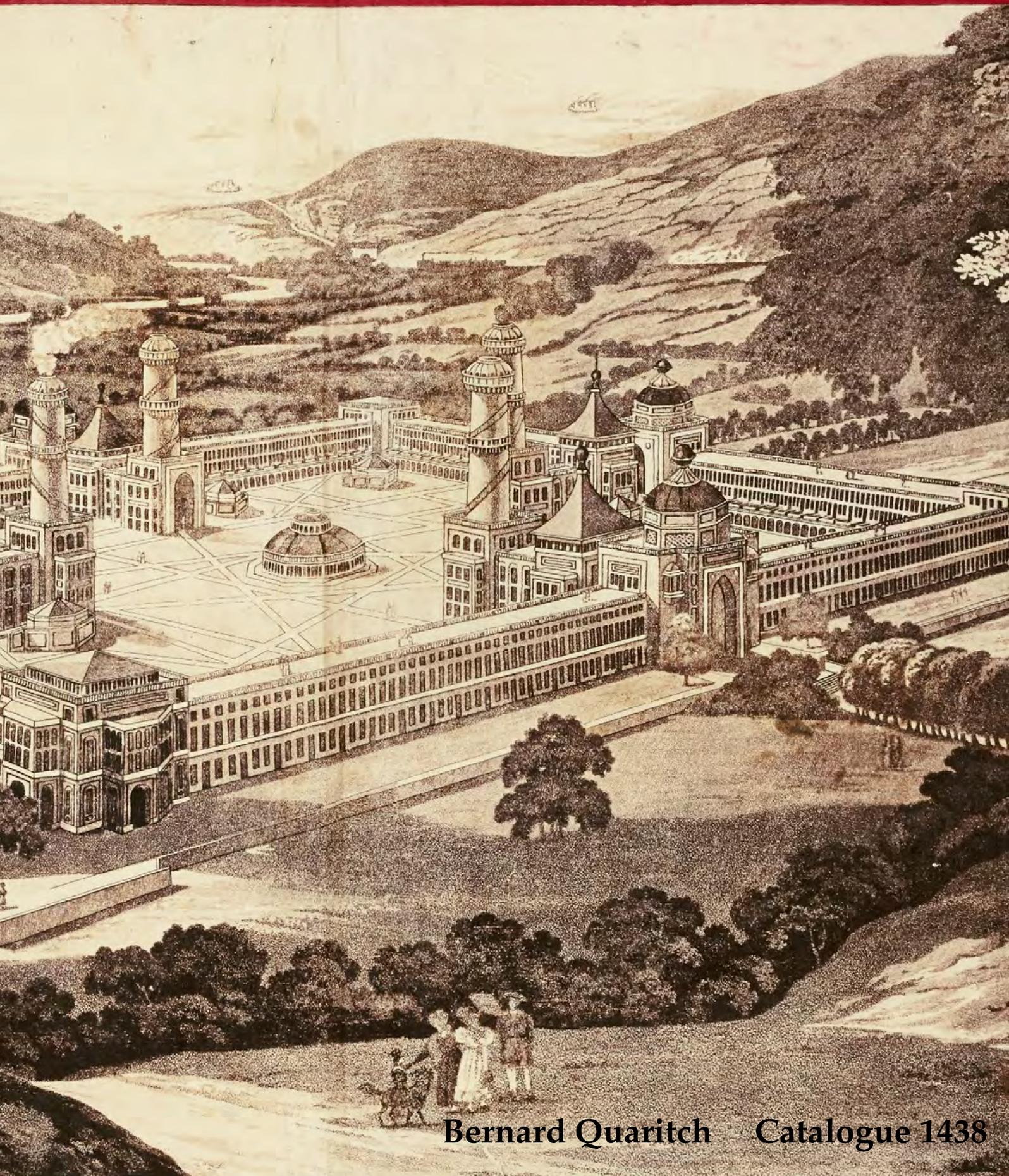


**THE BRADFORD H. GRAY COLLECTION
ON THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL THOUGHT**



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THE BRADFORD H. GRAY COLLECTION
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THE BRADFORD H. GRAY COLLECTION ON THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL THOUGHT

A SELECTION

In late 2012, almost 3000 books and pamphlets on the topic of this catalogue made their way from my home in Washington, DC to the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library at Yale University. Another 900 items joined them in 2017. The Bradford H. Gray Collection on the History of Social Thought is not yet fully catalogued, but a finder's guide to the collection can be found with a search of Bradford Gray and Beinecke.

This catalogue consists mainly of duplicates of items that were already well represented at the Beinecke or in my collection. Like many collectors, I sometimes purchased choice items of which I already had a copy. I thought I might eventually become a dealer—indeed, I issued two or three catalogues as Folkways, Scholarly Books in the late 1970s. (Folkways was the most important book by William Graham Sumner, who taught the first college course in sociology at Yale in 1875 using Herbert Spencer's *The Study of Sociology* as the text.)

My collection began in 1967 after, as a doctoral student in sociology at Yale, I was advised that I should build a professional library. Doing so was facilitated by Connecticut's wealth of used bookstores, most notably Whitlock's Book Barn just north of New Haven (remarkably, Whitlock's still exists.) I also happily made my way to the stores on New York's Fourth Avenue and the nearby Strand Bookshop.

While avoiding work on my dissertation in the Yale Medical Library, I happened upon a cache of books about books, including Rosenbach's *Books and Bidders* and Charles Everitt's *Adventures of a Treasure Hunter*. Such books added adventure to my bookstore browsing habits. The cache also included John Carter's *Taste and Technique in Book Collecting* and Percy Muir's *Book Collecting as a Hobby in a Series of Letters to Everyman*. I was fascinated to learn about what made certain copies of books more valuable than other copies and what made a book collection notable. The answer to the latter question was, of course, focus.

I decided to focus my collecting impulse on the founding fathers of American sociology—particularly Lester Frank Ward, Albion Small, Franklin Giddings, Edward Alsworth Ross, and William Graham Sumner. Some of their first editions from the late 19th and early 20th century could be found for a dollar or two if one poked around enough used bookstores and book sales. My collection grew.

The boundaries of book collections have a way of expanding. Mine grew in three ways—works written before sociology took definition as a discipline at the end of the 19th century, works by early sociologists other than the five founding fathers, and, most importantly, works by non-Americans, particularly British, French, German, and Italian.

Several factors facilitated this expansion. First, after encountering the periodical, *The Book Collector*, in the Yale Medical Library, I began requesting catalogues from dealers who were advertising therein. I thereby learned of a world—that of rare books—that I didn't know existed. One such dealer was Bernard Quaritch, Ltd. in London. After receiving a few of their catalogues on topics that were far afield from my interests (and at prices that far exceeded my means), I was stunned in 1980 to receive a Quaritch catalogue called *Human Sciences*. It included some American sociology! I was even more astonished to see copies of books that I already owned priced at multiples of what I had paid. This gave me confidence to continue building my unusual collection.

This first *Human Sciences* also contained a quite extraordinary item for a sociologist-collector—a first edition Auguste Comte's magnum opus, the six-volume *Cours de philosophie positive* (1830-1842). Comte had coined the word sociology (or in his case, *sociologie*) and founded the doctrine of positivism on which empirical sociology was eventually based. The Quaritch copy was in fine condition in the original printed green wrappers as issued, with four of the six volumes inscribed by Comte to his patron, the duc de Montebello. A more desirable addition to my collection could hardly be imagined. At \$4,000, it was far beyond my means. But seeing it gave me a better sense of the potential of a collection in the social sciences.

A second factor was that in the mid-1970s I began to work in non-academic settings in Washington, DC (then a very good book town). The work involved travel. After getting off a plane in a new city I would rip the 'used and rare books' page from the first phone book I encountered and call the most promising looking dealer to ask for advice about dealers who might carry old social science (most didn't). I was thus able to visit stores in places like Philadelphia, Boston, Columbus, Kansas City, St. Louis, Houston, Chicago, San Francisco, Palo Alto, Berkeley, Ann Arbor, Atlanta, and Los Angeles. I remember clearly dealers in all of those cities.

My collection burst from its provincial boundaries after my grandmother left me a small inheritance in 1984. Shortly thereafter, another Quaritch *Human Sciences* catalogue arrived, and to my astonishment and joy the Comte was offered once again. I negotiated a 20% dealer discount (as Folkways) and purchased it. I had never previously paid more than \$17.50 for a book.

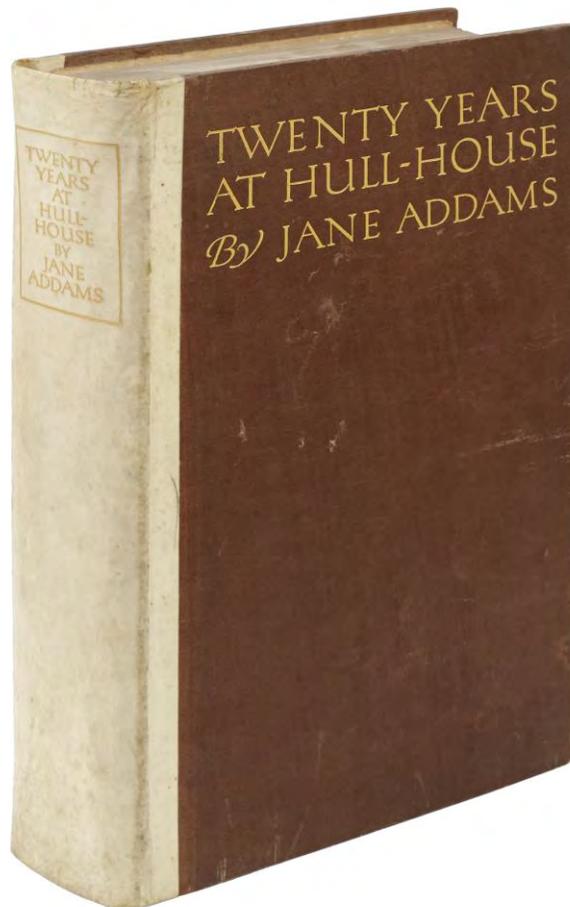
Over the next 25 years, I visited (and received catalogues from) wonderful specialty dealers not only in the USA, but also the Netherlands, Paris, Berlin, and the U.K. My collection grew to include first and other early editions of works not only by the major European figures in the history of sociology (e.g., Emile Durkheim, Max Weber) but by many earlier figures in the history of social thought (e.g., Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Malthus, Adam Smith), a sampling of whom are included in this catalogue.

I'm delighted to be collaborating with Quaritch in offering these books. The firm played a very important role in enlightening me to the potential of collecting in the human sciences. Several of the books in this catalogue are returning home to Quaritch. That seems altogether fitting.

Bradford H. Gray

**THE BRADFORD H. GRAY COLLECTION
ON THE HISTORY OF SOCIAL THOUGHT**

A SELECTION



SIGNED LIMITED EDITION

1. ADDAMS, Jane. *Twenty years at Hull-House with autobiographical notes. Limited and autograph edition. New York, Macmillan, 1910.*

Large 8vo, pp. xviii, 462; with photographic frontispiece and numerous illustrations within the text; a crisp, clean copy, uncut in the original quarter vellum and boards, gilt titling to the upper cover and the spine. \$1000

First edition, limited to 210 copies; this copy is numbered 142 and is signed by Jane Addams. Jane Addams founded the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom in 1919, and worked for many years to promote international disarming and achieve peace agreements. Branded a radical and a danger to US security during World War I for her determined pursue of routes to peace, then severely critical of the punitive peace treaty forced on Germany in 1919, at home Addams devoted herself to the cause of child labour mitigation, poverty relief, and women's education and emancipation. She was the second woman to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.

Twenty Years at Hull-House is an autobiographical account of Addams' transformation of Hull House in Chicago, originally a foundation where wealthy women shared their skills and education with the less fortunate. Under Addams' aegis the house became a community that facilitated working women's access to new job skills, medical services, legal advice, and affordable housing.

WITH TWO AUTOGRAPH LETTERS FROM ADDAMS
TO A PROPAGATOR OF HER MODEL

2. ADDAMS, Jane. *Twenty years at Hull House with autobiographical notes.* New York, Macmillan, 1910.

8vo, pp. 465, [1]; frontispiece photograph of Jane Addams, 11 plates and 51 illustrations; a very good, bright copy in the original red cloth with front cover illustration of Hull House; tipped onto the title page are two typed letters, signed in full by Addams to Mr. William Scarlett, his ownership inscription and bookplate on the paste-down and title. \$1000

First edition, second printing (issued in the same month and year as the first). William Scarlett was Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Missouri, and one of the founders of the Grace Hill Settlement House in St. Louis, based on Addam's model for Hull House.

SOCIAL SETTLEMENT AND THE ETHICS AND PITFALLS OF PHILANTHROPY

3. ADDAMS, Jane et al. *Philanthropy and social progress, seven essays delivered before the School of Applied Ethics at Plymouth, Mass during the session of 1892.* New York, Thomas Y. Crowell, 1893.

8vo, pp. xii, 268, [4, advertisements]; a very good copy in the original blue cloth, spine ends lightly rubbed. \$200

First edition. The seven essays were first delivered as lectures at the School of Applied Ethics in 1892, and are 'The subjective necessity for social settlements' and 'The objective value of a social settlement' by Jane Addams; 'The university settlement idea' by Robert A. Woods; 'Philanthropy, its success and failure' by James O.S. Huntington; 'Philanthropy and morality' by James O.S. Huntington; 'The ethics of social progress' by Franklin H. Giddings; and 'The principles and chief dangers of the administration of charity' by Bernard Bosanquet.

THE NATURE OF ANTISEMITISM AND PREJUDICE

4. ADORNO, Theodore W., Else FRENKEL-BRUNSWIK, Daniel J. LEVINSON, and R. Nevitt SANFORD. *The authoritarian personality*. New York, Harper Brothers, 1950.

8vo, pp. [iv]-xxxiv, 990; a clean, faultless copy, bound in the original blue cloth, spine direct-lettered gilt; in the original dust-jacket; some wear to the corners and edges of the dust-jacket and bumping to the top corner of the back cover. \$350

First edition. Theodore Adorno is well known as having been a leading light of the Frankfurt School of critical theory. Less known, but nevertheless worthy of note, are his co-authors, each of whom made notable contributions to the field of psychology. *The authoritarian personality* is itself a groundbreaking work of social psychology, a study into antisemitism and the development of prejudice. Antisemitism made a significant mark on the lives of two of its authors: both Adorno and Frenkel-Brunswik were made refugees by the Nazi regime.

HANDBOOK FOR HOBOS. INSCRIBED BY ANDERSON

5. ANDERSON, Nels. *The Hobo. The sociology of the homeless man*. Chicago, University Press, 1923. [offered with:] STIFF, Dean (pseud.). *The Milk and honey route, a handbook for Hobos*. With a comprehensive and unexpurgated glossary. Illustrated by Ernie Bushmiller. New York, The Vanguard Press, 1931.

8vo, pp. xvi, 302; 219, [1]; very good copies; the first in the original publisher's green cloth, spine lettered and stamped in gilt (spine a little rubbed at top), the second in the original black quarter cloth and yellow boards; corners bumped; **author's dedication inscription** to the front pastedown of the *Milk and honey route*: 'To Charlotte Brenner, who won't understand it anyway, Nels Anderson'. \$500

First editions. Sociologist Nels Anderson's first publication, *The Hobo*, pioneered participant observation as a research method to reveal the features of a society; it was the first field research monograph of the Chicago School of Sociology and the first in the great University of Chicago Sociological Series, a turning point in the discipline of sociology.

With *The milk and honey route*, its natural practical and impressively engaged follow-up, Anderson hoped to offer some insight into the life of Chicago's 'urban jungle' and bring about a better understanding between hobos and the rest of the Chicago community.

‘[CULTURE IS] THE BEST WHICH HAS BEEN THOUGHT AND SAID’

6. ARNOLD, Matthew. *Culture and anarchy: an essay in political and social criticism*. Smith, Elder & Co. 1869.

8vo, pp. lx, 272; a very good copy, in the original brown cloth, sides panelled in gilt and black, gilt lettering on upper side and spine; corners bumped, a little tear to the spine head, edges a little rubbed; tear to front free end-paper; exlibris Douglas Maxwell Moffat (trustee of the Library of Yale Associates, briefly U.S. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Australia, for a few months until his death in 1956) to the front paste-down. \$380

First edition in book form, scarce, of Arnold's momentous sociological essays, which had appeared in the in the *Cornhill Magazine* in 1867-68.

‘Arnold contrasts culture, which he defines as “the study of perfection,” with anarchy, the prevalent mood of England's then new democracy, which lacks standards and a sense of direction. Arnold classified English society into the Barbarians (with their lofty spirit, serenity, and distinguished manners and their inaccessibility to ideas), the Philistines (the stronghold of religious nonconformity, with plenty of energy and morality but insufficient “sweetness and light”), and the Populace (still raw and blind). He saw in the Philistines the key to culture; they were the most influential segment of society; their strength was the nation's strength, their crudeness its crudeness; it therefore was necessary to educate and humanize the Philistines. Arnold saw in the idea of “the State,” and not in any one class of society, the true organ and repository of the nation's collective “best self.” No summary can do justice to *Culture and Anarchy*, however; it is written with an inward poise, a serene detachment, and an infusion of subtle humour that make it a masterpiece of ridicule as well as a searching analysis of Victorian society’ (*Britannica*).

VITAL, AS MUCH AS LEGAL GROWTH OF LIBERTIES

7. BASCOM, John. *Growth of nationality in the United States: a social study*. New York, G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1899.

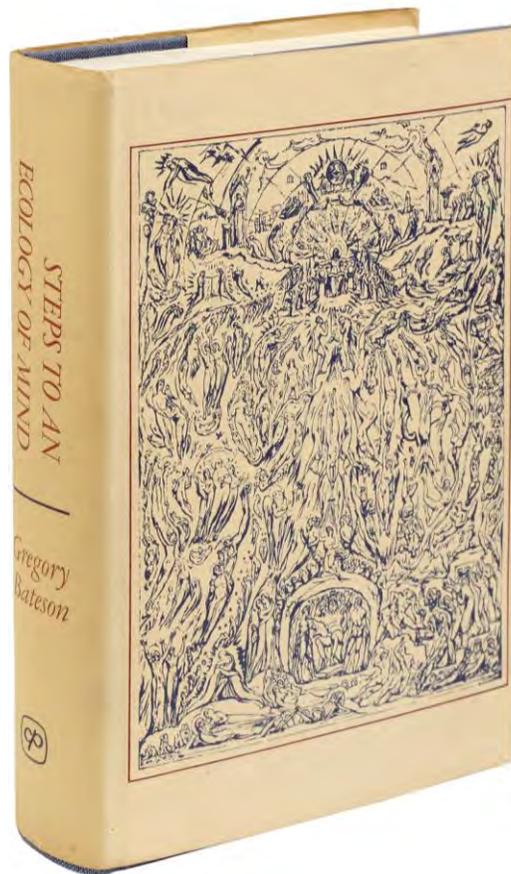
8vo, pp. x, 213, [1] blank, [4] advertisements; a few light finger marks on title page, otherwise a pristine and clear copy, bound in the original dark maroon cloth, gilt lettering on the spine; very light wear at spine ends; pencilled initials on title page. \$250

First edition. As President of the University of Wisconsin Bascom advocated the ‘Wisconsin Idea’ the Universities should work to improve the lives of people beyond the

borders of its campus. 'In a way unmatched by any leader of a major American university in his time, Bascom outlined a social gospel that called for an expanded role for state governments and universities as agencies of moral improvement' (Hoeveler, *John Bascom and the origins of the Wisconsin idea*).

A prolific writer, as well as a professor and college president, John Bascom authored more than 30 books on a great variety of subjects: amongst his other works were *An appeal to young men on the use of tobacco* (1850), *The science of mind* (1881) and *An historical interpretation of philosophy* (1893).

AN 'ECOLOGY OF MIND': THE WORLD AS A CYBERNETIC SYSTEM



8. BATESON, Gregory. Steps to an ecology of mind, collected essays in anthropology, psychiatry, evolution and epistemology. *San Francisco, Chandler, 1972.*

8vo, pp. xxviii, 545, [1]; a very good copy in the original blue cloth and dust wrapper, bearing a print of William Blake's Vision of the Last Judgement on the upper wrapper.

\$300

First edition of this important collection of Gregory Bateson's essays over his long and varied career. Subject matter includes essays on anthropology, cybernetics, psychiatry, and epistemology.

His thought aims at bringing together the forms of systems theory developing in different fields of science under a unified meta-science, or epistemology. Bateson saw the world as a cybernetic system containing systems, namely individuals, societies and ecosystems, each in competition and together in a balance achieved by natural adaptation. It was his belief that the mismatch between Western epistemology and the balance innate in the world's systems (he called that Mind) was at the heart of man's drive to disrupt and ultimately destroy this balance. He pointed the finger to the nature of the Western method of thinking, based on purpose, and therefore distorted by interest in its perception.

In this work Bateson invites mankind to set aside scientific arrogance and seek humility and acceptance of the natural cybernetic system instead. He calls for a culture that, through art and contemplation, for example, might promote the most general wisdom and be able flexibly to adapt within the supreme cybernetic system. One of the essays included here contains Bateson's definition of information as 'a difference which makes a difference', the point of resolution of the mind-body tension, building on A. Korzybsky's representation of knowledge as a map in relation to the world as the territory.

DEVIL IN THE DETAIL

9. [BELL, Benjamin]. Three essays on taxation of income, with remarks on the late act of parliament on that subject. On the national debt; the public funds; on the probable consequences of the law for the sale of the land tax. etc. *London, T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1799.*

8vo, pp. 140; a good copy, disbound, the last page detached.

\$375

First edition. On 3 December 1798, the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer, William Pitt the Younger, denounced the ineffectuality of traditional methods of taxation and announced the introduction of a tax 'upon the leading branches of income'. One of the major weaknesses of his plan was the data on which Pitt based his revenue projections. Within six months of the introduction of the income tax two commentators, Benjamin Bell and Henry Beeke, published alternative estimates, by far the most sophisticated to be published in response to Pitt's speech. Although Bell and Beeke differed considerably one from another, their work did much to address the fragility of the data collection system.

Goldsmiths' 17617.

ON SUGGESTION
FROM THE INVENTOR OF THE FIRST PRACTICAL IQ TEST

10. BINET, Alfred. *La suggestibilité. Paris, Schleicher Frères, 1900.*

8vo, [vi], 391, [1] blank, [1] appendix, [1] blank, [2] photographs ('Planche 1', 'Planche 2'), [1] blank, [1] contents; some light foxing at edges, otherwise a very good, clean copy; sewn in the original green wrappers with printed title; wrappers very slightly discoloured, repairs to spine, small tear to wrapper at top of spine, else in very good condition; a couple of notes in margins with attendant underlining in pencil towards beginning. \$280

First edition of the book that initiate the manipulation of the concept now described as 'interrogative suggestibility'. Though momentous, it was never translated into English. Alfred Binet was a highly influential French psychologist who from 1894 until his death was the director of the Laboratory of Physiological Psychology at the Sorbonne. With Théodore Simon, Binet invented the first practical IQ test, the Binet-Simon test, in 1899. *La suggestibilité* is an early investigation into what is called 'suggestion' by contemporary psychologists. In a series of studies reported here, Binet manipulated and measured interrogative suggestibility in French schoolchildren. Through the technique of 'la memoire forcée' (interrogative pressure), he presented children with simple objects, then use suggestive questioning to induce memory errors. 'My favourite of all psychologists is Binet; not because of his intelligence test, which was only a by-product of his life work, but because of his originality, insight, and open-mindedness, and because of the rare charm of personality that shines through all his writings' (Terman, 1932, p. 331).

THE FORGETFULNESS OF THE MANY AND THE DECEPTIVENESS OF THE FEW

11. [BOULANGER, Nicolas Antoine]. *The Origin and progress of despotism. In the Oriental, and other Empires, of Africa, Europe, and America. This theologico-political research is calculated for an introduction and a key to Montesquieu's Spirit of Laws, as the author declares in his last section. Amsterdam [recte London, John Wilkes], 1764.*

8vo, pp. 285, [1]; title page in red and black; a very good copy, in contemporary tree calf, spine richly gilt, gilt morocco lettering-piece; hinges cracked but holding. \$350

First English edition, translated and printed by John Wilkes. Presented as an introduction to Montesquieu's *L'Esprit des loix*, Boulanger's treatise was edited and first published posthumously in French in 1761 by Holbach. Outlining human history as an arc defined by the forgetfulness of the many and the deceptiveness of the few, Boulanger points to the moment when religion became 'revelation' as the moment in which man is deprived of his humanity and subjected to the worst of despotisms, the theocratic regime, expose the direct relationship between theocracy and civil despotism.

Sabin 6885; Vercruysse 1764 – F4; ESTC T1835.

SOCIALIST UTOPIES IN AMERICA

12. CALVERT, George. Introduction to social science, a discourse in three parts. *New York, Redfield, 1856.*

8vo, pp. 148+ advertisements; a very good copy in the original brown cloth; contemporary ink inscription on the front free endpaper. \$285

First edition. The first to hold the Chair of Moral Philosophy at the newly established College of arts and sciences at the University of Baltimore, Calvert went on to be elected major of Newport, Rhode Island; he keenly translated and wrote essays on many pieces of European literature. In his *Introduction to social science* he shows an interest in the theories of the French socialists Francois Marie Charles Fourier and Jean - Baptiste Andre Godin.

CAPITALISTS AND WORKERS IN AGREEMENT

13. CAREY, Henry Charles. Essay on the rate of wages, with an examination of the cause of the differences in the condition of the labouring population throughout the world. *Philadelphia, Carey, Lea and Blanchard, 1835.*

8vo, pp. [2], 255, [1]; pagination erratic but complete; a very good copy, in contemporary half morocco with the U.S. Treasury Department gilt stamp on the cover and spine; spine and edges rubbed; Department of Commerce bookplate over the Treasury bookplate, ink stamp of the U.S. Treasury Statistics Bureau on the title-page, Department of Commerce embossed stamp in the same place. \$400

First edition. In this, his first work, Carey (1793–1879) opposed trade restrictions as running counter to the providential order, and postulated harmony between capitalists and workers, the former benefitting from rising profits and the latter from wages that rose as a result of the accumulation of capital. ‘In other respects this work anticipated many ideas that were more fully worked out in Carey’s later writings, such as the harmonious “law of distribution” which makes the accumulation of capital the all-important instrument of concordant economic progress: with capital increasing more rapidly than population and with increasing production, profits rise absolutely and relatively’ (IESS).

Einaudi 879; Goldsmiths’ 28901; Kress C.3923; Mattioli 562; McCulloch, p. 289.

LABOUR-QUANTITY THEORY OF VALUE

14. CAREY, Henry Charles. Principles of political economy. Part the first, of the laws of the production and distribution of wealth. *Philadelphia, Carey, Lead & Blanchard, 1837.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 342; light waterstaining to the first two quires, but a very good copy in Library of Congress cloth, Library of Congress bookplate, with duplicate stamp, on the front paste-down. \$300

First edition. Carey was an advocate of protectionism and the doctrine of the harmony of interests. The present work, one of his most important, contains the labour-quantity theory of value. According to this theory, 'it is not the labor quantity actually invested in a commodity but the labor quantity necessary for reproducing it that determines its value' (Schumpeter, p. 518).

Einaudi 888; Goldsmiths' 29768; Kress C.4326.

PRECEDING BASTIAT

15. CAREY, Henry Charles. *The Past, the present and the future. Philadelphia, Carey & Hart, 1848.*

8vo, pp. 474; a few smudges or stains, but a good copy in the original brown cloth, spine sunned and slightly cockled, front hinge cracked but holding. \$550

First edition. Carey vigorously appeals for tariff protection and attacks the Ricardian theory of rent. He argues that 'the historical sequence of cultivation at least in the United States was the exact reverse of the one proposed by Ricardo, namely, from inferior to superior land, apparently because returns from the application of capital to land yield increasing rather than diminishing returns' (Blaug). The similarity of ideas between Bastiat and Carey is well documented, particularly the close parallelism in their theories of the origin of land value. However, Haney observes that 'Carey impresses the reader as decidedly the more original, and on the whole his work antedated Bastiat's' (p. 338). His ideas caused much controversy and were refuted by Mill in his *Principles of Political Economy* (1848).

Einaudi 886; Goldsmiths' 35490; Kress C.7314; see Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, pp. 39-40, and Haney, *History of Economic thought*, pp. 337-338.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY

16. CAREY, H. C. *The way to outdo England without fighting her. Letter to the Hon. Schuyler Colfax ... on the paper, the iron, the farmers, the railroad, and the currency questions. Philadelphia, Henry Carey Baird, 1865.*

8vo, pp. 165, [1]; a very good copy in the original printed wrappers; upper wrapper chipped at head, serial number stamped along the upper margin. \$290

First edition, scarce, of this expressively-titled lesson, aimed at buttressing the program of complete economic independence of the United States from the shackles of its attachments to England: an impassionate and influential manifesto for tariff protectionism and national self-sufficiency.

See Green, *op. cit.*

BILATERAL TRADE DEALS

17. CAREY, H. C. *The British Treaties of 1871 & 1874: letters to the President of the United States. Philadelphia, Collins, 1875.*

8vo, pp. 38; a very good copy, stitched as issued.

\$290

First edition of a pamphlet which marks the completion of the arc in Carey's thinking regarding bilateral trade deals, described in his time as 'reciprocity' arrangements. Having endorsed such deals early in his career as acts that promoted free trade, in the 1840s and 1850s Carey came to believe that protection was the true 'road to perfect freedom of trade', and for that reason he objected to bilateral arrangements with Canada. While his protectionist convictions remained throughout the rest of his life, later in the 1870s and markedly in this present work he adopted a nuanced approach which reconciled reciprocity with protectionism.

See Green, *op. cit.*

TRADE DEPENDENCY HINDERS CIVILIZATION

18. CAREY, H.C. *Commerce, Christianity, and civilization, versus British free trade. Letters in reply to the London times. Collins, Printer, Philadelphia [PA], 1876.*

8vo, pp. 36; a very good copy, sewn as issued.

\$280

Throughout his political economy, Carey asserted that there was a harmony of interests among men and nations in their economic relationships. Unfortunately, the British system of free trade was not in keeping with this harmony. It was his opinion that countries like India, for example, that were in trade-dependent relationship with Great Britain, were farther from development than they would have been, were they not forced to trade with the British' (R. Morrison, *Henry C. Carey and American Economic Development*, 1986, p. 71).

WHERE INCOME GOES

19. CLARK, John Bates, and Franklin Henry GIDDINGS. *The modern distributive process. Studies of competition and its limits, of the nature and amount of profits, and of the determination of wages, in the industrial society of to-day.* Boston, Ginn & Company, 1888.

8vo, pp. [iii]-x, 69; light staining at top and bottom edges of leaves, otherwise a superbly clean copy in excellent condition, in the original blue cloth, lettered gilt on cover and spine; slight staining in corner of front cover, some light rubbing to corners and spine ends. \$550

First book-form edition of this important precursor to Clark's influential *The distribution of wealth* (1899), first published in *Political science quarterly*.

Both Clark and Giddings taught at Columbia University, Clark as a professor of political economy and Giddings as a professor of sociology. In *The modern distributive process* we are presented with four 'studies of the process by which the income of modern society is divided among its principal claimants' (iii), two from Clark and two from Giddings. These two authors reach complementary conclusions, though it is pointed out that this difference 'is not a premeditated result of joint authorship' (iv).

Batson, *A Select bibliography of modern economic theory*, p. 69.

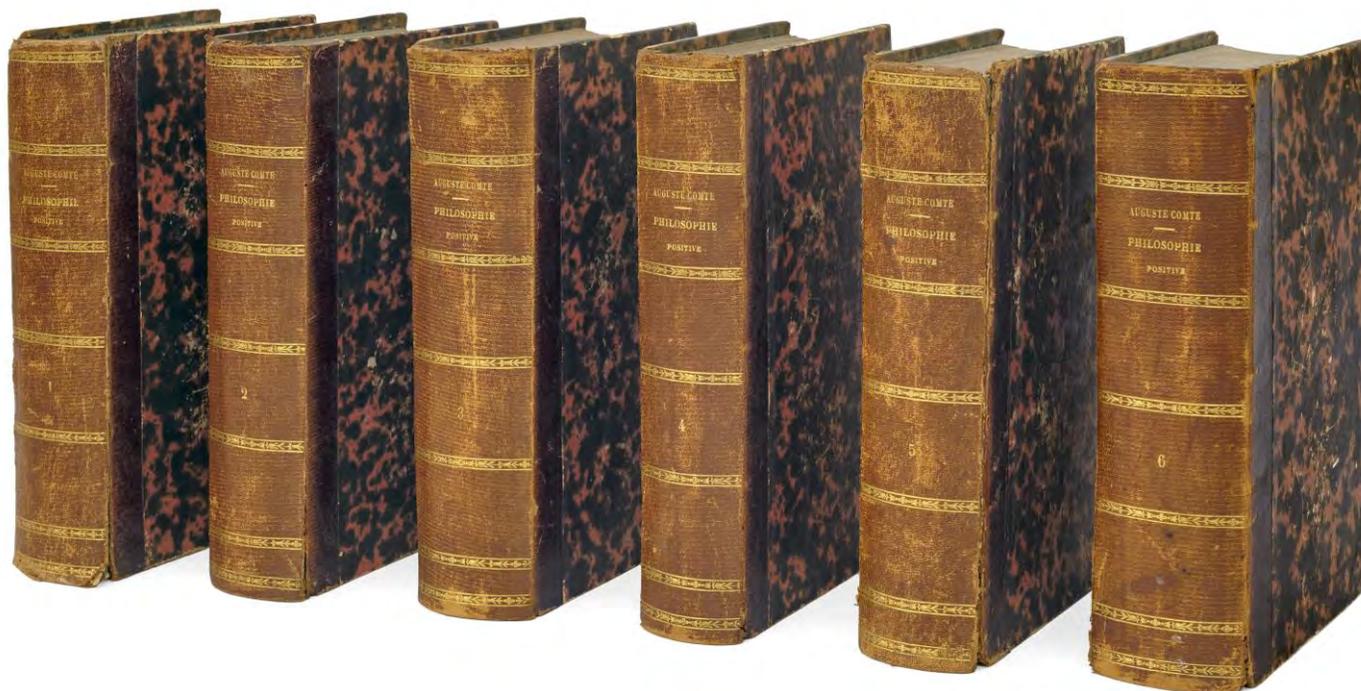
'ONE OF THE MAJOR DOCUMENTS OF SECULAR PHILOSOPHY' (PMM) THE COINING OF THE TERM SOCIOLOGY

20. COMTE, Auguste. *Cours de philosophie positive.* Paris, Bachelier, 1830-1842.

Six vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 742, with 1 folding table; 724; 848; xi, [1], 736; [6], 776; xxxviii, [2], 904; some light foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary half calf, panelled spines filleted and lettered in gilt, marbled boards. \$2500

First edition, an attractive set, of Comte's principal work, the outline of positivism. In the course of six volumes Comte sets out the terms of a new sociology and its status in relations to the other fields of knowledge. In fact it is in the 47th lesson that the neologism 'sociologie' as 'social physics' is coined. 'The remarkable achievement of Comte, all arguments about the validity of his theories aside, is the construction of a system which embraces all human activity and knowledge. [It] is still one of the major documents of secular philosophy' (PMM).

PMM 295; *En français dans le texte*, 245.



THE INVARIABLE LAWS OF THE 'RIGHT POLITY'

21. COMTE, Auguste. *Systeme de politique positive ou Traite de sociologie, instituant le religion de l'humanite. Paris, L. Mathias, 1851-4.*

Five parts in four vols, pp. [iv], 748, [4 adverts]; xxxv, 472; xlix, 624; xxxviii, 228; occasional foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary quarter morocco and marbled boards; outer hinges worn; exlibris Arthur Livingston on the front paste-downs. \$1800

First edition. 'Comte's sociology was overly intertwined with his conception of the right polity. In Comte's view, society had broken down with the French Revolution. The Revolution had been necessary because the old order, based on outdated "theological" – Catholic – knowledge, no longer served as a respectable basis for shared opinions; it had been undermined by the progress of the sciences ... The task, therefore, was to provide a new religion, and a new clergy, that could once again unify society. Comte's solution was a science on which all could agree. In place of the Catholic priesthood, Comte proposed a scientific-industrial elite that would announce the "invariable laws" to society' (Encyclopedia of Philosophy).

Provenance: Arthur Livingston, American professor of Romance languages and literatures, publisher, and translator (Northbridge, Massachusetts 1883- 1944). Livingston was committed to the dissemination of the work of leading European thinkers in America: after serving as editor at the Foreign Press Bureau of the Committee on Public Information during World War I, in partnership with Paul Kennaday and Ernest Poole, he founded the Foreign Press Service, an agency that represented foreign authors

in English-language markets. Notably, he translated Pareto's *Mind and society*.

Einaudi 1204.

UNPUBLISHED AUTOGRAPH LETTERS TO A FOLLOWER

22. COMTE, Auguste. Autograph letter signed, to M. Bazalgette, 'Monsieur et cher disciple'), giving his approval to Bazalgette's choice of name for his son. *Paris, 13 August 1851.*

Small 8vo, 25 lines, closely written in brown ink on a folded sheet of Comte's embossed writing paper, folded for mailing, in a very good state of preservation. \$1800

This letter dates from the time when Comte began the publication of his *System of positive polity*, the expression of what he himself termed his 'second career', marked by the founding of the Religion of humanity and a different sort of fellowship with his admirers. 'Relieved of all his duties at the École Polytechnique, Comte now lived off of the 'voluntary subsidy' begun by the followers of his in England and now also granted to him from various countries' (M. Bourdeau in *The Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). Here Auguste Comte congratulates his friend and disciple M. Bazalgette on his choice of name for his son, Paul-Scipion, which Comte had already heard from the child's godparents. Scipio was indeed one of the 'secular saints' selected by Comte to replace Christian saints in the Positivist Calendar, which he had devised a couple of years earlier.

Jean-Séraphin Bazalgette was a doctor who joined the Positivist Society in 1851. His son received the fifth 'presentation', one of the 'sacraments' of positivism, in July 1853.

23. COMTE, Auguste. Autograph letter signed, to M. Bazalgette, 'membre de la Société Positiviste', confirming his admission to the Société Positiviste. *Paris, 20 November 1851.*

Small 8vo, 11 lines, closely written in brown ink on a folded sheet of Comte's embossed writing paper, folded for mailing, in a very good state of preservation. \$1800

An unpublished letter by written to M. Barzalgette, informing him that, subsequent to a meeting of the previous day, he had been admitted to the 'fraternelle association de théoriciens et de praticiens qui se réunit chez moi, chaque Mercredi soir, de sept heures à dix heures.' The full text reads:

'À M. Bazalgette, membre de la Société Positiviste.

Monsieur et cher confrère,

Je m'empresse de vous informer que, suivant mon attente, vous avez été hier, sur ma proposition, admis à l'unanimité, comme quarante-huitième membre de la fraternelle association de théoriciens et de praticiens qui se réunit chez moi, chaque Mercredi soir,

de sept heures à dix heures.
Salut et fraternité
Jeudi 16 Frédéric 63 (20 novembre 1851.)

Auguste Comte
Président de la Société Positiviste
(10, rue Monsieur-le-Prince)

Neither letter to Balzette is included in Auguste Comte's *Correspondence générale et confessions*, ed. by Paulo E. de Berrêdo Carneiro and Paul Arbousse-Bastide.



POSITIVIST ICON

24. [COMTE, Auguste.] VERNIER, Séraphin, medallist, after Jean-Antoine INJALBERT, sculptor. Medallion commemorating Auguste Comte. *Paris?*, 1902.

Bronze medallion, 70 x 50 mm; in very good condition.

\$200

A medal commemorating the erection of Injalbert's statue with its bust of Comte on the Place de la Sorbonne in Paris. A tall pedestal surmounted by the bust of the philosopher is flanked on the left by his muse Clotilde de Vaux, depicted as a Madonna holding an infant and a palm branch; and on the right by a figure of the reading proletariat, seated on an anvil (indistinct) and with his hammer laid at his feet. The inscription reads: 'Ce monument eleve a Auguste Comte par souscription internationale a ete inaugure le 18 mai 1902 a Paris ... Ordre et progress vivre pour autrui. Famille – Patrie – Humanite.'

The reverse shows Vernier's profile bust of Comte, with the title 'Auguste Comte, fondateur du positivisme, 1798-1857'.

An interesting example of the transformation of Clotilde de Vaux into a symbol of Comte's Religion de l'humanité along the lines of Roman Catholic iconography. The international subscription probably refers to funds raised by overseas members of the Religion, which had flourished in Brazil as well as in France: 'Order and Progress' is not only the national motto of Brazil but appears on the national flag.

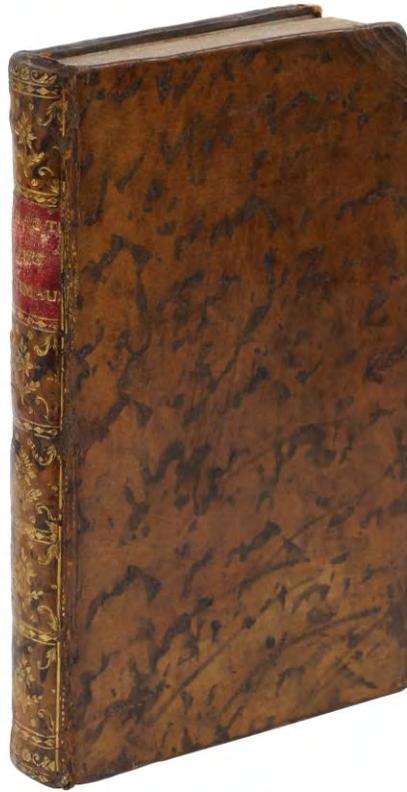
SENSATION IS THE ONLY SOURCE OF IDEAS

25. CONDILLAC, Etienne Bonnot de. *Traité des sensations, a Madame la Comtesse de Vassé. Londres & Paris, Chez de Bure l'aîné, 1754.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. [2], vi, 345, [1]; [4], 335, [1]; a crisp, clean copy in full contemporary mottled calf, flat spines decorated in gilt, contrasting morocco lettering-pieces; spine ends skillfully repaired, some surface wear, spine gilding rubbed; nineteenth-century monastic stamp on the front free end-papers. \$1750

First edition of this great classic of psychology and Condillac's most important work: 'no student of the history of philosophy can afford to neglect [it]' (IESS, vol 3, pp. 213). The work 'had a double purpose: to show how modifications of mind, or impressions received by way of the senses, could give rise automatically, without reference to unobservable spirits or innate ideas, to all our mental operations, and at the same time to defend the existence of an external, material world. The first purpose was familiar, the second required a new approach, the rejection of the assumption that sensations or impressions are images occasioned by external material things' (Encyclopedia of Philosophy). In this work Condillac 'made a clear break with Locke's theory of the dual origin of ideas. There is only one origin or fount, namely sensation' (Copleston, 6, I, p. 43). Condorcet's careful analysis of actual sensations, which constitute more of our experience than had hitherto been allowed, and his emphasis on the central importance of attention influenced nineteenth-century European naturalism, most particularly in literature and popular science.

Garrison-Morton 4968; Tchermazine II, 479; *En Français dans le texte*, 158; INED 1165.



LANGUAGE AS SYNTAX OF EXPERIENCE

26. CONDILLAC, Etienne Bonnot de. *Traité des animaux, où après avoir fait des observations critiques sur le sentiment de Descartes & sur celui de M. de Buffon, on entreprend d'expliquer leurs principales facultés. Amsterdam, de Bure, 1755.*

12mo, pp. viii, 232; a very good, clean copy in contemporary mottled calf, flat spine decorated in gilt, red morocco lettering-piece. \$1200

First edition of Condillac's key sequel to the *Traité des sensations* (1754), an extraordinarily pioneering work on the theory of language, as well as a milestone in the context of the contemporary debate on the nature of animals.

Descartes' and Buffon's mechanistic view of animals is the principal object of Condillac's refutation. 'Condillac distinguished between the sensitivity of animals and the intellect of men largely on grounds of the superiority of the information conveyed by the human sense of touch. It is not this part of his doctrine that seems the most impressive historically, however. It is rather that his theory of language as the syntax of experience united philosophical empiricism with the account of behavior (later called utilitarian) that explained it by the preference for pleasure over pain' (Charles C. Gillispie in DSB).

Tchemerzine (1977), II, 480.

MAN'S HISTORY IS ONE OF PROGRESS, HIS FUTURE IS PERFECTIBILITY

27. CONDORCET, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, *marquis de*. *Esquisse d'un tableau historique des progres de l'esprit humain*. Paris, Agasse, L'an III [1795].

8vo, pp. viii, 389, [1]; occasional light foxing, but a very good copy, uncut in later pebbled cloth, upper side a little sunned \$2750

First edition of Condorcet's main work, the summation of the Enlightenment belief in man's perfectibility, the outline which provided humanity with a view of its own history as a narrative of progress and emancipation. Condorcet 'forecasts the destruction of inequality between nations and classes, and the improvement, intellectual, moral and physical, of human nature. Unlike Godwin, he does not preach absolute equality, but equality of opportunity' (PMM).

En Français dans le texte, 196; Martin & Walter, 1, 8083; *Printing and the Mind of Man* 246; Quérard, II, p. 269.

28. CONDORCET, Jean-Antoine-Nicolas de Caritat, *marquis de*. *Outlines of the historical view of the progress of the human mind*. London, J. Johnson, 1795.

8vo, pp. [viii], iv, 372; a very good copy in modern quarter calf, marbled boards; stamp of the Bradford Free Library to the first two leaves. \$1250

First edition in English of Condorcet's *Esquisse*, published in the same year as the original French edition.

ESTC T108055; Goldsmiths' 16178.

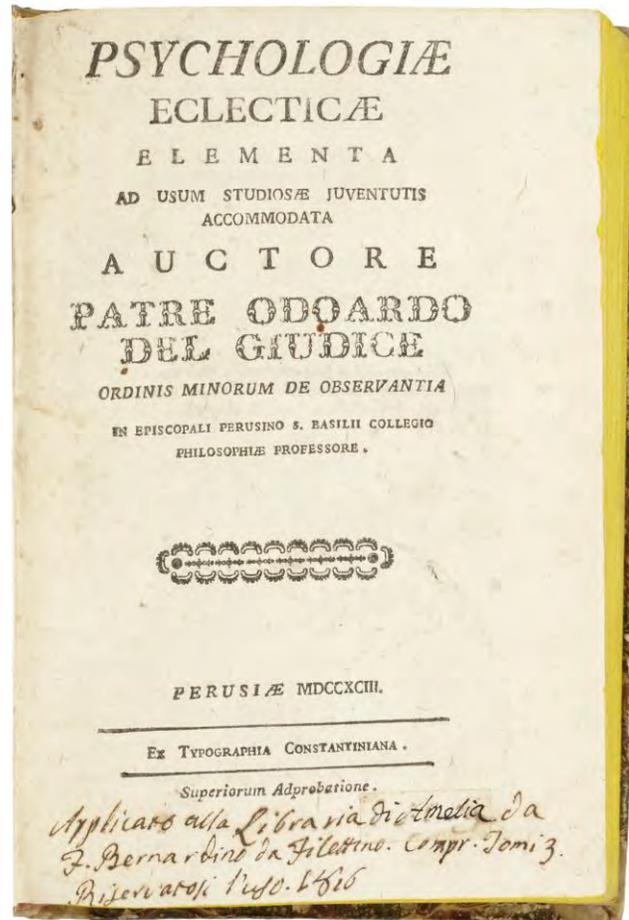
PSYCHOLOGY AS OBSERVATION

29. COUSIN, Victor. *Elements of psychology, included in a critical examination of Locke's Essay on the human understanding ... translated from the French, with an introduction, notes and additions, by C.S. Henry*. Hartford, CT, Cooke and Company, 1834.

8vo, pp. xxxiv, 355, [1]; some foxing, but a good copy in near-contemporary library green buckram, titling and shelfmark stamped in gilt on the spine, upper joint cracked but firm, spine extremities a little worn; New Haven Free Library label on the front free endpaper, their slightly faded stamp on the title. \$385

First edition in English, and first American edition, translated from the French with an introduction, notes and additions by the Transcendentalist C.S. Henry. This is the first work in English with 'psychology' in the title. Cousin's stress on the importance of method in philosophy led him to identifying observation as the first and foremost step in

philosophical enquiry. The observational method applied to consciousness results in the science of psychology, which Cousin regards as the only proper basis of ontology or metaphysics, the science of being, and of the philosophy of history.

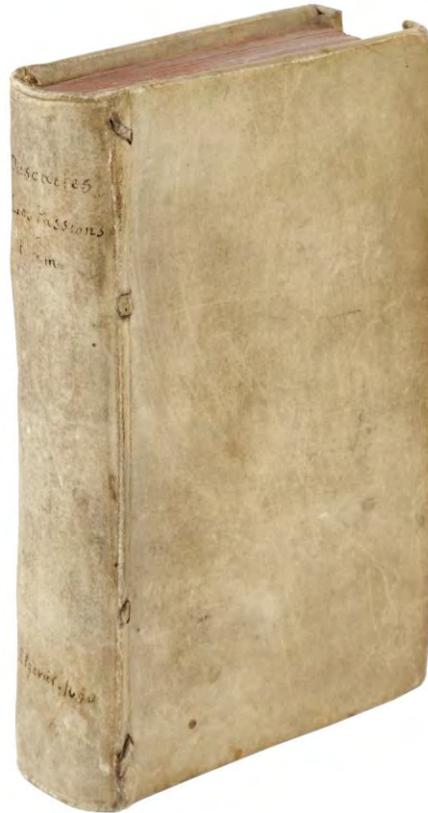


A FRANCISCAN CONSIDERS MATERIALISM

30. DEL GIUDICE, Odoardo. *Psychologiae eclecticae elementa ad usum studiosae juventutis*. Perugia, Constantiniana, 1793.

8vo, pp. 285, [3 including errata]; a very good copy in contemporary half vellum and marbled boards, early nineteenth-century inscription on the title. \$450

First edition, very rare: OCLC records a single copy, and a few of the second edition, published in altered circumstances in 1825. A Franciscan, Del Giudice writes a compendium on the theory of the human mind for students. His account tackles contemporary philosophies, such as materialism, in ample footnotes, which include detailed responses to many thinkers of the Enlightenment, such as Bayle and Holbach.



THE BRAIN IS AN ORGAN INTEGRATING MIND AND BODY

31. DESCARTES, Rene. *Les passions de l'âme*. Amsterdam, Elzevier, 1650.

12mo, pp. [xlviii], 272, [14, index]; a very good copy in contemporary vellum; contemporary acquisition inscription and manuscript notes (partly obscured) to the front and rear paste-downs by Florius Buolius, prefect of the Alpine Engadin valley. \$1500

First duodecimo edition, published the year after the first edition, and in the same year as the author's death.

Descartes' last work, this was written in Egmond-Binnen, his last Dutch residence, for Queen Christina of Sweden. It discusses psychology, ethics and the relationship between mind and body; Descartes believed that the soul was a definite entity giving rise to senses, thoughts, feelings, affections and acts of volition, and he was one of the first to regard the brain as an organ which integrated the function of mind and body. Such beliefs had a powerful influence on the thinking of men like Robert Hooke, Giovanni Borelli, Jan Swammerdam and Thomas Willis, and, at a time when scientific research was expanding rapidly, Descartes' theories helped to explain the more puzzling problems of human physiology (see *Heirs of Hippocrates*, no. 291).

Rahir 1116; Willems 1104.

CONDITION OF AFRICAN-AMERICANS
A LETTER AND A SCARCE PRINTED EPHEMERON

32. DUBOIS, William Edward Burghardt. [ALS to Morley Wolfe]. [*New York*], 13 March 1945.

Typescript on paper, pp. [1], text on recto; letterhead 'Color and Democracy, Colonies and Peace', with address of 'National Association for the Advancement of Colored People' printed in black and 'Department of Special Research' printed in red; written in English, with manuscript signature 'W. E. B. Du Bois'; address of Morley Wolfe at the bottom, with note in pencil '(while I was studying for the ministry)'. \$2500

Letter from W. E. B. Dubois to the young Morley Wolfe, recommending four books by African Americans, and/or about their condition, presumably in response to an enquiry about educational literature.

At this time Dubois was the director of the Department of Special Research at the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and in this year, 1945, he was one of three delegates from the association to attend the conference in San Francisco at which the United Nations was established.

Morley Wolfe (b. 1928) graduated from law school in 1955 and went on to become a judge, with a lifelong interest in organizations fighting prejudice and discrimination. **Dubois' missive is offered with a printed open letter, in itself a very rare survival**, 'to the people of Great Britain and Europe', co-signed by several African-American public figures: Race Relations in the United States. The Negro's intolerable condition pointed out by Professor Du Bois and other eminent Afro-Americans. Dr. Washington's optimistic utterances repudiated. 1910 [printed bifolium, 4vo, pp. 3, [1]; tears along folds, no loss, and top right-hand corner torn off; printed address and date on the first page crossed out in marker, stamped date 'Nov 28 1910', additions to the printed list in typescript and manuscript on the final blank]. This publication confronted claims by Booker T. Washington that 'the Negro problem in America is in process of satisfactory solution'. The authors ascribe Washington's optimism to his 'large financial interests' which leave him beholden to 'certain powerful interests'. They then go on to describe the plight of African Americans, and ask for the moral support of Britain and Europe in the continued fight against both discrimination and obfuscation.

DIVISION OF LABOUR AS THE NEW SOCIAL COHESIVE

33. DURKHEIM, Emile. *De la division du travail social. Etude sur l'organisation des societes superieures. Paris, Felix Alcan, 1893.*

8vo, pp. x, 471, [1]; a very good, clean, crisp copy in contemporary quarter calf, flat spine lettered and filleted in gilt, marbled boards. \$1200

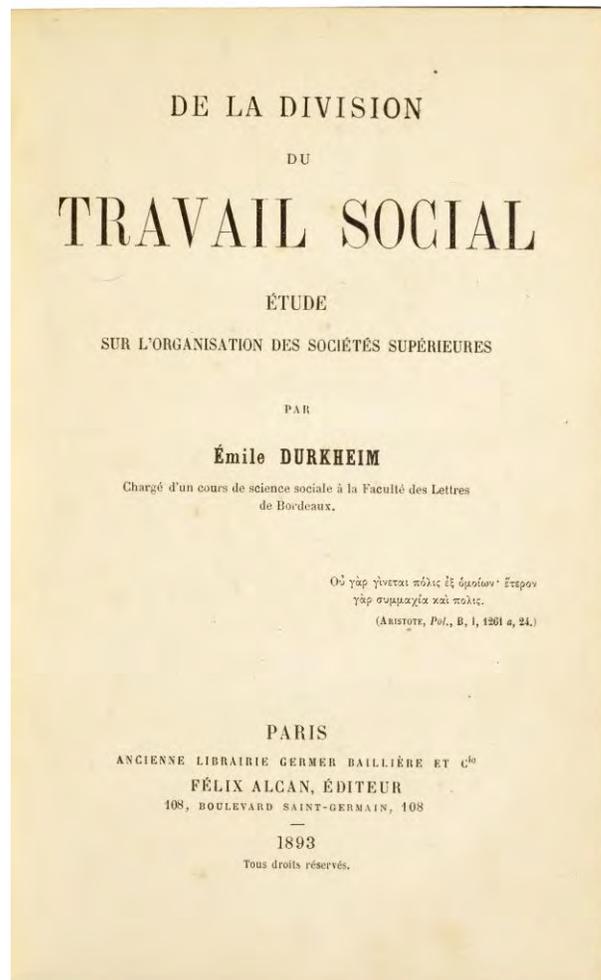
Rare first edition of Durkheim's main doctoral thesis which, when finally presented, was

a victory for the new science of sociology and surprised the academic world. An extraordinarily fruitful work, it contains many ideas and concepts Durkheim employed throughout his life.

His aim is to account for the social cohesion of modern societies. Why should they hold together, with little moral consensus and scanty attention to traditional religion? To find the answer, he examines preliterate societies. Such societies were characterized by 'mechanical solidarity': a consensus in values prevailed and there was a high level of conformity. Durkheim points to the strength in these societies of conscience commune (or conscience collective). Modern society, characterized by 'organic solidarity', is held together not by conscience commune but primarily by the co-operation required as a result of the greater division of labour.

Lukes 1893b.

SUPPORT OF A SINGLE FAMILY OF SCIENCES FOR HUMANITIES: SOCIOLOGY



34. DURKHEIM, Émile. [ALS to Louis Liard]. *Bordeaux, 1 June 1900.*

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [4]; written in French, in blue ink, 19 lines to a page; folded, in excellent condition. \$2000

Autograph letter, signed, of Émile Durkheim regarding his journal *L'Année Sociologique*.

Durkheim asks the recipient for a larger degree of financial support for the journal, which he founded in 1898 but which was struggling to sell enough copies to cover the publishers' expenses. To justify his request, Durkheim recalls his reasons for establishing the journal, including the provision of a 'catalogue of facts', the desire to combine several sciences in the embrace of a single science (sociology), and the opportunity for collaboration and exchange within the field.

The recipient, 'Monsieur le Directeur', Louis Liard (1846-1917), was Director of Higher Education from 1884-1902. In a letter of 6 March 1900 to Alcan, the publisher of *L'Année sociologique*, Durkheim had proposed to try to obtain a larger subsidy from Liard. Liard had already proved a strong supporter of Durkheim's career and academic objectives, approving his course on social science at the University of Bordeaux in 1887 and encouraging him to teach a course on the history of education at the École Normale Supérieure.

35. DURKHEIM, Émile. *Les formes élémentaires de la vie religieuse. Le système totémique en Australie.* Paris, Felix Alcan, 1912.

[offered with:]

DURKHEIM, Émile, F. GALTON, *et al.* Sociological papers ... Published for the Sociological Society. London, Macmillan, 1905.

[and with:]

DURKHEIM, Émile. *Éducation et sociologie.* Paris, Alcan, 1922.

[and with:]

DURKHEIM, Émile. *L'Éducation morale.* Paris, Alcan, 1925.

[and with:]

DURKHEIM, Émile. *Le Socialisme. Sa définition, ses debuts, la doctrine Saint-Simonienne.* Paris, Alcan, 1928.

[and with:]

DURKHEIM, Émile. *De la division du travail social.* ... Deuxième édition augmentée d'une préface. Paris, Alcan, 1902.

8vo, pp. [iv], 647, [1]; a very good copy in the original wrappers (upper inner corner of the front wrapper repaired), bound in modern quarter morocco; *Sociological papers*: 8vo, pp. xviii, 292; *Éducation et sociologie*: 8vo, pp. iv, 158; a very good copy in the original printed wrappers, a little chipped; *Éducation morale*: 8vo, pp. iv, 326; a very good copy in the original wrappers, slightly spotted; *Socialisme*: 8vo, pp. xii, 352, [2]; a very good copy in the original printed wrappers; *Division*: 8vo, pp. xlv, 416; a very good copy in the original wrappers, protected in glassine. \$950

First editions, except for *De la division du travail social*, in second augmented edition.

LOOKING FOR BEST PRACTICE

36. EARLE, Pliny. *Institutions for the insane in Prussia, Austria and Germany. Utica, New York State Lunatic Asylum, 1853.*

8vo, pp. 229, [1 blank] + 16 (addenda) + [2 (errata)]; a very good copy in the original blue cloth; front inner hinge cracked but sound, spine discoloured. \$450

First edition. The American psychiatrist Earle, who first headed the Friends' asylum in Philadelphia then Bloomingdale in New York, travelled to Europe on several occasions in order to note the arrangements for the cure or care of mental illnesses in the Old World. He reported for the benefit of American professionals, whose mixed sentiment included freedom from the shackles of obsolete practices, ability to implement unimpeded innovations, but also consciousness of a lack of practice history: 'There were no old half-ruined monasteries ... Americans had to build their own asylums'.

Bound at end, before the errata, is a section headed *Addenda to the articles on "Institutions..."*, with separate pagination but no title or imprint.

'THE SEX LIFE OF A SAVAGE SOCIETY'

37. ELLIS, Havelock. [ALS to Bronislaw Malinowski]. *Cornwall, 15 February 1926.*

Manuscript on paper, single folium, written on both sides; letterhead with address '14, Dover Mansions, Canterbury Road, Brixton, London, S.W. 9'; folded for sending, in excellent condition; pencil note 'Havelock Ellis' at the top of the first page. \$250

Letter of the physician and intellectual Havelock Ellis (1859-1939) to the anthropologist Bronisław Malinowski (1884-1942) concerning republication of some of Malinowski's essays.

Malinowski is considered one of the twentieth century's best ethnographers. His research on island societies in the Pacific Ocean yielded several volumes, first the acclaimed *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* (1922), followed by *The Sexual Life of Savages in North Western Melanesia* (1929), which drew on Ellis' work on sexuality, and to which Ellis wrote an appreciative preface. This letter falls into the history of their collaboration.

Ellis deflects a request for a preface to a new volume reprinting two of Malinowski's 'Psyche' articles, which he does not feel able to write. He had been preparing himself 'to face the question of a Preface to a work dealing comprehensively with the sex life of your savages', and suggests that the publication of two studies alone, rather than a

comprehensive volume of all Malinowski's sea material, will cause his work to 'lose much of its impressive effect as the first scientific study of the sex life of a savage society'. Despite the letterhead, the first paragraph indicates that Ellis was writing from Cornwall, where he had spent the winter.

BORDERLINE STATES A PIONEER PSYCHIATRIST – THREE SIGNED OFFPRINTS

38. FAIRBAIRN, W. Ronald D. Observations on the nature of hysterical states [British Journal of Medical Psychology, XXVII, pt. 3, 1954]. [And:] A critical evaluation of certain basic psycho-analytical conceptions [British Journal for the Philosophy of Science, VII, 25, 1956]. [And:] Considerations arising out of the Schreber case [British Journal of Medical Psychology, Xxix, pt. 2, 1956]. *London, 1954-1956.*

Three offprints, 8vo, pp. 106-125, [1]; 49-60; 113-127, [1]; small waterstain to the last two leaves of the first pamphlet, a little dusting, but very good copies, stapled as issued; all bearing the signed inscription 'with kind regards, W. Ronald D. Fairbairn'. \$200

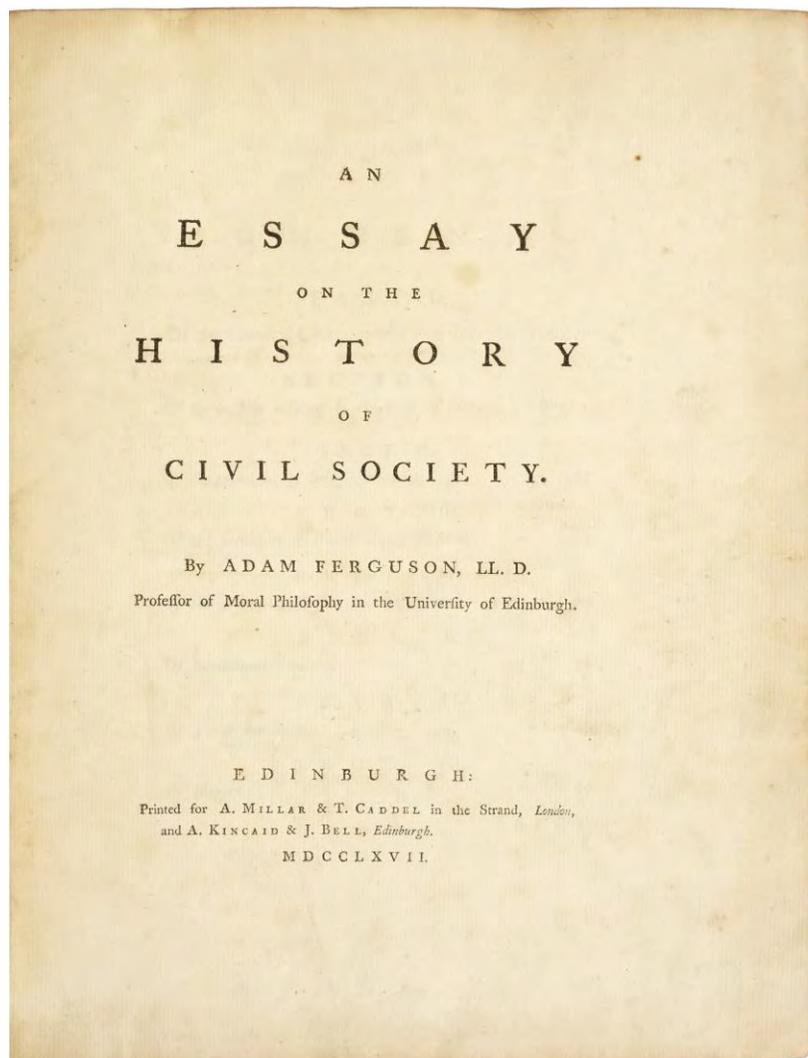
First editions, offprints. A Scottish psychiatrist, and for many years the only practicing psychiatrist in Edinburgh, Fairbairn was a central figure in the development of the object relations theory of psychoanalysis. His development of a new theoretical and clinical approach to borderline states, pursued in the 1940s and 1950s, remains very important in the psychological treatment of such patients today.

SCIENTIFIC PSYCHOLOGY

39. FECHNER, Gustav Theodor. In Sachen der Psychophysik. *Leipzig, Breitkopf und Hartel, 1877.*

8vo, pp. viii, 220; a very good copy in the original brown cloth, flat spine lettered and decorated in gilt, blind-stamped sides; spine ends rubbed, lower corners bumped. \$450

First edition. 'Fechner for the first time clearly states the problem of a scientific psychology: how can the subjective realm be made the object of an exact and experimental science? ... Fechner's answer is, only by [psychology] becoming psychophysics' (A. Kim, in *The Routledge companion to philosophy of psychology*, 2009, p. 44). Adapting, Weber's original findings which Weber himself had interpreted in a merely physiological sense, Fechner took what he called 'Weber's law' to represent (in equation form) the functional relationship between the external stimulus and the internal sensation. His preoccupation with the epistemological status of psychology as a science, more than the specific implications of his 'Weber's law', pioneered a new attitude that opened the way for modern psychology.



EARLY CLASSIC OF SOCIOLOGICAL THOUGHT
INTRODUCING THE IDEA OF DIVISION OF LABOUR

40. FERGUSON, Adam. *An essay on the history of civil society.* *Edinburgh, A. Millar and T. Caddell, 1767.*

4to, pp. vii, [1], 430, [2, blank]; a very good, generously margined copy in contemporary calf, rebacked preserving the original lettering-piece; corners worn, a few surface abrasions to the sides; armorial bookplate of Sir James Monk (1745-1826), chief justice of Lower Canada, to the front paste-down. \$9000

First edition of the principal work of the philosopher Adam Ferguson, professor of moral philosophy at the University of Edinburgh and a leading figure of the Scottish Enlightenment. A friend and colleague of Dugald Stewart, David Hume, and Adam Smith, Ferguson is today remembered for his *Essay*, rather than for his contributions to moral philosophy or Roman history: he was what we would now call an intellectual historian, tracing the gradual rise of the human mind from barbarism to political and

social refinement His discussions of politics, economics, history, aesthetics, literature and ethnology were the synthesis of the thought of his time' (Encyclopedia of Philosophy III, 187).

Beginning with the general characteristics of human nature and the history of rude (i.e., primitive) nations, the *Essay* traces the history of social evolution through the rise of policy and arts ('Of National Objects', 'Of Population and Wealth', 'Of Civil Liberty', 'Of the History of Literature'), the advancement of civil and commercial arts, and their consequences. The final chapters discuss how nations can decline as the result of waste, luxury, corruption, and political slavery. Ferguson's influence extended to such nineteenth-century political thinkers as Comte, Mill, and Marx, who made use of his notion of the division of labour.

Provenance: Sir James Monk, (1745-1826), member of a prominent Canadian family of magistrates. In 1770 he went to England, and in 1774 he was called to the English bar from the Middle Temple. He was named attorney general of Quebec in 1776, and served as deputy judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court from 1778 to 1788 and as chief justice of Montreal from 1793 to 1820. From 1819 to 1820 he was also administrator of the government of Lower Canada. In 1824 he retired from the bench, went to live in England, and died at Cheltenham.

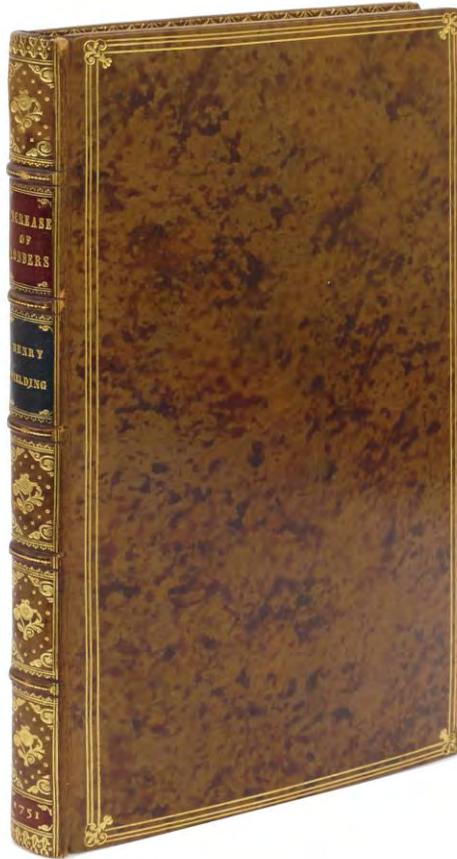
Kress 6432; Goldsmiths' 10264; Higgs 3973.

IN AMERICA

41. FERGUSON, Adam. *An essay on the history of civil society.* *Edinburgh, A. Millar and T. Caddell, 1768.*

8vo, pp. viii, 464; light foxing in the initial couple of quires, but a very good copy, bound in contemporary calf, panelled spine filleted in gilt, red morocco lettering-piece; hinges strengthened, spine extremities a little chipped, lower corners worn, a few surface abrasions; contemporary ownership inscription on the front free end-paper (Bayton) and a slightly later one on the front paste-down (Adams). \$1100

Third edition, corrected: the edition owned by Thomas Jefferson.



NOVELIST SOCIOLOGIST

42. FIELDING, Henry. *An enquiry into the causes of the late increase of robbers . . . With some proposals for remedying this growing evil. In which . . . the laws that relate to the provision for the poor, and to the punishment of felons are largely and freely examined [etc.]. London, A. Millar, 1751.*

8vo, pp. xv, 127, [1]; light marginal soiling to the title and recto of the dedication leaf, but a fine copy in attractive mottled calf by Root, sides filleted in gilt with floral corner-pieces. \$600

First edition, a very attractive copy, of the principal social tract by the great novelist who, in his capacity as magistrate and the principle judge of the Bow Street Police Court, materially organized raids to curb highwaymen and street gangs, and instituted the earliest incarnation of the modern Metropolitan Police force, then called ‘thief-takers’ or ‘Bow Street runners’. ‘Since the great, whose luxury was the source of the general decadence [Fielding] perceived, were above the laws, he focused his attention on the working classes, who were meant to be the “useful Members of the Society” but had become its scourges and parasites. He urged parliament to curtail “expensive Diversions”, such as masquerades and gaming, that tempted them from their work, and

the gin shops that stupefied them; he pointed out defects in the laws pertaining to the poor, and examined the conditions that promoted criminal activity (*Enquiry*, ed. Zirker, 66, 82, 77). By thus identifying areas in which specific reforms were needed, the *Enquiry* had an important influence on the criminal legislation of 1751–2. Its concerns would be reflected in his last novel [*Amelia*], published in December 1751' (ODNB).

Goldsmiths' 8657; Kress 5112; NCBEL II 930; Sweet & Maxwell I. 362. 31.

PRESENTATION COPY

43. FISHER, Irving. *The purchasing power of money, its determination and relation to credit interest and crises. New York, Macmillan, 1911.*

8vo, pp. xxii, [2], 505, [1], [6, advertisements], with two folding tables; some occasional marginal pencilling throughout; a good copy, a little shaken, in the original publisher's green cloth, spine ends worn, corners rubbed, sides a little sunned on the edges, front inner hinge cracked but holding; inscribed by the author: 'To Fred / with the compliments of / Irving'. \$1250

First edition, presentation copy. 'In *The Purchasing Power of Money*, Fisher completely recast the theory of money, giving a full demonstration of the principles that determine the purchasing power of money in the formal framework of the equation of exchange and applying these principles to the study of historical changes in purchasing power. It is impossible, without doing grave injustice to the author, to analyze or even summarise this book, which is powerfully original in its close association of theory and econometric analysis with factual data' (IESS).

Fisher, M-169; IESS (1911).

'YOURS FOR PEACE'

44. FISHER, Irving. *League or war? New York and London, Harper and Brithers, 1923.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 268; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher's cloth, pale blue printed dust jacket (spine ends a little frayed); author's inscription 'Yours for peace, Irving Fisher' on the front free end-paper. \$500

First edition, with the author's dedication inscription. Irving Fisher marshalled his arguments in favour of an international body (what would later become the United Nations) to the memory of his daughter Margaret, 'one of the many million radiant young souls torn from this earth by the World War' (epigraph).

DEFINING INTEREST RATE

45. FISHER, Irving. *The theory of interest as determined by impatience to spend income and opportunity to invest it.* New York, Macmillan, 1930.

8vo, pp. xxvii, 1 blank, [2], 566, [5]; pen mark on the front free end-paper, else a very clean, very good copy, in the original cloth with original publisher's dust jacket (clipped, spine edges a little frayed); bookseller's ticket on the rear free endpaper. \$950

First edition. Fisher's *Theory of Interest*, a revised version of his earlier book *The Rate of Interest* (1907), was dedicated to John Rae and Böhm-Bawerk, and is a further development of their ideas: 'its greatness as a book lies wholly in its outstanding pedagogic qualities... [which] amounted to the demonstration that the real rate of interest is determined by both demand and supply, by the demand for production and consumption loans on the one hand and the supply of savings on the other' (Blaug).

One reason for this revision was that Fisher's critics apparently did not understand the 1907 version. Critics at that time typically concentrated on the 'impatience' side of Fisher's theory of intertemporal allocation and missed the 'opportunities' side. In contrast, Fisher did claim originality for his concept of 'investment opportunity'. This turns on 'the rate of return over cost, where both cost and return are differences between two optional income streams' (*The New Palgrave*, 2, p. 372). '[Fisher] proceeded as if there were just one aggregate commodity to be produced and consumed at different dates. This simplification enabled him to illuminate the subject more brightly than Walras' (ibid, p. 372).

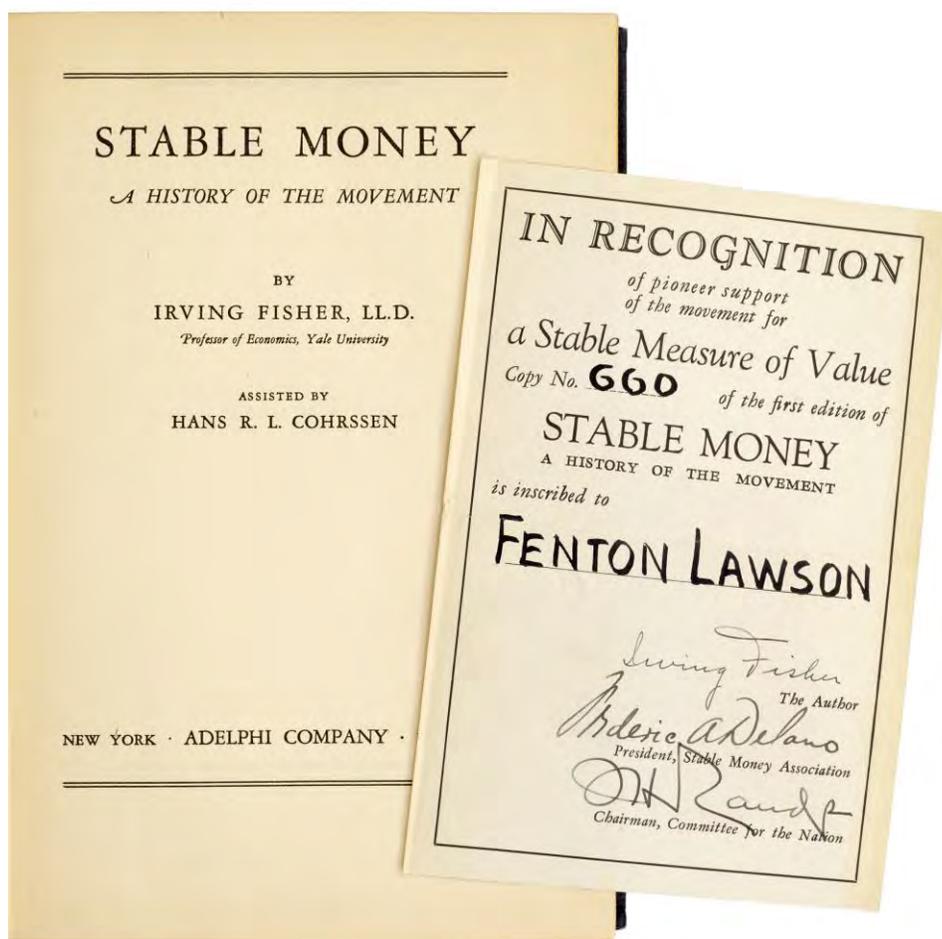
Fisher E-1539; IESS 1930a; see Blaug, *Great Economists before Keynes*, p. 79.

SIGNED

46. FISHER, Irving. *Stable money, a history of the movement.* New York, Adelphi Company, [1934].

8vo, pp. xxiii, [1], 484; a very good copy in the original publisher's cloth; printed paper slip tipped in, reading 'In Recognition of pioneer support for a Stable Measure of Value. Copy No. 660 of the first edition of *Stable Money, A History of the Movement* is inscribed to Fenton Lawson' and signed in ink by Irving Fisher, Frederic A. Delano (President, Stable Money Association), and J.H. Rand (Chairman, Committee for the Nation) \$1500

First edition, a copy presented to Fenton Lawson. It was co-written with Hans R. L. Cohnsen. The aim of the work was to provide a complete history of early attempts towards inaugurating a stable currency in order to prevent the extremes of inflation and deflation.



It also examined the contemporary status of the stable money movement throughout the world, and discussed the recent experiences with a 'Managed Currency' abroad.

Fisher M-2058.

ONE OF THE MASTERPIECES OF MODERN ECONOMETRICS

47. FRIEDMAN, Milton. *A theory of the consumption function*. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1957.

8vo, pp. xvi, 243, [1]; a very good copy in the original cloth, gilt lettering on the spine, preserving the original dust-jacket (small chips to spine and front upper edge); ink-stamped by the National City Bank of Cleveland on the front free end-paper. \$1200

First edition, first printing of this keystone work of the economist Milton Friedman, which built on his earlier *Methodology of positive economics* (1953) to reject the Keynesian theory of consumption in favour of the 'permanent income' hypothesis. *A Theory of the Consumption Function* made Friedman's professional reputation and is widely regarded as his greatest work.

It 're-interpreted the Keynesian concept of the consumption function by relating it to lifetime instead of current income. For its ingenious manipulation of data and its reconciliation of apparently conflicting evidence, this book must rank as one of the masterpieces of modern econometrics' (Blaug). 'In all his writing, Friedman embraces a laissez-faire approach that celebrates individual freedom. He sees the ideal role for government as "umpire", not "parent"' (*NYPL Books of the Century* 144).

Blaug, *Great Economists since Keynes*, p. 63.

SIGNED

48. FRIEDMAN, Milton and Rose FRIEDMAN. *Free to choose. A personal statement.* New York and London, Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1980.

8vo, pp. xii, [1, epigraph], [1], 338; a very good copy in the original black quarter cloth, red sides, spine lettered in gilt; with the original photographic dust jacket (tear to the head of the spine, light soiling); signature of Milton Friedman on the half-title. \$800

First edition, a signed copy, of this iconic work by Nobel Laureate Milton Friedman and his wife, Rose (née Director). Written in conjunction with the PBS/BBC television series, partly in response to John Kenneth Galbraith's successful 1977 book and series *The Age of Uncertainty*, which advocated a 'new socialism', and partly as a practical counterpart to Friedman's earlier *Capitalism and Freedom* (1962), *Free to Choose* sought to explain and restore the electorate's faith in the vision of the United States as an 'economic miracle'.

GIFTED FROM BIRTH

49. [GENETICS]. TERMAN, Lewes (ed.). *Genetic studies of genius. [Complete series, comprising vols I-IV].* Stanford, Stanford University Press, 1925-47.

Four vols, 8vo, pp. 648; 842; 508; 448; a very good set with all volumes in the original red cloth; vols. I-III bearing the ownership inscription of biologist H.R. Hunt on the front free paper, vol. IV bearing a presentation inscription by L. Terman, 'To Quinn and Olga--with gratitude and appreciation--Lewis & Leta'; bookplate of Quinn and Olga McNamar. \$500

All volumes of the series in first edition. The series includes:

Terman, Lewis M., B. T. Baldwin et al. Mental and physical traits of a thousand gifted children. 1925.

Cox, Catharine Morris, L. O. Gillan, R. Haines Livesay, L. M. Terman. The early mental traits of three hundred geniuses. 1926.

Burks, Barbara Stoddard, D. Williams Jensen, and L. M. Terman. The promise of youth, follow-up studies of a thousand gifted children. 1930.

Terman, Lewis M. and M. H. Oden. *The gifted child grows up, twenty-five years' follow-up of a superior group.* 1947.

Lewis M. Terman (January 15, 1877 – December 21, 1956) was an American psychologist and a pioneer in educational psychology in the early 20th century at the Stanford Graduate School of Education. He is best known for his revision of the Stanford-Binet IQ test and for initiating the longitudinal study of children with high IQs called the Genetic Studies of Genius. He was a prominent eugenicist and was a member of the Human Betterment Foundation. He also served as president of the American Psychological Association. Genetic Studies of Genius, also known as the Terman Study of the Gifted, is the oldest and longest-running longitudinal study in the field of psychology. It was begun by Lewis Terman at Stanford University in 1921 to examine the development and characteristics of gifted children into adulthood. Although some of his subjects achieved prominence, Terman noted in the 1947 volume Terman had noted that as adults, his subjects pursued common occupations ‘as humble as those of policeman, seaman, typist and filing clerk’ and concluded, ‘At any rate, we have seen that intellect and achievement are far from perfectly correlated.’ The four volumes offered here were all produced under Terman’s leadership. A fifth follow-up volume was published in 1995, long after Terman’s death. The H.R. Hunt who inscribed the first three volumes is likely to be the biologist Harrison R. Hunt, author of *Some Biological Aspects of War* (1933). Quinn McNamar was a well-known psychologist and statistician and a colleague of Terman’s at Stanford.

SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT RIVAL TO TAYLOR

50. GILBRETH, Frank B. *Motion Study. A method for increasing the efficiency of the workman.* New York, D. Van Nostrand Company, 1911.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [1], 116, 1-38 (publishers’ catalogue), [2, advertisement]; illustrated; a very good copy in the original publisher’s green cloth with gilt lettering on the spine and the front cover; ownership inscription ‘Richard F. Manthe’ on the title-page. \$800

First edition, rare, of this pioneering work in scientific management.

The field of ‘motion study’ was developed by engineer Frank B. Gilbreth and his wife, psychologist Lillian M. Gilbreth, in order to increase the efficiency of work processes through methods that promoted the welfare of the worker by enumerating motions, as opposed to timing actions. The analysis is divided into variables of the worker (including fatigue, nutrition, training), variables of the surroundings (such as clothes, lighting, quality of material), and variables of the motion (such as cost, effectiveness, necessity). This approach differentiated the Gilbreths philosophically from Frederick Winslow Taylor alongside whose ‘time study’ their work is often cited. The couple is better known as the protagonists of the book and film *Cheaper by the Dozen* (1950), written by two of their twelve children.

‘THE CLEAREST EXPOSITION OF SOCIALIST AND ANARCHIST DOCTRINE’
(PRINTING AND THE MIND OF MAN)

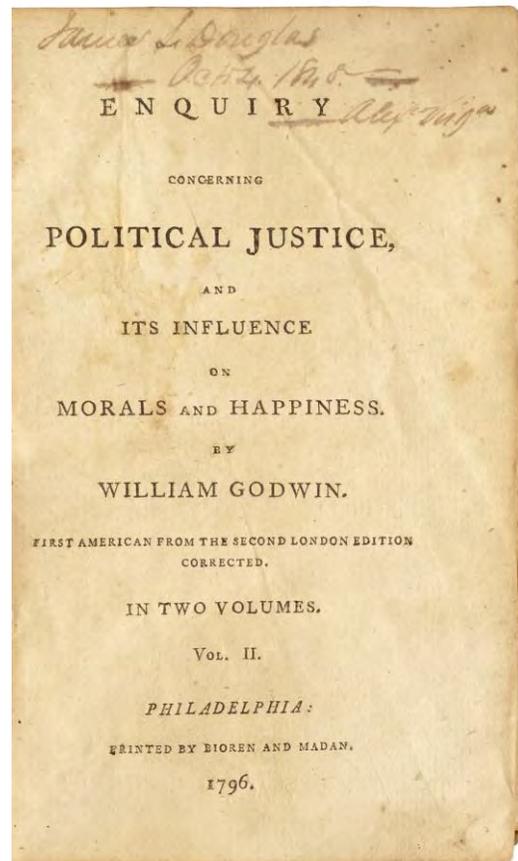
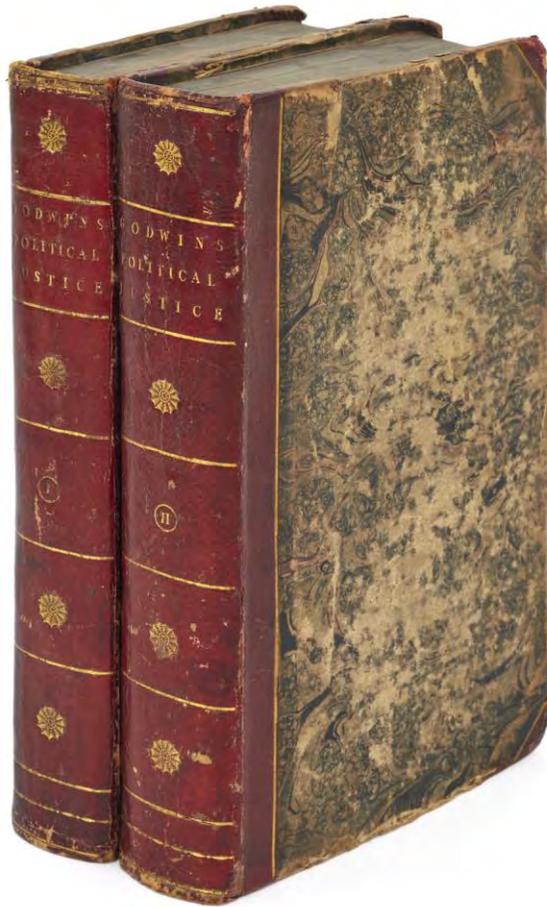
51. GODWIN, William. *Enquiry concerning political justice, and its influence on general virtue and happiness. London, G.G. and J. Robinson, 1796.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxii, [1, errata], [1], 464; ix, [1, errata], 545, [1]; with half-titles; minor browning and spotting throughout, rear free end-paper of vol. 2 torn, but a very good copy in red half morocco, flat spines with gilt tooling and lettering, speckled edges; corners scuffed and boards a little rubbed; occasional manuscript annotations, in pencil in the first volume and in pencil and ink in the second volume. \$1500

Second, revised edition (first 1793) of ‘one of the earliest, the clearest, and most absolute theoretical expositions of socialism and anarchist doctrine. Godwin believed that the motives of all human action were subject to reason, that reason taught benevolence, and that therefore all rational creatures could live in harmony without laws and institutions. Believing in the perfectibility of man, he thought that ‘our virtues and vices may be traced to the incidents which make the history of our lives, and if these incidents could be divested of every improper tendency, vice would be extirpated from the world’. All control of man by man was intolerable and ‘government by its very nature counteracts the improvement of original mind’... It is to be doubted if anyone fully accepted this out-and-out radicalism, but Godwin's passionate advocacy of individualism, his trust in all the fundamental goodness of man, and his opposition to all restrictions on liberty have endured. They found a practical exponent in Robert Owen, whose philanthropic industrial experiments were deeply influenced by Godwin. They lie at the roots of all communist and anarchist theory’ (PMM).

The first quarto edition sold 3000 copies, and, to satisfy demand, the publisher Robinson had to purchase pirated octavo sheets from the Dublin printer Luke White. This success prompted large portions of the work to be substantially rewritten, especially the four first and last of the eight books. Godwin wrote in a letter to his disciple William Dunlap around January 1796 that the second edition, sold at a much more affordable 14 shillings, ‘differs in many important particulars from the first’ (P. Clemit ed., *The Letters of William Godwin*, I, 2011, p. 142).

ESTC T94278; Einaudi 2633; Kress B.3133; NCBEL II 1249; Sweet & Maxwell I 608.30; see PMM 243 (first edition).



IN AMERICA

52. GODWIN, William. *An enquiry concerning political justice and its influence on general virtue and happiness. Philadelphia, Bioren and Madan, 1796.*

Two vols, 12mo, pp. xvi, [21]-362; viii, [1]-400; with half-titles; browning as in most copies, some waterstaining to the second half of vol. 2 with quire ee loose; in contemporary tree calf, red and black morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces; joints cracked but holding, edges and corners worn, spines chipped at extremities, surface of the first spine almost entirely perished; ownership inscriptions on the title-pages, 'James S. Douglas', dated September and October 1848 in volume one, 'James S. Douglas Oct. 4. 1848' in volume two, another inscription (?G. M. N. Hunt) on the final page of vol. 1.

\$1750

First American edition of the *Political Justice*, based on the corrected second London edition. A copy of this edition was in the library of Thomas Jefferson, who was profoundly influenced by its individualism and was regarded as 'the American-born counterpart to Paine and Godwin' (A. Burstein, *Jefferson's secrets*, 2001, p. 105)

Godwin's ideas played a central part in the controversy between the Jeffersonians and the Federalists at the turn of the century. In 1801 the Federalist newspaper, the Massachusetts Mercury and New England Palladium, carried a series of satirical articles on Godwin and the decline of American education. Perhaps spurred by this, Theodore W. Dwight, a frantic opponent of Jacobinism, railed in a speech to the Society of the Cincinnati against Jefferson, the Jacobin 'cosmopolites' and Godwin. He accused Jefferson of trying to include the Political Justice in the curriculum at his alma mater, the College of William & Mary in Virginia, and denounced the work itself on the ground that it 'inspires infidels with an expectation that mankind will triumph over death and achieve perfect, democratic equality' (see B.R. Pollin, 'Godwin's Letter to Ogilvie, Friend of Jefferson, and the Federalist Propaganda', *Journal of the History of Ideas* 28.3, 1967, pp. 432-44.)

ESTC W31889; Evans 30493; Sowerby 2359.

'VON' IS LIKE 'SIR', O INDEXERS

53. HAYEK, Friedrich August von. [ALS to Charles E. Funk]. *London, 10 December 1935.*

Typescript on paper, 8vo bifolium, pp. [1]; letterhead '15 Turner Close, Hampstead, N.W. 11, Speedwell 7861'; signature and manuscript corrections; summary and annotations in pencil in the hand of a later owner. \$450

Autograph letter signed, from the Austrian-born British economist Friedrich August von Hayek (1899-1922), to Charles E. Funk of the *Literary Digest*, in which Hayek specifies how to pronounce his name (HAI-ek with the stress on the first syllable).

He also takes aim at cataloguers and indexers who treat the German prefix 'von' (as distinguished from the Dutch 'van') as part of a surname, and place names with 'von' under 'v' alphabetically, 'as absurd ... as it would be to classify the Sir of an English Knight or Baronet under "S"'.

LIBERALISM VS CONSERVATISM AND SOCIALISM

54. HAYEK, F.A. *The constitution of liberty.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1960.

Large 8vo, pp. x, 570; a very good copy in the original publisher's brown cloth (bottom edge worn), with the dust-jacket (small hole on the front cover and tear to the lower spine); ownership inscription of 'Kermit Hansen' on the first free end-paper. \$600

First American edition, first printing of Hayek's ambitious 'restatement of the basic principles of a philosophy of freedom' (Introduction).

‘It shows how society is a complex thing, beyond the capability of any single mind to understand and therefore impossible to plan. Individual freedom is needed if it is to develop and be sustained, and any attempt to inhibit freedom will rob the social order of its unique ability to allocate resources efficiently and to overcome new challenges and problems. The book examines the legal framework which is required to support this liberal society, introducing Hayek’s idea of the rule of law: treating people equally instead of as pieces in an economic chess game. And it examines some of the economic institutions which are necessary to build a humane society with the minimum of coercion. As such, many readers... have found it to be a useful introduction to Hayek’s thought, and it is not therefore surprising that its influence has been so widespread’ (Butler).

See IESS 1960; see Butler, *Hayek*, p. 10.

‘A FORERUNNER OF MODERN UTILITARIANISM AND HEDONISM’ (PALGRAVE)

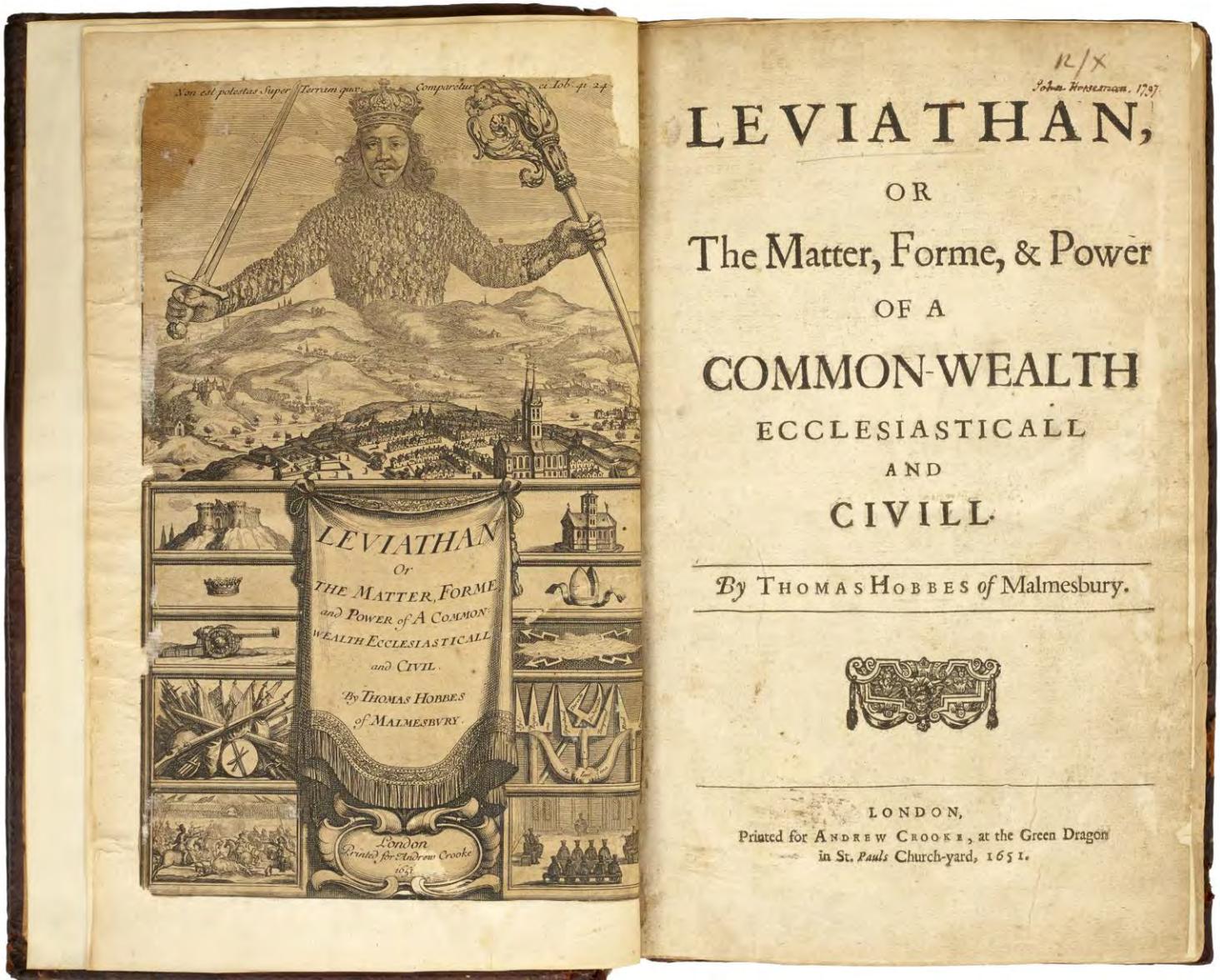
55. HELVÉTIUS, Claude Adrien. *De l’homme, de ses facultés intellectuelles et de son éducation. Londres, Société Typographique [recte The Hague], 1773.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxxii, 326; [4], 412; some very minor browning; a very good copy in contemporary quarter calf, gilt lettering-pieces; corners scuffed and spine worn, especially the head and tail. \$1500

A rare edition, published in the same year as the first, which appeared in mid-June 1773, eighteen months after the author’s death. ‘In this edition, there is no comma after “intellectuelles”, line 6 of title reads “et de son” and the titlepage ornament is a flower with leaves around the petals’ (Smith).

Published posthumously due to persecution, this work expands the core principles first set out in *De l’Esprit*: that all men are born equal and inequality in wealth is due to inequality in education. 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.

Smith, *Helvetius* H.3; ESTC T232309 (3 copies only: Cambridge, Swindon, Ghent).



THE GREATEST WORK OF POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY WRITTEN IN ENGLISH

56. HOBBS, Thomas. *Leviathan, or the matter, forme, & power of a common-wealth ecclesiastical and civill.* London, Printed for Andrew Crooke, 1651.

Folio, pp. [vi], 1–248, 247–256, 261–396, with an engraved pictorial additional title (laid down) and a folding letterpress table; fore-edge of the printed title reinforced, paper flaw to p. 175-6 resulting in the loss of a couple of letters, some light waterstaining to the upper outer corner of the initial quires, some scattered foxing; withal a good copy in contemporary calf, rebaced with some repairs to the sides, endpapers renewed; ownership inscription of John Horseman (Oxford scholar, correspondent of William Godwin) dated 1797 to the title-page. \$17,000

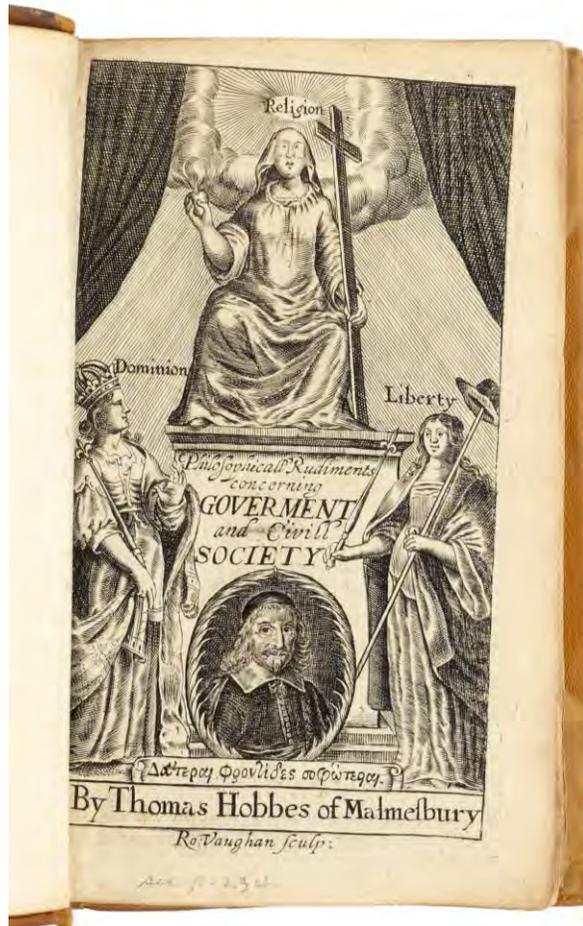
First edition. 'Leviathan is the greatest, perhaps the sole, masterpiece of political philosophy written in the English language' (Michael Oakeshott). Hobbes's intellectual career 'covered almost the whole of the great seventeenth-century crisis; and Leviathan was the most considered and clear-headed response to that crisis produced by any observer. The states we inhabit were to a great extent formed by the conflicts of that period, and Leviathan is thus still one of the foundational texts of our politics' (Richard Tuck).

Hobbes was very interested in the settlement of North America, and was even technically once a landowner there (as an aide to the earl of Devonshire, a prominent member of the Virginia Company in the 1620s). In *Leviathan* Hobbes refers to the government of Virginia, and, most importantly, he cites 'the savage people in many places of America' as a concrete example of one of his key concepts, the state of nature, 'where every man is enemy to every man', a condition of 'continuall feare, and danger of violent death; and the life of man solitary, poore, nasty, brutish, and short'.

Yet Hobbes's references to America are sporadic: 'The problem of the American Indian in Hobbes's works . . . is akin to the problem of the dog that did not bark in the night: why did Hobbes make so little use of his special knowledge? The answer must lie mainly in his distaste for anything that might tie his argument to empirical questions of fact. But it may also be suspected that the data raised more difficulties for Hobbes than they solved. Although he could write that "the savage people in many places of America, except the government of small families, the concord wherof dependeth on natural lust, have no government at all . . .", he must have been aware, if he had read accounts such as that of Purchas, that some Indian tribes did conform to his model of a commonwealth. This must have been embarrassing for his subsidiary theory that all the benefits of civilization sprang directly from the leisure provided by secure government; if Indians could have a sovereign and remain savages, then the political explanation of civilization supplied at best a necessary, not a sufficient, cause' (Malcolm, 'Hobbes, Sandys and the Virginia Company', in *Aspects of Hobbes* pp. 75–6).

'Hobbes was not an enthusiastic proto-imperialist. Having direct experience of colonial policy (he was an active participant in the Virginia Company), he had good reason to consider the question of how colonization could be justified. The most convenient justification available was the neo-Aristotelian argument, which portrayed the native people of the Americas as "natural slaves"; but Hobbes responded to Aristotle's original version of this argument with withering scorn. In his view, colonization was a permissible way of employing people who could not otherwise be supported by the economy of the mother-country; however, the colonists were under a moral duty to treat the native people humanely, and to encourage them to use greater productivity to compensate for the loss of territory. As he explains in *Leviathan*, the colonists "are to be transported into countries not sufficiently inhabited: where neverthelesse, they are not to exterminate those they find there; but constrain them to inhabit closer together, and not range a great deal of ground, to snatch what they find; but to court each little plot with art and labour" ' (Malcolm, 'Hobbes's theory of international relations', in *Aspects of Hobbes* pp. 441–2).

Alden 651/85; Corbett & Lightbown 20; Macdonald & Hargreaves 42; Pforzheimer 491; PMM 138; Wing H2246. For the engraved title ('perhaps the most famous visual image in the history of modern political philosophy') and for the two editions falsely dated '1651' but printed some time later, see also Malcolm, *Aspects of Hobbes* pp. 200–33, 336–82.



BIRTH OF LEVIATHAN

57. HOBBS, Thomas. *Philosophicall Rudiments concerning Government and Society. Or, a dissertation concerning man in his severall habitudes and respects, as the member of a society, first secular, and then sacred...* London, Printed by J.G. [John Grismond] for R. Royston, 1651.

12mo, pp. [44], 363, [1], engraved frontispiece and three plates, S4 removed and inserted after B8 as usual; some pencilled notes, tiny burn hole to F1 affecting second plate; a good copy in early twentieth century half calf, spine blind-ruled in compartments and direct lettered in gilt, upper joint cracking but firm, extremities a little rubbed with new pastedowns, corners a little rubbed; some cracking to upper joint, spine rubbed at head, gilt lettering. \$2000

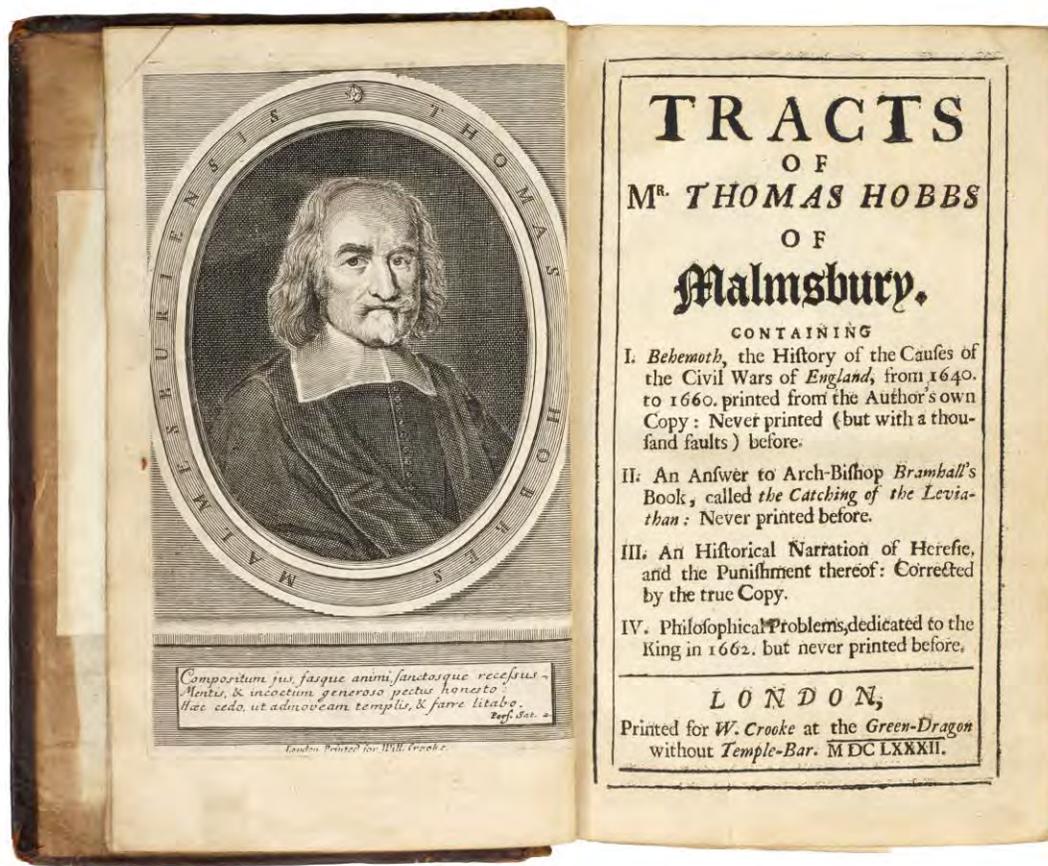
First English edition (first published in Latin as *De Cive* in 1642). *De Cive* ('On the citizen') was the first full exposition of Hobbes's political thought to appear in print, and was his most influential work among Continental readers.

Hobbes wrote *De Cive* as 'his solution to the problem of moral conflict, a solution in which politics came to the rescue of ethics. The book begins with an account of the state of nature, that is, in a situation without civil government. It has often been supposed that Hobbes believed that conflict arises from man's inherent selfishness, but... this is a mistaken interpretation. Selfishness or self-concern is a neutral principle: men in well-functioning society are as selfish as those outside it. Hobbes made this point clear... "it does not follow from this principle that men are evil by nature..." (Tuck & Siverthorne, eds, *On the citizen*, pp. xxii-xxvi).

'Internal evidence strongly supports the idea that the translation was not by Hobbes' (N. Malcolm, *Aspects of Hobbes*, p. 236). It is now generally accepted that he never translated *De Cive* into English, nor arranged for its translation. 'Hobbes clearly intended *De Cive* ... primarily to be the standard Latin version of his political theory, and not a new statement of it which would supersede the *Elements of Law*' (R. Tuck, *Philosophy and government 1572-1651*, pp. 315-316). It is now believed that the C.C. who translated the work was in fact the young poet Charles Cotton, who also translated some of Montaigne's essays.

'A curious feature of *Philosophicall Rudiments* is the inclusion of three engravings... They were in fact selected by the printer... from a previously published collection of allegorical engravings by Wenceslaus Hollar, entitled *Emblemata nova*.' In their original context the first was on the theme of 'despising wealth'; the second on 'the sword of Damocles'; and the third on the theme of 'innocence'. . . . 'Taken out of their original context and placed in a political treatise, however, these three engravings take on a very different significance. All three now seem to be on the special theme that appears to connect them, the theme of kingship – and, what is more, they give the impression of treating the holder of that office in an almost hagiographical way... This quasi-religious Royalist iconography is entirely in tune with what we know about the political sympathies of the bookseller Richard Royston, who had gone to extraordinary lengths to promote the royal cause ever since the outbreak of the Civil War' (Malcolm, *op. cit.*, pp. 236-238)

MacDonald and Hargreaves 36; Wing H 2253.



BEHEMOTH VS LEVIATHAN

58. HOBBS, Thomas. Tracts ... containing I. Behemoth, the History of the Causes of the Civil Wars of England, from 1640 to 1660 printed from the Author's own Copy: Never printed (but with a thousand faults) before. II. An Answer to Arch-Bishop Bramhall's Book, called the Catching of the Leviathan: Never printed before. III. An Historical Narration of Heresie, and the Punishment thereof: Corrected by the true Copy. IV. Philosophical Problems, dedicated to the King in 1662, but never printed before. *London, W. Crooke, 1682.*

8vo, pp. [viii], 339, [5] advertisements; [iv], 160; [viii], 84, [2] advertisements; with the initial blank [A1], engraved frontispiece portrait, and folding plate in Philosophical Problems; occasional light browning and spotting, else a very good copy in contemporary sprinkled calf, rebounded; early ownership inscription (Nicoll) to the front free end-paper, armorial exlibris of Sir William Molesworth to the front paste-down and that of John Eustace Grubbe to the rear paste-down. \$1500

First edition, not to be confused with the *Tracts* of 1681 which 'were a collection of some already in print, while those in the 1682 volume seem to have been specially printed for it' (MacDonald & Hargreaves, p. 73). Of the tracts in the 1682 volume numbers I, II-III

and IV were also sold separately by Crooke, but they were apparently printed with the collection in mind (see Macdonald and Hargreaves, pp. 73–4).

The first work, *Behemoth*, ‘traces the changing location of political power in England between 1640 and 1660, and investigates the causes of the King’s loss of sovereignty ... “Behemoth” stands for the Long Parliament which sat from 1640 until Cromwell dissolved the surviving Rump of it in 1653, and which was restored in 1660. “Leviathan” stands for a sovereign power of the kind which is necessary to prevent rebellion and civil war. In the Old Testament Behemoth is a powerful sea-monster: “his bones are as strong pieces of brass; his bones are like bars of iron”; but he is less formidable than Leviathan: he “esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood” ... In Behemoth Hobbes gave both an immediate cause of the civil wars and a more underlying cause. The immediate cause was the King’s assent, in 1641, to an Act whereby Parliament could not be dissolved without its own consent. Hobbes wrote as a staunch Royalist; but he does not hide his conviction that in doing this the King committed a grievous error: he allowed a rival power to become irremovable’ (Watkins, *Hobbes’s system of ideas*, p. 15).

Hobbes wrote the second and third works in 1668 in response to John Bramhall’s *Castigations of Hobbes his Last Animadversions* (1658), which included an appendix entitled ‘The Catching of Leviathan the Great Whale’. It was the last word in the long conflict which raged between the two men, as Bramhall had died in 1663.

In the final work, of which the divisional title reads ‘Seven Philosophical Problems and Two Propositions of Geometry’, Hobbes disputes the existence of gravity and exhibits some curious ideas about tides, lightning, frost, and ice, including that lightning can kill ‘men with cold’ rather than heat and that ice ‘is nothing else but the smallest imaginable parts of air and water mixed’.

MacDonald & Hargreaves 100 (= 90, 52 and 62, the latter two being first editions, *Behemoth* a reprint); Wing H 2265 (= H 2215, H 2211, and H 2259).

MATERIALISM IS A FEATURE NOT JUST OF NATURE BUT OF SOCIETY

59. [HOLBACH, Paul Henri Thiry, Baron d’]. *Système social. Ou principes naturels de la morale et de la politique. Avec un examen de l’influence du gouvernement sur les mœurs. London (recte Amsterdam), [n.p.], 1773.*

Three vols in one, 8vo, pp. viii, viii, 218, [2, contents]; [4], 174, [2, contents], [4], 166, [2, contents]; with half-titles; a very good, clean copy in contemporary quarter calf, gilt tooling and lettering-pieces on the spine, red edges; spine, hinges and corners worn.

\$1500

First edition, one of three issues printed in the same year. The *Système social* transferred to the social sphere the revolutionarily materialistic vein of Holbach’s earlier *Système de la nature*, and was thus seized and put on the Index of Forbidden Books in 1775. It

explores Holbach's ideas for an alternative morality, an 'ethocracy' based on materialist principles. Though sometimes regarded as a proponent of revolution owing to the ferocity of his criticism of the kings, Holbach in fact 'rejected [revolution] as a solution to political problems, [declaring it] worse than the disease which it is supposed to cure' (Copleston, *A history of philosophy* IV, p. 50).

Einaudi 2911; Goldsmiths' 10952; Higgs 5873; INED 2290; Kress S.4739.

DOCTORAL DISSERTATION WHICH INFLUENCED
WILLIAM JAMES AND CARL JUNG

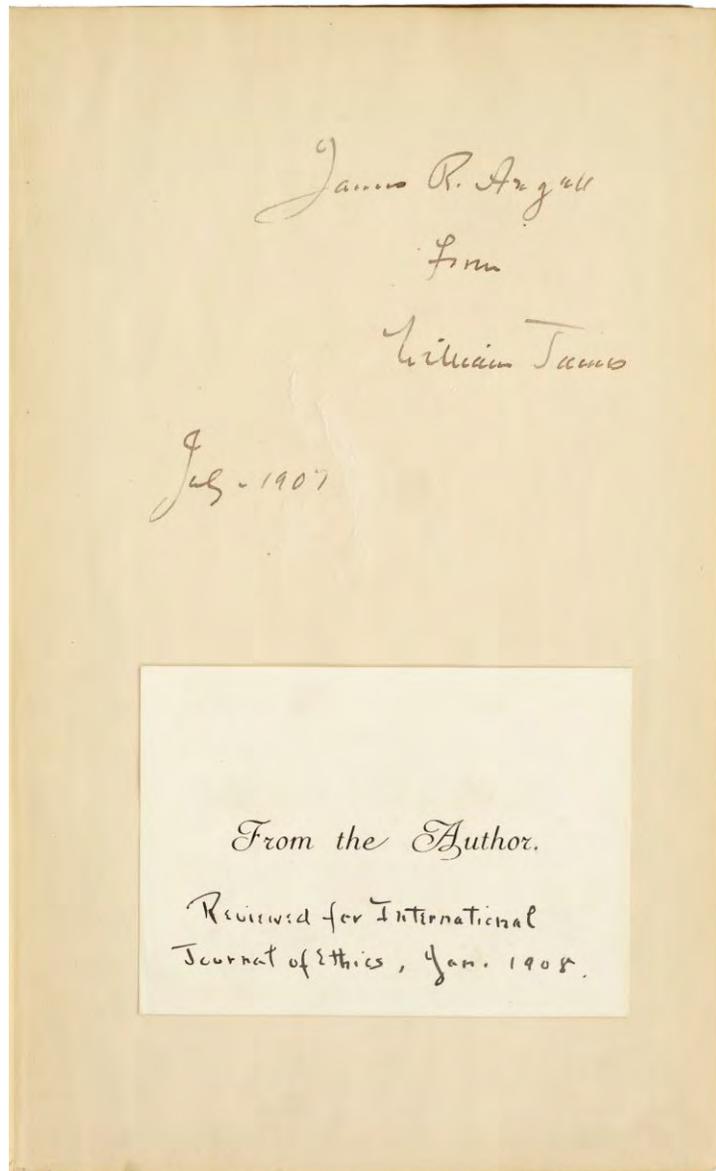
60. JANET, Pierre. *L'automatisme psychologique. Essai de psychologie expérimentale sur les formes inférieure de l'activité humaine. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1889.*

8vo, pp. [4], 496, [32, publisher's catalogue]; with half-title; very faint spotting; a very good copy preserving the original printed wrappers, bound in modern quarter calf, blind-tooled, gilt lettering-pieces on the spine. \$400

First edition of the influential psychologist Pierre Janet's doctoral thesis on psychological automatism, a study of subconscious mental activity based on observations at the Havre Hospital which fascinated the American educator William James, and which introduced ideas later developed by Carl Jung.

'For Pierre Janet (1859–1947) automatism phenomena are due to a weakness in psychological synthesis, which leads to mental deterioration and a narrowing of the field of consciousness. Uncontrolled spontaneous acts pertain to previous psychic constructs that are stored on a subconscious level and expressed in various circumstances: somnambulism, distraction, suggestibility, catalepsy, etc. Instead of a hidden mechanism, Pierre Janet expounds a theory of a dynamic function, assessing the relevance, in the field of experimental psychology, of a Kantian theme, the unifying function of "I". ... The dynamic psychology of Pierre Janet served as a reference during the twentieth century for a French psychiatric movement led by Jean Delay, Henri Ey and Henri Baruk in the context of resistance to psychoanalysis.' (L. Fedi, 'Automatisme et volonté dans la thèse de Pierre Janet', *Psychiatrie Sciences Humaines Neurosciences*, 5.1 (2007), 36-47).

Rare: COPAC gives only 3 copies of the first edition in the UK, at the British Library, Bodleian Library, and Edinburgh University.



PRESENTATION COPY

61. JAMES, William. *Pragmatism. A new name for some old ways of thinking.* New York, Longmans, Green, and Co. (Cambridge, MA, The Riverside Press), 1907.

8vo, pp. xiii, [1], 309, [1, colophon]; with half-title; minute tear to the lower edge of the first few pages, closed marginal tear to p. 64; a very good copy in the original publisher's cloth; spine extremities worn, spine label tarnished; inscription on the first free end-paper 'James R. Angell from William James. July 1907' and a pasted compliments card 'From the Author' with manuscript note 'Reviewed for International Journal of Ethics, Jan. 1908'; a few pencil highlights and annotations, especially to the chapter 'Pragmatism's Conception of Truth'. \$2000

Presentation copy of the first edition of this foundational work of pragmatism by the first educator in the United States to offer a course in psychology, based on lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston. This copy is inscribed to James Rowland Angell (1869-1949) who reviewed the book for the *International Journal of Ethics*.

William James (1842-1910), brother of novelist Henry James and diarist Alice James, is considered one of the founders of functional psychology. By his own account he adopted the term 'pragmatism' from Charles Peirce who introduced it in 1878. James' pragmatism is 'a method of settling metaphysical disputes that otherwise might be interminable', which 'turns towards concreteness and adequacy, towards facts, towards action and towards power' (pp. 45, 51).

The younger psychologist James Rowland Angell (1869-1949) was a disciple of John Dewey, another of the founders of pragmatism. His review of Pragmatism is largely favourable, highlighting its 'courageous and lucid defense of a doctrine notoriously unpopular in many professional circles'. Angell places pragmatism in a larger tradition he names 'enlightened empiricism' while emphasizing its appeal to 'the man on the street' (see J.R. Angell, 'Review of Pragmatism: A New Name for Some Old Ways of Thinking by William James', *International Journal of Ethics*, 18.2 (1908), 226-235).

McDermott p. 848.

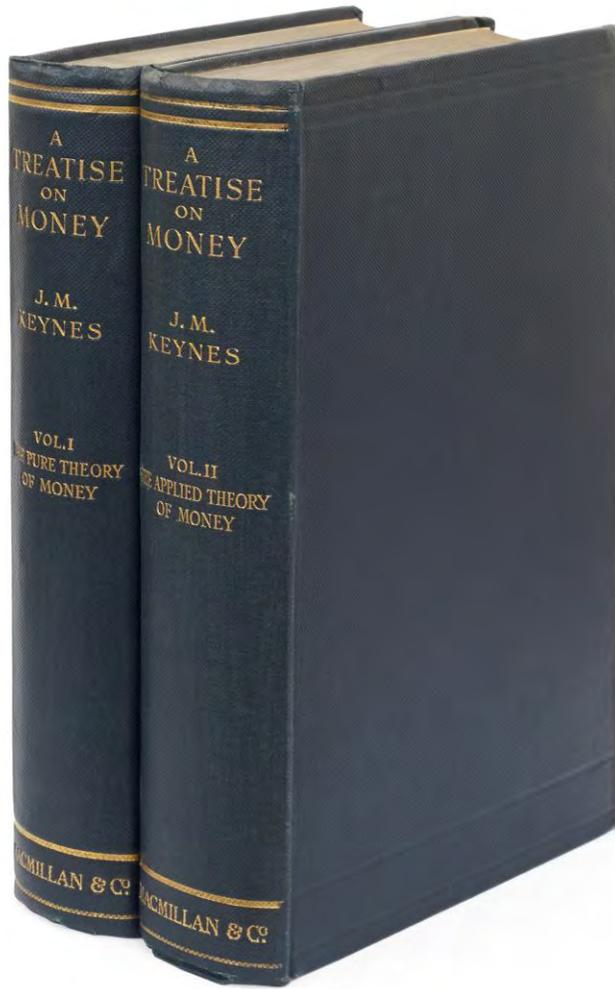
'IMPOSSIBLE TO PRAISE TOO HIGHLY' (RUSSELL)

62. KEYNES, John Maynard. *A treatise on probability*. London, Macmillan and Co., 1921.

8vo, pp. xi, [1, blank], 466, [2, publisher's advertisement]; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher's brown cloth with gilt lettering on the spine; spine slightly worn at the extremities, very faint marks on the sides. \$800

First edition, first printing without the errata slip at p. 423, of this mathematical-philosophical work, in which Keynes sought to establish a mathematical basis for probability theory as Russell and Whitehead had done for symbolic logic. Russell wrote of this work "the mathematical calculus is astonishingly powerful, considering the very restricted premises which form its foundation... the book as a whole is one which it is impossible to praise too highly" (quoted in DSB). The *Treatise* grew out of Keynes' fellowship dissertation and represents a contribution of the first importance in its field, tackling the problems of induction and the analysis of statistical inference. A further admirable feature of the work is the wealth of historical information supplied; the bibliography listing 600 works updates the earlier treatments of Todhunter and Laurent.

DSB VII, p. 317; Institute of Actuaries, p. 91; Moggridge A3.1; "Utrecht" (1949), p. 1039.



SEEDS OF THE GENERAL THEORY

63. KEYNES, John Maynard. *A treatise on money*. London, Macmillan and Co., 1930.

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xvii, [1, blank], 363, [1, blank]; viii, 424; a fine copy in the original publisher's blue cloth with gilt lettering on the spine; cloth over the side edge of the front cover of volume one slightly buckled; sticker of Thornton & Son, Booksellers, 11 the Broad, Oxford, on the front pastedown of both volumes. \$650

First edition of Keynes' most comprehensive work on monetary theory, which anticipates many of the ideas in his landmark *General Theory*.

The *Treatise* is described as 'comprehensive ... designed, inter alia, to describe the state of the art with respect to both theory and practice' (D. Patinkin in *The New Palgrave*, 3, p. 33). Although this work was subject to criticisms of style and claims to priority (chiefly for works not then published in English), its logic created a need for a new,

distinct theory of output to account for the role of supply and demand in price fluctuation, which Keynes provided in his *General Theory* of 1936.

Moggridge A 7.1.

IN AMERICA

64. KEYNES, John Maynard. *The general theory of employment, interest and money*. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1936.

8vo, pp. xii, 403, [1]; with half-title; a very good, clean copy in the original publisher's blue cloth with gilt lettering on the spine; the corners of and edges of the spine a little scuffed; ownership inscription of 'Marle S. Massel' in ink on the first free end-paper. \$350

First American edition (includes the Erratum printed on p. 403) of Keynes' path-breaking work, perhaps the most pervasively influential twentieth-century contribution to the social sciences, responsible for instilling the notion that 'national budgets are major instruments in a planned economy, that financial booms and slumps are controllable by governments' (PMM Catalogue, 609). The *General Theory* caused shock waves at the time. Its revolutionary impact was due in part to the economic circumstances in the 1930s when it was published, specifically the impact of widespread unemployment on public confidence in democratic institutions. Keynes' work both provided an explanation for the crisis and proposed a solution that made use of existing systems of government, thus constituting a viable alternative to the rise of totalitarian strongmen that contemporaries witnessed in continental Europe.

See *Printing and the Mind of Man* 423.

AS A BOOK COLLECTOR

65. KEYNES, John Maynard. [Postcard to J. A. Neuhuys.] *London, 13 December 1943*.

Typed postcard, 140 x 88 mm; stamped and franked, with London postmark, pre-printed with Keynes' address on one side, signed, with postscript also in Keynes' own hand. \$500

Postcard of John Maynard Keynes to J. A. Neuhuys, a bookseller and printer (most notably of a biography of Alexander Dumas *père*) based in Middlesex. Keynes asks to see item 20 of Catalogue 95, 'if the binding is in really good condition'. The postscript in Keynes' hand reads 'A.R 15 Dec. 1943. Binding not in really good condition.'

Keynes was a collector of books and manuscripts all his life, but most actively in his final decade. One of his most serious efforts was in 1936, when the family of the Earls of Portsmouth was compelled to sell their collection of Isaac Newton papers: Keynes bought

a large portion of them, first at auction and subsequently from the booksellers who had bid against him, with a view to keeping as much of the collection together as possible. His library comprising over 6000 volumes covering the history of thought – with particular strengths in Locke, Hobbes, Gibbon, Bentham, Berkeley, Hume, Descartes, Kant, Malebranche, Mill, Newton, Pascal, Rousseau, and Voltaire – was bequeathed to King's College, Cambridge, where he read Mathematics.

THE SCOPE OF PSYCHOLOGY

66. KÜLPE, Oswald. *Grundriss der Psychologie. Auf experimenteller Grundlage dargestellt. Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1893.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1, errata], 478; with diagrams; a very good copy in near-contemporary half morocco, gilt-tooled raised bands and lettering-pieces on the spine; covers and extremities worn, spine title faded; pencil highlighting throughout. \$500

First edition of this important work in the development of experimental psychology.

Külpe's *Outlines of Psychology* was published at the suggestion of his mentor Wilhelm Wundt, to whom the work is dedicated. However, it reflects Külpe's divergence from Wundt's views on the scope of their discipline. Külpe viewed psychology as a natural science, and consequently argued that research ought to focus on sensation and based as far as possible on experimentation. The work's publication caused a sensation and prompted Wundt to publish a refutation, pointedly likewise titled *Grundriss der Psychologie*, defining psychology as the broad study of experience in relation to the subject, as opposed to Külpe's conception of it as a study of the measurable phenomena dependent on the corporeal individual.

See R. H. Wozniak, *Classics in Psychology, 1855-1914: Historical Essays* (1999). COPAC records 5 copies in the UK.

ON EMOTIONS

67. LANGE, Carl Georg. *Om Sindsbevægelser. Et Psyko-fysiologisk Studie. Copenhagen, J Lunds Forlag, 1885.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 92; a very good copy, in the original publisher's printed wrappers. \$250

First edition of *On emotions: a psycho-physiological study*, a pioneering study in which the Danish psychologist C. G. Lange argued that all emotions are developed from, and can be reduced to, physiological reactions to stimuli. A similar, but in some ways crucially different, study had been independently published by William James the year before. Unlike James, Lange specifically stated that vasomotor changes are emotions. This theory is known as the James-Lange theory.

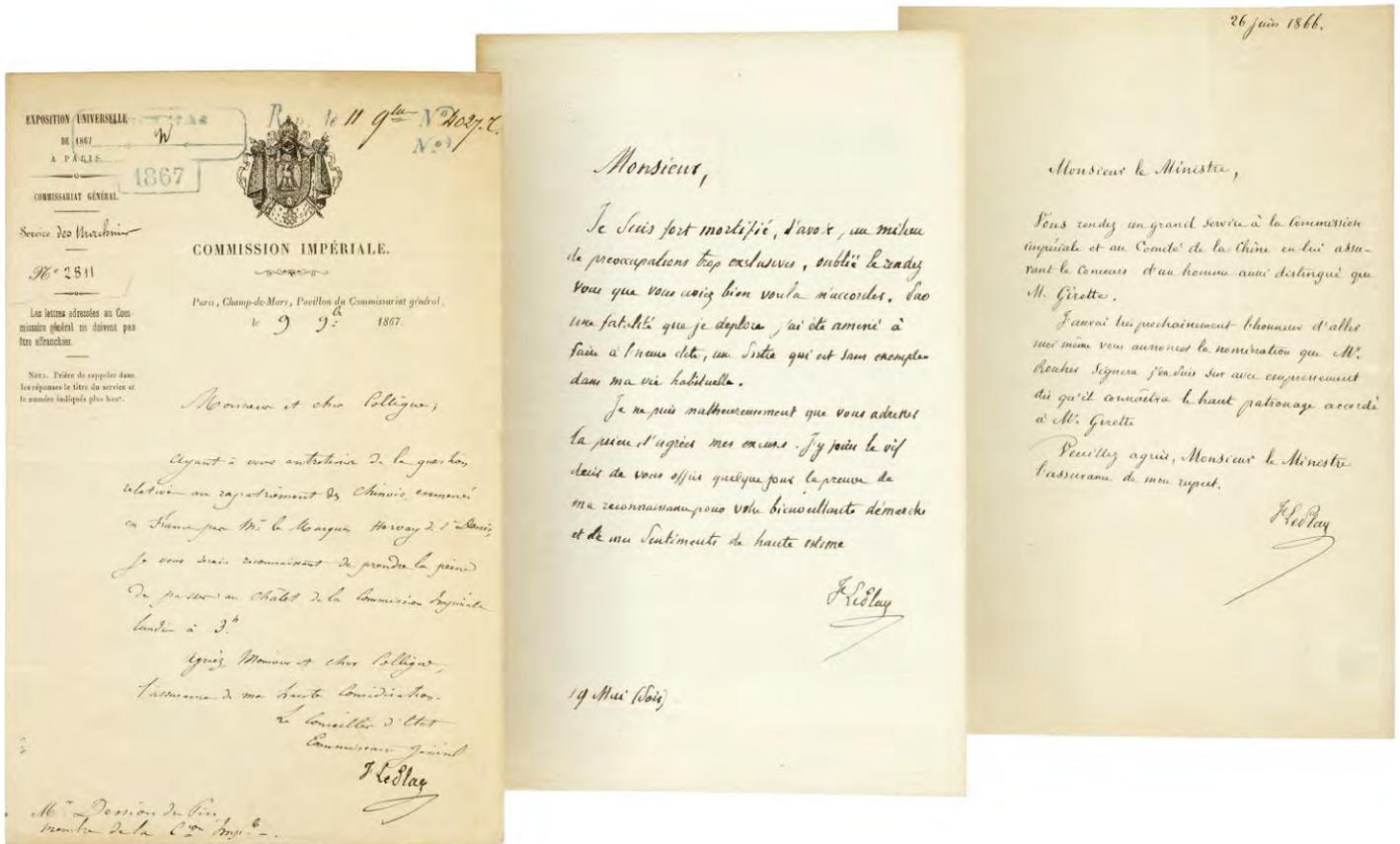
BOOM-AND-BUST DAMAGE

68. LAWRENCE, William Beach. Two lectures on political economy delivered at Clinton Hall, before the Mercantile Library Association of the City of New York. *New York, G. & C & H. Carvill, 1832.*

8vo, pp. 72; lower outer corner of the title-page torn, some staining and foxing; disbound from a contemporary miscellany, with the remains of a spine. \$650

First edition, uncommon. The author, an American jurist and politician, was the son of Isaac Lawrence, President of the New York Branch of the Bank of the United States and a Presidential Elector. In his *Lectures* Lawrence deplored speculation as the mechanism which gives rise to boom-and-bust cycles, which are detrimental not only to those who speculates but to all agents in an economy.

APPROPRIATION OF CHINESE ARTEFACTS



69. LE PLAY, Frédéric. *A group of three ALS. Paris, 1866-67.*

Three autograph letters signed, 8vo, p. [1], two bifolia and one single sheet; in French, written in a small neat hand; one with 'Exposition Universelle' and Commission Impériale' letterheads, inkstamps; in very good condition. \$1500

Fine examples of the sociologist and economist Le Play in full civil-servant mode. The most official-looking of these three letters, dated 1867, relates to the question of the repatriation of Chinese artefacts which had been taken to France by the sinologist Marie-Jean-Léon, Marquis Hervey de Saint-Denis. Le Play is writing in the capacity of commissioner general of the Exposition Universelle of 1867, for which Saint-Denis acted as commissioner for Chinese exhibit. Le Play advises one Monsieur Polligüe that he should drop by the 'Châlet de la Commission Impériale' for a chat, the aim of the meeting apparently being to convince Polligüe to oppose repatriation. The second letter, written a year earlier, also relates to Chinese matters and is addressed to 'Monsieur le Ministre': 'Vous rendez un grand service à la Commission impériale et au Comité de la Chine en lui assurant le concours d'un homme aussi distingué que M. Girette'. Le Play expresses his gladness at having the honour of next announcing the nomination of Girette to Eugène Rouher, minister of state. The recipient is likely the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, who was the colonial minister at the time this letter was sent and had been heavily involved in the consolidation of France's territories in Indochina.

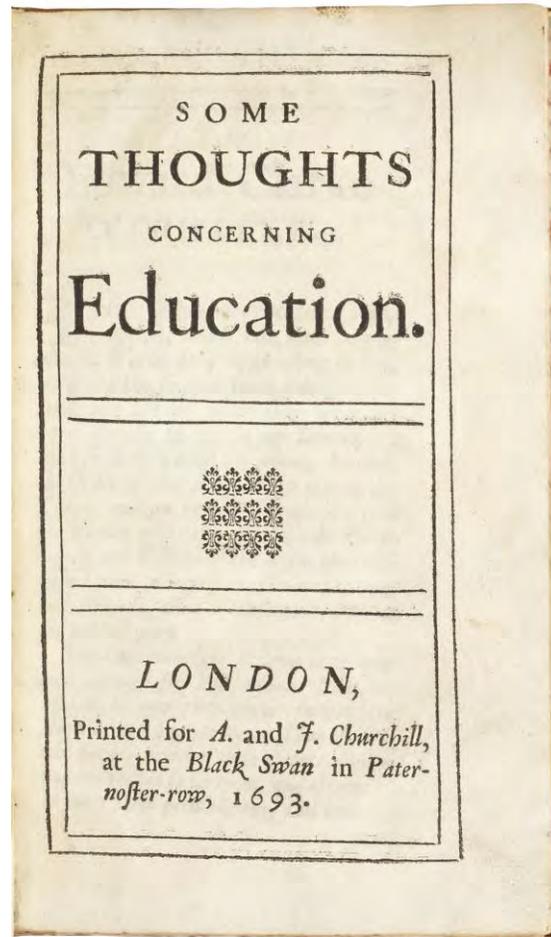
The third letter, undated and written to an anonymous gentleman, expresses in the most piteous terms Le Play's embarrassment at having missed an appointment: 'Je suis fort motivé, d'avoir, au milieu de préoccupations trop exclusives, oublié le rendezvous que vous aviez bien voulu m'accorder. J'ai une fatalité que je déplore'.

FEAT OF PAN-EUROPEAN SOCIOLOGICAL ENQUIRY

70. LE PLAY, Frédéric. *Les ouvriers européens. Tome premier [-6me]. Tours, Alfred Mame et Fils, 1879.*

Six vols, 8vo; a very good copy in the original printed wrappers, bund in modern quarter cloth. \$1150

Second, greatly enlarged edition. This groundbreaking, comprehensive work of sociology, which examines the working condition, domestic life and psychological aspects of European workers, had appeared in its first form in 1855 a single volume. 'Since public opinion was not yet ready to accept his conclusions, he reduced his text to a brief commentary on his monographs, and confined himself to a short appendix, in which he declared that "his method had allowed him to find the eternal traditions of humanity throughout Europe". Encouraged by the Academy of Sciences, which awarded him the Montyon Prize for Statistics, he founded, in 1856, the Society of Social Economy which, inspired by the method of its founder and faithful to its traditions, contributed greatly to the progress of social science' (Annales des Mines).



HOW THE MIND DEVELOPS

71. [LOCKE, John]. *Some thoughts concerning education*. London, Churchill, 1693.

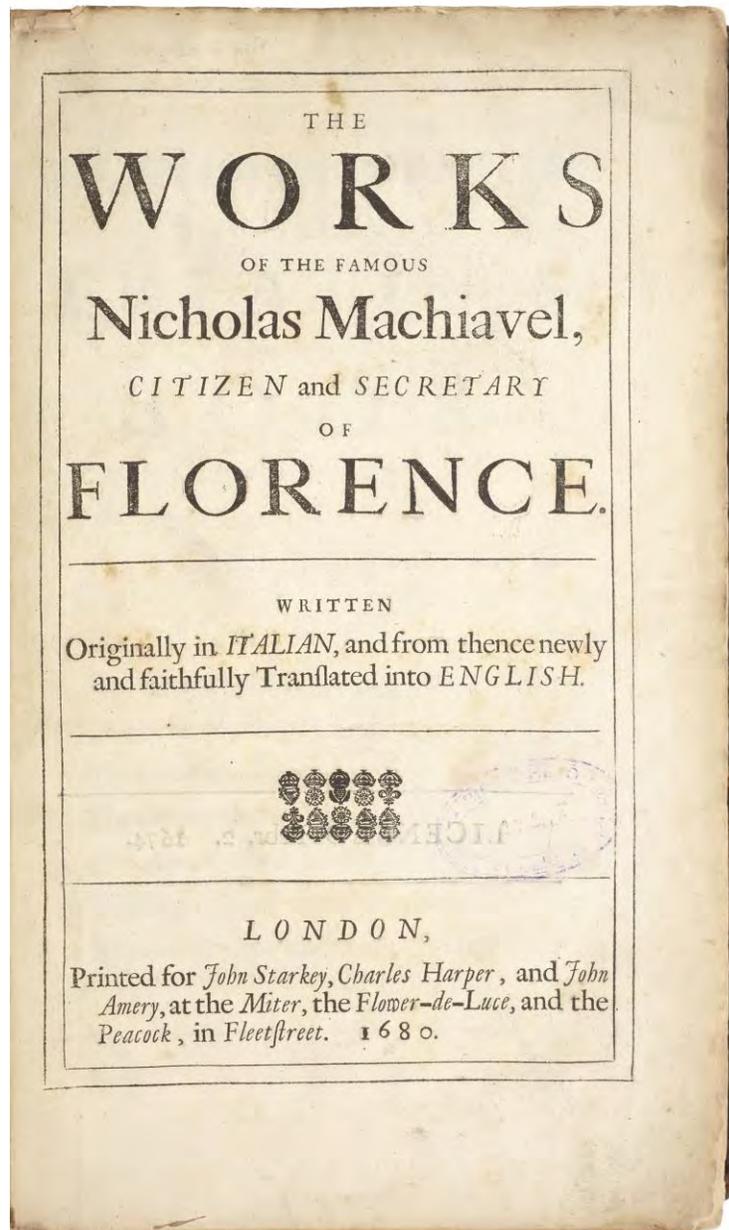
8vo, pp. [8], 262, [2]; an excellent, crisp and bright copy, washed, in modern calf, red morocco label to spine, edges sprinkled red. \$4500

First edition, the issue with 'patronage' to A3v spelt correctly.

Locke began this work as a series of letters written during 1684 to his friend Edward Clarke, advising him on the bringing up of his children. This was the 'final product of Locke's productive years in Holland', which had also produced the *Essay concerning human understanding* (1690). This work continued certain ideas of the *Essay*, namely Locke's conception of innate qualities (in children these include being willful and selfish) and the impression of ideas through perception, as well as the use of ideas to obtain the desires, which must frequently be discouraged and repressed in the education of children. *Some thoughts* is a work of introspective psychology and 'perhaps the one that reveals most about its author. A reader of the *Essay* might conclude that Locke had a prosaic mind, but it is only when he was writing about the education of children that the extent of his animosity towards poetry becomes apparent [despite his brief efforts at university]' (ODNB).

Attig 523; Wing L 2762; Yolton 165; Christopherson, p. 57.

ALL MACHIAVELLI ENGLISHED – IN RESTORATION TIMES



72. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò and [Henry NEVILLE], *translator*. The works of the famous Nicholas Machiavel, citizen and secretary of Florence. *London, Starkey, Harper and Amery, 1680.*

Folio, pp. [24], 528, [17], [1 blank]; four separate title pages, all dated 1680; innocuous repairs to title-page, some slight spotting and staining at extremities, still a good copy in contemporary panelled dark calf, corners repaired, rebacked, red morocco label; library stamp to title-page, bookplate removed from front pastedown; some contemporary marginal notation in ink. \$2000

Second edition of Neville's translation, the first collected edition in English of Machiavelli's works, first published 1675. The final work included is an apology for Machiavelli in the form of a letter purportedly by him, which is supposed either to have been written by Neville, or to have been a forgery brought back by Neville from a visit to Italy in the 1640s (ODNB). His translation also contains the four major works, *The History of Florence*, *The Prince*, *The Discourses on Titus Livius* and *The Art of War*. The lesser works included are: *The Original of the Guelf and Ghibelin factions*; *The Murther of Vitelli by Valentino*; *the State of France and the State of Germany*; and *The Marriage of Belphegor*.

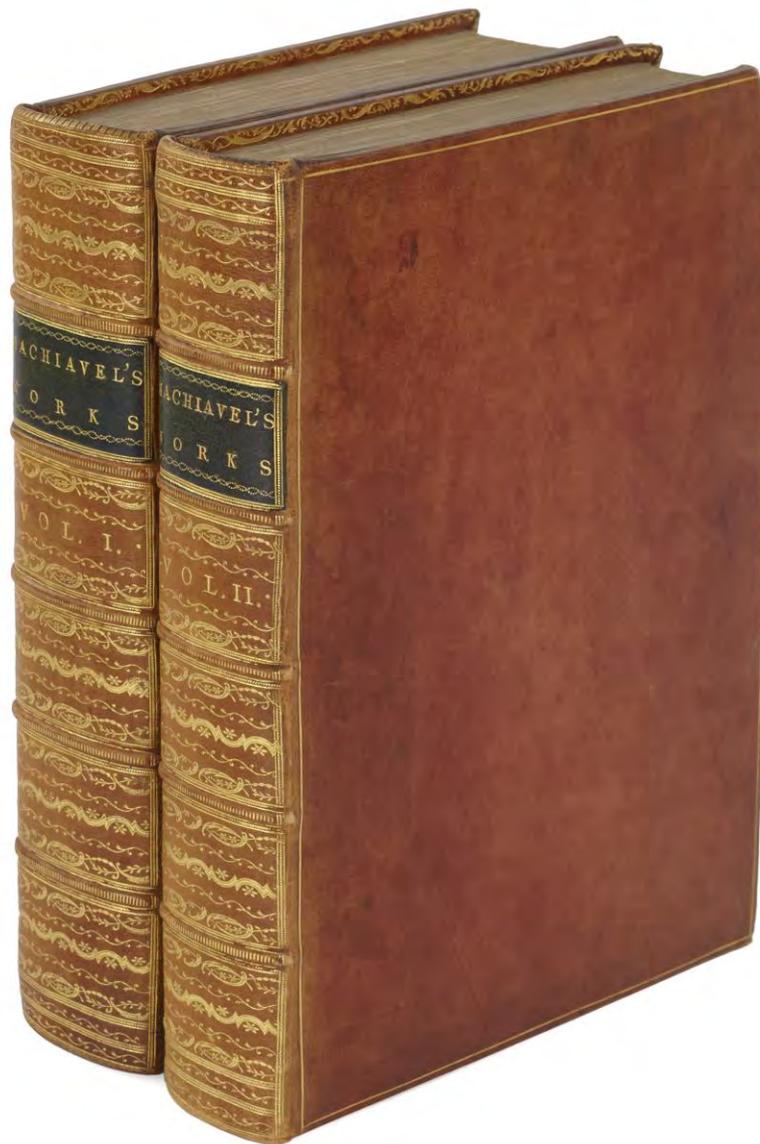
The letter, dated 1 April 1537, shows the political difficulties associated with publishing Machiavelli during the Restoration, with the need to defend accusations against his immoral character and, more importantly, his opposition firstly to priests and secondly to monarchy. By such a defense – and this is most certainly an apology as opposed to a refutation – Neville makes his case against both the papacy and the Stuarts. The most seditious elements of Neville's letter could not be printed, but were circulated in manuscript to sympathetic readers, who included the Tuscan Grand Duke Cosimo III. Neville's translation marks an instance of Machiavellian influence in the political thought of the seventeenth century, subsequent and contrary to Machiavelli's more celebrated luminary, the monarchist Hobbes, who at least inherited the Italian's distaste for priest-craft.

Wing M 129 (giving separate 1675 editions).

THE STORER COPY

73. MACHIAVELLI, Niccolò, and Ellis FARNEWORTH, *translator*. The works of Nicholas Machiavel, secretary of state to the Republic of Florence. Newly translated from the originals, illustrated with notes, anecdotes, dissertations, and the life of Machiavel, never before published: and several new plans in the Art of War. *London, Edinburgh and Dublin, Davies, Waller, Dodsley, Fletcher, Balfour and Hamilton, and James Hoey, 1762.*

2 vols, 4to, pp. xxi, [1 blank], [2, contents], [1 blank], 821, [1, errata]; xxii, [2], 379, [2], x, [24, letter, errata]; folding tables; a beautiful set, title-pages slightly dusty else very good in near-contemporary red polished calf gilt, spines gilt in panels, raised bands, blue morocco labels to spines, edges stained yellow; marbled endpapers; from the library of bibliophile and Whig politician Anthony Morris Storer, his bookplate to front pastedowns. \$2800



First quarto edition, rare. The first edition of Farnsworth's translation containing the four major works and the minor works, adding posthumous works including a discourse on the reformation of Florentine government and a number of letters concerning matters of state, as well as the Life of Machiavelli. The folding plans are typographic plans for The Art of War detailing formations of troops. There are voluminous notes throughout and The Prince is followed by Frederick the Great's Examen or 'Anti-Machiavel', with Voltaire's preface. Needless to say this edition is less sympathetic to Machiavelli than Neville's and is even hostile to the 'jejune' and agenda-serving translations of the previous century.

This edition reprints Machiavelli's apology alongside a letter sent in 1762 by William Warburton, throwing doubt on Neville's authorship and suggesting that the Marquis of Wharton, the redoubtable Whig, was the author.

ESTC T91113.

CHARITY IS LUXURY. INTEREST AS AN ARGUMENT FOR FRUGALITY

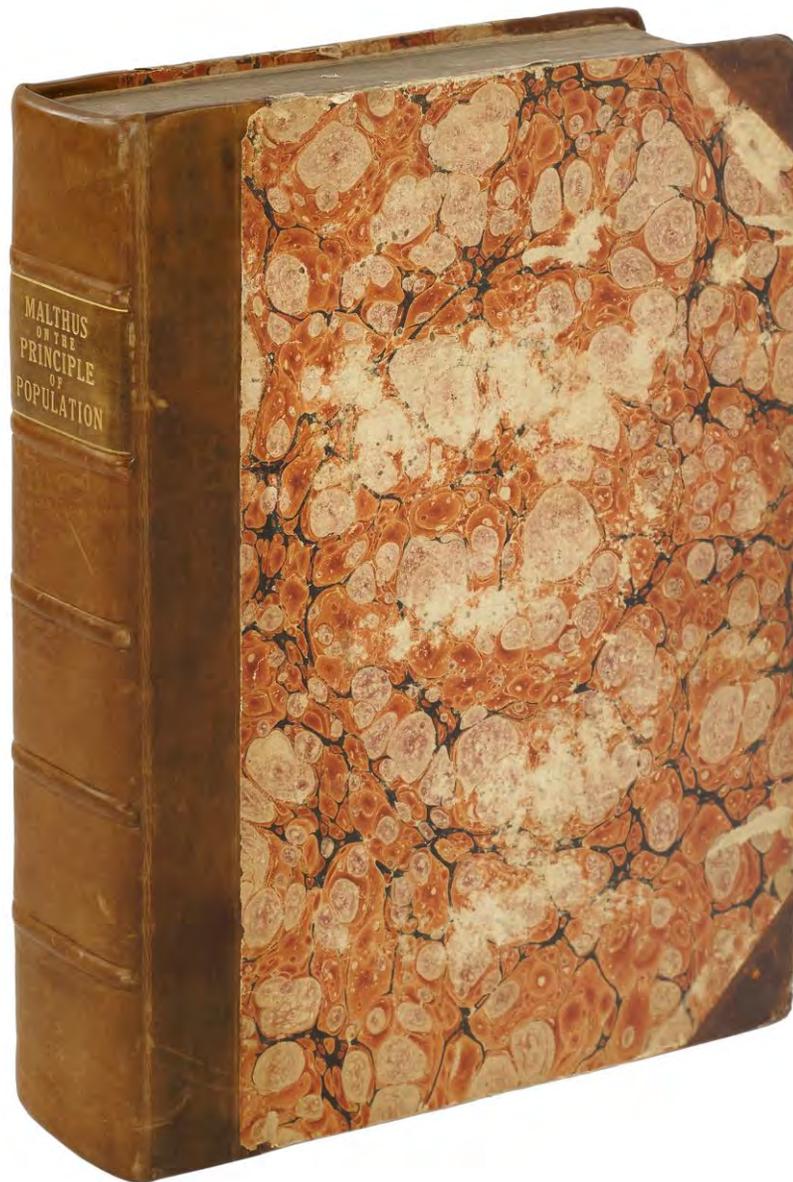
74. MACKENZIE, George. *The moral history of frugality with its opposite vices, covetousness, niggardliness and prodigality, luxury. London, Hindmarsh, 1691.*

8vo, pp. [8], 95, [1, advertisements]; preliminary imprimatur leaf loose but present, a few leaves coming loose; extremities toned, spotted in places, else a good copy, trimmed and disbound. \$350

First edition, rare; an Edinburgh edition followed in the same year. Mackenzie settled in Oxford before dying in 1691, and this posthumous work opens with his paean to the University and the Bodleian. It concludes with Thomas Glegg's Latin epitaph.

Mackenzie's treatise is in the simplest terms an argument against overspending, whether this be by private individuals or governments, with a view to sound investment. If a man goes beyond his means by slight luxuriousness he loses far more than he initially might think; the accrual of interest on the small amount he has misspent means that in a number of years that small loss will have grown into a significant one. Mackenzie applies this to property: a man who thinks his house proportionate to the size of his estate will find that in ten years the house has grown in value to equal the capital of the entire estate. The moral flipside of this argument is Mackenzie's study of selfishness and charity, which he counts as just another symptom of luxury. He warns that would-be philanthropists must only give away money they can afford to spare, and almost begrudgingly praises Oxford for its voluminous but careful beneficence: 'I know that you of all men, with greatest reason, think yourselves rather stewards than proprietors of benefits, being you reckon the wants of those who are in distress among your principal debts ... and after I had calculated what you have of late bestowed upon the exiled French Protestants, the fugitive Irish, and the starving clergy of your own profession in Scotland ... I could not but admire how even frugality itself could have made you live with that neatness I observed among you'.

Ferguson 54; Wing M 179; Goldsmiths' 2913.



THE 'GREAT QUARTO'

75. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. An essay on the principle of population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects regarding the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions. A new edition, very much enlarged. *London, Johnson, 1803.*

4to, pp. viii, [4], 610; extremities slightly dusty, else a very good, clean copy in half calf and contemporary marbled boards, slightly rubbed with some small loss, recently rebacked, original tips preserved; sprinkled edges; traces of bookplate removed from front pastedown. \$7500

Second edition, first published 1798. Called the 'Great Quarto', it is the first to bear

Malthus's name and is so revised by Malthus as to be 'regarded by [him] as a substantially new work' (ODNB). The first edition, published anonymously, is now a great rarity. This second was the result of much criticism, as well as the great success of the first; further correspondence with Godwin; and travels abroad, on the continent and in Scandinavia, along with reading of travel literature, which resulted in numerous new case studies being added (see Watkin Tench's copy, below). There are more comparisons with other countries and Malthus places a new emphasis on moral or 'natural restraint' (he is opposed to contraception and abortion); allowing that it is possible for such restraint to be practised, Malthus thus reviewed what was 'too gloomy a view of human nature in his first essay' (New Palgrave).

The pessimist line, with its origins in Hume, Smith and Godwin, extended from Malthus to Ricardo, to James Mill and his son John Stuart, to Darwin and Wallace, even to Marx and Engels, the utopians who were driven to condemn Malthus, but were themselves prophets of doom and of the 'misery of the working classes', in what was arguably an age of remarkable economic and social development (Norman).

Goldsmiths' 18640; PMM 251; Einaudi 3668; not in Sraffa.

WATKIN TENCH'S ANNOTATED COPY

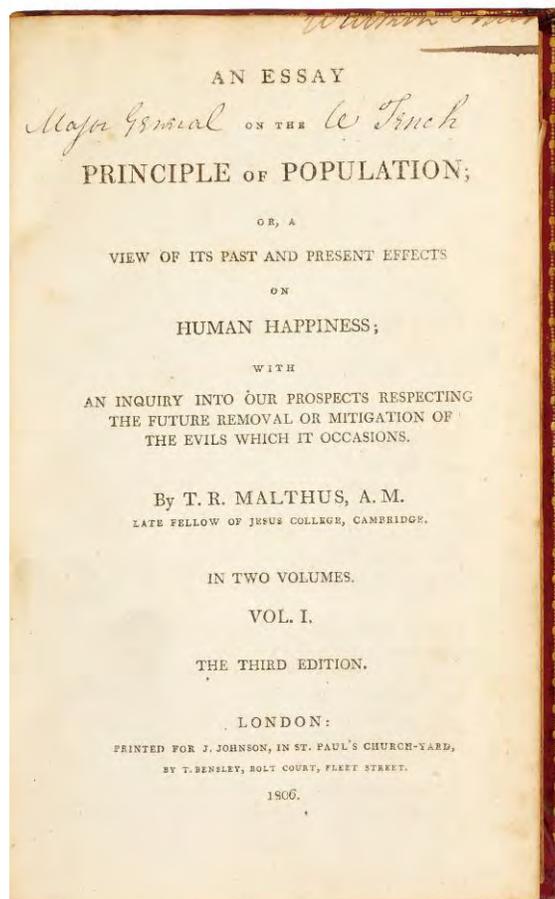
76. **MALTHUS, Thomas Robert.** *An essay on the principle of population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions ... In two volumes.* London, Johnson, 1806.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 505, [1 blank], [60, index]; vii, [1 blank], 559, [1 blank]; wanting the half-titles; extremities very slightly dusty else a very good copy and a lovely set, the binding something of a curiosity; contemporary red straight-grain morocco, boards, turn-ins and dentelles gilt-rolled; sprinkled edges; a mysterious spine gilt in panels and lettered directly, chipped, apparently covering the original spine on which a different pattern of gilding is visible in places, in addition to details blindstamped from the gilding of the new spine; since the text block is not apparently recased or rebaced, our supposition is that this was done soon after purchase to match the decoration of other spines in the owner's library; or simply as a way of repairing damage without rebinding; contemporary ownership inscriptions to vol. I of Major General Watkin Tench, apparently his annotations and extensive marginal notations throughout, shaved with loss in places; possibly by gift from him to 'R. Menzies', ownership inscription to vol. II.

\$3000

Third edition. Watkin Tench (1758-1833) sailed to Botany Bay as an officer on the First Fleet of convict transports, arriving there on 7 January 1788 and spending three years in the colony. He is well-known for his *Narrative of the expedition to Botany Bay* (1789) and *Account of the settlement at Port Jackson* (1793). Behind these works lies a significant interest in social theory. Malthus's *Essay* apparently represented to Tench a

convincing proposition, though one he considered to be poorly argued. His annotations give a fascinating example of contemporary reading of Malthus's Essay, some of them relating specifically to Tench's experiences in Australia, of which he is naturally defensive. One of these, signed 'WT', refutes Malthus's assertion that the epidemic of smallpox in New South Wales in 1798 left 'not a living person': 'Many living persons were seen by me'; a second dispute occurs when Malthus refers to the 'unhealthiness' of the province: 'The climate of New South Wales, was never [damned?] as [unhea]lthy by the first settlers'. Tench is generally critical of Malthusian 'general mistakes' and, though evidently in agreement that there is a significant problem, he seems not to think that moral restraint is the solution; in the margins to the words 'economizing food' he has written: 'This & this alone is the true remedy'.



This association evokes a fascinating and over-looked element of Malthus, that of the great traveller. Tench, though defensive of the Australian colonies, was conflicted in his attitude to the export of English enlightenment abroad ('enlightenment' was his favourite word), often finding the waters of his strong, English convictions muddied by his respect for other cultures (ODNB). Malthus was likewise uncertain, and, much later, would eventually declare against emigration as a method of population control, especially by convicts; but the *Essay* really remains something of a traveller's world history, and

Tench's annotations show him to be excited by the global Malthus, for example the Malthus who enjoys quoting Jesuit accounts of the Far East.

Goldsmiths' 19210; see Bashford and Chaplin, *The new worlds of Thomas Malthus*, Princeton, 2016, pp. 91-115.

WITH ADDITIONS

77. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *An essay on the principle of population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions ...* In two volumes. *London, Johnson, 1806.*

[bound with:]

MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *Additions to the fourth and former editions of an essay on the principle of population, &c. &c.* *London, Murray, 1817.*

3 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 505, [1 blank], [60, index]; vii, [1 blank], 559, [1 blank]; iv, 327, [1 blank]; half-titles to first work; very good copies in twentieth-century half roan and marbled boards, marbled edges, spine rebaced in matching cloth with original roan labels; library stamps of the Hamilton Literary Association to title-pages and occasionally throughout, their unused presentation bookplates to front pastedowns. \$1500

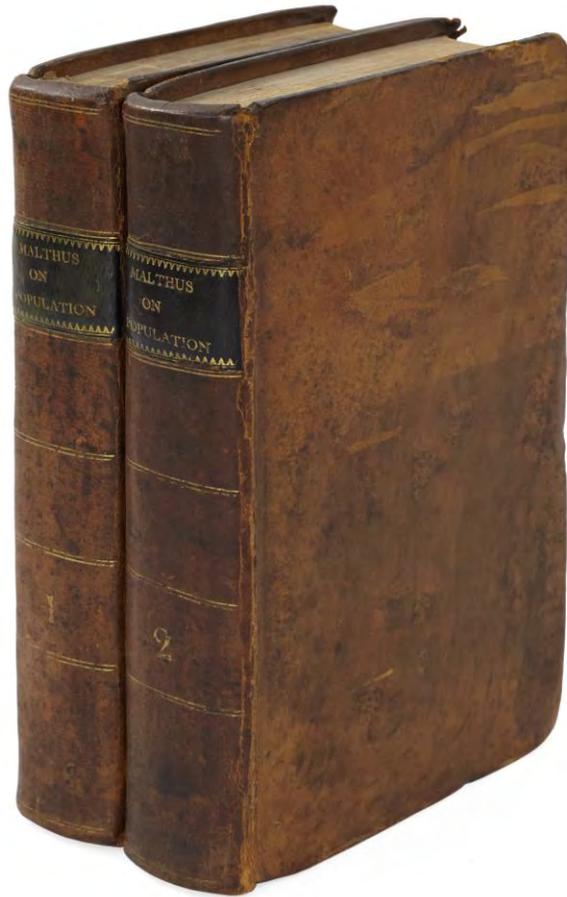
Third edition, as above. First edition of the *Additions*, published in the same year as the fifth edition (see below), which enlarged Malthus' text.

II: Goldsmiths' 21762; Einaudi 3664.

MALTHUS IN AMERICA

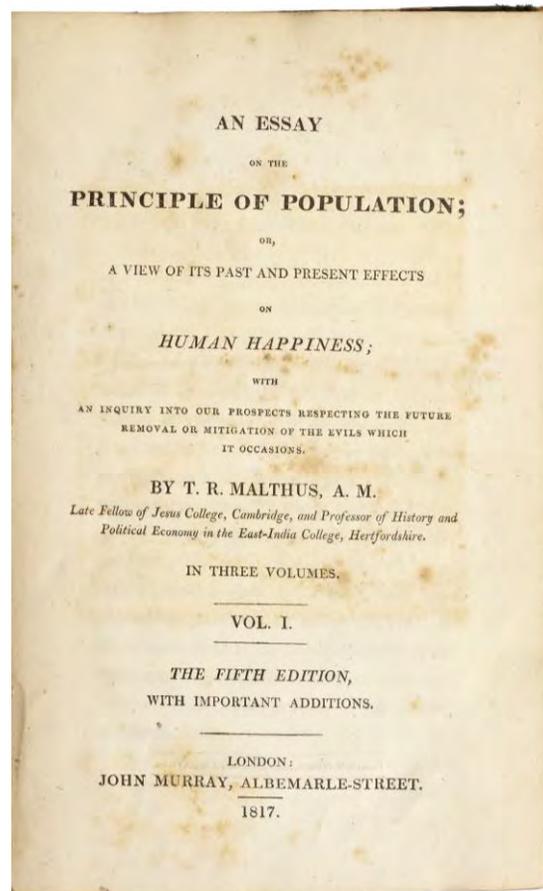
78. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *An essay on the principle of population; or, a view on its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions ...* In two volumes. *Georgetown, Milligan, 1809.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 510, xxxiv (index); vii, [1 blank], 542; half-titles; extremities toned, some foxing throughout, still a very good and attractive set in contemporary marbled calf, rubbed, spines gilt with green-black morocco labels; ownership inscriptions of Charles M. Leary dated 1815 to front pastedowns. \$1500



First American edition, rare. Malthus might not have overshadowed America in the same fashion as Montesquieu, but his Essay had a new life in America in two contexts that appear rather dubious now; being viewed with some interest by early settlers, and in the antebellum South. The idea of superiority over the savage, which Malthus did not necessarily condone but which he propagated in his writings, was applicable in each case. Malthus in his own lifetime had trouble with the problem of slavery, and was forced to ask Wilberforce to declare his opposition to the slave system, after slavers were found to be using his Essay to defend their activities. This is not really surprising, and shows the potential pitfalls of Malthusian pessimism: if a portion of the population is destined for poverty and misery, why not for slavery? However, antislavery discourse focussed on the idea that the rapidly expanding slave population would crowd out the white population. Malthus's American afterlife was, therefore, as 'fittingly complex' as his Essay had proved in Europe in his lifetime (see *The new worlds*, pp. 247-254).

Not in Einaudi, not in Sraffa.



ADDITIONS INCORPORATED

79. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *An essay on the principle of population; or, a view of its past and present effects on human happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions ...* In three volumes. *London, Murray, 1817.*

3 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 496; iv, 506, [1]; iv, 500, [2, advertisements]; extremities dusty, a few leaves of vol. III rather foxed, front free endpaper of vol. I loose, still a good copy and a pleasing set in contemporary green half cloth and marbled boards, slightly rubbed, corners bumped, spine gilt, chipped at head of vol. II; lower joint of vol. I cracked but holding firm; sprinkled edges; bookplates and shelfmark label of William John Matheson.

\$1000

Fifth edition, 'with important additions'. This is a significant edition, containing the new chapters that had appeared in the Additions of the same year. These included those on the Poor Laws, which were revised after 1815, and the harsh but prescient critique of Robert Owen's utopian community at New Lanark. It also adds an appendix in which Malthus takes on his detractors and revisits his influences; Godwin remains 'irresistible' while Mandeville is 'refuted utterly'.

Goldsmiths' 21761; Einaudi 3670.

MALTHUS VS RICARDO

80. MALTHUS, Thomas Robert. *Principles of political economy considered with a view to their practical application.* London, Murray, 1820.

8vo, pp. vi, 601, [1 blank]; a good, clean copy in modern quarter sheep and marbled boards, marbled edges, spine faded and chipped along joints. \$2200

First edition. The *Principles* were developed through controversy with Ricardo, especially with regard to the theory of value, but the origins of the essay are in the Essay, which constituted Malthus's earliest writings on prices, income and savings. The difference that emerges between Malthus and Ricardo with regard to Say's Law, from which this book is an early departure, has not been fully understood because of Ricardo's unwillingness to follow through on concessions he was forced to make. Malthus argued that increased incomes did not lead to increased consumerism, but that consumers faced with unfamiliarly high salaries would save. Some of this misunderstanding of Malthus derives from Keynes's positive assessment of Malthus, which has led to the latter being viewed as an early Keynesian because of his theories on prices and wage rates (New Palgrave). Keynes declared: 'If only Malthus, instead of Ricardo, had been the parent stem from which nineteenth-century economics preceded, what a much wiser place the world would be today!'

Goldsmiths' 22767; Einaudi 3680; Sraffa 3693.

'PRIVATE VICES, PUBLIC BENEFITS'

81. [MANDEVILLE, Bernard de]. *The fable of the bees: or, private vices, publick benefits. With an essay on charity and charity-schools ... To which is added a vindication of the book from the aspersions contain'd in a presentment of the grand-jury of Middlesex, and an abusive letter to Lord C [title-page to vol. II denotes 'Part II'].* London, Tonson, 1724.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [16], 477, [1 blank]; [2], xxxi, [1, errata], 432, [24, index]; woodcut initials, head- and tail-pieces; some staining and spotting to extremities, still a very good copies, vol. I in contemporary panelled calf gilt, rubbed, spines with raised bands and red morocco labels, edges sprinkled red; vol. II slightly taller in contemporary calf, slightly more rubbed, roll border to covers, gilt, spine with raised bands and red morocco label, joints cracked but holding. \$1250

Third edition of Mandeville's great work, first published 1714 and originating from the poem 'The Grumbling Hive' published 1705. **This is the first edition to contain the twenty 'Remarks' which annotate and explain the verse fable.** Mandeville proposes, by treating virtue in its most extreme, ascetic sense, that every act of the smallest passion is a vice. This was the foundation of his scandalous paradox, that the sum of all the vices of the individual is a stable and functioning state: 'thus every part was full of vice/ Yet

the whole mass a paradise'. This is therefore an early instantiation of laissez-faire but more importantly of the division of labour, which Adam Smith would later develop in his *Wealth of nations*. Consequently, through Smith, Mandeville has 'had an immense influence on political economy' (Foxwell).

Kress 3561; Einaudi 3688.

FOR BANK REGULATION

82. MARSHALL, Alfred. *Money credit & commerce*. London, Macmillan, 1923.

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 369, [1 blank], [2, advertisements]; a very good copy in publisher's blue-green blindstamped cloth, spine gilt, chipped; drab printed dustwrapper preserved, chipped with some loss to spine and edges. \$300

First edition of the last book by Marshall to be published during his lifetime, following and initially intended as a companion to his 'second masterpiece' *Industry and Trade*, which appeared in 1919: 'Over the next four years, by a remarkable effort, and despite rapidly waning powers, some of the mass of accumulated raw material remaining was pulled together in *Money, credit & commerce*. This contains Marshall's fullest treatment of the theories of money and international trade, but it is an imperfect pastiche of earlier material, some dating back almost fifty years' (New Palgrave). Marshall argues for greater regulations on banks and rogue trading.

Sraffa 3811; not in Einaudi.

MARX TRANSLATED

83. MARX, Karl. *Capital: a critical analysis of capitalist production ... translated from the third German edition by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited by Frederick Engels*. New York and London, Appleton and Sonnenschein, 1889.

8vo, pp. 31, [1 blank], 816; half-title; slight waterstaining to last few leaves and edges, small repair to half-title, margins slightly toned, but a very good copy in original brown blindstamped cloth, slightly dusty, spine gilt, stain to head of spine; bookplate of Walter Leon Sawyer to front pastedown. \$1000

CAPITAL:

A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPITALIST
PRODUCTION

BY KARL MARX

TRANSLATED FROM THE THIRD GERMAN EDITION, BY
SAMUEL MOORE AND EDWARD AVELING

AND EDITED BY
FREDERICK ENGELS



NEW YORK: APPLETON & CO.
LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHN & CO.
1889.

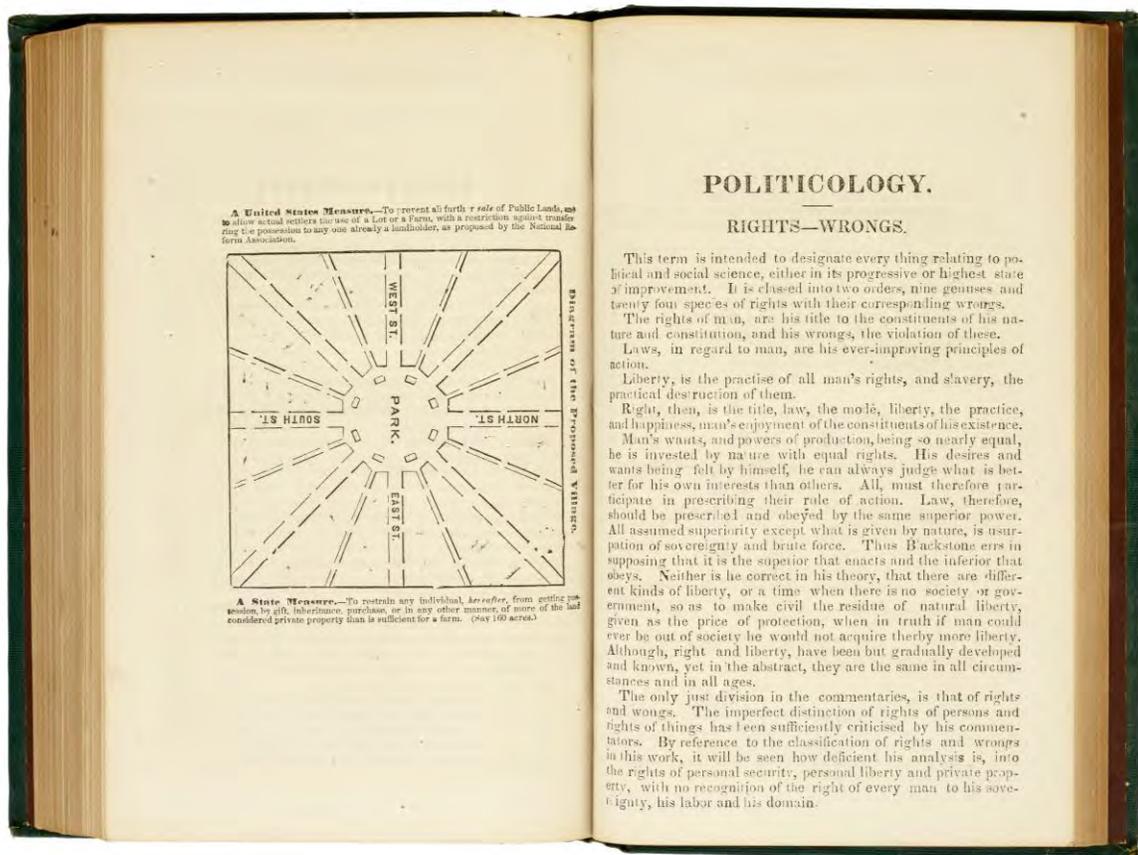
First Appleton stereotyped reprinting of the first single-volume edition in English. It appeared in the same year under Sonnenschein alone and is a reprint of the original 1887 English translation. This edition comprises the first book of Marx's work; the second book was awaiting Engel's edition of the third book, as he states in his preface, before an English translation of both could appear. Engels calls it 'the Bible of the working class'.

Not in Sraffa, see notes to 3873 and 3876.

AMERICAN OWENITE POLYMATH

84. MASQUERIER, Lewis. *Sociology: or, the reconstruction of society, government, and property, upon the principles of the equality, the perpetuity, and the individuality of the private ownership of life, person, government, homestead and the whole product of labor, by organizing all nations and townships of self-governed homestead democracies – self-employed in farming and mechanism, giving all the liberty and happiness to be found on earth.* *New York, the Author, 1877.*

8vo, pp. 213, [1 blank]; 26, [4], '19' (i.e. 24); 7, [1 blank]; [2], xi, [1 blank]; '7' (i.e. 5), [2], '10' (i.e. 7), [8, advertisements]; engraved frontispiece portraits; engravings within text; separate title pages for 'The Sataniad' and 'A new phonotypic pronouncing and defining dictionary' both dated 1877; an excellent copy in publisher's green cloth, boards with blindstamped cartouche and borders, spine gilt, corners slightly bumped. \$400



First edition, scarce, predominantly a series of articles reprinted from the Boston investigator, sometimes using the old sheets. Masquerier was a self-educated freethinker and republican, advocate of land reform, amateur poet and philologist. A firm opponent of the 'godology' from which temporal power structures are divined, Masquerier demands 'a thorough reconstruction of all society and government, by the attainment of

every family to a natural right to an equal, inalienable, and individual homestead and sovereignty in an organized township or commune'. Masquerier is a committed follower of Robert Owen and John Henry Evans; the Owenite doctrine for rural settlement is clearly expressed here, even with regard to details such as the ease with which married couples can separate, and an ideal township of the Owenite type is depicted from above. In the two long poems published here Masquerier exhibits traces of William Blake and Walt Whitman, a fellow new-Yorker. The sections on 'phonotypy', an essentially nonsensical language with eleven vowels, are rather more individual and show the extraordinary reach of Masquerier's interests. He calls with amazing conviction on the Smithsonian Institute to 'publish all the names in their maps of the world, and all their collections of Indian, African and other languages, in phonotype'.

Not in Sraffa, not in Einaudi.

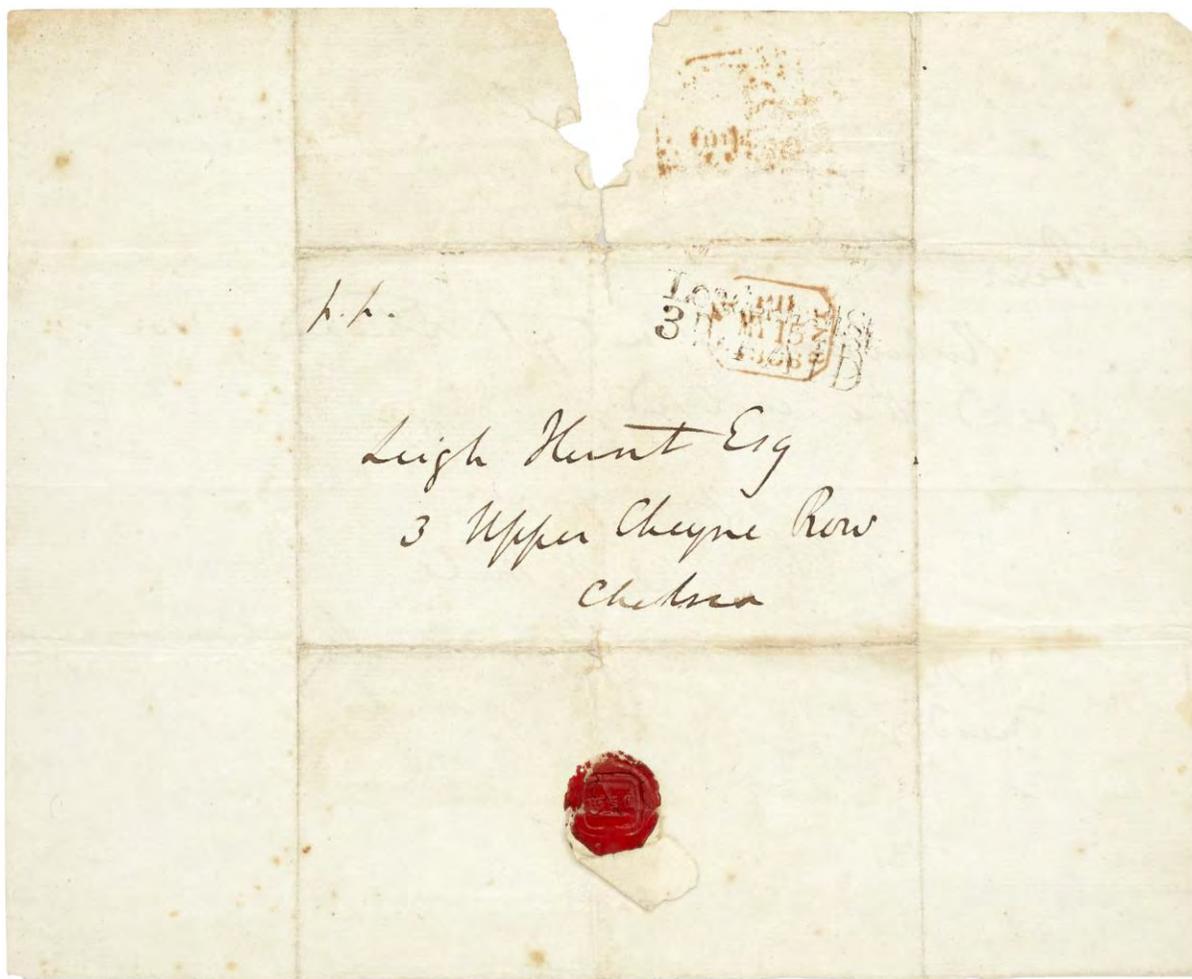
THE MIND AS A CLASSIFIER

85. MILL, James. *Analysis of the phenomena of the human mind*. London, Baldwin and Cradock, 1829.

2 vols in one, 8vo, pp. [iv], 312; extremities of both vols dusty, one or two pages chipped at edges, but a good copy in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, morocco label to spine; library stamps of the Brighton Mechanic's Institute; some pencil underlining and annotations. \$1250

First edition of Mill's work of empiricist philosophy, largely an exercise in logical thought rather than a careful study of psychology. Mill describes the body's interconnected system of sensual receptors through which the mind forms complex ideas, which in turn inform the passions and the will. Mill is interested in the mental act of classification, designating things to be alike or not alike. He uses his discussion of this problem to refute the philosophy of the Scottish common sense school, which dictates that the act of classification shows men to hold certain ideas, and aligns himself instead with the empiricism of Hume and Locke. Mill presents a strong dichotomy in Scottish thought, and claims that his antecedents have been 'hunted down' and suppressed by their rival philosophers. This work, which connects empiricism of experience with the experience of pleasure, foreshadows the strong empiricism and utilitarianism of Mill's son John Stuart.

Jessop, p. 157; not in Sraffa, not in Einaudi.



TO THE POET LEIGH HUNT

86. MILL, John Stuart. AIS to Leigh Hunt concerning one Robertson and enclosing unspecified documents. London, '?S.K. i.e. South Kensington, Tuesday', [n.d.], but 1838.

4to, pp. [2] single sheet, integral address panel with faint postal stamps; creases where folded; wax seal stamped 'JSM' affixed to paper stub, slightly cracked; written in a large and legible hand; in very good condition. \$400

An intriguing letter to the critic and poet Leigh Hunt: 'Robertson is not yet returned, so I send the enclosed'. Robertson is apparently one John Robertson, a young writer recalled by the Scottish philosopher Alexander Bain as the person who introduced him to Mill, after meeting Bain in Scotland: 'In the winter of 1838-9, John Robertson, who was then assisting in the *Review*, paid a short visit to his native city [of Aberdeen]' ('John Stuart Mill' in Bain's journal *Mind*, 4.16 (1879), p. 520). Presumably this is the trip from which Robertson's return is awaited by Hunt; the 'Review' in question is the *London and Westminster Review* of which Mill had been the informal editor since 1834.

The letter is addressed to Hunt at his house in 3 Upper Cheyne Row, Chelsea (ODNB, which gives the house number as 4), the bohemian-intellectual corner in which Hunt resided from 1833, joined there soon after in a neighbouring house by his close friend Thomas Carlyle.

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT STAGES DEPEND ON ECONOMY

87. MILLAR, John. Observations concerning the distinction of ranks in society. Under the following heads: 1. Of the ranks and condition of women in different ages. II. Of the jurisdiction and authority of a father over his children. III. Of the authority of a chief over the members of a tribe or village. IV. Of the authority of a master over his servants. *London, Murray, 1773.*

8vo, pp. xxii, 312; half-title; errata slip tipped in to rear free endpaper; a very good, clean copy in contemporary calf, rubbed, joints cracked but holding, spine chipped, red morocco label; provenance: ownership inscriptions in ink to title page and front free endpaper; armorial bookplate of Davies Gilbert and his ink shelfmark to front pastedown, from the library at Trelissick, Cornwall. \$2250

Second London edition, 'greatly enlarged', first published 1771. The first section of Millar's book is a study of matrilineal 'savage' societies, in which early social development counts most when it comes to kinship with the mother, is remarkably prescient (see Morgan, *Systems*). Millar uses the 'four stages' theory that was the cornerstone of the Scottish Enlightenment, derived from the writing of Hume and Adam Smith, with whom Millar was a close friend. This posits a social development dependent on the cultural effects of economic relations, i.e. the development of hunting, property, agriculture and commerce, rather than the accidents of climate. Millar's study of the unequal treatment of women clearly uses this four stages narrative in its comparative study of a number of cultures, including that of the Ancient Greeks. The last section addresses slavery, to which Millar was opposed.

Goldsmiths' 10953.

BANK NOTES AND CONSUMERS BEHAVIOUR

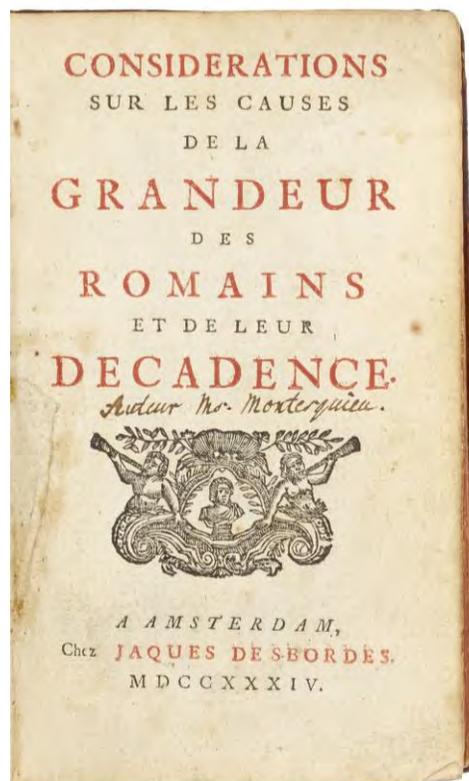
88. MITCHELL, Wesley Clair. A history of the greenbacks with special reference to the economic consequences of their issue: 1862-65. [The decennial publications of the University of Chicago, 2nd series, vol. IX.] *Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1903.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 577, [1 blank]; half-titles; a very good copy in publisher's blindstamped red straight-grain cloth, title gilt to upper cover and spine. \$400

First edition. A famous study of the Union's attempts to prevent inflation after issuing the first paper money in the United States that operated as legal tender for bullion, called 'demand notes' or 'greenbacks' (since they were printed in green on the back), by

keeping down the price of gold, which obstinately insisted on rising again. The Union even attempted to abolish the gold market, but in the end the answer was ‘victories and heavy taxes’, estimated by Mitchell to have been one-fifth or one-sixth of labourers’ wages. Mitchell develops an interesting account of consumer behaviour in the Ricardian tradition, showing that increased wealth (i.e. more circulating money) led to increased consumption only in one half of the population, and only of luxury goods, as the wealthy felt their profits and fortunes to be increasing; poorer classes chose to economise, perceiving a dual rise in costs of living and taxes, despite their real wages increasing.

Not in Sraffa.



‘THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIETY’ (PMM)

89. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat]. *Considerations sur les causes de la grandeur des romains et de leur decadence.* Amsterdam, Desbordes, 1734.

8vo, pp. [4], 277, [1 blank]; title-page in red and black, small repairs, not affecting text, contemporary manuscript note in ink; slightly dusty in places but still an excellent copy in contemporary calf, spine gilt, red morocco label, joints and corners bumped but restored; marbled endpapers, one corner repaired; edges stained red. \$3000

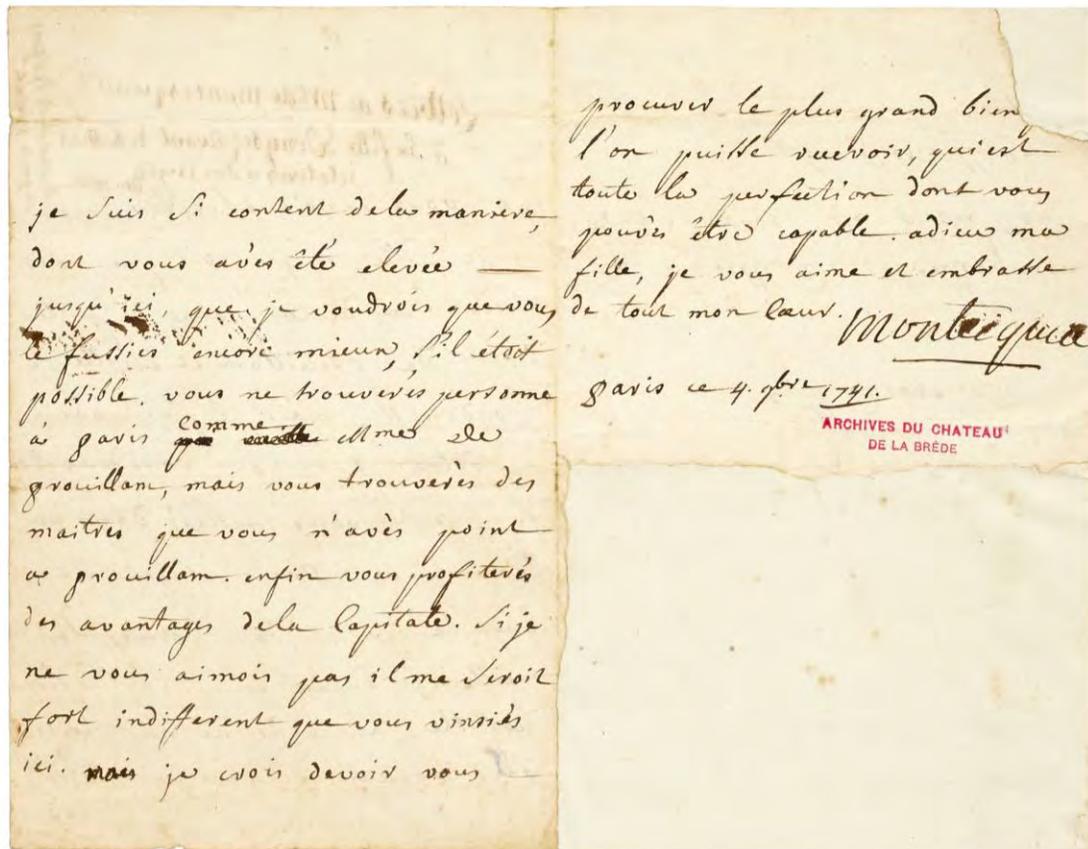
First edition, first issue, described by Rochembilière as ‘very rare and unknown to Brunet, Quérard, or any editor of Montesquieu’.

It contains notes considered dangerous and therefore suppressed in the second issue, most notably the note to p. 130 regarding Charles I and James II, stating that if their religion had permitted them to take their own lives the former would have avoided 'une telle mort' and the latter 'une telle vie'.

Montesquieu's study of Roman history and society, including its corruption, which ends with the destruction of the Eastern Empire, was 'immediately recognized as a major work, and has remained the most popular and widely read of [Montesquieu's] books. Its facts may have been superseded but neither its style, a masterly succinctness, nor its matter – it is the first comprehensive philosophy of society – have lost their value' (PMM).

Tchemerzine IV 927 a; Dagneau, p. 9; not in Cabeen.

**MONTESQUIEU TO HIS DAUGHTER:
'THE GREATEST GOOD THAT ONE CAN RECEIVE, WHICH IS ALL THE PERFECTION
OF WHICH YOU ARE CAPABLE'**



90. MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat. [ALS to his daughter Denise]. Paris, 4 September 1741.

Manuscript on paper, 8vo, pp. [3], written in French, in black ink; address on verso, upper right corner and bottom half of third page torn away and repaired, only one word lost and sense clear; stamped at bottom, 'Archives du Chateau de la Brède'; nineteenth-century note in another hand at the top of the first page states: 'Lettres de M. de Montesquieu à sa fille Denyse, avant les lettres relatives à son mariage avec M. de Secondat de Rogues son proche parent'. \$1500

Autograph letter, signed, in which Montesquieu recalls his youngest daughter Marie-Josèphe-Denise ('Denise') from a pension at Prouillam, to send her to the sisters of Bon Secours in the Faubourg St. Antoine in Paris.

'I am so happy with the way you have been brought up until now that I would like you to be brought up even better ... you will find teachers that you don't have at Prouillam... if I didn't love you it would be quite indifferent to me whether you came here, but I believe it is my duty to obtain for you the greatest good that one can receive, which is all the perfection of which you are capable'. Denise was educated at the convent from 1741 to 1744, when Montesquieu summoned her home to work as his secretary, most notably helping him to write his *Esprit des lois*.

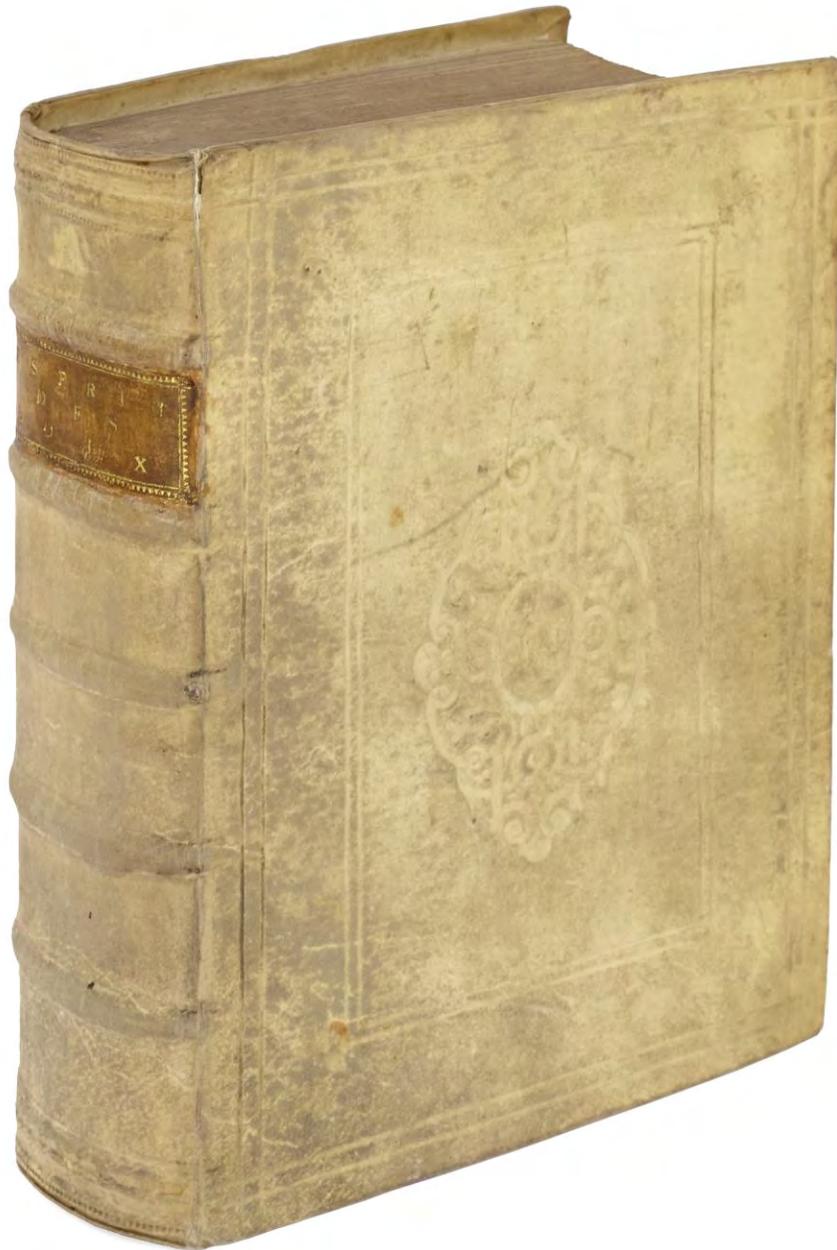
AN EXCELLENT COPY IN CONTEMPORARY DUTCH VELLUM

91. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat]. *De l'esprit des loix, ou du rapport que les loix doivent avoir avec la constitution de chaque gouvernement, les moeurs, le climat, la religion, le commerce, &c. à quoi l'auteur a ajouté des recherches nouvelles sur les loix romaines touchant les successions, sur les loix françoises, & sur les loix féodales. Geneva, Barrillot [sic], [1748].*

2 vols in one, 4to, pp. [8], xxiv, 522; [4], xvi, 564; an excellent copy in contemporary Dutch vellum, blindstamped cartouche and panels to boards, spine with raised bands and morocco label gilt, somewhat dusty, edges sprinkled red; contemporary annotations to front pastedown and free endpaper. \$40,000

First edition, first issue. Montesquieu's masterpiece of political theory, the principles of which formed the ideological basis of the French and American revolutions and were the cornerstone of the United States Constitution. Montesquieu argues that culture cannot be abstracted from the climate and geography of individual states, meaning there is no single best institution or set of laws; the best institutions are those adapted to the people that they serve and the best laws to the people that they govern. He also makes a case for the division of government and for the need for systems of checks and balances so as to ensure the rights of the individual. *De l'esprit des loix* foreshadows the work of the philosophes, despite the fact that in general they ignored him. This was probably due to the hostility of Voltaire, though even that great intellect was finally forced to praise Montesquieu's book in public.

Tchmerzine IV 929; Cabeen 97; Dagneau, p. 15; *Printing and the mind of man*, 197.

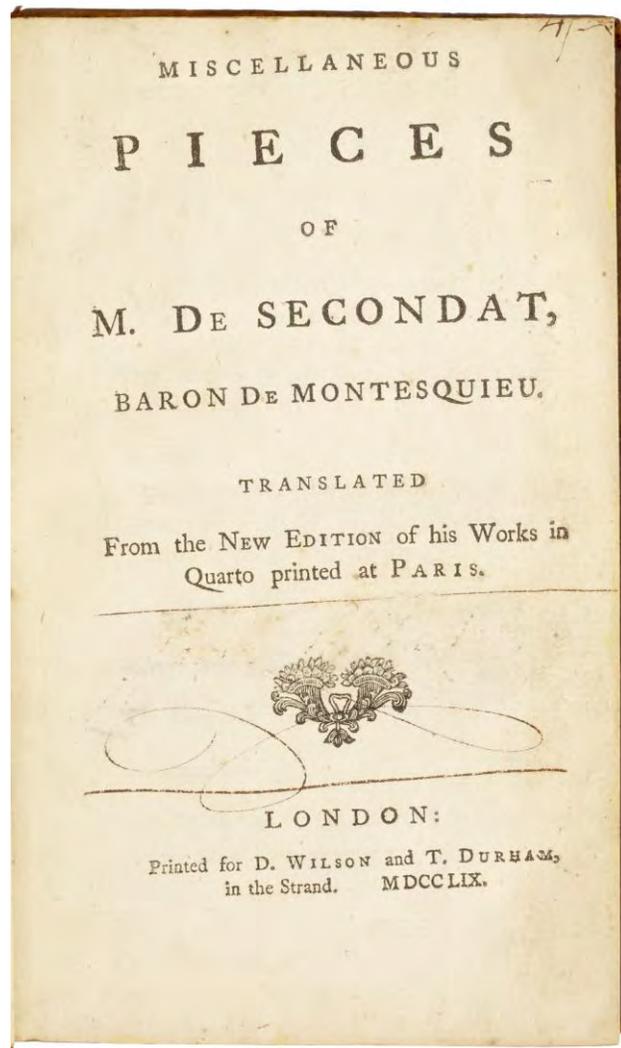


92. MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat. *Miscellaneous pieces ... translated from the new edition of his works in quarto printed at Paris. London, Wilson and Durham, 1759.*

8vo, pp. [4], 334; contemporary ownership inscription erased from title-page, very slightly affecting text, extremities slightly stained and some spotting but a good copy in full contemporary calf over marbled paper boards, rubbed, joints cracked and exposed but holding, spine gilt in panels, chipped, blue morocco lettering-piece; later shelfmark label to front pastedown. \$800

Only edition thus, apparently the first appearance in English of these pieces. It contains, amongst other titles: the *Essay on taste*, which was published in England in the same year under Alexander Gerard's work of the same title; eleven Persian letters that did not appear in his main work by that name, first published in English in 1722; the *Temple of Gnidus*; *Lysimachus*; and the *Defence of the spirit of laws*, Montesquieu's apology for his masterpiece in which he displayed some of his finest writing. The prefatory works are by D'Alembert and include his eulogy for Montesquieu and his critical essay on the *Spirit of laws*.

Cabeen 48.



93. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat]. *Oeuvres posthumes. London [i.e. Paris], Bure, 1783.*

12mo, pp. 4, 239, [3, errata]; separate half-titles; small lateral tear to errata leaf, not affecting text; an excellent copy in a lovely binding of contemporary half mottled calf and green marbled boards, chipped at edges, vellum tips made from tiny fragments of seventeenth-century (or earlier)? manuscript, a few letters legible; spine gilt, citron morocco lettering piece, stained; indistinct ownership stamp to front free endpaper; minute sketch of a house in pencil to one half-title. \$1000

Rare first edition of this collection of early works by Montesquieu including: the 'histoire orientale' *Arsace et Isménie* (1730); the *Discours* on the opening of the parliament in Bordeaux in 1725; the *Reflexions on aesthetics, pleasure and taste*, which includes the essay 'De je ne sais quoi'; and Montesquieu's eulogy on the Duke of Berwick (1670-1734), a general in the service of Louis who was appointed military governor of Guienne, where he met and befriended the philosopher.

Cabeen 41. ESTC lists only 3 copies in North America, at Harvard, Yale and Saskatchewan.

IN AMERICA

94. MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat. *The spirit of laws. Translated from the French. First American edition from the fifth London edition. Worcester and Philadelphia, Thomas and Carey, July 1802.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 17-368; viii, 9-392; title-page of vol. I stained; some foxing, else a good copy in modern quarter calf and marbled boards, spines gilt with red morocco labels; previous owner's inscription to title-pages; the odd contemporary annotation in ink to margins, trimmed. \$1000

First American edition.

Cabeen 122.

95. [MONTESQUIEU, Charles Louis de Secondat] and Alexander GERARD. *An essay on taste ... to which is added a dissertation on the same subject, by M. de Montesquieu. Philadelphia, Engles & Stiles, 1804.*

8vo, pp. 297, [1 blank], [4, list of subscribers]; wanting the first half-title, separate half-title for the second part; staining to extremities, including title-page, some slight foxing, else a good copy in contemporary tree calf, rubbed, corners bumped, spine chipped at base; red morocco label to spine; library presentation bookplate dated 1856 and bookseller's ticket to front pastedown, previous owner's inscription to front free endpaper. \$750

First American edition, first published 1759. 'In its original form, An essay on taste contained Gerard's own text, plus translations of brief works on the subject by Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Montesquieu which signalled his absorption of the French tradition in aesthetics. But the Essay was also distinctively Scottish in character, for Gerard blended the ideas of Hutcheson, Hume, and his Aberdeen contemporaries, and grounded his discussion on the principles of taste on the science of human nature' (ODNB). Since in the third edition of 1780 these translations were removed, it is significant that Montesquieu is the only French author to reappear in the present edition, indicative of his enormous influence on American thought at this time (see above).

Not in Cabeen.

BEES BECOME BEAVERS

96. MORGAN, Lewis Henry. *The American beaver and his works. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1868.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 17-330; engraved frontispiece and plates, one folding map; a very good copy in publisher's blindstamped purple cloth, spine gilt with beaver device, rubbed, head and base of spine chipped with some loss to joint; author's presentation inscription to front free endpaper to the geologist George Clinton Swallow, dated 'Rochester Sept 10 1873'; library stamps and shelfmarks to front pastedown, title-page and edges; remains of paper labels to endpapers. \$400

First edition of the first American work of comparative psychology, a latter-day Fable of the bees, and an early expression of American conservationism. 'The popular mind has always been in advance of the metaphysicians with reference to the mental endowments of animals. For some reason there has been a perpetual hesitation among many of the latter to recognize, in the manifestations of the animal mind, the same characteristics that are displayed by the human intellect: lest the high position of man should be shaken or impaired'. The fascinating final chapter addresses the question of whether beavers have souls, and attacks man's assumed prerogative to destroy the 'mute' species with which he shares the earth, for example through the fur trade, which is examined earlier in the book. The illustrations of beavers, their habitats and their power to destroy trees are delightful.

97. MORGAN, Lewis Henry. *The American beaver and his works. Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1868.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 17-330; engraved frontispiece and plates, one folding map; a very good copy in publisher's blindstamped grey cloth, spine gilt with beaver device; previous owner's inscription to front free endpaper. \$375

Another copy.

PRESENTATION COPY ANNOTATED BY MORGAN'S COLLABORATOR,
MISSIONARY TO THE MICMAC

98. MORGAN, Lewis H. *Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family*. [Smithsonian contributions to knowledge, no. 218]. *Washington, DC, Smithsonian, 1868*.

Large folio, pp. xii, 590; 13 leaves of plates to rear; 12pp. pamphlet Constitution and standing rules of the Philosophical Society of Washington tipped in to front free endpaper, inkstained title-page; a very good copy uncut in original half blue cloth and printed drab boards, rubbed and bumped with some loss to corners, slightly stained; library shelfmarks to spine and title-page; presentation inscription from the Smithsonian Institution to Silas Tertius Rand, dated 1872 to front flyleaf; Rand's ownership inscription in purple ink to front free endpaper with notes on consanguinity of Hungarian relatives, Rand's annotations, notations and a manicule in purple ink to margins; pressed (Canadian maple?) leaves; a charming association copy. \$600

Rare first edition of this influential philological study of comparative and evolutionary anthropology. Morgan analyses the linguistic descriptions for family groups – the conception of the group being more important than that of the individual – across various cultures including the ancient Romans, Semitic, Aryan and Uralian groups, and native American and Asian families, as well as the structural similarities between family groups in different cultures. It contains Morgan's significant work on the genealogy of the Iroquois and his idea of matrilineal as opposed to patrilineal descent. His argument that 'ideas never change', but the language with which we express them changes, and his observations on autochthonic descent myths precede Lévi-Strauss's structural work on myth. Morgan's evolutionary anthropology was a direct influence on Engels in his *Origins of the family, private property and the state* (1884).

Silas Tertius Rand was a Canadian missionary-anthropologist and a contributor to this work; Morgan asked him to complete the terminology tables for the Micmac and Malecite tribes on which he was an expert, having spent some years living with them as a Baptist missionary in the mid-nineteenth century. Rand set much of the Micmac language down on paper. Morgan's evolutionary view would have suited Rand's idea of the 'social progress' of the Micmac, which he saw as his chief legacy (see Virginia P. Miller, 'Silas T. Rand, nineteenth century anthropologist among the Micmac' in *Anthropologica*, 22.2 (1980), pp. 235-249).

BLACK COMPLEXITIES

99. MYRDAL, Gunnar. *An American dilemma. The negro problem and modern democracy*. *New York, Harper, 1944*.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. lv, [1 blank], 706, [1 blank]; xii, [2], 707-1483, [1 blank]; half-titles; a very good copy in publisher's printed cloth and dustjackets, vol. II slightly stained, but very good; previous owner's inscription to half-title of vol. I. \$500

First edition, first printing; the first edition appeared in both one- and two-volume issues. This massive study was the precursor to much of Myrdal's later work, in which 'he focused on the deepest levels of social-economic development ... the interdependent and cumulatively causal, often systemic, variables governing economic development, such as population, health, education, politics, administration, labour force utilization, and attitudes toward life and work as well as such conventional economic variables as output, income, and consumption ... In *An American dilemma*, he focused on ... the specific factors governing the improvement or worsening of the conditions of the American negro. He also pinpointed the conflict between the U.S. ideology of equal opportunity and the reality of discrimination against blacks. The book is a premier example of non-ideological and non-mythological social science, with the author's value premises made explicit' (Warren Samuels in *Thinkers of the 20th century*).

Bohrn 127a+; not in Sraffa.

GAME THEORY

100. NEUMANN, John von and Oskar MORGENSTERN. *Theory of games and economic behaviour*. Princeton, Princeton University Press, 1947.

8vo, pp. xviii, 641, [1 blank]; half-title; a very good copy in publisher's red cloth, spine gilt; previous owner's inscription to front free endpaper; stapled article by Morgenstern 'The theory of games' laid in. \$550

Second edition, first published 1944. A foundational work of modern game theory, a branch of mathematical economics that seeks points of equilibrium between two rational decision-makers who are pursuing different strategies. Neumann used convex geometry to prove the existence of mixed-strategy equilibria in two-person zero-sum games, i.e. games in which one participant's gains or losses perfectly balance the gains or losses of the other participant, when they value these shares equally. Von Neumann had established this in a paper of 1928, which Morgenstern was eager to discuss when he arrived at Princeton in the early thirties. Morgenstern was 'the first economist clearly and explicitly to recognize that economic agents must take the interactive nature of economics into account when making their decisions', this collaboration thus making 'the first extensive applications of game theory ... to economics' (New Palgrave). Game theory has formed the link between mathematics and social sciences beyond economics, bearing significance for the study of numerous modern phenomena, not least von Neumann's own work in the Cold War arms race and his development of the idea of mutual assured destruction, which appeared as a kind of real-world embodiment of his own theories.

Sraffa 4345.

EXCEEDINGLY RARE OWENITE UTOPIA
AN UNRECORDED STATE, PRINTED ON SILK

101. [OWEN, Robert], F. BATE (artist and engraver), Stedman WHITWELL (architect). This print. Representing A Bird's Eye View of a Community as proposed by Robert Owen Esq.re is respectfully dedicated to the following classes of society: To the Landowners, as being the only means whereby their Estates can be rendered permanently productive, and their Rents secure. To the Capitalists, as offering the safest speculation, and most gratifying ways of investing their surplus Capital, without risk of failure. To the Clergy, and Instructors of Mankind, as the only and speedy means of bringing about that great desideratum they have so much at heart, namely, the suppression of Vice & Error, by the removal of the causes of Crime (Ignorance & Poverty), the dissemination of Truth, & the establishment of Virtue. To the industrious Wealth Producers, as affording the only arrangements, whereby they can secure their true and rightful position in Society, and the just & honest participation in the Wealth created by their talents and industry. And lastly, to the Government of the British Empire, shewing the arrangements, whereby the duties of Government may be rendered safe, easy, and delightful, instead of as heretofore, being one of danger, difficulty, error, confusion and dissatisfaction. N.B. for further details consult the Works of Owen, Thompson, Combe, Morgan &c. [*London, for*] *The Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists, [1839]*.

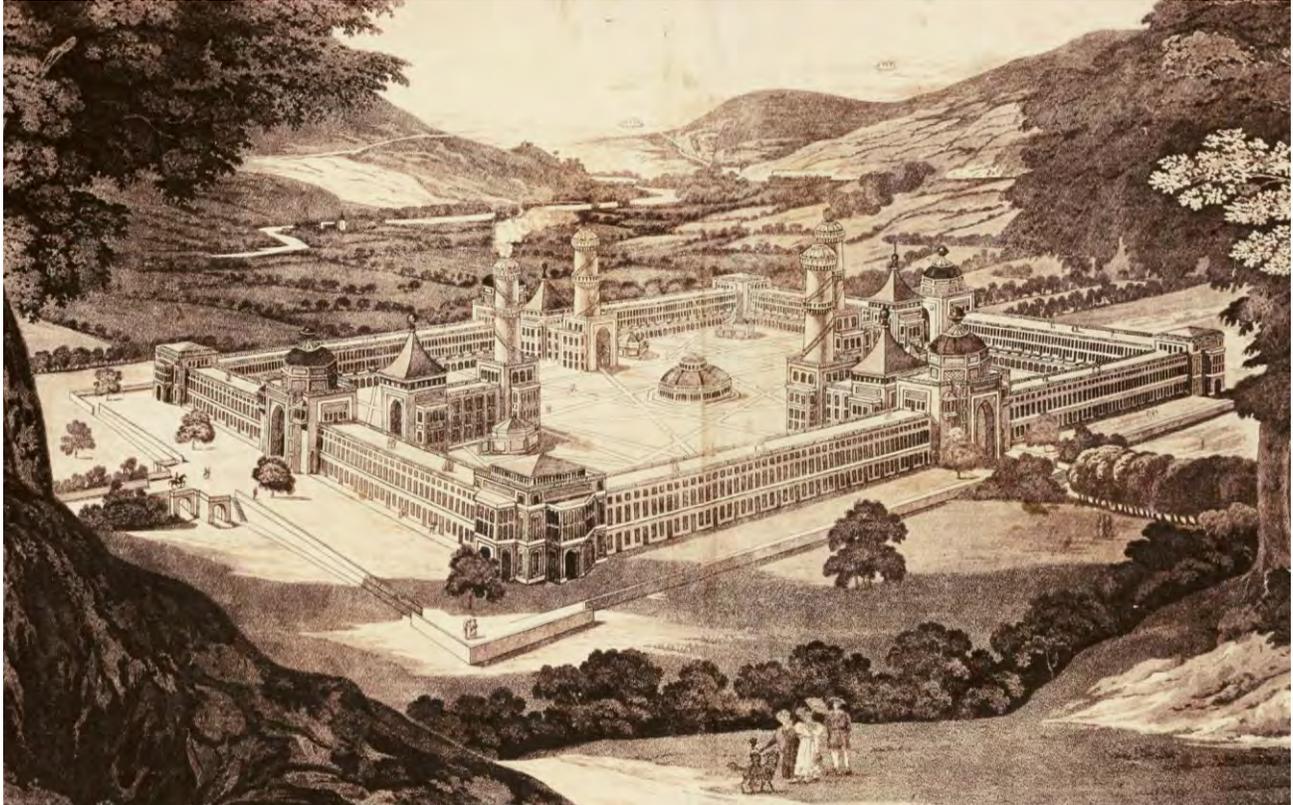
Engraved plate on silk, mm. 830x555 / 630x445, in vivid, dark impression, printed in black on sepia with a red and black decorative border, the dye preserved deep and true, the whole panel in extremely fine condition. \$12,000

An unrecorded, remarkable and very attractive rarity: a silk print of Robert Owen's utopian image of an ideal community: New Harmony. No other example printed on silk is known, and no other copy on paper bears the same imprint details as the present version.

The first print-form instantiation of Owen's utopian citadel was published in 1826, after the reformer had presented a model to the White House and persuaded a group of Americans to start a new way of life in what would have been New Harmony, Indiana, and after the initial impetus had faded into nothing. The architect, Whitwell, drew inspiration from the Medieval monastic architectural tradition (the *hortus conclusus*, a space of both self-sufficiency and of utopian reference to the Garden of Eden) and projected the image of an enclosed garden quadrangle with large, industrial-looking communal buildings. But 'later, after the failure of New Harmony, the design was revised to take on a distinctly "Oriental" flavour, with broad, flat-roofed terraces and Mughal arches and domes of the sort one might expect to find in India or Persia. It seems that the free use, and perhaps even the deliberate conflation, of global architecture styles appeared "forward-looking" to Owen.

'The later scheme for Owen's ideal future town has kept the original conservatory and smokestack-sporting communal buildings, but the details and ornaments have been strangely transformed from a Gothic cloister garden into a Mughal paradise garden,

including great domes, Persian or Indian arches, and roof terraces. The future, for Owen, may have been a place of cultural hybridity and eclecticism' (N. R. Walker, *Building expectation. Past and present visions of the architectural future*. Providence, Brown University, 2011, introduction).



After the failure of the Indiana project, Owen keenly promoted throughout Britain his vision of a not-distantly-future industrial age where scientific values and equality, fostered with the help of fitting urban planning, would triumph over what he decried as obsolete and unjust power structures.

The recorded, yet rare, issue of this version presents the imprint 'Published by "The Association of all Classes of all Nations"', at their institution, 69, Great Queen Street. Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, 1838'. Our issue, however, is undated, and the publisher's responsibility is attributed to The Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists. This society, born with the purpose of preparing public opinion for the coming of the 'secular millennium', was established in 1839, with the amalgamation of the Association of All Classes of All Nations, which Owen had set up in 1835, and the National Community Friendly Society established by Owenites in 1837.

See illustrated covers for full image.

AMERICAN 'NEW SCHOOL'

102. PATTEN, Simon Nelson. The principles of political economy; being a re-examination of certain fundamental principles of economic science. *Philadelphia, Lippincott, 1885.*

8vo, pp. 244; a very good, clean copy in publisher's blindstamped brown cloth, spine gilt, slightly rubbed; library bookplate to front pastedown and embossed stamp to title-page.

\$300

First edition. Patten was one of a group of 'new school' American economists who had gained their doctorates in Germany, and subscribed to the German Historical School by rejecting classical Ricardian and Malthusian theories of rent, wages and population. Here Patten addresses each of these subjects to build his attack on free trade, arguing for strong protectionism in the case of food production. Patten was 'one of the most original and idiosyncratic American economists of his generation ... author of a series of unusual, even eccentric books that challenged, provoked and sometimes baffled his professional peers' (New Palgrave).

Sraffa 4570.

MILESTONE IN STATISTICS

103. PETTY, Sir William. The political anatomy of Ireland. With the establishment for that kingdom when the late Duke of Ormond was lieutenant. Taken from the records. To which is added *Verbum sapienti*; or an account of the wealth and expences of England, and the method of raising taxes in the most equal manner. Shewing also, that the nation can bear the charge of four millions per annum, when the occasions of the government require it. *London, Brown and Rogers, 1691.*

8vo, pp. [16], 205, [1 blank], [2], 24; separate half-title for second part; a good copy in eighteenth-century quarter velum and marbled paper-covered boards, rubbed with some loss, joints cracked with some loss to spine but holding; with contemporary bookplate of Christ Church, Oxford to front pastedown, ms shelfmark to spine; later library inkstamps to top of bookplate and front flyleaf.

\$5000

Rare first edition of Petty's survey of Ireland, with the first appearance of his *Verbum sapienti*, 'the first work of Petty which [deals] more closely with statistical matters ... the object of this pamphlet was to fix a valuation on the wealth of Great Britain. It is therefore essentially statistical [and] perhaps the best sample of his writings' (Pearson, ed., *The history of statistics in the 17th and 18th centuries*, pp. 61-65). Petty's idea of anatomising the political 'body' derived from his surgical experiences; very briefly holding the chair of Anatomy at Oxford in 1650, after studying anatomy in the Netherlands alongside Hobbes (New Palgrave). Petty's significant influence on Marx, who acknowledged this influence, as well as on Ricardo and Smith, was based primarily on his theory of value. Marx understood this theory as a labour-driven conception of

value, while the importance placed on the relative values of population and wages in *Verbum sapienti* precedes the Ricardian school.

Wing P 1931; Sraffa 4635; Goldsmiths' 2868.

MITIGATING POLICIES

104. PIGOU, Arthur Cecil. *Industrial fluctuations*. New York, Macmillan, 1927.

8vo, pp. xxii, 397, [1 blank], [2]; charts and graphs, some folding; a very good copy in publisher's red straight-grain cloth, blindstamped borders, spine gilt, slightly stained and bumped; rear inner hinge cracked but holding firm; some underlining in pencil and notation to margins. \$300

First edition. This work was 'hived off' from the larger and monumental *Wealth and welfare* (1912), the work that had been in hand when Pigou succeeded Alfred Marshall as Professor of Political Economy at Cambridge in 1908: 'to the end of his life he remained steeped in the Marshallian system. What bits he added were to the superstructure. They did not affect the foundations' (New Palgrave). Here Pigou examines the causes of fluctuations in the market and the remedies available, looking in particular at banking and wage-related policies.

Not in Sraffa.

DATA VISUALIZED

105. PLAYFAIR, William. *For the use of the enemies of England. A real statement of the finances and resources of Great Britain; illustrated by two copper-plate charts*. London, Whittingham and Stockdale, 1796.

8vo, pp. viii, 32; two folding engraved charts with contemporary hand-colouring; extremities toned, scribbling to title-page, some offsetting from charts; but a good copy, disbound. \$1200

First and only edition, scarce, of this engaging example of visual representation of quantitative information.

The title of this pamphlet is, of course, ironic. Playfair aims to show that British 'resources overtop our burthens', a response of the willingness of some of his 'pseudo patriot' countrymen (Whigs), to display the magnitude of British debt to its enemies, namely the French. The first chart, its axes cheerfully augmented with fleurs-de-lis, shows the increasing French and British revenues going back as far as 1550, relative to the amount of revenue which is free, and the amount which must be given over to the paying of the national debt. It shows that France, despite having enormous ever-increasing revenues, has always been in ever-increasing debt; England only since the

Glorious Revolution. The second chart is a 'glorious one for England'. It shows the massive if irregular increase in trade, which resource, vastly outstripping the national debts, makes Britain financially solid! A lively and attractive piece of economic propaganda.

Goldsmiths' 16767. ESTC shows only 3 copies in the UK, at the BL, LSE and John Rylands. A mere handful of copies in the US.

INTRINSIC OR REAL

106. [PRATT, Samuel]. *The regulating silver coin, made practicable and easie, to the government and subject. Humbly submitted to the consideration of both houses and parliament. By a lover of his country. London, Bonwick, 1696.*

8vo, pp. [2], 125, [1 blank]; chipped and stained at edges throughout, not affecting text, else a good copy in contemporary mottled panelled calf, spine gilt in panels, red morocco label; rubbed, chipped, some loss to leather of upper board, peeling away; joints cracked but holding firm. \$750

First and only edition. William Lowndes had the Treasury pay for this argument for the recoinage of the currency of 1696, and it was supportive of his policy of devaluation. Pratt calls for regulation of the mint and an end to clipping, hoarding and the exportation of coins. He develops the idea of a difference between the 'intrinsic' value and the 'real' value of the coinage, arguing that the intrinsic value must be considerably higher than the real value, to prevent clipping and the melting down of coin when the price of silver rises.

ESTC R8943; Wing P 3184; Goldsmiths' 3331.

SOCIAL FACTORS AFFECTING WORKERS

107. ROETHLISBERGER, Fritz Jules and William J. DICKSON. *Management and the worker. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard University Press, 1939.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 615, [1 blank]; photographic plates; a very good, clean copy in publisher's blue blindstamped cloth, spine gilt. \$300

First edition, the famous 'Hawthorne study' of Roethlisberger and Elton Mayo (who provides a preface), carried out on willing employees of the Western Electric Company's Hawthorne branch, this book being dedicated to those employees. The researchers tested numerous short-term variables such as lighting and short-term incentives such as wage incentives and changes to working hours, but discovered that social factors, such as involvement in decisions, had a more profound effect on the happiness of workers. This was a significant development in management thinking and makes for a fascinating study of working life; carried out with real sympathy and human interest in its subjects, while

taking great pleasure in benevolently satirising their lives: ‘The following comment, recorded on the day before ... threw some light on why [Operator 4] did not like the thought of long evenings at home [because of shorter working hours!]: “I have to write a letter to my boy friend and tell him I can’t go out with him any more because my mother doesn’t approve of a fellow who isn’t Polish.”’

IN ENGLISH

108. ROSCHER, William. *Principles of political economy ... New York, Holt, 1878.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xxi, [3], 464; [6], 465, [1 blank]; a very good copy, partially unopened in publisher’s brown pebble-grained cloth, blindstamped boards, spines gilt; contemporary ownership inscription to front free endpaper. \$550

First English edition, published simultaneously in Chicago and New York, of Roscher’s main work, originally published in 1854. This edition translated from the thirteenth German edition: this was ‘perhaps the most widely-read textbook of economics in Germany in the second half of the nineteenth century’ (Blaug).

‘It analysed essentially the same topics as the classical economists - production, distribution and prices. Roscher was already strongly influenced by supply and demand approaches, but still determined the exchange value of a commodity by its cost of production. His theory of rent was Ricardian and his thinking about population development followed Malthusian patterns. Differing from classical textbooks, Roscher supplemented the theoretical analysis with a historical description - the reader finds the history of rent, interest and wages, of population development, of the prices of necessary and luxury commodities [including slaves], and of luxury in general’ (New Palgrave).

Not in Einaudi.

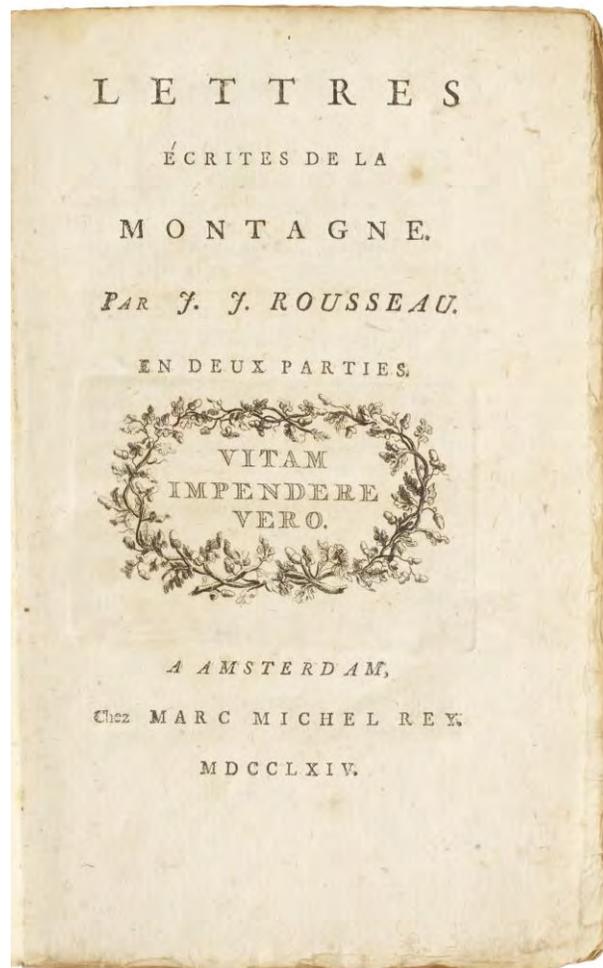
WHAT IS DEMOCRACY

SMALL REPUBLICS AND THEIR PROBLEM WITH THE SOCIAL CONTRACT

109. ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. [half-title: *Oeuvres de J. J. Rousseau. Tome neuvieme. Contenant les ...*] *Lettres écrites de la montagne. En deux parties. Amsterdam, Rey, 1764.*

12mo, pp. [8], 368; half-title; engraved vignette to title-page; a very good copy, uncut in contemporary half marbled paper over drab boards, slightly dusty, ms label to spine.

\$1800



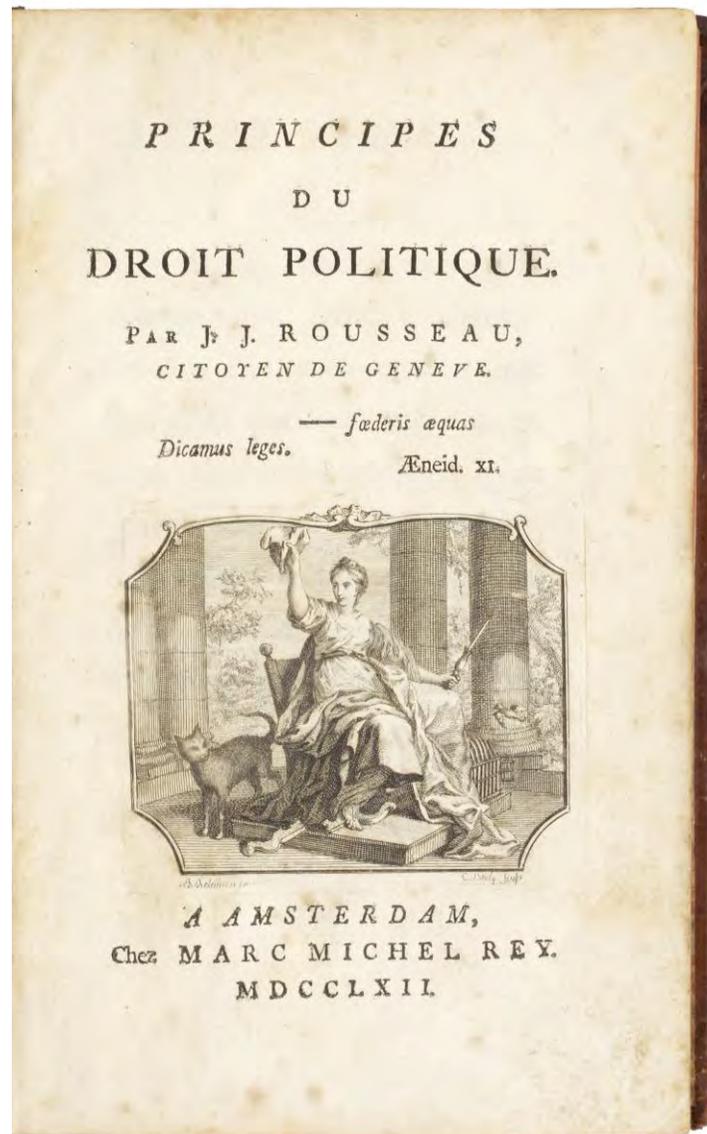
Rare. The ninth volume of the first collected edition of Rousseau's works to be published by Rey (1762-1764), and printed the same year as the first edition, using a reprinted title-page conjugate with the half-title present here, and without the errata leaf. In 1762, the same year that the *Contrat social* and *Émile* were published, the Small Council of Geneva condemned Rousseau. In 1763 Rousseau dramatically relinquished his rights and citizenship of Geneva, thus dividing the city politically between the aristocratic and the popular parties. A group of Genevan citizens forming part of the latter party challenged the legality of the Small Council's condemnation, and demanded that the case be referred to the General Council of burghers. The defence of the Small Council's power of veto over the burghers' wishes was put forward by Jean-Robert Tronchin in 1763, in his *Lettres de la campagne*, to which Rousseau's *Lettres de la montagne* is the direct and lively rejoinder.

'The second part of them may interest the student of political history by its account of the little republic. We seem to be reading over again the history of a Greek city; the growth of a wealthy class in face of an increasing number of poor burgesses, the imposition of burdens in unfair proportions upon [them], the gradual usurpation of legislative and administrative function (including especially the judicial) by the oligarchs, and the twisting of democratic machinery to oligarchic ends ... the Four Hundred at Athens

would have treated any Social Contract that should have appeared in their day, just as sternly as the Two Hundred or the Twenty-five treated the Social Contract that did appear, and for just the same reasons' (Morley). The result of all this legal fomentation was 'a more concrete presentation of democratic ideas than the *Contrat Social* ... based on a close reading of the lawbooks and histories of Geneva, which Rousseau now for the first time digested in his Neuchâtel retreat' (R. R. Palmer, *The age of the democratic revolution* (1959), p. 131).

Dufour 371; see Dufour 234.

**'THE FIRST GREAT EMOTIONAL PLEA FOR THE EQUALITY
OF ALL MEN IN THE STATE' (PMM)**



110. ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. [half-title: Du contract [sic] social;] *Principes du droit politique. Amsterdam, Rey, 1762.*

8vo, pp. [2], viii, 323, [1, advertisements]; half-title; engraved vignette of liberty seated; extremities slightly dusty, but a good clean copy in contemporary mottled calf, spine gilt in panels with red morocco label, joints rubbed but holding firm; marbled endpapers, edges stained red. \$15,000

First edition, the 'third state' (R. A. Leigh).

'The *Contrat social* remains Rousseau's greatest work ... It had the most profound influence on the political thinking of the generation following its publication. It was, after all, the first great emotional plea for the equality of all men in the state: others had argued the same cause theoretically but had themselves tolerated a very different government. Rousseau believed passionately in what he wrote, and when in 1789 a similar emotion was released on a national scale, the *Contrat Social* came into its own as the bible of the revolutionaries in building their ideal state' (*Printing and the mind of man*, 207).

Rousseau disliked Rey's initial title-page, thinking it crowded and ill-arranged, though by the time of his complaint to the publisher the book had already been printed. Rey nonetheless substituted a new title-page featuring the vignette of Liberty from the *Discours sur l'inegalité* (which Rousseau also disliked), seated as opposed to standing, and relegated the *Du contrat social* to the half-title, where it kept its now-incongruous semicolon. The new half-title and title-page are conjugate with a cancel leaf, a textual correction changing Rousseau's note on religious inequality and marriage, which originally argued for the rights of Protestants and which he feared would aggravate the censors. Left with a final blank page, Rey printed a catalogue of his stock (Leigh, *Unsolved problems in the bibliography of J-J Rousseau*, pp. 18-22).

Dufour 133 ('type B').

DIFFERENCES

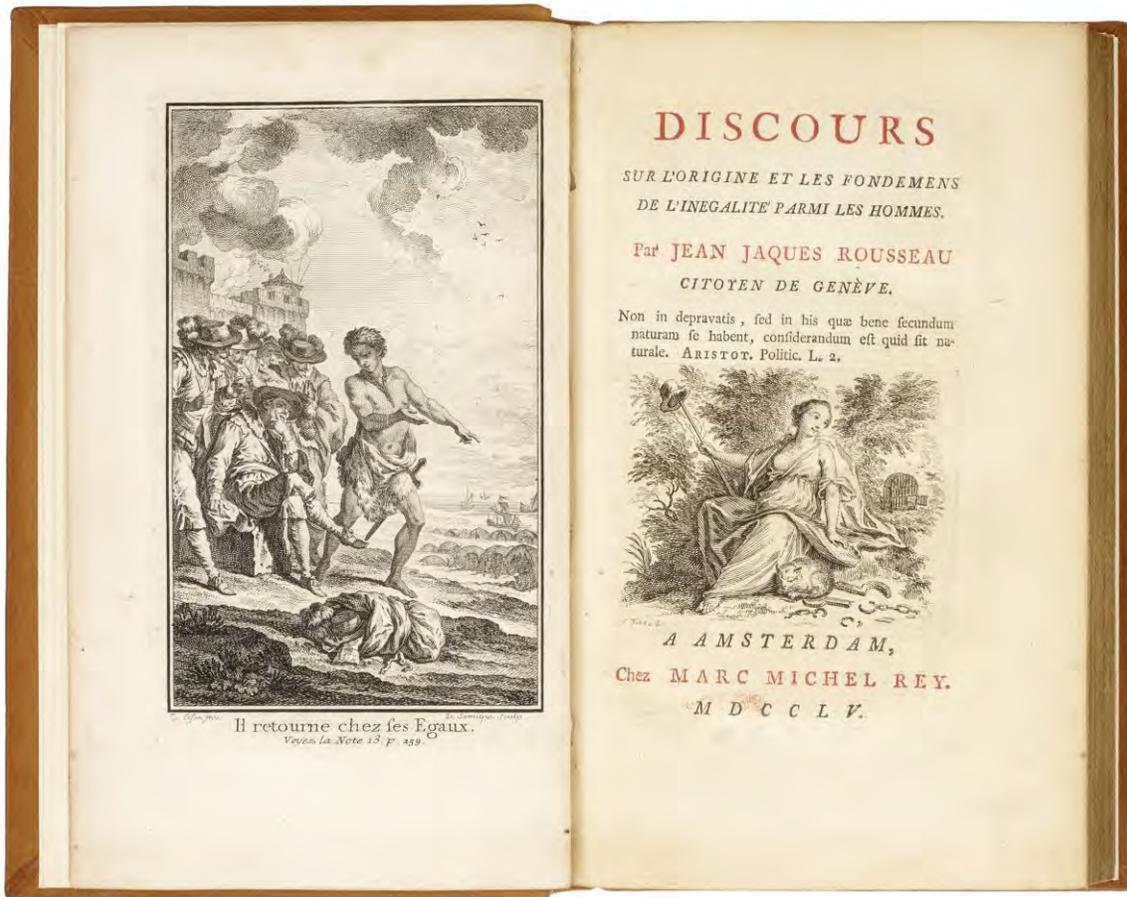
111. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques. *Discours sur l'origine et les fondemens de l'inegalité parmi les hommes. Amsterdam, Rey, 1755.*

8vo, pp. lxx, 262, [2]; title-page printed in red and black, engraved vignette of liberty seated; engraved frontispiece; engraved arms to head of preface; last few quires slightly dusty but a good copy in modern calf, gilt. \$3000

First edition. 'Rousseau's object was to persuade people that the happier state is that in which inequality does not subsist, that there had once been such a state, and that this was the first state of nature' (Morley). Nature imposes its own inequality, namely the inequality of physical strength and weakness, while man imposes, or at least authorises

political and moral inequality. Physical inequality was made apparent by the accidental coming-together of isolated individuals to subsist in joint labour and to advance a series of technological Revolutions. The very establishment of civil society, of which this coming-together was the result, was flawed because it was established on chance; this is the insecure foundation on which moral and political inequality are constructed. If Rousseau's *Discours sur les sciences et les arts* was aesthetic and moral, this second Discourse was 'explicitly social and economic ... Rousseau's work attacked the social institutions and entrenched inequalities of a feudal society in transition which combined remnants of feudal personal dependence [the age of 'Master and Slave'] with a set of new bourgeois commercial values and individual self-serving relationships later characterised [by Tocqueville in *Democracy in America*] as 'the get ahead spirit' (New Palgrave). Rousseau's conclusion is indeed economic in spirit: of all the trappings of inequality – property, laws and government included – wealth is by far the most destructive.

Dufour 55.



ENGLISHED

112. ROUSSEAU, Jean-Jacques. *A discourse upon the origin and foundation of the inequality among mankind. London, R. and J. Dodsley, 1761.*

8vo, pp. lx, 260; some spotting and toning to title-page and throughout, else a good copy in near-contemporary boards over cloth, rubbed, joints tender but holding; title to spine in ms; edges stained red. \$1750

Rare first edition in English, first published in French in the Amsterdam edition of 1755 (see above). This was the first significant work of Rousseauian political economy to appear in English, appearing in the same year as *Du contrat social*.

Goldsmiths' 9727. Not in Dufour.

FISCAL CONTRACT

113. ROUSSEAU, Jean Jacques. *A dissertation on political economy: to which is added a treatise on the social compact; or, the principles of politic law. Albany, Barber & Southwick, 1797.*

12mo, pp. 214, [2, list of subscribers and advertisements]; wanting the frontispiece portrait, some offsetting to title-page; extremities toned but a good copy in nineteenth-century half blue morocco and green cloth, spine gilt; bookplate of A. W. Reyner. \$350

First American edition, first appearing 1755 in the *Encyclopédie* and published separately in 1758.

'In the *Economie politique*, Rousseau does not confine himself to purely economic matters, but, consonant with the intellectual style of the period, often blurs what are now distinct disciplines to offer his tentative reflections on the proper construction of political society. The *Economie* discusses the relations between the family and the State and those differences, necessarily separating familial regulation and political authority, the relationship of the individual to the State, and the power and importance of civic education and political law itself to create equal public citizens out of unequal private men ... More importantly, the *Economie* also reproduces the essence of his earlier Lockean considerations on the right of property [expressed in the *Discours sur l'inégalité*] and a lengthy discussion, comprising more than a third of the entire essay, of the problem of taxation' (New Palgrave).

Goldsmiths' 16930. Not in Dufour.

DECLINE AND FALL CONFRONTED AND CONTINUED

114. [RUSSELL, William]. The history of modern Europe. With an account of the decline and fall of the Roman Empire, and a view of the progress of society, from the fifth to the eighteenth century. In a series of letters from a nobleman to his son. *London, Robinson, Robson, Walter and Sewell, 1779.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. iv, 616; [4], 606, [2]; a very good copy in contemporary calf, raised bands, red morocco labels to spines, front board of vol. I detached and of vol. II just holding; a nice family copy, ownership inscriptions of William Stawell in 1782, with a five-line poetic inscription in his hand, and of George Stawell in 1882. \$2500

Extremely rare first appearance of an ‘Enlightened history’. This first edition was published in the same year as a Dublin imprint. Two further volumes were issued in 1784, and the whole work issued as a five-volume set in 1786.

This is a direct response to and continuation of Gibbons’ *Decline and Fall*, which appeared three years prior to this work, opposing Roman tyranny with medieval feudalism: ‘with all its imperfections, and the disorders to which it gave birth, [the feudal system] was by no means so debasing to humanity, as the uniform pressure of roman despotism’. The apotheosis of the late seventeenth century in this history is the advancement of (English) science and philosophy, which brings in the ease and luxury of the approaching eighteenth century, and therefore the usual warnings against effeminacy. Despite being neither a nobleman or a father at the time of this publication, Russell determinedly inhabits the Chesterfieldian tradition.

All early editions are rare. ESTC lists copies only two copies of the first edition in North America, at the Newberry and Chicago, and only a single copy of the Dublin edition of the same year, at Wisconsin-Madison.

‘UTOPIA’ OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES



115. SAINT-SIMON, Henri. *Du système industriel. Paris, Renouard, 1821.*

8vo, pp. [2 blank], [2], xx, 311, [1 blank]; slightly spotty but a very good copy as issued, uncut in publisher's purple marbled printed wraps, chipped in places, front joint detached at top, else holding firm; paper label to spine, chipped; still a lovely copy. \$3000

First edition, rare. Saint-Simon's is the Socialism of equal opportunity rather than of equal wealth; the nation must be industrious, but there will always be classes of industrious and the idle, for which reason there will always be hierarchies. Saint-Simon had no great faith in political democracy, despite his agitation against social injustice (including towards women); efficient administration of society by the industriels would ensure the governing of things and not people. This was the first collective appearance in book form of a series of pamphlets in the form of letters, published individually in 1821 during the trial of their author for sedition, of which he was acquitted. This volume contains the première and deuxième correspondences, the first containing four letters to industrialists, bankers, manufacturers, etc., the second containing six; both with additional letters and addresses to the king and to philanthropists. A second volume of letters, also collected from separately printed pamphlets, would appear the following year.

Rare at auction and scarce in this condition; COPAC lists five copies only.

Einaudi 4947 (adding a third volume of anonymous letters); Goldsmiths' 23348.

GIANTS

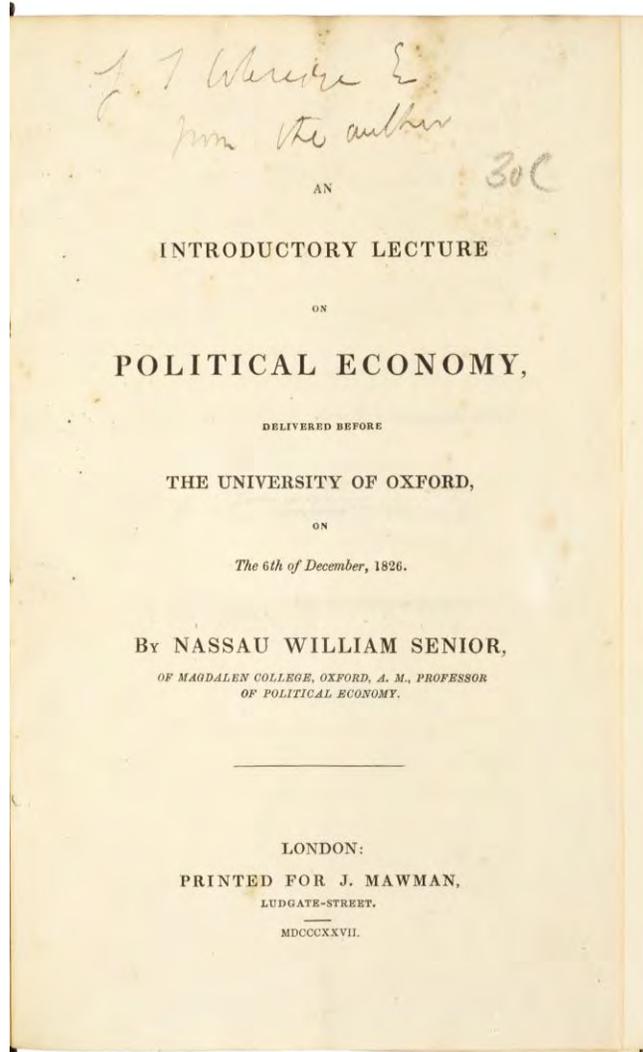
116. SCHUMPETER, Joseph. *Ten great economists from Marx to Keynes. New York, Oxford University Press, 1951.*

8vo, pp. xiv, 305, [1 blank]; a good clean copy in publisher's green cloth, dust-jacket clipped and chipped, spine faded, else good; previous owner's inscription to jacket. \$400

First edition. The foreword is by Schumpeter's wife, Elizabeth Boody Schumpeter, a fellow economist.

Essays by the late economist (d. 1950) on some of his contemporaries and intellectual predecessors, all but one of whom Schumpeter knew personally: Walras, whom he met only once, Menger, Marshall, Pareto, Böhm-Bawerk, Taussig, Fisher, Mitchell and Keynes. Marx was the exception, dying in 1883, the year in which both Schumpeter and Keynes were born. Of Walras Schumpeter writes: 'The simple greatness which lies in unconditional surrender to one task is what strikes us when we look back today on this scholarly life. Its inherent logic, inevitability, and power impress us as a natural event ... Slowly but steadily, as if by its weight, the achievement of this life's work impresses itself on us'. Schumpeter 'on the basis of his numerous works' would appear to have 'devoted his whole life to teaching, writing and theorizing', but his life was 'in fact ...

even more colourful' (New Palgrave), with his three marriages and the bankruptcy of a private Viennese bank, the Biedermann, of which he was President, almost certainly caused by bad speculation.



INSCRIBED BY JOHN TAYLOR COLERIDGE

117. SENIOR, Nassau William. An introductory lecture on political economy. *London, Mawman, 1827.* [*bound with:*] Three lectures on the transmission of precious metals from country to country, and the mercantile theory of wealth. *London, Murray, 1830.* [*and:*] Two lectures on population. *London, Saunders and Otley, 1828.* [*and:*] Three lectures on the cost of obtaining money. *London, Murray, 1830.*

Four works in one vol., 8vo, pp. [4], 39, [1]; [4], 96; [4], 90; [4], 103, [1]; title-pages slightly dusty and some spotting in places, but very good copies in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, gilt, spine gilt in panels, extremities rubbed; ownership inscriptions

of J. T. Coleridge to front free endpaper, two pencil annotations to margins of third work in Coleridge's hand; **presentation inscriptions to Coleridge from Senior** to first and third works. \$4000

First editions except for *Three lectures on the transmission of precious metals*, first printed 1828. An attractive association Sammelband of four scarce works, two of which are inscribed by Senior to John Taylor Coleridge, nephew of the poet. Born in the same year, Senior and Coleridge were contemporaries at Oxford and would have known of each other if only through their shared academic excellence; they took the Vinerian Scholarship for civil law in consecutive years, Coleridge holding it first. When Senior delivered these lectures he was 'the first incumbent of the Drummond chair of political economy at Oxford ... a lucid exponent of what was still an infant discipline' (ODNB), while Coleridge, a future judge, was struggling to make an income at the Bar.

In Senior's lectures on international trade and money, the two sets of Three lectures, his anti-mercantilism and Ricardianism becomes most prominent: 'In both sets of lectures Senior discusses paper money and reaches the basic Ricardian conclusion that variations in the amount of the currency, whether metal or paper, may cause sudden disturbances but these will be transitory' (New Palgrave).

All are scarce. I: Goldsmiths' 25200, not in Einaudi, not in Sraffa; II: Goldsmiths' 26199 (presentation copy to Harriet Martineau); III: Goldsmiths' 25495; IV: Goldsmiths' 26304.

FIRST ARTICULATION OF NOTIONS OF MODERN SOCIOLOGY

118. SIMMEL, Georg. *Über sociale Differenzierung. Sociologische und psychologische Untersuchungen. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1890.*

8vo, pp. viii, 147, [1 blank]; a very good copy in publisher's grey cloth, corners bumped; marbled edges, patterned endpapers, silk bookmark. \$400

First edition, scarce, of Simmel's second work. Simmel had held a teaching position at the University of Berlin since 1885, and was working to establish sociology as a subject for study in universities. This work is an early iteration of his fundamental questions: 'what is a society?' and 'what is an individual?'

'Of those who created the intellectual capital used to launch the enterprise of professional sociology Georg Simmel was perhaps the most original and fecund ... [articulating] such distinctive concepts of contemporary sociology as social distance, marginality, urbanism as a way of life, role-playing, social behaviour as exchange, [and] conflict as an integrating process ...' (Donald Levine, Introduction to *Georg Simmel: on individuality and social forms*, 1971).

SOCIETY AS A DYNAMIC OUTCOME

119. SIMMEL, Georg. *Soziologie. Untersuchungen über die Formen der Vergesellschaftung. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1908.*

4to, pp. viii, 782, [2 blank]; a very good copy in publisher's half green wave-grain buckram and cloth, slightly rubbed, spine gilt; green endpapers. \$400

First edition, an uncommonly appealing copy. Simmel 'had laid the foundations for the discipline of sociology long before Max Weber [who has essentially eclipsed him in the history of the discipline] turned to the problem of sociology as a special subject ... The aim of sociology was to describe the forms of social interaction or sociation and the rules of sociation between individuals and groups. Sociation involved the complex web of interactions, both co-operative and conflictual, between socialised individuals. In this respect "society" was not a collective entity nor merely the sum of individuals, but the effect of the ongoing process of sociation between social individuals' (Bryan Turner in *Thinkers of the twentieth century*).

Largely a republication of articles published in the fifteen years preceding its issue, *Soziologie* nonetheless provided the text by which most Anglo-American scholars first came to know Simmel, since various extracts were translated into English.

120. SIMMEL, Georg. *Soziologie. Untersuchungen über die Formen der Vergesellschaftung. Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1908.*

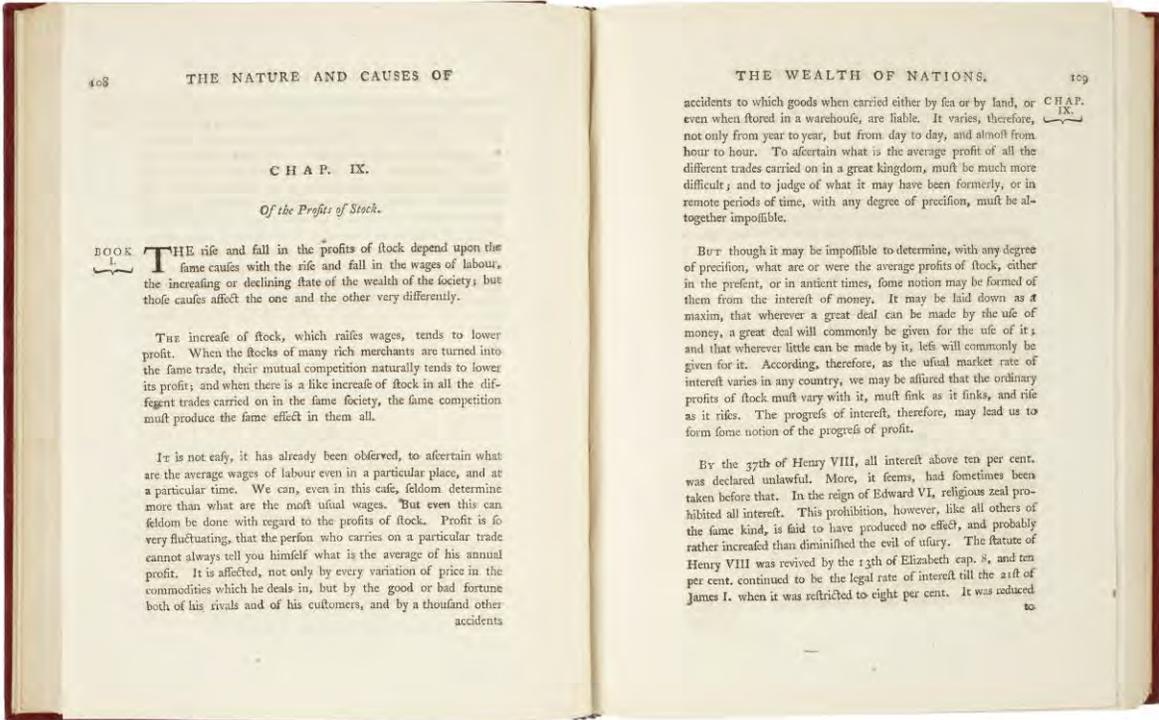
4to, pp. viii, 782, [2 blank]; a very good copy in publisher's half green wave-grain buckram and cloth, rubbed, spine chipped, loose at top and lower joint cracked. \$300

Another copy.

AN ATTRACTIVE COPY

121. SMITH, Adam. *An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. London, Printed for W. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1776.*

Two volumes, 4to (254 x 195 mm.), pp. [12], [1]-510, [2, blank]; [4], [1]-587, [1, advertisements]; upper margin of 30mm, lower of 20mm, outer of 10mm from the printer shoulder notes, complete with the half-title in vol. II (no half-title called for in vol. I) and the final blank leaf at the end of vol. I.; aside from one or two inconsequential smudges or rust stains, a clean and crisp copy; bound in modern morocco, flat spines filleted and lettered in gilt; early ownership inscription 'John Ballant[yne]' to the first title (trimmed), possibly John Ballantyne (1778–1830), Scottish divine, author, amongst other things, of *An Examination of the Human Mind*, 1828, containing ample reference to Thomas Reid and Dugald Stewart. \$79,000



CHAP. IX.

Of the Profits of Stock.

BOOK I. THE rise and fall in the profits of stock depend upon the same causes with the rise and fall in the wages of labour, the increasing or declining state of the wealth of the society; but those causes affect the one and the other very differently.

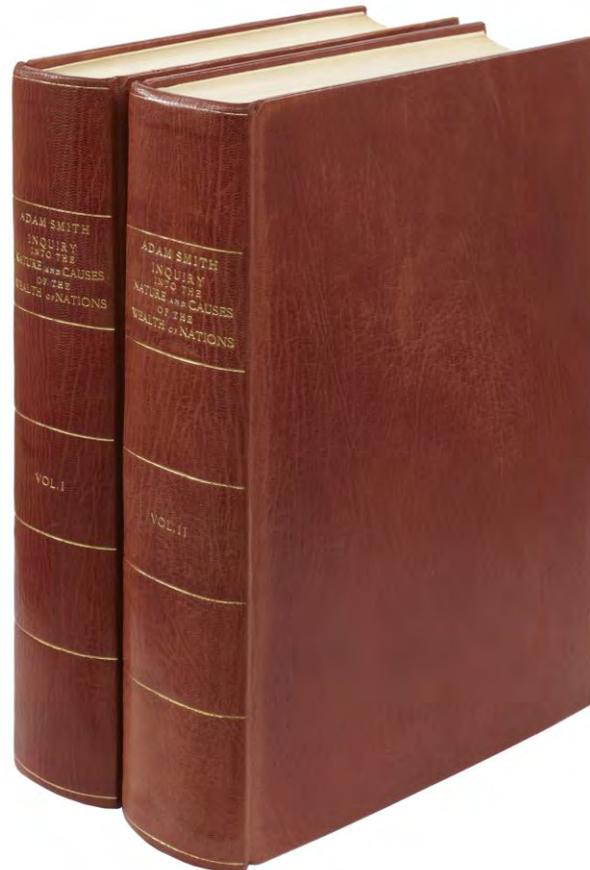
THE increase of stock, which raises wages, tends to lower profit. When the stocks of many rich merchants are turned into the same trade, their mutual competition naturally tends to lower its profits; and when there is a like increase of stock in all the different trades carried on in the same society, the same competition must produce the same effect in them all.

It is not easy, it has already been observed, to ascertain what are the average wages of labour even in a particular place, and at a particular time. We can, even in this case, seldom determine more than what are the most usual wages. But even this can seldom be done with regard to the profits of stock. Profit is so very fluctuating, that the person who carries on a particular trade cannot always tell you himself what is the average of his annual profit. It is affected, not only by every variation of price in the commodities which he deals in, but by the good or bad fortune both of his rivals and of his customers, and by a thousand other accidents

accidents to which goods when carried either by sea or by land, or even when stored in a warehouse, are liable. It varies, therefore, not only from year to year, but from day to day, and almost from hour to hour. To ascertain what is the average profit of all the different trades carried on in a great kingdom, must be much more difficult; and to judge of what it may have been formerly, or in remote periods of time, with any degree of precision, must be altogether impossible.

BUT though it may be impossible to determine, with any degree of precision, what are or were the average profits of stock, either in the present, or in antient times, some notion may be formed of them from the interest of money. It may be laid down as a maxim, that wherever a great deal can be made by the use of money, a great deal will commonly be given for the use of it; and that wherever little can be made by it, less will commonly be given for it. According, therefore, as the usual market rate of interest varies in any country, we may be assured that the ordinary profits of stock must vary with it, must sink as it sinks, and rise as it rises. The progress of interest, therefore, may lead us to form some notion of the progress of profit.

By the 37th of Henry VIII, all interest above ten per cent. was declared unlawful. More, it seems, had sometimes been taken before that. In the reign of Edward VI, religious zeal prohibited all interest. This prohibition, however, like all others of the same kind, is said to have produced no effect, and probably rather increased than diminished the evil of usury. The statute of Henry VIII was revived by the 13th of Elizabeth cap. 8, and ten per cent. continued to be the legal rate of interest till the 21st of James I. when it was restricted to eight per cent. It was reduced to



First edition: ‘No printing record of the first edition has survived, but it is probable that the press run was either 500 or 750 copies’ (Richard B. Sher, ‘Early editions of Adam Smith’s books in Britain and Ireland, 1759–1804’, *A Critical Bibliography of Adam Smith*, ed. Keith Tribe, 2002, p. 19).

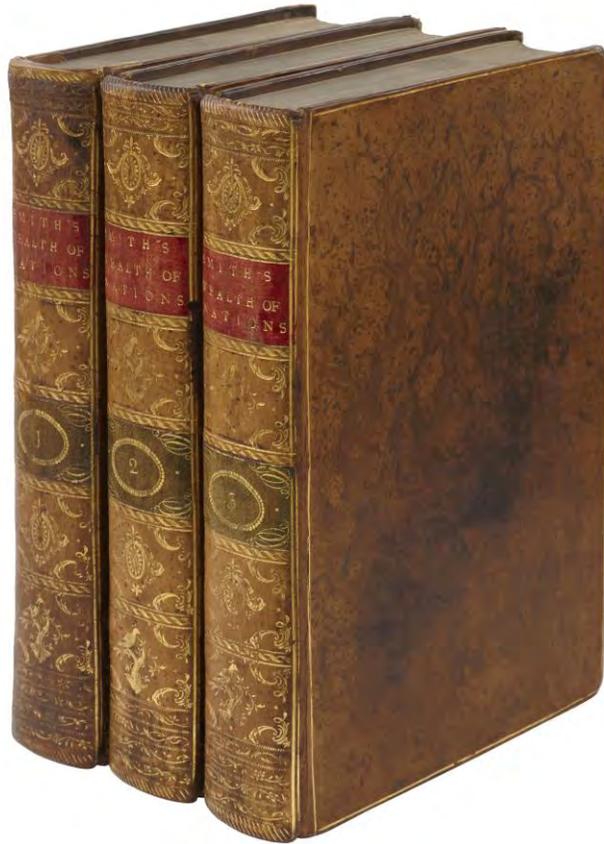
‘The history of economic theory up to the end of the nineteenth century consists of two parts: the mercantilist phase which was based not so much on a doctrine as on a system of practice which grew out of social conditions; and the second phase which saw the development of the theory that the individual had the right to be unimpeded in the exercise of economic activity. While it cannot be said that Smith invented the latter theory – the physiocrats had already suggested it and Turgot in particular had constructed an organised study of social wealth – his work is the first major expression of it. He begins with the thought that labour is the source from which a nation derives what is necessary to it. The improvement of the division of labour is the measure of productivity and in it lies the human propensity to barter and exchange: “labour is the real measure of the exchangeable value of all commodities ... it is their real price; money is their nominal price only”. Labour represents the three essential elements – wages, profit, and rent – and these three also constitute income. From the working of the economy, Smith passes to its matter – “stock” – which compasses all that man owns either for his own consumption or for the return which it brings him. The *Wealth of Nations* ends with a history of economic development, a definite onslaught on the mercantile system, and some prophetic speculations on the limits of economic control.

‘Where the political aspects of human rights had taken two centuries to explore, Smith’s achievement was to bring the study of economic aspects to the same point in a single work ... The certainty of its criticism and its grasp of human nature have made it the first and greatest classic of modern economic thought’ (PMM).

Carpenter XXVII; Einaudi 5328; Glasgow Edition 1; Goldsmiths’ 11392; Kress 7621; PMM 221; Rothschild 1897; Tribe 9; Vanderblue, p. 3.

122. SMITH, Adam. *An inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations ... In three volumes. London, Strahan and Cadell, 1784.*

Three vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 499, [1 blank]; vi, 518, [5, appendix], [1 blank]; v, [1 blank], 465, [1 blank], [49, index], [1, advertisement]; an excellent, clean copy in contemporary marbled calf, gilt, spines elaborately gilt in panels with bird and cartouche devices, roll borders, head and feet of spines roll-tooled, red morocco titles and green morocco numbered labels, gilt; edges stained yellow, faded; provenance: near-contemporary ownership inscription to title-page of vol. I, ‘George Vernon’, his pricing notation to front free endpaper, ‘3 vols best ?1-9-0’. \$12,500



A fine, unrestored and very attractive set of the third edition 'with additions', the definitive edition and known to this copy's owner as the 'best'. This is the only edition of *Wealth of nations* to have been significantly and directly revised by Smith, apparently considered by him to be his final text. Later changes to the text made in Smith's lifetime were technical directions done by his printer and with the author's approval. This is an early issue, with the advertisement for the fourth edition of the Theory of moral sentiments, published 1774, as opposed to the fifth edition of 1781.

Smith's changes included revisions and additions to several chapters, and the addition of a new chapter to conclude the section on the mercantile system. This edition also included for the first time an extensive index.

The previous owner is likely George Venables-Vernon, 2nd Baron Vernon (1735-1813).

Kress B.789 (same advertisement); Goldsmiths' 12554; Vanderblue, p. 10.



IN A FINE AMERICAN BINDING

123. SMITH, Adam. *An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. In three volumes. Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, 1789.*

Three vols, 12mo bound in 6's, pp. viii, [9]-412; vi, [7]-430; v, [1 blank], [7]-387, [55]; faint uniform toning as per paper stock, blank upper margin of advertisement leaf and upper portion of front free end-paper in vol. I, and first word of title in vol. II torn, else a very good copy, in contemporary American tree sheep, flat spines finely decorated in gilt, gilt morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces; in excellent state of preservation, with only a short crack to one hinge and faint wear to spine extremities; ink stamp of Ratcliffe Hicks (Connecticut attorney, businessman and philanthropist, 1843-1906) to the head of the second leaf in vol. III; preserved in a custom-made calf-backed cloth box. \$20,000

Scarce first American edition, a remarkable copy in a fine contemporary American binding which has been ascribed to a shop in Wilmington, Delaware. Copies of this editions which appear on the market are few, bound very modestly, and in poor condition.

This important edition was followed in 1796 by another Philadelphia edition in the same format, and, in the next decade or so, by several Hartford editions, indicating the

influential position of Smith's work in America, although much of the economic thought current, beginning with Hamilton in his *Report on Manufactures* (1791) took conscious exception to Smith's theory of free trade.

Kress B1721; Vanderblue p. 20; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths'.

124. SMITH, Adam. *An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations. In three volumes. Philadelphia, Thomas Dobson, 1789.*

Three vols, 12mo bound in 6's, pp. viii, [9]-412; vi, [7]-430; v, [1 blank], [7]-387, [55]; faint uniform toning as per paper stock, a few scattered worm-holes only touching text and only occasionally, but a very attractive set in contemporary calf, skillfully rebaked preserving the original spines, gilt morocco lettering- and numbering-pieces (chipped); a few surface abrasions, end-papers renewed; William Markoe's armorial plates to the front paste-downs. \$12,000

Scarce first American edition, another set.

Kress B1721; Vanderblue p. 20; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths'.

SIR F. M. EDEN'S COPY
THE ONLY PUBLISHED PART OF SMITH'S 'EXTENSIVE PLAN'

125. SMITH, Adam. *Essays on philosophical subjects. To which is prefixed, an account of the life and writings of the author; by Dugald Stewart, F.R.S.E. London, J. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies... and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1795.*

4to, pp. xcv, [1], 244; one or two light spots, but a clean, crisp, very attractive copy in modern green quarter morocco and marbled boards; nineteenth century armorial bookplate of Baron Henley of Chardstock to the front paste-down, ownership inscription of Sir Frederick Morton Eden, author of *The State of the Poor*. \$7500

First edition, published five years after Smith's death. The second section of the work contains a discussion of the dissertation on the origin of languages, which was first annexed to the third edition of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments*. An important text in the history of linguistics and one of the earliest contributions to linguistic typology, it includes a hypothesis on the first formations of language, which might perhaps have occurred when 'two savages' began to assign sounds to various visual and sense stimuli with which they had contact.

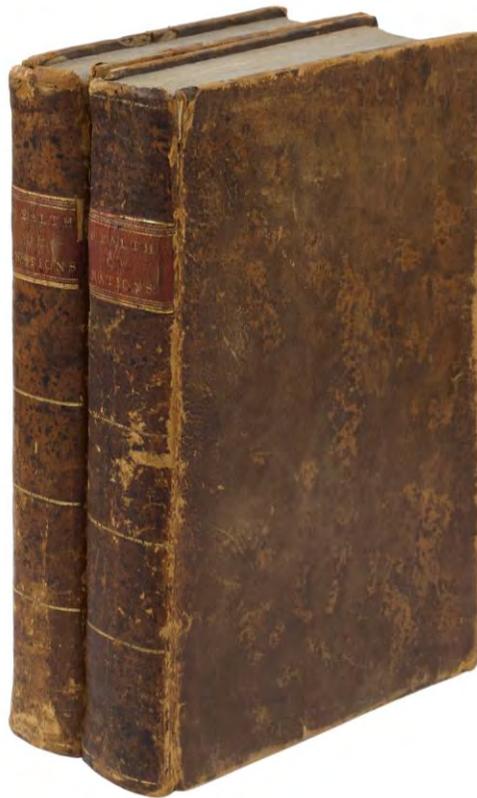


Frederick Eden, 2000 -
Cooper's Hill - 1802

Also included is an essay on the affinity between English and Italian verses, looking at issues of rhyme, double rhyme, rhythm, and accent, accompanied by ample examples.

The editors say that the essays were intended as parts of ‘a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts’, but that Smith had ‘long since... found it necessary to abandon that plan as far too extensive’. The essays range over philosophy, aesthetics and the history of science. Most were probably written before the appearance of the *Theory of Moral Sentiments* in 1759, but were withheld from publication as part of Smith’s ‘extensive plan’.

Einaudi 5326; Goldsmiths’ 16218; Jessop, p. 172; Kress B.3038; Rothschild 1902; Tribe 55; Vanderblue, p. 43.



WITH PLAYFAIR’S SUPPLEMENT

126. SMITH, Adam. *An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the wealth of nations*. From the eleventh London edition; with notes supplementary chapters, and a life of Dr. Smith by William Playfair. *Hartford, printed for Oliver D. Cooke, 1811.*

Two vols, 8vo, pp. xxviii, 355, [1]; vi, [2], 424; leaves lightly browned with occasional spotting; a very good copy in full contemporary tree calf, flat spines direct ruled in gilt, morocco labels lettered gilt; joints tender, still sound, extremities rubbed; ownership inscription of S.M. Burnside, blind stamp of Worcester Antiquarian society to the early leaves. \$500

Second American edition with the supplementary chapters by William Playfair, after that published in Philadelphia in 1789.

Kress B.5914; Sabin, 82305. Not in Goldsmiths' or Vandebblue.

NEW CONTEXT, NEW CONTENT

127. SMITH, Samuel Stanhope. *An essay on the causes of the variety of complexion and figure in the human species. To which are added, animadversions on certain remarks made on the first edition of this essay, by Mr. Charles White, in a series of discourses delivered before the literary and philosophical society of Manchester in England. Also, strictures on Lord Kaims' discourse on the original diversity of mankind ... New-Brunswick, Simpson, and New York, Williams and Whiting, 1810.*

8vo, pp. 411, [1 blank]; very small tear to title-page; extremities and title-page toned, else a good copy in contemporary marbled sheep, spine gilt in panels, rubbed, morocco label chipped; edges sprinkled red. \$325

'Second edition, enlarged and improved', really the third and enlarged American edition, first printed in Philadelphia in 1787. Smith was very much still alive and involved; in the preface he acknowledges his debt to the anthropologist Johann Friedrich Blumenbach, whose works he was unaware of when the first edition was published.

This is an interesting and significant appearance of Smith's work, published in the year following Lamarck's *Philosophie Zoologique*, and at a time of American political division, especially with regard to slavery. Smith's study of physiognomy, though steeped in the language of the dichotomy of savages and civilised peoples, is averse to a racist ethnology in which the slave is, and always will be, inferior to the master. Smith argues that America's slaves were inheriting the civilised, European-American traits of their owners, making him a proto-Lamarckian and, through this edition, Lamarck's direct contemporary. In the America of the 1810s where the rights of the individual states – slavery included – were under attack from the Federalists, this viewpoint would have had natural advocates and detractors in pretty equal measure. The 'enlargements' to this edition are a defence by Smith of his evolutionary theories, containing a bizarre comparison of Venus de Medici's proportions with those of various specimens of slavery, and an account of the 'natural bravery and fortitude of the American Indians' in the appendix; this edition also reprints Smith's defence of Common Sense ideas.

Wellcome V, p. 137; Norman 1956 (which incorrectly claims that the 'animadversions' are reprinted). Four copies only of this edition on COPAC.

LEISURE

128. TARDE, Gabriel. *Psychologie Économique. Paris, Alcan, 1902.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [6], 383, [1]; [4], 449, [1 blank]; slightly toned at edges but a good copy in contemporary half brown morocco gilt with marbled boards, and matching endpapers; green silk placemarkers; ownership inscription in ink to front free endpaper, vigorous annotations in pencil and blue crayon throughout vol. I, a few to vol. II; Budapest bookseller's ticket to front pastedown of vol. I. \$350

First edition, scarce. Tarde believed in the necessity of social harmony for viable economic activity, arguing that economic growth and innovation, like any form of social progress, is dependent on leisure, since it is leisure that encourages interactions between individuals and the formation of a social conscience. The shared fundamental values inherent in this conscience are necessary for forming markets and viable systems of price-setting, and for making wise investment decisions.

Not in Einaudi.

UNHEALTHY OBSESSION WITH APPEARANCE

129. TISSOT, [Samuel Auguste David]. *An essay on the disorders of people of fashion. London, Richardson, Urquhart, Bladon and Roson, [1771?].*

8vo, pp. [2], xvi, 163, [1 blank]; slightly dusty, the final leaf torn, not affecting text, else a good copy in contemporary sheep, rather rubbed, joints cracked but holding, spine and boards chipped at the head, a few inches of spine exposed; near-contemporary ownership inscription of E. Jones in pencil to verso of final leaf and in ink to edges; ownership inscription in ink of Mary Macon to title-page. \$850

First edition in English, scarce, first published in French 1770. Tissot dates his dedication, written from Lausanne, as February 1770, though whether this translation appeared in this or the following year is unclear; it almost certainly preceded the Edinburgh edition of 1772.

A pseudo-serious medical tract warning of medical risks posed to 'ladies of fashion' bodily weakness, in comparison with their stronger, healthier, labouring inferiors. It is dedicated to the Baroness of Wallmoden. Tissot laments the transmission of physical defects possessed by those à la mode from one generation to the next, causing a general deterioration in the race. Finally he catalogues the horrendous illnesses that are known to befall the fashionable, some of which are specific to women, including the 'green sickness', difficulties during labour and miscarriages.

Wellcome V, p. 277.

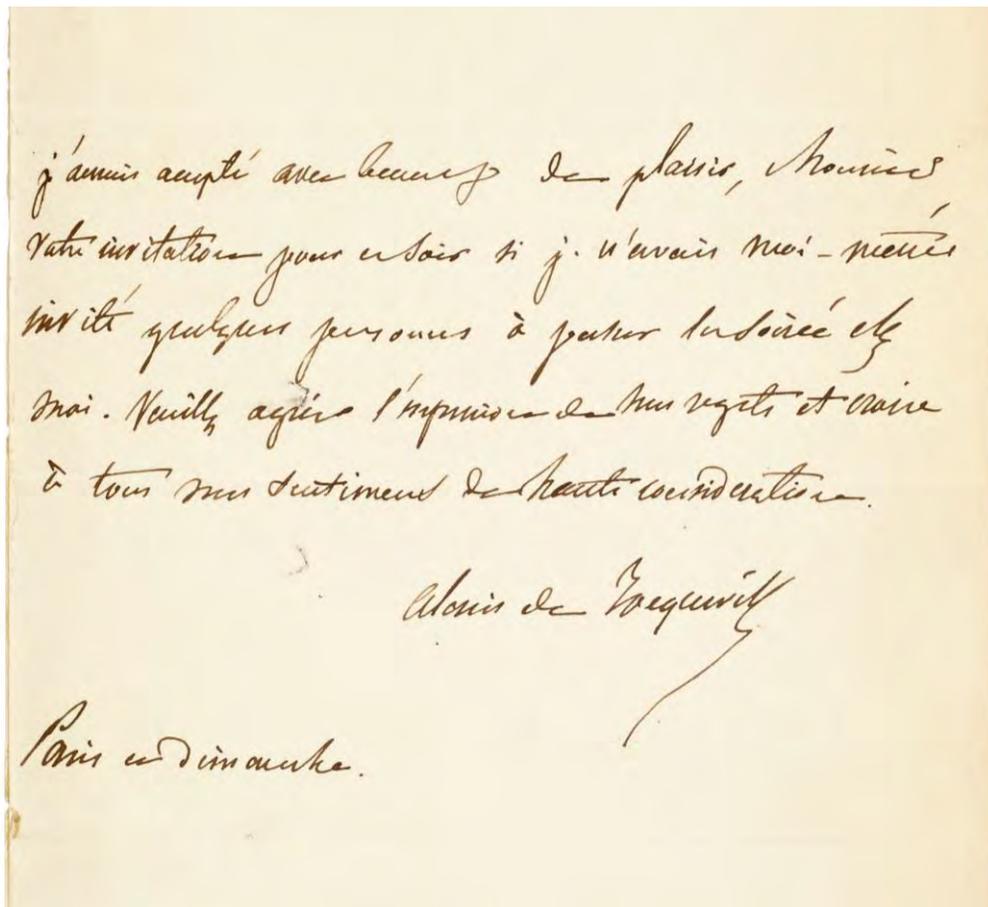
REGRETFULLY

130. TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de. ALS to unknown recipient declining an invitation to 'une soirée'. 'Paris a Dimanche', [n.d.].

8vo, p. [1] bifolium, creases where folded; in French, written in a clear and legible hand; remains of glue and paper to gutter of rear page, else in very good condition. \$200

A gracious refusal of an invitation to a party, signed by Tocqueville. The invitation from an anonymous host is accepted with 'pleasure', though Tocqueville sends his regrets and sends 'à tous mes sentimens de haute consideration'.

Tocqueville (1805-59) visited the United States to study the prison system and eventually wrote *Democracy in America* (1835-40) for which he is best known (see Rousseau, above). This study praised and denigrated the spirit of American politics, observing the human tendency towards selfishness and tyranny, and consequently the dangers of majority rule in which the rulers and the oppressed were still very much in existence.



j'ai avec plaisir accepté avec beaucoup de plaisir, Monsieur
votre invitation pour ce soir si j. n'avais moi-même
invité quelques personnes à passer la soirée et
moi. Veuillez agréer l'assurance de mes regrets et croire
à tous mes sentimens de haute considération.

Alexis de Tocqueville

Paris le dimanche.

MASTERING PASSIONS

131. TULLIE, George. *A discourse of the government of the thoughts.* London, Chiswell, 1695.

8vo, pp. [16], 158, [2]; slightly dusty with some wormtracks not affecting text, but a good copy in contemporary sheep, covers rolled in blind, rubbed, upper joint cracked but holding firm; contemporary and near-contemporary ownership inscriptions to title-page, front flyleaf, and front and rear free endpapers, of William Wayles dated 1696, Frances Kynaston and Samuel Aldersey of Aldersley Hall (1714-1802), his armorial bookplate, dated 1755. \$400

Second edition, rare. An introspective work of metaphysics on thoughts and their potential both for reasoning and for being unreasonable: 'they are natural movers that need no winding up, but are incessant in their motion towards good or evil'. Tullie discusses the relationship between thoughts and the soul, and the predominance of thoughts over the passions, save for when these are excited. Thoughts are therefore to be rationally controlled for the security of one's soul, through prayer, the continual keeping of (polite) company, and constant employment. Tullie was the nephew of Thomas Tully, a significant religious controversialist of the seventeenth century.

Wing T 3239. ESTC notes 8 copies of this edition in the UK, including 3 at Oxford, and only 4 copies in North America, at UPenn, UCAL, Library Company of Philadelphia and Yale. All editions are rare.

THE ALTERNATIVE TO DEMOCRACY IS NOT STATUS QUO, IT IS REVERSION TO BARBARISM

132. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *Imperial Germany and the industrial revolution.* New York, Macmillan, 1915.

8vo, pp. x, 324, [2 blank], 7, [1 blank]; a very good copy in publisher's green ribbed cloth, blindstamped border, spine gilt; publisher's advertisement for Veblen titles under B. W. Huebsch printed on brown paper tipped in; ownership inscription in ink to front flyleaf; bookseller's ticket to rear endpaper. \$200

First edition. 'It was one of Veblen's recurring arguments that the alternative to a movement toward economic and political democracy was not simply maintenance of the status quo; it was reversion to a barbaric state. This argument was hinted at in *The Theory of the Leisure Class*, [and] developed more suggestively in *Imperial Germany and the Industrial Revolution*' (Dowd).

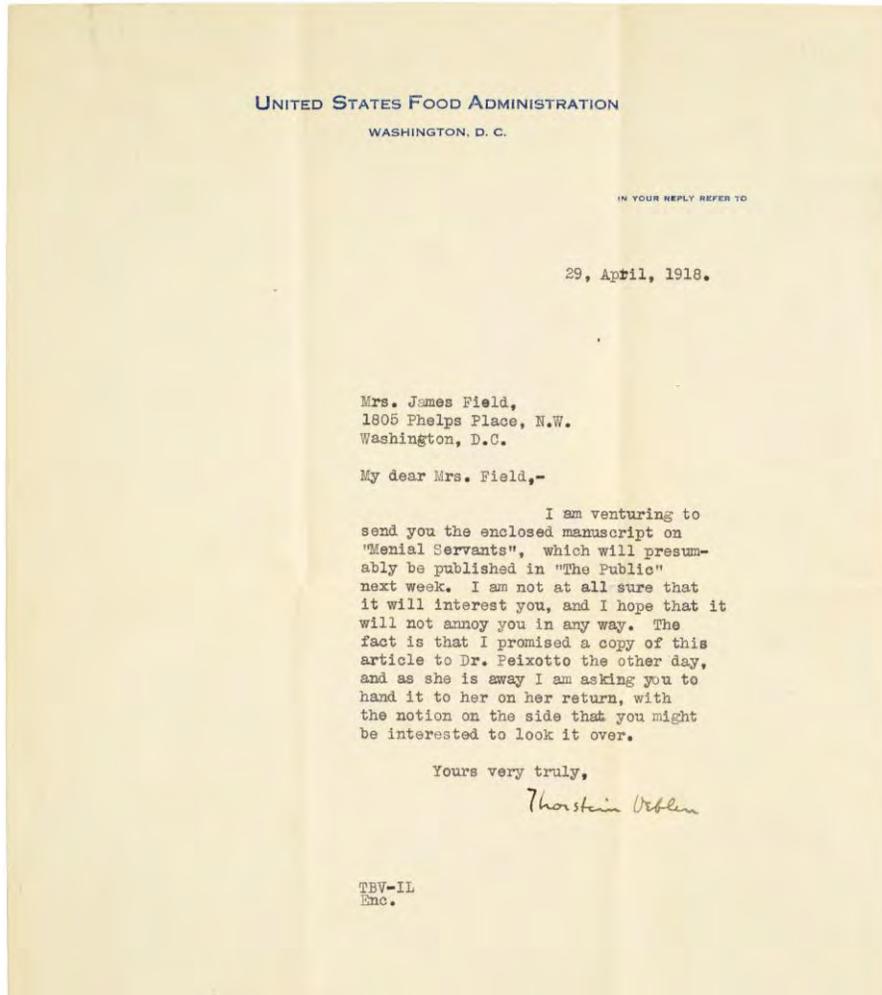
IESS (1915); see Dowd, Thorstein Veblen, p. 20.

RARE VEBLER AUTOGRAPH
ON THE 'MENIAL SERVANTS'

133. VEBLER, Thorstein. Typed letter, signed, to Mrs James Field, regarding an article written by him for inclusion in a periodical. *Washington, D. C., 29 April 1918.*

4to, one page; typed letter on cream, headed notepaper ('United States Food Administration'), three folds, signed 'Thorstein Veblen', in ink. \$2500

Very scarce example of autograph material by Veblen. This is a covering letter from Veblen to a Mrs Field, originally sent with the 'manuscript on "Menial Servants", which will presumably be published in "The Public" next week'. Veblen explains that the article is meant for Dr Peixotto (Jessica Peixotto, a fellow institutionalist, one of the key members of Veblen's group); Veblen has sent Mrs Field the article that she might pass it on to Peixotto, and 'with the notion on the side that you might be interested to look it over'. The article 'Menial Servants during the Period of the War' did indeed appear in *The Public*, Vol. 21, (May 11, 1918, pp. 595-599). It contained a proposal for the freeing up of human resources during war by means of taxation imposed on employers of such labourers: a practical, if radical, plan wholly in keeping with the tenets expressed in *The theory of the leisure class*.



At the time of writing this letter, Veblen was working for the Food Administration in Washington. ‘Veblen stayed in the government service less than five months. Although he started his work with a feeling that he might do some good, a friend writes: “I think from the first month of his contract he realised that nothing would come of it”’ (Dorfman, p. 383).

See Joseph Dorfman, *Thorstein Veblen and his America*, Gollancz, 1935.

UNIVERSITIES AND BUSINESS INTEREST

134. VEBLLEN, Thorstein. *The higher learning in America. A memorandum on the conduct of universities by business men.* New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1918.

8vo, pp. viii, [2], 206; a very good copy, partially unopened in publisher’s green ribbed cloth, blindstamped border and device to boards, spine gilt; remains of dust-jacket preserved; ownership inscription in ink to front flyleaf. \$220

First edition. Veblen’s project for the ideal university, and consequent criticism of American universities for being something different. He describes the dominance of American universities by business interests, making academic communities subservient to concerns of accountancy and conformity, all elements within these communities working for one purpose, which is financial gain. Here Veblen sketches the ‘pecuniary interest’ characteristic of all aspects of American life, an idea which he would use to more caustic effect in *Absentee ownership* (1923).

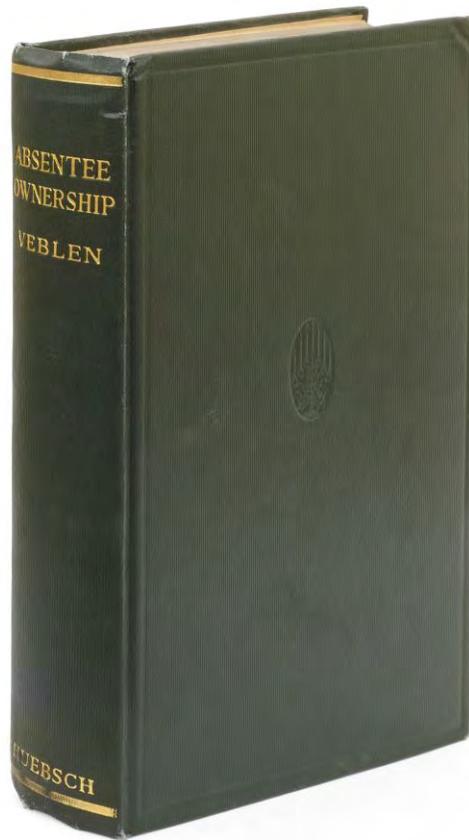
FACELESS ENTITIES WHICH MOVE ECONOMIES

135. VEBLLEN, Thorstein. *Absentee ownership and business enterprise in recent times. The case of America.* New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1923.

8vo, pp. [8], 445, [1 blank]; a very good copy in publisher’s green ribbed cloth, blindstamped border and device to boards, spine gilt; remains of dust-jacket preserved, pencil notes to rear wrapper, and to title-page. \$300

First edition of Veblen’s most caustic work. In it, ‘he concluded that the forces of business-as-usual and of national integrity were steadily coalescing “by night and cloud” and that the continued supremacy of business nationalism would probably lead to a renewal of the servile despotism characteristic of earlier epochs’ (IESS).

IESS (1923).



136. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *Absentee ownership and business enterprise in recent times. The case of America. New York, B. W. Huebsch, 1923.*

8vo, pp. [8], 445, [1 blank]; a very good, bright copy in publisher's green ribbed cloth, blindstamped border and device to boards, spine gilt. \$250

Another copy.

CONTROLLING EVOLUTION

137. WARD, Lester F. *Dynamic sociology, or applied social science, as based upon statical sociology and the less complex sciences. New York, D. Appleton & Co., 1883.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 690, [10]; xx, 706, [6]; a very good copy in original brown printed cloth, spines gilt; brown floral endpapers; ownership inscription of two previous owners to title-page and front endpaper of both volumes; shelfmark in ink to front flyleaves, indexes in pencil and ink to rear flyleaves; contemporary newspaper cutting with Ward's biography laid in. \$300

First edition of Ward's all-encompassing work of social science, a thesis of 'positive', as opposed to negative, 'sterile' philosophy (that of Hobbes, Locke, Voltaire, and Mill).

Ward involves natural science, evolution, fine art, ethics, economics (including monopolies) and aspects of sociology including clothing, education, religion, sex, marriage and the subjection of women. Ward's treatment of these latter subjects is interesting as a dubious response to Darwin's *Descent of Man*. The basic tenet of Ward's dynamism is that the 'social system' should not be left to the random and spontaneous genetic devices of nature (i.e. evolution), but man and his intellect should study these processes as he would any other art and therefore become superior to them, even to control them.

BEHAVIOURISM

138. WATSON, John B. *Animal education, an experimental study on the physical development of the white rat, correlated with the growth of its nervous system.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1903.

8vo, pp. 122; three folding plates with diagrams; illustrations, diagrams and tables within the text; one pencil mark to margins; a very good copy in original drab cloth, corners bumped. \$350

First edition, scarce, of this foundational work of behaviourist psychology or what Watson coined as 'behaviorism', this being his PhD thesis completed under J. R. Angell and H. H. Donaldson at Chicago. It details the physical development of the white rat's central nervous system, and its neurological maturation. It should be of value even to non-initiates of behavioural science for its entertaining and now seemingly quaint experiments, in which Watson pits rats against miniature food boxes and labyrinths of his own design to assess their memory and learning capabilities.

COPAC lists seven copies.

FORMING GENERATIONS

139. WAYLAND, Francis. *The Elements of political economy.* New York, Leavitt, Lord & Company, 1837.

8vo, pp. xvi, 472; light waterstaining to the head of the first and last few leaves, but a very good copy in contemporary full calf; joints cracked but holding, spine extremities worn a few abrasions to the cover. \$750

First edition of an important work long held as the leading principal economics text in American colleges. Wayland (1796-1865) was for twenty-eight years president of Brown University. His notions of political economy and philanthropy dictated that the most important obligations of the state were to foster education and promote morality. Political economy dealt forthrightly with too many controversial issues to be universally popular; his unqualified support of free trade, for example, distressed many in the

northern business community' (ANB). In *The Elements* 'he expresses his belief that the works on the subject in general use present the doctrines of the science truly, but not in such order as would be most likely to render them serviceable, either to the general student or to the practical merchant. The work is, therefore, distinctly a text-book - not a contribution to science. As such it was very successful and obtained wide use' (Palgrave III, p. 660).

Amex 486; Goldsmiths' 29814; Hollander 3026; Kress 29814; Sabin 102186.

HARMONIZING THE THEORETICAL AND HISTORICAL SCHOOLS

140. WEBER, Max. *Der Nationalstaat und die Volkswirtschaftspolitik. Akademische Untrittsrede ... Freiburg and Leipzig, Mohr (Siebeck), 1895.*

8vo, pp. [iv], 34; one leaf roughly opened, else a fine copy, as issued in the original publisher's printed wrappers. \$1200

Rare first edition of Weber's inaugural lecture on the national state and economic policy, given at the University of Freiburg, where he took up the chair of political economy in 1894. In the preface Weber declares that he only decided to publish this lecture because of the stir it created among his audience.

'After early studies in the history of commercial law, he established himself as one of the leading figures in a new generation of historical political economists in the Germany of the 1890s ... Weber's early work in political economy can best be understood as reflecting the distinctive concerns of a younger generation of the historical school (including Schulze-Gävernitz, Sombart, Max and Alfred Weber). At the methodological level they sought to resolve the controversy between the theoretical and historical schools by demonstrating the theoretical character of the concepts used in historical economics on the one hand, and the historical presuppositions of theory on the other. An important element in this resolution was to secure the acceptability of the Marxian concept of 'capitalism' as a valid concept for economic analysis, despite the untenability (as they saw it) of the labour theory of value, and the exaggerated claims made for the materialist conception of history' (David Beetham in *The New Palgrave*).

COPAC locates two copies.

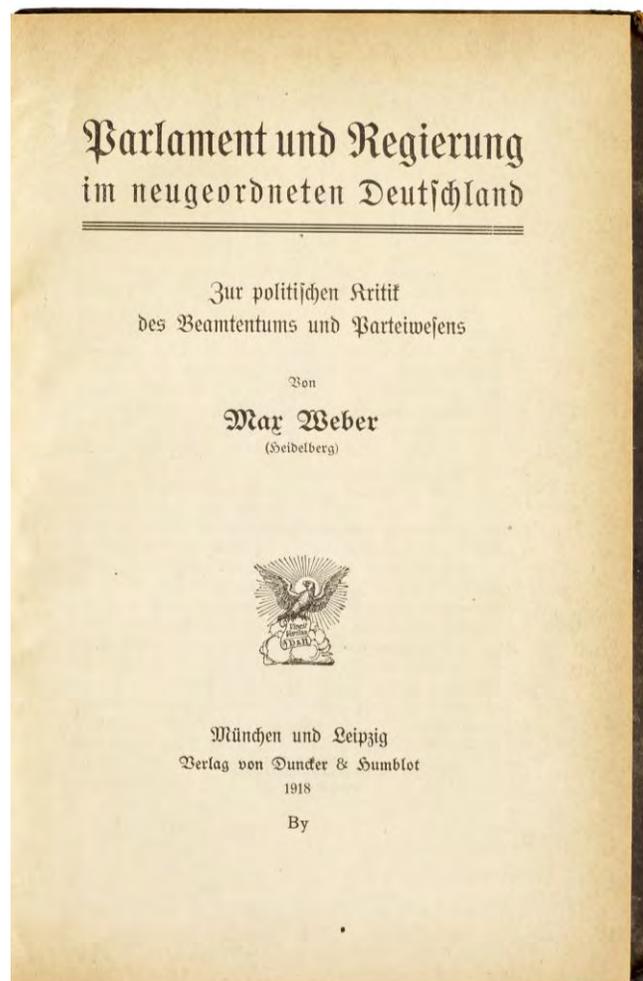
AGREEING TO DISAGREE WITH KARL DIEHL

141. WEBER, Max. *Als to 'Liebe Frau Doktor' i.e. Camilla Jellinek (1860-1940). Heidelberg, 11 December 1906.*

8vo, pp. [4] bifolium, single crease where folded; in German, written in a small and challenging hand; in excellent condition. \$2000

Rare Weber manuscript: a letter to Camilla Jellinek, an Austrian feminist thinker and lawyer. She was married to Georg Jellinek, likewise a lawyer and Weber's friend and fellow Heidelberger. This letter concerns Weber's magazine *Archiv für Sozialwissenschaft und Sozialpolitik*, and references the involvement of their colleague, the notable German economist Karl Diehl in Königsberg, who was proving difficult: 'Diehl leans once again, as always (and despite your husband's letter), against continued collaboration, though in ever friendlier and more courteous tones. I had to give him a pretty sharp reminder that the *Archiv* does not practice "censorship", nor "hindsight" ... and that personally I do not find the taste of liver-sausage to be offensive ...'. Weber had published his seminal essay *The protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism* in this journal in two parts in 1904 and 1905.

Letters from Weber are scarce, even more so when linking, through emissary, recipient and referenced person, three significant personalities, thus illuminating their interaction.



142. WEBER, Max. *Geistige Arbeit als Beruf, Vier Vorträge vor dem Freistudentischen Bund. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1919.*

[bound after:]

Parlament und Regierung im neugeordneten Deutschland, zur politischen Kritik des Beamtentums und Parteiwesens. *Munich and Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1918.*

[and after:]

Wahlrecht und Demokratie in Deutschland. Der Deutsche Volkstaat. Schriften zur inneren Politik ... *Berlin-Schöneberg, der Hilfe, 1918.*

8vo, pp. 67, [1]; x, [2], 182, [2]; 47, [1]; 3 vols bound as one; very good copies in later grey marbled boards, slightly chipped, ms paper label to spine. \$500

I: First edition, appearing as the second in a series of four lectures for the Union of Free Students, an anti-conservative student movement. The lecture was given in January 1919, delivered at the height of the socialist 'German Revolution', and not published until October. II: First edition of this essay based on articles first published in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in 1917, protective of democratic rights in Germany and controversial for their criticism of the monarch's involvement in politics. III: Second edition, first published 1917, the second in a series called *Der Deutsche Volkstaat*. Weber observes the rise of nationalism and argues for the necessity of education in forming the franchise.

All three items are scarce.

THE KERNEL OF WESTERN CIVILIZATION

143. WEBER, Max. *The Protestant ethic and the spirit of capitalism. New York, Scribner's Sons, 1930.*

8vo, pp. [xi], [1 blank], 1a-1e, 2-292; a very good copy in original blue cloth, remains of printed dust-jacket preserved. \$800

First American edition, published the same year as the first edition in English. It was translated by Talcott Parson, who then founded the sociology department at Harvard and went on to become perhaps the most important sociological theorist of the 20th century. After graduating from Amherst, he went to Heidelberg for his doctorate and encountered the work of Weber. His translation of the *Protestant ethic* brought Weber to the English-speaking world. He also added section titles to the long chapters. '*The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* is Max Weber's most famous as well as most controversial book. In it he traced the influence of religious ideas upon the conduct of men and challenged the Marxist thesis that man's consciousness is determined by his social class ... Instead of completing his investigation of Protestantism, Weber began a comparative analysis of urban communities and of political organization as well as a

study of the relation between religion and society. These wide ranging studies had the common purpose of defining and explaining the distinguishing characteristic of Western civilization. *The Protestant Ethic* was destined to serve as an introduction to this major theme of Weber's lifework, a specification of the interrelation of religious ideas and economic behaviour as the focus for further research. Weber's particular thesis – that Puritan ideas had influenced the development of capitalism – became the subject of a voluminous literature' (Bendix, p. 71f).

Scarce, this edition not on COPAC. See IESS (1904–1905).

ANTICIPATING ORIENTAL DESPOTISM

144. WITTFOGEL, Karl August. *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft Chinas, Versuch der wissenschaftlichen Analyse einer grossen asiatischen Agrargesellschaft. Leipzig, Hirschfeld, 1931.*

8vo, pp. xxiv, 767, [1]; illustrations, diagrams and tables in the text; folding map of China; a very good copy in original green printed cloth; publisher's order sheet printed on brown paper, laid in. \$300

First edition, the third title in a series published at the Institut für Sozialforschung at the University of Frankfurt, edited by Carl Grünberg. No further volumes were published. Wittkower's survey of Chinese agriculture and industry, illustrating ancient and modern Chinese practices in agriculture, coal production, etc., using reproductions of woodcuts. This study long preceded Wittfogel's idea of the 'hydraulic empire', the system of irrigation works in China and the bureaucracy needed to maintain them as part of the Marxist idea of 'Oriental Despotism', but shades of this and Wittfogel's use of Marx can be found here, in the section on waterways in India and China.

