



DANCING NIGHTLY

LUMIÈRES

ON LIGHT AND ENLIGHTENMENT

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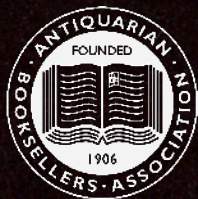
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BADA
MEMBER

Front, rear and inner cover image from No. 6 - Callahan

1

ADAMS, Ansel. *The Eloquent Light. Volume I [all published].* By Nancy Newhall. *San Francisco, Sierra Club, 1963.*

Folio, pp. 175, [1]; with black & white illustrations throughout; a fine copy in a near fine jacket (one small mark to front cover). **£180**

First edition, Newhall's copiously illustrated biography of Adams, to accompany a retrospective exhibition. No further volumes were published.

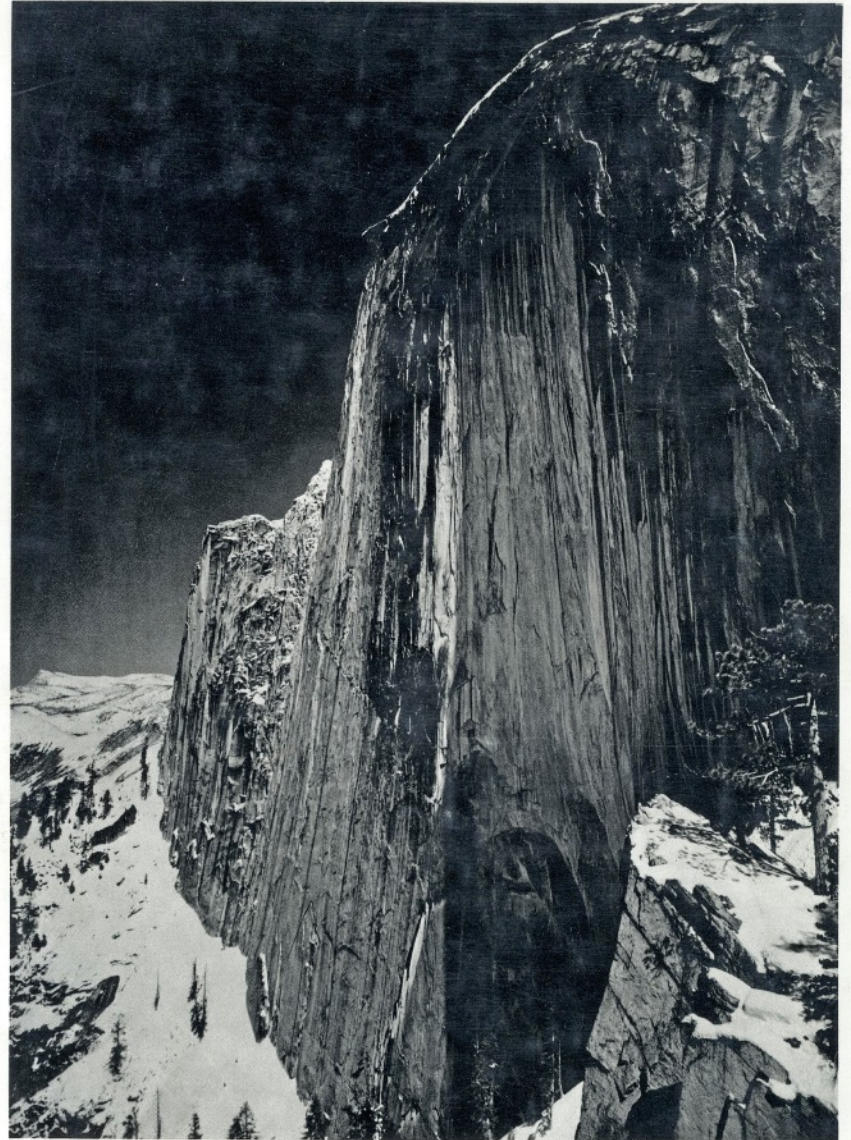
2

ENLIGHTENED UNIVERSE:
TO DATE THE MOST COMPLETE D'ALEMBERT EDITION

ALEMBERT, Jean Le Rond d'. *Oeuvres de d'Alembert. Tome premier [-cinquième]* [Ed. by A. Belin]. *Paris, Bossange, 1821-22.*

Ten parts bound in five vols, 8vo; with one folding plate in vol. I; some scattered light foxing, but a very good, fresh copy in contemporary quarter polished calf, spines filleted in gilt with morocco lettering-pieces, marbled board, preserving green silk bookmarks; minor wear to spines extremities; an attractive copy. **£1500**

The most complete d'Alembert collected works, to this day the standard reference edition, Belin's comprehensive publication significantly added to the previous collected edition of 1805, with numerous pieces that had never appeared in print before, including the correspondence with Voltaire and with Frederick the Great. The selection in volume I sets out a multi-faceted portrait of the author and offers the foundations and tenets of his rationalistic and empiricist epistemology as well as his mathematics, through the inclusion of the *Éloge* by Condorcet, *Mémoire de D'Alembert par Lui-Même*, *Portrait de L'Auteur fait par Lui-Même*, *Discours Préliminaire de L'Encyclopédie* (arguably the best and most enduring introduction to the philosophy of the Enlightenment), *Explication détaillée du Système des Connaissances*



The Eloquent Light

Ansel Adams

3

THE MOST DISTINGUISHED MINERVA PRESS NOVELIST
'A LITTLE TINCTURE OF THE NEW PHILOSOPHY'

[BAGE, Robert]. *Hersprong; or, Man as he is not. A Novel ...* By the Author of *Man as he is*. London, printed for William Lane, at the Minerva Press, 1796.

Three vols, 12mo; lacking half-titles but with four pages of advertisements at rear of vol. I (including a long review of *Man as he is*), and single leaf of advertisements at rear of vol. II; small hole in L6, vol. III, loss of one letter; contemporary tree calf, morocco lettering and numbering-pieces; slight crease to back cover of vol. III, slight cracks to joints but not weak, a very good copy. **£2400**

First edition of Bage's last and finest novel.

In *Hersprong*, Bage contrasts the deficiencies of English society with the beauties of the utopian community among the 'aborigines' of North America. 'There is occasionally a little tincture of the new philosophy, as it is called, and a shade of gloom is thrown upon human life' (*Critical Review*); but his philosophical tendencies never obscure his powerful characterisation and style. The plot turns on the wooing of a peer's only daughter by an American 'incognito' who settles in Cornwall.

Despite a considerable contemporary reputation, Bage remains one of the lesser-known novelists of the revolutionary and philosophical school led by William Godwin and Thomas Holcroft. Strongly influenced by Voltaire, Paine, and Rousseau, Bage used his novels to express his ideas about social equality and the rights of man. But *Hersprong* is also 'rich in that half-acid, half-tolerant revelation of the permanent foibles of human nature in which Bage anticipated Jane Austen ... [Bage's] sound judgement of character, and the pleasant irony of his style, give him at least a place in the company of Fielding, Austen, and Thackeray' (Blakey, p. 65).

Black. *The Epistolary Novel*, 357.



Humaines, et de Bacon, Éléments de Philosophie, Sur le Système du Monde, Sur le Calcul des Probabilités, De la Liberté de la Musique. Further volumes offer works of great influence in history, politics and literature, as well as d'Alembert's correspondence with two of the most influential personalities of his age.

Cabeen IV, pp. 136–138; Quérard I, p. 27.

4

PREPARING THE SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENMENT

BAXTER, Andrew. An Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul; wherein the Immateriality of the Soul is evinced from the Principles of Reason and Philosophy. *London, printed by James Bettenham, for the Author, [1733].*

4to, pp. [12], 376; name erased from title-page, tear into text of Oo2 but without loss, some foxing and soiling throughout; contemporary blind-tooled calf, worn, front cover detached.

£800

First edition of the most important work of the Scottish metaphysician Andrew Baxter, and the first extended criticism in English of Bishop Berkeley, warning against the sceptical consequences of his argument against the existence of matter. He was also critical of Locke's analysis of the soul, and he 'was anxious to refute the views of atheists, deists, and materialists such as Lucretius, Thomas Hobbes, and Spinoza, who had all implied that matter is intrinsically active' (*Oxford DNB*). The long Section VI is an essay on dreaming, arguing that it is not the effect of any cause working mechanically but of a living, designing cause. Though for the most part overlooked today, Baxter's philosophy played a seminal role in the thinking of the Scottish Enlightenment.

Jessop, p. 95.

5

NATURAL RIGHTS CAN BE DISCERNED SIMPLY THROUGH
LES LUMIÈRES DE LA RAISON

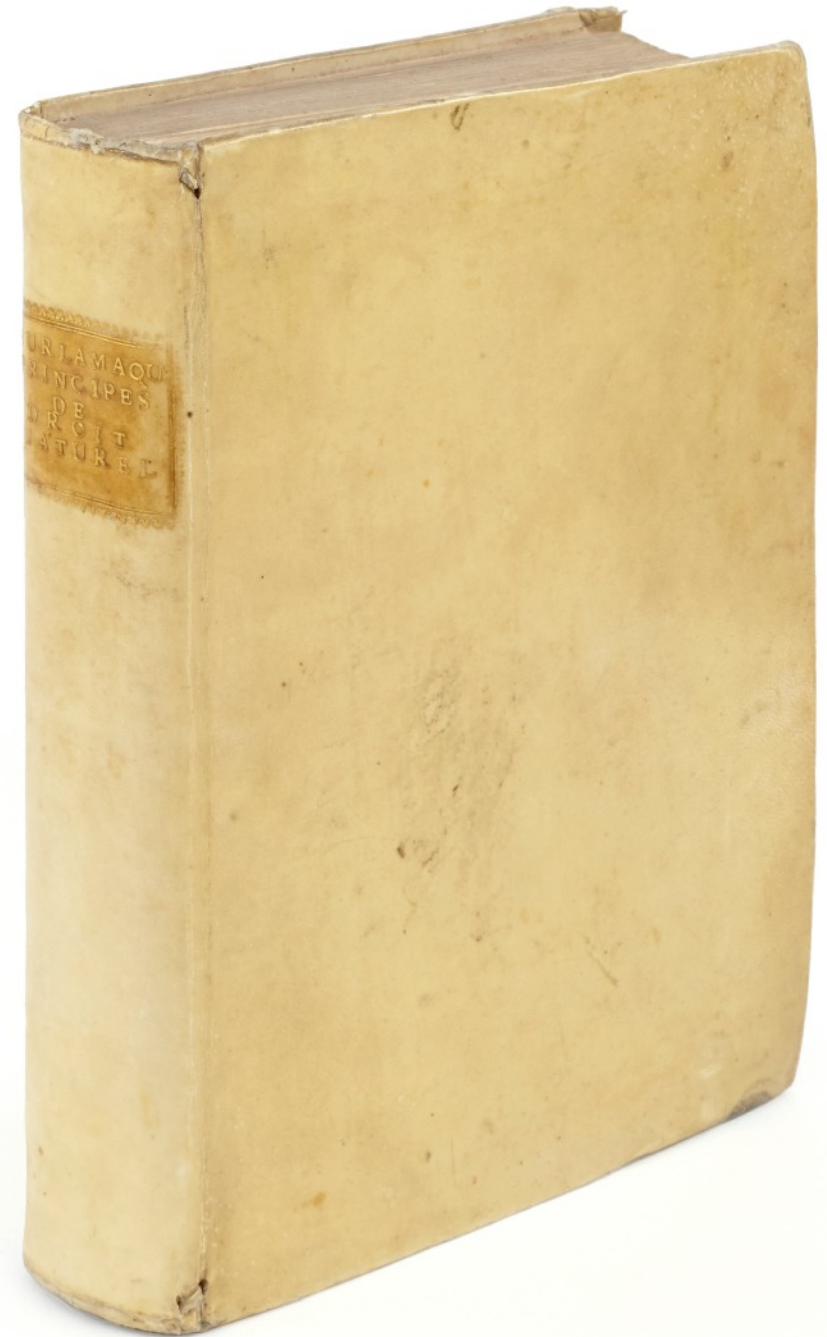
BURLAMAQUI, Jean Jacques. Principes du droit naturel. *Geneva, Barrillot & fils, 1747.*

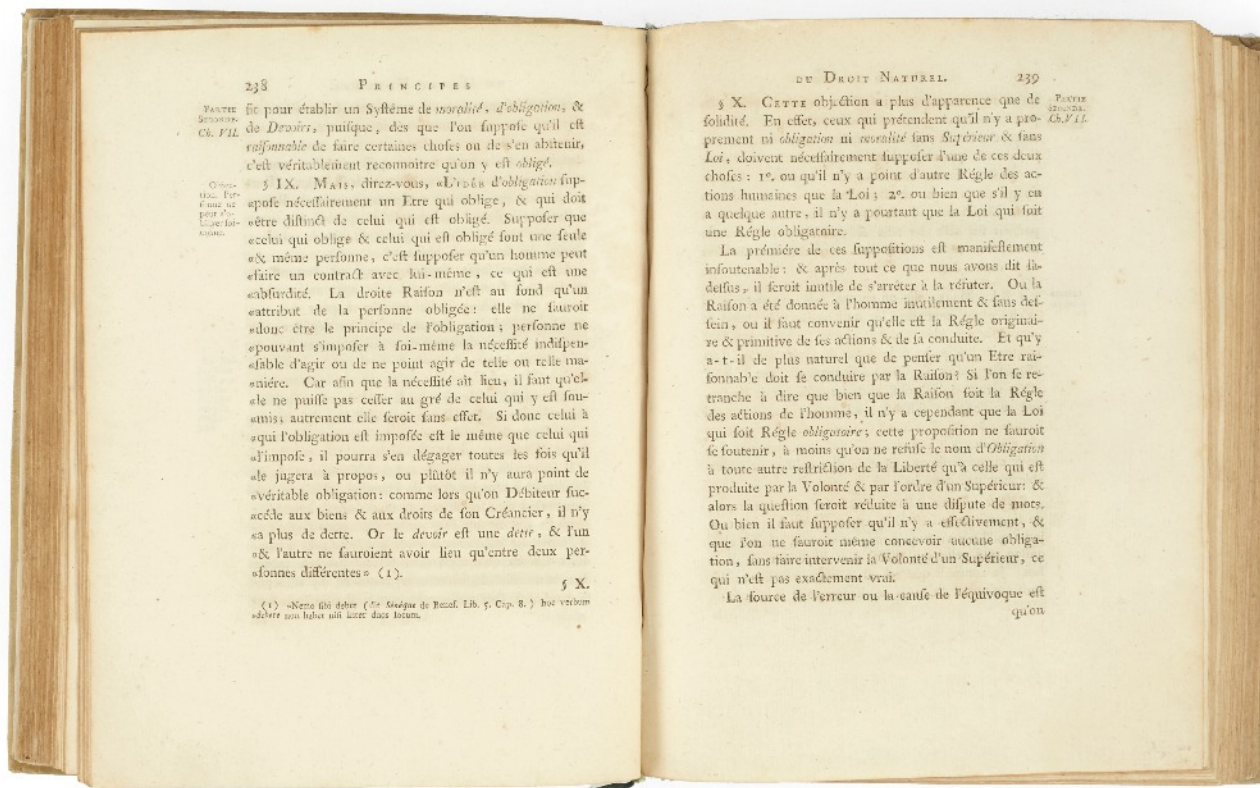
[bound with:]

BURLAMAQUI, Jean Jacques. Principes du droit politique. [*Geneva, C. & A. Philibert, 1754.*]

4to, pp. xxiv, 352; vi, 305, [1 blank]; occasional browning and foxing, a small worm-hole through the gutter in one quire skilfully filled in; good copies in contemporary stiff vellum, flat spine with gilt lettering-piece.

£2500





First edition of the first work, bound with a very early edition of the second work. The *Droit politique* was first published posthumously in 1751 as the necessary companion to the *Droit naturel*; when in contemporary bindings, they are sometimes found together in various combinations of editions.

Burlamaqui, the eminent editor of Grotius and Pufendorf, was professor of law at Geneva and a member of the city's council of state. His writings on natural law circulated widely in America in the decades leading up to the Revolution, with Jefferson foremost among his readers. 'Burlamaqui reveals more explicitly than any other writer read by Jefferson the logical substructure upon which Jefferson built when he wrote in the Rough Draft [of the Declaration of Independence]: "We hold these truths to be sacred and undeniable; that all men are created equal & independent, that from that equal creation they derive rights inherent & inalienable, among which are the preservation of

life, & liberty & the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these ends, governments are instituted among men"' (White, *Philosophy of the American Revolution*, p. 163). For the dissemination of Burlamaqui's works in America, see Harvey, *Jean Jacques Burlamaqui*, pp. 79–105.

In the debates leading up to the Declaration of Independence Burlamaqui's ideas powerfully swayed Jefferson and the jurist James Wilson not to identify property as a natural right. This was an important and awkward political issue, because while nobody claimed that the American Indians, though primitive, had no natural rights, the admission of a natural right to property would put under suspicion virtually all land held by descendants of European settlers in America (also contentious was the matter of a natural right to property in relation to the legitimacy of slavery). Jefferson and Wilson, both of whom owned his works in the original French, found in Burlamaqui a very clear message about property and rights, for within the natural state of man Burlamaqui made a distinction between the primitive, original state as created by God, and adventitious states where man is placed by his own acts: the 'property of goods' is one such adventitious state. In regard to rights, Burlamaqui lay down a parallel distinction between natural rights appertaining originally and essentially to man, and acquired rights, being those which man does not naturally enjoy but are owing to his own procurement: the right to self-preservation might be cited as an example of a natural right, the right to property as an example of an acquired right. If Jefferson and his colleagues realised that the designation of property as an unalienable human right would be politically unwise, it was Burlamaqui who showed that it was philosophically unjustified (see Garnsey, *Thinking about property*, pp. 222–5).

En français dans le texte 150; Lonchamp 499.

6

CALLAHAN, Harry. Color. 1941-1980. *Providence, Matrix, 1980.*

Square folio, unpaginated; colour plates; original buff cloth in a like slipcase with a colour image mounted to front; a very good copy, spine and left third of front cover of slipcase sunned as often. £2000

First edition, one of 100 copies signed by Callahan, with an original print (signed by Callahan in pencil and numbered 15) laid in. With a foreword by Jonathan Williams. An autodidact, feverish in production (a lifetime total of some 100,000 negatives) but stringent in editing, Callahan was also a relentless experimenter. In this collection, the product of forty years' work in colour, the emphasis is on form.



AN ILLUSTRATED COURSE OF PHYSICS
LIGHT SEEN BY A MILITARY ENGINEER

[DANDELIN, **Germinal Pierre**]. 'Physique'. *Namur, Belgium, 4 October 1843-3 August 1844*.

Manuscript on paper, in French, small 4to (210 x 165 mm), pp. [496] (including a few blanks); illustrated with over 650 neat diagrams and illustrations; neatly written in brown ink in a single hand, a few additions in pencil, occasional crossing through and corrections; very well preserved in contemporary half green decorated cloth over black, green and white marbled boards; a little rubbing to covers and edges; 'G P Dandelin' in pencil and bookplate of Etienne Anciaux de Faveaux to front free endpaper. **£1500**

An attractive illustrated manuscript comprising a thorough course on physics by the Belgian mathematician and military engineer Germinal Pierre Dandelin (1794-1847), produced during his professorship of physics at the Athénée in Namur, Belgium, in the academic year 1843-1844. The main text, containing numerous mathematical formulae, is enhanced with thorough marginal addenda and with over 650 neat geometrical diagrams and illustrations, including drawings of scientific apparatus and machinery. One of the impressive sections of this manuscript deals with **optics, including the reflection and refraction of light, rainbows, lenses, microscopes and telescopes**.

Following discussion of the properties of bodies and the laws of motion, the extensive content covers, among other topics: pendula and centrifugal force; hydrostatics, including fountains and wells, barometers and thermometers, siphons, the compression of liquids and capillary action, and hydraulic rams; aerostats, pneumatic machinery, the elasticity and density of steam, steam engines, evaporation, and hygrometry; meteorology and temperature; electricity, conductors, electric machinery, and magnetism. Dandelin refers to a number of his contemporaries, in particular to the work of his fellow physicists Claude Pouillot (1790-1868), César Despretz (1791-1863), and Jean Claude Eugène Pécelet (1793-1857), and of the chemist Louis Jacques Thénard (1777-1857).

A colleague of Adolphe Quetelet, Dandelin made particularly important contributions in the fields of geometry and algebra, giving his name to the Dandelin spheres and the Dandelin-Gräffe method. During his military career he was wounded in the Napoleonic Wars at Vincennes, and took part in the revolution of 1830.

BY THE FOUNDER OF DULWICH PICTURE GALLERY

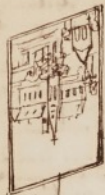
DESENFANS, Noel Joseph. *Les deux Hermites, dédié a mylord Lyttelton ... A Londres; chez R. Davis ... J Ridley ... W Owen ... 1773*.

2 vols in one, 8vo, pp. vii, [1], 135, [1]; [2], 182; A2 with old tear repaired, a little foxed at the extremities but a good, tall copy in nineteenth-century half vellum; Bridgewater arms to front cover, Bridgewater Library bookplate, Merton House stamp to foot of title. **£650**

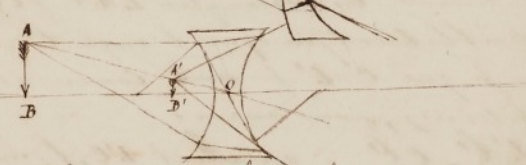
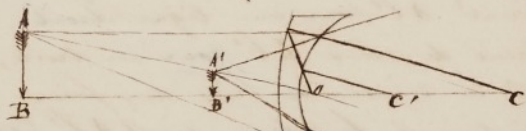
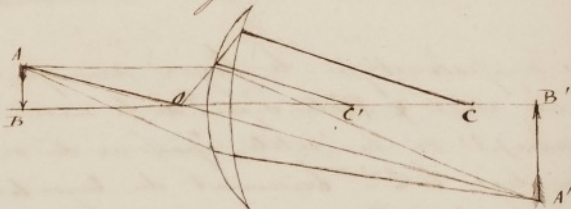
First and only edition, uncommon, of an epistolary novel by the future art dealer Noel Joseph Desenfans. The scene is Paris in the 1680s, the theme is Enlightenment, and the author's aim was to inspire 'l'horreur de l'oppression, sentiment nécessaire à l'harmonie de la Société, & vertu que les Rois doivent avoir sans cesse auprès de leur Trône. Les maux des siècles derniers en ont épargné au nôtre, & les malheurs retracés seront toujours une instruction utile aux hommes.' This was his second work of fiction, preceded by the novella *Sulmiste et Sergi* (1772).

Desenfans came to London in 1769 as a language tutor, marrying a wealthy student, Margaret Morris, in 1776. Now financially secure, he explored his native talent as an art dealer, and in 1790 he and his Swiss-born protégé Peter Francis Bourgeois were commissioned by King Stanislaus of Poland to build a national art collection. Desenfans bought heavily from the dispersed collections of the French and Italian nobility, including notable works by Rubens and Rembrandt, and the most important collection of Poussin outside the Louvre; but Poland's partition put paid to the scheme, and in 1799 Desenfans's *Plan for establishing a National Gallery*, which proposed that the paintings should be added to the British Museum, was also rejected. The 1802 auction catalogue of the 'Polish' paintings is his major work of connoisseurship, and on his death in 1807, the remaining 350 paintings were left to Bourgeois, and thence to Desenfans's widow, on condition that they pass to Dulwich College. Sir John Soane designed the Dulwich Picture Gallery, which incorporates a mausoleum housing the remains of Mr. and Mrs. Desenfans and Peter Bourgeois. It opened in 1817 as Britain's first public art gallery, and the Desenfans-Bourgeois bequest still forms a major part of its collection.

ESTC shows only five complete copies: BL, Taylorian; UC Berkeley, UCLA, Texas, and Toronto; plus three copies of volume I only.

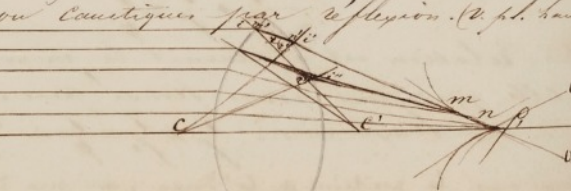


Pour connaître si l'image sera ren-
versée on n'a qu'à voir si le point
ou l'axe principal et les axes secondai-
res d'autres mots les axes des lignes lumineuses
se trouvent entre l'objet & l'image,
car alors il y aura renversement.



Connaisant de combien
de fois la distance focale
l'objet est éloigné de
la lentille on saura de
combien l'image est plus
petite que l'objet. Et
l'effet la grandeur de l'
image sera une fraction
de la grandeur de l'ob-
jet, ayant pour dénomi-
nateur ce nombre de
distances focales, moins 1.
Par exemple si la lentille
a 1^{re} de foyer, et qu'une
personne est placée à la
distance de 5 mètres de
cette lentille, son image sera au foyer opposée de la lentille biconvergente
sera rapetissée d'un quart.

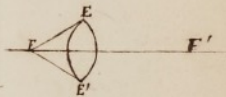
Pour se concevoir
la formation de l'intersection des rayons réfractés donne
ou a $\frac{1}{2} = l$.
De là résultent des diacastiques ou surfaces caustiques
et se devient en pro- par réfraction, analogues ou catacaustiques
portion. Mais si
réfracté ou nouveau ou caustiques par réflexion. (V. p. 1. haut)
de sortant. Hors d'ici
C'est l', donc les rayons
C'm & C'm se croisent
se coupent au point m.



C'est en combinant de toutes les man-
ières les surfaces planes & sphériques, on
ne peut former que 6 lentilles diffé-
rentes. Les 3 premières sont à bords tranchants &
convergentes; les 3 dernières à bords ronds et
divergentes. — L'axe d'une lentille est la
ligne mathématique qui joint les deux centres de
courbure C & C' de ses deux surfaces; ou pour
les lentilles à une seule courbure la perpen-
diculaire abaissée du centre de courbure sur le
côté plan.

On appelle l'ouverture de la lentille l'
angle E'F'E' sous lequel la lentille est vue
du foyer principal. Cet angle ne doit pas
dépasser 20 ou 30°; s'il était plus grand, les
rayons qui traversent les bords ne viendraient
plus concourir exactement au foyer au point F'
comme les rayons plus voisins de l'axe, &
il y aurait une aberration de sphéricité plus
ou moins grande. de là les diacastiques.

La formule des lentilles
 $\frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{g} = (n-1) \left(\frac{1}{r_1} + \frac{1}{r_2} \right)$
Elle dérivait pour les
biconvexes $\frac{1}{f} + \frac{1}{f'} = \frac{1}{g}$
et dans tous les cas il
faut affecter de signes
- le rayon de la courbure
concave.



Despays n. 584 en entier.

DEVIATION OF LIGHT
AND ROTATING PLANETARY BODIES

DOPPLER, Christian. Über eine bei jeder Rotation des Fortpflanzungsmittels eintretende eigenthümliche Ablenkung der Licht- und Schallstrahlen, zunächst angewandt auf mehre theils schon bekannte theils neue Probleme der praktischen Astronomie, ein weiterer Beitrag zur allgemeinen Wellenlehre. *Prag, Borrosch und André, 1844.*

4to, pp. 14; with one folding lithographic plate; lower blank margin of title browned; a fine copy; marbled paper spine; preserved in a cloth box. **£1450**

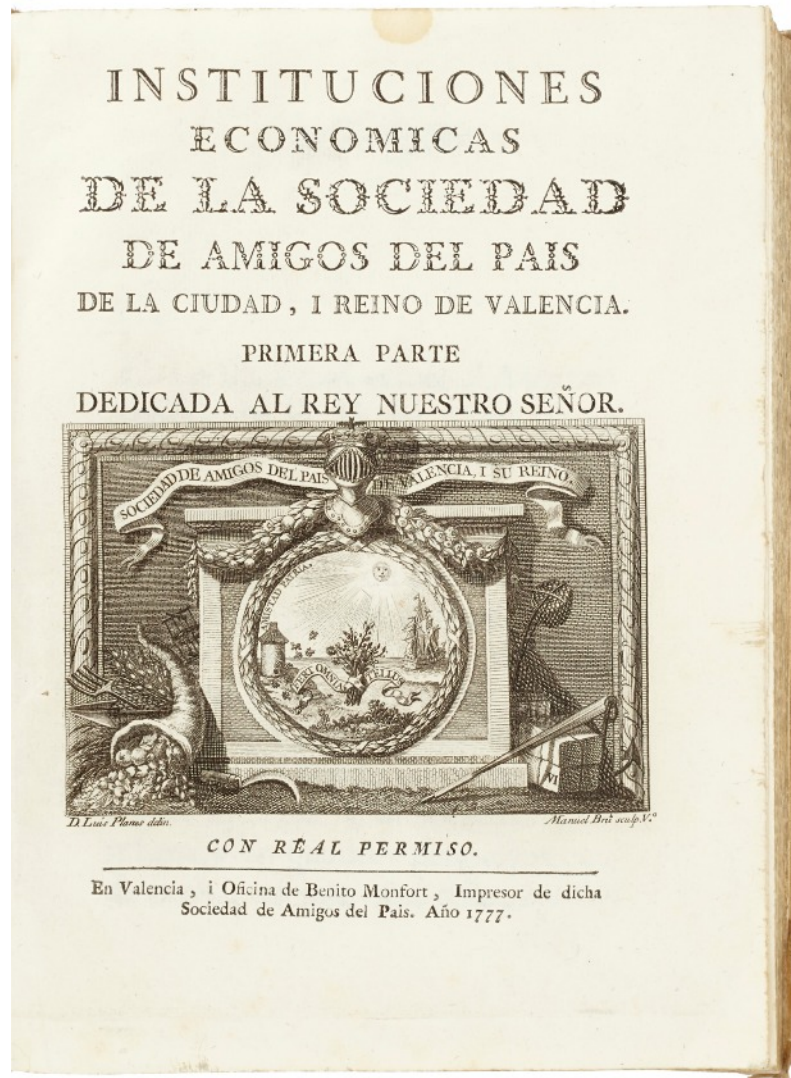
Extremely rare first edition of Doppler's treatise on 'a characteristic deviation of the beams of light and sound which occurs upon any rotation of the transporting medium.'

'Doppler's scientific fame rests on his enunciation of the Doppler principle, which relates the observed frequency of a wave to the motion of the source or the observer relative to the medium in which the wave is propagated ... The correct elementary formula is derived for motion of source or of observer along the line between them ... Doppler mentions the application of this result both to acoustics and to optics, particularly to the coloured appearance of double stars and to the fluctuations of variable stars and novae' (*DSB*).

Derived from the calculations published in his famous *Ueber das farbige Licht der Doppelsterne*, and based on his lecture held at the assembly of the königlich böhmische Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften of June 1842, Doppler here presents a second formula, specifically adapted to the observation of spiral nebulae and nebular spots.

This is the very rare separate issue, reprinted in the society's proceedings of 1845.

OCLC records two US locations, at the Smithsonian Institution, and Indiana University.



A BEAM THROUGH THE
OBSCURITY
OF IGNORANCE AND
MALPRACTICE

[ENLIGHTENED ECONOMICS. VALENCIA]. REAL SOCIEDAD ECONÓMICA. Instituciones economicas de la Sociedad de Amigos del Pais, de la ciudad, i reino de Valencia. Primera parte [all published]. *Valencia, Monfort for the Society, 1777.*

8vo, pp. lxxiii, 208; with allegorical engraved vignette on the title; a clean, crisp, very attractive copy in contemporary vellum, flat spine with ink titling. **£950**

Rare first and only edition of the prospect, statutes and plans of the Valencia Royal Society of the friends of the Country. The Sociedades Económicas de Amigos del País were private associations established in various cities throughout Enlightenment Spain, and to a lesser degree in some of Spain's overseas territories including (the Philippines, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Guatemala, Chile, Venezuela, Mexico,

and elsewhere) to stimulate the economic and intellectual development of Spain.

The brainchild of a group of seven local promoters well aware of the Europe-wide movement for the improvement of economies from the point of view of agriculture, husbandry, industry, the professions and arts as advocated in the (here quoted) *Ami des hommes* and other works by the French *Economistes*, the Society obtained permission to constitute itself as quickly as the

Madrid sister-group. This elegant publication, dedicated to the King himself, reflects the lofty, yet practical purposes and lively intellectual engagement of the members.

The allegorical vignette, featuring crops and a ship and the motto 'Fert omnia tellus' is clearly more than a nod to the *Economistes*' realm of commitment.

No copies recorded in the US. One in the UK (British library).

11

MILITARY ENLIGHTENMENT

FOLARD, Jean Charles, Chevalier de. Histoire de Polybe, nouvellement traduite du Grec par Dom Vincent Thuillier, Bénédictin de la Congregation de Saint Maur. Avec un commentaire ou un corps de science militaire, enrichi de notes critiques et historiques, ou toutes les grandes parties de la guerre, soit pour l'offensive, soit pour la défensive, sont expliquées, démontrées, & représentées en figures. Ouvrage très-utile non seulement aux officiers généraux, mais même à tous ceux qui suivent le parti des armes . . . Nouvelle edition revûë, corrigée & augmentée d'un supplement. *Amsterdam, Zacharie Chatelain et fils, 1753.*

7 vols bound in 4, 4to (255 x 200 mm), pp. [viii], xxiv, c, [vi], 242; [iv], xxii, [ii], 336, [27], [1, blank]; [iv], xxiv, [viii], 314; xxv, [i, blank], [vi], 368, [24]; xxviii, 414; lxiv, 578, [17], [1, blank]; [x], [iii]–xii, 273, [1, blank], with 133 plates (82 folding); occasional browning; contemporary white blindstamped pigskin with morocco labels to spines, gilt; a little soiled and rubbed; slight worming to spines of three vols; tail-band of first volume snagged; all vols with the early ownership inscriptions to title-pages of Loewenburg College, Vienna. **£3200**

First published in 1727–30 but this present edition is the most complete, being the first to include the *Supplement a l'histoire de Polybe . . . contenant les nouvelles découvertes sur la guerre, par le même; lettre critique d'un officier hollandois; & sentimens d'un homme de guerre sur le système militaire du Chevalier de Folard. Avec les reponses a ces critiques.*

This translation of Polybius's *Histories* is used by Folard to promote his ideas on military strategy, mainly those of reviving the use of shock tactics and replacing the line with the column formation. In the *Histories*, Polybius, who is considered Thucydides's successor and a forefather of scholarly historical research, traced the rise and expansion of the Roman Empire from 220BC to the fall of Carthage in 146BC. His examination of the Romans's various military campaigns is used by Folard to advocate the use of classical methods of warfare, a popular concept in French Enlightenment military thinking.

'In his advocacy of the column, which he derived from what Polybius had to write about the Macedonian phalanx, Folard inaugurated a dogmatic and geometrical tendency in French military literature. As his friend Marshal Saxe noted, Folard regarded his soldiers as automata and assumed that they must be brave all the time. On the positive side Folard wrote usefully on matters of detail, he contributed to the growing belief that good generalship was a question of hard work and not just the happy result of inborn gifts, and he persuaded Europe that "tactics" were worthy of serious study' (Duffy, *Military experience in the age of reason*, p. 54).

Brunet IV 791.

12

... AND ITS ENLIGHTENED CHILD

[FREDERICK II, the great, King of Prussia]. L'esprit du chevalier Folard tiré de ses commentaires sur l'histoire de Polybe pour l'usage d'un officier. De main de maître. *Paris, par la compagnie des libraires, & se vend à Lyon chez Jean Marie Bruyzet, 1760.*

8vo (210 x 130 mm), pp. xvi, 302, [2, blank], with 18 plates; a little browned; original paper boards; worn; spine slightly chipped but a good copy from the Danish Artillery Corps library with its old stamp on title. **£325**

First edition. A collection of extracts from Folard's *Histoire de Polybe*. Frederick the Great, who had a number of military classics translated into Prussian for circulation

among his officers, ordered Colonel von Seers to translate these extracts from the commentary on Polybius to which he added an introduction critical of Folard, accusing the latter of having ‘buried diamonds in a rubbish-heap’ (quoted in *Encyclopaedia Britannica*). The resulting precis, with Frederick’s introduction, was first published in this French edition, unauthorized by the Prussian king, after it had fallen into the wrong hands. It ‘created a great impression’ (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*).

Frederick the Great ‘was the hero of the military thinkers of the Enlightenment. While in philosophy, the sciences, and the arts, the philosopher-king sought the company of Voltaire, D’Alembert, La Mettrie and Maupertuis, in the military field it was he who was the most important authority in Europe, admired as the foremost genius of the period and as the creator of a highly renowned military system. His military works and regulations and the institutions that he developed and established for the instructions of his officers also reflected the ideas of the Enlightenment . . . They reflected the belief that the art of war, like all arts, required a professional education and considerable knowledge, and could be treated theoretically on the basis of rules and principles that relied on historical evidence, could be used as a partial substitute for direct experience, and should be applied to particular cases through critical judgement’ (Gat, *History of military thought*, pp. 58–9).

Barbier II 184.

13

INTRODUCED TO GIBBON BY ADAM SMITH

GIBBON, Edward. *Miscellaneous Works ... with Memoirs of his Life and Writings, composed by himself: illustrated from his Letters, with occasional Notes and Narrative, by Lord John Sheffield. In two Volumes ... London, printed for A. Strahan, and T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1796.*

2 vols, 4to, pp. xxv, [1], 703, [1]; viii, 726, [2]; with a frontispiece silhouette portrait in volume I and a final errata leaf in volume II; some occasional light foxing, B2-3 in volume I formerly loose and browned at edges, else a very good

copy in contemporary speckled calf, red morocco labels, front covers stamped ‘Wakefield’ in gilt, shelfmarks and inscription ‘Stravithie’. **£1600**

First edition, Hugh Cleghorn’s copy.

Cleghorn (1752-1837) studied under Adam Ferguson at Edinburgh before becoming, at 21, Professor of Civil History at St. Andrews. His marriage to Rachel McGill the following year made Adam Smith an in-law. After sixteen years at St. Andrews (where he made Smith central to his teaching), Cleghorn began to feel cloistered, and undertook a European tour as tutor to the young Earl of Home. He came armed with a letter of introduction to Gibbon (dated 10 December 1788):

This Letter will be delivered to you by Mr Hugh Cleghorn Professor of History in the University of St Andrews. He is my particular and intimate friend, and is besides married to a very near relation of mine. He accompanies upon his travels the Earl of Home, the Chief of our friend Davids family, and a young man, I have every reason to believe, of very amiable and agreeable manners. May I beg leave to recommend most earnestly both Pupil and Tutor to your best advice and protection . . . most affectionately yours, Adam Smith.

The remaining portion of this letter, in which Smith thanks Gibbon for the last three volumes of *Decline and Fall*, is printed here by Sheffield (I, 683). Cleghorn stayed at Lausanne from 20 to 25 May 1789 – Smith’s letter had ‘instantly secured [Gibbon’s] attentions and his confidence’. Together they discussed Smith, Robertson, Ossian; Gibbon advised Cleghorn that if he had ‘twelve months to stay in Italy, he ought to pass eight of them in Rome’; Cleghorn thought Gibbon’s house one of the finest in the town, with ‘a most extensive view’ and ‘fine gardens’.

After 1793 Cleghorn was employed by Henry Dundas in the secret service on the Continent, and in 1795 he travelled to Ceylon where he became Colonial Secretary. Conflicts with Lord North led to his retirement, and he bought the estate of Stravithie in Fife, where he built the family house, Wakefield, and became a friend of Walter Scott.

Norton, 131, pp. 206-207. Aylwin Clark, *An Enlightened Scot: Hugh Cleghorn, 1752-1837*, 1992.

DRIVING A LIGHT THROUGH ANCIEN RÉGIME

[**GOUDAR Ange and Giacomo CASANOVA**]. *L’Espion Chinois, ou l’envoyé secret de la cour de Pékin, pour examiner l’état présent de l’Europe*. Traduit du Chinois. ‘Cologne’ [Paris?], [n.p.], 1774.

Six vols, 12mo, pp. viii, 297, [23]; [iv], 309, [23]; [iv], 331, [27]; [iv], 351, [25]; [iv], 309, [19]; [iv], 207, [15]; with woodcut head-piece vignettes; the odd ink smudge, but a very good set in contemporary full dabbed sheep, panelled spines with gilt fleuron motifs, contrasting lettering-pieces; some light rubbing to spines and extremities. **£1250**

Definitive edition, a fresh and attractive set, of the most sensational and wide-spread of Goudar’s works: his exuberant epistolary satire of the French and European *Ancien Régime*, sometimes attributed to Voltaire, a rich mine of anecdotes and acutely observed information on the religion, personalities, scandals, fashion, and politics of his age. First published in 1764, translated into English in 1765, it went through ten editions in ten years.

Bold libertine, ruthless spy, adventurer and brilliant journalist, Goudar features in Casanova’s memoirs as the companion (often instigator) in many an impudent sortie, an intimate friend since 1759. Casanova’s own contribution to this work has recently been highlighted: ‘Bien que cette oeuvre soit presque exclusivement écrite par Goudar, nous savons par deux témoignages, que Casanova, lui-même, a contribué à un certain nombre de lettres (t. IV, lettres 46, 48, 72, 75, t. V, lettres 12, 39, 80, 83), qui figurent parmi ses premières oeuvres’ (James Rives-Child, *Casanoviana*, n. VI, pp. 12-13). Goudar’s belief in the prime role of agriculture and population, and his wide influence as a publicist, made him an important precursor of the Physiocrats: ‘Of the prephysiocratic French writers who approached the population problem in terms of agricultural values and reforms, Ange Goudar was the most important’ (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*). His perspicuous observations on all aspects of contemporary life reveal ‘a man of rare intelligence and an outstanding journalistic gift for putting his finger on the problems of many, very different European countries’ (Franco Venturi, *Italy and the Enlightenment*, pp. 242-243).

F.L. Mars, *Ange Goudar cet inconnu*, in ‘Casanova’s gleaning’, 1972; see also Barbier II, 176.

‘TO THINK FREELY’

HOLBACH, Paul Henri Dietrich, baron, and Jacques-André NAIGEON. *Essai sur les préjugés, ou de l’influence des opinions sur les moeurs & sur le bonheur des hommes*. Ouvrage contenant l’apologie de la philosophie. Par Mr. D.M. ‘Londres’ [recte Amsterdam, Rey], 1770.

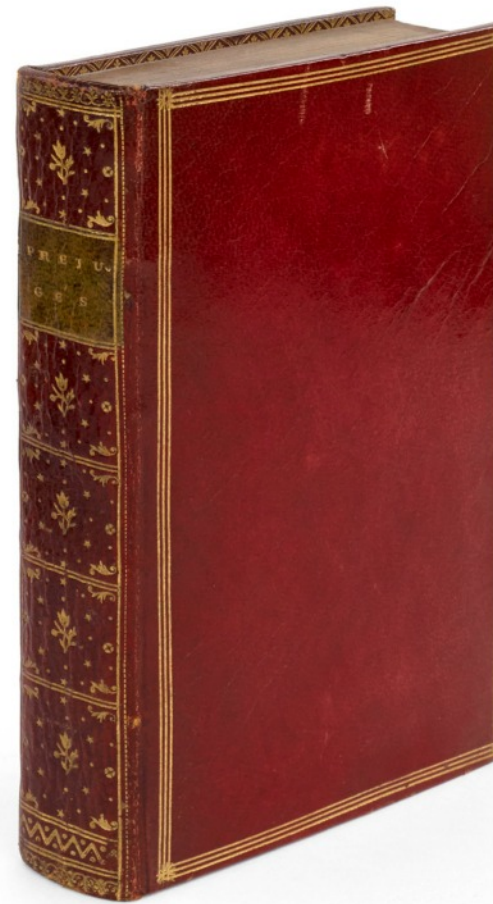
12mo, pp. [iv], 394, [2]; a very crisp, clean copy in contemporary red morocco, triple gilt fillet border to sides, flat spine gilt with fleurons and contrasting lettering piece, dentelles gilt, marbled endpapers; *ex libris* Robert Hoe, first President of the Grolier Club. **£7500**

First edition, an exceptionally well-preserved and well-presented copy, of Holbach’s anonymously-published *Essay on*

prejudices, an impassioned appeal for the independence of individual judgement against the propaganda of establishments of all kinds, from church to monarch, and against the insidiousness of received opinion.

The *Essai*, then attributed to Dumarsais, immediately sent ripples across Enlightened Europe, thanks chiefly to the ‘Enlightened despot’ Frederick of Prussia’s pointed rebuttal of some of its most barbed, political and potentially subversive chapters. The author’s open atheism and materialism, which underlie his critique of the foundations of contemporary monarchy and ecclesiastical hierarchies, saw their most explicit formulation that same year in the publication of his *Systeme de la nature*.

Holbach’s philosophy ‘rejected the Cartesian mind-body dualism and attempted to explain all phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. He derived the moral



and intellectual faculties from man's sensibility to impressions made by the external world, and saw human actions as entirely determined by pleasure and pain. He continued his direct attack on religion by attempting to show that it derived entirely from habit and custom. ... Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a more desirable alternative' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). Holbach's radicalism went a step too far even for Voltaire, who published a refutation of the Baron's arguments in the *Dictionnaire philosophique*.

Tchemerzine, p. 242; Vercruyse, 1770/A2.

16

ENLIGHTENED SOCIETY IN THE DARK UNDERWORLD

[HOLBERG, Ludvig, Baron]. Nicolai Klimii Iter Subterraneum novam telluris theoriam... *Copenhagen and Leipzig, Jacob Preuss, 1741.*

8vo, pp. 388; with an engraved title-page, engraved frontispiece, a folding map and two plates; some light uniform foxing, but a very good copy, in contemporary speckled calf, panelled spine decorated in gilt with a gilt morocco lettering-piece; corners bumped, extremities rubbed, foot of spine a little chipped, but a firm copy in an unsophisticated state. **£1250**

First edition of a classic utopian novel, the archetypal journey to the centre of the Earth.

In a fortunate turn of literary fiction that would appeal to many future writers, Niels Klim discovers a happy society living in peace, reason and lawfulness when, stepping into a hole near his Norwegian town of Bergen, he descends beneath the crust and finds himself on a planet apparently orbiting around a star located at the centre of the Earth. This narrative is the earliest instance of 'science fiction' making use of Halley's theory, suggesting that planets consist of nested spheres around a small central sun.

Life on planet Nazar is largely conducted according to very unearthly principles. In Potu, the most enlightened of Nazarian cities, women appear to be equal to men and

to be doing much of the ruling, while peasants are held in great regard and are the highest-ranking class in society. Less advanced or over-indulgent societies are also to be found on Nazar: Holberg's inventiveness thrives on these comparisons which allow him more sophisticated political and sociological observations, as well as explicit satire ('Martinia' is modelled on France, 'Quama' on Russia).

'Holberg was one of the leading scholars and playwrights of the eighteenth century, perhaps the chief literary figure in Denmark to date. Niels Klim has been translated into at least thirteen languages and published in more than sixty editions, including at least eight in English. It is in the genre of the imaginary voyage which has been so much a part of utopian writing from its very beginnings. ... Scholars have pointed out numerous resemblances to *Gulliver's Travels*, and there are, indeed, many similarities. Perhaps the chief difference is that Swift was concerned with the behavior of individuals and Holberg with that of society' (Lewis).

Negley 575; Lewes, p. 92; see Bleiler, *Science-Fiction: The Early Years*, 1114; Gove, *The Imaginary Voyage in Prose Fiction*, pp. 303-5; Nicolson, *Voyages to the Moon*, pp. 226-30.

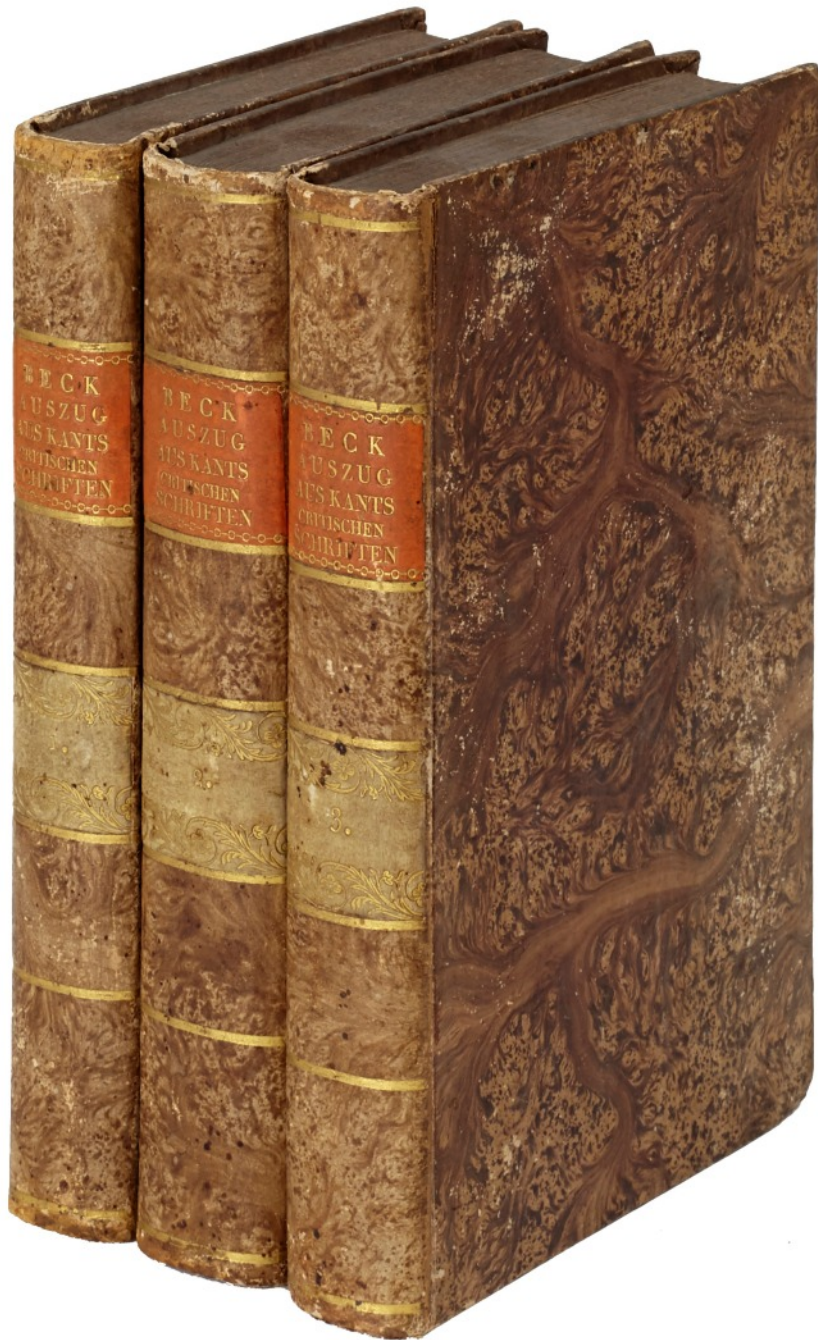
17

TO THINK CRITICALLY FIRST APPEARANCE OF A KANT TEXT

[KANT]. BECK, Jacob Sigismund. Erläuternder Auszug aus den critischen Schriften des Herrn Prof. Kant ... Erster [- Dritter] Band. *Riga, Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1793-6.*

Three vols, small 8vo, pp. [x], [2], 483, [1 blank]; [xiv], [2], 590; [4], [xii], 483, [1] blank; a few spots to the title of each vol.; a very nice copy in contemporary paper-covered boards in tree-calf style, spines ruled gilt, with contrasting gilt lettering- and numbering-pieces; a beautiful set. **£2750**

First edition of a summary of Kant, which includes the first appearance in print of Kant's own *Anmerkungen zur Einleitung in die Kritik der Urtheilskraft* (Adickes 83), at the end of vol. II.



'Beck's work, which was freely translated into English by Richardson, 1797, under the title *The Principles of Critical Philosophy*, stands far above the plane of the similar efforts of Kiesewetter, Snell, etc. It is not a more or less literal summary, but an independent reproduction of Kantian thoughts, based on a real study of Kant's works, which was undertaken by the author not primarily as a business enterprise, but as promising to be of true service for his own philosophical education. He regarded it his duty as commentator, to adhere closely to Kant's systematic framework. Within the limits he thus set himself, he endeavored before all to give an exposition which should be terminologically exact, without contradiction in content, and logically developed. This endeavor caused him at the beginning of his work [in the introduction to the *Aesthetik*] to define Begriff and Anschauung in a different way from that of Kant. In its later course, this led him to adopt a standpoint of his own, essentially different from Kant's, though professing to be truly Kantian. The divergence is evident from the preface of the second volume . . . and from two letters written to Kant [17 June and 16 September, 1794], though it was not brought into full light before the appearance of nos 1032 [i.e. vol. III] and 1033 [another work of Beck's, the *Grundriss der kritischen Philosophie* (1796)]' (Adickes, p. 172).

Adickes 1030 and 1032; not in Warda.

18

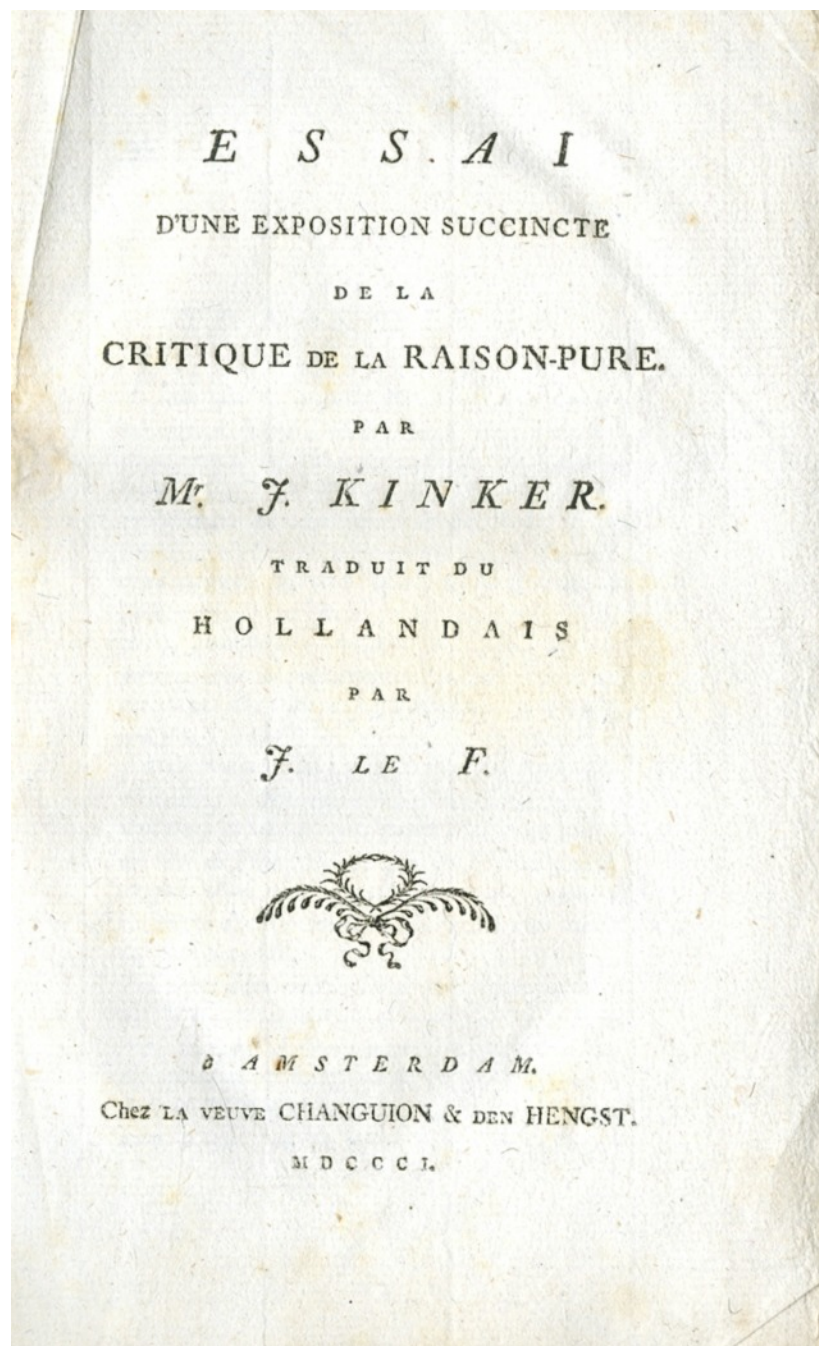
'WHAT IS ENLIGHTENMENT?'

KANT, Immanuel. Immanuel Kant's *Sammtliche Werke*, herausgegeben von Karl Rosenkranz und Friedr. Wilh. Schubert. Leipzig, *Leopold Voss*, 1838-1842.

Twelve vols; engraved plate to vol. 11, vol. 1 bound without the portrait sometimes called for; very light occasional toning, but a very good copy in quarter calf, spines lettered and decorated in gilt, marbled boards with gilt monogram on the upper cover; stamp on titles, and paper library shelfmark, of the Von Goertz Comital library; a few hinges cracked but holding. **£1250**

Rare first critical edition of Kant's works, more complete than Hartenstein's edition. It is 'especially valuable on account of Kant's biography and the history of the Kantian philosophy'. The biography was composed by Schubert and the history of Kantian philosophy was Rosencranz's.

Adickes 2.



19

KINKER, Johannes. *Essai d'une exposition succincte de la Critique de la raison-pure.* Par Mr J. Kinker, traduit du Hollandais, par J. Le F. Amsterdam, Veuve Changuion and Den Hengst, 1801.

8vo, pp. [2], viii, 184; a few very light marginal spots here and there, the lower margin of the last leaf a little darkened and dusty, but a very good copy bound in modern marbled boards preserving the front free endpaper, printer's waste leaf at rear. £850

First edition of a rare Kantianum: one of the first two works which contributed to – and influenced – the diffusion of Kant's thought in France. It was published thirty-four years before the appearance of a French edition of Kant's own work. Kinker's account of the *Pure Reason* and Charles Villers' *Philosophie de Kant*, which was printed in the same year, provided many non-German-speaking French philosophers with a first thorough acquaintance with Kant's first *Critique*, and deeply shaped their perception of Kant's arguments and vocabulary.

Kinker's account was especially instrumental, 'a work far superior to Villers in both content and style' (Hofmann, p. 143). It was Kinker's work that largely formed the basis of Maine de Biran's interpretation of Kant, that shaped Ampère's reflections on classification and causal structure, and that elicited the anti-Kantian polemical observations of Destutt de Tracy in the memoir *De la métaphysique de Kant* (1802, written explicitly as a response to Kinker), in which the *idéologue* attacked the idea of *a priori* knowledge as metaphysical dogma and hailed in contrast French sensationalist empiricism.

We have been unable to locate any edition in Dutch prior to this edition, the earliest bearing an 1805 imprint. The translator, Johannes Le Fevre, is likely to have worked from a manuscript.

Not in Adickes. COPAC finds two copies only in the UK (BL and Oxford). Beside a handful of copies in Continental Europe and one in Canada, OCLC finds 3 copies in the US: Berkeley, Michigan and Brown. See J. R. Hofmann, *André-Marie Ampère: enlightenment and electrodynamics*, 1996.

A VOYAGE TO THE 'NEW MOON'

[LE BRET (Alexis-Jean)]. *La Nouvelle lune, ou Histoire de Poequilon. Amsterdam, et se trouve à Lille, Henry, 1770.*

Two vols in one, 8vo, pp. [4], vii, 191; [iv], 165; minor dusting to the title, the odd stain to fore-edge in places, some minor marking to the title, occasional light foxing; a very good copy in contemporary sheep, spine gilt with a morocco lettering-piece (chipped), extremities rubbed. £1500

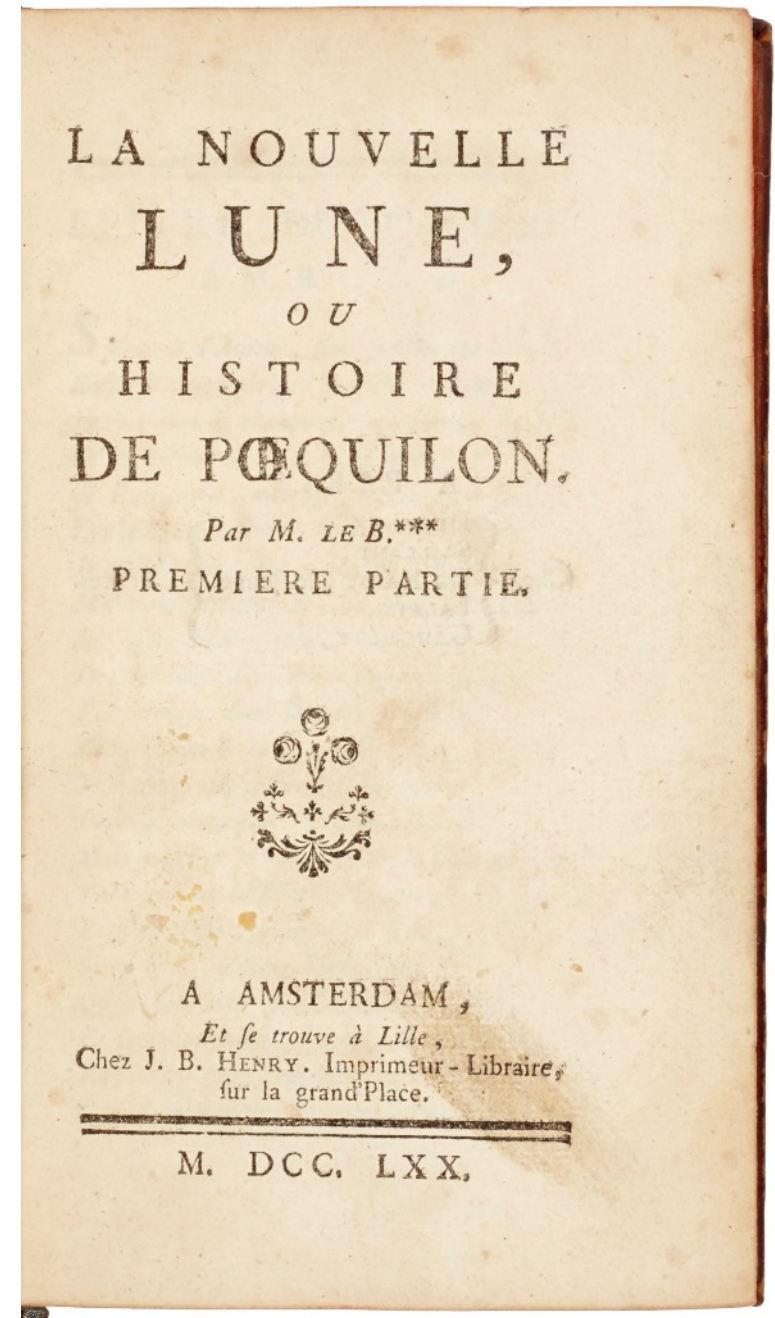
Scarce first edition of this lunar utopia, a philosophical novel set on the moon, in which Le Bret, a follower of Voltaire patently sympathetic with Rousseau, imagines alternative models of society.

Having had his three wishes granted by the lunar monarch Selenos, king of the 'heady' realm of Verticéphalie, the protagonist Poequilon finds himself extremely rich, surrounded by a harem of beauties, and eternally young. The fulfilment of man's more immediate and perhaps common wants, however, does not make Poequilon happy; after a series of extravagant adventures which include various forms of adultery, gender change, invisibility and other fantastic narrative turns, the 'blessings' reveal themselves as curses, as Poequilon's wife and children are abducted to the island of Eutoquie, and Poequilon begins his true quest.

His journey on the Moon leads him to encounters with various peoples, each portraying a social model, each through their ways of life contributing to a discussion on such themes as tolerance, conquest and colonialism, liberty, slavery, gender stereotypes, sexuality from both men's and women's perspectives. Successful in his search for Eutoquie, Poequilon becomes the king of the island, and with his wife reigns, in Rousseauvian style, 'with pure and innocent authority'.

See Georges May, 'Un voyage peu connu de 1770: La nouvelle lune, ou histoire de Poequilon d'Alexis-Jean Le Bret', in *Essays on the Age of Enlightenment in Honor of Ira O. Wade*, 1977, pp. 205-232.

OCLC locates 4 copies in America: at Dartmouth College, University of Pennsylvania, and at Vanderbilt University.



A 'SPIRIT OF THE LAW' FOR ECONOMICS

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.



TEXTURE AND TONE IN A LITTLE SWISS VIEW
BY THE EARLY MASTER OF 'NIGHT PHOTOGRAPHY'

MARTIN, Paul (1864–1944). Cloud study, Lucerne. 1895.

Carbon print on 'Whatman' paper, 2¾ x 3½ inches (7.1 x 9.1 cm), signed, titled and dated in ink on verso 'Lucerne – 1895. Carbon on Whatman paper by Paul Martin'.

£800 + VAT in EU

Paul Augustus Martin was born in France but lived and worked in London. He was an early exponent of the 'hand camera', which used smaller negatives and shorter exposures than had previously been the norm and freed the photographer from relying on a tripod. Working with a hidden camera during the day he is considered a pioneer of street photography and became well known for his 'snapshots' of people going about their everyday business on the London streets or at the seaside. In contrast, he also specialised in photography at night, making longer exposures of up to half an hour. Martin contributed articles on this subject to magazines such as *Photogram*, *Amateur Photographer* and *Practical Photographer*. His series of lantern slides 'London by Gaslight' won a Royal Photographic Society gold medal in 1896.

'Paul Martin was also influential . . . Martin accentuated the gas lamps by tinting the prints in this series blue and yellow. Due in part to the interest in his work, a society of Night Photographers was founded in Britain. Photographers including Alfred Stieglitz, inspired by Martin, made works such as 'Night, New York' (1897), and continued working on night photography into the twentieth century.

'A complex but popular subject, night photography in the nineteenth century broaches the gap between pictorialism and realism, scientific and imaginary scenes and, due to the technical difficulty in producing



images of night, stood at the forefront of photographic advances of the nineteenth century.' (Sophie Leighton in Hannavy, *Encyclopedia of Nineteenth-Century Photography*).

In this early example Martin skilfully captures the night sky in a 'snapshot'-sized print which retains the tactile qualities of textured paper, toning and fine printing more associated with the work of the Pictorialists.

Gordon's records only eight prints by Martin at auction since 1980.

NEWTON, Sir Isaac. *Optice: sive de Reflexionibus, Refractionibus, Inflexionibus & Coloribus Lucis Libri Tres.* Latine reddidit Samuel Clarke ... Accedunt Tractatus duo ... de Speciebus & Magnitudine Figurarum Curvilinearum, Latine scripti. London, Sam. Smith and Benj. Walford, 1706.

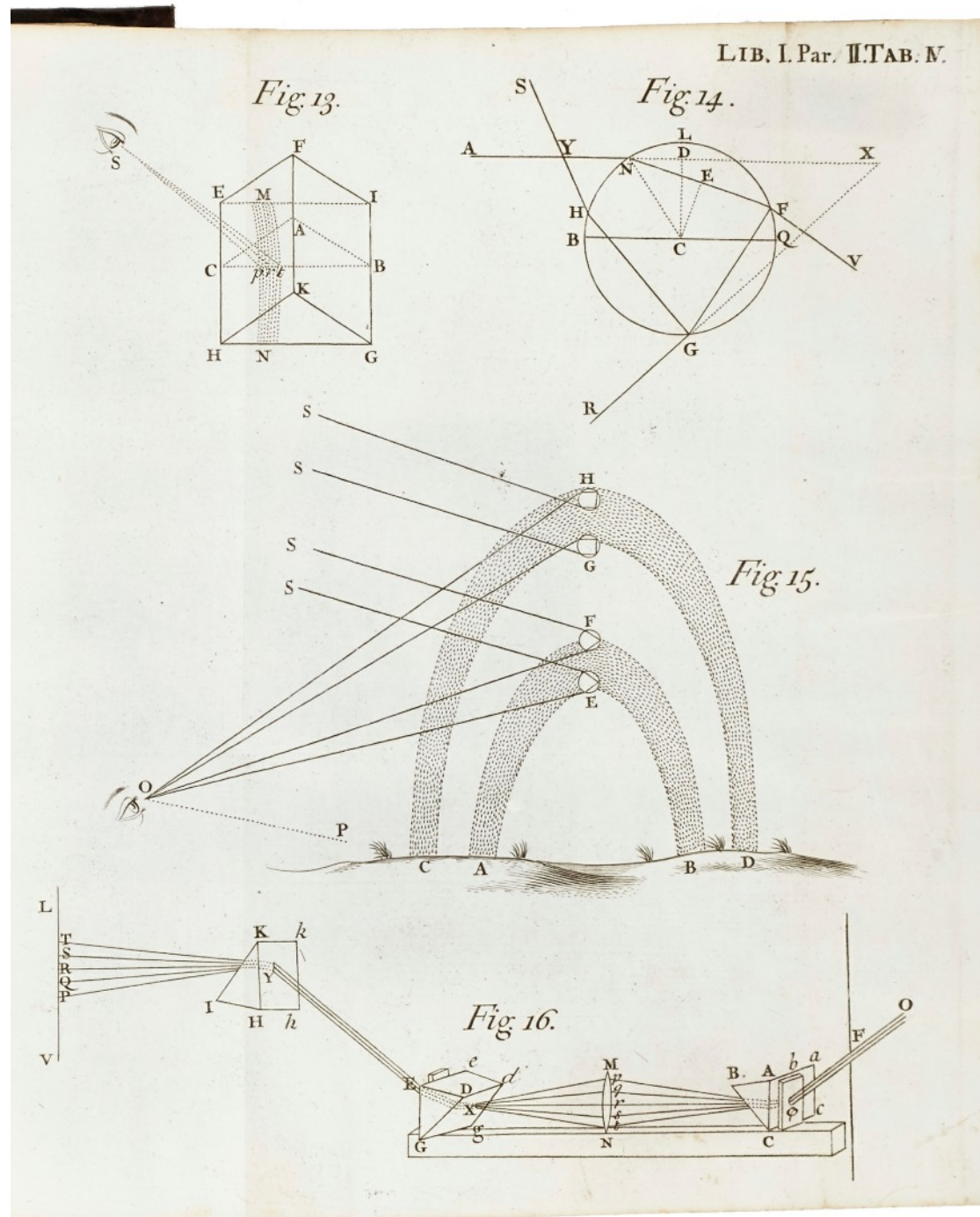
4to, pp. [15]; 348, [1], [24], [1], [43, recte 47], with 19 folding engraved plates; three plates minimally shaved at head with partial loss to the heading of one plate; a very good, crisp copy in contemporary English panelled calf, rebaked, tips of corners restored; old French booksellers label on front paste-down. £9000

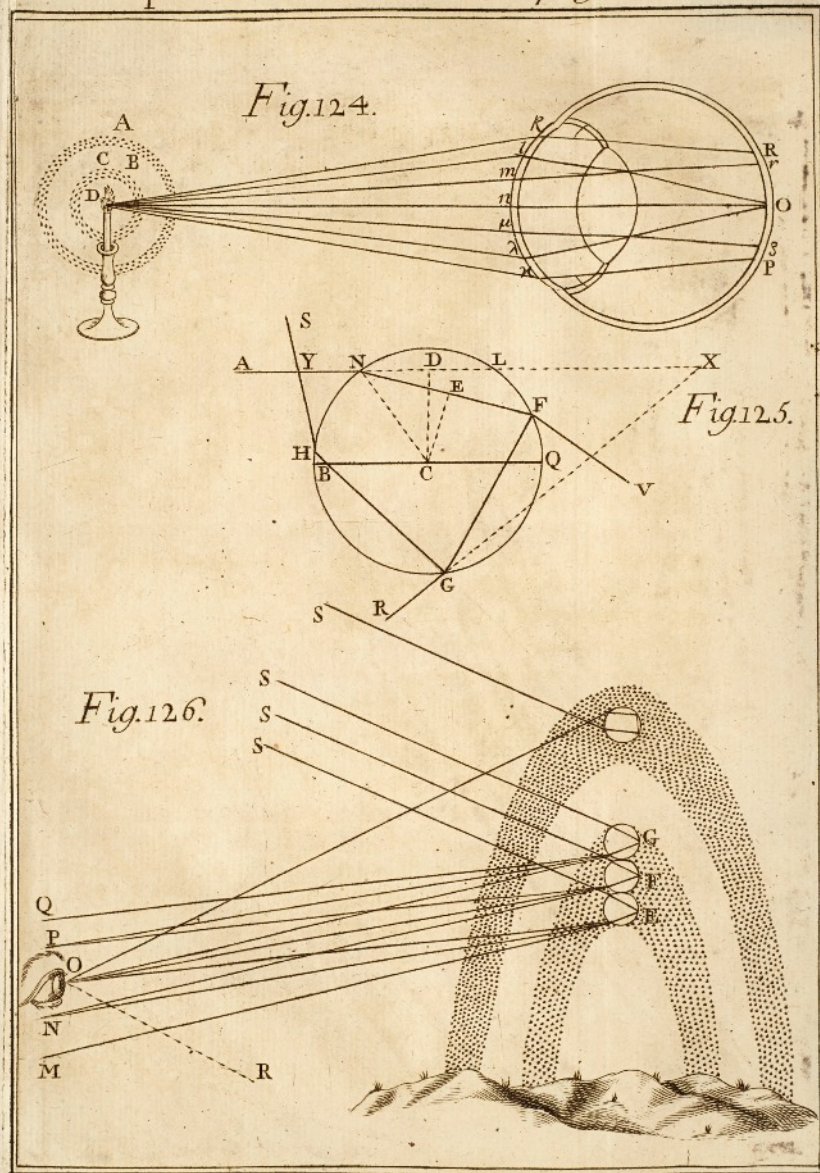
First Latin edition, translated from the English edition of 1704 by Samuel Clarke, with the assistance of Abraham de Moivre.

Newton corrected the text for this edition and added seven new 'queries' containing speculations of the nature of matter and the propagating medium for light and energy.

'The two mathematical treatises [*De quadratura* and *Enumeratio*] were retained and seven new queries were added, numbered from seventeen to twenty-three. This edition is known in two states. In query 20 Newton had written of space: 'Annon spatium universuum, sensorium est entis incorporei, viventis, et intelligentis?' (Is not infinite space the sensorium of a Being incorporeal, living and intelligent?) (p. 315). It must have struck Newton that to call space the "sensorium of God", without any qualification, was too bold a claim. Consequently, he chose to substitute for page 315 a cancel in which he spoke of infinite space ("spatio infinito") as "tanquam sensorio suo" (which is as it were his sensorium). He failed, however, to modify the whole edition and copies with the missing *tanquam* have been found in the Babson collection, the Bodleian Library and the ULC. But worse, from Newton's point of view, an uncanceled copy found its way to Leibniz, who lost no time in accusing Newton of claiming that space is an organ of God' (Gjertsen, *The Newton Handbook*, p. 413). Ours is a copy with the leaf in its corrected version.

Babson 137; Wallis 179.





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NEWTON, Isaac. *Opuscula Mathematica, philosophica et philologica.* Collegit partimque Latine vertit ac recensuit Joh. Castillioneus [G.F. Salvemini] jurisconsultus. *Lausanne and Geneva, Bousquet & soc., 1744.*

Three vols, 4to, pp. [4], xxviii [recte 38], 420; [1], vi, 423; vi, 566 [recte 562], [1]; with 3 engraved title vignettes, 64 folded copper plates and 2 folded tables; pp. I 157-88 folded in at the lower margin where imprint exceeds book block; a very attractive, clean, crisp copy in contemporary full vellum with morocco labels, gilt titles. **£6000**

First edition of Newton's collected works edited and introduced by the Pisa alumnus Giovanni Salvemini da Castiglione. The edition contained twenty-six works which, while having appeared previously, were not easily accessible, from Newton's mathematical works and optical lectures, which were greatly influential and laid the foundations of modern science, to his philological essays on history and theology. It thus became a major tool in the dissemination of Newton's science and a major publication in the history of science.

The first volume, mathematical papers, contains *De analysi* (1711), *Methodis fluxionum* (1736), *De quadratura* (1704), *Enumeratio curvarum* (1704), *Methodus differentialis* (1711), and excerpts from Newton's correspondence with John Collins, John Wallis, Henry Oldenburg, and Abbe Conti. The second volume, philosophical papers, includes *De mundi systemate* (1731), *Lectiones opticae* (1729), *De natura acidorum* (1736), *Scala graduum caloris* (1701), and his papers from the *Philosophical transactions* on light and colour. The third volume, theological works, includes *Chronology of ancient kingdoms amended* (1728), *Observations upon the prophecies* (1733), and *Dissertation upon the sacred cubit* (1737).

Babson 9 (Gray 2); Wallis 2; DSB X, 93; Poggendorff II, 279; Roller-G. II, 235.

PLUCHE, Noël-Antoine. The History of the Heavens, considered according to the Notions of the Poets and Philosophers, compared with the Doctrines of Moses. Translated from the French ... by J. B. de Freval, Esq. *London, Printed [by Samuel Richardson] for J. Osborn ... and sold by C. Rivington, C. Davis, T. Longman, T. Astley, S. Austin [and eight others in London, one in Bath]. 1740.*

Two vols in one, 8vo, with a frontispiece to each volume and twenty-three other leaves of plates depicting inscriptions and carvings on ancient monuments, all mounted in accordance with the instructions to the binder: 'The Bookbinder is desir'd to paste the Cuts (which are the original [12mo.] ones, engraven at Paris), upon an Octavo Leaf, the Size of this Work'; a fine copy in contemporary mottled calf, somewhat rubbed, spine gilt, red morocco label; the Macclesfield copy.

£1000

First edition in English of *Histoire du ciel considéré selon les idées des poëtes, des philosophes, et de Moïse* (Paris, 1739).

Noël-Antoine Pluche, a controversial professor of rhetoric at Rheims, became tutor in physics to, among others, the Earl of Stafford's son. His most famous work, *Spectacle de la nature* (1732), was immensely popular but brought him ridicule in Voltaire's *Candide* for its philosophical optimism. Here, he attempts to make modern science conform with the teachings of Genesis. 'La première partie est presque une mythologie complète, fondée sur des idées neuves, mais simples et ingénieuses; la seconde partie est l'histoire des idées philosophiques sur la formation du monde' (*Nouvelle bibliographie générale*); there is an extended discussion of 'The world of Newton' (II, 189-224).

The translator, John Baptist de Freval was a friend of Samuel Richardson; his letter in praise of 'the high-meriting tho' low-descended' *Pamela* prefaced Richardson's novel, which was in the press at the same time as this work.

Sale 266; Wallis, *Newton and Newtoniana*, 403.287.

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT OUT OF THE DARK

[RENAZZI, Filippo Maria]. Analisi degli Elementi di Diritto Criminale. *Modena, con approvazione, 1788.*

8vo, pp. 86; very occasional slight spotting, but generally clean and crisp; in later magenta wrappers; extremities faded and with slight foxing, and one-inch tear to lower wrapper. **£950**

First edition thus, very rare. The writer of the preface discloses that this 'picciol' volume of Renazzi's work was needed to make the concepts of his *Elementa* accessible to the layman, so that anyone could comfortably approach a complete and distinct idea of the work. It deserved being translated into Italian, he says, in order to make it 'più piana, piú utile, e piú adattata a commune vantaggio, ed a miglior istruzione degli Studiosi della Scienza del Diritto Criminale' (p. 4).

'Perhaps the first [work] in that age to reduce the material of crimes and punishment to a scientific system', Renazzi's *Elementa* expanded on his belief that what was needed was a purification of the criminal law which had become, as he found it, impeded by its own weight; he 'commended Beccaria and, like him, called for greater attention to the prevention of evil than to sharpening punishments', and was 'clearly seen in his work as one who understood his age, [...] marked by good judgment and dignity' (*Rome in the Age of Enlightenment*, 1990, p. 219). Renazzi, professor at the Sapienza, was a conservative Roman jurist who is best known for his writings against Rousseau's *Contrat Social*. A renowned thinker in eighteenth-century Italy, Renazzi wrote on a range of topics, from jurisprudence, criminal procedure and public morality, to poetry, magic and witchcraft. He published his celebrated work on criminal law, the *Elementa juris criminalis*, in four volumes (Rome, 1773-81), a collection which became influential in the Italian states and went through several editions in both Latin and Italian into the nineteenth century. 'D'un nuovo metodo' of criminal science, Renazzi intended his work to follow in the footsteps of Grotius, Pufendorf and Montesquieu.

This edition not found on COPAC or in any US institution. Worldcat records just one copy, in Heidelberg.

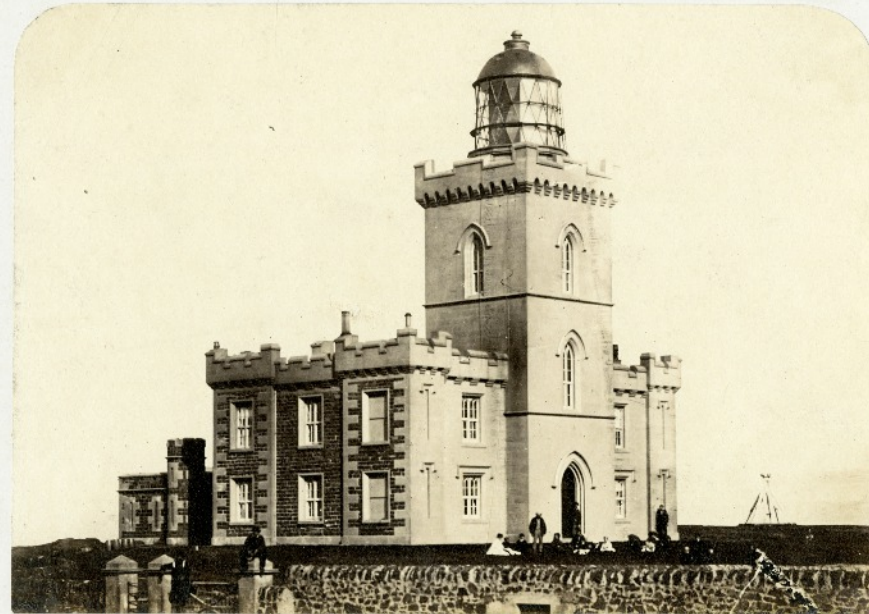
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[ROBERT STEVENSON]. A visit to the Isle of May lighthouse. [n.d., circa 1860].

Albumen print, approx. 5½ x 7½ inches (14 x 19 cm), top corners arched, mounted on card, titled in pencil in a later hand on mount. **£150**

The tiny Isle of May in the Firth of Forth hosted the first permanently manned light station in Scotland from the 1630s. In 1814, the Northern Lighthouse Board bought the island and commissioned this new castle-like lighthouse from Robert Stevenson, completed in 1816. It accommodated three light-keepers and their families and had extra space for visiting officials. The group present here, including one man perched atop the gatepost, seem to be enjoying a relaxed summer visit in good weather.

There is no indication of the photographer's identity. The visitors' clothing and the appearance of the print suggest a date that is earlier than the era of the ubiquitous tourist view and it is likely the work of one member of the visiting party. Even after commercial tourist views became popular this little island seems to have been photographed rarely until after 1956, when it was granted the status of national nature reserve.



Isle of May Lighthouse



28

SUTCLIFFE, Frank Meadow. Whitby,
The Dock End. 1880.

Carbon print, $13\frac{3}{8}$ x $17\frac{3}{8}$ inches (34 x 44.1 cm), mounted on heavy card, signed, titled and dated in pencil on verso of mount. **£3250**

One of Sutcliffe's most acclaimed images in a large format permanent-process carbon print. Born in 1853, Sutcliffe established his first photographic studio in Kent in 1875, moving it to Whitby in 1876, where he was to prove successful. He exhibited regularly at the Royal Photographic Society annual shows from 1873 until 1890, and in 1883 he advertised that he had already received medals in 1881 and 1882. Unusually, this print is dated, providing evidence that it was among the earlier examples of Sutcliffe's famous harbour scenes.

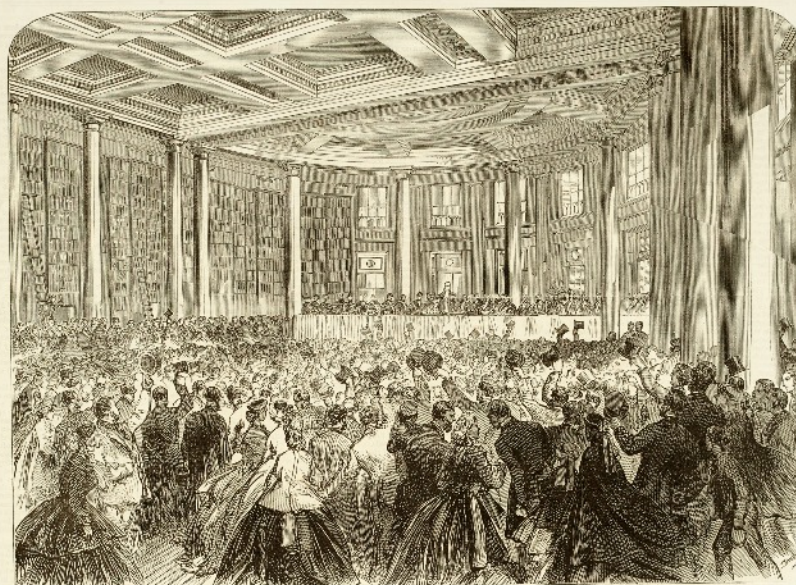
Condition: previously framed with some 'burn' marks to back of mount not affecting image. One tear to top right edge (repaired) and a small amount of retouching at extreme bottom right edge. Otherwise a beautiful print with excellent depth and tone.

UNIDENTIFIED ARTIST. Meeting of the British Association at Birmingham – Photography by Aid of Magnesium Light – A Sketch at the Soiree at the Townhall [with:] Opening of the Birmingham Central Free Library [from: *The Illustrated London News*, September 16 1865]. [London, George C. Leighton, 1865].

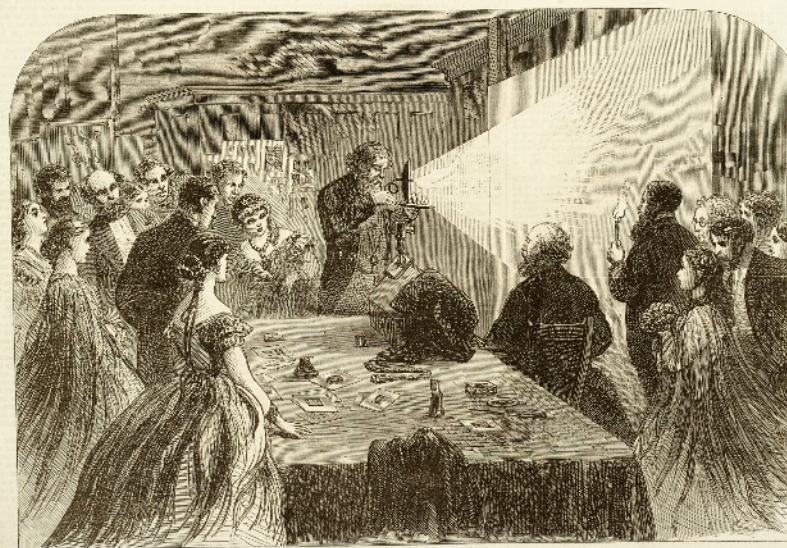
2 woodcuts with an arched top, 6¼ x 9¼ inches (15.9 x 23.5 cm.), each with printed title below, on single folio page measuring 15¾ x 10¾ inches (40.3 x 27.4 cm.), numbered 256, with another engraving depicting the opening of The Birmingham Central Free library above it; a small tear along the top edge and a few light creases. £85

A demonstration of burning magnesium wire at meeting of the British Association in Birmingham, the scientific organisation led by Sir David Brewster.

The bright, white light of burning magnesium became a focal point of photography from the mid-nineteenth century, since it produced similar qualities to daylight. Chemist Henry Roscoe, in consultation with Robert Bunsen, first suggested magnesium for photographic illumination in 1859. Following the patenting and manufacture of magnesium in wire form by Edward Stondstadt, Roscoe successfully demonstrated light emitted by the magnesium ribbon in front of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester in February 1864. It was also in this month that Manchester-based photographer Alfred Brothier, who worked closely with Roscoe, produced the first known portrait by magnesium ribbon, burning fifteen grams of magnesium in the form of a wire, 8 feet from the sitter ('Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Ordinary Meeting February 23, 1864' in *Chemical News and Journal of Industrial Science*, March 1864, pp. 139–141).



OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM CENTRAL FREE LIBRARY.



MEETING OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION AT BIRMINGHAM.—PHOTOGRAPHY BY AID OF THE MAGNESIUM LIGHT.—A SKETCH AT THE SOIREE AT THE TOWNHALL.

30

THE 'FISTS SOCIETY': YOUNG MINDS ENDEAVOUR TO ENLIGHTEN ITALY

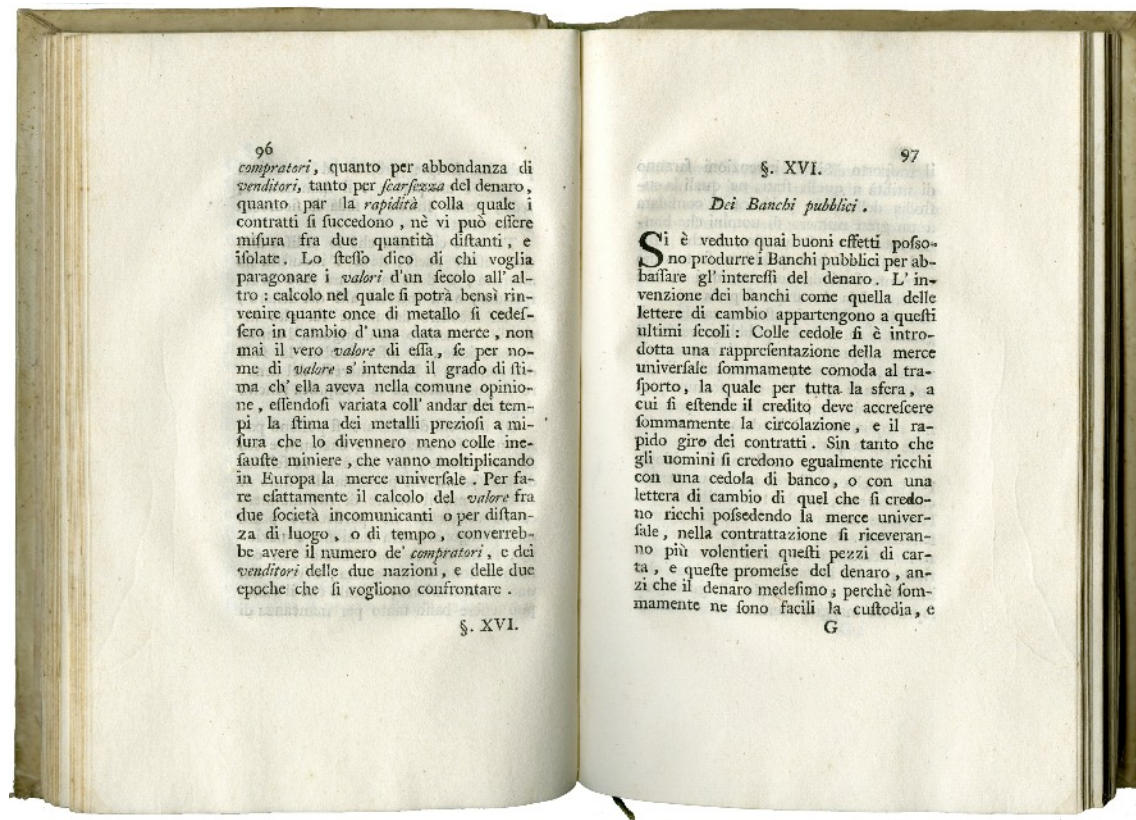
[VERRI, Pietro.] *Il Caffè* ossia brevi e varii discorsi già distribuiti in fogli periodici. *Brescia, Giammaria Rizzardi, 1765-1766.*

Two parts in one volume, 4to, pp. vii, [1, blank], 288; viii, 302, [2, publisher's ads]; some light browning, the odd spot, a few contemporary ink annotations, restoration to short tear on pp. 288-289, printing flaw to pp. 59 affecting a few letters, sense recoverable; bound in contemporary vellum boards, border stamped in blind, spine with a gilt morocco lettering-piece; lightly soiled, extremities a little worn, upper joint starting; a very good copy with contemporary ink ownership inscriptions to the front free-end paper, a small book-plate to the lower margin of the title-page, and a discreet booksellers' label to the front pastedown. **£8500**

First edition of the most important Italian periodical of the Enlightenment. Inspired by the English Spectator, it consisted of four semesters. The 'Fists society' was founded by Pietro Verri to stimulate and encourage literature, the arts and science. Among the contributors were Pietro's brother Alessandro Verri (Sul Commercio della Nobiltà etc.), Pietro Secchi (Danno che recano all'industria nazionale alcune caritatevoli istituzioni: Aneddoto Chinese etc.) and Cesare Beccaria (Risposta alla Rinunzia etc.).

The periodical also contains an interesting contribution to early mathematical economics by Beccaria, which deals with a specific problem of the connection between tariffs and smuggling. This article is published on pp. 122-23 of the first part and is described at length in Theodorakis, *Early developments in mathematical economics*, 2nd edition, p. 21. '[Beccaria's] attempt is simply intended to give "a slight idea about how economic science can be analytically considered"' (ibid.).

Einaudi 6161; Mattioli 507; not in Goldsmiths' or Kress.



31

'RATHER ABOVE THAN BELOW A. SMITH' (SCHUMPETER)

VERRI Pietro. *Meditazioni sulla economia politica. Livorno, nella Stamperia dell'Enciclopedia, 1771.*

8vo, pp. 240; very faint marginal thumbing to the initial leaves, but a **fine copy**, wide-margined, clean and crisp, in contemporary stiff vellum, gilt lettering on the flat spine, preserving the original green silk bookmark. **£5250**

First edition, the very rare first issue, published without the title-page. The title, as called for by the bibliographies, was in fact a later addition to the text, glued to the simple

half-title which was printed with the book, and indeed does not feature in the first French review of the work (see below).

The work stands as ‘a complete treatise on political economy’ (*The New Palgrave*). Verri, harbinger of the Lombard Enlightenment, sees human wants, desires and needs as the centre of the mechanisms of the social contract. He makes a detailed analysis of production, examining the different causes which lead to an increase of population and of the balance between production and consumption.

‘This ratio or balance is the key concept in Verri’s economic analysis, since it not only influences economic growth but also values the rate of interest, and, via its influence on the balance of trade it also determines national money supply’ (ibid.). ‘Written with great brevity and clearness . . . his object was not so much to produce a systematic treatise, as to show the impolicy of restrictions, especially of those restraining the freedom of the corn-trade and of those growing out of the privileges of corporations’ (McCulloch). The book went through six editions within two years and was translated into French, German, Dutch and English.

As Verri himself notes, the title-page and index were printed by Coltellini in January 1771, while the rest of the book was not completed until two months later. This is consistent with the fact that the index does not carry the page numbers of the various chapters, and several copies have these added in manuscript ink. In addition, in his article on the fortunes of the *Meditazioni* (‘Le “Meditazioni sulla economia politica” di Pietro Verri. Edizioni, echi e discussioni’, *Rivista storica italiana*, vol. xci, 3 (1978), pp. 530–94), Venturi says that the first French review of the work describes it as without author or imprint.

This first issue is unrecorded by the bibliographers: Carpenter XXV (1), no distinction between issues; Einaudi 5878 (later issue); Goldsmiths’ 10722 (issue unknown); Higgs 5166 (no distinction between issues); Kress Italian 405 (later issue); Melzi II, 175 (no distinction between issues); McCulloch, pp. 26–27; see Schumpeter, p. 178.

VICO, Giambattista. De universi juris uno principio, et fine uno. Liber unus. [-alter qui est de constantia jurisprudentis]. *Naples, Mosca, 1720-1.*

Two parts bound together, 4to, pp. [ii], 195, [1]; [iv], 260; two separate titles, the first printed in red and black, printer’s device on both titles, some woodcut initials; a few quires foxed or uniformly browned, but a very appealing, unsophisticated copy in full contemporary stiff vellum, ink titling on spine (partly faded); eighteenth-century ownership inscription to the first title (Liborio de Marinis), bookplate of Los Angeles Law Library to the front paste-down. **£12,000**

Extremely rare first edition of Vico’s great work on law. Here Vico articulates his original interpretation of history as the product of human action according to the *verum-factum* identity: the principle which lies at the heart of his later *Scienza Nuova*. In the first of these two books ‘on the principle and aim of universal law’, Vico moulds the conceptual and structural tools for his new approach. In the second he tackles the issue of the unfolding of history, seeing in it a dialectic dynamism between essence and manifestations, natural and positive law, truth and certainty, reason and authority. The apparently absolute clashes are solved, he concludes, when the transcendent concepts are made tangible in living, acting humanity.

Vico’s legal opus affords a ‘complete picture of Vico as a forerunner of constructivist epistemology. In addition, it demonstrates that he was a critic of the enlightenment, a significant humanist and culture theorist who influenced Karl Marx and James Joyce. **It is now generally acknowledged among Vico scholars that the Universal Law is the first version of the New Science.** In it the reader finds all the necessary keys to the New Science as well as the most fascinating treatment of Roman jurisprudence ever written. In the work Vico shows the importance of the *ius gentium* as the true sense of universal law, that counters what he called the ‘natural law of the philosophers’, that of Selden, Pufendorf, and Grotius - which he attacks repeatedly in the New Science and against which it, as well as the Universal Law, is written. The *ius gentium* becomes the basis of Vico’s three ages of gods, heroes, and humans that comprise his ‘ideal eternal history’, upon which his science of the common nature of the nations is based (J. D. Schaeffer, *A translation from Latin into English of*



Giambattista Vico's Il Diritto Universale/Universal Law, Edwin Mellen Press, 2011, synopsis).

Biblioteca vichiana 22-33. OCLC finds copies in the US (Harvard Law, Cornell). Apparently no copies in the UK. Only one other copy sold at auction in the last 30 years.

33

VOLTAIRE, François Marie Arouet de. *Elémens de la philosophie de Neuton, mis à la portée de tout le monde. Amsterdam, Etienne Ledet & Compagnie, 1738.*

8vo, pp. 399, [1] with errata, title-page printed in red and black, additional engraved title, engraved frontispiece portrait; engraved head and tailpieces, 60 diagrammatic cuts, and 7 plates (including a folding table); a good copy in twentieth century cloth, spine gilt, red morocco lettering-piece; edges red; bookplate of William Herrick Macaulay to front pastedown, his initials to fly. **£1000**

First edition. 'Voltaire's title is accurate, whether designedly or no, in that the book is about the philosophy that he read out of (or into) Newton and is not a technical guide to the science, whether mathematics, mechanics, or optics. Part I handles the metaphysical and theological issues of the Leibniz-Clarke correspondence, part II the theory of light and colors, and part III gravity and cosmology ... It is not perfectly clear from the chapters on the *Opticks* itself that Voltaire had grasped the distinction in Newton's mind between the phenomena of refraction, which established the composite character of white light, and the production of colors in thin transparent media, which exhibited the interaction of light and matter ... In any case, it was the latter aspect that Voltaire emphasized, probably for the reason that it could more easily be discussed in connection with his favorite among Newton's principles, the principle of attraction. The transition that Voltaire made from color to gravity would lead the reader to suppose that Newton had extended this cardinal principle from optics to cosmology and had thus come to explain the system of the world. Discussing the *Principia*, Voltaire did give a qualitative sketch of that last topic, which occupies its third book' (*DSB*).

Babson 120; Bengesco 1570; Gray 155; Norman 2165; Wallis 155.

34

WELLINGTON, J.B.B. 'Eventide',
circa 1890.

Photogravure, 4⁵/₈ x 8 inches (11.8 x
20.4 cm), on card 11 x 15 inches (28 x
38 cm). **£150**

From Sun Artists No. 3, 1890.



35

OUTLINING A CONSTITUTIONAL
MONARCHY

WINDISCH-GRAETZ, **Josef
Nikolaus, Count.** Discours dans lequel
on examine les deux questions suivantes:
1. Un monarque a-t-il le droit de changer
de son chef une constitution évidemment
vicieuse? 2. Est-il prudent à lui, est-il de
son intérêt de l'entreprendre?; suivi de
réflexions pratiques. [N. p., n. pp.,] 1788.

8vo, pp. 151, [1, blank]; engraved head-piece; a little marginal dusting on the title-page, the odd light spot, but a crisp, clean, large copy, uncut in the original marbled wrappers, paper label to spine; spine worn and partly perished but holding well, lower wrapper creased. **£750**

First edition, an attractively unsophisticated copy of an important and rare Enlightenment work on constitutional monarchy, which elicited Kant's 'singular enthusiasm' (S. M. Shell, *Kant and the limits of autonomy*, Harvard, 2009, p. 164).

Kant was introduced to Windisch-Graetz' writings by Jacobi, who, in a missive of November 1789, praised this particular work among others, promised to send Kant copies, and conveyed Windisch-Graetz' admiration for the German philosopher.

In the *Discours*, Windisch Graetz reveals himself as a 'forceful advocate of constitutional monarchy with strong parliamentary limits on the executive at a time when such an outcome in France still seemed possible' (*ibid.*, p. 167). He affirms the revocability of the social contract which underlies the power of monarchs, and urges monarchs to accept that, in view of the need for a legal underpinning of their power, a constitution

should be promulgated, to protect the sovereign people from the abuse of the supreme power as well as from the licence of what he terms the 'intermediate' authorities. He shows the constitution to be the 'fundamental law' which cannot be arbitrarily changed by a monarch without grave damage to the nation and to the King's own interest. He warns that despotism is not an exclusive trait of monarchies, and that republics have just the same need for a constitution as kingdoms.

Windisch-Graetz's interests spanned from political philosophy to metaphysics, to mathematics and its applications (most notably, a refutation of some errors in d'Alembert's probability theories, and an attempt to solve the 'Petersbourg problem').

While living in Paris in the position of special servant to Marie Antoinette he met Condorcet, who proved a strong influence. The drive towards identifying a 'fundamental law' regulating political life expressed in the *Discours* is also reflected in works in other areas, for example an essay on the 'possibility of a general method for the discovery of truth in all sciences'.

Windisch-Graetz's questions about the foundations of legality remained as a reference point in Kant's 1790s work. He 'never found a way to formulate "universal law" as called for by "the wise and astute" Count Windisch-Graetz's, a law, in other words, that would hold not merely "generally" but "universally". Without such a formula, which would make exceptions to the law inconceivable in principle, "the so-called *ius certum* will always remain", as Kant admitted in a rueful note, merely a "pious wish" (*ibid.*, p. 341).

Quérard, *France litt.*, X, p. 523; not in Martin & Walter. Warda (X, 123) cites a later work by Windisch-Graetz in Kanth's library. There is another issue, also very rare, of 114 pages, without place or date of publication. OCLC finds 6 copies in the US (Buffalo, California LA, Iowa, Newberry, Stanford, Yale), while Cornell and Brigham Young have the other issue. In the UK, only the BL has a copy.

DISCOURS

Dans lequel on examine les deux
Questions suivantes :

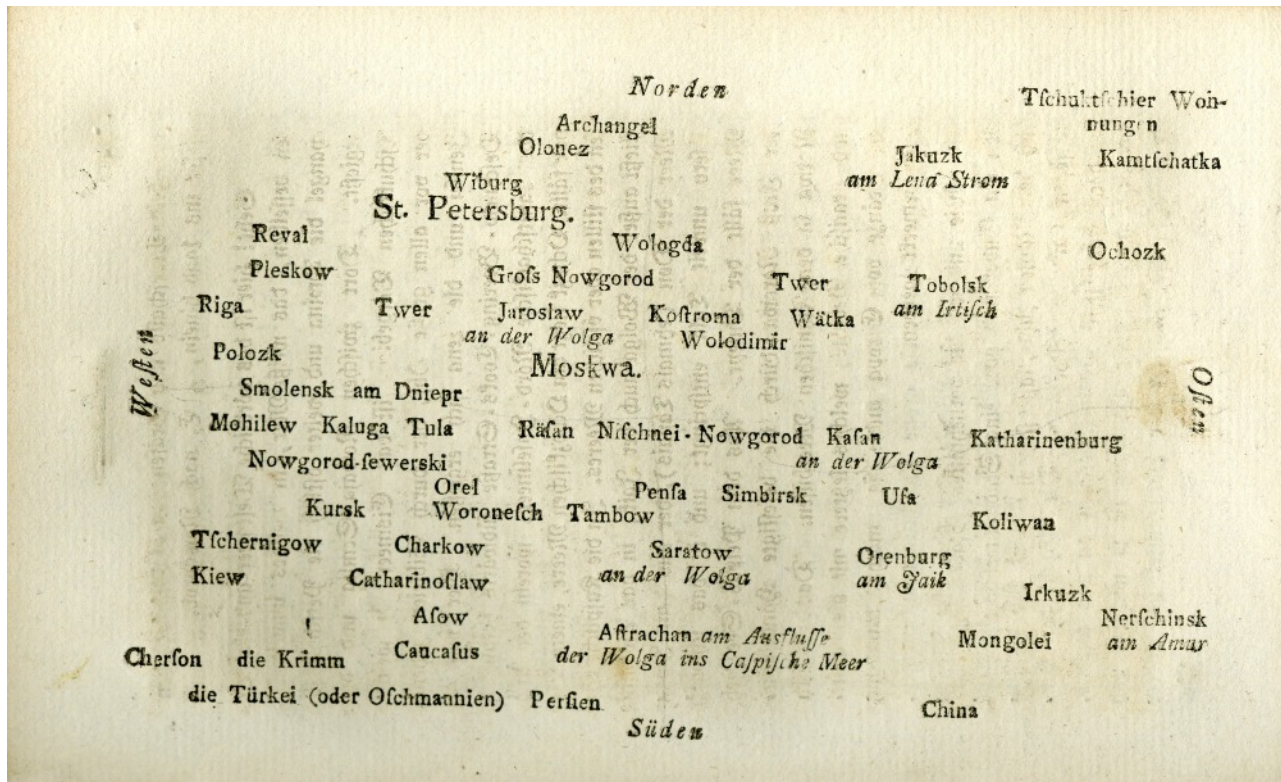
1°. *Un Monarque a-t-il le droit de
changer de son chef une Constitution
évidemment vicieuse ?*

2°. *Est-il prudent à lui, est-il de
son intérêt de l'entreprendre ?*

S U I V I

DE RÉFLEXIONS PRATIQUES.

Par le C. de WINDISCH-GRÆTZ.



First edition, a rare work on children's education to which Immanuel Kant was a subscriber. Editions in French (*Livre pour apprendre à lire et à penser*, 1785) and Russian (*Kniga dlia chteniia i razmyshleniia*, 1786) followed.

Das Buch für Anfänger im Lesen und Denken is a sort of universal primer, from first steps in reading, through to mathematics, geography, religion, and history in short extracts, with specific direction towards a Russian audience. There is a table of numbers in old Slavonic (pp. 82-3) and a lengthy History of Russia up to 1785 (pp. 215-252). The sections on geography include a curious word-map of Russia, and a description of the US, newly independent after seven years of war, 'during which, among others, *Washington* has become known as a wise hero, as a patriot sacrificing all for the common good, as a noble friend to man ...'.

In 1784 Wolke (1741-1825), cofounder with Johann Basedow of the famous but controversial Philanthropinum in Dessau, where he had taught for ten years, was invited to come to Russia. His twenty-year career there began at the Cadet Corps before he established his own school. One of the outstanding educationists of the Enlightenment, he had assisted Basedow

in the preparation of his *Elementarwerk* (4 vols, Dessau 1774), and published widely in his own right.

Kant had written to Wolke in 1776, full of praise for the methods of the Philanthropinum and commending to his care the son of his close friend, the English merchant Robert Motherby. Kant is duly named among the subscribers in Königsberg here, as is Motherby 'along with five friends'. Other subscribers include the future Alexander I (100 copies), schools in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Archangel, and the royal librarian in Stockholm.

Despite the long list of subscribers, both in Russia and abroad, the work is now rare. We have traced only a single copy outside Germany, at Illinois.

Svodnyi katalog 3132.

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ENLIGHTENMENT EDUCATION: KANT A SUBSCRIBER

WOLKE, Christian Heinrich. *Das Buch für Anfänger im Lesen und Denken ... St. Petersburg, Breitkopf, 1785.*

8vo, pp. xxvi, 294; with a woodcut vignette on the title-page, and woodcut head- and tail-pieces throughout; a very good copy, on thick paper, in contemporary marbled calf, somewhat rubbed, gilt spine a little dry, red morocco label; old booklabel of the Gettysburg (PA) Theological Seminary library. **£1750**

The background of the page is black, featuring several thick, irregular lines. One prominent line is red, starting from the top center and extending towards the right side. Another line is white, starting from the bottom left and extending towards the right side. These lines overlap and create a complex, abstract pattern.

LIST 2018/2

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