



# HUMAN SCIENCES

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*Cover image taken from item 60.*

**1. AMOROSO, Luigi.** *Principii di economia corporativa. Bologna, Nicola Zanichelli, 1938.*

8vo, pp. xix, [1, blank], 367, [1, blank], with 17 plates (14 coloured); edges lightly browned; a good copy, uncut and partly unopened in the original printed wrappers; a little soiled.

**£100**

First edition. A mathematician by training, Amoroso (1886–1965) was inspired by Pareto to develop the relationship between pure economics and classical mechanics. ‘He also saw analogies between Heisenberg’s uncertainty principle and economic phenomena’ (*The New Palgrave*).

‘During the Fascist period he was able, unlike some colleagues, to continue working in Italy. His *Principii*, written during this period, has discussions of money and equilibrium quite free from political implications and, in the third part, an economic theory of Fascism stated in analytical terms, which remains within the mainstream of economic science’ (*Who’s Who in Economics*).

### THE IRISH SUGAR BILL ROW

**2. [ANON].** A letter to Travers Hartley, Esq; on the subject of the sugar bill and the resolutions of the body of merchants. *Dublin, Pat Byrne, 1780.*

8vo, pp. 16; a very good copy; bound in recent boards.

**£250**

A letter written following the proposal of an Irish Sugar Bill in 1780, to refute the claims of a group of Dublin merchants, headed by Travers Hartley, that the import duty imposed upon British sugar would undermine Irish industry and trade. Hartley is mentioned in a contemporary review of the Irish House of Commons: ‘Mr Hartley discharged the honourable trust delegated to him by his constituents with spirit and integrity: steady to the cause of truth, justice, and liberty; and by the whole tenor of his conduct has fully approved himself, what the poet truly calls the noblest work of the Creator, “an honest man”’ (Falkland, *A review of the principal characters of the Irish House of Commons*, 1789, p. 75).

In this pamphlet the author describes him as ‘the most respectable citizen of Dublin’ but Hartley is nonetheless criticised for allowing his name to be associated with the ‘resolutions’ issued by the Dublin merchants which the author claims are unsubstantiated and incorrect. Much of the pamphlet is devoted to demonstrating, by various calculations of costs and taxes, that the bill did not disadvantage Ireland in any way, but the final section is a strong reproof for the addressee and an instruction to publicly retract his statements on the subject.

ESTC T179585 (5 copies in the UK and 1 in the US).

### REAL GENIUS IN HUSBANDRY

**3. [ARBUTHNOT, John].** An inquiry into the connection between the present price of provisions, and the size of farms. With remarks on population as affected thereby. To which are added, proposals for preventing future scarcity. By a farmer. *London, for T. Cadell, 1773.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 146; a very good copy, complete with the half-title; minor tear to margin of p. 49 with no loss of text; disbound. **£300**

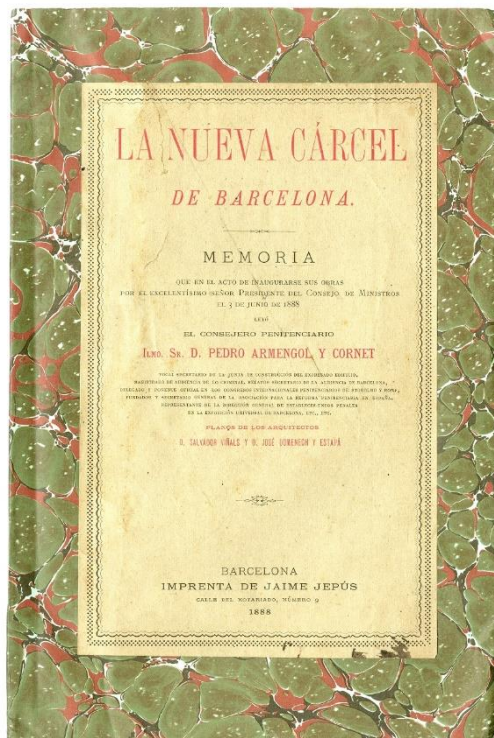
First edition. Arbuthnot was a close acquaintance of Arthur Young, who remarked of his friend: 'The exertions of this real genius in husbandry, embraced a great variety of objects, and I scarcely recollect one, in which he was not successful' (*The husbandry of three celebrated British farmers*, 1811).

ESTC T57192; Goldsmiths' 10958; Higgs 5667; Kress 6918; Rothamsted, p. 14.

## BARCELONA PRISON

**4. ARMENGOL Y CORNET, Pedro.** La nueva cárcel de Barcelona. *Barcelona, Jaime Jepús, 1888.*

4to, pp. 58; with 7 large folding engraved plates; a very good copy in marbled wrappers preserving the original red and black printed cream wrappers. **£270**



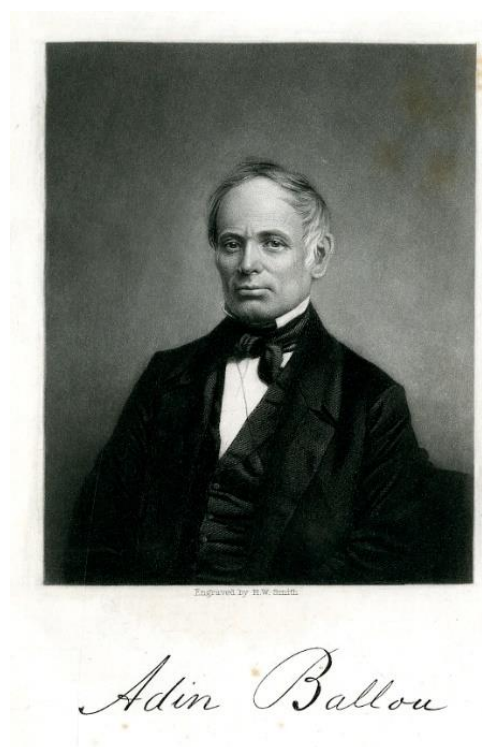
First edition, with seven large plates detailing the architectural features, of the founding report of the new prison inaugurated in Barcelona in 1888. The author, a penal jurist of renown, member of the appointed commission for the construction of the prison, provides the rationale for the innovative building, in terms of philosophy of law (from Plato, to Constantine, Gratian, Theodosius, Justinian, to Alfonso El Sabio and Pedro de Aragona) but also of coherence with the modern ways of penal systems in America and Europe.

Palau 16767.

## CHRISTIAN SOCIALISM – THE AMERICAN FOUNDER OF UTOPIAN HOPEDALE

**5. BALLOU, Adin.** Practical Christian socialism: a conversational exposition of the true system of human society; in three parts, viz: I. Fundamental principles. II. Constitutional polity. III. Superiority to other systems. *Hopedale and New York, by the author and Fowlers and Wells, 1854.*

8vo, pp. xxi, [22]-655, [1, blank], with an engraved portrait frontispiece of Ballou; light foxing to endpapers and frontispiece, a few small stains to fore edge, else a very good copy in contemporary cloth, spine and covers decoratively blind-stamped and ruled, spine direct-lettered gilt; extremities slightly worn, scrape to lower cover. **£950**



First edition. Adin Ballou (1803-90), Universalist clergyman and leading American Christian social reformer, founded the utopian Hopedale Community in 1841, during the heyday of such communal experiments. He surrendered his presidency of Hopedale in 1852 in order to devote himself to expanding his movement and elucidating its principles. The present work – his most important – was the result. His early use of the phrase ‘Christian socialism’ in the work is highly significant, since no definite movement under that banner existed in the United States until, in the 1870s and ’80s, firm links were forged between progressive clergymen and leaders of the fast-growing ranks of organised labour.

Ballou’s ideas had a significant influence on socialist and libertarian thought in the United States and Europe. He particularly influenced Tolstoy, and their correspondence was published in *Arena* in the year of Ballou’s death. See Nettlau, *Bibliographie de l’Anarchie*, p. 229.

Not in Goldsmiths’. Rare in the UK: COPAC records one copy only, at the British Library.

## LORD KAMES’ COPY OF THE EDITION OWNED BY ADAM SMITH

**6. BEAUSOBRE, Louis Isaac de.** Introduction générale à l’étude de la politique, des finances et du commerce. ... Nouvelle édition, corrigée et augmentée. *Amsterdam, J.H. Schneider, 1765.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. viii, [ii], 251; [vi], 253-526, with the half titles; some light toning and the odd spot, first and last leaves stained at outer edges by offset from turn-ins, but a very good copy; contemporary panelled calf, neatly rebacked preserving the original lettering pieces, a few light surface scratches; engraved armorial bookplates of Henry Home of Kames in each volume. **£1250**



Second, enlarged edition, Lord Kames' copy, of a pioneering essay on political economy which, in this expanded edition, found its way into Adam Smith's library (and is listed in his 1781 catalogue). Figures of the Scottish Enlightenment addressing notions of economics, finance and trade in the years leading up to the publication of the *Wealth of Nations* (1776) accessed Beausobre's work in the original French. The content is remarkable for its structure as much as for its scope. The first volume addresses the fundamentals of economics, taking in agriculture (with specific paragraphs devoted to products of notable value, like tobacco, saffron, sugar, and cotton), husbandry, manufactures, trade and banking. During discussion of the latter, Beausobre examines the value-adding capacity of money-lending and exchanges, with notes on the major European banks; the Bank of England, by virtue of its singular relationship with the Government, is described as 'une compagnie mi-partie de commerce & mi-partie de finances' (I, 248), a dichotomy reformulated by Adam Smith as 'acts not only as an ordinary bank, but as a great engine of State' (*Wealth of nations*, II, ii, 85). The

second volume widens the perspective to the role of colonies and overseas markets, from the Levant to Africa and America, with the latter half devoted to cultural issues such as languages, religions, arts, science, and military apparatus. Kames' own *Sketches of the history of man* (1774), which was over thirty years in the making, is likely to have benefitted from Beausobre's work as a source.

Louis Isaac de Beausobre was the son of the French Huguenot exile and historian of heresy Isaac de Beausobre. He was born in Berlin, where this work was first published in 1764, subsequently to be translated into Italian (1771) and German (1773-5).

Bonar B1894; Mizuta, *Adam Smith's Library*, 136.

## TACKLING UNEMPLOYMENT

**7. BEVERIDGE, William Henry.** Full employment in a free society: a report ... London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd, [1944].

8vo, pp. 429, [1, colophon], with half-title; two very small holes to pp. 209-212; a clean and crisp copy in the original publisher's black cloth, spine lettered gilt, top edge blue. **£250**

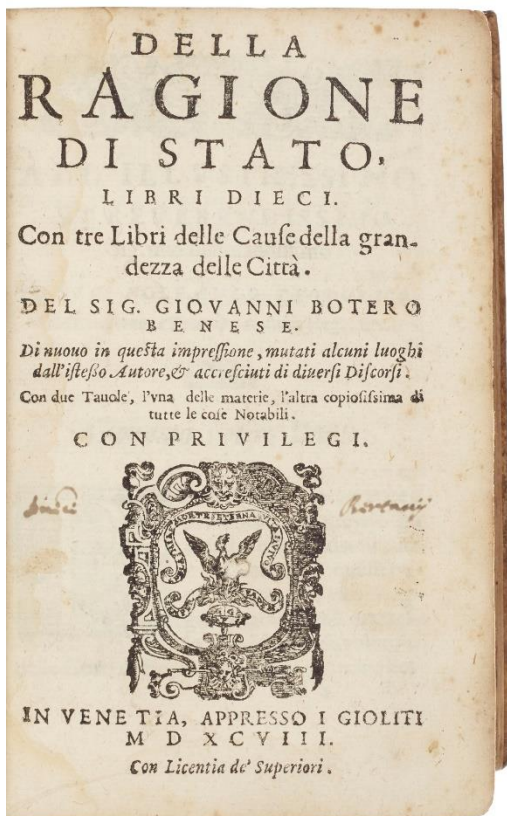
First edition of the second report by the social reformer and economist W. H. Beveridge (1879-1963), a sequel to the epoch-making Beveridge report on *Social Insurance and Allied Services* made to the Government in December 1942. Beveridge had earlier published *Unemployment:*



*a Problem of Industry* (1909), a pioneering exploration of the complexity of the market for labour.

The Beveridge report sought, as had Beatrice Webb thirty-three years earlier, to protect the individual against the poverty and destitution caused by the principal hazards of modern life. Its main differences from the earlier scheme were that it accepted the contributory principle, which had become part of the state insurance system, and that it did not deal with the prevention of unemployment. In *Full Employment*, published without official endorsement, Beveridge sets out to tackle the problem of unemployment. Full employment, he argued, could be achieved in different ways: by Keynesian-style fiscal regulation, or by direct control and deployment of manpower, or indeed by total state control of the means of production, which Beveridge did not, at this stage, consider incompatible with personal freedom.

### A 'PATH-BREAKING PERFORMANCE' (SCHUMPETER)



**8. BOTERO, Giovanni.** Della ragione di stato, libri dieci. Con tre libri delle cause della grandezza della città ... Di nuouo in questa impressione, mutati alcuni luoghi dall'istesso autore, & accresciuti di diuersi discorsi. Con due tauole ... Venice, Gioliti, 1598.

[bound with:]

---- Aggiunte di Gio. Botero benese. Alla sua ragion di stato, nelle quali si tratta dell'eccellenze de gli antichi capitani, della neutralità, della riputatione, dell'agilità delle forze, della fortificatione. Con vna relatione del mare. Venice, Giovanni Battista Ciotti, 1598.

Two works in one vol, 8vo, pp. [xl], 375, [1]; ff. [viii], 95, [1] including blank K7, K8 and M8; devices to title-pages, 'Relationi del mare' in second work has separate title-page, woodcut head- and tailpieces and initials; small hole to first five leaves of first work, some foxing and damp staining throughout; in 17th-century limp vellum, ink lettering to spine, new endpapers; a few wormholes to spine, some staining; armorial bookplate of Franz Graf Lamberg to front free endpaper, old ownership inscription on title-page; preserved in a cloth box with a printed spine label. **£2200**

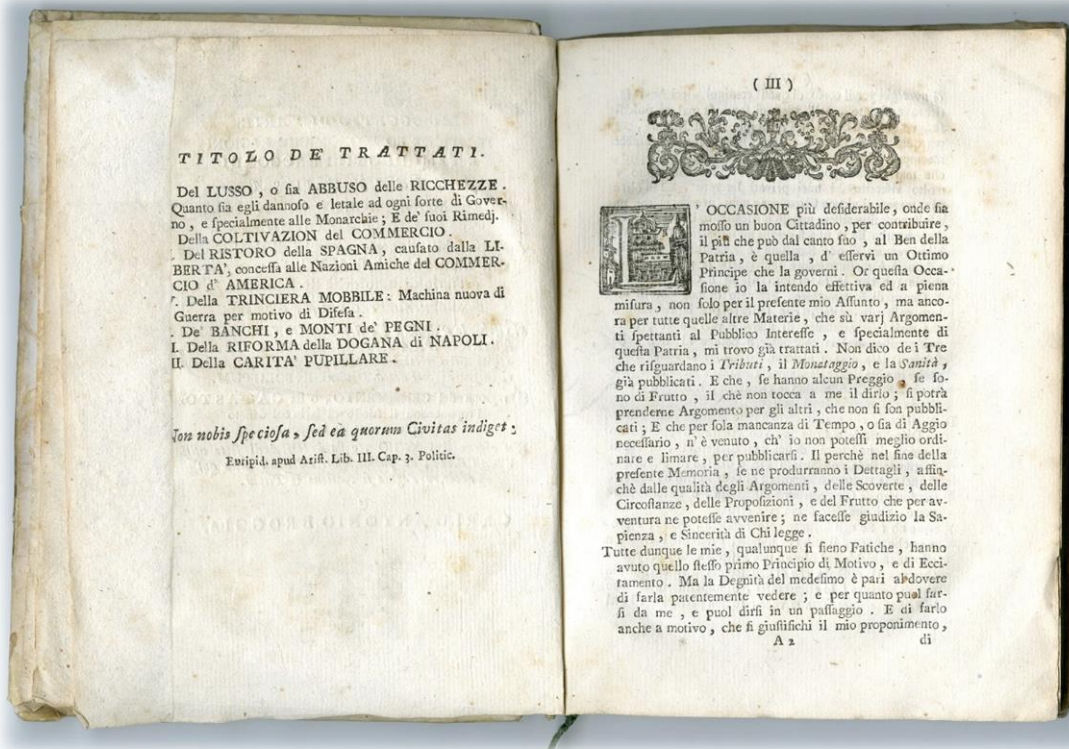
The second Gioliti edition of Botero's neglected masterpiece in the history of economics, first published in 1589, bound with the first Venice edition of the *Aggiunte*. Of the first work, Schumpeter writes: 'Divested of nonessentials, the "Malthusian" Principle of Population sprang fully developed from the brain of Botero in 1589: populations tend to increase, beyond any assignable limit, to the full extent made possible by human fecundity (the *virtus generativa* of the Latin translation); the means of subsistence, on the contrary, and the possibilities of increasing them (the *virtus nutritiva*) are definitely limited and therefore impose a limit on that increase, the only one there is; this limit asserts itself through want, which will induce people

to refrain from marrying (Malthus' negative check, prudential check, "moral restraint") unless numbers are periodically reduced by wars, pestilence, and so on (Malthus' positive check). This path-breaking performance – the only performance in the whole history of the theory of population to deserve any credit at all – came much before the time in which its message could have spread: it was practically lost in the populationist wave of the seventeenth century. But about two hundred years after Botero [1540–1617], Malthus really did no more than repeat it, except that he adopted particular mathematical laws for the operation of the *virtus generativa* and the *virtus nutritiva*: population was to increase "in geometric ratio or progression" (Schumpeter, *History of Economic Analysis*, pp. 254–5).

The *Aggiunte* adds six essays to Botero's masterpiece, and was published in the same year at Venice, Rome and Pavia.

I. Bongi, II, 462. II. Mattioli 394. COPAC records only one copy of the first work (York Minster) and one of the second (Senate House Library).

### FIERCE ATTACK ON PALERMO MINISTERS



**9. [BROGGIA, Carlo Antonio].** Memoria ad oggetto di varie politiche ed economiche ragioni e temi di utili raccordi che in causa del monetaggio di Napoli s'espungono e propongono agli spettabili Signori, convocati di Real Ordine dall' Illustre Marchese di Vallesantoro, Segretario di Stato della Real Azienda ... [*Colophon:*] *Naples, [n. p.], 15 February 1754.*

8vo, pp. cxxxvi; leaves browned with some spotting (sometimes severe); title-page cut away along blank fore-margin affecting just some text on the verso, re-margined with old paper, paper repair to outer corner of final leaf (just touching text); contemporary full vellum, loss to upper part of spine. £1000



Rare first and only edition of this fierce attack against the ministers of Palermo, criticising their acts. The work caused the author to be exiled from Palermo in the year of publication. Broggia, a Neapolitan merchant, is credited as being one of the true developers of a pure theory of taxation. Schumpeter describes his *Trattato de' Tributi, delle Monete, e del Governo politico della Sanità* (1743) as 'a digest of all that was best, not only in the public-finance literature of the eighteenth century but also in most of that of the nineteenth' (p. 205).

Einaudi 707; not in Goldsmiths' or Kress.

### SCOTTISH SOCIAL AND POLITICAL TRACT IN ITALY

**10. BROWN, William Lawrence. Antonio PIAZZA, translator.** Considerazioni sulli rapporti che legano gli uomini in società [...] ovvero elementi dell'organizzazione sociale. *Brescia, Tipografia Dipartimentale, 1803.*

8vo, pp. xxxix, [1], 207, [1]; some unobtrusive wormwork in the gutter of a few quires, but a very good, crisp copy, uncut in the original blue wrappers, spine reinforced. **£250**

Very rare first edition in Italian of the Scottish philosopher and Minister Brown's *Essay on the natural equality of men* (1793), written in Utrecht prior to Brown's appointment to the chair of Divinity at the University of Aberdeen. Antonio Piazza worked from Donnant's French translation and dedicated his work to Count Melzi d'Eril as a meditation on the social and political import of the French Revolution. Inequality among men, man's inherent sociability and society's need for a legitimate source of law and order feature prominently. The Scottish Minister's thoughts on the matter would have had a particular resonance with Northern Italian readers after Napoleon's Italian campaign.

J.V. Price in *Dictionary of Eighteenth-Century British Philosophers*, s.v.; on the original edition see Jessop, p. 107. A single copy found in the US (Harvard), and a single one in the UK (LSE).

### FRANCE'S DEMISE; A PHYSIOCRAT'S COPY

**11. [BUTEL-DUMONT, Georges-Marie].** Essai sur les causes principales qui ont contribué à détruire les deux premières races des rois de France ... Par l'auteur de la Théorie du luxe. *Paris, veuve Duchesne, 1776.*

8vo, pp. [x], xx, [21]-191, [1, blank]; typographical and engraved head-and tail-pieces; some faint damp-staining to inner corners of initial quires, leaf A1 repaired at gutter, but a good copy, in contemporary mottled calf, from the library of Louis-Paul Abeille, with his distinctive gilt monogram of a bee stamped in the compartments on the spine; hinges cracked but holding well, extremities rubbed; nineteenth-century (armorial, A. G. du Plessis) and early twentieth-century (P. de la Morandière) bookplates. **£300**

First edition of Butel-Dumont's account of the demise of France after Charlemagne. The late winner of the Academy prize for 1771 (none of the essays submitted at the time was deemed worthy of the accolade), this essay identifies the reasons for the post-Charlemagne crisis in the power accumulated and exerted by the aristocracy against the centripetal force of the

monarchy: significantly, not an aberration *per se*, but rather a structural feature embedded in the constitution of the kingdom.

Such a diagnosis was naturally wholly in keeping with Butel-Dumont's tenets in economics and politics: a diplomat and a lawyer, he translated works by Child and Cary, and himself wrote on colonial and commercial history. In his most notable work, the *Théorie du luxe* (1771), he argued that the desire for material wealth is a stimulus to work and to the spread of civilized values, and that any attempt, by sumptuary laws or other means, to restrict consumption would have a pernicious effect.

*Provenance:* Louis-Paul Abeille (1719–1807) was secretary of the Agricultural society of Brittany in 1757, and an ardent physiocrat.

Not in Einaudi, Goldsmiths' or Kress.

### TEEMING WITH PROJECTS

**12. CAMPBELL, John.** A political survey of Britain: being a series of reflections on the situation, lands, inhabitants, revenues, colonies, and commerce of this island. Intended to shew that we have not as yet approached near the summit of improvement, but that it will afford employment to many generations before they push to their utmost extent the natural advantages of Great Britain. *London, printed for the author and sold by Richardson and Urquhart ... 1774.*

Two vols, 4to, pp. [iv], vi, [2, blank], 726, [24, index], wanting blank 4Z4; [iv], 739, [1, blank], [32, index]; small wormhole through lower margin of vol. II, damp stain to fore-edge margin of first few quires of vol. II, creases to a few corners, otherwise a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf; rebounded with gilt tooling and original red morocco lettering-piece, corners repaired, new endpapers. **£400**

First edition, complete with the indices that are often missing. 'The work is specially remarkable for its affluence of practical suggestion. It teems with projects for the construction of harbours, the opening up of new communications by road and canal, and the introduction of new industries. Campbell even proposed that the state should buy up all the waste lands of the country and develop their latent resources, arable and pastoral' (*DNB*). The work also includes descriptions of trade with America, and the East and West Indies.

Einaudi 817; Goldsmith's 11082; Higgs 5884; Kress 6997; Sabin 10239.

### INFINITY: ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL

**13. CANTOR, Georg.** Über die verschiedenen Ansichten in Bezug auf die actualunendlichen Zahlen ... Mitgetheilt den 9. Dezember 1885. *Stockholm, P. A. Norstedt and Sons, 1886.*

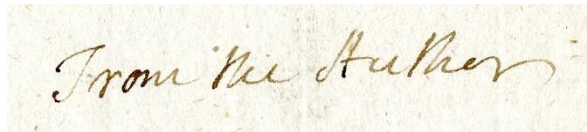
8vo, pp. 10; a good copy in the original printed wrappers, a few small chips to the front cover. **£550**



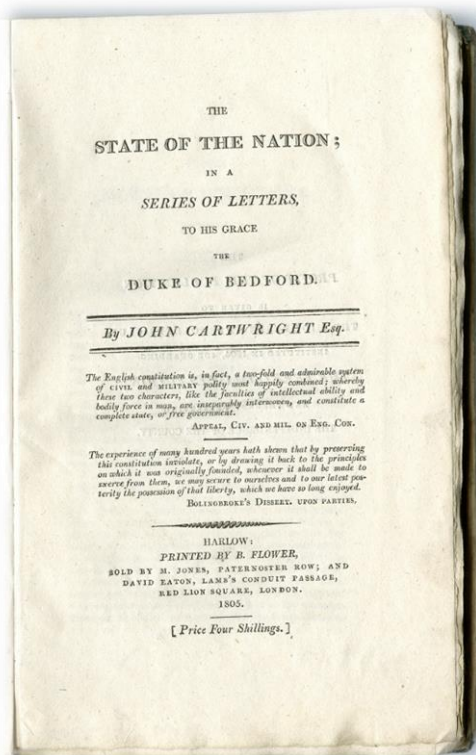
Rare original offprint of an article published in the *Svenska Vetenskaps-Akademiens Handlingar* vol. 11, no. 19. It is extracted from a letter written in 1885 to the Swedish mathematician Gustav Eneström. Here, Cantor emphasises the necessity of differentiating between theoretical and actual infinities, thereby placing himself in direct opposition to contemporary German philosophers such as Johann Friedrich Herbart and Wilhelm Wundt. It seems that the extract was delivered at a lecture on the 9<sup>th</sup> December 1885 by Eneström.

Dauben 368; see also p. 125 for a translated extract of the original letter; KVK locates two copies (the British Library and the National Library of Sweden).

## ATTACKING PITT



**14. CARTWRIGHT, John.** The state of the nation; in a series of letters, to His Grace the Duke of Bedford. *Harlow, B. Flower, 1805.*



8vo, pp. [ii], 173, [5, appendices and errata]; a few faint spots, some light creasing and a few small marginal holes; a very good copy, bound in contemporary paper-covered boards; spine rubbed, worn at head and foot, joints a little cracked but holding, boards rubbed and showing wear at edges, upper board water stained; ink inscription 'from the author' to front free endpaper. **£850**

First edition, presentation copy. A strong critique of the government and its conduct regarding the American War of Independence and the French wars, written by an outspoken advocate of political reform. Cartwright attacks the corruption and abuses of government, singling out Pitt, Burke, Lord North, and Lord Melville for particular attention, and calls for the current administration to be removed, a programme of parliamentary reform instituted, and measures taken to ensure the active participation of the mass of the people in politics. Making a number of references to the addressee's ancestor, William Russell, Lord Russell, executed in

1683 for his part in the Rye House Plot, and seen by those sympathetic to his cause as a patriot and martyr, Cartwright calls on the Duke of Bedford to take a stand in parliament against the abuses of the Pitt administration. He also exhorts the Duke to encourage public meetings as a method of involving the people in political reform and ensuring that parliament was genuinely representative of the nation. Written during a period when the fear of French invasion was strong, this work clearly exhibits Cartwright's belief that the only hope for English victory was to mobilise the support of the entire nation, a subject which he further examined in his contemporary work *England's aegis*. Goldsmiths' 19145.

## CARY IMPROVED

**15. [CARY, John. Georges-Marie BUTEL-DUMONT, translator].** Essai sur l'état du commerce d'Angleterre. Tome premier [-second]. *London and Paris, Nyon, 1755.*

Two vols, 12mo, pp. 466, [2, errata]; [x], 472; some light browning to the edges, with the occasional other blemish elsewhere; a very good copy in contemporary full calf, spines decorated gilt, with contrasting gilt morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces, red edges, inner dentelles, marbled endpapers; corners worn, small chips to heads of spines, short cracks to joints, a few marks to covers; ink stamp of Eugene de Froberville to title of vol. I; a nice set. **£800**

First edition in French of Cary's *Essay on the State of England* (Bristol, 1695); another issue, by Guillyn, appeared at the same time. This popular work was reissued several times in English, with amendments, under different titles: *An Essay towards Regulating the Trade and employing the Poor in this Kingdom* (1717, 1719) and *A Discourse on Trade* (1745). The work was also translated into Italian (1764).

The author, John Cary (d. *circa* 1720), was a Bristol merchant, and was connected to John Locke. The *Essay* was said by Locke to be 'the best discourse I ever read on that subject' (quoted by F. Y. Edgeworth in Palgrave I, 230), and is significant for its advocacy of technological progress. 'Cary was evidently esteemed by his fellow citizens as a man of sound practical judgment, for he acted as an arbitrator in commercial disputes, and was chosen by the Bristol committee of trade as their representative in London to advise the city members in matters affecting Bristol trade' (*DNB*).

The translator is Georges-Marie Butel-Dumont, secretary to the French embassy at St Petersburg. He also translated Child, and himself wrote *Théorie du luxe* (1771, second 1775) and *Histoire et commerce des colonies angloises, dans l'Amérique septentrionale* (1775), for which he drew on a deep knowledge of English commercial literature and on his own experience as a colonial official in Louisiana. McCulloch notes that the present translation 'contains much additional matter, and is in all respects a more valuable work than that of Cary'.

Einaudi 920 (Guillyn); Goldsmiths' 9015 (Nyon); Higgs 986; Kress 5424 (Nyon); McCulloch, p. 46; OCLC only locates copies of the Guillyn issue. On Cary, see Hutchison, *Before Adam Smith*, p. 389n, and Heckscher, *Mercantilism* II, 119, 169f.

**16. [CHYDENIUS, Anders].** Källan til Rikets Wan-Magt. *Stockholm, Lars Salvius, 1765.*

Small 4to, pp. 35, [1, blank]; some light offsetting throughout and light waterstain to the lower fore-edge of the first couple leaves; early ink attribution and ownership inscription to the title-page; disbound. **£600**

First edition of 'an all-out attack on the Swedish Navigation Act, known as the *Produkt-plakatet*. It prohibited foreign vessels from carrying other products to Sweden than those of their own country, and, as the original act of 1724 was extended in scope in 1726, they were also prohibited from engaging in inter-coastal trade in Swedish waters' (Uhr, p. 19). This is the first of Chydenius's important works written during the Diet of 1765-6.



Under the title ‘Sources of the Weakness of the Realm’, Chydenius here criticizes his country’s mercantilist economic policy, urging that foreign trade should be made free; he originally intended the work to form a motion in the Diet. ‘The argument goes much deeper, however, and reaches the very foundations of economic activity, thus affording much that is interesting from a theoretical point of view. The pamphlet caused a great sensation; several editions were published, as well as a translation in German, and elicited a swarm of replies’ (Schauman, p. 24). See also Bo Sandelin (ed.), *The History of Swedish Economic Thought*, p. 24.

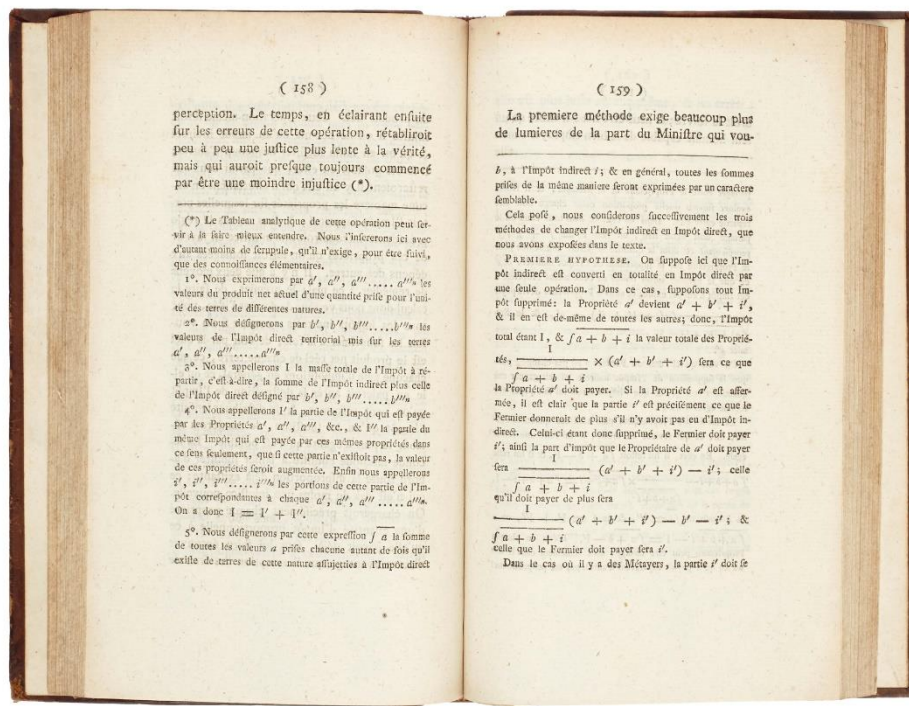
Kress S.4372; not in Goldsmiths’ or Higgs.

## LIFE OF TURGOT

**17. [CONDORCET, Marie-Jean-Antoine-Nicolas Caritat, Marquis de].** Vie de Monsieur Turgot. ‘Londres’, [i.e. Paris?, n. p.], 1786.

8vo, pp. [iv], 299, [1, errata]; small loss to lower corner of T1, small hole to margin of last leaf, very occasional light foxing, light soiling to final page, otherwise a very good, crisp copy in 19th-century sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering-piece; upper joint cracked at head (holding firm), extremities slightly worn, inner hinges cracked. £850

First edition of the sole example of Condorcet’s economic writings to employ mathematics. Condorcet’s use of ‘the sign  $\int$  as a sign of summation of finite quantities’ is an ‘innovation’ in his ten-page footnoted discussion of the various ways ‘in which indirect taxation could be replaced by direct taxation and the effects of such a change’ (Theocharis, p. 65). This biography, together with that of Dupont, is the chief contemporary account of the renowned financial reformer and physiocratic sympathizer, Turgot.



Condorcet’s ‘mathematical treatment of probabilities, and his discussion of differential equations and finite differences, show an ability which might have put him in the first rank had

he concentrated his attention on mathematics' (Ball, *A Short Account of the History of Mathematics*, p. 388).

The work was much called for; four editions were published in 1786. **This is the earliest**, with a misprint in the errata: page 134 instead of 104 (identified as edition 'A' in Anton Gerits' 'Condorcet's Vie de Monsieur Turgot', *Harvard Library Bulletin* NS Winter 1992-1993, vol. 3, no. 4, p. 35).

Einaudi 1217; Fisher, p. 174; Goldsmiths' 13128; INED 1186 (a later 1786 edition); Jevons, p. 278; Kress B.1032; Mattioli 746; see Theocharis, p. 65.

**18. CONSTANT, Benjamin.** Discours de M. Benjamin Constant à la Chambre des Députés. Paris, Ambroise Dupont, 1827-1828.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. vi, 580; vi, 644, frontispiece portrait of Constant, folded facsimile; foxing, a few ink stains not affecting text; bound in contemporary quarter morocco over marbled boards, gilt spines; boards and spines slightly worn; a good copy. **£350**

First edition of a collection of speeches delivered to the Chamber of Deputies by Benjamin Constant whose eloquence and oratorical skill led him to become a leader of the parliamentary block known first as the *indépendants* and later as *libéraux*. One of the first liberals to go by the name, he was the outstanding champion of freedom of speech and liberty of the press in the face of the right-wing radicalism of the royalist Ultras. These volumes include speeches delivered by Constant in opposition to the Ultras' attempts to instate *droit d'aînesse* and *lois sur les sacrilèges*.

Courtney E2/1.

#### LANDED ITS AUTHOR IN THE BASTILLE

**19. [DARIGRAND, Edmé-François].** L'Anti-financier, ou relevé de quelques-unes des malversations dont se rendent journellement coupables les Fermiers Généraux, & des vexations qu'ils commettent dans les provinces: servant de réfutation d'un écrit intitulé Lettre servant de réponse aux remontrances [sic] du Parlement de Bordeaux ... Amsterdam [*i.e. Paris, Lambert*], 1763.

8vo, pp. [iv], 100; with an engraved frontispiece; a very good copy in well-preserved contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with red morocco lettering-piece, red edges, marbled endpapers; small chip at head of spine, corners slightly bumped. **£350**

First edition, second issue, including the Réponse at the end which is absent in the first issue. Darigrand's work is a violent invective against the tax farming system which caused such distress in pre-revolutionary France and was a contributory factor leading to the revolution. The author pleads for a single tax in place of the large number of duties which, even disregarding the abuse to which their collection under the *fermier général* system was subject, made commerce difficult and dangerous. Moreover, legalised abuse and theoretically illegal depredation were so widespread that the innate defects of the system were greatly magnified. The proposed unitary tax was to be levied on the owners of land, business people and *rentiers*.



It would doubtless, Darigrand concedes, have its disadvantages, but these would be as nothing compared to those of the existing system.

While the book ran to two further editions, its violent criticism was too much for the *fermiers généraux*, who raised a huge outcry and used their influence to bring about Darigrand's imprisonment in the Bastille. The work was condemned and withdrawn from public circulation, but continued to be sold secretly and drew forth a number of anonymous replies.

Goldsmiths' 9873; Higgs 3017; INED 1276; Kress 6086.

## L'APOGÉE DE L'ÉCOLE SCOLASTIQUE

**20. DELLA TORRE, Raffaele.** *Tractatus de cambiis.* Genoa, Pietro Giovanni Calenzano, 1641.

Folio, pp. [xvi], 563, [1 blank], 16, [108]; half-title, engraved title by Cornelis Bloemaert after Gregorio Grassi with a portrait of the author, woodcut initials; paper flaws with no loss to leaves H4 and Y1, hole in Q1 due to printing process with loss of a few words of text, the odd stain; overall a very good copy, clean and crisp, bound in late nineteenth-century half vellum and marbled paper boards, manuscript title to spine, 'Turri de Cambijs' inked in contemporary hand to lower edge; a few marginal annotations and marks, eighteenth-century ownership inscription at head of title-page. **£1250**

First edition of this monumental work on all aspects of the problems of exchange and bills of exchange by the Genoese politician, jurist and historian, Della Torre (1579-1667). Described by the economic historian De Roover as marking 'l'apogée de l'école scolastique', the *Tractatus* is remarkable for its appeal to previous legal and theological doctrines and for the special attention its author pays to the practice of the courts. The main text, arranged in three disputations, is followed by a section printing and commenting on numerous rulings of the Roman Rota (the highest tribunal of the Roman Catholic Church), and the work ends with 'Capitoli et ordini delle Fere di Besenzone', a reminder of Genoa's supremacy in the financial market. Sraffa noted that the imprint date 1641 is possibly a misprint for 1639, since the approbatio is dated 1 August 1639. A second edition appeared in Frankfurt in 1645. The work was not without its critics: in 1655 Della Torre published *Reiectiones, redargutiones, vendicationes ... ad tractatum suum De cambiis*, replying to criticisms by Antonio Merenda, Onorato Leotardi, and Andrea Bianchi.



In a biographical aside in the introduction to the *Tractatus*, Della Torre notes that he spent time at the Collegio Romano studying under the Jesuit historians Famiano Strada and Terenzio Alciato. Following further study at Bologna and Parma he began his long political career, becoming the chief representative of the pro-French faction in Genoa. In the 1630s he was drawn into the economic and diplomatic debate over free navigation of the Ligurian Sea, supporting Genoa's exclusive rights in opposition to Hugo Grotius's principle of 'mare liberum'.

BL 17C Italian II p. 913; De Vivo, *Catalogue of the library of Piero Sraffa* 5905; Kress 607.

## ACCOUNTING ARCHIVE



**21. [DELOITTE & CO.]** Small archive of 13 documents relating to the early history of the Deloitte group of companies. 1857–1925.

Seven manuscript and six printed documents on vellum, dimensions and contents as listed below. **Together £10,000 + VAT in EU**

**An important group of documents relating to the early history of one of the most prominent companies in the history of accounting.**

William Welch Deloitte (1818–1898) set up his own accountancy practice in 1845 at the age of twenty-seven and by the end of his first year in practice had eighty-seven clients on his books. After Deloitte's appointment, in 1849, to assist the shareholder auditors of the Great Western Railway (GWR), the number of prestigious assignments (many from docks, collieries and ironworks) increased considerably. 'His standing within the profession led to Deloitte

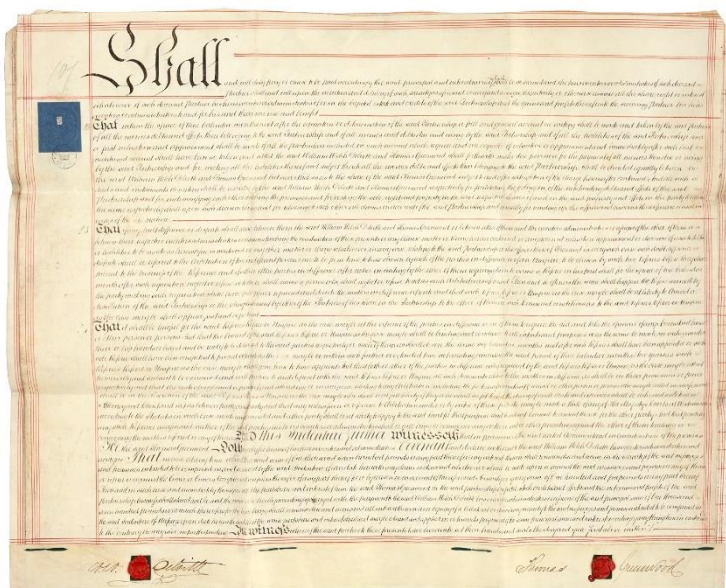
being called upon to investigate frauds – one committed against the Great Northern Railway in 1857, and another at the Great Eastern Steamship Company in 1870. The inroads that financing the employment of his many staff made on his capital encouraged him to seek a partner in March 1857, and he sold a 50 per cent share in the firm to Thomas Greenwood, who was then share registrar of the GWR. When Greenwood left the partnership in 1867, his share of the capital was worth £6000. Deloitte then admitted a succession of partners, all of whom had trained in the firm: Henry Dever ([1862]–97), Alfred Richard Hollebone (1867–73), and John George Griffiths (1869–1902)’ (ODNB).

The present documents include the indentures of partnership between Deloitte and Greenwood (1857); Deloitte, Greenwood and Dever (1862); Deloitte, Dever and Hollebone (1867); and Deloitte, Dever, Hollebone and Griffiths (1869). An eminent figure in the later history of the firm was Sir William Plender (1861–1946). ‘On qualification as a chartered accountant, in 1884, he joined the London office of Deloitte, Dever, Griffiths & Co. at £100 per annum, the then rate of remuneration for newly qualified accountants. He complained, later, “how hard it was to climb the ladder that led to a Partnership” (Kettle, 83), but he reached the top in 1897, and seven years later became senior partner of the firm, which was renamed Deloitte, Plender, Griffiths & Co., under which label it conducted business until 1971 . . . . In speeches, presidential addresses, and papers Plender made a significant contribution to the theory of accounting practice’ (ODNB).

Documents relating to the early history of Deloitte are rare, much of the company’s archive having apparently been lost: ‘unfortunately only three letter books of the nineteenth century in addition to the letter book of 1854–8 have escaped destruction, those covering the period from July 1887 to October 1888’ (Sir Russell Kettle, *Deloitte & Co. 1845–1956*, Oxford, 1958, p. 44).

*Comprises:*

I. ‘Messrs. Deloitte and Greenwood. Articles of copartnership’. 2 March 1857.



Very large document on three membranes of vellum threaded together at foot with green silk, each approximately 550 x 680 mm, dark brown ink in a clear cursive hand, margins ruled in red, blue paper duty stamps on each membrane; two small corrections in a different hand; signed and sealed at foot by William Deloitte and Thomas Greenwood; in excellent condition.

A key document in the history of Deloitte & Co. Under the terms of the agreement Deloitte

was to contribute ‘office furniture fittings stationery and effects’ valued at £223 16s 2d together with £76 3s 10d in capital, while Greenwood was to contribute £300 in capital. Kettle states



(apparently incorrectly) that Greenwood joined Deloitte in partnership on 11 March 1857, contributing £800 in capital (Kettle p. 27).

II. 'Messrs. Deloitte Greenwood and Dever. Articles of partnership'. *1 January 1862.*

Very large document on three membranes of vellum fastened at foot with vellum strips, each approximately 545 x 690 mm, two of the membranes written on both sides, dark brown ink in a clear cursive hand, margins ruled in red, blue paper duty stamps on each membrane; signed and sealed at foot by William Deloitte, Thomas Greenwood and Henry Dever, further signed by Deloitte and Greenwood on verso of first membrane; minor yellow smudge on recto of first membrane, but in excellent condition.

Under the terms of the agreement Dever was to contribute £1000 in capital.

III. 'Appointment by Mr. R. Dever and Mary his wife of new trustee of £1500 bank 3 per cent annuities'. *1 January 1864.*

Very large document on vellum, 520 x 720 mm, dark brown ink in a clear cursive hand, margins ruled in red, blue paper duty stamp; signed and sealed by Robert Dever and Mary Dever at foot; in excellent condition.

IV. 'Messrs. Robert Dever and others to Messrs. Thorpe & Deloitte. Release'. *22 February 1867.*

Very large document on two membranes of vellum fastened at foot with vellum strips, approximately 590 x 700 mm, brown ink in a clear cursive hand, ruled in red, blue paper duty stamps on each membrane; sealed and signed at foot twice by Robert Dever, Henry Dever and Alfred Dever and once by William Shuter and Mary Shuter, further signed twice on verso of first membrane by Robert Dever, Henry Dever and Alfred Dever and witnessed by William Towler; some light yellow staining, but in excellent condition.

V. 'Messrs. Deloitte Dever & Hollebone. Articles of partnership'. *1 October 1867.*

Very large document on four membranes of vellum threaded together at foot with green silk, each approximately 570 x 690 mm, dark brown ink in a clear cursive hand, margins ruled in red, blue paper duty stamps on each membrane, further duty stamp at head of first membrane; some pencil annotations on verso of first membrane including various sums and the mention of Deloitte and Hollebone; signed and sealed at foot by William Deloitte, Henry Dever and Alfred Hollebone, further signed by Deloitte and Hollebone on verso of first membrane; in excellent condition.

Under the terms of the agreement Hollebone was to contribute £2800 in capital. Hollebone's promotion to partnership 'at the age of 22 after only six years' practical experience must surely constitute a record for Deloitte's' (Kettle p. 35). On the verso of the first membrane is the note 'This deed has been varied by an indenture dated the 1<sup>st</sup> day of April 1869' (see next item).

VI. 'Messrs. Deloitte Dever Hollebone and Griffiths. Articles of partnership'. *1 April 1869.*

Very large document on four membranes of vellum threaded together at foot with green silk, each approximately 580 x 720 mm, three of the membranes written on both sides, dark brown

ink in a clear cursive hand, margins ruled in red, blue paper duty stamps on each membrane; signed and sealed twice by William Deloitte, Henry Dever, Alfred Hollebhone and John Griffiths, and further signed by Deloitte, Dever and Hollebhone on verso of first membrane; in excellent condition.

Under the terms of the agreement Griffiths was to contribute £1550 in capital. Griffiths 'was destined until his retirement in 1902 to exercise a major influence on the growth and fortunes of the firm' (Kettle p. 36).

VII. 'Messrs. Deloitte Dever & Griffiths and Mr George Cloutte. Articles of partnership'. *16 April 1890.*

Document on vellum, folio (400 x 263 mm), five leaves stitched together with green silk, dark brown ink in a clear cursive hand, margins ruled in red, duty stamp on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by William Deloitte, Henry Dever, John Griffiths and George Cloutte; some light wear and soiling.

VIII. 'Sir Wm. Plender and P. D. Griffiths, Esq., and others – and – Harry I Chevalier, Esq. Partnership agreement'. *17 May 1912.*

Document printed on vellum, small folio (280 x 210 mm), eight leaves, margins ruled in red, duty stamp on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by Sir William Plender, Percival Davis Griffiths, Edward Davis, Lionel Maltby and Harry Ivyleafe Chevalier.

'Chevalier, known as "Chivvy", came to a sad end due to extravagance, and resigned in 1917' (Kettle p. 93).

IX. 'Sir William Plender and others – and – Robert Kerr, Esq. Partnership deed'. *1 May 1918.*

Document printed on vellum, small folio (265 x 210 mm), four leaves, margins ruled in red, duty stamp on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by Sir William Plender, Percival Davis Griffiths, Edward Davis, Lionel Maltby and Arthur Edwin Cutforth; verso of final leaf somewhat soiled.

'The partners suffered a great personal loss through the death of Robert Kerr in October 1918, at the early age of 35, in the ill-fated S.S. *Leinster* which was torpedoed in the Irish Sea whilst he was returning from professional duties in Ireland' (Kettle p. 107).

X. 'Sir W. Plender and others – and – Christopher George Coates Esq. Partnership Deed. (Paris firm)'. *29 September 1920.*

Document printed on vellum, small folio (275 x 210 mm), six leaves, margins ruled in red, duty stamp on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by Sir William Plender, Percival Davis Griffiths, Lionel Maltby, Arthur Edwin Cutforth, Edmund Heisch and Christopher George Coates; Consular Service stamps at end; some light soiling.

XI. 'Sir William Plender, (Knight), G.B.E., and others – and – Russell Kettle, Esquire. Partnership deed'. *22 December 1921.*

Document printed on vellum, small folio (275 x 210 mm), four leaves, margins ruled in red, duty stamp on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by Sir William Plender, Percival Davis Griffiths, Lionel Maltby, Arthur Edwin Cutforth and Russell Kettle; some light soiling.

XII. 'Sir William Plender, (Baronet) G.B.E. and others – and – Harold Read, Esquire. Partnership deed'. 14 October 1924.

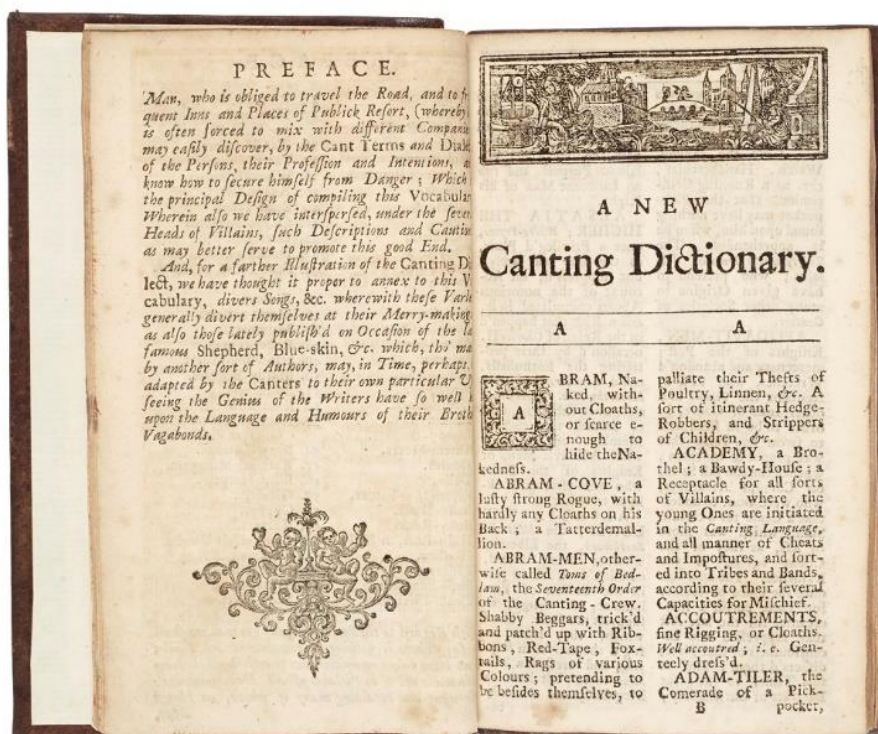
Document printed on vellum, small folio (275 x 215 mm), four leaves, margins ruled in red, duty stamp on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by Sir William Plender, Percival Davis Griffiths, Lionel Maltby, Arthur Edwin Cutforth and Harold Read; some light soiling.

XIII. 'Sir William Plender, Baronet, G.B.E., and others – and – James Kilpatrick, Esquire. Partnership deed'. 7 November 1925.

Document printed on vellum, small folio (275 x 210 mm), four leaves, margins ruled in red, duty stamp and duplicate stamps on recto of first leaf; signed and sealed at end by Sir William Plender, Percival Davis Griffiths, Lionel Maltby, Arthur Edwin Cutforth and James Kilpatrick; some light soiling and staining.

A duplicate.

### THUS SPEAK THIEVES, PROSTITUTES AND BEGGARS



**22. [DICTIONARY. SLANG].** A new canting dictionary: comprehending all the terms, antient and modern, used in the several tribes of gypsies, beggars, shoplifters, highwaymen, foot-pads, and all other clans of cheats and villains... With very large additions of words never before made publick ... recommending methods for diminishing these varlets, by better



employment of the poor. To which is added, a complete Collection of songs in the canting dialect. *London, printed and sold by the booksellers of London and Westminster, 1725.*

12mo, pp. [156]; occasional light toning and the odd spot, but a very good copy in contemporary speckled sheep, flat spine filleted in gilt, red morocco lettering-piece; new endpapers, minor abrasions to the sides. **£3850**

First edition of a rare eighteenth-century dictionary of slang. While openly based on the 1699 *New dictionary of the terms antient and modern*, by one 'B. E.', the *New canting dictionary* contained substantial textual additions 'never before made publick' (title-page). It also carried innovation in the purpose: not only was it meant to be 'useful for all Sorts of People... to enable them to secure their Money and preserve their Lives', it was also charged with providing information about the origins and progress of slang, as well as with the social function of aiding the understanding and employment of the poor. 'The accurate selection of the entries, the wide range of fields covered, the precision of the definitions and exemplifications ... were greatly appreciated by its reader' (M. Gotti, *The language of thieves and vagabonds: 17th and 18th century canting lexicography in England*, Tübingen, 1999, p. 85).

It has been pointed out (J. Coleman, 'Cant and slang dictionaries', in *New perspectives on English historical linguistics*, 2004) that the compiler of the *New canting dictionary* included numerous non-cant terms, belonging to the semantic fields of crime, dishonesty, sex and poverty, thus mixing the notion of register with that of meaning when selecting his sources: itself an interesting standpoint.

Watson, *New Cambridge Bibliography of English Literature*, II, p. 355. Not at Cambridge.

## SOCIETY, GOVERNMENT AND LIBERTY

**23. DUNOYER, Charles-Bathélemy.** *L'industrie et la morale considérées dans leurs rapports avec la liberté.* Paris, A. Sautélet, 1825.

8vo, pp. [vi], viii, 450; a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf-backed boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece; upper joint cracked but firm, small chips at head and tail of spine; small ownership inscription on title-page. **£350**

First edition of this defence of the old economic liberalism against the new democracy by the French economist and politician Dunoyer (1786-1863). 'In anticipation of Spencer, Dunoyer here developed the idea that society was an organism, in which it fell to the lot of a congeries of institutions and individuals to perform specific functions. The function of government was the preservation of order, and to this role ... he ... assigned vital importance. To justify the work of government officials as well of those supporters of the bourgeois monarchy who were drawn from the professional classes, Dunoyer extended the classical concept of product to include the 'immaterial' product or service; in this he followed J. B. Say, Germain Garnier and Destutt de Tracy' (*Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*). Dunoyer defined liberty as the power to make free and intelligent use of faculties. This work was later revised and enlarged under a new title, *De la liberté du travail* (Paris, 1845).

Einaudi 1652; Goldsmiths' 24398; Kress C.1413.

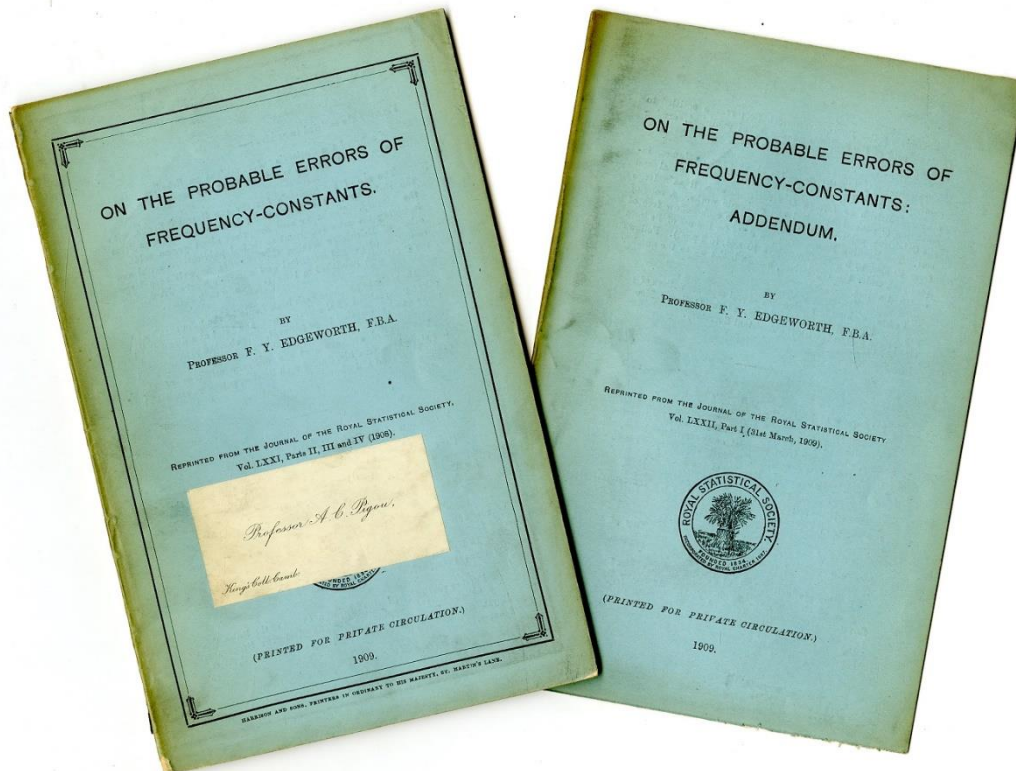
‘EDGEWORTH’S CONTRIBUTIONS TO ECONOMICS ARE LEGIONS’ (BLAUG)

24. EDGEWORTH, Francis Ysidro. A collection of offprints. 1884-1923.

Twenty-seven offprints in very good condition.

£5750

A substantial collection of mathematical contributions by Edgeworth, including *The law of error*, ‘the most important of the papers relating to this subject’ (Bowley), and the landmark essay on measurement *On the probable errors of frequency-constants*.



‘Francis Ysidro Edgeworth was an economists’ economist: almost the whole of his literary output was addressed to his fellow economists, taking the form of elegant technical essays on taxation, monopoly and duopoly pricing, the pure theory of international trade and the theory of index numbers. ... His exposition was terse and obscure at the best of times and his personality was retiring, with the result that most of his ideas were and still are continually being rediscovered by those who arrive at them in their own way. Marshall for example, was decisively influenced by Edgeworth on a number of technical points and yet Edgeworth always deferred to Marshall as the master at whose feet he sat. When the *Economic Journal* was founded in 1891 as the organ of the Royal Economic Society, Edgeworth became its editor, a task he carried on for 35 years. [...]

Edgeworth’s contributions to economics are legions, and there is space to mention only a few of them: he was the first to define the laws of diminishing returns in terms of the decline of the *marginal* product of a variable factor, whereas everyone before him right back to Malthus and Ricardo always defined it in terms of the decline of the *average* product; he was the first to define a ‘generalised utility function’, the utility of a good depending not just on the quantity consumed of that good but on the quantities of all other goods consumed by the individual, thus bringing substitutability and complementarity between goods squarely within the purview

of utility theory; he was also the first to introduce indifference curves, the loci of combinations of two goods conveying equal total utility (drawn upside down as compared with the way they are nowadays drawn), as well as the ‘contract curve’, the locus of tangency points of the indifference curves of different individuals. But his most beautiful contribution is the theory of the core of an exchange economy. [...]. [His] insight has proved valuable to modern games theorists in proving the existence of general equilibrium à la Walras [...]

‘Of all the great economists in this book, he is (apart from Bernoulli and Slutsky) the only one to have made original contributions to mathematical statistics.’ (Mark Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, 1986, pp. 69-71).

Full details available upon request.

### WITH ILLUSTRATED FABLES

**25. FENNING, Daniel.** The universal spelling-book: or, a new and easy guide to the English language ... London, Printed for the booksellers in London and Westminster, 1793.

12mo, pp. [ii], vi, 152, [8]; with woodcut frontispiece and illustrations; light dampstaining to lower corner of some leaves; a good copy in contemporary sheep, modern reback with gilt lettering-piece; edges and corners rubbed, hinges repaired; ownership inscriptions of Richard Finch (1798) and Cordely Paine (1834) to front free endpaper. **£250**



The rare new, corrected edition of Fenning’s highly successful textbook. Fenning (1714/15-1767) began compiling his *Universal spelling-book* in 1739 while working as a teacher in Suffolk, and the first edition eventually appeared in 1756. The best-known of his many books, it was reprinted in about 100 editions up to 1860, and was widely used in America.



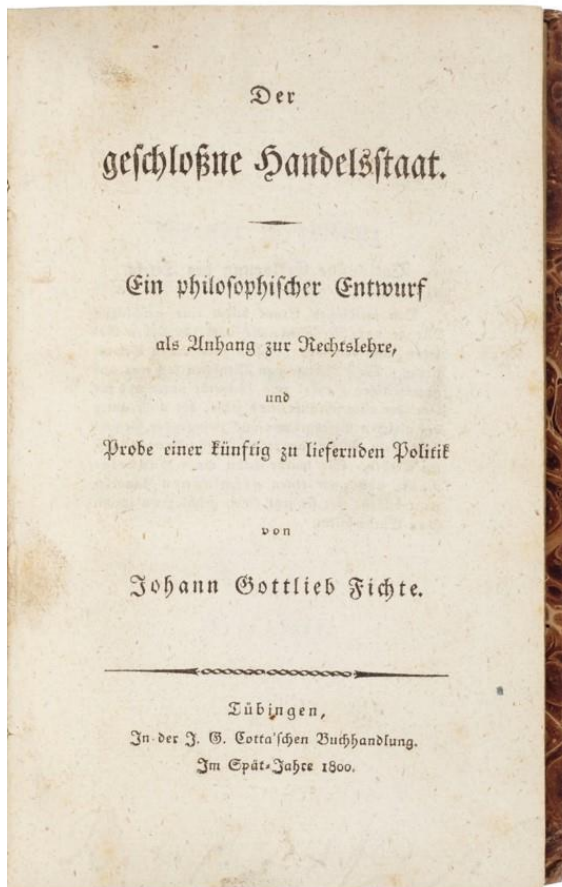
In addition to word lists and a guide to English grammar, Fenning's text includes fables illustrated with woodcuts, recipes for making ink, tables of important historical events (including 'The Independence of America acknowledged'), and examples of different typefaces.

Alston, IV.663; ESTC T232353. Rare: ESTC records only two copies (British Library and Bodleian).

## A FOUNDING TEXT OF ETHICAL SOCIALISM

**26. FICHTE, Johann Gottlieb.** Der geschlossene Handelsstaat. Ein philosophischer Entwurf als Anhang zur Rechtslehre, und Probe einer künftig zu liefernden Politik. *Tübingen, J. G. Cotta, 1800.*

8vo, pp. [xxii], 290; ink ownership inscription to the front free endpaper erased; the odd light spot, but a fine, bright copy in contemporary marbled boards, flat spine with a gilt lettered orange label; a highly attractive copy. **£2500**



**First edition of the major work devoted to an economic theme by the great Idealist philosopher, Fichte (1762–1814), intended as an appendix to his *Naturrecht* (1796).** Fichte's thought, heavily influenced by Kant, was primarily concerned with ethics, and a core notion of his moral philosophy was the self-realization of the dutiful will in devotion to ideal ends. But Fichte was careful to admit consideration of the individual will within an objective social context of reciprocal rights, duties and interests, and he turned his attention, in the present work, to the question of what socio-economic conditions would best conform with ethical imperatives. His answer is in the very title of the work, 'The Closed Commercial State'. The autarchic society advocated by Fichte would be an entirely self-regulated social economy, requiring government direction of all foreign trade and state action to achieve such goals as the elimination of surpluses, scarcity, or unemployment. Only thus would scope for the autonomous self-fulfilment of all be provided. See *Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, 195f; James Bonar in *Palgrave* II, 55f;

Schumpeter, pp. 411–13; Roscher, *Geschichte*, pp. 639–48.

The germ of the Kantian socialism of the later nineteenth century is clearly evident in the work, and Fichte had a marked influence on a number of later socialists. See Leszek Kolakowski,

*Main Currents of Marxism ... II. The Golden Age*, pp. 115 and 133, discussing Fichte's influence on Jean Jaurès ('Fichte's *geschlossene Handelstaat* embodied a kind of moral socialism, for it involved the social regulation of production in the common interest of its citizens'), and *op. cit.*, p. 249, on Austrian and German ethical socialism.

Baumgartner & Jacobs 51; Goldsmiths' 17957; Hamburg Commerz-Bibliothek, 1864 *Katalog*, col. 83; Humpert 7668; Kress B.4130; Menger, col. 163; Stammhammer, *Bibliographie des Sozialismus* II, 113; Ziegenfuss I, 342.

## TACKLING THE NATIONAL DEBT

**27. [FOSTER, Richard].** Thoughts on peace, in the present situation of the country, with respect to its finances and circulating medium; with an appendix, concerning the theory of money ... *London, Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, and Brown, 1814.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1, errata], 194; some faint browning, number inked at head of title; a very good copy, recently rebound in half calf and marbled boards. **£350**

First edition. With peace (temporarily) restored in Europe, Foster encourages his countrymen to set themselves to the task of tackling the national debt. Foster laments the squandering of 'one thousand millions' on the war, hoping that the nation will 'determine never to enter into war again', but is optimistic about its peacetime economic future. He makes some interesting remarks on commerce with foreign countries, arguing for internal manufacture and consumption over import and export, even suggesting that wine be grown 'in our West India islands'. In the course of his discussion, Foster refers to Smith, Hume, Paine, Huskisson, and Malthus, and to the Bullion question.

Foster, who hailed from Wakefield, wrote a number of other works on economic issues, including *Observations on the national debt* (1810) and *An address to the nation on the relative importance of agriculture and manufactures* (1815).

Goldsmiths' 20997. Rare: COPAC records only the Goldsmiths' copy; Worldcat locates copies at Chicago, Columbia and Pennsylvania.

## 'IT SURPASSES IN COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY ANY FREUD IN ANY LANGUAGE, INCLUDING GERMAN'

**28. FREUD, Sigmund.** The Standard Edition of the Complete Psychological Works ... Translated from the German under the General Editorship of James Strachey. In Collaboration with Anna Freud. Assisted by Alix Strachey and Alan Tyson. Editorial Assistant: Angela Richards. *London: Butler and Tanner Ltd for The Hogarth Press and the Institute of Psycho-Analysis, 1981.*

24 volumes (including indexes and bibliography), 8vo (215 x 137mm), pp. I: [i]-xxvi, [1]-430; II: [i]-xxxii, [1 (blank)], [1]-335, [1 (blank)]; III: [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [1]-353, [1 (blank)]; IV: [i]-xxxii, 1-338, [2 (blank l.)]; V: [i]-vi, 339-751, [3 (blank)]; VI: [i]-xiv, 1-310; VII: [i]-vi, [1]-335, [3 (blank)]; VIII: [i]-v, [1 (blank)], [1]-258; IX: [i]-vi, [1]-279, [3 (blank)]; X: [i]-vi, [2 (illustrations, verso blank)], [1]-342, [2 (blank)]; XI: [i]-vi, [1]-264, [2 (blank)]; XII: [i]-vii, [1

(blank)], [1]-373, [3 (blank)]; XIII: [i]-xv, [1 (blank)], 1-264; XIV: [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [1]-374, [2 (blank)]; XV: [i]-vi, [1]- 239, [3 (blank)]; XVI: [i]-v, [1 (blank)], [241]-496, [2 (blank)]; XVII: [i]-vi, [1]-303, [3 (blank)]; XVIII: [i]-vi, [1]-295, [3 (blank)]; XIX: [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [1]-320; XX: [i]-vi, [1]-306; XXI: [i]-vi, [1]-287, [3 (blank)]; XXII: [i]-vi, [1]-282; XXIII: [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [1]-326, [2 (blank)]; XXIV: [i]-xii, [1]-468; half-tone or facsimile frontispieces in vols I-IV, VI-XV, and XVII-XXIV, 8 half-tone plates and 3 facsimile plates; diagrams and letterpress tables in the text, some full-page; a few light marginal marks in a few vols; original dark-blue boards, spines lettered in gilt, printed dustwrappers, top edges blue; dustwrappers with a few light marks, very slightly rubbed and chipped at edges, 2 with deeper tears, one repaired with adhesive tape, otherwise a very good, clean set; *provenance*: occasional pencilled notes in a few volumes. **£950**

Reprint. The monumental *Standard Edition* was the work of the English psychoanalysts and translators James and Alix Strachey (1887-1967 and 1892-1973), who had met and fallen in love during the Great War. Their personal relationship would develop in tandem with an interest in the nascent field of psychoanalysis, which led them both to undergo analysis with Freud in 1920, shortly after their marriage. Freud asked them to translate ‘Ein Kind wird geschlagen’ into English, and the publication of ‘A Child is being Beaten’ in the *International Journal of Psycho-Analysis* in 1920 marked the beginning of their translations of his writings and ‘signalled the beginning of one of the most heroic undertakings in the history of psychoanalysis [...] For almost twenty years James and Alix committed themselves wholeheartedly to their task, rendering Freud’s words into a unified, scientific vocabulary’ (*ODNB*). The first of the twenty-four volumes of the *Standard Edition* was published by the Hogarth Press and the Institute of Psycho-Analysis in 1953 and the twenty-third in 1966, the year that James was awarded the Schlegel-Tieck prize for translation.



The twenty-fourth volume, *Indexes and Bibliographies*, was compiled by Angela Richards and is dedicated to James and Alix Strachey (who had died the year before it was published); in her preface to this final volume Anna Freud wrote of James Strachey that, ‘[n]o translator of similar



qualifications could have been found for his work, nor could anybody else have pursued it with the same scholarly precision, understanding and indefatigable determination through personal handicap up to his death. It is perhaps the highest praise for Strachey's achievement that for a large part of the world's reading public the *Standard Edition*, with its lucid editorial comments, entered into surprising competition with the author's original text' (XXIV, p. vii). This opinion is echoed by P. Meisel and W. Kendrick in *Bloomsbury/Freud. The Letters of James and Alix Strachey* (London: 1986): '[t]he *Standard Edition* is unquestionably the greatest achievement of its kind in the twentieth century. It surpasses in completeness and accuracy any Freud in any language, including German, thanks both to James's meticulous editing and to the admirable extent of its explanatory footnotes' (p. 313).

Cf. Grinstein 10707a (first ed.).

### EARLIEST TREATISE ON GUARANTY INSURANCE LAW

**29. FROST, Thomas Gold.** A treatise on guaranty insurance: including therein as subsidiary branches the law of fidelity, commercial, and judicial insurances, covering all forms of compensated suretyship, such as official and private fidelity bonds, building bonds, credit and title insurances. *Boston, Little, Brown, and Company, 1902.*

Large 8vo, pp. xxxviii, 547, [1, blank]; fore-edge a little stained, but overall a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf, panelled spine filleted in gilt with contrasting lettering-pieces; front hinge cracked but holding well, some dampstaining to the top edges, slightly bowed; early ownership inscription to the front free end-paper. **£270**

Only edition of the first treatise on the theory and practice of guaranty insurance law and its branches.

*Catalogue of the Library of the Harvard Law School* (1909) I, 729. No copy held in UK institutions. The British Library has a copy of a later edition.

**30. GANILH, Charles.** La théorie de l'économie politique, fondée sur les faits recueillis en France et en Angleterre; sur l'expérience de tous les peuples célèbres par leurs richesses, et sur les lumières de la raison ... Seconde édition, entièrement revue, corrigée et augmentée. *Paris, Treuttel et Würtz, 1822.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [iv], xxxiv, 54, 301, with 5 folding plates; [iv], 486, [2]; a little light foxing, small wormholes and wormtracks touching some words in vol. I, small wormhole to lower margin of first quire of vol. II; otherwise a good copy in contemporary light blue paper boards, spine in compartments with initials 'W. Z.' to foot, inked paper labels to head, edges sprinkled blue; some stains and scrapes, some wear to labels, but a nice set. **£250**

Second expanded edition (first 1815) of Ganilh's *Théorie*, the central question of which is whether all countries can develop in the same manner guided by the same set of philosophical speculations. Drawing on statistical data, Ganilh gives an overview of French agriculture and industry in 1789, quoting from Quesnay, Young, and Lavoisier, and compares this with the situation in England in 1798. He then discusses labour (including slavery), wages, capital,

commerce, value, and consumption, referencing, and frequently disagreeing with, Smith and Malthus, and ends by asserting that commerce can only flourish through peace.

Goldsmiths' 23410; Kress C.868; not in Einaudi or Mattioli.

**31. GIOJA, Melchiorre.** Del merito e delle ricompense, trattato storico e filosofico ... *Filadelfia, [n. p.], 1830 (vol. I); Lugano, Giuseppe Ruggia, 1830 (vol. II).*

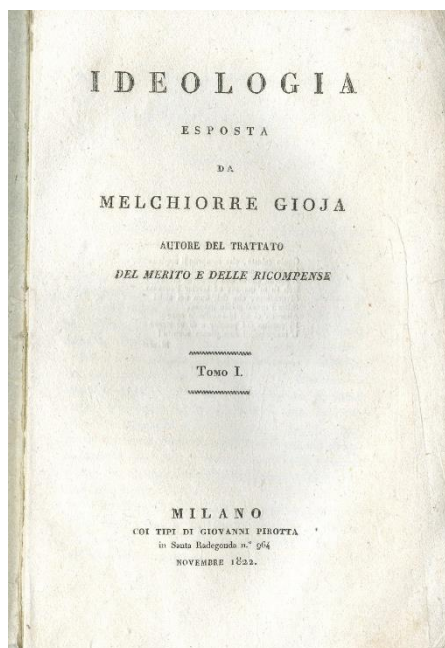
Two vols, 4to, pp. [iv], 252; 324; scattered spotting throughout, some show-through from bookplates to versos of title-pages, but a good copy, uncut and unopened in the original printed blue wrappers; Ricasoli Firidolfi bookplates; preserved in a cloth box. **£300**

Second edition (first published in 1818, a third followed in 1832) of this important work by the political theorist, economist, and champion of Italian unity, Gioja (1767-1829). 'He contended in his best known work, *Del merito e delle ricompense ...*, which was inspired by Beccaria's *Dei delitti e delle pene* (1764), that the activities of individuals cannot lead to the common welfare unless they be free and unless their consciousness of responsibility coincide with the dictates of self-interest. His system of social ethics, built on the utilitarianism of Bentham, thus exalted personal responsibility and maintained economic utility to be the decisive criterion in moral and social questions' (*Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*).

See De Vivo, *Catalogue of the library of Piero Sraffa* 2010 for the first edition, and Einaudi 2565 for the third.

**32. GIOJA, Melchiorre.** Ideologia, esposta da M.G. *Milan, G.Pirotta, 1822-1823.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. x, 227, [1, errata]; 271, [1, errata] + 14 (Avviso agli associati); one or two marginal spots, the upper outer corners of a few initial leaves of vol. 2 reinforced, but a very good, fresh copy, uncut in the original printed wrappers with contemporary marbled paper spines, paper labels on spines; edges and corners of the wrappers skilfully repaired. **£400**



First edition, a very good copy, of the work in which the Italian economist and philosopher expounds his theory of sensations and passions. It was immediately placed on the Index.

'Born in Piacenza, Italy, Melchiorre Gioja [1767–1829] actively participated in the turbulent political life of his time, ending up in prison more than once. Gioja became a Catholic priest; however, his gospel was that man should obtain the “maximum product with the minimum expenditure of effort”. This “principle” inspires his main contribution to the development of economic analysis: the principle of the association and division of work [which appears in the first volume of the *Nuovo Prospetto*] ... [He] criticized the laissez-faire policies advocated by the English school of political economy. He anticipated some aspects of the theories of market failures due to

externalities and monopolies and favoured state intervention for correcting them' (*The New Palgrave* II, 532).

Published a few years after his more strictly economical works, this study of sensations, passions, pain and pleasure aimed at getting to the roots of the dynamics of human exchange. It also included a section on the diseases of the 'faculties of the mind', such as mental disorders, manias, demented states and psychiatric conditions.

Clio III, 2167; Einaudi 2572.

**33. GIUDICI, Gaetano.** La ragione e la religione considerate nel loro rapporto alla morale dell'uomo. *Milan, Andrea Mainardi, anno VII [1798-1799]*.

8vo, pp. [xx], 300; edges untrimmed; intermittent foxing; generally a good copy in contemporary blue paper wrappers. **£150**

First edition of this work by the Milanese Jansenist abbot Giudici (1766-1851). *La ragione e la religione* discusses the formation of a moral code and the relationship between civil authority and sovereign powers, asserting the importance of a code of morality to both religion and civil society. It is one of several works by Giudici on human morals, advocating the compatibility of religious faith with reason and the institutions of government. It was written after the creation of the *Corpo legislativo* saw Giudici appointed to the *Consiglio degli iuniori* in 1797. Giudici played a prominent role in public life, in the Cisalpine Republic, in the Italian Republic's Ministry of Worship, and then under the Austrian government. He was a close friend of Alessandro Manzoni, persuading the novelist to retain a passage in *The Betrothed* which he had wanted to suppress.

Melzi, II, 408.

### AGRICULTURE AND POPULATION

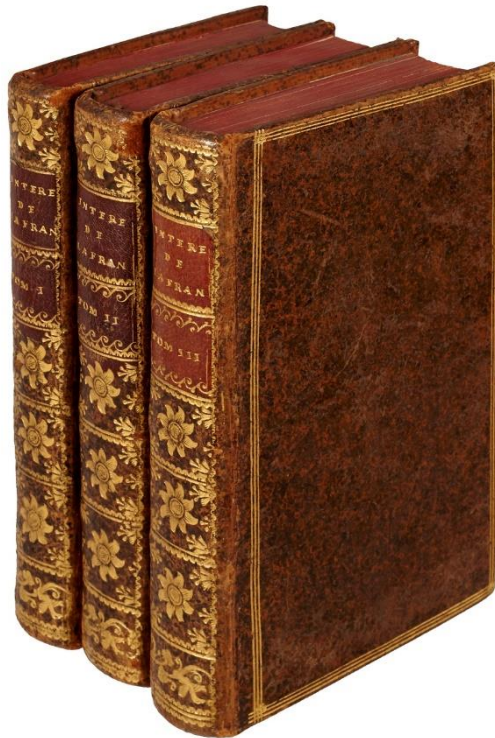
**34. [GOUDAR, Ange].** Les intérêts de la France mal entendus, dans les branches de l'agriculture, de la population, des finances, du commerce, de la marine, & de l'industrie ... *Amsterdam, Jacques Coeur, 1756.*

Three vols, 12mo, pp. xii, 372; [ii], vii, [1, errata], 434; [ii], 392; a very good, clean and crisp copy in contemporary speckled calf, triple gilt fillet border to covers, flat spines richly gilt in compartments with gilt-lettered red labels, red edges, marbled endpapers; light wear to covers. **£950**

A nice copy of Goudar's principal work, and the one that made his name, volumes II and III in the first edition and volume I in a later edition of the same year, uniformly bound (copies are frequently found in mixed editions). 'Of the pre-physiocratic French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar (1720-1791) was the most important. He looked upon population growth as an index of the soundness of a nation's laws, and shared the mercantilist view that the state must be made strong. While he believed with the mercantilists that the strength of a state depended upon the size of its population relative to that of other states, and upon the degree of concentration of the



population, he reasoned that a state's power rests ultimately upon agriculture, and not upon industry and bullion. For agriculture was independent of foreign influence and of shifts in tastes and demands, inasmuch as its products were always needed and always consumed at home. Moreover, population, the immediate source of national power, was dependent primarily upon agriculture for its support, even as armies were dependent upon it for food and the power to win victories' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 57).



'Goudar est un des premiers auteurs à avoir proclamé la priorité de l'agriculture et de la population. Sans être vraiment un fondateur d'école, il aura de nombreux disciples ou successeurs et a sans doute inspiré le mouvement physiocratique' (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*). Grimm is reported by Quérard to have praised this work highly in his literary correspondence, Süßmilch used it in his *Die göttliche Ordnung*, and Voltaire had a copy in his library.

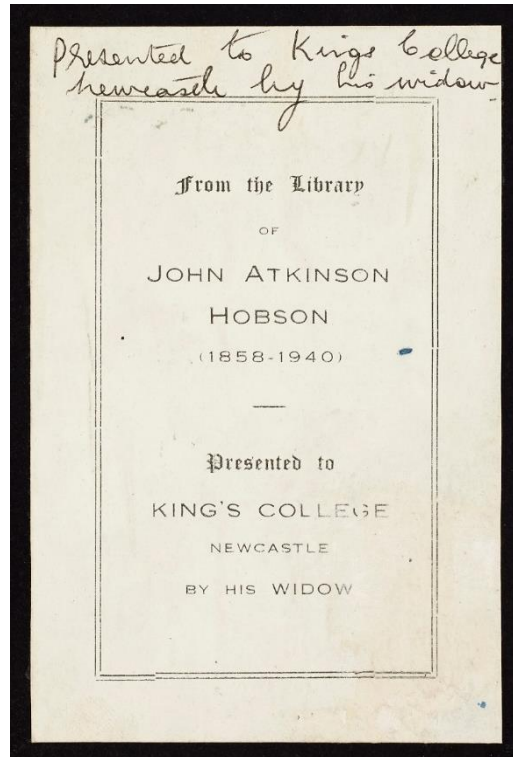
Mars, 'Ange Goudar, cet inconnu', *Casanova Gleanings* 9 (1966), 25 (vols II and III), 27 (vol. I). Cf. Einaudi 2659 (Mars 27); Goldsmiths 9081-2; Higgs 1145 (Mars 26); INED 2079; Kress 5524-6; Mattioli 1481 (Mars 26); Quérard III, p. 418.

#### FROM THE LIBRARY OF J.A. HOBSON

**35. GREEN, Thomas Hill.** Lectures on the principles of political obligation ... with preface by Bernard Bosanquet. *London and New York, Longmans, Green, and Co., 1895.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 252, 24 (publishers' catalogue of April 1895); with the half-title; some foxing to first quire and in a few places thereafter; original maroon cloth, gilt-lettered spine, neat repairs to head and foot; book label to front pastedown recording the ownership of John Atkinson Hobson, circular ink stamp of King's College Newcastle Library to head of title and a few other pages, Hobson's pencilled notes to back free endpaper, other pencilled marginalia, pencil sketches of two heads in profile to back pastedown. **£550**

First edition in this form of Green's lectures, **from the library of the social theorist and economist John Atkinson Hobson**. Based on lectures given by Green at Oxford in 1879, the text is here reprinted from his *Philosophical Works*, with the addition of a preface and brief supplement by his student and fellow idealist philosopher Bosanquet. The *Lectures* contain chapters on freedom, Spinoza, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, will, the rights of citizens and the state, and virtues. The continued interest in this text is shown by the publication of a revised edition as recently as 2002. 'Every important philosopher in Britain between 1880 and 1914 responded in some way to [Green's] work ... The central category of Green's political philosophy was citizenship ... The citizen, for Green, was not simply the passive recipient of rights, but rather an active self-realizing being.' (Andrew Vincent, *ODNB*).



This important association copy of Green's work bears a book label recording its ownership by John Atkinson Hobson (1858-1940) and its presentation to King's College Newcastle by his widow. Hobson is best known as an underconsumptionist who dissented from neoclassical analysis. J.M. Keynes paid him a handsome if belated tribute in his *General Theory*, acknowledging how far his concept of effective demand had been foreshadowed in Hobson's work. Hobson did not know Green personally at Oxford (see his *Confessions of an economic heretic*, 1938, p. 26) but Green, and Mill, certainly created the intellectual environment into which Hobson entered.

Marginal pencil notes by Hobson appear in this copy on several pages. An annotation to Green's discussion on determination of will reads, 'A particular determination of the Will has reference to an event in time and as such is like the determination of any natural phenomenon' (p. 13). On Green's comment on wrong-doing, Hobson remarks that 'Here G departs from his Utilit[aria]n standard' (p. 167). Other annotations relate to Green's discussion of state punishment, moral depravity, and voluntary taxation. On the final free endpaper Hobson has written his own index to particular passages in Green's text.

**36. HELVETIUS, Claude Adrien.** *De l'homme, de ses facultés intellectuelles et de son éducation. Ouvrage posthume ... London, Société Typographique, 1773.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxxii, 326; [ii], 412; a few ink pen trials to outer margin of title page, quire L misbound but complete; a very good copy bound in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in compartments with contrasting lettering-pieces, red edges, marbled endpapers; some abrasions to covers of vol. II and small hole to foot of spine, corners slightly bumped. **£400**

A rare pirated edition, published in the same year as the first edition, which appeared in mid-June 1773, eighteen months after the author's death. *De l'Homme* strongly reiterated the ideas expressed in *De l'Esprit*. Helvetius 'inveighed against what he regarded as the two major obstacles to the triumph of a hedonistic ethics founded on the standard of public utility –

namely, Christianity with its irrational dogmas and ascetic, otherworldly morality and the feudal structure, economic inequalities, and autocratic practices of the ancien régime' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). *De l'Homme* was a great publishing success: this was one of four editions to appear in 1773, a further four appeared the following year, with five more by the end of the century. Before the French Revolution the work had appeared in English, German, and Danish translations. The Société Typographique de Londres was a partnership between Pierre Frédéric Gosse of The Hague and David Boissière of London.

ESTC T232309; Smith, *Bibliography of the writings of Helvetius* H3.

## MILLENNIAL PROGRESS TOWARDS THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

**37. HODÉ, Jacques.** L'Idée de fédération internationale dans l'histoire. Les précurseurs de la Société des Nations. Thèse pour le doctorat (sciences, politiques et économiques) présentée et soutenue le 7 juin 1921 par Jacques Hodé, diplômé de l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques. *Paris, Vie Universitaire, 1921.*

8vo, pp. 294, [2, blank]; some very small tears to fore-edge where opened, slight creasing and browning; a clean copy in the original printed wrappers and glassine wrapper, small loss and tears at bottom of spine. **£150**

A heartfelt history of and rationale for the League of Nations by a student of the law faculty at the University of Paris, submitted for his doctorate just two years after forty-four states signed the League's Covenant. To those who hoped the League would be an 'all-powerful goddess' and found instead a 'little girl' taking her first steps, Hodé advises patience. To those who claimed the League was a new tower of Babel built on sand, he replies that its formation is the result of an evolution going back to the dawn of civilisation, and over the next 290 pages he endeavours to prove his thesis. While Hodé agrees that the 1919 treaty had not suddenly reformed the world, and that the United States' failure to join the League was a blow, he concludes in hope: 'The League of Nations is not downcast. It exists, it lives. We must either kill it off or let it grow. To kill it would be to deliberately destroy what little peace we have; to accelerate its growth would be to achieve the great peace of the people, true peace, the only peace worthy of its name.' Hodé's subsequent career is unknown and he does not appear to have published any further works. One can nevertheless imagine his despair at the outbreak of war in 1939, and at the League of Nations' powerlessness to preserve the peace about which he had written so passionately in his youth.

COPAC records only four copies in British libraries.

**38. LAURIE, Henry.** Scottish philosophy in its national development. *Glasgow, James Maclehose and Sons, 1902.*

8vo, pp. viii, 344; a fine copy, in contemporary prize binding of half calf, panelled spine decorated in gilt, brown morocco label, cloth boards, upper board stamped with Aberdeen University arms and motto, presentation leaf bound at front (to Agnes S. Thomson, winner of the University prize for logic in 1906). **£100**



First edition, a fine copy. As one of the (many and appreciative) reviewers wrote, Laurie's innovative aim 'is to include in his list every thinker whose impulse to philosophize has been mainly due to his Scottish traditions', rather than complying with the mainstream narrower definition of Scottish philosophy as the 'common sense', anti-sceptical and anti-Humean school of Reid and his followers.

While doing full justice to many, sometimes long-neglected voices (James Ferrier among others), Laurie's assessment brings to the fore three epoch-making thinkers: Hume (whose scepticism Laurie regards as an essentially destructive – if necessary and deeply influential – tool), Reid, and Hamilton, with important chapters on his role in the assimilation of Kant's thought into Scottish philosophy.

See A.T. Ormond's review in *The Philosophical Review* XII, 5 (1903), pp. 575-577.

### DUTCH LAW MANUSCRIPT

**39. LAMAN, Paulus.** *Anleiding tot de eerste beginselen der Groninger regts-kunde.* [Holland, mid-18th century].

Tweede Boek	
1ste Hoofstaek	
Van de Taaken: . . . . .	33.
Van eigendom: . . . . .	35.
Van angrijping en andere misdaden: . . . . .	36.
Van verjaring off prescriptie: . . . . .	39.
Van Giffen: . . . . .	45.
Van Besit recht: . . . . .	49.
Van Erfrege: . . . . .	52.
Van Testamente off uitsaete wet: . . . . .	53.
Van erfensche na de wett: . . . . .	61.
Van 't aanvraesen der erfensche: . . . . .	80.
Van Halve eigendom: . . . . .	85.
Van Servitacten off dienftbaerheden: . . . . .	89.

4to, pp. [i, title-page], 266 (p. 243-244 duplicated in numbering), [6, table of contents], with one or two blank leaves between each leaf of text; a crisp, clean manuscript, neatly written in brown ink, up to 32 lines per page; arms of Amsterdam, Pro patria and crowned GR watermarks to paper; bound in mid-18th-century dark brown calf, frames ruled in blind and blind-stamped central lozenge to covers, direct gilt lettering to spine, edges sprinkled red; short tear at head of spine, extremities a little rubbed; small note loosely inserted at p. 157, a few contemporary marginal notes. **£500**

A neat manuscript copy of an anonymous handbook on the rudiments of jurisprudence particular to Groningen, attributed to Paulus Laman (1663-1747). Having studied philosophy and law, Laman became an advocate, judge and burgomaster at Groningen. The *Anleiding* first appeared in print in 1738,

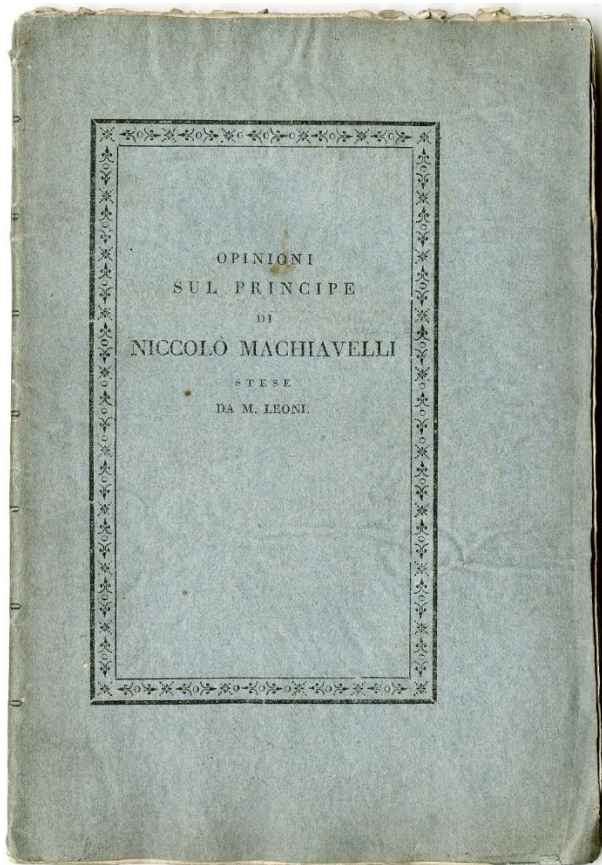
published by the Groningen printer Lucas van Colenbergh, and our manuscript appears to be essentially a neat copy of this edition, with orthographical differences. The work is divided into four books and the text presented as a series of questions and answers. The first book deals with marriage, divorce, and children; the second with property, wills, and inheritance; the third with trade, loans, pledges, contracts, and crimes; and the final book with courts, judges, defendants, advocates, 'litis contestatio', evidence, sentencing, and judgements.

Another manuscript copy of Laman's work, dated 1747, is recorded on Worldcat as being at the New York State Library. Further printed editions appeared in 1749 and 1778.

## DUGALD STEWART AND HUME'S READING OF *THE PRINCE* DIVULGED AND CONTESTED

**40. LEONI, Michele.** Opinioni sul Principe di Niccolò Machiavelli. Parma, Giuseppe Paganino, 1822.

8vo, pp. 52 (pp. 49-52 are duplicated); some fraying to upper margin, some light stains to p. 6, otherwise a crisp, clean copy, uncut in the original printed blue stiff wrappers; some very light wear and soiling to the wrappers. **£650**



First edition of Leoni's work on Machiavelli and *The Prince*. The *Opinioni* begins with Leoni's translation of part of Dugald Stewart's *Dissertation exhibiting a general view of the progress of metaphysical, ethical, and political philosophy, since the revival of letters in Europe*, which first appeared in the supplement to the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* in 1815. While Stewart acknowledged that 'as an original and profound thinker, the genius of Machiavel completely eclipses that of all his contemporaries', he was no admirer of Machiavelli's work. 'He cannot be numbered among the benefactors of mankind', Stewart writes, before discussing the nefarious effects of his creed, quoting Condorcet, and agreeing with Hume that his reasoning was 'extremely defective' and his policy 'profligate and shortsighted'.

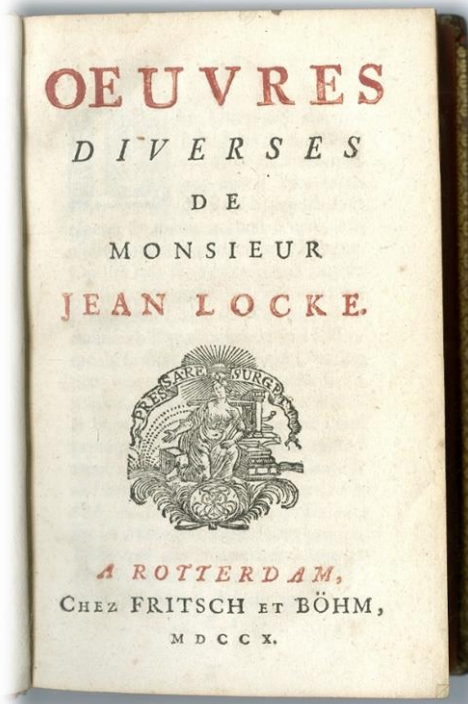
Taking his cue from Stewart's text and using its remarks as a framework, Leoni, from p. 19 to the end, adds a full essay of his own.

While acknowledging and showing that Stewart and Hume had the merit of bringing about a modern science of 'political economy', and while showing an understanding of the reasons behind their rejection of Machiavelli, he builds a two-fold critique to the Scots' views on *The Prince*. Firstly, he calls on a wealthy tradition of historians, who believed that Machiavelli's work should not be read as a series of precepts or recommendations, but as a practical observation of what is, or had been, the case; in fact a very acute observation of what is the case not just at a level of historical facts, but at the more intimate and universal level of human impulses and passions. Secondly, he invokes Rousseau's authority (the *Contrat social* had contained important remarks on *The Prince*) and extols Machiavelli as the most passionate advocate of republicanism and anti-tyranny.

Leoni (1776-1858) studied philosophy at Parma and was a prolific author and translator, producing Italian editions of Shakespeare, Sheridan, Byron, and Pope.

Rare: there are no copies on COPAC; Worldcat records copies at Berlin and Strasbourg, and ICCU notes four copies in Italy.

**41. LOCKE, John.** Oeuvres diverses ... *Rotterdam, Fritsch & Böhm, 1710.*



12mo, pp. [viii], 468, xcix ('Éloge'), [1]; title printed in red and black; woodcut device to title; lightly toned throughout, but a good copy in contemporary full calf, marbled endpapers, red edges, short crack along upper joint at head, headcap worn, spine tooled in gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece, upper board lettered 'Monsieur Rondé' in gilt.

£550

First collected edition of Locke's works in French. 'This edition contains, besides a reproduction of Locke's tombstone and the Éloge historique de Feu Mr. Locke par Mr. Jean Le Clerc, the following works: Lettre sur la Tolérance. — De la Conduite de l'Esprit dans la Recherche de la Vérité [both for the first time in French]. — Discours sur les Miracles. — Méthode nouvelle de dresser des Recueils. — Mémoires pour servir à la Vie D'Antoine Ashley, Comte de Shaftesbury ...' (Christophersen).

Attig 868; Christophersen, p. 90; Yolton 372; OCLC locates 5 copies in America: Arizona State, UCLA, Indiana, Harvard, and Princeton.

**42. [LURI, Bonifacio da].** Riflessioni politiche e morali su i progressi della rivoluzione di Francia. *Foligno, Giovanni Tomassini, 1794.*

8vo, pp. XVI, 199, [1, blank]; a very good copy in half vellum with contemporary marbled paper boards, neatly rebaked. £350

First edition. Da Luri examines the idea that Voltaire had championed a 'conspiracy' designed to promote anarchy and destroy the Catholic Church. He condemns the corruption of morals that the spread of the 'modern philosophy' had brought to France, envisaging the likely divine punishments precipitated by the likes of Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert and Rousseau.

Da Luri is clearly inspired by *Mémoires pour servir à l'Histoire du Jacobinisme* by Augustin Barruel, which had appeared in the same year, arguing that Voltaire had 'consecrated his life to the annihilation of Christianity'.

### CHARITY SCHOOLS

**43. MADDOX, Isaac.** A sermon preach'd in the parish-church of Christ-church, London; on Thursday April the 30th, 1741 being the time of the yearly meeting of the children educated in the charity-schools, in and about the cities of London and Westminster ... To which is annexed, An account of the origin and designs of the Society for promoting Christian Knowledge. *London, M. Downing, 1741.*



Two parts in one, 4to, pp. 37, [1]; [2], 56, [2]; separate title-page to the second part, engraved initials and head-pieces; bottom corners of last two quires creased with a few small tears; a good copy stab-stitched in contemporary marbled wrappers, somewhat worn. **£650**

First edition. The second part of the work, not always present, includes an interesting tabular account of the charity schools in and around London and Westminster in 1741. Arranged alphabetically by parish, this gives the date of the establishment of each school, the number of boys and girls in each, and gives statistics for those subsequently apprenticed, sent to sea, or put into service. Isaac Maddox (1697-1759), who became bishop of Worcester in 1743, 'was much concerned with the social and physical ills of his age, and was well known as a preacher of charity sermons'; he described destitute infants as 'the most pitiable, most helpless, and most innocent part of the human species' (*ODNB*).

'The London charity schools as a whole escaped the difficulties which handicapped the charity school movement elsewhere. The never-failing pride of the City in the schools, the willing compliance of leading ecclesiastics to preach the popular anniversary sermons which untied the purse-strings of the rich, the plentiful supply of 'qualified' and experienced teachers, and the easy absorption of boys and girls by the London labor market, put the London schools in a class apart from the schools elsewhere' (Jones).

ESTC T49175. See Jones, *The Charity School Movement*, p. 61.

#### ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL WORKS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CARTESIANISM

**44. MALEBRANCHE, Nicolas.** De la recherche de la verité, où l'on traite de la nature de l'esprit de l'homme, & de l'usage qu'il en doit faire pour éviter l'erreur dans les sciences. Septième édition. Revue & augmentée de plusieurs éclaircissemens. Tome premier [-second]. Paris, Michel-Etienne David, 1721.

Two vols in one, 4to, pp. [xxiv], 386; [x], 4 (bound out of sequence), 399, [7]; text in double columns, engraved head- and tailpieces, woodcut diagrams; small tears to outer blank margin of vol. I title-page, small hole at head of vol. I p. 151-2, a few small marks, some quires a little browned; otherwise a good copy in 18th-century sprinkled calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering-pieces (chipped), edges sprinkled red; some wear to extremities, a few scrapes and marks to boards; inscription to front free endpaper, ink stamps of the College of Ste Thérèse, Avon, dated 1934 to front free endpaper and title-page, with another ink stamp to title-page. **£700**

The seventh, enlarged edition of Malebranche's most important work, which first appeared in 1674. In the *Recherche*, Malebranche supported and skilfully developed a number of Descartes' theories, including the definition of matter as extension, the idea that man has a soul or mind distinct and separable from the body, and the concept that knowledge of the nature of things comes from clear ideas perceived by the understanding rather than from sensation or imagination. But Malebranche's work showed great originality too, in its doctrine of vision in God (offered as a solution to the problem of our knowledge of objects outside of us) and in its occasionalist view that created things are in themselves causally inefficacious and that God is the sole true cause of change. The *Recherche* was controversial, and much of Malebranche's subsequent career was spent explaining and defending his views, and in polemics with, among

others, Arnauld, Leibniz, and Régis. The *Éclaircissements*, included in this edition, were written to elucidate points made in the *Recherche*, and demonstrate Malebranche's talent for philosophic argument.

Malebranche's 'reputation was enormous, and his influence sufficient to give the term *malebranchiste* currency ... Hume owed a great deal to Malebranche' (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

Brunet III, 1335; *En Français dans le texte* no. 111 (1674 ed.)

### A 'SPIRIT OF THE LAW' FOR ECONOMICS

**45. MARCHESINI, Marcello.** Saggio d'economia politica; o sia, Riflessioni sullo spirito della legislazione relativamente all'agricoltura, alla popolazione, alle arti e manufatture, ed al commercio. *Napoli, V. Orsini, 1793.*

8vo, pp. xi, [5], 343, [1]; with engraved frontispiece and four engraved vignettes to text; a very good copy in contemporary stiff vellum, gilt contrasting lettering-pieces to spine; nineteenth-century ownership stamp to the title (Hettore Capialdi, Monteleone, 1877). **£1250**



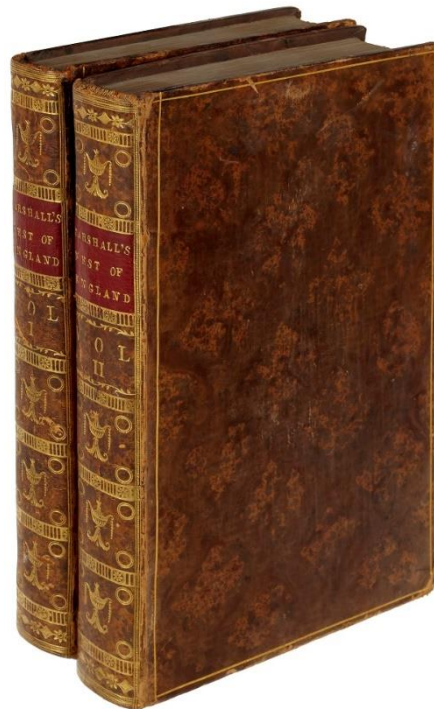
Very rare first and only edition of a book on economic and social policy by Marcello Marchesini, a scholar from Istria who, having been trained in Venice, took the chair of Political Economy in Naples after Genovesi. Marchesini declares in the title that his book should be regarded as a 'Spirit of the law as it concerns agriculture, population, the arts and manufactures, and trade'. It must be the aim of all monarchs, he writes, to build a legislation which favours the 'sources of the wealth of a nation': a detailed program of enlightened agricultural policies of modernisation (agriculture being the foremost and primary source of a nation's wealth), of incentive to industry and of free trade. Marchesini's political outlook recoils from the

‘excesses’ of contemporary French revolutionary antimonarchism, as the dedication to King Ferdinand implies. His is a mature, little-known work embedding the most modern economic notions within the political framework of enlightened absolutism.

Einaudi 3713; Kress S.5432; not in Goldsmiths’, Mattioli or Sraffa. OCLC shows a single copy, at Chicago.

**46. MARSHALL, William.** The rural economy of the West of England: including Devonshire; and parts of Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, and Cornwall. Together with minutes in practice. *London, for G. Nicol, G.G. and J. Robinson, and J. Debrett, 1796.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [ii], xxiv, 332; xxiv, 358, [34, index and publisher’s advertisements]; with double-page frontispiece map; a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, richly gilt spines in compartments, red morocco lettering pieces; light wear to extremities, slight abrasion to lower board of vol. I; book label of Sir Robert W. Vaughan, Bart. of Nannau. **£1000**



First edition. William Marshall (1745-1818) wrote a series of studies of farming in English counties, published between 1787 and 1798. The volumes on the West of England were the ninth and tenth of the eventual twelve-volume set. Marshall never obtained the celebrity of his contemporary Arthur Young, though his investigations were reported at greater length. Marshall himself referred with derision to Young’s ‘transient’ tours and explained that his own more thorough method of inquiry was to obtain a position in a district as an agent or estate manager and to learn while working. Volume I ends with ‘provincialisms of West Devonshire’, which include ‘clouted cream’, ‘fairies’ (squirrels), and ‘slapdash’.

*Provenance:* Sir Robert Williames Vaughan, 2nd Baronet (1768-1843), MP for Merioneth 1792-1836, member of the Board of Agriculture from 1802 and its vice-president in 1816.

ESTC T94233; Goldsmiths’ 16636; Kress B.3234; Perkins 1153; Rothamsted, p. 101; not in Einaudi; see Fussell II, pp. 114-120.



**47. [MAVOR, William Fordyce].** Youth's miscellany; or, a father's gift to his children: consisting of original essays, moral and literary; tales, fables, reflections, etc. intended to promote a love of virtue and learning, to correct the judgment, to improve the taste, and to humanize the mind. *London, E. Newbery, 1798.*

12mo, pp. xi, [1], 286, [2], with an engraved frontispiece (slightly damp-stained) and a final leaf of advertisements; a good copy, in contemporary tree sheep, rebacked. **£350**

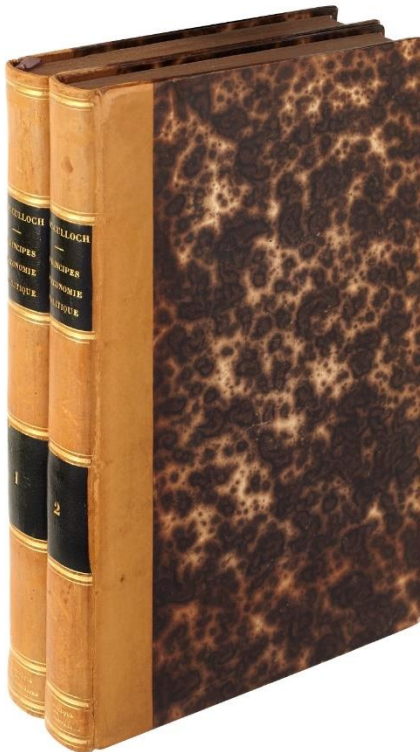
First edition, a collection of 56 stories and short essays for children, on topics as diverse as 'Liberty', 'Worms', 'Electricity', and 'Spectres and Apparitions'; the fictional items include several original fables, plus moral tales of lawyers, Arabs and the theatre.

The Scottish-born Mavor (1758-1837) became assistant master at a private school in Oxfordshire at the age of just fifteen, beginning his writing career at nineteen; he opened his own school, Woodstock Academy, in 1782 and was later mayor and master of Woodstock Grammar School. As an educationist he was liberal, believing in the affective power of stories. His famous *English spelling book*, first published in 1801, reached 500 editions and sold over 2 million copies.

ESTC T147522; Roscoe J240.

#### FROM THE LIBRARY OF MICHEL CHEVALIER

**48. MCCULLOCH, John Ramsay.** Principes d'économie politique suivis de quelques recherches relatives à leur application et d'un tableau de l'origine et du progrès de la science. *Paris, Guillaumin et Cie, 1851.*



Two vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 436; 373, [1, blank] (bound as often without title to the second volume); a very good copy, in contemporary quarter calf, panelled spines with gilt black lettering-pieces; dedication inscription from the translator Augustin Planche to Pierre-François Tissot, and engraved exlibris of Michel Chevalier. **£950**

**First and only complete French translation, an association copy signed by the translator for the historian and member of the Académie française Pierre-François Tissot, and afterwards in the library of the economist and statist Michel Chevalier, who like Tissot held a chair at the Collège de France.**

McCulloch's *Principles*, published first in 1825 but by 1830 greatly expanded, quickly established itself as one of the most referenced manuals of political economy. His was the first synthetic modern definition of political economy (Coquelin & Guillaumin, II, 114). 'For McCulloch was reserved

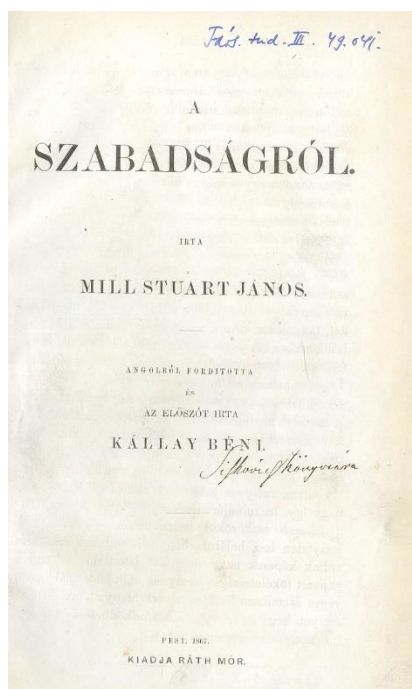
the honour of presenting in a popular form the ideas of Ricardo, modifying them in the superior manner possible to his eminently positive and practical mind' (Blanqui, *History of Political Economy in Europe*, p. 461). Michel Chevalier, who came to possess this copy from the hands of his fellow academic, the historian Tissot, would have had a particular interest in this work as the most popular exposition of Ricardo's thoughts. He criticized what he perceived as Ricardo's 'abstraction of political economy from ethics'; Karl Marx famously and pointedly countered Chevalier's criticism re-stating the conceptual independence of the two areas.

The translator, Augustin Planche, who published this French version based on the fourth edition, went on to translate Henry Charles Carey's *Principles of social science* in 1861.

### FIRST HUNGARIAN EDITION OF THE BIBLE OF LIBERALISM

**49. MILL, John Stuart.** A szabadságról ... Angolból fordította és az előszót írta Kállay Béni. Pest, Kiadja Ráth Mór, 1867.

8vo, pp. [iv], lxiv, 184; light soiling to title-page; a very good copy in a later binding of blue and black cloth, spine ruled and lettered in gilt, marbled edges; extremities a little rubbed, a few marks to lower cover; some pencil underlining and marginal marks in the introduction, ink note and ownership inscription to title-page, ink stamp of Eötvös József Collegium dated 1895 to verso of title, p. xvii and p. 184, other stamps to rear free endpaper. **£750**



First Hungarian edition of John Stuart Mill's great essay *On Liberty*, with a lengthy introduction by the Austro-Hungarian statesman Béni Kállay (1839-1903). First published in 1859, Mill's vastly influential essay was dedicated to his wife Harriet who had provided the stimulus for the work. 'Many of Mill's ideas are now the commonplaces of democracy. His arguments for freedom of every kind of thought or speech have never been improved on. He was the first to recognize the tendency of a democratically elected majority to tyrannize over a minority, and his warning against it has a contemporary ring: "We can never be sure that the opinion we are endeavouring to stifle is a false opinion; and, if we are sure, stifling it would be an evil still"' (PMM 345).

The Hungarian public were first introduced to Mill's classic text through this translation by the young Béni Kállay. Ahead of Kállay lay a distinguished career as consul-general to Belgrade, departmental chief at the foreign office in Vienna, and Imperial minister of finance and administrator of Bosnia and Herzegovina, a post he held for over twenty years. Kállay's translation is prefaced by a lengthy introduction in which he 'nailed his flag firmly to the mast of liberty ... Individuality, and the freedom to express it, was for Kállay the litmus test of a liberal society, although he specifically denied that this had come about through some inevitable progressive tendency in human history. Kállay also examined the relationship between individuality and the force of most natural interest to a Hungarian politician, nationality ... For Kállay most "nation-individualities" (p. lx: "nép-egyéniségek"), as he called them, were too weak to stand on their own. To protect themselves they had to unite in ad hoc defensive alliances, which

could be dissolved when no longer needed. The “basic principle of the balance of power”, in future, had to be based on the self-interest of nations. Just as individuals in society had to unite to resist the tyranny of state and society, so, on the international level, nations could best preserve their individuality in this kind of “free union” (p. lxi: “szabad egyesülés”)’ (I. D. Armour, *Apple of discord*, 2014, p. 59). In the course of his discussion, Kállay refers to John William Draper’s *History of the intellectual development of Europe*, Charles Brook Dupont-White’s French translation of Mill’s essay, the Magna Carta, the French economist and statesman Turgot, and Francis Lieber’s *On civil liberty*.

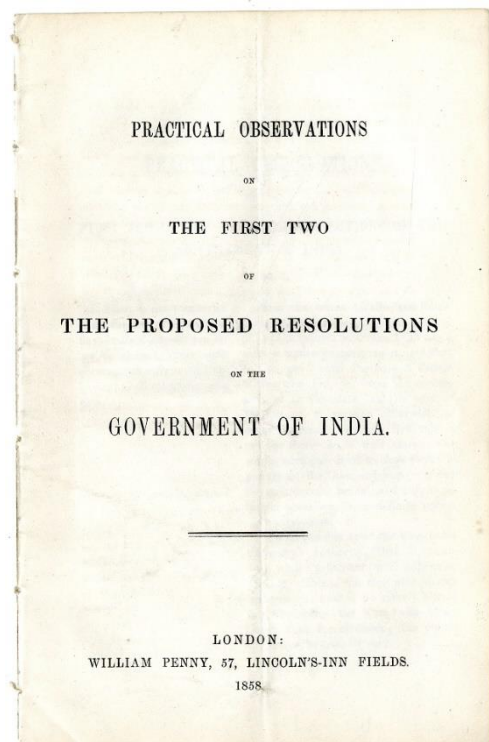
See MacMinn, Hains & McCrimmon p. 92 and *PMM* 345 for the first English edition. Rare: COPAC records a single copy at the Bodleian; no other copies are identified on Worldcat.

### MILL’S RARE DEFENCE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY ON THE EVE OF ITS EXTINCTION

**50. [MILL, John Stuart].** Practical observations on the first two of the proposed resolutions on the government of India. *London, William Penny, 1858.*

8vo, pp. 10; vertical central light crease where once folded, but a very good, clean and crisp copy; disbound. **£950**

**First edition, very rare,** of one of the most momentous publications to appear just before the extinction of the East India Company: ‘an exposition of the fact that the government of India has always been controlled by Parliament, that the East India Company has had charge of administration only, and that such a system provides better government for India than is provided by the proposed resolutions’ (MacMinn, p. 91). John Stuart Mill published this pamphlet in 1858, when a reform of the status of India had become unavoidable after the 1857 Mutiny. He argues that reorganizing India under a Secretary of State instead of leaving it under the umbrella of the Company would make the Country prey to party politics, to the whims of a far-away and ill-informed popular opinion, and to Parliamentary disputes. While his ultimate goal of preserving the functions of the Company was not achieved, many of the arguments he deployed, the principles he stated, and the structural suggestions he made in this pamphlet were, in the event, incorporated in the 1858 Act outlining the new government.



In his *Autobiography*, Mill wrote as follows: ‘I held this office [Examiner of India Correspondence] as long as it continued to exist, being a little more than two years; after which it pleased Parliament, in other words Lord Palmerston, to put an end to the East India Company as a branch of the Government of India under the Crown, and convert the administration of that country into a thing to be scrambled for by the second and third class of English parliamentary



politicians. I was the chief manager of the resistance which the Company made to their own political extinction, and to the letters and petitions I wrote for them ...' (pp. 249-250).

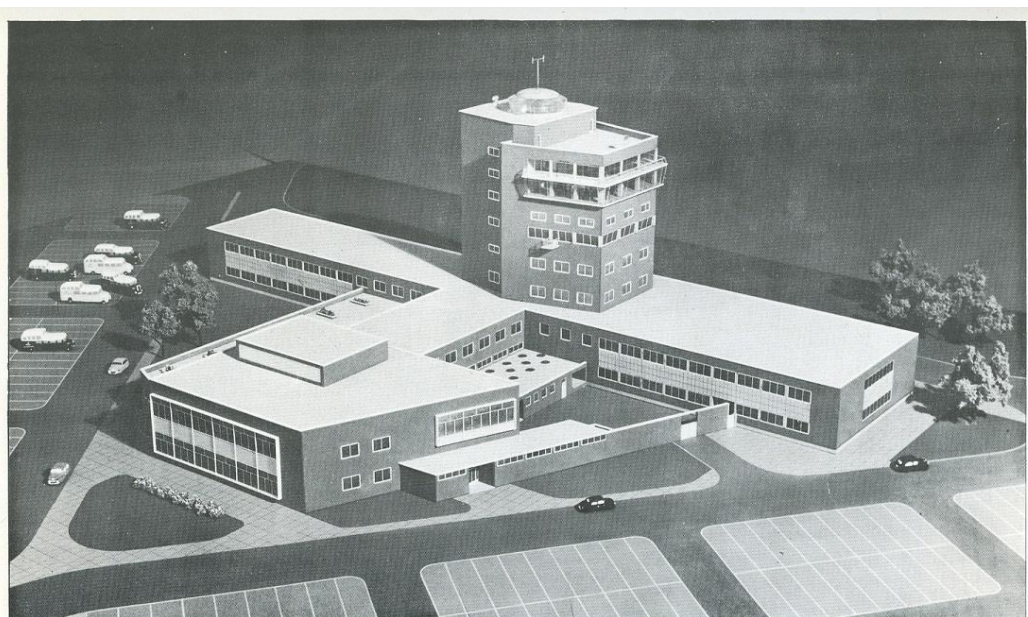
MacMinn p. 91. A single copy recorded in the UK (LSE) and a single copy recorded in the US (Newberry).

### HEATHROW EXPANSION: 60 YEARS AGO

**51. [MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT AND CIVIL AVIATION].** London airport: developments in the central terminal area. *London, Published for the Ministry of Transport and Civil Aviation by H. M. Stationery Office, 1954.*

Folio, pp. 46, including 21 architectural drawings (some folded) and 10 photographs of architectural models; corners slightly bumped; original buff printed wrappers; a few marks, small tears to head and foot of spine, staples rusting; ex-Grimsby Public Library copy with its embossed stamp to a number of pages, ink stamp to verso of upper cover, old shelf marks inked to first page; but a good clean copy. **£250**

An important document in the history of the development of Heathrow airport. Renamed Heathrow in 1966, London Airport was opened for civil aviation on 1 January 1946. By 1952, according to this report, it was handling 845,000 passengers and 20,000 tons of mail and freight per annum. 'London Airport', the introduction states confidently, 'is the busiest airport in Europe and one of the world's largest international air terminals. Its design and construction embody the results of many years of study and experiment and no effort has been spared to ensure that the aesthetic appeal of the buildings matches the importance of their function. The runway system should be able to handle all the traffic expected for many years ... The tower of the new control building is planned as the focal point of a highly complex system ... It is expected that these technical facilities when installed will be the most advanced and comprehensive in the world'.



S.E. Aspect of Control building

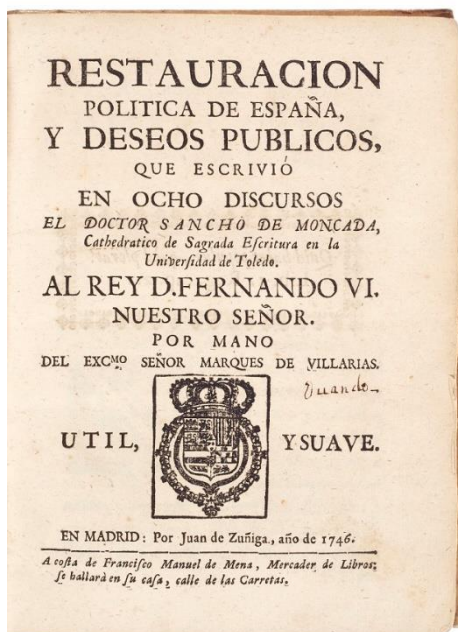
The report details and illustrates three new buildings designed by the architect (Sir) Frederick Gibberd (1908-1984), who worked on the airport between 1950 and 1969: the control building, a passenger handling building, and an airline operation building, all due for completion in 1955-56. The public was to be provided with a news cinema, a beer garden, a grill room with a dance floor, and a 'roof garden "waving base", where passengers' friends can watch the departure of the aircraft'. The greater part of the report comprises detailed architectural drawings and attractive photographs of models of Gibberd's new buildings.

**52. MISES, Ludwig von.** The theory of money and credit. Translated from the German by H.E. Batson. *London, Jonathan Cape, 1934.*

8vo, pp. 445, [3, blank]; a clean, crisp copy, the lower edge uncut, in the original black cloth, flat spine with gilt lettering; repair to head of spine, gilding a little faded; ownership inscription (Edward J. P. Clarke) on the front free endpaper. **£750**

First English edition of von Mises's major work. It was in this work that von Mises succeeded in integrating the theory of money into the marginal utility analysis of the Austrian School. 'In addition, by means of his regression theorem, he solved the marginal utility-price problem known as the 'Austrian circle'; his theorem logically reduced the existence of money to its origin as a useful commodity in the world of barter, its value there being determined by its marginal utility in use' (IESS XVI, 379).

See M. N. Rothbard in *The New Palgrave*.



**53. MONCADA, Sancho de.** Restauración Política de España, y deseos publicos, que escribió en ocho discursos ... *Madrid, Juan de Zuñiga, 1746.*

4to, pp. [xxii], 160; with woodcut device on title-page and two woodcut initials; faint damp staining in outer (blank) margins of a few leaves; a very good copy bound in contemporary limp vellum, with ties, spine lettered in manuscript, leaves from a printed calendar used as

endpapers; slightly cockled; near-contemporary ownership inscription (Juan de Alcantara) on front free endpaper noting the price of the book as eight *reales*, cancelling an older inscription now illegible. **£1500**

Second edition, first published in 1619. Sancho de Moncada (*fl.* early seventeenth century) was professor of Scripture at the University of Toledo. His importance as a political economist was assured by this work, which was probably presented to Philip III in 1618. In it, Moncada, who was strongly influenced by the Italian writer Giovanni Botero (1544–1617), outlines a strong protectionist policy. A rich apparatus of citations, which includes the names of Covarrubias, Vitoria, Soto and Azpilcueta Navarro, accompanies the text.

‘Moncada follows scholastic doctrine in attributing the rise in Spanish prices to the influx of gold and silver from America – “the abundance of silver and gold has caused a fall in their value ... and consequently a rise in the things that are bought with them” – but thinks that the main reason for the poverty of Spain lies in the fact that her commerce has fallen into the hands of foreigners ... [He] held that there was a science of government whose laws should be learned by every administrator and suggests that a chair of “politics” should be founded in all universities, and that an entire university devoted to the arts of government should be established in Madrid’ (Grice-Hutchinson, p. 141).

Colmeiro 283; Kress 4820; Palau 175745; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths’; see Grice-Hutchinson, *Early Economic thought in Spain*.

### A PRELUDE TO L’ESPRIT DES LOIS

**54. MONTESQUIEU, Charles de Secondat.** *Histoire véritable* publiée d’après un nouveau manuscrit avec une introduction et des notes par L. de Bordes de Fortage. *Bordeaux, G. Gounouilhou, 1902.*

4to, pp. xvi, 74, [6]; title in red and black, printed on pink paper; small stain to lower margin p. viii-ix; a very good copy in early 20th-century half morocco over marbled boards, gilt-lettered spine, marbled endpapers, original printed wrappers bound in (slightly foxed); with a presentation inscription from the editor on front flyleaf. **£250**

Second edition of Montesquieu’s philosophical, quasi-oriental tale, a prelude to his great work *L’Esprit des lois*. Written in the 1730s and again in 1754, and influenced by Lucian and the 18th-century vogue for oriental fiction, the *Histoire véritable* remained unpublished until 1892. This 1902 second edition is based on a manuscript written prior to that used for the first. The *Histoire* is a fabulous account of the numerous animal and human incarnations experienced by its narrator: as a little dog he is persecuted by his mistress, while as an ox he is worshipped by the Egyptians; as a human his soul occupies the bodies of a hangman, a cuckolded husband, an underfed poet, a courtier, a fop, a virtuous woman, a eunuch, an African chief, and a king’s fool, among many others. ‘The different reincarnations are so many opportunities to expose human turpitude from the inside and to underscore, from the vantage point of a single conscience, retrospectively enlightened, the corruption and wickedness of men ... Montesquieu’s originality is to create, based on conventional processes of narrative fiction at the time, a philosophical tale inducing meditation about the conditions of virtue and happiness ... The *Histoire véritable* would also raise, in the story’s framework, questions to which *L’Esprit des lois* would try to respond: how to reconcile relativism and norms of universal



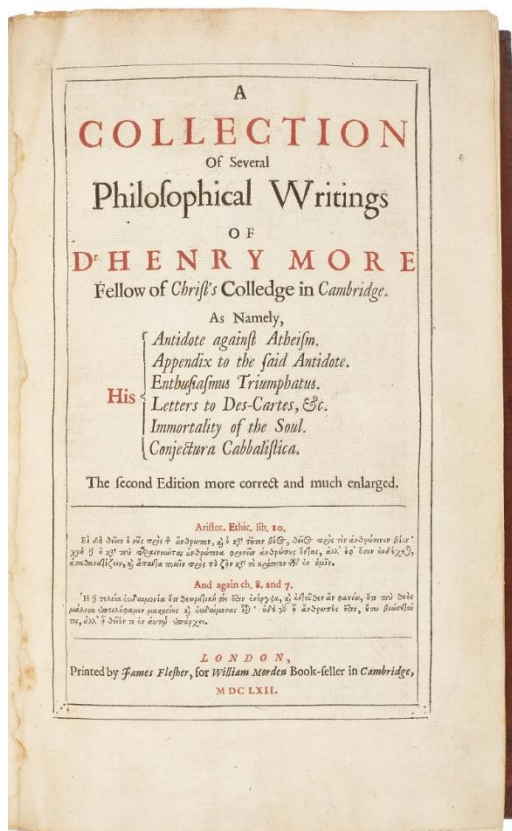
justice, articulate uniformity and diversity, find constancy in change? To this degree, the work would be, as Alberto Postigliola put it, an “epistemological prelude” to its author’s major work’ (Carole Dornier in *Dictionnaire Montesquieu*).

*Provenance:* Inscribed by the editor Louis de Bordes de Fortage to the bookseller Marcel Mounastre-Picamilh.

## CAMBRIDGE PLATONIST

**55. MORE, Henry.** A collection of several philosophical writings ... As namely, his Antidote against atheism, Appendix to the said Antidote, Enthusiasmus triumphatus, Letters to Des-Cartes, &c., Immortality of the soul, Conjectura cabbalistica. The second edition more correct and much enlarged. *London, James Flesher for William Morden, 1662.*

Folio, pp. xxvii, [7], 190, [14], 133, [7], 234, [18], 184, [18]; title in red and black, each work with its own title-page, engraved initials, some diagrams; a few small marks, inner margin of main title-page reinforced with paper, small loss to blank corner of V4, short tears to blank margins of Kk2 and last leaf, but a very good copy in 18th-century mottled calf, gilt fillet border to covers, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering-piece, gilt edges, marbled endpapers; upper joint and head of spine repaired with new leather; some wear to covers and corners; bookplate of Ragley Hall library with Seymour-Conway arms to front pastedown. **£900**



The first collected edition of the works of the Cambridge Platonist, Henry More (1614-87). While More owed much to Neoplatonist thought, his philosophical theology was very much his own. ‘More is notable as a rationalist theologian who tried to use the details of the mechanical philosophy, as developed by René Descartes, Robert Boyle and others, to establish the existence of immaterial substance, or spirit and, therefore, God. In particular he is known for developing a concept of a Spirit of Nature ... and a concept of an infinite absolute space’ (*Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

The *Antidote* (1653) represents one of the earliest contributions to natural theology; *Enthusiasmus Triumphatus* (1656) examines the causes of and remedy for different kinds of religious fanaticism; in *Epistolae quatuor ad Renatum Des-Cartes*, More proposes a Spirit of Nature to solve problems insufficiently explained by Descartes and mechanical philosophy; *Immortality of the Soul* (1659) is in part a response to Hobbes’s *Leviathan*, decrying its materialism, determinism, and

mortalism; and *Conjectura Cabbalistica* (1653) is More’s attempt to link natural philosophy with revealed religion. Several of the works are dedicated to Edward and Anne Conway. More

tutored Anne in philosophy and her family became his patron and supporter. The bookplate in this copy indicates that it was once in the ownership of the Conway's descendants.

ESTC R18746; Wing M2646.

**56. [NECKER, Jacques. Anne-Louise-Germaine de STAËL].** Manuscrits de Mr. Necker, publiés par sa fille. *Geneva, J. J. Paschoud, An XIII [1804-1805].*

8vo, pp. [ii], 153, [1], 354, [2, errata], lacking the half-title and with p. 343-8 bound out of sequence at the end; small closed tear to B6, a few faint marginal pencil marks; a very good clean copy in 19th-century diced calf, gilt border to covers, spine richly gilt with lettering-piece; upper joint cracked but holding firm, a little wear to edges and corners; Belper bookplate with crest to front pastedown. **£250**

First edition of Madame de Staël's life of her father Jacques Necker (1732-1804), Swiss banker, finance minister to Louis XVI, and opponent of the Physiocrats, with a collection of his fragments and pensées. De Staël's life of Necker, titled 'Du caractère de Mr. Necker et de sa vie privée', was written only a few months after his death. The second part comprises over 140 short pieces giving Necker's thoughts on a range of topics, from corn trade and legislation, political economy, liberty, patriotism and public opinion, to indecision, religion, fools, misanthropy, Robespierre, the guillotine, greed, and death. The final part, entitled 'Suites funestes d'une seule faute', is the first appearance of a novel claiming to be by Necker but in fact written by de Staël herself, two years after the publication of her first major novel *Delphine*, a profound commentary on the status of women at the end of the eighteenth century and an assertion of the rights of the individual, which prompted her exile by Napoleon.

This copy appears to have belonged to the politician Edward Strutt, first Baron Belper (1801-80), close friend of Jeremy Bentham, James and John Stuart Mill. 'Belper became a recognized authority on questions of free trade, law reform, and education and earned the respect of many eminent contemporaries, including Macaulay, John Romilly, McCulloch, John and Charles Austen, George Grote, and Charles Buller' (*ODNB*).

Einaudi 4104; Goldsmiths 18803; Kress S.5818.

**57. NORMAN, George Warde.** Papers on various subjects. [*London*], Printed for private circulation by T. & W. Boone, 1869.

8vo, pp. iv, 261, [1, blank]; some very light spotting to the endpapers and title-page, otherwise a very clean copy; original green cloth, gilt lettering to spine; upper board a little marked; inscribed 'From the author' and 'Belper' on front free endpaper. **£300**

A nice association copy of this collection of fifty-two essays, letters and petitions by the financial writer and merchant banker George Warde Norman (1793-1882), from the library of Edward Strutt, first Baron Belper (1801-1880). The pieces collected here, many of which originally appeared in *The Spectator*, *The Times*, *The Economist*, and *The South Eastern Gazette*, date from 1821 to 1869 and represent the wide range of political, economic and social questions with which Norman engaged during his distinguished career.

Having cut his teeth in the timber trade, banking and insurance in his father's firm, Norman became a founder member of the Political Economy Club and a director of the Bank of England in 1821. His advocacy of monetary reform foreshadowed the Bank Charter Act of 1844, which he actively defended in subsequent financial crises. He was interested in taxation and free trade too, and, as a friend of Nassau Senior, in the formulation of the new Poor Law. He was politically active in the City of London and in West Kent, presiding over the West Kent Agricultural Association.

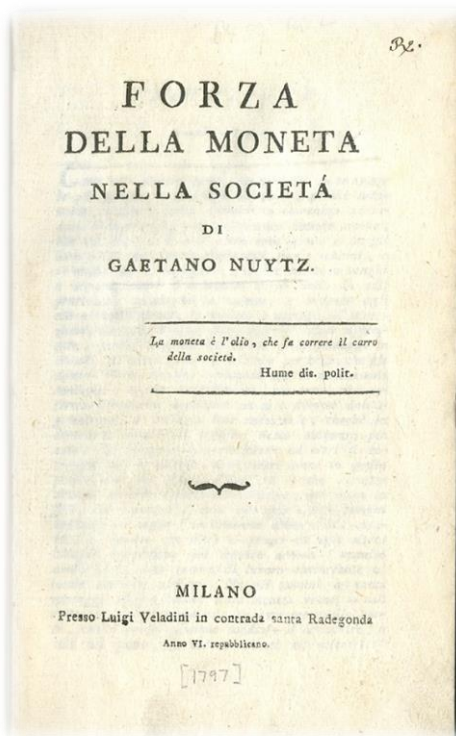
The potpourri of papers printed here cover: market gardeners; arguments against the political economist Robert Torrens on the 'condition of England question'; the Poor Laws; the Reform Bill; the export of silver to India; the money market; the Malt Tax; the 1866 monetary crisis (during which Norman disagreed strongly with Walter Bagehot's views of the Bank of England as the lender of last resort); questions of nationality; the ownership of land in England; capital, labour, and the effect of Trade Unions on wages; the middle classes; Ireland; and democratic government. There are also papers on defence and the military, including the conduct of the Crimean War, in which Norman lost his eldest son.

Baron Belper, to whom this copy belonged, was close to Jeremy Bentham and to James and John Stuart Mill, and, like Norman, a friend of George Grote.

### 'THE POWER OF MONEY IN SOCIETY'

**58. NUYTZ, Gaetano.** Forza della moneta nella società. *Milan, Luigi Veladini, 1797.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 328; a few minor spots, but a very good copy, bound without the last quire (bearing the index only) in late nineteenth-century half cloth, marbled boards, gilt red morocco lettering-piece preserved from a previous binding. **£600**



Only edition, rare, of a Northern-Italian work on money, value, paper money and credit which, tellingly, bears on the title-page a quotation from Hume: 'Money is the oil which renders the motion of the wheels more smooth and easy'.

Like several contemporaries, Nuytz distinguished between intrinsic and current value of money. 'He condemns alterations in money and considers laws against the export of species useless. He remarks on the conveniency [sic] of an abundant coinage up to a certain limit of saturation in the market, and he also recognizes the use of paper money in limited quantity ... There are in his work several striking digressions on the theory of value and on luxury and financial matters' (*Palgrave*, III, p. 28).

Not in Goldsmiths' or Kress, not in Einaudi or Mattioli or G. de Vivo's catalogue of Piero Sraffa's library. Besides a few copies in Italian libraries listed



in ICCU, OCLC shows no copies in the US or UK, finding two only worldwide (Poitiers in France and Berlin Staatsbibliothek).

## ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT REPRESENTATIVES OF CAMERALISTIC SCIENCE

**59. [PFEIFFER, Johann Friedrich von].** Lehrbegrif sämtlicher oeconomischer und Cameralwissenschaften. *Mannheim, C. F. Schwan, 1777–1779.*

Eights vols (four vols in eight parts), small 4to, pp. [xvi], 311, [1, blank], 2 folding plates; [xvi], [313]-568, [8], 72, 4 plates (some folding); 246, [10]; [xx], 272; [xx], 580; [xvi], 360; [viii], 208; [xvi], 424 (*recte* 224); engraved title vignettes, head- and tail-pieces; a few small spots, a little foxing; a nice, unsophisticated set in contemporary drab boards, red edges, manuscript paper spine labels; small worm tracks to joints of a few vols, a few small stains. **£1750**



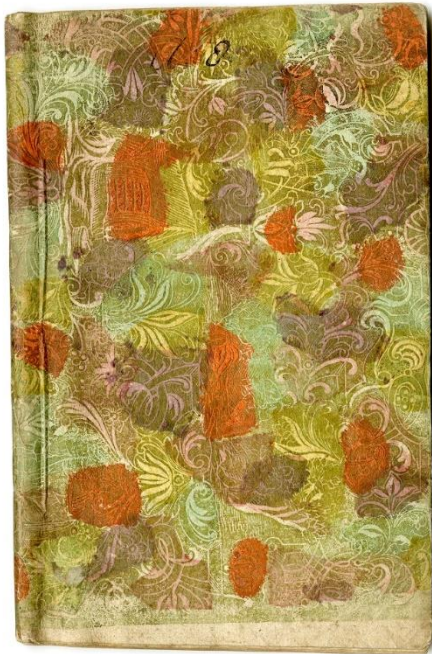
A complete contemporary set of Johann Friedrich von Pfeiffer's (1718-1787) principal work, originally issued 1770-1778. Inama Sternegg describes Pfeiffer as "one of the most important and perhaps the most characteristic representative of Cameralistic Science". His peculiar position in the history of economics is due to his fierce opposition to the physiocratic system ... [Pfeiffer] reproached the physiocrats with two errors: (1) that their system advocated an extreme cosmopolitanism, and (2) that it recommended one universal method for all conditions and climates, regardless of the peculiar features and the gradual historical development of the countries concerned' (*Palgrave*). Pfeiffer did, however, agree with the physiocrats that money in itself is not the true wealth of a country, stating in the *Lehrbegrif* that 'money, or coined

gold, silver, and copper, is not really wealth, but only an accepted token of wealth and an arbitrarily selected means for arranging an easy mode of buying and selling necessities’.

Humpert 801. Cf. Higgs 4861 (first edition).

**60. PHILIPPS, Jenkin Thomas.** The life of Ernestus the Pious, first Duke of Sax-Gotha. The great grandfather of the present Princess of Wales. First publish’d in English by Mr. Philipps, praeceptor to the Duke of Cumberland. With large additions and genealogical tables. But now republish’d by itself, for the use of piety among all Christians, but especially among the great. *London, printed for Francis Bishop, 1750.*

8vo, pp. [vi], 49, [1]; small hole in title from paper flaw (touching one letter), but a very good copy stitched as issued in the original Dutch stiff floral paper wrappers. **£350**



First separate edition of a didactic biography of Ernest I, Duke of Saxe-Gotha (1601-1675), first published as part of Philipps’s *The history of two illustrious brothers* (1740), and here dedicated to Ernest’s grand-daughter, Princess Augusta ‘for the future perusal of the royal issue’.

Ernest’s reign was a Lutheran golden age after the Thirty Years’ War, with a land freed from debt, an efficient judicial system, and great encouragement of art and learning, particularly the university at Jena. He became a model for the sagacious Protestant Prince, celebrated by Cromwell, and the subject of biographies ‘in many different languages of Europe, as a most beauteous model of all heroick virtues’.

The Welsh-born Philipps (d. 1755) had studied at Basel and was an accomplished linguist, tutor to the children of George II, and historiographer royal.

ESTC T169825 (recording only three copies in the US).

**61. [PORTUGAL].** *Memorias economicas da Academia Real das Sciencias de Lisboa, para o adiantamento da Agricultura, das Artes, e da Industria em Portugal, e suas Conquistas ... Tomo I [-V]. Lisbon, Officina da Academia Real das Sciencias, 1789-1815.*

5 vols, small 4to, pp. ix, [1], 421, [1], [2, index], [2, errata], [2, advertisements]; [iv], 436, [4, index], [4, advertisements]; 399, [2, index], [3, advertisements]; vii, [1], 423, [2, table], [3, index]; [iv], 418; with 13 plates (most folding: 6 tables, 2 maps, and 5 engraved illustration plates); a very good set in early 19th-century sheep-backed marbled boards, spines decoratively gilt- and blind-stamped, leather labels lettered and numbered in gilt; minor surface wear; contemporary ownership inscriptions on the versos of the title-pages of vols I-III, early ink-stamps of the Portuguese royal library in several margins in vols IV and V. **£1100**

First edition. The long period of publication accounts for the rarity of complete sets of this important periodical, containing articles on industry, agriculture, political economy, statistics and general social and geographical matters. They exhibit the continued influence of Physiocratic ideas after the spread of classical, Smithian ideas in Western Europe. Among the contributors were most of the founding fathers of independent Brazil: Manuel Ferreira da Camara, Joachim de Amonim Castro, Jose Bonifacio de Andrade e Silva, and Vicente C. de Seabra da Silva Teleo. Other significant contributors include Domingo Vandelli, Sebastio Mendes Trigoso, Antonio Henriques da Silveira, and Antonio de Vila Nova Portugal.



Goldsmiths' 37537 (vols. I-IV only); Innocencio VI, M 1634; Kress S.5203.

### AN EARLY WORK BY 'THE MOST LUCID INTERPRETER' OF FREUD

**62. RÁDO, Sándor.** Die Kastrationsangst des Weibes. *Vienna: Christoph Reisser's Söhne for Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, 1934.*

8vo (221 x 150mm), pp. 89, [1, imprint]; very light marginal browning; original oatmeal cloth, upper board and spine lettered in blue; spine slightly darkened and rubbed, otherwise a very good, clean copy. **£200**

First edition in book form. The Hungarian psychoanalyst Rádo (1890-1972) studied under Sándor Ferenczi and was one of the five founding members of the Hungarian Psychoanalytical Society (and its first Secretary). In 1922 Rádo travelled to Berlin to train with Karl Abraham and became a member and training analyst of the Berlin Psychoanalytic Association, taking Otto Fenichel, Heinz Hartmann, and Wilhelm Reich as patients. At the invitation of Abraham Brill, Rádo left Europe in 1931 to become Director of the New York Psychoanalytic Institute, from which he resigned in 1941, in order to establish the Psychoanalytic Institute at Columbia University, where he directed the training of psychoanalysts from 1944 to 1957. Franz

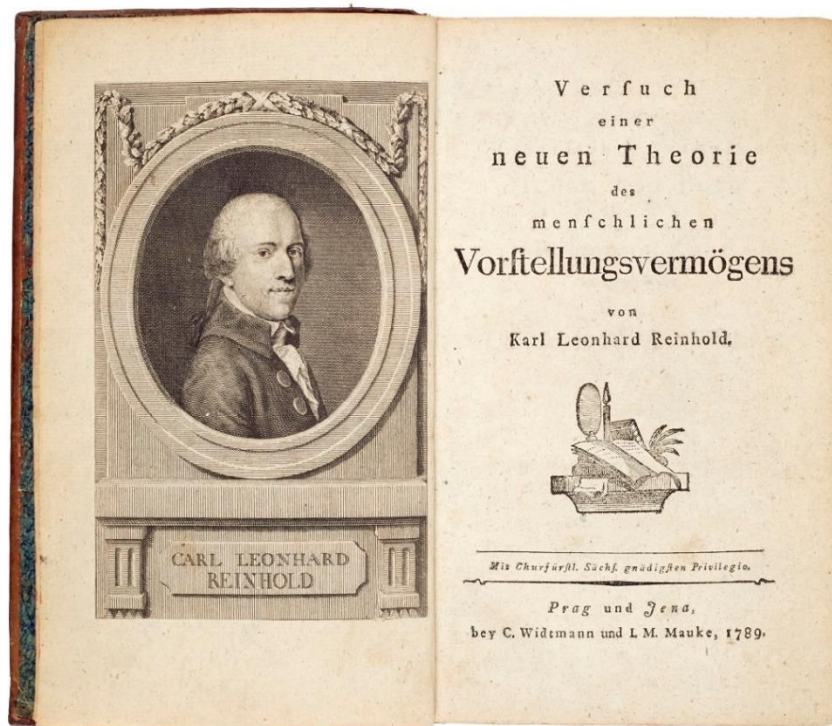


Alexander wrote that, ‘Rado began as a thorough student of Freud and became the most lucid interpreter of the master’s teachings – an unparalleled teacher of psychoanalysis. For many years he was editor-in-chief of *Internationale Zeitschrift für Psychoanalyse*; nevertheless, he developed into a constructive critic of traditional concepts and treatment procedures. Rado is one of the few “reformers” who have remained in the psychoanalytic fold and tried to advance psychoanalysis from within the fraternity. The crowning achievement of his scientific career was the formulation of “adaptational psychotherapy”’ (F. Alexander, S. Eisenstein, and M. Grotjahn (eds), *Psychoanalytic Pioneers* (New Brunswick, NJ and London: 1995), p. 240).

*Die Kastrationsangst des Weibes* is based on a lecture given to the American Psychoanalytic Association in New York on 29 December 1931, which was then developed further through a series of lectures given between January and March 1933 to the New York Psychoanalytic Institute. The text was translated into English by Bertram D. Lewin as ‘Fear of Castration in Women’ and published in the *Psychoanalytic Quarterly* 2 (1933), pp. 425-475.

Grinstein 26239. COPAC only locates one copy in the UK (British Library).

‘ENTHUSIASTICALLY EMBRACED BY FICHTE AND THE YOUNG SCHELLING’



**63. REINHOLD, Karl Leonhard.** Versuch einer neuen Theorie des menschlichen Vorstellungsvermögens. *Prague and Jena, C. Widtmann and L.M. Mauke, 1789.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 579, [1, errata]; with engraved portrait frontispiece; some very faint foxing, occasional marginal spots, but a very good copy in contemporary tree calf, panelled spine stamped in blind, filleted and lettered in gilt, gilt morocco lettering-piece, all edges red; some very light superficial wear; contemporary German annotations to verso of front free endpaper.

£450

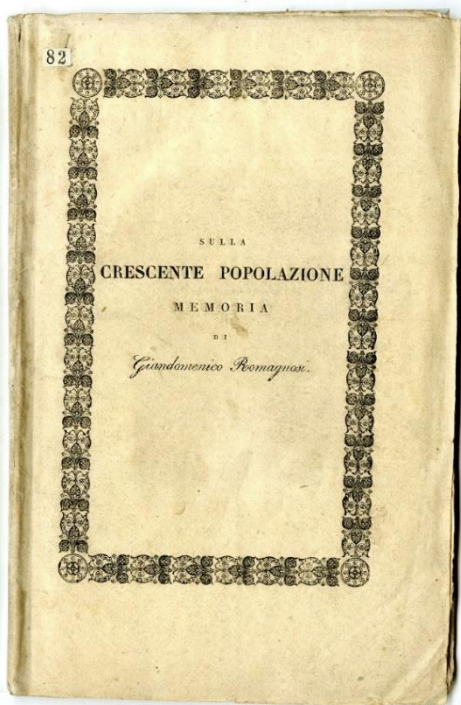
First edition of the chief philosophical work of K. L. Reinhold, the earliest highly successful advocate and expositor of Kantian philosophy. His *Briefe über die Kantische Philosophie*, first published in the *Teutscher Merkur* (1786-87), brought the *Critique of Pure Reason* to the attention of a large number of scholars, and earned him a professorship at Jena. There Reinhold began to address what, in his view, was a fundamental lacuna in Kant's system. A theory of knowledge, he asserts, must necessarily be preceded and justified by a theory of representation: only thus would the Kantian dichotomy between sense intuition and conceptual understanding be effectively unified. The *Versuch* is the most significant exposition of his theory of representation, and a very influential work. It is prefaced by a short essay on the reception of Kant's work, *Vorrede ueber die bisherigen Schicksale der Kantischen Philosophie*.

Reinhold's reading of Kant provided the foundations to many subsequent idealistic interpretations of his philosophy. 'It would be difficult to exaggerate the influence of Reinhold's inquiries into systematicity and first principles upon an entire generation of philosophers. Though some recent research on Reinhold and the "Jena circle" of the late 1780s has stressed the degree to which Reinhold himself soon came to have doubts about the project of "philosophy from a single principle" ... this project was nevertheless enthusiastically embraced by Fichte and the young Schelling, and inspired others, notably Hegel, to re-examine (and to question) the alleged connection between systematic form and self-evident first principles' (D. Breazeale in *Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

Adickes, *German Kantian bibliography*, 252 and 253.

## REFUTING MALTHUS

**64. ROMAGNOSI, Giandomenico.** Sulla crescente popolazione memoria ... *Milan, presso gli editori degli Annali Universali delle Scienze e dell'Industria (tipografia Lampato), 1830.*



8vo, pp. 48; a little light foxing; a very good uncut copy in the original printed yellow wrappers; a few small marks, small label at head of front cover; pictorial bookplate of the Biblioteca Caproni facing half-title; preserved in a glassine wrapper. **£450**

First edition thus of a refutation of Malthus' theory of population growth by the great Italian jurist, criminologist, and sociologist Romagnosi (1761-1835). This work dates from the author's active old age in Milan, during which he composed a number of works on economic questions. While his main focus is on Malthus and Francis d'Ivernois, Romagnosi references other British, continental and American thinkers on population, including Sir Robert Wilmot-Horton, William Godwin, Carl August Weinhold, Michael Thomas Sadler, Alexander Hill Everett, and Charles de Morel de Vindé. In the course of his discussion, Romagnosi tackles the growing population in Ireland, emigration, and poverty, discusses the situation in

England, France and America, and makes reference to the *Annali di Statistica*.

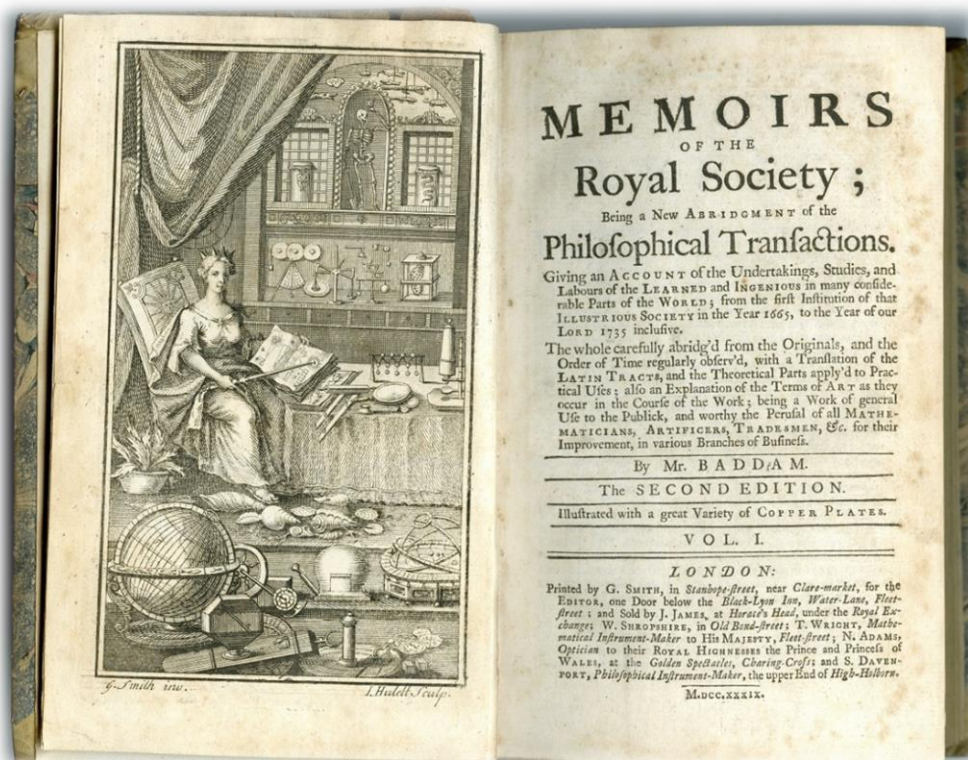
Romagnosi had a brilliant political career under the Napoleonic government and taught law at the universities of Parma, Pavia, and Milan. He was twice imprisoned by the Austrians for his liberal views. While he achieved lasting fame with his *Genesi del diritto penale* (1791), and is considered one of the founders of modern criminology, Romagnosi was something of a polymath: an early proponent of the use of statistics, and an important writer on topics as diverse as jurisprudence, mathematics, geology, physics, equality, freedom, and the process of civilisation.

Kress, Italian 923; Mattioli 3101; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths'. No copies are recorded on COPAC.

### BADDAM'S ABRIDGEMENT OF THE *PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS*

**65. [ROYAL SOCIETY].** Memoirs of the Royal Society; being a new abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions. Giving an account of the undertakings, studies, and labours of the learned and ingenious in many considerable parts of the world; from the first institution of that illustrious society in the year 1665, to the year of our lord 1735 inclusive ... By Mr. Baddam ... Illustrated with a great variety of copper plates. *London, G. Smith, 1739-1741.*

Ten vols, 8vo, pp. vi, 516, [8, index], engraved frontispiece and 14 plates; 516, [4, index], 13 plates; 516, [4, index], 14 plates; 489 (i.e. 513), [7, index], 13 plates; 506 (i.e. 514), [6, index], 13 plates; 514, [6, index], 13 plates; 515, [6, index], 13 plates; 516, [4, index], 13 plates; 514, [4, index], 13 plates; 473, [7, index], 12 plates; a little light foxing in places, occasional small creases to plates, closed tear to corner of vol. V leaf B3, horizontal closed tear across vol. X leaf Q2 (without loss); contemporary quarter calf, marbled boards, vellum tips, red morocco labels; rubbed, joints cracked but holding, spines of vols II and VIII cracked but holding; a good complete set. £2500





First edition, second issue, of Benjamin Baddam's celebrated abridgement of the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society, illustrated with 131 engraved plates, a work which is seldom found complete. 'Previous abridgements of the *Philosophical Transactions* had been carried out on a piecemeal basis, whereas Baddam's version provided continuity and uniformity for the first time ... Baddam's preface, which explains his own approach, provides an informative "short and succinct Narrative of the Royal Society and their Transactions" ... [The] frontispiece depicts several scientific instruments, such as Boyle's air-pump and a Marshall-type microscope, as used by Robert Hooke, together with other objects from the Royal Society's collections. As Baddam indicates, the French were translating the *Philosophical Transactions* simultaneously (François de Brémond, and then Pierre Demours, for the period from 1731 to 1740). His own competent and useful abridgement served its purpose well for nearly seventy years' (*ODNB*).

Baddam's ten-volume *Memoirs* were first published between 1738 and 1741. In our set, the first volume is called 'the second edition' (really a second issue) and is dated 1739; vols 2-4 are also dated 1739, vols 5-7 1740, and vols 8-10 1741. A second edition was printed in 1745 for John Nourse, although vols 4-10 were of the original edition with cancel title-pages.

See ESTC T105508 (vol. I) and T105509.

## A COURSE OF ECONOMICS

**66. 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. **£2000**

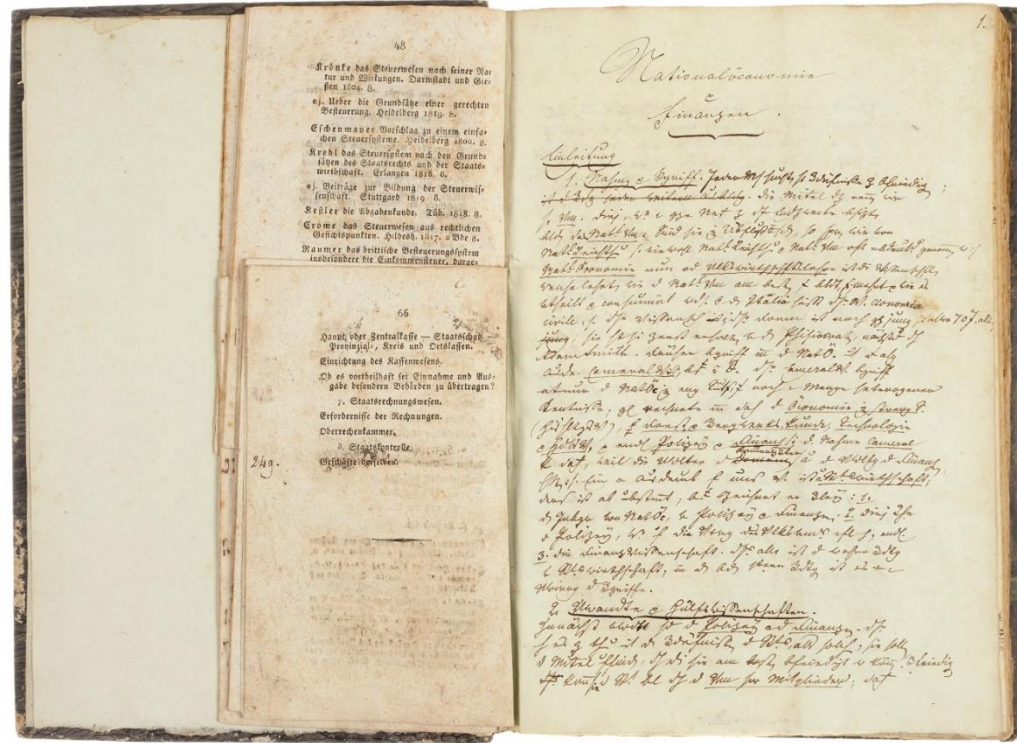
First edition of Saalfeld's published outline of his economic lectures, with an additional printed plan for further lectures, bound here **with extensive contemporary manuscript notes for the full course of lectures** as sketched out in the *Grundriß*.

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’.

**67. SAINT-PIERRE, Charles Irénée Castel de.** *Annales politiques ... Premiere [-seconde] partie.* Londres [i.e. Paris?], 1758.

Two vols, 12mo, pp. 402; 402; a few small marks in blank margins, a few small spots; a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, flat spines gilt in compartments, gilt-lettered labels, marbled edges and endpapers; extremities a little rubbed, but a nice set. **£350**

Second edition (following the first octavo edition of 1757) of a valuable contemporary history of the period 1658 to 1739, summarising political events in Europe and ‘containing original

thought and, very often, the signs of good sense and consequently of a sober and impartial judgement' (*Palgrave*).

'Dans son dernier ouvrage, intitulé Annales Politiques de Louis XIV, où il juge très sévèrement ce monarque, l'abbé de Saint Pierre a rassemblé toutes les idées répandues dans ses autres écrits. Il voulait rendre utiles à l'Etat les ducs et pairs, les académies et les sermons; donner toutes les places par élection, diminuer les pensions, abrégier les procès, abolir le célibat ecclésiastique, etc.' (*Nouveau dictionnaire d'économie politique*).

Saint-Pierre published his works at his own expense for free distribution. This work was prepared from a manuscript acquired by the editors after his death in 1743.

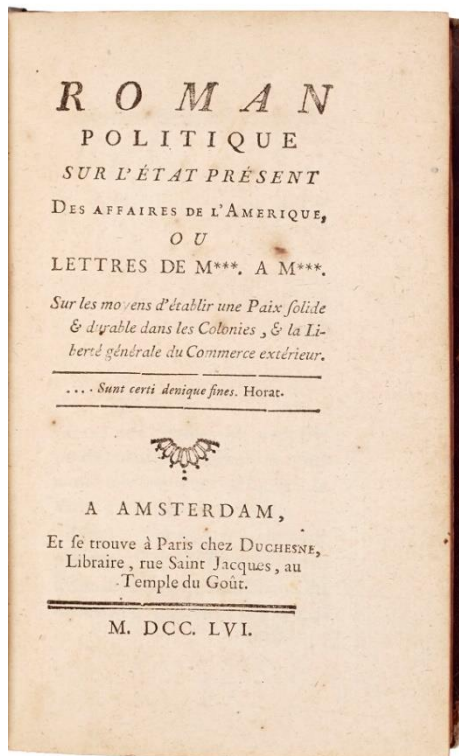
ESTC T98047. This edition not in Einaudi, Higgs, or INED.

### AMERICA'S ROLE IN WORLD BALANCE OF POWER A RARE EXAMPLE WITH UNIFORM VARIANTS

**68. [SAINTARD, Pierre-Louis de].** Roman politique sur l'état présent des affaires de l'Amérique, ou Lettres de M\*\*\*. à M\*\*\*. Sur les moyens d'établir une paix solide & durable dans les colonies, & la liberté générale du commerce extérieur. *Amsterdam, and to be sold in Paris by Duchesne, 1756.*

16mo, pp. xlvii, [1], 352; engraved head-pieces; a little foxed in places, occasional spots, but a very good copy, in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine finely gilt with red morocco lettering-piece, red edges; small chips to spine extremities, a little surface wear; an attractive copy.

£2000



Rare first edition of Saintard's influential work on the international balance of power, in which he considers the consequences of the presence of European colonial powers in North America. The text is presented as a series of letters dated from July to September 1756, on the eve of the Seven Years' War, and seeks to find a balance of power among the colonizing nations which would eliminate war and encourage commerce. To preserve peace in Europe, Saintard advocates the avoidance of conflict in the French and British colonies, and freedom of the seas.

'There are several issues of this edition occasioned by cancellanda. No copy is known, however, that is not a mixture of both cancellanda and cancellantia: thus, what the original text was as first printed is problematic' (Echeverria & Wilkie). The copy we offer contains the complete series of cancellantia: D4 and 5, D11 and 12, E10, G11, and I5-8. 'In the two BN copies ... the imprint date has been altered in manuscript to read M.DCC.LVII'. The title-page in our copy has not been altered.



Chadenat 4121 ('Intéressant pour l'origine de la guerre du Canada'); Echeverria & Wilkie 56/40; Higgs 1501; INED 4034; James Ford Bell Library S61; Kress 5567; Sabin 75520.

### BERLIN LATE-ENLIGHTENMENT

**69. SALAT, Jakob.** Grundzüge der allgemeinen Philosophie. Aus dem Standpunkte der höheren Bildung der Menschheit. *Munich, Karl Thienemann, 1820.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 302, [2, errata and colophon]; a little light foxing at beginning and end; a very good copy in contemporary half calf, flat spine gilt, gilt lettering-pieces, all edges green; extremities lightly rubbed; bookplate to front pastedown. **£350**

First edition, scarce, of Salat's most comprehensive work on the foundations, terms and history of philosophy, a discipline he considered inclusive of such recently developed perspectives as psychology and anthropology. The *Grundzüge* rested on two decades of prolific controversy against post-Kantian idealism, initiated in Hegel and Schelling's *Critical Journal of Philosophy*. In one of his (unsigned) articles in 1802, Hegel had dismissed Salat as a self-appointed 'knight against the darkness' and accused him of misrepresenting the Berlin Enlightenment, particularly Kant. 'Salat had insisted against post-Kantian idealism that instead of its "barren formulas" (by which he surely meant Schelling's *Naturphilosophie*) we need "the spirit and not the letter"' (T. Pinkard, *Hegel: a biography*, Cambridge, 2000, p. 260). When Hegel had labelled Salat's attitude as camouflaged moralism, Salat had retorted with perhaps the most insightful contemporary critique of Hegel's *Phenomenology*: in it one could detect 'the old idealist game' of 'transferring absoluteness, perfection to humanity', but, as Salat was the first to recognize, with it Hegel was also breaking with Schelling. The recognition of continuities and discontinuities (Hegel's distinctive version of post-Kantian idealism is one example) and a diffuse animosity against the 'pious' magniloquence of German idealism in general, inform Salat's mature *Grundzüge der allgemeinen Philosophie*, the first of his works to address the scope of philosophy as a whole. The book was followed by the more popular *Darstellung* in 1826, aimed at a wider audience.

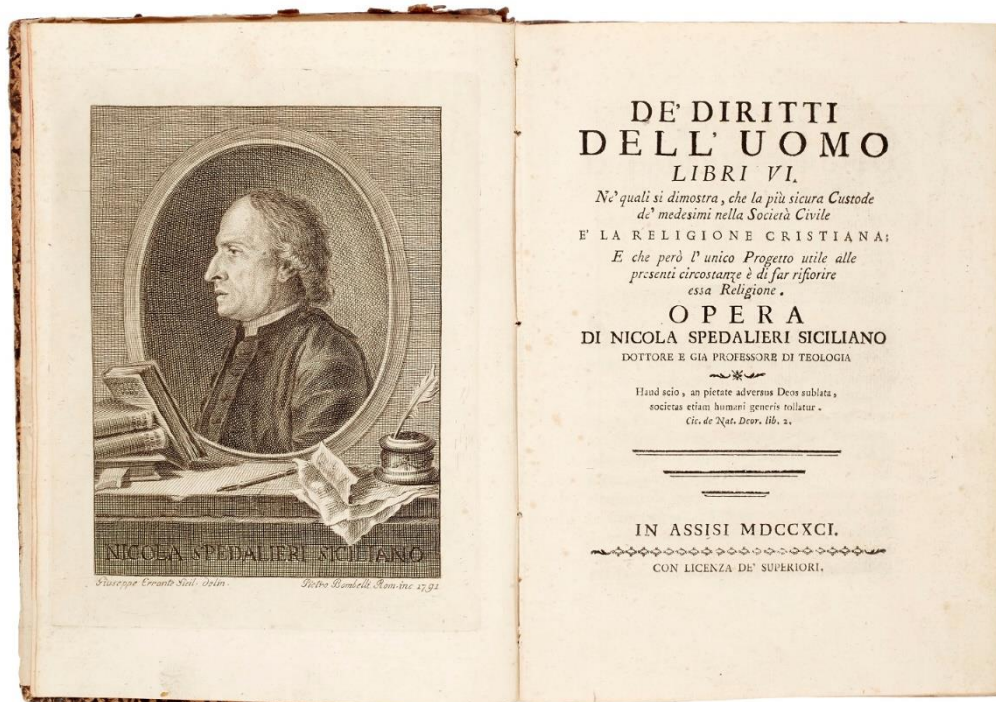
COPAC lists one copy only, at the National Library of Scotland.

### THE RIGHTS OF MAN

**70. SPEDALIERI, Nicola.** De' diritti dell'uomo libri VI ... *Assisi [i.e. Rome], 1791.*

4to, pp. xvi, 448; with an engraved frontispiece portrait; a crisp, wide-margined copy bound in contemporary quarter sheep and marbled boards, flat spine filleted in gilt with a gilt red morocco lettering-piece; hinges cracked but holding, extremities a little worn, spine lightly rubbed, old library label at foot of spine. **£700**

First edition of Spedalieri's treatise on the rights of man, an attempt to reconcile the principles of the Enlightenment underpinning the French Revolution with Christianity. For Spedalieri the rights of man lie in nature and in man's natural desire to be happy. Rousseau's contractual picture of society is also echoed in Spedalieri's work. The legitimacy of the State is founded on the sovereignty of the people, who have the right to rebel against the prince, a mere delegate, when in breach of his pact.



‘Notwithstanding the hearty reception given to this work by Pius VI who said, “For a long while rulers have been asking *quid est papa*. Your book will teach them *quid est populus*”, a storm of criticism and refutation burst on the head of its author. Governments took notice of it and [...] forbade its circulation’ (*Catholic Encyclopedia*).

**71. STANHOPE, Charles Stanhope, Earl.** A letter from Earl Stanhope to the Right Honourable Edmund Burke; containing a short answer to his late speech on the French revolution. *London, George Stafford for P. Elmsly, J. Debrett, and J. Stockdale, 1790.*

8vo, pp. 34, [1, publisher’s advertisement], [3, blank]; with a half-title; some light browning and a few spots; a very good copy in recent brown paper wrappers. **£150**

First edition. A critical response to Burke’s *Reflections*, published earlier the same year. Stanhope, chairman of the Revolution Society (founded to commemorate the 1688 Glorious Revolution), responds by strongly rejecting Burke’s claims that the previous government of France was a good constitution, citing various examples of legal and economic restrictions upon the French citizens as evidence of its failings. Stanhope highly commends the ideals of the revolutionaries, and believes that the ‘great and glorious Revolution will, in time, disseminate throughout Europe, liberality of sentiment, and a just regard for political, civil, and religious liberty’. He further defends Richard Price and the other members of the Revolution Society (himself included) who had signed a resolution (based on Price’s speech of the previous year) in support of the new French government, and controversially advocating pursuit of similar rights and liberties in England.

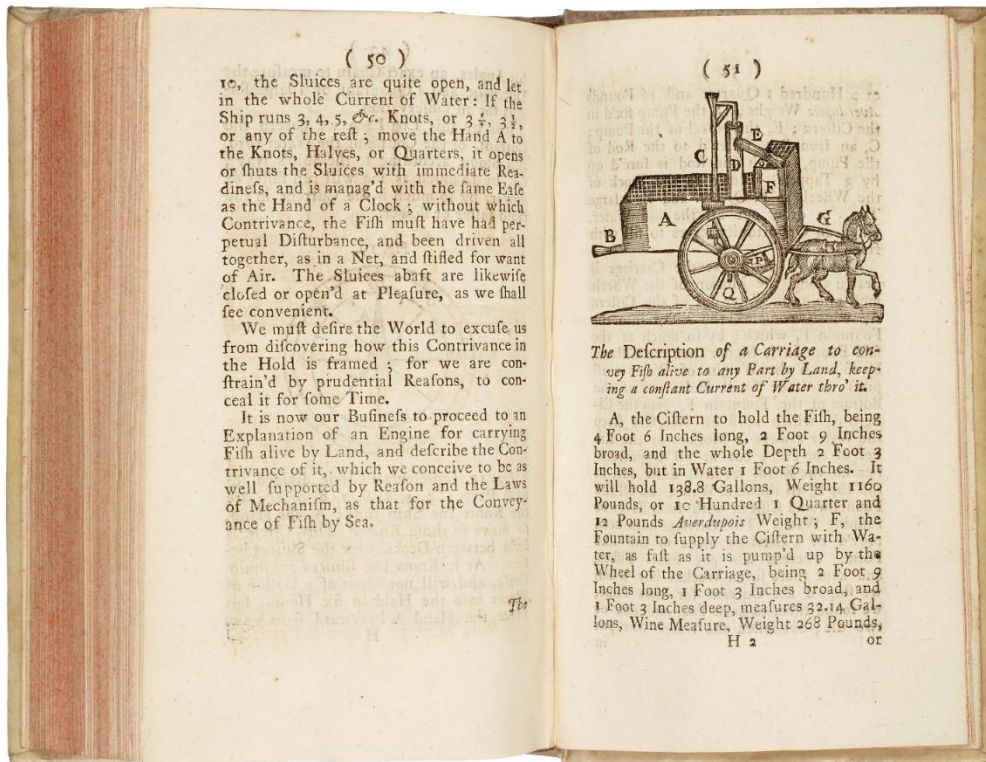
According to ESTC, this is one of two editions published in London in 1790, and there is also a Dublin edition from the same year.

ESTC T898; Goldsmiths’ 14557.

SIR RICHARD STEELE SAMMELBAND

72. STEELE, Richard. Eight works by and relating to him. London, 1715-1720.

One volume containing eight works (listed below), 8vo; occasional light foxing; very good copies in 18th-century vellum, 'Steele' inked to spine, edges sprinkled red. *Provenance*: Sir Thomas Clarke (1703-64), with his ownership inscription 'Th Clarke' to front free endpaper; Macclesfield South Library bookplate to front pastedown and armorial blindstamp to first three leaves. £2500



A splendid collection of pamphlets by and relating to Sir Richard Steele (1672-1729), army officer, playwright, theatre manager, essayist, editor of the *Tatler*, *Spectator* and *Guardian*, Whig MP and propagandist, covering many facets of his diverse career. This volume belonged to Sir Thomas Clarke, a protégé of the first earl of Macclesfield, who left his library and fortune to the family.

The first two items are examples of Steele's Whig journalism during the Jacobite Rising of 1715. *An account of the state of the Roman-Catholick religion* was intended to assist the Protestant cause in the face of the Old Pretender's attempt to regain the thrones of England, Ireland and Scotland for the House of Stuart.

The third item, *A letter to the Earl of O-d*, relates to the unsuccessful Peerage Bill of 1719, which sought to limit the king's ability to create peerages and to replace Scottish elected peers with hereditary ones. In opposing the Bill, Steele found himself in an unusual position: on the same side as Robert Harley, first earl of Oxford, under whose ministry he had been expelled from the Commons and whom he subsequently ridiculed and upbraided in print, and against his great friend and collaborator Joseph Addison. The letter opens with Steele making placatory noises towards Oxford: 'I transgress'd, my Lord, against you ... I ask your pardon,



when you are a private nobleman'. When Steele accused Addison, who was on the side of the government on this issue, of masquerading as a Whig, their famous friendship, and one of literature's most celebrated collaborations, came to an end.

Items 4 and 5 relate to Steele's opposition to the South Sea Bill, which provided for the conversion of the national debt into the capital of the South Sea Company and which passed into law in April 1720. Steele wrote and spoke vigorously and fearlessly against the Bill, which within the year brought widespread ruin. His views were unpopular and stirred up much adverse criticism. There is no evidence Steele himself ever speculated in South Sea stock although he was notoriously bad at managing his financial affairs.

In item 6 we find Steele arguing against elegant dress for women made of imported cloth, at the expense of the domestic wool industry, and in item 7 challenging the legality of his dismissal as governor of the Drury Lane playhouse.

The final item in our volume is Steele's *An account of the fish-pool*, a description of his invention of a vessel to deliver live fish to the London market and a journal of the experiments made during its construction. The project occupied Steele for almost ten years and is important as a contemporary attempt to make a practical application of experimental science and in its parallels with the South Sea Company speculations. Having attracted the interest of Sir Isaac Newton, Steele's fish pool sloop was patented, constructed and launched at Rotherhithe in 1718. In his plans to develop the fish pool project into a joint-stock company, Steele even solicited the patronage of John Law, then at the height of the Mississippi Scheme's success. The project survived competition from numerous other joint-stock fishery companies, and the South Sea disaster, but the Fish Bubble, as the wags called it, burst and Steele's project had floundered by late 1722.

#### *Contents:*

1. CERRI, Urbano. An account of the state of the Roman-Catholick religion throughout the world. Written for the use of Pope Innocent XI ... Now first translated from an authentick Italian MS. never publish'd. To which is added, a discourse concerning the state of religion in England. Written in French, in the time of K. Charles I. and now first translated. With a large dedication to the present Pope; giving him a very particular account of the state of religion amongst Protestants; and of several other matters of importance relating to Great-Britain. By Sir Richard Steele. *London, for J. Roberts, 1715.*

8vo, pp. [ii], lxxviii, viii, 197, [1], x; with a few contemporary marginal annotations. First edition. ESTC T57998.

2. ERSKINE, John. A letter from the Earl of Mar to the King, before his majesty's arrival in England. With some remarks on my lord's subsequent conduct. By Sir Richard Steele. *London, for Jacob Tonson, 1715.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 19, [1, blank]; wanting the half-title; the variant with 'and' as the first word of the last line of p. 4. ESTC T37932.

3. STEELE, Richard. A letter to the Earl of O-d, concerning the Bill of Peerage ... The second edition. *London, for J. Roberts, 1719.*

8vo, pp. 32. ESTC T38249 ('In fact a reissue of the first edition, with a new titlepage').

4. STEELE, Richard. The crisis of property: an argument proving that the annuitants for ninety-nine years, as such, are not in the condition of other subjects of Great Britain, but by compact with the legislature are exempt from any new direction relating to the said estates. *London, for W. Chetwood, J. Roberts, J. Brotherton, and Charles Lillie, 1720.*

8vo, pp. 30, [2, publisher's advertisements]. ESTC T144485 (only 7 copies recorded); Goldsmiths' 5874.

5. STEELE, Richard. A nation a family: being the sequel of the crisis of property: or, a plan for the improvement of the South-Sea proposal. *London, for W. Chetwood, J. Roberts, J. Brotherton, and Charles Lillie, 1720.*

8vo, pp. 32. First edition. ESTC T39607; Goldsmiths' 5875.

6. STEELE, Richard. The spinster in defence of the woollen manufactures. To be continued occasionally. Numb. I. *London, for J. Roberts, 1719.*

8vo, pp. [ii], 16, [2, advertisement and blank]. ESTC P6329; Goldsmiths' 5538.

7. STEELE, Richard. The state of the case between the lord-chamberlain of his majesty's household, and the governor of the Royal Company of Comedians. With the opinions of Pemberton, Northey, and Parker, concerning the theatre. *London, for W. Chetwood, J. Roberts, J. Graves, and Charles Lillie, 1720.*

8vo, pp. 31, [1, advertisements]. ESTC T147110.

8. STEELE, Richard and Joseph GILLMORE. An account of the fish-pool: consisting of a description of the vessel so call'd, lately invented and built for the importation of fish alive, and in good health, from parts however distant. A proof of the imperfection of the well-boat hitherto used in the fishing trade. The true reasons why ships become stiff or crank in sailing; with other improvements, very useful to all persons concern'd in trade and navigation. Likewise a description of the carriage intended for the conveyance of fish by land, in the same good condition as the fish-pool by sea. *London, H. Meere, J. Pemberton, and J. Roberts, 1718.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1], 60; with woodcut illustrations. ESTC T18823; Kress 3076.

**73. STEWART, Dugald.** Philosophical Essays. *Edinburgh, George Ramsay and Company for William Creech and Archibald Constable, T. Cadell and W. Davies, John Murray, and Constable, Hunter, Park, and Hunter, 1810.*

4to, pp. xii, lxxvi, 590; complete with the half-title and errata slip (browned), but without the final advertisement leaf; a little light offsetting and spotting; contemporary full speckled calf, rebaked preserving the original gilt-tooled spine and morocco lettering-piece; corners very slightly bumped, a few marks to covers; inscription to front free endpaper 'Théodore Maunoir given by Chs. Mac Niven'; a nice copy. **£400**

First edition. Dedicated to the Abbé Prevost, who had translated the first volume of Stewart's *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind* (1792) into French two years earlier, the present work includes essays on Locke, Berkeley, the metaphysical theories of Hartley, Priestley and Darwin, and on beauty, the sublime, and taste.

*Provenance:* Théodore Maunoir (1806-1869), Swiss surgeon and founder member of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

Chuo III, 352; Jessop, p. 178.

## HARVESTING THE SEAS

**74. TIPHAIGNE DE LA ROCHE, Charles-François.** Essai sur l'histoire oeconomique des mers occidentales de France ... *Paris, Claude-Jean-Baptiste Bauche, 1760.*

8vo, pp. [ii], iv, [2], 300, [4]; two closed tears to title-page, slight creasing to top corners of quire I, else a very good copy in contemporary mottled calf, gilt triple fillet border to sides, spine decorated gilt with gilt-lettered red label, marbled edges and endpapers; upper joint rubbed and cracking but firm, corners worn, a few small scrapes to covers. **£450**

First edition. The author, doctor of the faculty of Caen and member of the academy of Rouen, wrote both scientific works and utopian novels, in which he anticipated such inventions as photography and television. The object of the *Essai* is to encourage its readers to rediscover the 'fécondité de nos mers'. After examining the products of the sea, Tiphaigne de la Roche discusses different types of fishing, the challenges of establishing effective policing of fishing activity, and rights of fishing.

Goldsmiths' 9557; Higgs 2211; Kress 5907.

## PITT vs FOX

**75. TOOKE, John Horne.** Two pair of portraits, presented to all the unbiassed electors of Great-Britain; and especially to the electors of Westminster ... *London, for J. Johnson and J. Stockdale, 1788.*

8vo, pp. 30; a very good copy in contemporary dark blue paper boards, gilt fillet border to covers with corner acorns, spine reinforced with strip of sheep; worn; old ownership inscription to title. **£175**

First edition. The pairs of portraits are Lord Chatham and Lord Holland, and William Pitt and Charles James Fox. Tooke derided Fox and praised Pitt 'in a satire that was as scurrilous as it was persuasive' (*ODNB*). Tooke ends with two questions for his readers: 'Which two of them will you chuse to hang up in your cabinets; the Pitts or the Foxes?'; 'Where, on your consciences, should the other two be hanged?'

ESTC T52118.



## PRACTICAL AND POLITICAL ADVICE TO THE FARMER

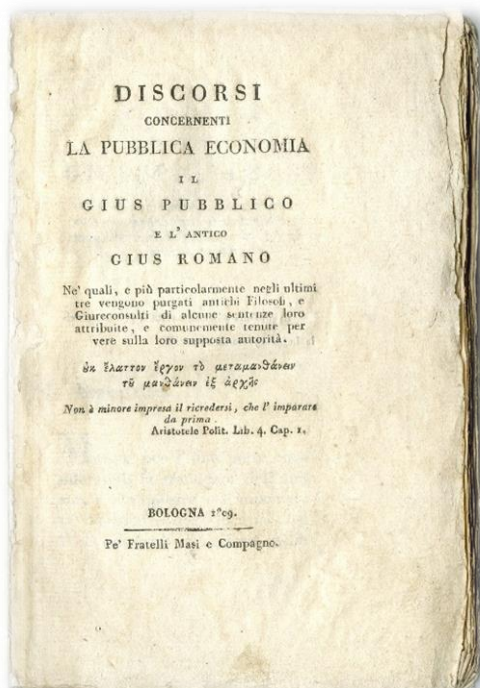
**76. TULL, Jethro and William COBBETT.** The horse-hoeing husbandry: or, a treatise on the principles of tillage and vegetation ... To which is prefixed, an introduction, explanatory of some circumstances connected with the history and division of the work; and containing an account of certain experiments of recent date, by William Cobbett. *London, William Cobbett, 1829.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 466; some slight occasional spotting, a few light creases at the end; a very good copy in contemporary marbled boards, skilfully rebacked; armorial bookplate of Sir William Jolliffe to front pastedown. **£300**

Second 'Cobbett' edition (first 1822) of Tull's classic work, originally published in 1731. 'Cobbett's edition of the work of the famous agricultural improver, Jethro Tull (1674-1741) contains a characteristic introduction dated Kensington, 20 April 1822. In this, on the grounds of his own experiments, Cobbett defends Tull's "main principle ... that Tillage will supply the place of manure", preaches a homily on the subjects of plagiarism and private property, and inveighs against the Game Laws and the Tithes. Cobbett's edition was, as he claimed, a great improvement on any that had gone before, and although he was rash to claim that it contained "the foundation of all knowledge in the cultivation of the earth" ... his motive was an honest enough intention to offer first practical, then political advice to the farmer' (Pearl).

*Provenance:* Sir William George Hylton Jolliffe (1800-76). Before being raised to the Baronetcy, Jolliffe had enjoyed a brief military career. This had included being a part of the body of regular troops employed in suppressing the political meeting chaired by Henry Hunt (who was to become a close ally of Cobbett) at St Peter's Fields in Manchester in 1819, later known as the 'Peterloo Massacre'.

Goldsmiths' 25812; Kress C.2389; Pearl, *William Cobbett* 122; *Catalogue of the Walter Frank Perkins Agricultural Library* 1786.



**77. VALERIANI MOLINARI, Luigi.** Discorsi concernenti la pubblica economia il gius pubblico e l'antico gius romano. *Bologna, Masi, 1809.*

8vo, pp. [ii], xli, [3, errata], 252; with one folding printed table at the end; title-page skilfully repaired at gutter, a few pinholes in the inner margins, some occasional light marginal waterstaining, but a very good copy, uncut in contemporary printed patterned wrappers. **£1100**

First edition of a rare work of political economy presented as a science which stands as an organic complement to a nation's set of legislation. The main elements of the Western tradition of political thought, from Plato and Aristotle through to Justinian, Hobbes and Locke to the theorists of

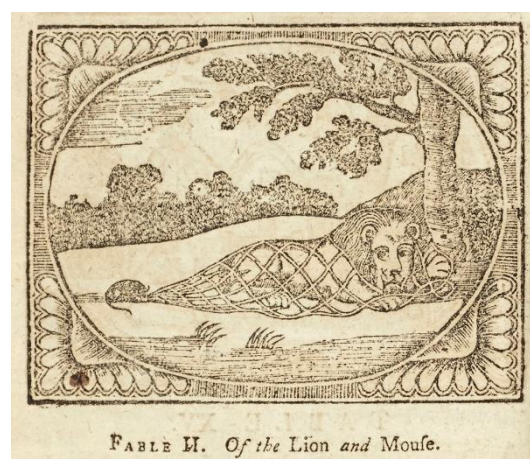
jusnaturalism, are gathered and examined with respect to their incorporation of economic elements within a legislative body. ‘In his day Valeriani [1758–1828] was widely known; he wrote many works, some of which were never published. [...] Trained both as a lawyer and an economist, his writings bear especially on the relation between economics and law. He devoted himself with assiduity to the theory of value and wrote a book on the subject. He maintains that the law of value depends on supply and demand, supporting this theory with a geometrical illustration from the relative quantities of both; he combats the theory of cost of production and engaged in a controversy on this question with Melchiorre Gioja. In illustrating the theory of value he employs mathematical formulae. These are, however, not employed as a means of investigating the phenomena of prices, but are only symbols employed to express in mathematical language economic laws already known – as Montanari justly said’ (*Palgrave* III, 605f).

**78. [VAUGHAN, Benjamin. Joseph-Mathias GÉRARD DE RAYNEVAL, translator].** *Nouveaux & anciens principes du commerce comparés, ou Traité sur les principes du commerce entre les nations; avec un appendice ... ouvrage traduit de l’Anglois. London, Galabin, 1789.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 167, [1], with a folding table after p. 140 (last line slightly cropped); a very good copy in contemporary quarter calf over blue paper boards, gilt fillets and gilt-lettered red label to spine, edges sprinkled red; small worm track to foot of upper joint, a few small scrapes to covers and edges, corners a little bumped. **£450**

First French translation of *New and old principles of trade compared* (1788) by the political reformer and close friend of Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Vaughan. Vaughan’s text ‘displayed a thorough familiarity with both French and Scottish sources on commercial theory and policy, and advocated (among other things) replacing Britain’s protectionist trade restrictions with mutually beneficial free trade agreements. Vaughan sent 400 copies to Paris for distribution by Thomas Jefferson in 1789 ... [it] stands as one of the ... fullest celebrations of Smithian political economy and free trade ...’ (David Burrow (ed.), *Sociability and cosmopolitanism: social bonds on the fringes of the Enlightenment*). This French translation is the work of Joseph-Mathias Gérard de Rayneval (1736-1812), the French diplomat and ambassador who negotiated a commercial treaty with the British in 1786.

ESTC T177760.



FABLE II. *Of the Lion and Mouse.*

*Item 25*