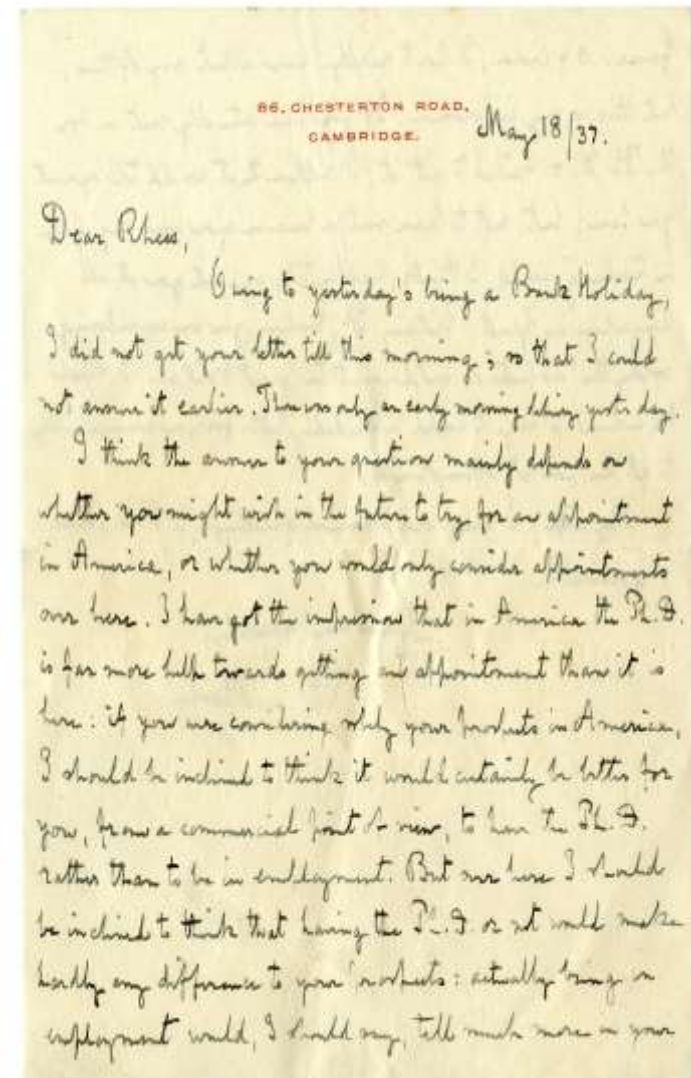
\* **63. MOORE, George Edward** (1873-1958), *philosopher*. Autograph letter signed ('G. E. Moore') to Rush Rhees. 86 Chesterton Road, Cambridge, 18 May 1937.

8vo leaf, pp. 2, on headed paper, with a stamped envelope addressed to Rhees in Manchester; creases where folded, very good.

£300

A nice letter from Moore to the philosopher Rush Rhees (1905-1989), whom Moore described as his ablest student. Moore advises Rhees to undertake a Ph.D. if he wants to go to America, but to take up employment and teaching if he wishes to pursue a career in Britain. While confessing 'I don't really know about any of this', Moore concludes that if Rhees sees his future in Britain then it would make better commercial sense for him 'to get the post at Aberystwyth'.

In 1933 Rhees went to Cambridge to work on continuity with Moore as a research student. To Moore's regret, Rhees never submitted his thesis. In 1940 Rhees began his long association with University College, Swansea, devoting much of his career to editing and publishing the work of his close friend Ludwig Wittgenstein.



## DEFENDING THE PHILOSOPHES

**64. MORELLET, André** (1727-1819), *French economist, theologian, and contributor to the Encyclopédie*. Manuscript copy of his 'Préface de la Comédie des philosophes. On la vend séparément à Paris chez l'auteur de la Comédie 1760'. [France, c. 1760].

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [ii], 12, [2]; written in brown ink in a clear cursive eighteenth-century hand, circa 22 lines to a page; in excellent condition, bound in modern brown paper-covered boards, morocco lettering-piece on spine.

£500

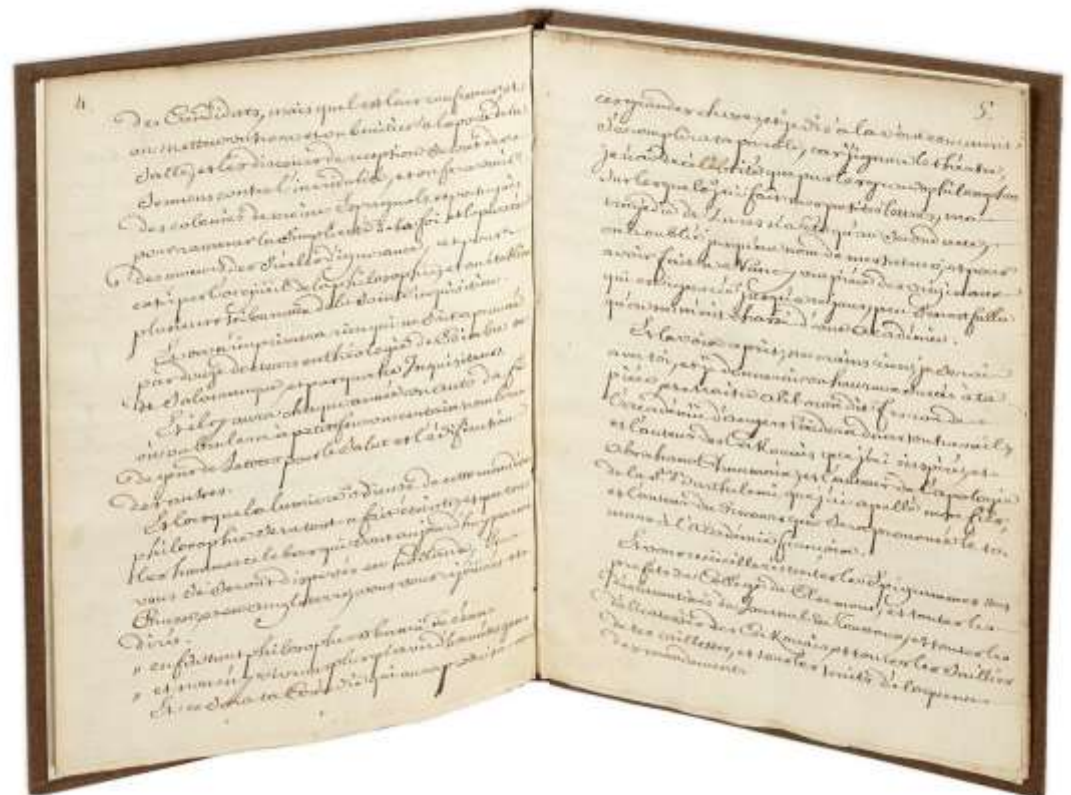
A very well-preserved manuscript copy of Morellet's pamphlet, written as a rebuttal to Charles Palissot's anti-encyclopédistes comic play *Les Philosophes*. Palissot's satire, which ridiculed Diderot among others, appeared in May 1760 and sparked the escalation of a virulent polemic between the philosophes and their detractors. Published soon after Palissot's play, Morellet's *Préface* was immediately seized and its author condemned to two months in the Bastille for alleged libel against Palissot's patroness, the princesse de Robecq. Morellet was released with the help of Rousseau, and his work soon included in the *Recueil des facéties parisiennes* (1760). Its initial seizure, however, no doubt created a demand for manuscript copies such as this one.

Morellet's *Préface* opens with Palissot sat at home, short of money, when he suddenly hears a voice. It tells him he has been chosen to write a comedy against the philosophes, with the help of Fréron (Voltaire's *bête noire*), which will be a great success. The voice answers Palissot's questions and the text ends with the apparition of a female figure who presents Palissot with a purse and inspires him to write. Morellet's text is a scathing attack on Palissot's person and his play. The mysterious voice explains that it has chosen Palissot's 'ignorance pour décrier le scavoir', refers to him as a man without religion, morals or probity, and accuses him of betrayal of his friends, theft, and debauchery. Palissot's play, promises the voice, will with 'des raisonnements vagues ou des injures grossieres' portray the philosophes as immoral and seditious, will turn the

Théâtre de la comédie into a religious school, fill the Académies with Spanish and Portuguese monks, start an inquisition that will burn men of letters, and scatter the philosophes to Holland, Prussia and England. Referring to one of his earlier plays, the voice mentions Palissot's portrayal of 'un Philosophe dont tu n'es pas digne de denouer les cordons des souliers', a possible reference to his *Le Cerle*, in which he had lampooned Rousseau.

The text of this manuscript is almost exactly the same as that printed in Paris in 1760, save for two missing lines, a few different words, and some variations in orthography.

For the printed edition see Tchemerzine V, p. 1 (b).



‘I AM LONGING TO SEE THE SECOND EDITION OF YOUR  
DICTIONARY’

\* **65. MURRAY, Thomas** (1792-1872), *printer and author*. Autograph letter signed (‘Thomas Murray’) to John Ramsay McCulloch. *Edinburgh, 12 March 1834*.

4to bifolium, pp. 2 + 1 blank + 1 bearing the address, postal stamp, and manuscript calculations; small hole and loss to fore-edge of second leaf where seal opened, not touching the text, small tear to fore-edge of first leaf, folds and creases, but good.

**£350**

An interesting letter giving an insight into the relationship between Murray and the political economist John Ramsay McCulloch (1789-1864), who imbued him with ‘a taste for political economy’ (*ODNB*). A few years after this letter Murray established the highly successful printing business of Murray and Gibb, later Her Majesty’s printers for Scotland. His edition of *The letters of David Hume* appeared in 1841.

In his letter Murray explains that his friends had recently presented him with a piece of plate in thanks for a course of lectures at Edinburgh on history and political economy (‘the science of which you are the ornament’). Murray is sure that McCulloch ‘would have been delighted to learn that any attempt, however feeble, were being made here or elsewhere to extend or maintain the knowledge of a science in support of which you have done so much, & which is calculated, when properly understood, to be productive of the most essential service to the public’. Murray goes on to express his pleasure that matters have improved at the University and that McCulloch’s course has begun ‘under more promising circumstances than usual’. Murray then mentions the second edition of McCulloch’s *Dictionary, practical, theoretical, and historical of commerce and commercial navigation*, which first appeared in 1832 and which McCulloch revised, expanded and updated nine times: ‘I am longing to see the second edition of your Dictionary; which really is equivalent in information to a moderate-sized library’. The letter ends with best wishes ‘from my better half & myself’.

\* **66. NECKER, Jacques** (1732-1804), *finance minister of Louis XVI*. Manuscript instruction, signed ‘Necker’, relating to a payment made to the intendant of Auvergne. *Versailles, 17 May 1789*.

Folio bifolium, pp. 1 + 3 blank, written in ink in a clerk’s hand and signed by Necker; folds, lightly dust-soiled, two small puncture holes, just touching a letter, good.

**£300**

An instruction for 18,300 livres to be paid to Charles-Antoine-Claude de Chazerat, the intendant of Auvergne between 1774 and the Revolution, for his services during the year 1788, signed by Necker at the time of his second ministry, when he was seen as the saviour of the nation’s finances.

The document sets out the hierarchy of office within the financial institutions of the Ancien Régime before the Revolution. The payment was initially authorised by the ‘Administrateur du Trésor-Royal, chargé du département de la Caisse générale’, at this time François Louis Jean-Joseph de Laborde de Méréville, who was a member of the ‘Comité des Trente’ under Adrien Duport, but who later, after the arrest of Louis XVI, became a counter-revolutionary and went into exile in England. He, in turn, instructed the administrator ‘chargé du paiement des pensions, Amortissements, et autres dépenses énoncées dans l’Édit de Mars 1788’, who made the payment. The instruction is signed by Necker, who had been recalled to his post of directeur-générale du Trésor-Royal in August 1788 as a result of the severe financial crisis which the country was facing. He had previously served in the same role between 1776 and 1781 but had been forced out by enemies (including Marie Antoinette) who were critical of the large debts accrued by the government during the American Revolution. Necker’s success in averting the total collapse of the French economy justified his recall, but even his history of reforming policies, and attempts to increase the representation of the Third Estate failed to sustain his reputation during the Revolution and he was forced into resignation and retirement in 1790.

The office of intendant was that of a royal administrator in the provinces. Intendants were responsible for overseeing the dispensing of justice in their locality, maintaining order and transmitting royal decrees and legislation, collecting taxes due to the King and protecting his authority and privilege from usurpation. The office was first instituted in the fifteenth-century but the post did not become permanent until 1680. Chazerat was one of the longest serving intendants in the Auvergne region and was the last holder of the post before its abolition following the Revolution.



‘LE BIBLIOGRAPHE LE PLUS SAVANT DE CE SIÈCLE. SON  
ÉRUDITION ÉTAIT IMMENSE.’

\* **67. PEIGNOT, Étienne Gabriel** (1767-1849), *French bibliographer*. Autograph letter signed (‘G. Peignot’) to an unnamed ‘Monsieur’. *Dijon, 19 June 1826*.

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; neatly written in brown ink; creases where folded, in fine condition.

£150

An interesting letter discussing an auction, book purchases, and acquaintances made on his travels.

Having just returned from inspecting two départements, Peignot takes the opportunity to reply to his correspondent’s letter. He begins by complaining about an auction: ‘je n’ai encore rien pu terminer pour ma maudite vente, avec le commissaire priseur; il est inconcevable combien tout a été à contre temps dans cette malheureux petite affaire’. He then comments on his friend Frantin’s *Annales du moyen âge*, which he describes as ‘une grande entreprise’.

On his travels Peignot made one book purchase: ‘un petit bouquin, dans une chaumière, c’est le villebrequin de Maître Adam [1663], que Brunet estime 6 à 9 fr. Je l’ai sauvé des mains de petits paysans qui allaient le déchirer.’ He then mentions several people he met with on his journey, praising in particular ‘un joli poème sur le sommeil’ by M. Barrois. Peignot ends by saying that while he saw machines, mills and boats on his travels, ‘quelques bonnes vieilles éditions, quelques vieux manuscrits’ are more his thing.

Librarian, inspector, bibliophile, and prolific bibliographer, Peignot was described by Pierre Larousse as ‘le bibliographe le plus savant de ce siècle’.

‘ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT ACADEMIC PHILOSOPHERS OF  
THE FIRST HALF OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY’ (ANB)

\* **68. PERRY, Ralph Barton** (1876-1957), *American philosopher*. Two autograph letters signed and one typed letter signed (‘Ralph Barton Perry’) to

Henry D. Aiken. *Cambridge (Mass.), 1945-1946*.

4to and 8vo, pp. 1 + 1 blank; 2; 1 + 1 blank; small stains to head of typescript letter and to one autograph letter, creases where folded, in good condition.

£500

Perry, who became a leading realist philosopher, had intended to train for the ministry and viewed the academic career he achieved as a vocation. He was active within Harvard and the wider field of the American Philosophical Association and campaigned on a variety of causes. These letters are written to Professor Henry D. Aiken, a fellow member of the Philosophy department at Harvard, just prior to Perry’s retirement, and give an insight into Perry’s approach to his work and loyalty to his friends.

The first letter, dated 3 January 1945 from Cambridge (Mass.) and written on Harvard Club notepaper, refers to an incident in Aiken’s personal life and assures him ‘it will not go beyond us so far as we have anything to do with it’. The second letter, dated 19 March 1945, carries on the theme of the first and is a telling illustration of the ‘vocational’ nature of Perry’s attitude to his academic life. He writes that ‘I think you shall not stake ... your happiness & your vocation on the possibility of a reconciliation. It is too improbable - & it directs your attention away from the real problem - which is to stand on your own feet & rely on your own intellectual talents & your own incorruptibility. As I have said before the tragedy which I most fear is that your own great possibilities shall be lost to you & to the world.’

In the third typed letter, dated 10 April 1946 on Harvard University headed paper, Perry mentions that he is giving speeches at Wheaton College and New York. He then gives advice on courses Aiken might teach at the University of Washington: an ethics course on ‘naturalistic’ lines, including theory of value; social and political philosophy; aesthetics; and a lively elementary course. Perry remarks, ‘perhaps you could give the course in ethics so that it could cover your friend Hume and thus contribute something to instruction in British empiricism’. He ends by urging Aiken not to undertake too many courses in the beginning, and stresses ‘how much these plans mean to me’.

## ELECTION PLANNING BY THE PHILOSOPHIC RADICALS

\* **69. PLACE, Francis** (1771-1854), *radical and chronicler*. Autograph letter signed ('Francis Place') to Thomas Falconer, forwarded to Sir William Molesworth. 21 Brompton Square [London], 22 September 1836.

Folio, pp. 4, with address, postal stamps and remains of seal to final page; small loss to second leaf where seal opened not affecting text, some offsetting from seal, a little browned at head, considerable show-through due to the thinness of the paper, but good.

£450

A fascinating, long and detailed letter from the radical Francis Place to the lawyer Thomas Falconer (1805-1882), subsequently forwarded, with a short note, from Falconer to the politician Sir William Molesworth at a poste restante in Berlin. The letter relates to the selection of radical candidates to stand for election as MPs for Westminster.

Place starts in belligerent mood: 'I do not myself see any good reason why ministers should desire a dissolution of parliament. I think it next to impossible for them to procure a more subservient house of commons than they have now. I am utterly ashamed of the members reformers and all for their meanness, baseness and uncalled for depredation ... There may to be sure be a dissolution, if the King [William IV] as he has twice before done act treacherously by his ministers, and this so very silly a man as he is may be indeed to do a third time.'

Place then discusses radical candidates for the two Westminster parliamentary seats. Since Evans (George de Lacy Evans) is unlikely to stand, he discusses the candidacy of Thompson (Thomas Perronet Thompson) and Molesworth. Place goes into some detail regarding the procedure for selecting candidates and gives advice on promoting Molesworth's cause. While Place cannot do so himself, whoever promotes Molesworth 'must give up a large portion of his time and upon the near approach of an election he must give up his whole time, from 7am to 9 or 12pm'. On the voters themselves, Place remarks caustically

that 'Men are weak silly childish and must be canvassed, or they will not vote for you'. He ends with mention of Madam Grote (Harriet Grote, wife of George): 'She yes she was the only member of parliament with whom I had any intercourse in the later third of the session, we communicated freely ... we both wished in our hearts that the reformers should be well "cart whipped" and that whigs and tories were dead and damned.'

On the last page of the letter is a signed note from Thomas Falconer to Molesworth forwarding Place's letter in haste and promising to pass on more details if he can have Molesworth's address.

In the end neither Thompson nor Molesworth stood for Westminster, although two radical candidates, Evans and John Temple Leader, were returned at the 1837 general election.



## VIP AT THE OPENING OF THE 'INDIAN MUSEUM'

\* **70. PONSONBY, Sir Henry Frederick** (1825-1895), *courtier*. Autograph letter signed ('Hey. F. Ponsonby') to Sir Henry Rawlinson. *Buckingham Palace [London], 13 May 1880.*

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank, with an envelope addressed to Rawlinson bearing the black wax seal of the Privy Purse; creases where folded, very good.

**£50**

Ponsonby writes that the Queen hopes that Rawlinson will be present at the opening of the 'Indian Museum'.

Having served as equerry to Prince Albert, Ponsonby was appointed private secretary to Queen Victoria in 1870, and keeper of the Privy Purse in 1878. He became an indispensable link between the Queen and her prime ministers (especially Gladstone) and her children, despite the Queen and the Prince of Wales complaining of his scruffy dressing. Sir Henry Rawlinson (1810-1895) was an Assyriologist and diplomat. The India Museum referred to here was opened in South Kensington in 1880.

## COLONIAL GOVERNOR AND FRIEND OF BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

\* **71. POWNALL, Thomas** (1722-1805), *colonial governor and politician*. Autograph letter signed ('T. Pownall') to an unnamed 'Dear Sir'. *Westthorp, 5 February 1768.*

Folio sheet, written in ink on one side only; slightly soiled and foxed, creased where folded; from the Phillipps collection.

**£650**

Thomas Pownall, Governor of Massachusetts 1757-59 and friend of Benjamin Franklin, returned to Europe in 1760, marrying Harriet, the widow of Sir Everard Fawkener in 1765. Here he writes to an unnamed recipient about Westthorp House, the 'last wreck of Sir. E Fawkener's

castaway-fortune'. Pownall had decided it 'is to be sold next year' since living there weighed upon his wife's 'spirits with such an oppressing melancholy' that he declares 'I wish to god I could let it ready furnished even for this summer'. He seeks to either sell it direct or buy it to let: if the anonymous recipient knows a potential client, 'they shall have all my furniture & everything here – Liquor Hay Corn Coals Wood Cows & ready for them to come into at a moments warning'.

Pownall first arrived in America in 1753, and although he had a reputation as a womanizer and host of lavish parties during his term as Governor, he was later described by John Adams as 'the most constitutional and national Governor' ever to represent the crown in Massachusetts. Back in London he became an acknowledged expert on colonial affairs and published a work on the *Administration of the Colonies* (1764 and with numerous revised editions). In 1777, he recommended a liberal treaty recognizing American independence. His *Letter ... to Adam Smith* (1776) was one of the earliest critical responses to the *Wealth of Nations* and took Smith to task for underestimating the economic and military power of the Atlantic colonies.

\* **72. RAND, B.** Autograph letter signed ('Bn Rand') to 'Dear Sir' [Nassau William Senior?]. *Boston, Massachusetts, 11 March 1837.*

4to bifolium, pp. 4, neatly written in brown ink; light stain to last page, creases where folded, very good.

**£500**

Rand sends the recipient copies of Joseph Story's *Commentaries on equity jurisprudence* (Boston, 1836) and James Kent's *Commentaries on American law* to give him 'a general view of American jurisprudence', remarking that local law is not recognised in all American states and that some states are more advanced in jurisprudence than others. Rand gives details of Kent's career as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chancellor of New York, and lecturer at Columbia College, noting his high opinion 'of the administration of justice in England'. Rand has sent the books to Richard J. Kennett of Covent Garden to be forwarded to the recipient.

‘AS A TEACHER, RAU MUST STAND HIGH IN THE HISTORY OF ECONOMICS’

\* **73. RAU, Karl Heinrich** (1792-1870), *German economist*. Autograph letter signed (‘Ch. H. Rau’) to ‘Monsieur’ [Nassau William Senior]. *Heidelberg, 10 June 1838*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 4; creases where folded, very good.

**£200**

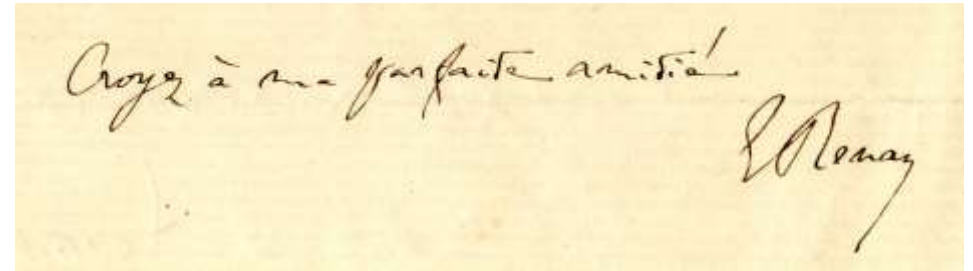
An interesting letter in French from the German economist Rau, the recipient of which can be identified from the contents as the English political economist Nassau Senior (1790-1864).

Rau thanks Senior for sending his ‘excellente “Outline”’. Recognising its importance he has written an analysis of it which was delayed due to other work but which he now sends to Senior. Rau comments on M. Herrmann’s own review of the *Outline* remarking that he shares Senior’s views on a number of points with which Herrmann differs. Rau regrets that Senior’s German is limited otherwise he would have sent a copy of his *Lehrbuch der politischen Ökonomie* which discusses national wealth and finance. He has followed with great interest the English legislation on poverty, and comments that the workhouse system for able-bodied paupers does not seem so advantageous in countries where legal claim is not recognised.

*Outline of the Science of Political Economy* (1836) was Senior’s first book, embodying the lectures he gave as the first incumbent of the Drummond chair of political economy at Oxford. The work received critical attention from the German economist and statistician Friedrich von Herrmann (1795-1868), referred to in this letter.

Rau was a professor at Erlangen and Heidelberg and his *Lehrbuch* (1826-37) mentioned here, a collection of economic knowledge aimed at lawyers and civil servants, was a successful textbook. Schumpeter remarks that ‘as a teacher, Rau must stand high in the history of economics’.

BRANDED ‘LE BLASPHEMATEUR EUROPÉEN’ FOR HIS CONTROVERSIAL *LA VIE DE JÉSUS*.



\* **74. RENAN, Ernest** (1823-1892), *French philologist and philosopher*. A collection of 25 autograph letters and notes signed, with one letter by an amanuensis signed, to various recipients, in French. *Paris and Sèvres, 1853-1889 (and undated)*.

47 written pages, mostly 210 x 135 mm; neatly and legibly written in black ink; a few small marks and creases, generally very good.

**£1250**

A fine collection of letters from Renan, providing an insight into the breadth of his academic pursuits, his publications, his contacts in France and abroad, and his personality.

The earliest letters, written to his friend Morel, ‘professeur de littérature’ at Liège, are from the period during which Renan was building his scholarly reputation, referring, for example, to his first contribution to the *Journal des Débats*, then the foremost liberal newspaper in Paris. A letter to the orientalist and poet Guillaume Pauthier (1801-1873) shows Renan’s critical and philological faculties in its discussion of the Nestorian Stele in Chinese and Syriac.

Renan was appointed professor of Hebrew at the Collège de France in 1862 and the following year published his famous *La Vie de Jésus*, the first volume in his vast project *L’Histoire des origines du christianisme*.

Asserting that Jesus's life should be written like that of any historic person, the work attracted extraordinary attacks in France and abroad. Renan was branded 'the European blasphemer' by the pope, and hostile demonstrations at the Collège de France led to the suspension of his teaching. Renan's fiery letter of 11 June 1864 – written by an amanuensis, perhaps on account of the evident agitation of the author – dates from this time and counters any claims that he has implicitly resigned from his chair. In a later letter of 1889, Renan writes of his desire for a good English translation of *La Vie de Jésus*, offering his wife's superior knowledge of English by way of assistance.

Letters to Anthony Panizzi at the British Museum, to the orientalist Stanislas Guyard (1846-1884), to the American reformer, minister and author of the *Sacred Anthology* Moncure Daniel Conway (1832-1907), and to M. Neubauer in Oxford give a snapshot of the extraordinary range of Renan's philological and religious studies. And the final letter, regarding the accidental swapping of umbrellas, shows the author's lighter side.

***A full listing is available on request.***



THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF BRYN MAWR COLLEGE WRITES  
ABOUT THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

75. **RHOADS, James Evans** (1828-1895), *American educator*. Autograph letter signed ('James E. Rhoads') to Henry Horniman. *Philadelphia, 22 July 1869*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 with pencil notes and sketches; neatly written in brown ink; creases where folded; good.

[tipped-in inside:]

EVANS, William and Thomas EVANS, *editors*. The Friends' library: comprising journals, doctrinal treatises, and other writings of members of the Religious Society of Friends, Vol. V. *Philadelphia, Joseph Rakestraw, 1841*.

8vo, pp. iv, 480; some foxing; in publisher's cloth; spine partly detached, extremities rubbed; book label of Henry Horniman to front pastedown.

£300

A letter from the first president of Bryn Mawr College near Philadelphia. Rhoads helped establish the college as a non-denominational, internationally respected school, and the first higher education institution to offer graduate degrees to women.

Rhoads writes to Horniman, at the suggestion of his sister, to send him some books on the Society of Friends, 'illustrated by the lives of two of the more illustrious of their early members'. Rhoads describes some aspects of the Friends' faith which he hopes will inform Horniman's reading.

Volume V of the *Friends' Library* includes a lengthy biography of the Quaker leader and founder of Pennsylvania, William Penn.

\* 76. **RICARDO, David** (1772-1823), *political economist*. Manuscript address panel to 'Mr. Mitchell Vote Office House of Commons' signed 'David Ricardo'. *Brighton, 23 July 1820*.

117 x 68 mm, written in brown ink, with two postal stamps dated 23 and 24 July 1820.

£750

The present address panel undoubtedly stems from a request for documents by Ricardo mentioned in a letter to John Ramsay McCulloch, of 2 August 1820, in which Ricardo writes as follows: 'I have been for sometime in this place [Brighton] enjoying the sea breezes ... The papers which I moved for respecting the duties on French and other wines I have directed to be sent to you. There is another set not yet printed which will continue the information till July last, they shall be sent to you also. I moved for them at the request of a committee of the trade, who expected that they would convey information on which they might found a petition which they would have requested me to present, but I understand that the facts which these papers disclose are not exactly as they expected, and therefore they have abandoned their intention of presenting a petition. I believe that they contain the information you wish to have. I hope you will find them useful. When **I wrote to the vote office to request Mr. Mitchell to send the papers to you** I mentioned the petition to which you refer presented by Mr. Sharp and begged if they had it to forward it to you. I fear it is of too old a date to be in the vote office' (Sraffa, *The works and correspondence of David Ricardo*, vol. VIII, no. 375).



\* 77. **RICARDO, David** (1772-1823), *political economist*. Autograph letter signed to David Hodgson. *London, 9 May 1821*.

4to, 1 ¼ pages written in ink in Ricardo's legible cursive hand, approximately fifteen lines with two inserted corrections, complete with the conjugate leaf, addressed and signed by David Ricardo, with the original red wax seal, gilt edges; sometime tipped into an album, now removed with a skilful paper repair to the gutter of the final leaf, a short marginal tear to the first leaf repaired, traces of mounting on the verso of the final leaf, folded for posting, preserved in a cloth portfolio.

£9750

An unpublished letter from David Ricardo to the Liverpool merchant David Hodgson, in his capacity as member of the Agricultural Committee. Ricardo thanks Hodgson for his letter though notes that Hodgson had neglected to enclose promised evidence of corn prices for the Agricultural Committee of 1821, of which Ricardo was a member. He assures Hodgson that he received the required information from William Huskisson, MP for Chichester, later for Liverpool, President of the Board of Trade, and member of the Agricultural Committee. The letter goes on to discuss Ricardo's hopes for the Political Economy Club, the preliminary meeting for the foundation of the club having been held only three weeks before, on 18 April 1821. The first meeting was held on 20 April 1821.

The Select Committee on Petitions complaining of the Depressed State of Agriculture was appointed on 7 March 1821. The chairman was T.S. Gooch. The committee sat for 14 weeks, heard 42 witnesses, and reported its findings on 18 June 1821. The examination of the agricultural witnesses 'was throughout conducted by Mr Ricardo, Mr Huskisson and others' according to the *Scotsman*. Ricardo's letters contain many references to this. He 'worked very hard' in the Committee 'against a host of adversaries, in the shape of witnesses, as well as members'. See Sraffa, *Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo*, vol. V, pp. xxiv-xxv. (Report from the Committee on the Agriculture of the U.K. Parliamentary Papers, vol. IX, 1821).

David Hodgson, a Quaker and partner in the house of Cropper, Benson & Co., merchants of Liverpool, provided evidence on corn prices to the Agricultural Committee. Ricardo wrote of Hodgson in a letter to Hutches Trower of 21 April 1821, 'Mr Hodgson is a merchant and corn dealer of Liverpool, who expends annually a large sum of money in sending people about the country to examine into the state of the crop just before it is reaped. They do so by going from field to field at 2 or 3 miles distance from each other, and actually counting the ears, and weighing the grains in a square foot or yard; by which means they are enabled to compare it with the crops of former years. The last appears to have been an unusually abundant crop, greater than for many years' (Sraffa, vol. VIII, pp. 370-372).

See Sraffa, vol. IX, p. 182 for a letter to Hodgson dated 30 March 1822.



‘THE EISENACH MOVEMENT HAS TAKEN A BENT I HEARLTLY  
DISAPPROVE OF’

\* **78. RODBERTUS, Johann Karl** (1805-1875), *German social theorist and economist*. Autograph letter signed (‘Rodbertus’) to ‘Lieber Freund’. *Jagetzow, 30 September 1859*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blanks; creases where folded. **£100**

A short but substantial letter regarding an article in the *Berliner Volkszeitung* and discussing the political movement in Eisenach.

Rodbertus writes, ‘Die Eisenacher Bewegung nimmt eine Richtung, die ich entschieden missbillige ... Wie denkt man überhaupt am Rhein über die Eisenacher Bewegung? Denkt Lasalle, der doch Duncker so nahe steht, wie die *Volkszeitung*?’

Franz Gustav Duncker (1822-1888), who is mentioned here, was the publisher of the *Berliner Volkszeitung*. This periodical was an important organ of the liberal opposition and according to Rodbertus, ‘the best advocate of democratic principles’. Duncker was one of the founders of the National Union in 1859.

Rodbertus was one of the German pioneers of the concept of ‘state socialism’ and known as an economist for his analysis of capitalist crises.

\* **79. ROGERS, James Edwin Thorold** (1823-1890), *political economist and politician*. Two autograph letters signed (‘James E. Thorold Rogers’) to an unnamed correspondent. *Oxford, 7 and 10 October 1867*.

Small 8vo, pp. 2 + 2 blank; 1 + 1 blank; embossed red stamp at head showing heron and motto *Ardea ardet ardua*; removed from an album with part of backing paper still present, small tears and folds. **£50**

The first letter asks for assistance with an article and the second arranges to have books sent to King’s College, where Rogers served as professor of economic science and statistics, and where he undertook his pioneering researches into the history of agriculture and prices.

ON THE IMPORTANCE OF HISTORY OF LAW TO ECONOMICS,  
AND VICE VERSA

\* **80. ROSCHER, Wilhelm Georg Friedrich** (1817-1894), *German economist*. Autograph letter signed (‘Wilh. Roscher’) to ‘Mein theurer und verehrter Herr College’ [his colleague and translator, the economist Louis Wolowski]. *Leipzig, 11 July, 1857*.

8vo bifolium, pp. 4; edges a little dusty, a few small flaws and creases, but good.

**£150**

Roscher, the father of the historical school of economic theory, addresses the French translator of his early major work, the *Grundlagen der Nationalökonomie* (1854) as ‘My dear and revered Herr Colleague’. Roscher reports of domestic bliss and bereavement (birth of a daughter, death of his mother) before replying to Wolowski’s letter, where the translator had described the immense effort he had put into the translation, which was published in 1857 by Guillaumin in Paris. Looking forward to receiving a French copy of his own work, Roscher explains that looking at one’s own writing through a translation into another language, ‘the author’s own thoughts present themselves much more objectively, thus making renewed critical self-examination much easier with a good translation’. Roscher then reports that he has not yet finished the preparation of the second volume of the work, which came out under the series title *System der Volkswirtschaft* (altogether five volumes were to appear before his death). He explains the difficulties arising from a lack of reliable published material on the history of the various trades and industries (whereas there is much more on the history of economic theory), recommends recent publications and points out to Wolowski, who had studied law, worked as a lawyer at the appeal court of Paris and was the founder of a legal periodical in 1834, how important the study of the history of law is for economics and vice versa.

Louis Wolowski (1810-1876) was a French writer on economics of Polish descent. He held liberal and free-trade views, moderated by his Catholicism, and played an important role in French legislation limiting child labour and regulating the employment of women.



## BRITISH ISRAELITE ASSOCIATION TREATISES

**81. RUMSEY, Walter.** Manuscript copy of *The Approaching End of the Nineteenth Century. In View of which, Most of the Great Problems of the Day are Carefully Considered. Followed by The Great Battle of Armageddon. The Last Historic Struggle: Russia v. England...* [London, 1893-4, 1895-6].

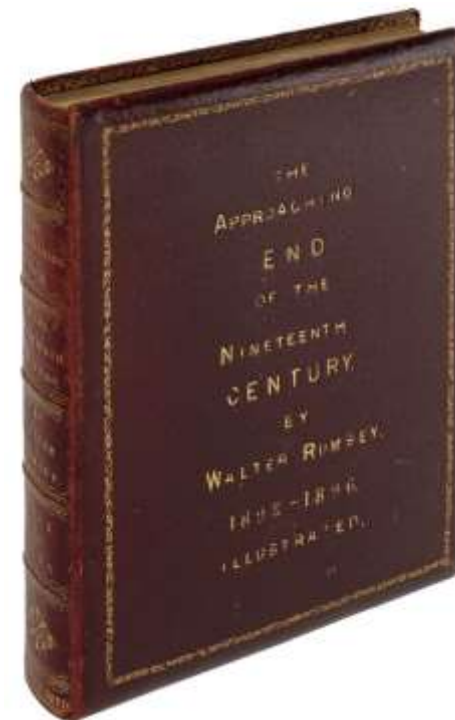
Manuscript on paper, 4to, pp. 334 342-56 (blank); with two fold-out maps, photographic and engraved images pasted on four leaves; written in brown ink in a clear cursive nineteenth-century hand, circa 20 lines to a page, underlining, capitals in chapter headings, and quotations written in red ink; bound in contemporary morocco, some light abrasions to the lower board, sides with gilt-tooled floral borders, upper board gilt lettered, spine (lightly sunned) gilt-tooled and lettered with raised bands, gilt dentelles and marbled endpapers, all edges gilt.

£2500

**An apparently unique unpublished manuscript of two treatises** on British Israelism and Millenarianism. In the first treatise Rumsey aligns himself with the British-Israelite movement, identifying *British-Israel Truth* by Denis Hanan and Herbert Aldersmith as ‘our handbook which should form a portion of all libraries, however small’ (p. 119). Rumsey quotes correspondence in which his message and a copy of the handbook are rejected; there he names fellow believers in the cause: ‘if I am to be condemned, you condemn Earl Radnor, the Rev. Mark Guy Pearce, several Generals, Admirals and ministers of the Church’ (p. 125). Rumsey inquires into the origins and destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race and hails the second coming of Christ. While Rumsey is not an author listed in *World Cat*, he indicates that he expects people to have read his other works, suggesting a reliance on manuscript publication; ‘once again it is my privilege to place before the reader ...’ (p. 8). The address written below the introduction in the manuscript is presumably Rumsey’s own: ‘16 Woodland Road, New Southgate, London N’. Rumsey may be identified as the twenty-five year old London-born commercial clerk listed in the 1891 census, or the accountant (b. 1871) who married Alice Eunice Copleston on 24 June 1899 in Haringey, North London.

The first work in this manuscript volume (pp. 8-272) is divided into five chapters: ‘Our Israelitish Origin’; ‘How an Effort to spread the Truth failed’; ‘Another Confession: Scholar versus Critic’; ‘A National Challenge’; and ‘A Final Survey, and the Conclusion’. Rumsey declares that ‘when the Saxon Public awakens to the fact that they have been deliberately deceived as to “Our Identity,” and that the whole apposition to it has arisen from those who are committed advocates of the great perils that threaten all of our free institutions with destruction, the barriers of prejudice will go down, and those who rejected the question once [...] will hasten to redeem themselves from a lasting and indelible disgrace, if it be not too late!’ (p. 10). He concludes that ‘It is a dangerous thing to change the times and seasons, and trifle with ancient Records which conclusively demonstrate that we constitute the “chosen people” of God’ (p. 271).

In the second treatise (pp. 273-334), Rumsey discusses Russia, Israel, and impending Armageddon. The treatise ends with a poem on ‘The Present Political Aspect of Europe’.



## A COURSE OF ECONOMICS

**82. SAALFELD, Jakob Christoph Friedrich.** Grundriß zu Vorlesungen über Nationalökonomie und Finanzen. *Göttingen, Vandenhöck and Ruprecht, 1822.*

[bound with:]

[*drop-head title:*] Abriß der Vorlesungen über die Natur und Ursachen des Volksreichthums (National-Oekonomie, Volkshaushaltungs-Volkswirtschaftslehre), und über die Staatswirthschaft im weiteren und engen Sinne (Finanzen). [*N. p., n. d.*]

Two works in one vol., small 8vo, pp. 66; 32; somewhat browned; bound in small folio **with 249 pp. of closely written MS lecture notes**; contemporary patterned paper boards, paper spine label lettered gilt; rubbed and scraped in places.

**£2250**

First edition of Saalfeld's published outline of his economic lectures, with an additional printed plan for further lectures, bound here **with extensive contemporary manuscript notes for the full course of lectures** as sketched out in the *Grundriß*.

Friedrich Saalfeld (1785–1834), professor of philosophy at Göttingen (where he taught the young Heine), is known for his histories of Dutch and Portuguese colonies in the East Indies, but he also lectured in law and economics. Many of his lectures – on a variety of subjects – were published, to no little critical acclaim.

What first strikes the modern reader is Saalfeld's extraordinary 'well-readness' in his subject; the reading list he provides for his students, before the outline of the lectures proper, reads like a gazetteer for the history of economic thought: the Greek authors, then, *inter alia*, Bodin, Serra, Davanzati, Colbert, Davenant, Melon, Law, Steuart, Genovesi, Büsch, Quesnay, Mirabeau, Dupont de Nemours, Baudeau, Le Mercier de la Rivière, Le Trosne, Turgot, Iselin, Schlettwein, Baden-Durlach, Mauvillon, Schmalz, Galiani, Forbonnais, Mably, Condillac, Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Verri, Adam Smith, Canard, Say, Sismondi, Lueder, Schlözer, Storch, Lotz, Soden, Hufeland, Ricardo, and Buquoy.

Such a thorough knowledge of the literature was common practice at German universities. By around 1800 every German-language university had its chair dedicated to economics so that by the second quarter of the nineteenth century, economics was a well-established academic discipline in Germany, 'taught to all those aspiring to become civil servants and all those who followed the courses of jurisprudence at the universities'. Professors were expected to grasp the whole of their subject, to know 'everything that had ever been written and was being written on the subject and using it eclectically' (Streissler, 'Rau, Hermann and Roscher: contributions of German economics around the middle of the nineteenth century', *The European Journal of the History of Economic Thought* 8/3 (Autumn 2001), p. 313).

Here the printed lecture framework has been marked up with numerical cross-references to the manuscript, so that rather than the simple 'bare-bones' printed *Grundriß* (which a student must have been required to obtain before attending the lectures), we are provided with the full lecture course as given by Saalfeld at Göttingen in the 1820s.

Humpert 880 and 12813; Kress C.965; not in Goldsmiths'.



\* **83. SAY, Horace Émile** (1794-1860), *French businessman and economist*. Autograph letter signed ('Horace Say') to an unnamed 'chere Dame'. *Paris, Mardi soir [no date or year]*.

Single sheet (129 x 100 mm), pp. 2; three small holes not touching the text, creases where folded, good.

**£80**

Say sends the unnamed recipient a report of the conversation which took place yesterday in her 'tribune', expressing his opinion that the two speakers were well informed, and his surprise that the Conservative flag is planted in the Whig camp and that a Frenchman should be opposed to the ballot. Say ends with mention of his son Léon: 'Leon est rentré après votre départ et l'a bien regretté. Il ne manquera pas d'aller chez vous.'

Horace Say was the son of the famous economist Jean-Baptiste Say. He was 'a devoted follower of his father's economic doctrines and a faithful editor of his literary works ... he contributed to the popularization of economic literature by helping Guillaumin found his publishing firm in the 1830s. He was also a founder of the Société d'Economie Politique and the *Journal des Economistes*.' (*New Palgrave*). Horace's son Léon became one of the most prominent statesmen of the French Third Republic, serving as Finance Minister, and is also known for his biography of Turgot.

**'THE MOST SUCCESSFUL ADVOCATE OF HIS DAY' (ODNB)**

\* **84. SCARLETT, James, first Baron Abinger** (1769-1844), *judge*. Autograph letter signed ('J Scarlett') to John Robins, warehouse manager. *Abinger Hall, 18 October 1811*.

4to bifolium, pp. 2 + leaf bearing the address; small losses to fore-edge and bottom edge touching a few words, small tears, some soiling, creases where folded, remains of modern paper where tipped into album.

**£25**

A letter from Scarlett regarding the logistics of the delivery of some furniture.

Scarlett's 'reputation as a lawyer rests on his advocacy, shown at its best in his defences of Lord Cochrane and John Hatchard. His quick perception, lucid presentation of evidence, and single-minded focus on the achievement of a favourable verdict, enhanced by his handsome appearance and finely modulated voice, made him a compelling presence in court ... A joke circulated among lawyers that Scarlett had developed a machine which made judges nod their assent at his arguments' (*ODNB*).

## SCHLICK WRITES TO WITTGENSTEIN ABOUT HIS *TRACTATUS*

\* **85. SCHLICK, Moritz** (1882-1936), *German philosopher and physicist*. Two autograph postcards, one autograph letter, and two typescript letters, all signed ('M. Schlick'), to Ludwig Wittgenstein, with one autograph postcard signed to Ludwig Hänsel. *Vienna and Millstatt, 1923-1927*.

Six items, typed and written in ink in Schlick's neat hand; creases where folded, very good.

**£7000**

A significant set of letters from the founder of the Vienna Circle of logical positivists, containing mention of the circle, of Wittgenstein's *Tractatus logico-philosophicus*, and of the English philosopher Frank Plumpton Ramsey, who was instrumental in translating the *Tractatus* into English. Schlick was appointed Professor of Philosophy at the University of Vienna in 1922 and gathered around him a group of scientifically and mathematically trained philosophers which came to be known as the Vienna Circle. Schlick was one of the first people in Vienna to read Wittgenstein's *Tractatus* and to understand its value, and the circle spent two years reading the work line by line in their meetings. Schlick finally met Wittgenstein in the autumn of 1927, and while Wittgenstein was unwilling to attend meetings of the circle he did meet regularly for conversations with Schlick, Friedrich Waismann, Rudolf Carnap, and Herbert Feigl, of which Waismann kept a record (published as *Wittgenstein and the Vienna Circle* in 1979).

1. Autograph postcard signed to Wittgenstein. *Vienna, 19 June 1923*. Ink note to recto, addresses and stamps to verso.

Schlick writes that the next meeting of their philosophical group will take place on 24 June at the Philosophy Institute. He hopes that Wittgenstein can participate.

2. Typescript letter signed to Wittgenstein. *Vienna, 25 December 1924*. pp. 2.

As an admirer of Wittgenstein's *Tractatus logico-philosophicus* Schlick has been meaning to write for some time but has been busy with his duties. Every winter semester he holds regular meetings at the Philosophy Institute of colleagues and gifted students interested in logic and mathematics. Wittgenstein is often mentioned at these meetings since Professor (Kurt) Reidemeister gave a talk on his work which made a great impression on them. Schlick and several others are convinced of the importance and correctness of Wittgenstein's ideas and want to help make his views more widely known. As there is only one copy in the university library, Schlick asks if Wittgenstein could send offprints of his work from the *Annalen der Naturphilosophie* to him and to Reidemeister, or to let him know how to obtain copies. Schlick mentions meeting (Frank Plumpton) Ramsey in Vienna and hopes to meet Wittgenstein in person in Puchberg (where he was teaching at a school).

3. Autograph postcard signed to Wittgenstein. *Vienna, 14 January 1925*. Ink note to recto, addresses and stamps to verso.

Schlick tells Wittgenstein not to go to the trouble of getting a copy of his work directly or through Ramsey. Schlick will arrange to get copies of the English edition. The book is selling well in England. He hopes to see Wittgenstein soon.

4. Autograph letter signed to Wittgenstein. *Millstatt, 15 August 1927*. pp. 3.

Schlick has received Ramsey's reply to Wittgenstein's letter and quotes from it: 'it still seems to me that  $Q(x,y)$  ... is an adequate substitute for  $x = y$  as an element in logical notation ... I never really meant to suggest that  $Q(x,y)$  was a way of saying that  $x$  and  $y$  were identical. I imagined that Wittgenstein had shown that it was impossible to say any such thing.' Schlick will be back in Vienna on 1 November and hopes that Wittgenstein can participate in their Monday-night meetings as they enjoy regular discussion with him.

5. Typescript letter signed to Wittgenstein. *Vienna, 2 October 1927*. pp. 1 + stamped, addressed envelope.

Schlick is back in Vienna preparing for the winter semester. He is going to Cambridge to see Ramsey to discuss Wittgenstein's work and asks Wittgenstein to send an offprint of his 'On the foundation of mathematics'. Schlick hopes to see Wittgenstein upon his return and promises not to talk about science at their next meeting.

6. Autograph postcard signed to Ludwig Hänsel. *Vienna, 25 January 1925*. Ink note to recto, addresses and stamps to verso.

In this postcard Schlick thanks Hänsel for sending him Wittgenstein's 'Abhandlung in den Annalen der Naturphilosophie'. The 'Logisch-Philosophische Abhandlung' first appeared as part of the *Annalen* in 1921 and is better known as the *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*, the title under which the English translation appeared in 1922.

The original text of such a fundamental work must have been a greatly prized acquisition, all the more so for being a journal, more ephemeral and more difficult to obtain than a book. Ludwig Hänsel (1886-1959) met Wittgenstein as a prisoner of war and they became lifelong friends. Wittgenstein introduced Hänsel to modern logic and allowed him to read his 'Abhandlung' before its publication.



‘WIR HABEN WAHRLICH IN AMERIKA FEHLER ÜBER FEHLER  
BEGANGEN’

\* **86. SCHUMACHER, H.**, *Professor*. Autograph letter signed (‘H. Schumacher’) to a colleague. *Bonn, den Coblenzerstrasse 83, 10 February 1915.*

4to sheet of headed notepaper, pp. 2; creases where folded, in fine condition.

**£150**

Schumacher’s spirited response to a colleague who had asked for Schumacher’s opinion on a letter he intended to publish in an American newspaper. Schumacher charges him with completely misunderstanding both the political situation and public opinion in the USA. He criticises the German attitude towards the USA, fearing that it can only provoke a worsening relationship with regards to international policy; at this point the USA was yet to enter the First World War.

Schumacher ends: ‘Wir haben wahrlich in Amerika Fehler über Fehler begangen und ernten leider zum Teil nur, was wir selbst gesät haben. Wenn Sie die Veröffentlichung ihres Briefes in der einflussreichen Zeitung des uns überwiegend bisher günstig gesinnten Brooklyn [Daily Eagle] noch verhinderten, würden Sie der deutschen Sache sicherlich einen Dienst erweisen.’

‘ONE OF [THE] LAST FOND RELIQUES OF SCOTTISH  
INDEPENDENCE’

\* **87. SCOTT, Sir Walter** (1771-1832), *poet and novelist*. Copy of a letter to Colin Mackenzie. *Abbotsford, 26 July [1827].*

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank; folds, a few small marks.

**£100**

Scott here discusses Scottishness with his long-term correspondent Colin Mackenzie. He notes the gradual loss of the Scottish accent amongst the educated classes of Scotland, who are sent to England for their education, remarking, ‘It is repugnant to my feelings to destroy what seems one of [the] last fond reliques of Scottish independence’.

The original letter is now at the University of Aberdeen, MS 3470.

Millgate Union Catalogue 5525; not in Grierson.

DRAINAGE OF SOUTH HOLLAND, THE DUKE OF SUSSEX'S  
EYESIGHT, AND A BUST OF MARY SOMERVILLE

\* **88. SEYMOUR, Edward Adolphus, eleventh Duke of Somerset** (1775-1855), *landowner and scholar*. Three autograph letters signed ('Somerset') to various recipients. *Lancaster, Stover, and Wimbledon, 18 July 1817, 22 October 1834, and 14 April [1832?]*.

4to, pp. 4; 1 + 3 blank + wrapper addressed and stamped; 1 + 3 blank; creases where folded, remains of guards, clean and crisp.

**£30**

The first letter discusses the Act for 'rendering more effectual the drainage of South Holland' and candidates to serve on a committee. The second, to John George Children at the British Museum, mentions an operation to remedy his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex's eyesight, and the final letter subscribes ten guineas for a bust of the scientist Mary Somerville (1780-1872); a marble bust of Somerville was executed by Chantrey in 1832.

\* **89. SIMIAND, François** (1873-1935), *French sociologist and economist*. A collection of six autograph letters signed ('François Simiand' and 'F. Simiand') to his 'cher ami' [Alfred Pereire]. *Paris, Fontainebleau and unspecified, 1907, 1924, 1925 and undated*.

8vo bifolia and single sheets of different sizes; pp. 2 + 2 blank; 4; 4; 2; 2; 2; folds, very good.

**£100**

A collection of letters addressed by Simiand to his 'cher ami', identifiable from the contents as the bibliographer, historian, and expert on Saint-Simon, Alfred Pereire (1879-1957), giving an insight into their relationship.

In the first letter, Simiand thanks his friend for sending a copy of *Jeannine* (published in 1900) and sends him a ticket for a play by André Gide. In the second he comments that his friend's manuscripts and documents are a rich source of unpublished and little known material and notes that work and family life are keeping him busy. The fourth letter, of 1924, contains reference to Pereire's interest in Saint-Simon, the fifth refers to François Albert of the École normale, and the last to a happy family event in the Pereire family.

A member of the French historical school of economics, Simiand edited the *Année Sociologique* and held a chair in labour history at the Collège de France. His 1932 work, *La salaire, l'évolution sociale et la monnaie*, is credited with 'very considerable significance' by Schumpeter.



\* 90. **SINCLAIR, Sir John** (1754-1835), *agricultural improver and politician*. Two letters, signed 'John Sinclair', to Sir William Hamilton and to an unnamed recipient. *Whitehall, 10 February 1795; Hendersons Hotel, 14 September 1810.*

4to bifolium and 8vo leaf, pp. 3 + 1 blank; 1 + 1 blank; written in brown ink in neat secretarial hands and signed by Sinclair; some browning and small tears to 4to letter, creases where folded, otherwise good.

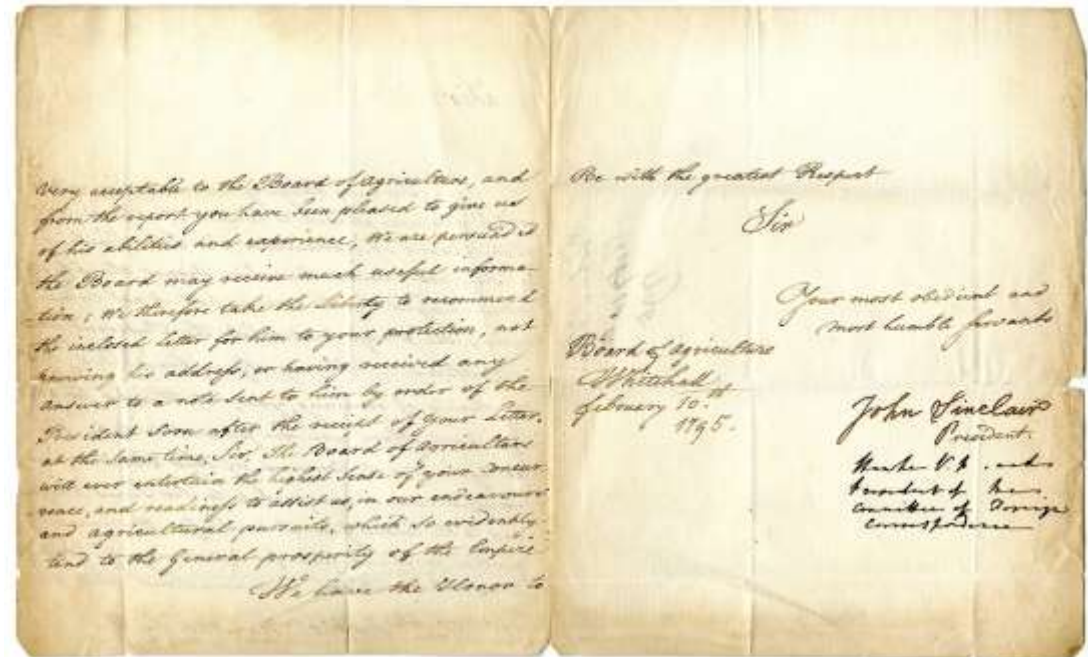
£1100

Two interesting letters written by Sinclair as president of the Board of Agriculture and during his campaign against the 1810 report of the bullion committee.

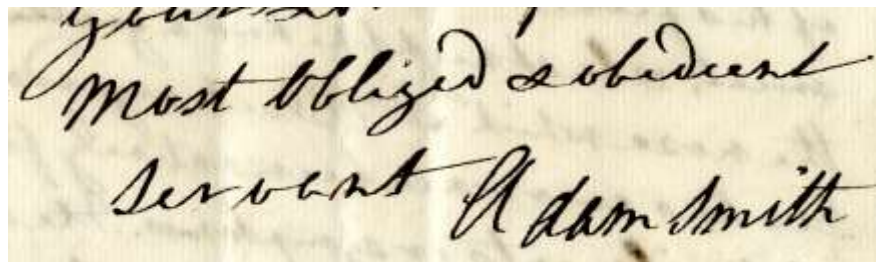
The first letter was sent by the Board of Agriculture to the diplomat Sir William Hamilton (1731-1803) and is signed by Sinclair as its president, and by Lord Hawke 'V.P. and President of the Committee of Foreign Correspondence'. The letter thanks Hamilton for his communication of the previous July, left unanswered due to Sinclair's absence in Scotland, for forwarding packets to Sir James Douglas and the Consul General in Sicily, and for introducing Mr Graefer. Hamilton is asked to forward a letter from the Board to Graefer, and the letter ends with appreciation for his 'readiness to assist us, in our endeavours and agricultural pursuits, which so evidently tend to the general prosperity of the Empire'. John Andrew Graefer, here referred to, was a horticulturalist and landscape gardener who worked with Hamilton in Naples and who later served as steward of Lord Nelson's Bronte estate. The Board of Agriculture was established by William Pitt in 1793 with Sinclair as its unpaid president. Under his presidency the board published two surveys of British counties, promoted experiments in field drainage and farm equipment, and gave advice on the management of the food shortage of 1795.

The second letter was sent by Sinclair with a copy of his pamphlet *Observations on the report of the Bullion Committee* (1810) to an unnamed member of that committee. 'I believe that we differ in opinion', Sinclair writes, 'but I hope that in course of this important discussion, it

will be apparent what measures are the best calculated for the Public Good, and that these will be ultimately adopted'. With the pound having depreciated significantly against gold, the authors of the 1810 report on the currency position, backed by David Ricardo, suggested that it should be brought back to its former position within two years. Sinclair and the government were opposed to this, concerned at the discomfort that drastic deflation would bring.



## ADAM SMITH'S CARE FOR HIS PUPIL



\* **91. SMITH, Adam** (1723-1790), *moral philosopher and political economist*. Three autograph letters signed ('Adam Smith') to the 1st Earl of Shelburne. Glasgow, 10, 12, 17 March 1760.

A collection of three letters each endorsed by Lord Shelburne, preserved in a cloth box, comprising:

I. 4to, 2 and a half pages of text, written in ink in a neat cursive hand, approximately 23 lines to the page, with a few corrections and one or two smudges not affecting legibility in the text, dated on the docket March 10, 1760 and annotated: 'Mr. Smith giving acct. of my son Thomas his illness & recovery'; sometime folded for posting, short tear at the foot along fold, verso with docket lightly dust soiled.

II. 4to, 1 and a half pages of text, written in ink in a neat cursive hand, approximately 23 lines to the page, with a few corrections in the text, addressed on the verso of the second sheet, dated March 12, 1760 on the docket and annotated: 'Mr. Smith concerning my son Thomas's health'; sometime folded for posting, some light soiling along the folds.

III. 4to, 1 and a half pages of text, written in ink in a neat cursive hand, approximately 23 lines to a page, with a few corrections in the text, addressed on the verso of the second sheet, dated March 17, 1760 on the docket and annotated: 'Mr. Smith with acct. of my son Thomas his having a slight relapse of his fever'; sometime folded for posting, lightly soiled along the folds, short tear at the foot along fold.

**£70,000**

Adam Smith was appointed professor of logic, and then of moral philosophy at Glasgow in 1751 and 1752 respectively. As a professor, Smith took students into his house, offering both supervision in studies and board and lodging. Of these students, the names of only two have come down to us: Henry Herbert, later Lord Porchester, and Thomas Petty-Fitzmaurice.

Thomas was the younger son of John Fitzmaurice (after 1751 Petty, on the inheritance of lands belonging to his mother, daughter of Sir William Petty), 1<sup>st</sup> Earl of Shelburne. Thomas boarded with Smith from 1759 to 1761 and the three letters here all pertain to an episode when he was ill. We learn that Smith, the concerned tutor, has summoned his friend Joseph Black, professor of medicine at Glasgow (and later Smith's literary executor), to attend to his charge, and of the progress of the illness, highlighting the particular solicitude which Smith showed for his pupils. His sincere concern for his charge is palpable: '... your Lordship may depend upon his being treated with the utmost care and attention. I have the greatest trust in the two Medical Gentlemen who waited upon him, Dr. Black and Mr. Hamilton. They are both with him at least five times a day.'

Thomas took Smith's course on moral philosophy and spent his vacation in 1759 reading directly with Smith on the subject. As his tutor, Smith recognised Thomas' natural affinity for mathematics and mechanics and set him to studying Euclid, algebra, and arithmetic with the Professor of Mathematics. Smith's astute observation proved to be accurate as Thomas' primary professional interest became the management of a bleaching factory on his estate at Llewenny in Wales. Smith's links with the Petty-Fitzmaurice family also extended to Thomas' older brother, William Petty-Fitzmaurice (1737-1805), 2<sup>nd</sup> Earl of Shelburne and Prime Minister. Lord Shelburne was an admirer of Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* and delivered a number of copies as presents during a visit to The Hague in 1759 (see Ross, *The Life of Adam Smith*, pp. 177-178). Lord Shelburne and Smith were travelling companions on a trip to London in 1761, during which trip the future Prime Minister was converted to Smith's economic principles (*ibid*, p. 188).

Smith's recorded correspondence is surprisingly small. Mossner and Ross (*The Correspondence of Adam Smith*, 2nd ed., Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1987) publish just over 200 letters, the majority of which are in public collections. These three letters are included by Mossner and Ross, but with a couple of errors: 'The Doctor, however, expects that he may have some slight attack' for 'suspects'; a misreading of a catchword resulting in 'Mr Fitzmaurice continued being very feverish', rather than 'continued very feverish'; and deletions by Smith are not recorded.

Mossner & Ross 45, 46, 48.



## NOTORIOUS SOLDIER

\* **92. SOMERVILLE, Alexander** (1811-1885), *journalist and soldier*. Autograph letter signed ('A Somerville') to Thomas Farr. 4 *Brydges Street, Strand, 13 October 1838*.

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank + clipped address label; a few small stains and tears, creases where folded, otherwise very good.

£90

Somerville introduces himself and explains that he wishes to cite Farr's *Reminiscences (A traveller's rambling reminiscences of the Spanish war, 1838)* in his own work, *A history of the British Legion in Spain*, and requests a copy: 'believing that you are not a poor author, but being greivously [*sic*] convinced that I am – I would feel myself highly indebted to you for a copy.' Somerville wishes to refer to Farr's information on Spanish politics and society, his sketch of 'our movements in May 1837', and what Farr says about Mr Dickson. He ends, 'if I have any merit as a very humble author, it is in my own opinion, that of having discarded all prejudices, either national, political, religious, social, or Legionary'.

Somerville gained notoriety as a soldier in the Scots Greys when he wrote to a newspaper regarding the threat of unrest over the 1832 Reform Bill, asserting that the soldiers would not prevent citizens from exercising their liberties. His subsequent court-martial and flogging became a *cause célèbre*. Following two years with a British mercenary force in Spain, Somerville published the work referred to here, his 700-page *History of the British Legion, and War in Spain* (1839).

## TURGENEV TOURS A ROPE MANUFACTORY

\* **93. SOMERVILLE, W.** Autograph letter signed ('W. Somerville') to Alexander Turgenev. 6 *Curzon Street [London], 27 March 1828*.

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 bearing the address, postal stamps and red wax seal; small loss to second leaf where seal opened, touching one word of text, creases where folded; stab-stitched into plain paper wrappers; very good.

£70

The letter discusses a projected visit to the Huddart & Co. rope manufactory at Lime House by the Russian statesman Alexander Turgenev (1784-1846). Somerville expresses his regret that he will not be able to join the visit, and trusts that Turgenev will be suitably looked after by Mr Turner (Charles Hampden-Turner was the brother-in-law of Joseph Huddart). Huddart & Co. were pioneers of the use and development of steam-driven machinery for laying up and binding rope. By moving the rope-making process away from labour-intensive handwork to an industrialised factory-floor production line, the factory was able to manufacture rope of vastly improved quality and reliability, setting the standard for all future rope making.

## PUBLISHING CONTRACT WITH A RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY

\* 94. **STEPNIAK, Sergius**, *pseud.* (1851-1895), *Russian revolutionary and writer*. Manuscript agreement for the publication of a new book, signed 'Sergius Michaeloff (Stepniak)'. [London], 18 November 1884.

4to sheet, pp. 1 + 1 blank save for a short note relating to Stepniak; neatly written in a secretarial hand, on ruled paper bearing an embossed stamp at the top left corner ('Six pence'); two horizontal folds, very good.

£550

This agreement with the publishers Ward & Downey is for *Under the Tsars*, which came out in two volumes in 1885 with the revised title *Russia under the Tsars*. After the recent success of *Underground Russia* Stepniak got rather good conditions for his next book. The document is also signed by the publishers, and by William Westall, the novelist and journalist, who helped Stepniak to 'English' the book. Westall had met both Stepniak and Kropotkin in Geneva and convinced Stepniak to settle in London. They later collaborated in translating contemporary Russian literature.

Stepniak (whose real name was Sergey Mikhailovich Kravchinsky) was a famous political activist, who fled to London in 1884. In 1876 he joined the rising against the Turks in Bosnia, and a year later Errico Malatesta during the anarchist rebellion in Benevento. In 1878, he stabbed to death the head of the tsarist secret police, Mezentsev, but managed to escape his prosecutors. In London he was much celebrated by left-wing circles and had contacts with the Bloomsbury Group. Stepniak was killed in a railway accident in 1895; thousands attended his funeral at which William Morris, Kropotkin and Malatesta spoke. 'He was one of the few Russian exiles ever to have lived in Britain who attracted significant attention in both Anglophone and Russophone contexts' (David Saunders, *Oxford DNB*).

6d.

Agreement made this day, Nov 18<sup>th</sup> 1884, between Sergius Michaeloff known as Stepniak, and William Westall, authors of the one part and Osbert Board and Edmund Downey, trading as Ward & Downey publishers of the other part.

The said Sergius Michaeloff and William Westall agree to supply the said Ward & Downey with the M.S. of an original work to be entitled "Under the Tsars, by Stepniak, author of "Underground Russia" (or such title as may be appropriate). This work is to be of sufficient length to make 2 demy 8vo vols of say 400 pp. each vol and the first vol is to be delivered to Ward & Downey not later than in the month of Feb 1885 or thereabouts. In consideration of the lease of the sole English copyright in such work for two years from date of publication in complete form, the said Ward & Downey agree to pay to the said Sergius Michaeloff & William Westall the sum of one hundred & twenty pounds and in addition a royalty of four shillings a copy on every copy after the first five hundred & fifty copies sold of each vol. The payment of the hundred & twenty pounds above mentioned is to be made in the following manner: the sum of Forty Pounds on signing of this agreement, twenty pounds on the first day of February 1885 and of the remaining Sixty Pounds, one moiety on delivery of the first half of the Manuscript for the 2<sup>nd</sup> vol, the second moiety on delivery of the entire work. Nov 18<sup>th</sup> 1884.

Osbert Board  
Edmund Downey  
Sergius Michaeloff  
(Stepniak)  
William Westall

\* **95. TAINÉ, Hippolyte-Adolphe** (1828-1893), *French critic and historian*. A collection of eleven autograph letters, signed, regarding various of his publications, including the agreement with Germer Baillière for the publication of his *Le Positivismisme Anglais; étude sur Stuart Mill* (1864). *Various places, 1860s to 1880s*.

11 letters, 8vo and small 8vo, in total 17 written pages; creases where folded, in good condition.

£850

An interesting group of letters by Taine, written following his return to teaching in 1863. Discriminatory treatment from the authorities of the Second Empire led to his withdrawal from teaching from 1852 to 1863, when he was appointed an examiner at Saint-Cyr. The following year he became a lecturer at the École des Beaux Arts.

The letters contain details of Taine's agreement with the publisher Germer Baillière for his work on Mill, discussions regarding the translation of a work, remarks on his relationship with the publisher Hachette, requests for books (Helmholtz's *Handbuch der physiologischen Optik* and Burckhardt's *Die Cultur der Renaissance in Italien*), the announcement of his appointment as examiner at the École militaire, and complaints of poor printers and proof readers, amongst other matter.



## DISCUSSING EUROPEAN POLITICS AND THE SUEZ CANAL

\* **96. THIERS, Adolphe** (1797-1877), *French politician and historian*. Three autograph letters signed ('A Thiers') to Nassau Senior. *Paris, 22 December 1852, 11 July 1854, 18 June 1855*.

8vo bifolia, pp. 1 + 3 blank; 1 + 3 blank; 2 + 2 blank; small tears and traces of mounting to last blank leaves, creases where folded, otherwise good.

**£200**

A set of interesting letters from Thiers to the English economist Nassau Senior. Thiers was a French politician and historian who served as prime minister under Louis Philippe. Following the overthrow of the Second Empire he again came to prominence as the French leader who suppressed the revolutionary Paris Commune of 1871.

The first letter was written soon after the fall of the Earl of Derby's government in December 1852 and the formation of a coalition under Lord Aberdeen. Thiers remarks that the combination of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Russell is 'la meilleure pour l'Angleterre et pour l'Europe', and expresses his belief that liberal conservatives are the best 'en tout pays'. Moving on to Spanish politics, Thiers remarks that Spain has just escaped from a foolish counter-revolution, an apparent reference to Juan Bravo Murillo's attempts to establish an absolutist constitution before his removal from power. Thiers ends by saying that he has seen Alexis de Toqueville and is concerned about his health.

In the second letter, Thiers tells Senior that there are no French generals in Brussels at present and that it should be possible to go there. He ends with mention of Senior's friend George Grey, possibly the Whig politician who was then acting as Colonial Secretary.

In his third letter, Thiers introduces Senior to 'Monsieur de Lesseps' to whom 'le Vice-Roi d'Egypte a concédé le canal de Suez', asking him to do all he can to help him. Thiers describes the canal project as 'une belle chose' which will profit the human race, bring honour to their age, and be one in the eye for 'sottes jalousies nationales'. Ferdinand de Lesseps

(1805-1894), the former French consul in Cairo, had obtained a licence to construct and operate the Suez Canal in November 1854. Construction started in 1859 and finished, in spite of British opposition, ten years later.

## THIERS WRITES ON THE EVE OF THE PARIS COMMUNE

\* **97. THIERS, Adolphe** (1797-1877), *French politician and historian*. Five autograph letters signed ('A Thiers') to Charles Merruau. *Bordeaux and unidentified, 12 February 1871 and undated*.

8vo bifolia and one single leaf, pp. 2; 2 + 2 blank; 1 + 3 blank; 1 + 3 blank; 1 + 3 blank; some light soiling, a few small tears, creases where folded, otherwise good.

**£150**

A set of letters from Thiers to the administrator Charles Merruau (1807-1882), Secretary general of the prefecture of the Seine, member of the Conseil municipal de Paris, and conseiller d'Etat.

The letter of 12 February 1871 was written at a key point in Thiers's career. With the collapse of Napoleon III's Second Empire the previous September, Thiers had returned to the political scene, signing an armistice with Prussia to end the siege of Paris just a few weeks before this letter. A few months later, Thiers would order the suppression of the Paris Commune, resulting in the death of thousands. Thiers begins his letter by promising to meet Merruau as soon as he is in Paris. He then makes reference to 'M. Alphand', who had performed 'les grandes services à la défense du pays', i.e. Alphonse Alphand, who assisted Baron Haussmann in the renovation of Paris and who, from 1870, had built up the city's defences. Referring to 'notre malheureuse France', Thiers concludes by confessing his despondency: 'Je n'ai jamais été plus profondément chagrin'.

Thiers's other letters refer to a prefectorial decree, a constitutional matter, and the sickness of 'Frédéric' for whom Thiers seeks an office assistant's post.

FOR HIS ENTRY IN THE *DICTIONNAIRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE  
POLITIQUE*

\* **98. THORNTON, William Thomas** (1813-1880), *economist and civil servant*. Autograph letter signed ('W. T. Thornton') in French to Messrs Guillaumin et Cie. 8 Marlborough Hill, St John's Wood, 17 June 1853.

8vo bifolium, pp. 2 + 2 blank; traces of mounting to last page, creases where folded, very good.

**£250**

Thornton here replies to Guillaumin's request for information about him, giving his place and date of birth, stating that he has worked for the East India Company in London since 1836, and listing his publications as *Overpopulation and its remedy* (1846) and *A plea for peasant proprietors* (1848).

*Over-population* was Thornton's first work on economics, arguing for the colonisation of waste land by Irish peasants, and was praised by Mill in his *Principles of Political Economy*. Thornton's most influential work, *On labour*, would appear in 1869.

Gilbert-Urbain Guillaumin (1801-1864) founded his Parisian bookshop specialising in political economy and commerce in 1833, venturing into publishing from 1837 with his *Encyclopédie du commerçant*. The information Thornton provides in this letter was incorporated into Guillaumin's *Dictionnaire de l'économie politique* (1853-4).

NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING ECONOMIST

\* **99. TINBERGEN, Jan** (1903-1994), *Dutch economist*. Manuscript draft entitled 'Manpower plug oil exp. Arab nations'. [*The Hague?*, after 1978].

Ruled A4 paper, pp. 17 written on the rectos only in blue ink in a neat hand, some neat corrections; with an envelope addressed to Karl-Heinz Fleitmann, Bochum, Germany, and a business card apparently inscribed by Tinbergen 'mit freundlichen Grüßen!'.

**£350**

A neat copy of a draft of the opening chapter of a book, presumably sent at the request of a collector. Headed 'Draft Chapter 1 Introductory by Jan Tinbergen', the text introduces a book on manpower planning and forecasting in oil-exporting Arab nations, in particular Kuwait, Iraq and Saudi Arabia. We have been unable to identify the published work of which this is a part.

Tinbergen shared the inaugural Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel in 1969 with Ragnar Frisch, 'for having developed and applied dynamic models for the analysis of economic processes'.



\* 100. **TROTSKY, Leon** (1879-1940), *revolutionary and politician*. Typescript letter signed ('Leòn Trotsky') to Gérard Rosenthal. *Coyoacán, Mexico, 18 July 1938*.

Single leaf, 215 x 275 mm, 9 lines of black typescript text and Trotsky's valediction and signature in blue ink to recto; three horizontal creases and a single vertical crease.

£850

A succinct letter from Trotsky, exiled in Coyoacán, Mexico, to his Paris lawyer and political supporter, Gérard Rosenthal, confirming his wish for Rosenthal to settle the publishing contract and choose a printer for the French edition of *Ikh moral' i nasha; Leur morale et la nôtre* was produced by Sagittaire the following year, along with the English edition, published in Mexico by Pioneer Publishers.

'Trotsky wrote *Their Morality and Ours* to attack all his young critics; instead of confronting their intrinsic arguments he deployed his weaponry of sarcasm and ridicule.... He expected his adherents to publish the work just as soon as he finished editing it. Some of them balked at this.' (Robert Service, *Trotsky: a biography*, p. 483).

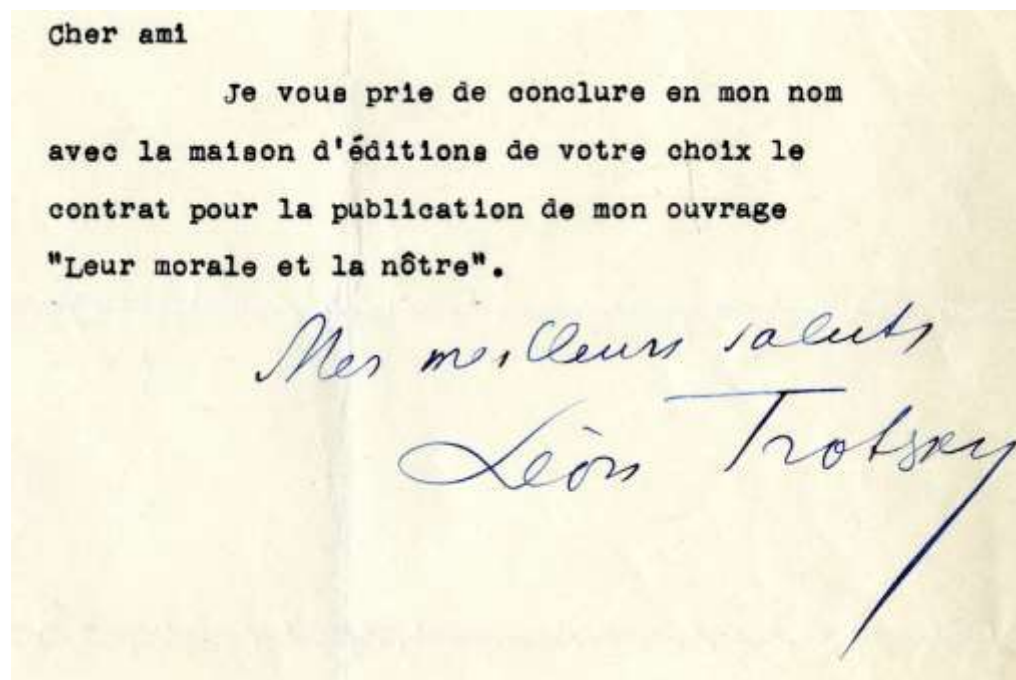
Despite his isolation as an outcast from the political party in Russia, of which he had once been at the very epicentre, Trotsky was still writing profusely. Royalties from translations of his writings formed a significant part of his household income, yet they often caused the author some grief due to his loss of control over detail; Rosenthal had experienced the consequences of this previously when Maurice Parijanine had added his own footnotes to his French translation of *Moia zhizn'* (My life).

Rosenthal had been present with Trotsky at the turning-point of his political fate, when in November 1927 Trotsky received the call from Bukharin informing him that the Politburo had expelled him from the party along with Kamenev and Zinoviev. While the latter two were to return to the Central Committee, Trotsky never did, and although Trotsky's quiet descent from power within the party snowballed into outright persecution by it, Rosenthal remained loyal to him, not just as a

lawyer, but also as a political supporter and even as a friend. Gérard Rosenthal proved himself one of the most astute and dependable supporters of the man who had once been the unrivalled orator and the voice of the Bolshevik revolution.

It appears that on 18 July 1938 Trotsky wrote another letter to Rosenthal on the subject of his former secretary, Rudolf Klement, which is now located in the Leon Trotsky exile papers at Harvard.

See Sinclair 380718(3). It is not known to us whether a duplicate copy of this letter is included in the 25 letters from Trotsky to Rosenthal held at the Leon Trotsky exile papers at Harvard (MS Russ 31.1).



Cher ami

Je vous prie de conclure en mon nom  
avec la maison d'éditions de votre choix le  
contrat pour la publication de mon ouvrage  
"Leur morale et la nôtre".

Mes meilleurs saluts  
Leòn Trotsky

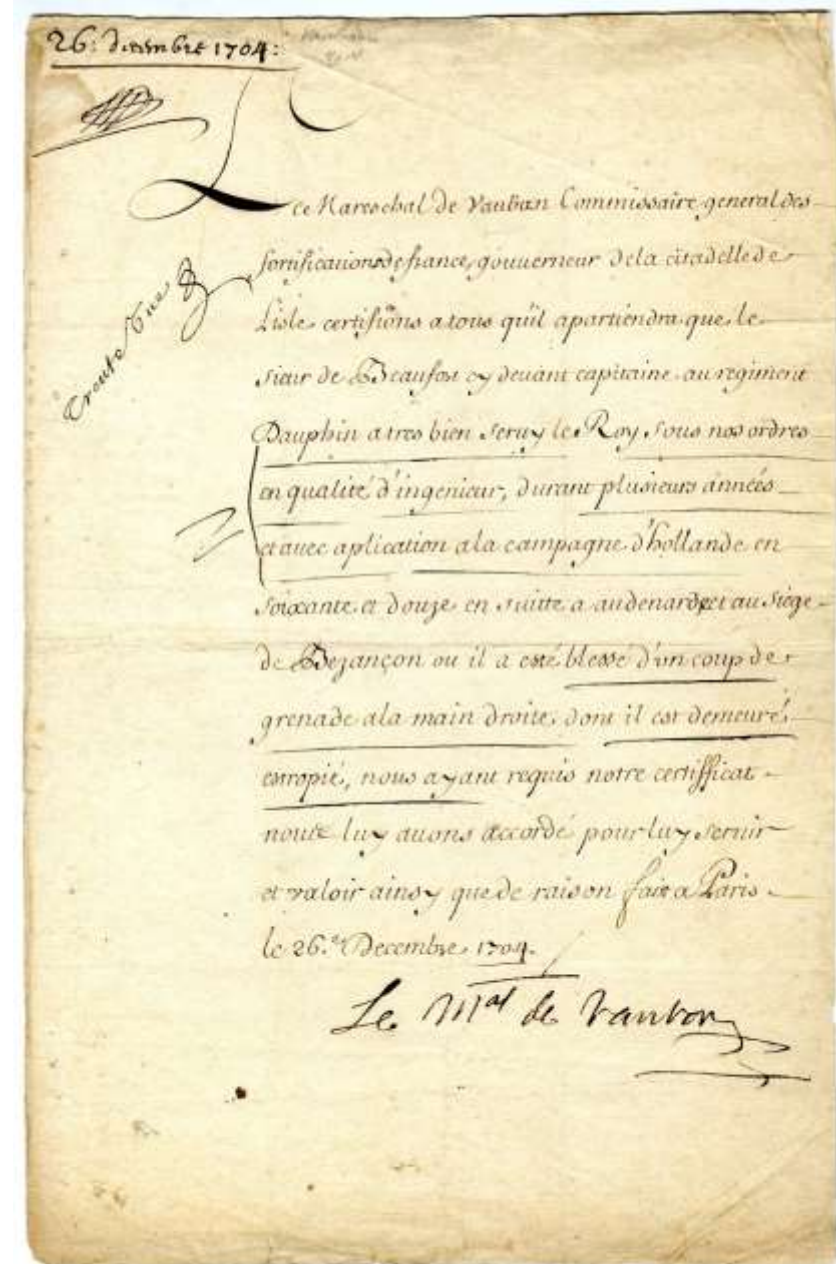
\* 101. VAUBAN, Sébastien Le Prestre de (1633-1707), Marshal of France and military engineer. Manuscript certificate signed by Vauban ('Le Mal. de Vauban') certifying the brave service and injury in action of one Captain Beaufort. Paris, 26 December 1704.

Folio, pp. 1 + 1 blank, written in a an elegant hand and signed by Vauban at the end; small stain and small holes not touching the text, folds, but very good.

£1800

In his capacity as 'commissaire general des fortifications de France, gouverneur de la citadelle de Lisle', Vauban here certifies that Captain Beaufort, an engineer in the Dauphin's regiment who had served the king well in the Dutch campaign of 1672 and then at Oudenaarde, is unfit for service following an injury to his right hand by a grenade at the siege of Besançon.

The renowned soldier-engineer Vauban wrote on a very wide variety of subjects: economics, fortifications, war, naval matters, religion, agriculture, population and colonization, but the *Projet d'une Dixme royale* (1707), an outstanding contribution to the field of public finance, is his most celebrated work. Its two most notable features are its understanding of the central role of fiscal policy in economic reform – the result of an exceptionally comprehensive grasp of the economic process – and its use of detailed numerical data to substantiate conclusions. Schumpeter pronounced the work 'unsurpassed, before or after, in the neatness and cogency of the argument ... Purposeful marshalling of all the available data was the essence of his analysis. Nobody ever understood better the true relation between facts and argument. It is this that makes him an economic classic in the eulogistic sense of the word, and a forerunner of modern tendencies' (*History of Economic Analysis*, p. 204).



## GRAPPLING WITH DESCARTES'S *COGITO*

\* 102. WILLIAMS, Sir Bernard Arthur Owen (1929-2003), *philosopher*. Typescript talk entitled 'La certitude du cogito par B. Williams, New College Oxon', with some manuscript corrections. [*New College, Oxford, c. 1958*].

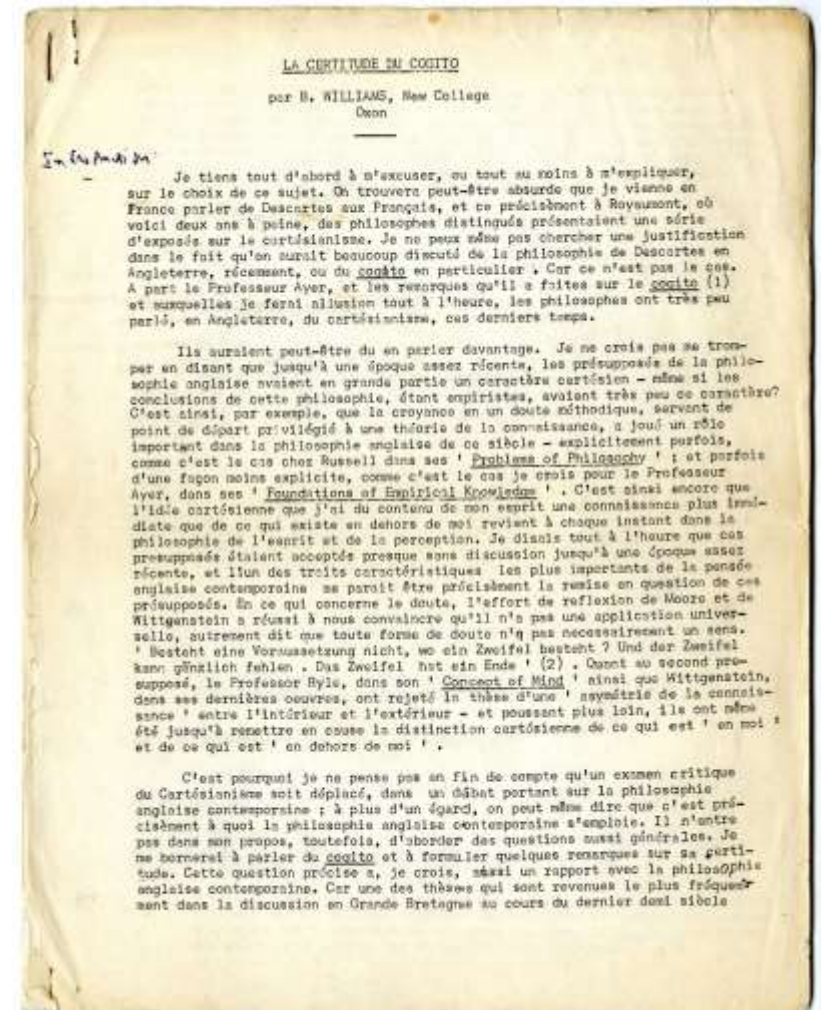
13 sheets of plain paper, typescript to rectos only, some manuscript underlining and corrections in ink; slight browning, central horizontal crease where folded, two brass staples to top left corner, final leaf detached with some tears and chips (not affecting the text).

£250

A corrected typescript of Williams's talk on Descartes's cogito which he gave at the 1958 colloquium on 'La philosophie analytique' held at Royaumont Abbey, Paris. The text was published in the *Cahiers de Royaumont IV* in 1962, and in English translation, as 'The certainty of the cogito', in *Descartes, a collection of critical essays*, edited by W. Doney and published in New York in 1967.

Williams begins his talk by noting how little attention Descartes had received from English philosophers in recent times, with the exception of A.J. Ayer, and makes brief reference to Russell, Moore, Wittgenstein, and Ryle. Turning to Descartes's famous 'cogito ergo sum' ('je pense donc je suis'), Williams examines whether the cogito is an inference, a syllogism, or a tautology, concluding, 'il ne semble donc pas que le cogito soit une tautologie; mais bien plutôt une sorte d'inférence d'une proposition certaine à une autre, qui s'appuie à la fois sur le principe de presupposition et sur les propriétés singulières du mot 'je', et troisièmement sur l'autonomie du "je pense"'. Williams is particularly aware of the problems associated with Descartes's use of 'je' and what it represents, arguing that while the cogito is not without sense and not logically incorrect, a deeper examination of how it might violate the principle of presupposition in its use of 'je' is necessary.

This typescript dates from Williams's early career when he was a fellow of New College, Oxford. He returned to Descartes in his 1978 book *Descartes: the project of pure enquiry* (1978, republished in Routledge Classics 2015), a brilliant and now classic study of the great seventeenth-century philosopher and scientist. Williams's distinguished career brought him professorships at Cambridge, Berkeley, and Oxford, and a knighthood.



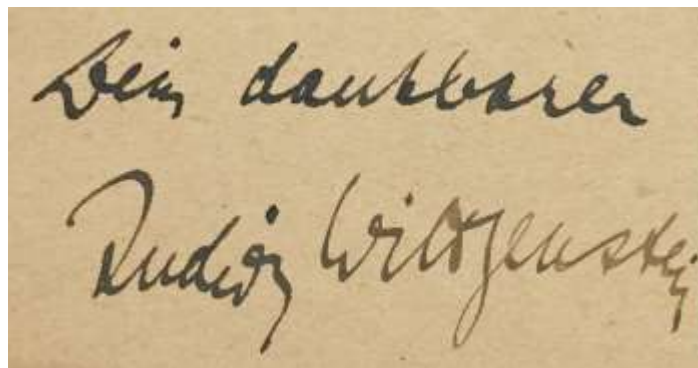
\* 103. THE WITTGENSTEIN–HÄNSEL CORRESPONDENCE, 1919-1951.

£195,000

We offer the largest collection of Wittgenstein letters to remain in private hands. It is also the largest collection of extant Wittgenstein letters written to a single correspondent: beginning a month after Wittgenstein's release, aged 30, as a prisoner-of-war and ending only with his death 32 years later, it spans the whole second half of the philosopher's life, calendaring the publication of the *Logisch-philosophische Abhandlung*, his rejection of philosophy, the years spent as a primary school teacher, and subsequent return to philosophy at Cambridge.

Ludwig Wittgenstein, then 25, enlisted for military service on 7 August 1914, and served variously in an artillery workshop (1914), an artillery repair platoon (1915), and as part of a howitzer regiment (1916–17). In 1918, he was sent to the southern front, where at the end of the year he was taken prisoner by the Italians. 'In January [1919] he is transferred to a POW camp at Cassino. On the way there he makes friends with the sculptor Michael Drobil and two schoolteachers, Ludwig Hänsel and Franz Parak. With the completion of the *Abhandlung* (the German manuscript, published in English as *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*), Wittgenstein experiences for himself what it means to lose one's vocation, since he believes that he has now exhausted the possibilities for his work on philosophy. He therefore decides, no doubt influenced by his new friends, to become a teacher on his release from captivity' (Wiener Ausgabe, *Introduction*, 1993, p. 22).

Only three years Wittgenstein's senior, Ludwig Hänsel (1886–1959) was born in Hallein, Austria, and studied German, French and philosophy at Graz before becoming a teacher in 1913. Like Wittgenstein, he signed up in 1914 and (like Wittgenstein) served in Poland, Galicia, and Italy. During the time spent together as prisoners, Hänsel and Wittgenstein often discussed philosophy. They read Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* and Augustine's *Confessions* together, and the works of Dostoevsky (see Monk, p. 158). Wittgenstein introduced Hänsel to modern logic, and allowed Hänsel to read the *Abhandlung*. Their correspondence began immediately after the War (the first letter from Wittgenstein dates from September 1919) and lasted until Wittgenstein's death in 1951. Hänsel was one of Wittgenstein's closest friends in those postwar years, providing encouragement and support to Wittgenstein the trainee teacher and acting as a mediator between Wittgenstein and his family, from whom he had then distanced himself. They saw each other often, discussing educational matters, but also philosophy. 'As a learned *Hofrat Direktor*, Hänsel maintained a keen interest in the subject, and in his lifetime published some twenty articles on philosophical subjects (mostly ethics)' (*ibid.*, p. 189). When Wittgenstein took up his first teaching post, Hänsel continued his role as support and sounding board; he visited Wittgenstein regularly and supplied him with reading books for his pupils. It was Hänsel who encouraged Wittgenstein to publish his *Wörterbuch für Volksschulen* (1926), aside from the *Tractatus*, the only other book to appear in his lifetime.



Bei dankbaren  
Ludwig Wittgenstein

The major repositories of Wittgenstein's letters are at Trinity College Cambridge, the Österreichische Nationalbibliothek, the Brenner Archives at the University of Innsbruck, the Russell Archive at McMaster University, King's College Modern Records Centre, Cambridge University Library, and the Bodleian Library Oxford. **None of these contains letters written by Wittgenstein to Hänsel.** The present collection comprises 115 letters: letters which 'may demonstrate that Wittgenstein was not an easy friend to have – but since the demands and the meaning of friendship were always at stake, they also demonstrate that Wittgenstein was a good friend throughout' (Klage & Nordmann, p. 259).

In addition, there are 89 letters from Wittgenstein's relatives to Hänsel, written at a time when Hänsel acted as mediator between Wittgenstein and his family, a handful of other letters from friends and acquaintances, and 11 letters from Hänsel to Wittgenstein. There are also a number of other letters – from Wittgenstein's mother, Leopoldine (2), his favourite aunt, Clara (5), and his sisters Hermine (21), Margarete (6), and Helene (2), John Stonborough (1), and Mima Sjögren (1), plus a postcard from Hänsel to Wittgenstein – which were **not included in the published correspondence.**

It is only comparatively recently that the importance of the correspondence between Wittgenstein and Hänsel has been fully acknowledged, with the publication of *Ludwig Hänsel – Ludwig Wittgenstein: eine Freundschaft*, ed. Somavilla, Unterkircher & Berger, 1994, and *Ludwig Wittgenstein: Public and Private Occasions*, ed. Klage & Nordmann, 2003.

***A full listing is available on request.***



## SPREADING WOLFFIAN PHILOSOPHY

\* **104. WOLFF, Christian, Freiherr von** (1659-1754), *German rationalist philosopher of the Enlightenment*. Autograph letter signed ('Ch Wolff') to a 'Herr Doctor' in Frankfurt. *Halle, 7 September 1741*.

4to bifolium, pp. 3 + 1 blank save for the name of the sender and the date; written in brown ink; slighted browned, creases where folded, small tear well repaired on last blank page, otherwise good.

£2000

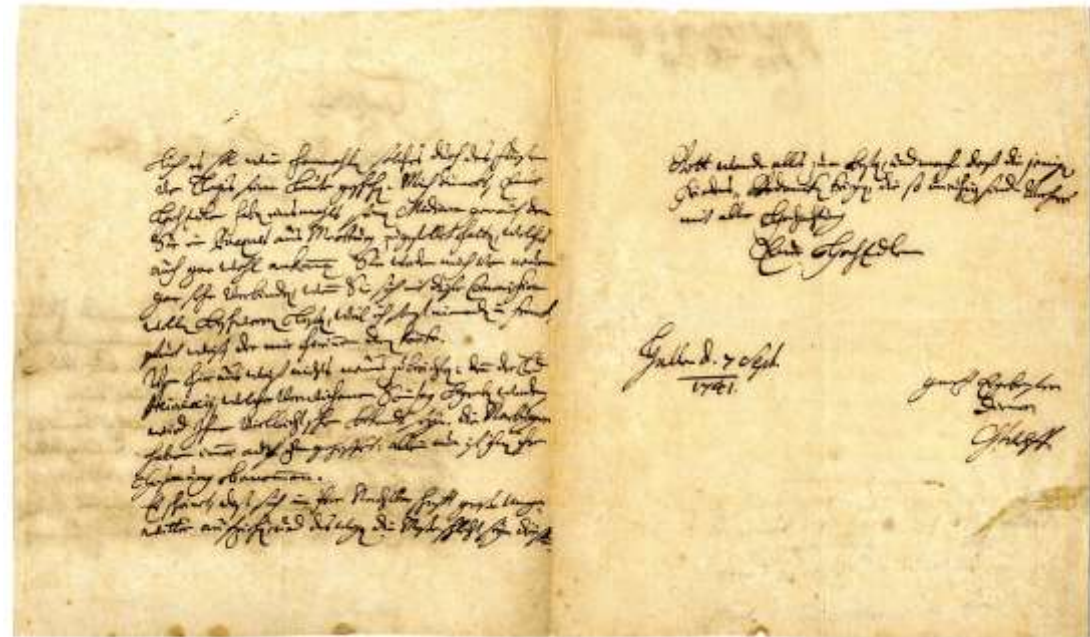
A very interesting letter from the most important German philosopher of the early to mid-eighteenth century, to an unidentified recipient in Frankfurt. Wolff arranges for the delivery of the first part of his *Jus naturae* and of his *Horae subsecivae* via Herr Müller of Marburg, asking for the recipient's help as Wolff does not know anyone else in Frankfurt who can assist him. Wolff mentions that he has promised to send a copy of the *Horae subsecivae* to 'Madame du Chastellet' in Brussels. The only news Wolff has for his recipient is the death of Johann Heineccius. Wolff foresees a storm coming in the recipient's neighbourhood and hopes that all will turn out peacefully.

The first part of Wolff's *Jus naturae methodo scientifica pertractatum* appeared in Frankfurt in 1740, to be followed by seven further volumes by 1748. Wolff had started his career at Halle as professor of mathematics but his growing reputation and influence prompted the Pietists to persuade Frederick William I of Prussia to exile him on charges of impiety in 1723, after which Wolff taught mathematics and philosophy at Marburg. In 1740 Wolff returned to Halle at the invitation of Frederick II, to whom he promptly dedicated his *Jus naturae*.

Wolff's periodical *Horae subsecivae Marburgenses*, mentioned here in connection with Émile du Châtelet, who was much influenced by Wolff, appeared between 1729 and 1741 and included articles on the application of mathematical method to metaphysics, and on logic. In a surviving letter from Du Châtelet to Wolff of 22 September 1741, Du Châtelet

thanks Wolff for offering to send her 'le reste des *horas tuas subcessivius marburgenses*' and asks Wolff to arrange for them to be collected by Pierre Mortier in Leipzig (see Besterman, *Les lettres de la marquise du Chatelet*, no. 281).

Wolff here mentions the death of the German philosophical jurist Johann Gottlieb Heineccius (1681-1741). Heineccius held chairs of philosophy and jurisprudence at Frankfurt and at Halle, where he was Wolff's colleague.





*no. 20*

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