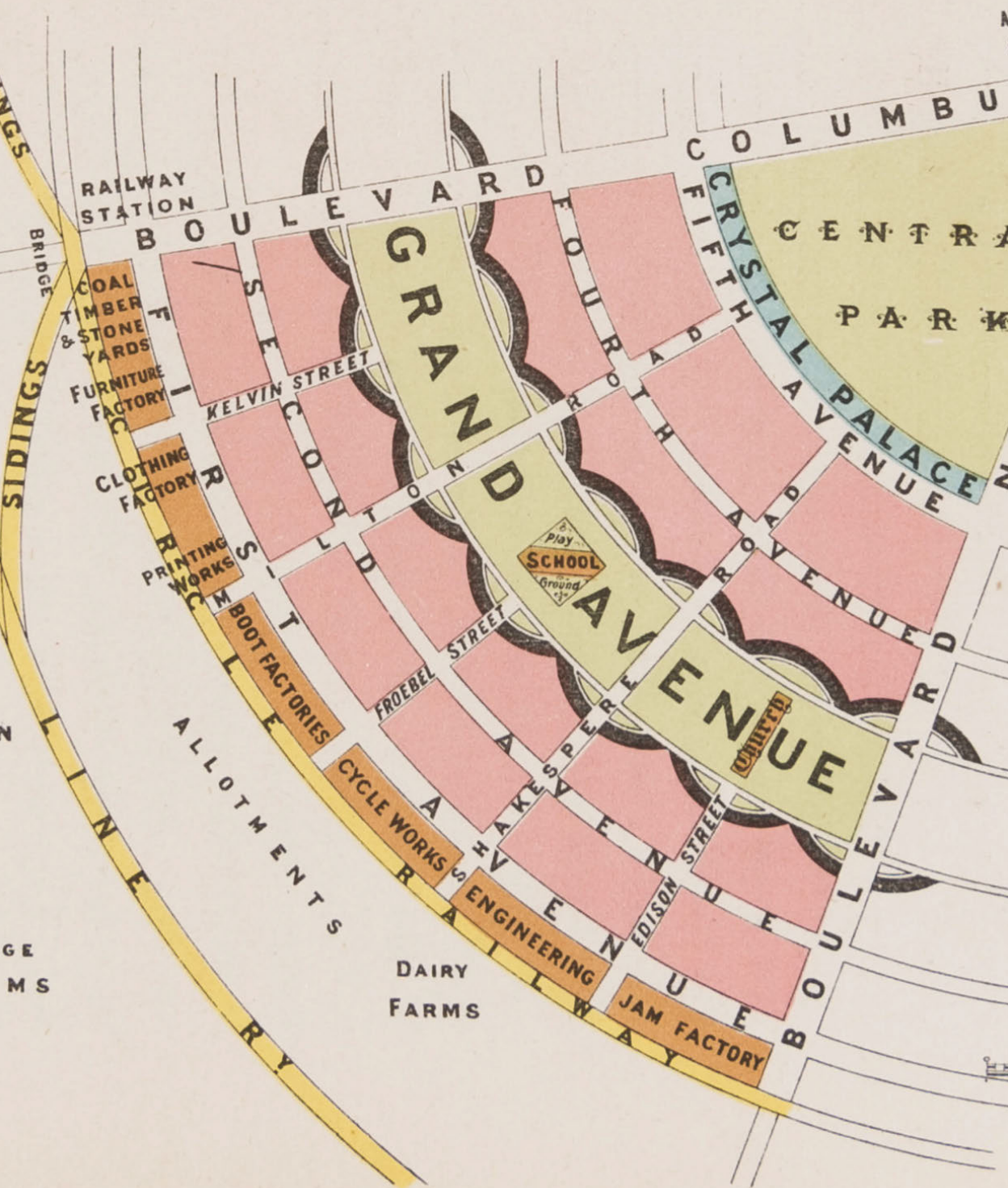


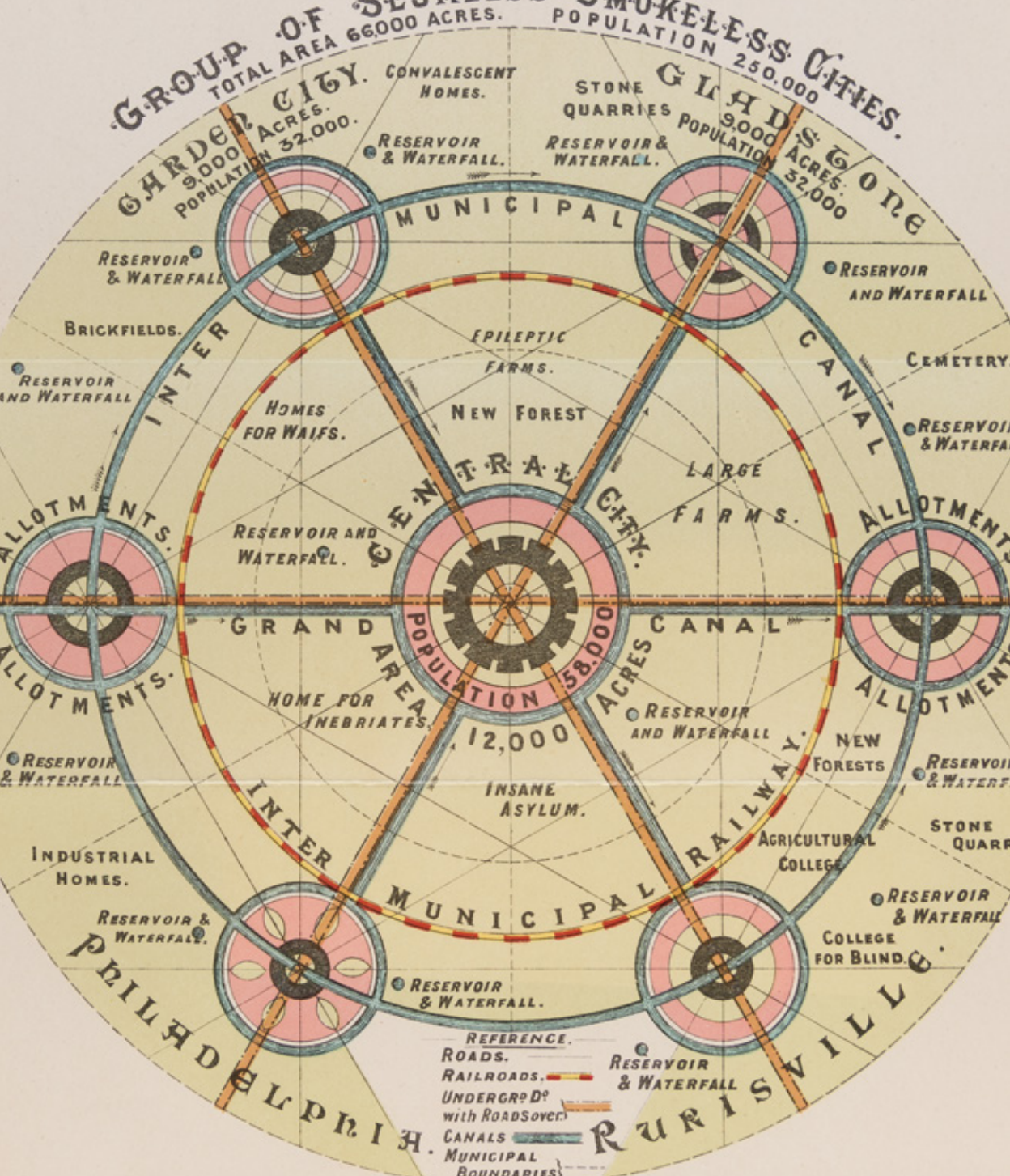
# PHILOSOPHY ECONOMICS & POLITICS



# GARDEN - CITY



# GROUP OF SLUMLESS SMOKELESS CITIES.



# THE THREE MAGNETS.

N<sup>o</sup> 1.

## TOWN.

CLOSING OUT OF NATURE, SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY,  
ISOLATION OF CROWDS, PLACES OF AMUSEMENT,  
DISTANCE FROM WORK, HIGH MONEY WAGES,  
HIGH RENTS & PRICES, CHANCES OF EMPLOYMENT,  
EXCESSIVE HOURS, ARMY OF UNEMPLOYED,  
FOGS & DROUGHTS, COSTLY DRAINAGE,  
FOUL AIR, MURKY SKY, WELL-LIT STREETS,  
SLUMS & GIN PALACES, PALATIAL EDIFICES, CROWDED

## COUNTRY.

LACK OF SOCIETY, BEAUTY OF NATURE,  
HANDS OUT OF WORK, LAND LYING IDLE,  
TRESPASSERS BEWARE, WOOD, MEADOW, FOREST,  
LONG-HOURS-LOW-WAGES, FRESH AIR, LOW RENTS,  
LACK OF DRAINAGE, ABUNDANCE OF WATER,  
LACK OF AMUSEMENT, BRIGHT SUNSHINE,  
SPIRIT, NEED FOR REFORM,  
DESERTED VILLAGES.

### THE PEOPLE

WHERE WILL THEY GO?

## TOWN-COUNTRY.

BEAUTY OF NATURE, SOCIAL OPPORTUNITY,  
FIELDS AND PARKS OF EASY ACCESS,  
LOW RENTS, HIGH WAGES,  
LOW RATES, PLENTY TO DO,  
LOW PRICES, NO SWEATING,  
FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE, FLOW OF CAPITAL,  
PURE AIR AND WATER, GOOD DRAINAGE,  
BRIGHT HOMES & GARDENS, NO SMOKE, NO SLUMS,  
FREEDOM, CO-OPERATION.

# PHILOSOPHY, ECONOMICS & POLITICS

Catalogue 1502



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Cover image: caricature by David Low,  
taken from item 60; *Stalin-Wells-Talk*.

Illustrated endpapers and frontispiece:  
taken from item 54; *To-morrow: A  
Peaceful Path to Real Reform*.

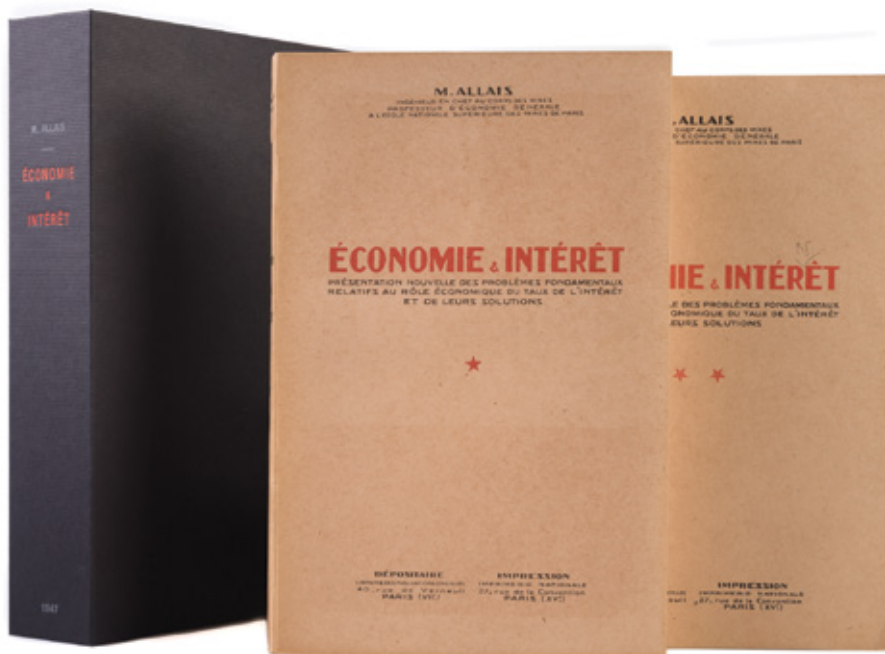
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Catalogue 1502 is a diverse selection of one hundred books, principally theoretical in nature, from across the fields of philosophy, economics, and politics, as well as the social sciences more broadly.

Among the highlights are Agostino Nifo's *De regnandi peritia*, being the first appearance in print of significant portions of Niccolò Machiavelli's *Il Principe*, the first 'Authorised' English translation of *The Manifesto of the Communist Party* by Marx & Engels, the single most important translation of the *Manifesto* ever produced, a fine sammelband of three seminal works of eighteenth century English economics, in French translation, including the first edition in French of John Law's *Money and Trade Consider'd*, published in the same year as the Mississippi Bubble and the collapse of Law's "System", a fine first edition, first issue of Hegel's *Phänomenologie des Geistes*, the single most influential philosophical work of the nineteenth century, as well as a wide selection of presentation copies, including Sigmund Freud, Albert Camus, and Bertrand Russell, amongst others.

The catalogue also includes a significant number of books from the library of the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins (1898-1984), Baron Robbins of Clare Market, a stalwart of the London School of Economics and one of the major academic economists of the interwar period. Barring two interludes lecturing at Oxford in 1924 and again between 1925 to 1927, as well as government service during the Second World War as head of the economic advisory committee to the coalition government under Winston Churchill, Robbins would spend the entirety of his academic career at the LSE, where he held the position of Head of the Economics Department from 1929 until 1961. Robbins presided over a golden era at the LSE, bringing in Friedrich von Hayek from Vienna in 1931 and gathering together an outstanding new generation of "English-speaking continentals", including John Richard Hicks, R. G. D. Allen, and Nicholas Kaldor, amongst others. Robbins' continued relevance to economic theory has been assured by his *Essay on the Nature and Significance of Economic Science* (1932), one of the most important methodological statements on economics, and the source of its famous definition, "Economics is the science which studies human behaviour as a relationship between ends and scarce means which have alternative uses."

The selection brings together important presentation and association copies from the economist John Richard Hicks and the philosopher Karl R. Popper, both colleagues of Robbins at the LSE, as well as his copies of works by the economists Irving Fisher, Gustav Cassel, and Herbert J. Davenport.



“HAD ALLAIS’ EARLIEST WRITINGS BEEN IN ENGLISH, A GENERATION OF ECONOMIC THEORY WOULD HAVE TAKEN A DIFFERENT COURSE.”

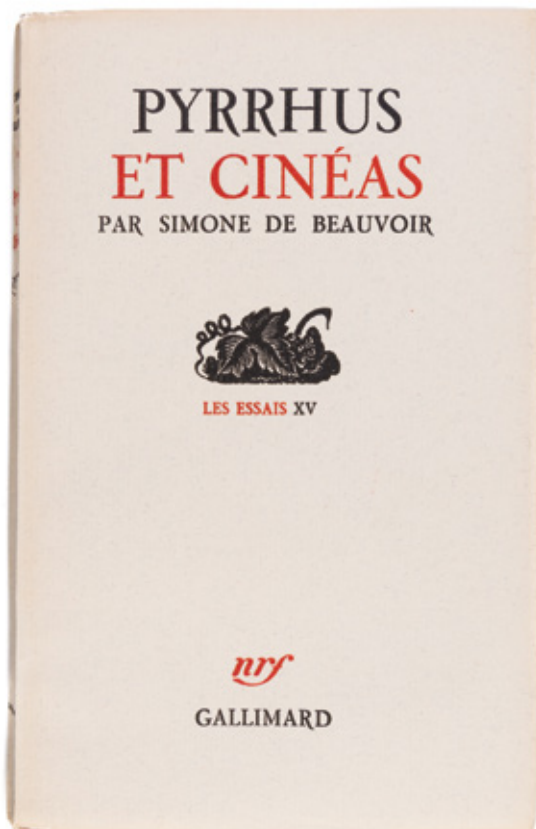
**1. ALLAIS (MAURICE). ÉCONOMIE & INTÉRÊT; PRÉSENTATION NOUVELLE DES PROBLÈMES FONDAMENTAUX RELATIFS AU RÔLE ÉCONOMIQUE DU TAUX DE L’INTÉRÊT ET DE LEURS SOLUTIONS.**

*First edition. Two volumes. 8vo (236 x 155mm). 422, [2]; [423]-800, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers. An exceptionally fine pair, with the publisher’s prospectus loosely inserted. Housed in a custom made black paper covered solander box, with the spine lettered in red and grey. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale. 1947.*

**£2,500**

Allais’ second major work, a sprawling treatise on capital and growth theory that ranks amongst the first expressions of the so-called ‘golden rule’ of capital accumulation, anticipating Edmund Phelps’ work that popularised the concept during the 1960s by at least fourteen years. In *Économie & intérêt*, Allais proved that, in a stationary state, a zero rate of interest maximises real income, therefore following that the optimum rate of interest should equal the growth rate of the economy. In 1988 Allais became the first French economist to win the Nobel Prize, with Paul Samuelson subsequently proclaiming that “Had Allais’ earliest writings been in English, a generation of economic theory would have taken a different course”.





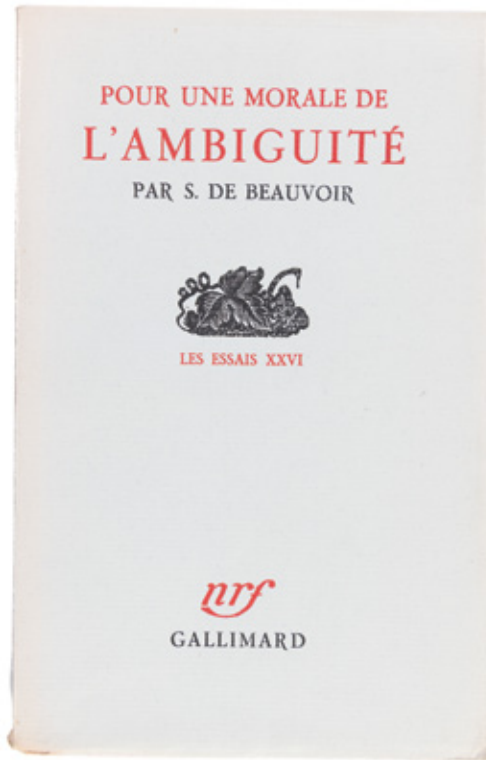
BEAUVOIR'S FIRST PUBLISHED PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAY.

**2. BEAUVOIR (SIMONE DE). PYRRHUS ET CINÉAS.**

*First edition, "service de presse" review copy. 8vo (190 x 120mm). 123, [5] pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed (some minor spotting to the top edge, else an exceptionally fine, unopened copy). Paris, Gallimard, Les Essais. 1944.*

£575

A review copy of Simone de Beauvoir's first published philosophical essay. A mediation on ethical responsibility and the finitude of human existence, it centres around Plutarch's account of a dialogue between Pyrrhus and Cineas, a confrontation between the individual of action and the cynic, for whom every act seems absurd. Including themes of freedom and negation, the necessity of action, and the futility of meaningful existence, the essay laid significant groundwork for *The Ethics of Ambiguity* (1947), Beauvoir's seminal work of existential ethics.



A FOUNDATIONAL TEXT OF EXISTENTIALISM.

**3. BEAUVOIR (SIMONE DE). POUR UNE MORALE DE L'AMBIGUÏTÉ.**

*First edition in book form, number "V" of thirteen numbered copies on pur fil Lafuma-Navarre paper. 8vo (190 x 120mm). 223, [3], pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed, with a glassine jacket. A remarkably fine copy, with some minute wear to the tail of spine. Paris, Gallimard, Les Essais. 1947.*

**£1,250**

A foundational text of existentialism, Simone de Beauvoir's famous attempt to establish an ethical system on the basis of Jean-Paul Sartre's *Being and Nothingness* (1943), originally serialised across four issues of *Les Temps modernes* between November 1946 and February 1947. Starting from the proposition that humans live in a tragic situation in which no person can experience freedom unless others are also free, Beauvoir unambiguously stated that "to will oneself moral and to will oneself free are one and the same decision". Within this ontology of incertitude in which our actions exist without a priori essence or value, "a political choice is an ethical choice: it is a wager as well as a decision; one wagers on the chances and risks of the envisioned measure ... and in doing so one sets up values."



THREE IMPORTANT ESSAYS ON POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY.

**4. BEAUVOIR (SIMONE DE). PRIVILÈGES.**

*First edition, one of 56 copies on pur fil Lafuma-Navarre paper, an out-of-series hors commerce [not for sale] copy marked "H.C". 8vo (186 x 120mm). 272, [8] pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed, with a glassine jacket. An exceptionally fine, unopened copy. Paris, Gallimard, Les Essais. 1955.*

**£750**

A collection of three important essays on political philosophy by Simone de Beauvoir, originally published in *Les Temps modernes* between 1951 and 1955. The first essay, entitled 'Must we Burn Sade?', is an existentialist reading of the Marquis de Sade, who Beauvoir celebrates for working out a radical "ethic of authenticity" and transgressing patriarchal sexual relations, ultimately claiming that "Sade mistook power for freedom". 'Right-Wing Thought Today' is perhaps Beauvoir's most explicit work of political philosophy and most extensive engagement with Marx, in which she identifies a preoccupation within right-wing thought with the "barbarism" of communism that ultimately precludes any proper understanding of Marx amongst conservative intellectuals. The final essay, 'Merleau-Ponty and Pseudo-Sartreanism', is a rebuttal of Merleau-Ponty's *Les Aventures de la dialectique* (1955), in which he distanced himself from the communism of Beauvoir and Sartre, accusing them of propagating a form of "ultrabolshevism". Beauvoir responded by accusing Merleau-Ponty of a "revolting hypocrisy", cementing the rift between the three former friends that had been initiated by Merleau-Ponty's resignation as political editor of *Les Temps modernes* in 1952.

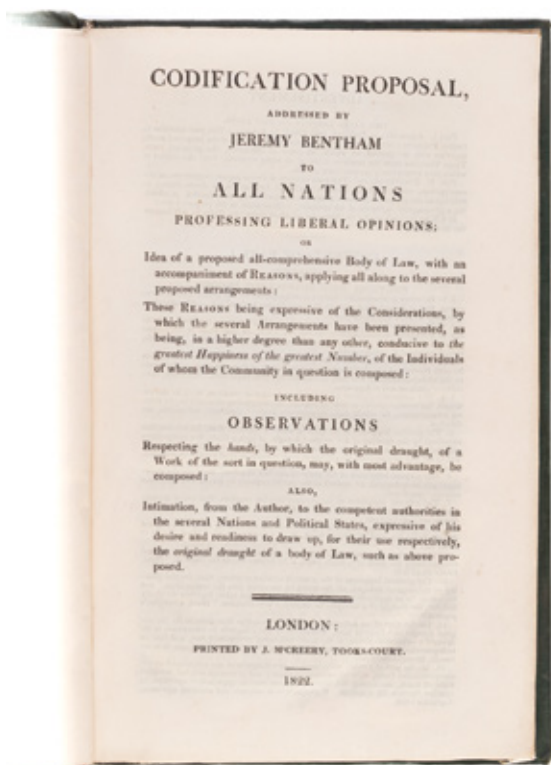
**5. BENTHAM (JEREMY). CODIFICATION PROPOSAL, ADDRESSED BY JEREMY BENTHAM TO ALL NATIONS PROFESSING LIBERAL OPINIONS; OR IDEA OF A PROPOSED ALL-COMPREHENSIVE BODY OF LAW, WITH AN ACCOMPANIMENT OF REASONS, APPLYING ALL ALONG TO THE SEVERAL PROPOSED ARRANGEMENTS.** *First edition, second issue variant. 8vo (230 x 146mm). 78, [Supplement, printed by T.C. Hansard] 79-106, [2, list of Bentham's works], [Second Supplement, Printed by C. and W. Reynell] 107-118 pp. Later polished green muslin over boards, edges untrimmed (corners slightly bumped). London, Printed by J. M'Creery. 1822.*

£1,500

Bentham here optimistically proposes the revision of all juridical ideas under principle of utility and the systematic codification of civil and penal law, a neologism of his own invention, denoting a simplified system of easily understood and administered laws designed to cleanse the legal profession of what Bentham described as the "demon of chicanery". Appended are two supplements consisting largely of responses in the form of correspondence from abroad to Bentham's proposals.

A variant issue, with the 1822 M'Creery title page and list of Bentham's publications characteristic of the first issue, but also containing the two supplements that usually appear in the second issue, in which the first issue sheets (including the original 1822 title page, which was not cancelled) were conjoined with a new 1830 title page with Reynell as printer and Robert Howard as publisher. Chou notes a comparable copy of this variant of the second issue, without the 1830 title page, held by UCL.

**Rare.** Although relatively well-held institutionally in all its variant issues, significantly scarce in commerce, with RareBookHub /ABPC listing no copies of the configuration presented here to appear at auction and only two copies with the 1830 second issue title page, appearing in 1988 and 1990 respectively.





THE MOST POWERFUL EARLY EXAMPLE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL SELF-PORTRAIT.

**6. [BROWNE (SIR THOMAS)]. RELIGIO MEDICI.**

*First edition (unauthorised). 12mo (140 x 84mm). [2 (engraved title depicting a woman being saved by the Hand of God when falling from a cliff into the sea by William Marshall)], 190 pp (without the final blank leaf M8). Lightly browned, dampstain at the head of the first few leaves cut-close, touching the page-numbers on pp. 168 & 184 and touching a few headlines; leaves M1& M6 (pp. 177-8 & 189-90) strengthened in the inner margin with a strip of transparent paper over the first 1 or 2 letters of each line), small hole repaired in leaf M6 (pp. 189-90) with loss to two words on two lines on recto and verso; single wormhole from leaf B5 to the end on or between lines 4-5, often touching a letter. Early 20th-Century dark-red morocco by Stikeman & Co., of New York, covers ruled in gilt, gilt spine, pink endleaves, gilt edges (joints rubbed; front free-endleaf coming loose; endleaves browned by the turn-ins). [London:] for Andrew Crooke, 1642.*

**£2,800**

The most powerful early example of psychological self-portrait, deeply imbricated in the philosophical categories of *being* and *knowing* and, more specifically, the epistemological problem of self-knowledge. "*Religio Medici* was Browne's attempt, in the spirit of Montaigne, to capture something of his own mind's movements, to register his shifts of attention and affect, to display the tangled intellectual and religious materials from which his characteristic attitudes were fashioned, to make and remake his stance toward the world" (Greenblatt & Targoff, pp. xviiif).

"The *Religio* is not, as its many imitators were to be, a defence of its author's

calling, nor is it the expression of heterodox opinion: Browne's opinions were free from heresy, and his book's title would be better translated as 'philosophy' or 'faith' than as 'religion'. What he demands is the liberty to be guided by his own reason in cases where no exact guidance is laid down by Scripture or the teaching of the Church. The book was a puzzle to his contemporaries; it was published in Paris as the work of a Roman Catholic; in Rome it was placed on the Index Expurgatorius" (PMM).

Provenance: 1. Ink signature on the flyleaf "Emily [?] Mallam". 2. Anonymous sale, Sotheby New York, 22/5/1985, lot 157. 3. Pencil stock number of Simon Finch Rare Books and erased price. 4. Private collection U.S.A.

**Rare.** Rare Book Hub / ABPC record only 4 other copies (of which 1 lacked the title) sold at auction since 1975.

Wing B5167. Keynes, 1; Pforzheimer, 112. PMM, 131.

### THE FIRST AUTHORISED EDITION.

**7. [BROWNE (SIR THOMAS)]. [RELIGIO MEDICI.] A TRUE AND FULL COPY OF THAT WHICH WAS MOST IMPERFECTLY AND SURREPTITIOUSLY PRINTED BEFORE UNDER THE NAME OF: RELIGIO MEDICI.**

*Third (first Authorised) edition, first issue / variant a. Small 8vo (139 x 89 mm). [2 (engraved title depicting a woman being saved by the Hand of God when falling from a cliff into the sea by William Marshall; the 2nd state with the words "Religio Medici" removed from the sky, the word "coelo" corrected to "caelo" by the falling figure, and the imprint and engaver's name removed at the foot where they have been replaced with the new title (as above) and imprint (as below)], [iv ("To the Reader" signed "THOMAS BROVVNE")], "183" [recte 185] pp. (without the final blank leaf M8 [replaced with an unrelated blank]. Lightly browned, unwashed, cut-close at the head and tail, just occasionally touching a headline or catchword, leaf M1 uncut at the fore-edge, tiny wormhole in the fore-margin of the last few leaves. Early 20th-Century dark-brown morocco by Riviere & Son, covers and spine tooled in gilt, gilt edges. [London:] Printed for Andrew Crooke: 1643.*

**£2,500**

The first of three issues or variants: before the insertion of two leaves after the title "To such as have" and a list of errata (issue b) which were in turn replaced with six leaves inserted after the title of which the first four leaves contain letters between Browne and Sir Kenelm Digby and the next two contain "To such as have" (reset) and the errata (issue c).

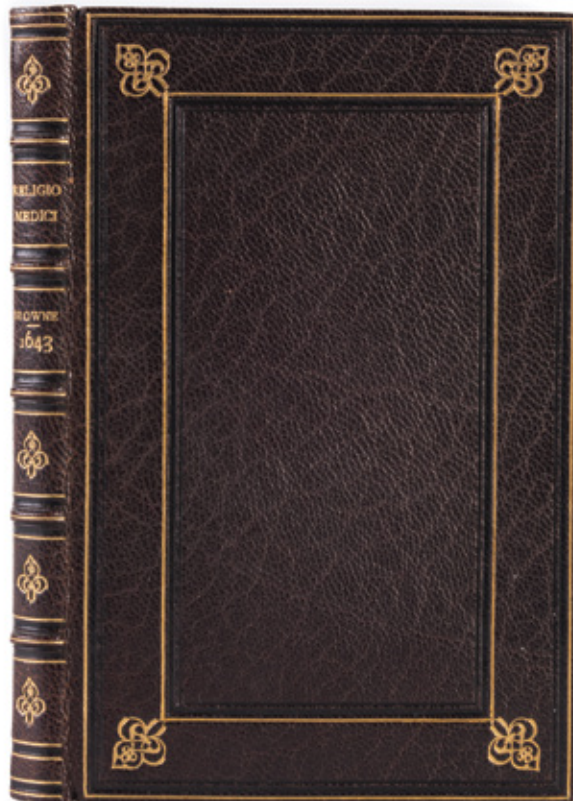
Browne composed the first version of *Religio Medici* on his return from his medical studies at Montpellier and Padua, circa 1635-6. Copies circulated in manuscript (Keynes lists eight), though he claimed to have no intention of publishing it, but in 1642 two anonymous unauthorised editions were published by Andrew Crooke. Browne, in the corrected and authorised edition presented here, denounced the two unauthorised editions as "most imperfectly and surreptitiously printed." It is rather surprising, though, that

he chose to use the same printer and the same engraved frontispiece for the authorised edition.

Provenance: 1: Occasional short vertical pencil dashes in the margins; pencil note at the head of p. 94 "Against living to Old Age" and on p. 110 & 138 are pencil cross-reference "Gaffarel p. 136" and "Gaffarel" [to Jacques Gaffarel, *Unheard-of Curiosities*, tr. Edmund Chilmead, 1650], on p. 169 is a pencil note "Adam" identifying "the man without a Navell" and on p. 173 is a part-legible cross-reference to "Waller". 2: Bound for Maggs Bros., with pre-1935 pencil cost code. 3: Myron Prinzmetal, M.D. (1908-87), American cardiologist, with his bookplate (slightly glue-stained), sale, Chrisite, New York, 20/5/1988, lot 104. 4: Private collection, U.S.A.

Keynes listed copies of this first issue / variant a at the British Library [lacks title], Norwich Central Library [2 copies], Glasgow University Library and his own collection [now at Cambridge University Library]. Others are identified by ESTC at Bodley, John Rylands Library, Huntington, Texas (Pforzheimer copy) but most ESTC locations do not specify.

Wing B5169; Keynes, 3.



A PRESENTATION COPY.

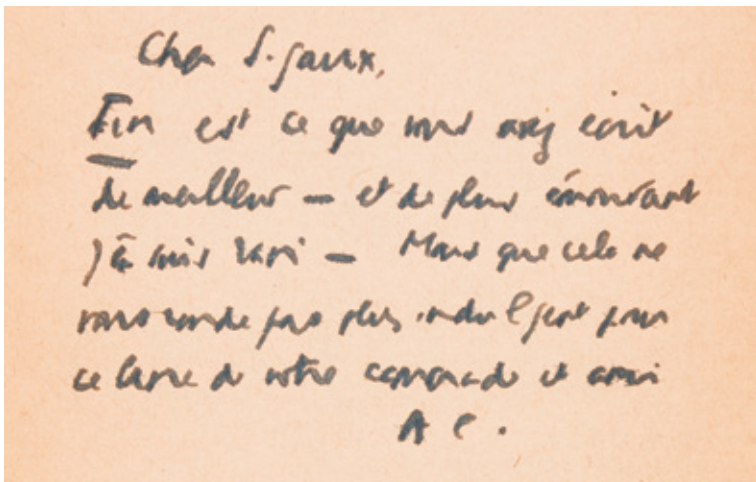
**8. CAMUS (ALBERT). L'HOMME RÉVOLTÉ.**

First edition, "service de presse" review copy. 8vo (190 x 130mm). 378, [6] pp. Plain black goatskin, red goatskin spine lettered in black, top edge in gilt, fore and bottom edges untrimmed, marbled endpapers, with the original wrappers and spine bound-in. Paris, Gallimard. 1951.

£3,000

A presentation copy, inscribed by the author to the writer and literary critic Gilbert Sigaux (1918-1982) "... FIN est ce que vous avez écrit de meilleur - et de plus émouvant j'en suivi ravi - mais que cela ne vous rende pas plus indulgent pour ce livre de votre camarade et ami A.C." in black ink to the half title. Sigaux was Professor of the History of Theatre at the Conservatoire national supérieur d'art dramatique in Paris. "Fin" is a reference to the title of his novel published the same year. With some occasional marginal highlighting.

The second of Camus' principal philosophical works, a sprawling essay on the historical and metaphysical concepts of revolution, violence, and rebellion, forming the theoretical companion to his novel *The Plague* (1947). In many respects the culmination of Camus' philosophical thought, *The Rebel* contains a reaffirmation of the "absurd", as described in *The Myth of Sisyphus* (1942), shifting focus from physical and spiritual suicide to state-sponsored murder, or "logical crime", in which absurdity reveals itself in the historical struggle between society and rebellion. It contains Camus' complete statement of opposition to Communism and revolutionary Marxism, a thinly veiled critique of Sartre that would become a standard for Cold-War era non-Marxist socialism.

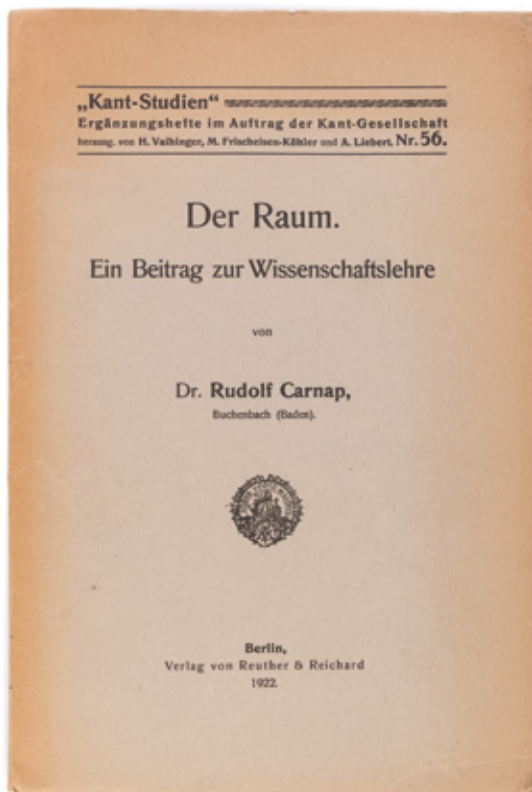


Cher S. Sigaux,  
Fin est ce que nous avez écrit  
de meilleur - et de plus émouvant  
j'en suis ravi - Mais que cela ne  
vous rende pas plus indulgent pour  
ce livre de votre camarade et ami  
A.C.



Albert  
CAMUS

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CARNAP'S DOCTORAL THESIS.

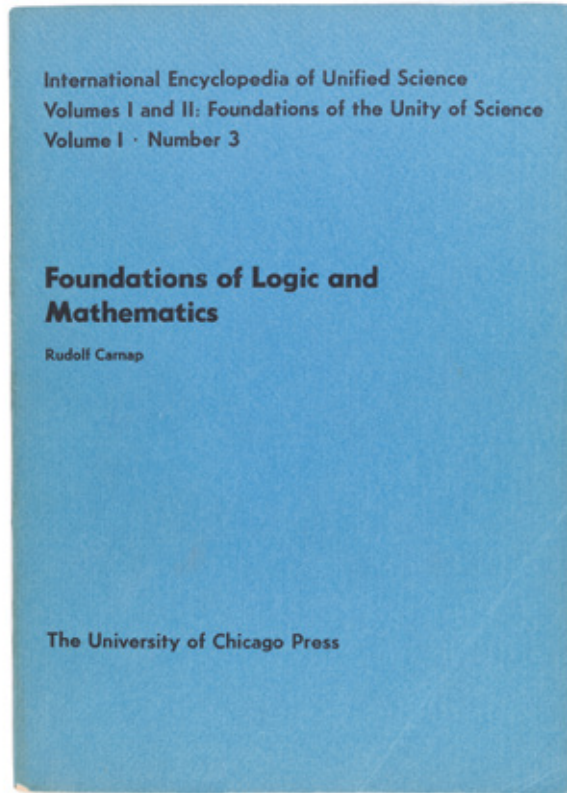
**9. CARNAP (RUDOLF). DER RAUM. EIN BEITRAG ZUR WISSENSCHAFTSLEHRE.**

*First edition. 8vo (240 x 160mm). 87, [1] pp. Original grey printed wrappers, edges untrimmed (edges slightly rubbed, otherwise a near fine, partially unopened copy). Berlin, Reuther & Reichard. 1922.*

**£450**

Rudolf Carnap's doctoral thesis in philosophy presented at the University of Jena in the previous year, printed here as a monograph in the journal *Kant-Studien*.

"The thesis analyses the differences in logical character among the mathematical, physical, and intuitive (or psychological) concepts of space and sought to trace differences of opinion concerning 'space' to the fact that the term had a different meaning for mathematicians, for physicists, and for philosophers. Although the monograph cannot, of course, be regarded as a developed formulation of logical positivism, it already contained many of the chief elements of Carnap's philosophical thought - in particular, a tendency to look on philosophical disputes as being largely due to failure to analyse logically the concepts employed, and a commitment to a basic empiricism supplemented by the methods of modern logic and mathematics" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, II, p. 26).

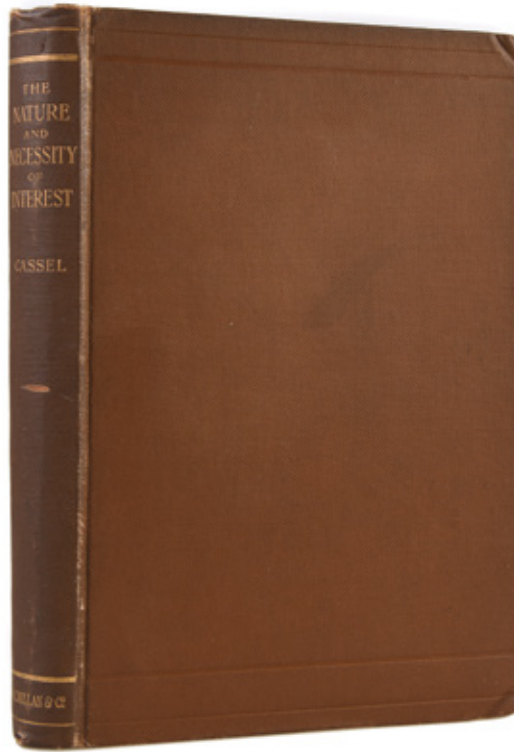


ON THE APPLICATION OF LOGIC IN EMPIRICAL SCIENCE.

**10. CARNAP (RUDOLF). FOUNDATIONS OF LOGIC AND MATHEMATICS.** *First edition. 8vo (240 x 170mm). viii, 71, [1] pp. Original blue printed wrappers (small spilt to head of front joint, crease to lower corner of front wrapper, otherwise a very good, notably bright copy). Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. 1939.*

**£250**

*"Foundations of Logic and Mathematics (1939), appeared in English in the first volume of the International Encyclopedia of Unified Science (the official monograph series of the Vienna Circle in exile). Here Carnap presents an especially clear and detailed account of the application of logic and mathematics in empirical science and, in particular, the central importance of the analytic/synthetic distinction therein" (Friedman, Cambridge Companion to Carnap, p. 12).*



FROM THE LIBRARY OF LIONEL ROBBINS.

**11. CASSEL (GUSTAV). THE NATURE AND NECESSITY OF INTEREST.**

*First edition. 8vo (230 x 150mm). xii, 188, [4] pp., two letterpress statistical graphs. Original brown cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, ruling continued to boards in blind, edges untrimmed (extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, small abrasion to spine, small bookseller's ticket to front pastedown, otherwise a very good copy). London, MacMillan & Co., Limited. 1903.*

**£350**

**An association copy** of the first of Cassel's books to appear in English, from the library of the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins (1898-1984), head of economics at the LSE, with his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper. Occasional underlining and marginal highlighting by Robbins, with notes to p. 45, p. 113 and p. 186.

“Although [Cassel's] theory of interest, showing a close resemblance to that of Senior, was not original, it still merits our attention, because of its vivid illustrations and some striking applications. This is particularly the case for Cassel's argument against the idea of a continually falling rate of interest. Given that most saving is made in order to safeguard a permanent future level of income, the shortness of life puts a ceiling under the rate of interest. This was the necessary and sufficient condition for the necessity of interest” (*New Palgrave*). Cassel was one of the most influential economists of the early twentieth century who, together with Knut Wicksell and David Davidson, was the founder of modern economics in Sweden.

**12. CASSEL (GUSTAV). THE THEORY OF SOCIAL ECONOMY.**

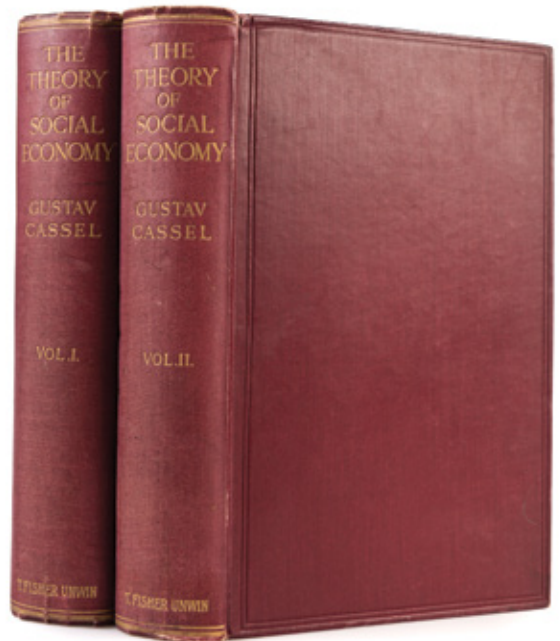
*Translated by Joseph McCabe. First edition in English. Two volumes. 8vo (228 x 160mm). xi, [1], 341, [1]; vii, [3], [345]-654 pp. Original red cloth, spines lettered and ruled in gilt, front boards with double blind fillet borders, fore and bottom edges untrimmed (extremities slightly rubbed, Vol. 1 with minor split to text block at pp. 288-289, otherwise an excellent set). London, T. Fisher Unwin. 1923.*

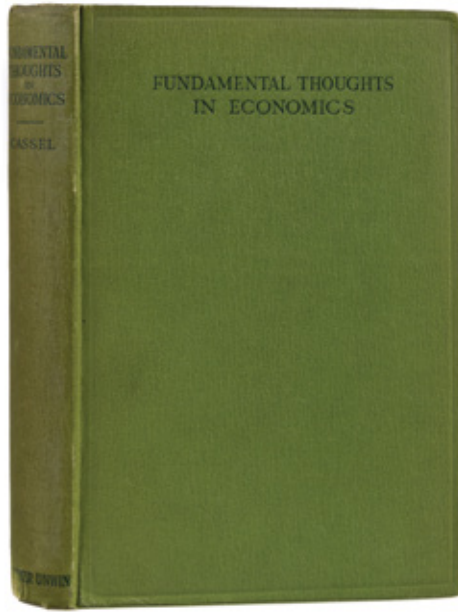
**£1,000**

**An excellent association copy** of Cassel's principal work, from the library of the British economist Lionel Robbins, with his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper and **extensive annotations to Volume One, providing an important perspective on Robbins' early reading**, including his engagements with continental capital theory, mediated via Cassel's use of Léon Walras. Describing his reading list during the 1920s, Robbins recalled in his autobiography: "I was strongly influenced by Cassel in his *Theory of Social Economy* - I did not then realize how much of this was derived from Walras" (Robbins, p. 105).

Occasional underlining and marginal highlighting by Robbins throughout both volumes. **Volume One extensively annotated** with substantial notes to pp. 7, 12, 18, 27, 33, 35, 36, 42, 54, 81, 284, 289, particularly to the opening chapter on 'Economy in General'.

"What kept general equilibrium economics alive was Cassel's *Theory of Social Economy*, which presented the Walrasian system in a highly simplified form, stripped of all its mathematical detail" (Blaug). The "simplicity of argument and great accessibility of Cassel's book ensured its success", becoming what was "probably the most widely-read textbook on economics in the interwar years" (Blaug). Cassel's treatment of growth theory was "wholly original, in fact foreshadowing the Harrod growth formula by his own formula for 'the uniformly progressing economy', the only difference being that Cassel worked with an average instead of a marginal capital coefficient" (New Palgrave).





*"A BOOK BY PROFESSOR CASSEL IS ALWAYS AN EVENT IN THE WORLD OF ECONOMICS" (LIONEL ROBBINS).*

**13. CASSEL (GUSTAV). FUNDAMENTAL THOUGHTS IN ECONOMICS.**

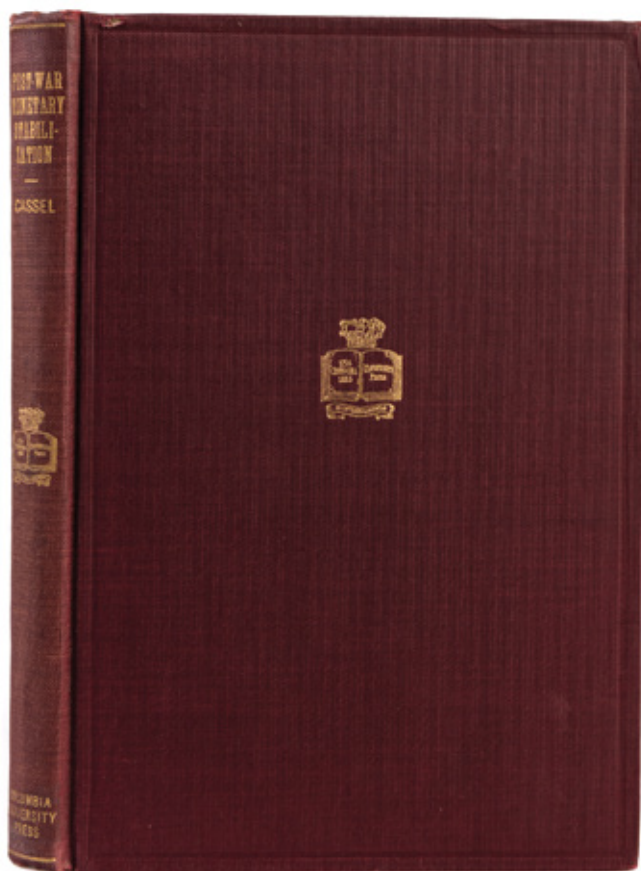
*First edition. 8vo (192 x 148mm). 159, [1] pp. Original green cloth, spine and upper board lettered in blue, fore and bottom edges untrimmed (spine faintly dulled, extremities lightly rubbed, some minor spotting to the front and rear endpapers, otherwise an excellent copy). London, T. Fisher Unwin Ltd. 1925.*

**£450**

**A fine association copy**, from the library of the British economist Lionel Robbins, with his ownership inscription dated '10/25' to the front free endpaper.

A popular introductory work by Gustav Cassel, based on lectures delivered at the LSE in June 1923 at which Robbins was present while studying for his BSc. Robbins evidently enjoyed the book and provided a glowing review for the June 1926 issue of *Economica*, writing that: "A book by Professor Cassel is always an event in the world of Economics. Not only is [he] by common consent the most distinguished living exponent of analytical economics in Northern Europe, but he enjoys a reputation for successful prophecy during the war stretching far beyond the confines of university lecture rooms. He it is, who, together with Mr. Keynes, has given economists of our generation the right to hold up their heads, even in the very fastness of philistinism" (Robbins, p. 223).

Some occasional underlining and marginal highlighting by Robbins, with one note to p. 27 mentioning his review, "But see my review *Economica* 1926", referring to a dismissive passage by Cassel on the notion of "Crusoe Economics".



FROM THE LIBRARY OF LIONEL ROBBINS.

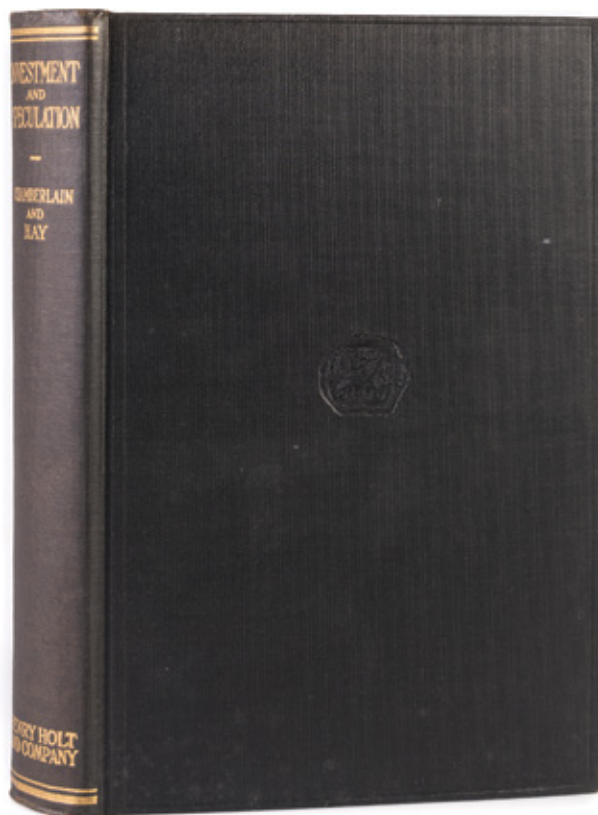
**14. CASSEL (GUSTAV). POST-WAR MONETARY STABILIZATION.**

*First edition. 8vo (200 x 140mm). 190, [3] pp. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, boards with single blind fillet boarder, upper board stamped in gilt (extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise an excellent copy). New York, Columbia University Press. 1928.*

**£375**

**An association copy**, from the library of the British economist Lionel Robbins, with his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper. Some occasional underlining and marginal highlighting, extensive pencilled notes on small slip of paper in Robbins' hand loosely inserted at rear.

Cassel's reputation as a leading force in international economics during the interwar years was largely founded upon his various interventions in debates surrounding the return to the gold standard as well as the more general effects of the war and the post-war period upon foreign exchanges and monetary conditions throughout the world. The present work, a collection of three lectures delivered by Cassel at Columbia University, provides further elaboration on the famous "purchasing power parity theory" which "stands forever connected with Cassel's name" (Blaug).



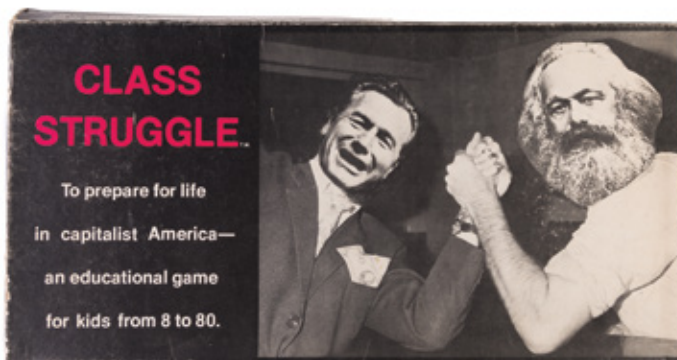
A BEST-SELLING BOOK ON COMMON STOCKS AND INVESTMENT STRATEGIES.

**15. CHAMBERLAIN (LAWRENCE), HAY (WILLIAM WREN). INVESTMENT AND SPECULATION. STUDIES OF MODERN MOVEMENTS AND BASIC PRINCIPLES.** First edition. 8vo (220 x 160mm). xiii, [1], 322 pp. Original ribbed black cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, upper cover with publisher's device in blind (a remarkably fine, clean and crisp copy). New York, Henry Holt and Company. 1931.

**£1,250**

The best-selling book on common stocks analysis and investment strategies following the Wall Street Crash of 1929, written by two leading financial experts, the Wall Street broker Lawrence Chamberlain, who authored several books on bond investments including the influential *Principles of Bond Investments* (1911), and industry analyst William Wren Hay. The book is the source of the widely referenced statement that, "Common stocks, as such, are not superior to bonds as long term investments, because primarily they are not investments at all. They are speculations" (p. 55). Chamberlain and Hay's conclusion that only bonds could be considered stable investments was forcefully challenged in 1934 by Graham and Dodd's *Security Analysis*, which "did not subscribe to the Chamberlain-Hay view that stock investing was inherently speculative. Instead [Graham and] Dodd, believed that the systematic application of sound analytical techniques to stock selection would enable investors to achieve solid returns with reasonable risk, even in bad market environments" (Smith, *Toward Rational Exuberance*).





“THE OBJECT OF THE GAME IS TO WIN THE REVOLUTION...”

**16. [CLASS STRUGGLE BOARD GAME]. OLLMAN (BERTELL). CLASS STRUGGLE - TO PREPARE FOR LIFE IN CAPITALIST AMERICA - AN EDUCATIONAL BOARD GAME FOR KIDS FROM 8 TO 80.**

*First edition. Original 2-part oblong cardboard box with pictorial lid showing Karl Marx arm-wrestling Nelson Rockefeller (540mm x 275mm), 1 folding game board, 2 instruction pamphlets of 10pp and 26pp., 2 decks of 'chance' cards (35 each), 120 'Asset' coupons and 60 'Debit' coupons, 6 'class event' cards, 6 player pieces, 12 wooden supports, and 3 dice (complete). Extremities of box rubbed, split at one corner to both lid and base, but generally bright and clean, very good overall. New York, Class Struggle Inc. 1978.*

**£375**

An “anti-Monopoly” board game for two to six players, pitting the “Major Classes” and the “Minor or Allied Classes” against each other as they deal with elections and strikes. Chance cards throw class alliances into disarray: “You are caught feeling sorry for the Capitalists. Miss 2 turns at the dice.” The instruction pamphlet also includes a recommended reading list of “good socialist books”.

Designed by Bertell Ollman, Professor of Politics at NYU, *Class Struggle* became an immediate cult classic. Production costs were ultimately unsustainable, however, and Ollman eventually sold the game to Avalon Hill. In 1983 Ollman published a book about his experiences of producing the game. It had largely disappeared from the market by 1994.



AN ASTONISHINGLY FAMILIAR ATTACK ON THE DANGERS OF  
CREDIT AND AGGRESSIVE BANKING PRACTICES.

**17. ["COLBERT JUN"].** THE AGE OF PAPER; OR AN ESSAY ON BANKS AND BANKING. CONTAINING THE HISTORY OF THE MOST REMARKABLE PAPER BUBBLES THAT HAVE EXISTED IN EUROPE; WITH THEIR EFFECTS ON SOCIETY AND PUBLIC CREDIT; POINTING OUT THE RUIN WITH WHICH BOTH ARE THREATENED FROM TOO GREAT AN EXTENSION OF THE CIRCULATION OF PAPER OF ANY KIND. TO WHICH ARE ADDED, SOME CURIOUS ANECDOTES OF DIFFERENT BANKERS AT PRESENT IN EUROPE. SHEWING ALSO, THAT SOCIETY IS LIABLE TO BE RUINED BY THIS DANGEROUS COMMERCE. BY COLBERT, JUN.

*First edition. Small 8vo (200 x 115mm). viii, [essay I] 9-31, [1], [essay II] 33-64 pp. Title page very lightly foxed, fore-corners of a few leaves rounded, some chipping to the edges in places, occasional light spotting. Recent patterned paper boards, manuscript label on the upper cover. London: Published for the Proprietors, by Mr. Parsons, Mr Mason. [1796].*

£3,500

The publication of the first part of *The Age of Paper* was advertised in the *Oracle* and *Public Advertiser* on January 29th 1796, stating that the work was "to be completed in six numbers". Only two parts appear to have been published and the author apologizes at the outset of the second essay for the delay in publication - of a "few months" - on the grounds that "many persons had given it as their opinion, that the discussion of the subject was fraught with danger, and had a tendency to affect the commerce of this country" (p. 33).

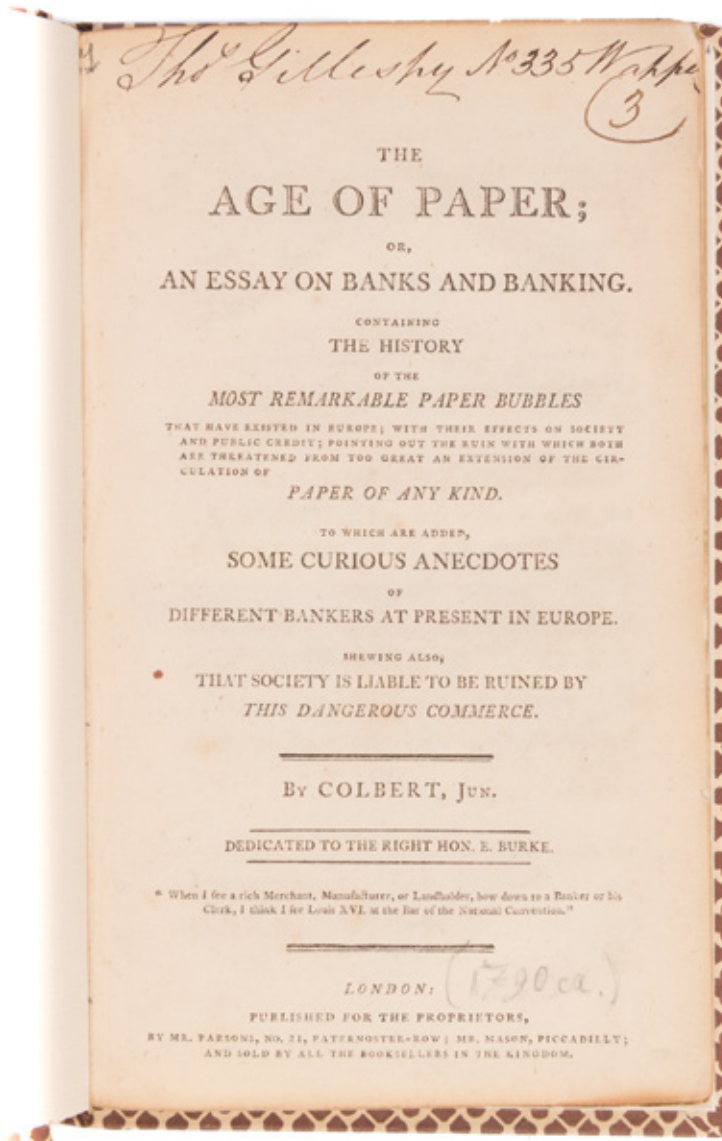
The first essay is an astonishingly familiar attack on the dangers of credit and aggressive banking practices. The pamphlet is dedicated to Edmund Burke - "the person most likely to appreciate their value, or discover their error" - and expounds the risk of bankruptcy caused by the increased issuing of paper money, by "pseudo banker[s]", without proper collateral.

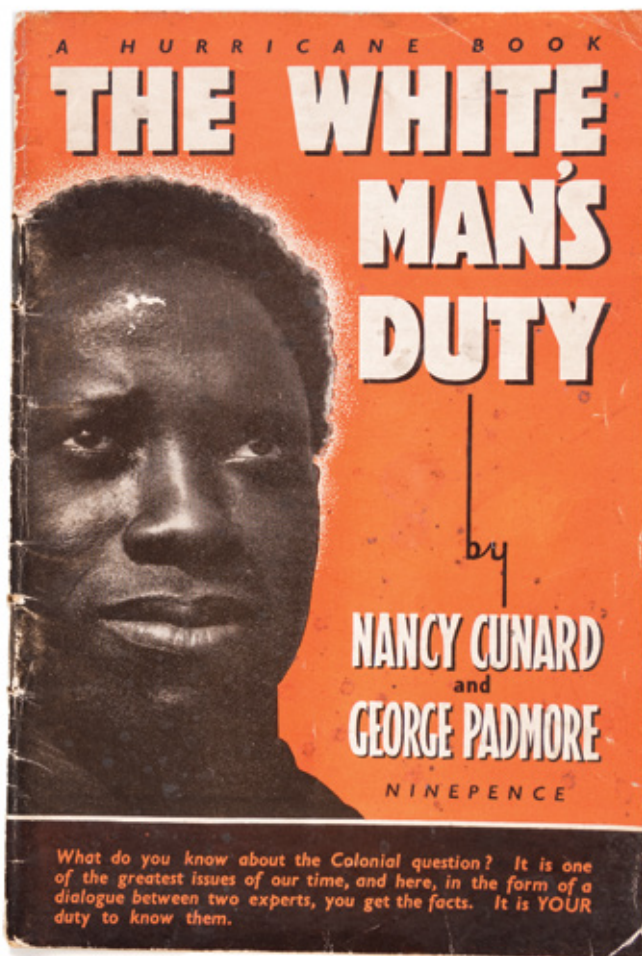
The second essay begins by noting that in the intervening period "a sort of crisis with regard to Paper has taken place" (p. 34), referring to the onset of the financial panic of 1796-97 which caused economic chaos on both sides of the Atlantic. It continues with a comparison of the state of domestic trade with that of Europe and by examining other examples of financial crises including the "South sea bubble in England, and Mr. Law's scheme in Paris" (p. 61).

The pseudonym, "Colbert, Jun" has previously been attributed to Matthew Carey (1760-1839) but this seems unlikely as by 1796 he had already emigrated to America and there is no indication in the text that the work is written by an expatriate.

Provenance: Thomas Gillespy, signature to the upper blank margin of the title page with his address "No 335 Wappi[ng]" and a tract volume number ("3"). Thomas Gillespy appears, according to contemporary newspapers, to have been a "coal factor and ship owner" who would no doubt have been interested in the state of credit and banking in England.

**Rare.** Goldsmiths'-Kress, 16316 (Essay I only). First part (Essay I) is recorded by ESTC at BL, Senate House (Goldsmiths'-Kress Library) and Canterbury Cathedral Library only. A "second edition" with the addition of Essay II and a new title-page is recorded by ESTC at The Founders' Library, University of Lampeter (now University of Wales, Trinity Saint David, Lampeter Campus), and University of Pennsylvania Van Pelt-Dietrich. **The present copy is the only the only example we can trace of both parts together with the first edition title page.**





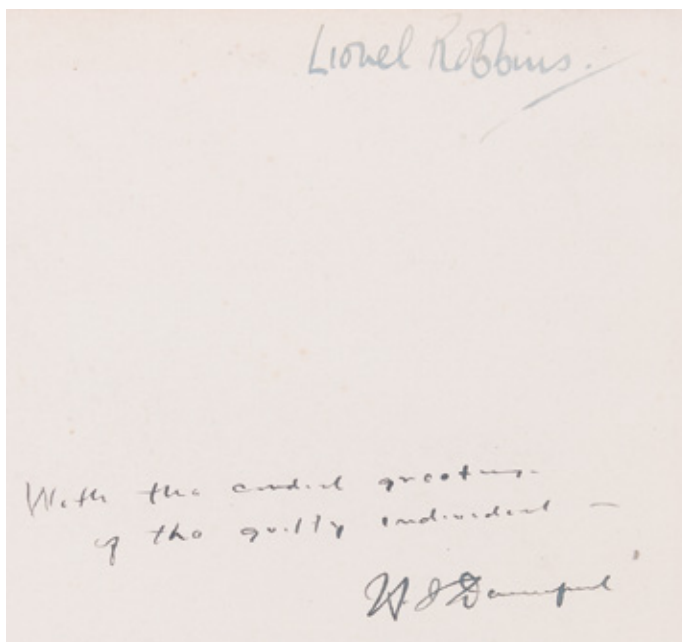
AN IMPORTANT PRE-WINDRUSH TEXT.

**18. CUNARD (NANCY). & PADMORE (GEORGE). THE WHITE MAN'S DUTY. AN ANALYSIS OF THE COLONIAL QUESTION IN LIGHT OF THE ATLANTIC CHARTER.**

*First edition. 8vo (180 x 120mm). 48 pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled as issued (spine somewhat worn, a spattering of small dark stains to the front wrapper, otherwise a very good copy indeed). London, W.H. Allen & Co, Ltd., "A Hurricane Book". 1943.*

£250

A collaboration between the writer, activist and disowned heiress Nancy Cunard and the Trinidadian Communist and Pan-African leader George Padmore. In many respects a continuation of Cunard's important anthology *Negro* (1934), Cunard and Padmore put forward a program for civil rights legalisation and British decolonisation, reflecting the commitment to reformism that would define Padmore's political career. An important pre-Windrush text.



A PRESENTATION COPY, WITH OWNERSHIP INSCRIPTION OF LIONEL ROBBINS.

**19. DAVENPORT (HERBERT J.) VALUE AND DISTRIBUTION. A CRITICAL AND CONSTRUCTIVE STUDY.**

*First edition. 8vo (228 x 158mm). ix, [3], 582 pp. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt (extremities rubbed, discreet repair to front hinge, some slightly spattered staining to spine, otherwise very good). Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. 1908.*

**£850**

**A presentation copy**, inscribed by the author "With the cordial greetings of the guilty individual H.J. Davenport" in black ink to front free endpaper. Above the undated presentation inscription is the ownership inscription of the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins (1898-1984), head of economics at the LSE, a fascinating association, bringing together two of the foremost English-speaking proponents of the Austrian School. Some occasional underling and marginal highlighting in black ink.

The book that established Davenport's reputation as a leading international economist, being a highly informed critical examination of the major economic doctrines of classical and early neoclassical thought, with an especial emphasis on the marginal revolution. It received a glowing review by Irving Fisher in the *Journal of Political Economy*, writing that: "... the highest value of Professor Davenport's work consists in the fact that it points the direction toward which economic theories are tending. It may be hoped that it will lead others to see the handwriting on the wall with respect to obsolete and impractical theories. At the same time, its careful, historical criticism stamps the newer theories with the hall-mark of legitimate historical development."



ONE OF THE MOST SUSTAINED CRITIQUES OF FREUDIAN PSYCHOANALYTIC  
THEORY EVER UNDERTAKEN

**20. DELEUZE (GILLES). & GUATTARI (FÉLIX). L'ANTI ŒDIPE.  
CAPITALISME ET SCHIZOPHRÉNIE.**

*First edition. 8vo (220 x 135mm). 470, [2] pp., frontispiece after Richard Lindner. Original printed wrappers, with a glassine jacket (extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise a near fine copy). Paris, Editions de Minuit, Collection Critique. 1972.*

**£450**

The first fruit of the collaboration between the philosopher Gilles Deleuze and the psychotherapist and political theorist Félix Guattari, a cornerstone of post-structuralism and surely one of the most sustained critiques of Freudian psychoanalytic theory ever undertaken. The first volume of *Capitalism and Schizophrenia*, with a preface by Michel Foucault, *Anti-Oedipus* centres on the psychoanalytic conception of desire as lack, that is, the object-orientated, possessive desire of Freud, outlining instead a vitalist micropolitics of desire and “desiring-production”, what Deleuze & Guattari describe as “schizoanalysis”.



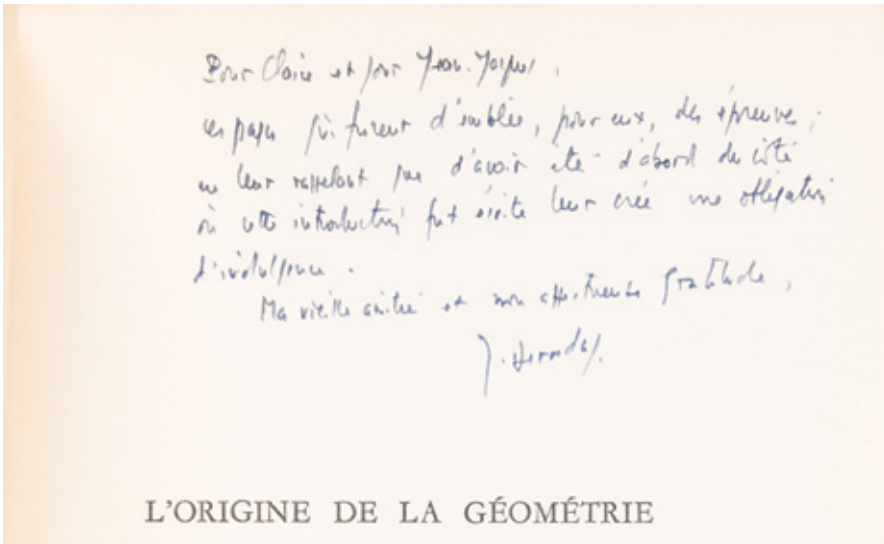
ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS OF POST-STRUCTURALIST PHILOSOPHY.

**21. DELEUZE (GILLES). & GUATTARI (FÉLIX). MILLE PLATEUX.  
CAPITALISME ET SCHIZOPHRENIE.**

*First edition. 8vo (215 x 135mm). 645, [3] pp., illustrated chapter headings. Original printed wrappers (spine lightly toned, otherwise a near fine copy). Paris, Editions de Minuit, Collection Critique. 1980.*

**£350**

One of the most important works of post-structuralist philosophy, occupying an almost omnipresent status in contemporary social and political theory. It is comprised of a sprawling assemblage of fifteen separate “plateaus”, a “rhizomatic” structure designed to subvert hierarchical dualisms of “arborescent” systems of thought that have dominated philosophy since Plato. The second and final volume of Deleuze & Guattari’s *Capitalism and Schizophrenia*, *A Thousand Plateaus* is an exercise in the “nomad” thought called for in *Anti-Oedipus*, deploying a dizzying conceptual arsenal and gesturing towards a new materialism and a politicised, vitalist philosophy of difference.



A PRESENTATION COPY OF DERRIDA'S FIRST PUBLISHED WORK.

**22. DERRIDA (JACQUES). & HUSSERL (EDMUND). L'ORIGINE DE LA GEOMETRIE.**

First edition. 8vo (192 x 142mm). [4], 219, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed, with a glassine jacket (small red mark to bottom edge of front wrapper, otherwise a near fine copy). Paris, Presses Universitaires de France - PUF ("Epiméthée"). 1962.

£950

A **presentation copy**, warmly inscribed by the author to persons unknown "Pour Claire et pour Jean-Jacques, Ces pages, qui furent d'emblée, pour eux, des épreuves; ne leur rappelant pas d'avoir été d'abord du côté où cette introduction fut écrite leur crée une obligation d'indulgence. Ma vieille amitié et mon affectueuse gratitude, J. Derrida." in blue ink to the front free end paper.

Derrida's first published work, consisting of his translation of Husserl's essay *On the Origins of Geometry*, a short independent fragment included, according to the authors probable intent, as Appendix III of Husserl's posthumous, unfinished work *The Crisis of European Sciences and Transcendental Phenomenology* (1936). It is preceded by Derrida's *Introduction to The Origin of Geometry*, an extensive essay that comprises the majority of the book.

Derrida's *Introduction* launched his philosophical career, winning the prestigious Cavallès Prize for 1962, and anticipated many of the themes and concepts developed in his three foundational texts of 1967. In *Positions* (1972), Derrida would later state: "In this essay the problematic of writing was already in place as such, bound to the irreducible structure of 'deferral' in its relationships to consciousness, presence, science, history and the history of science, the disappearance or delay of the origin, etc. ... this essay can be read as the other side (recto or verso, as you wish) of *Speech and Phenomena*."



A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO PIERRE KLOSSOWSKI.

**23. DERRIDA (JACQUES). POSITIONS. ENTRETIENS AVEC HENRI RONSE, JULIA KRISTEVA, JEAN-LOUIS HOUDEBINE, GUY SCARPETTA.**

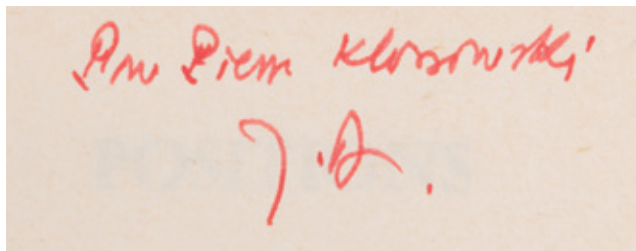
*First edition. 8vo (184 x 136mm). 133, [3] pp. Original printed wrappers, with a glassine jacket (wrappers slightly marked, small stain to fore edge, otherwise a near fine copy). Paris, Editions de Minuit, Collection Critique. 1972.*

£750

A **presentation copy**, inscribed by the author "Pour Pierre Klossowski J.D." in red ink to the front free end paper.

Pierre Klossowski's (1905-2001) work as a translator and interpreter of Nietzsche exercised a profound impact on the development of post-structuralism in France. Klossowski's emphasis on the Nietzschean motifs of parody and simulacrum exerted a broad influence on Derrida, who had called for "a different type of reading [of Nietzsche], more faithful to his type of writing" in his *Of Grammatology* (1967). Both Derrida and Klossowski were present at a celebrated conference on Nietzsche held at the Cerisy-la-Salle in July 1972, presumably the occasion from which the presentation copy offered here dates.

*Positions* is a collection that brings together three interviews previously published separately between 1967 and 1971: 'Implications' with Henri Ronse is perhaps the closest to a complete statement of Derrida's philosophy, offering definitions of deconstruction, difference, and différance as well as providing an important and often referenced outline of the connections between his three foundational texts of 1967; 'Semiology and Grammatology' with Julia Kristeva focuses on the implications of Derrida's works to linguistics in general and Saussurean structuralist semiotics in particular; and 'Positions' with Jean-Louis Houdebine and Guy Scarpetta - two Marxist theorists closely aligned with the Tel Quel group - is an infamously acrimonious debate concerning the relation of politics to deconstruction.



Pour Pierre Klossowski  
J.D.

## THE FISHER EQUATION OF EXCHANGE.

### **24. FISHER (IRVING). THE PURCHASING POWER OF MONEY. ITS DETERMINATION AND RELATION TO CREDIT INTEREST AND CRISES.**

*First edition. 8vo (220 x 158mm). xxii, [2], 505, [1], [6, publisher's advertisements] pp., with two folding tables. Original green cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, boards with single blind fillet border (spine slightly faded and gently rubbed at head and tail, ownership inscription neatly erased from front free endpaper, an excellent copy overall). New York, The MacMillan Company. 1911.*

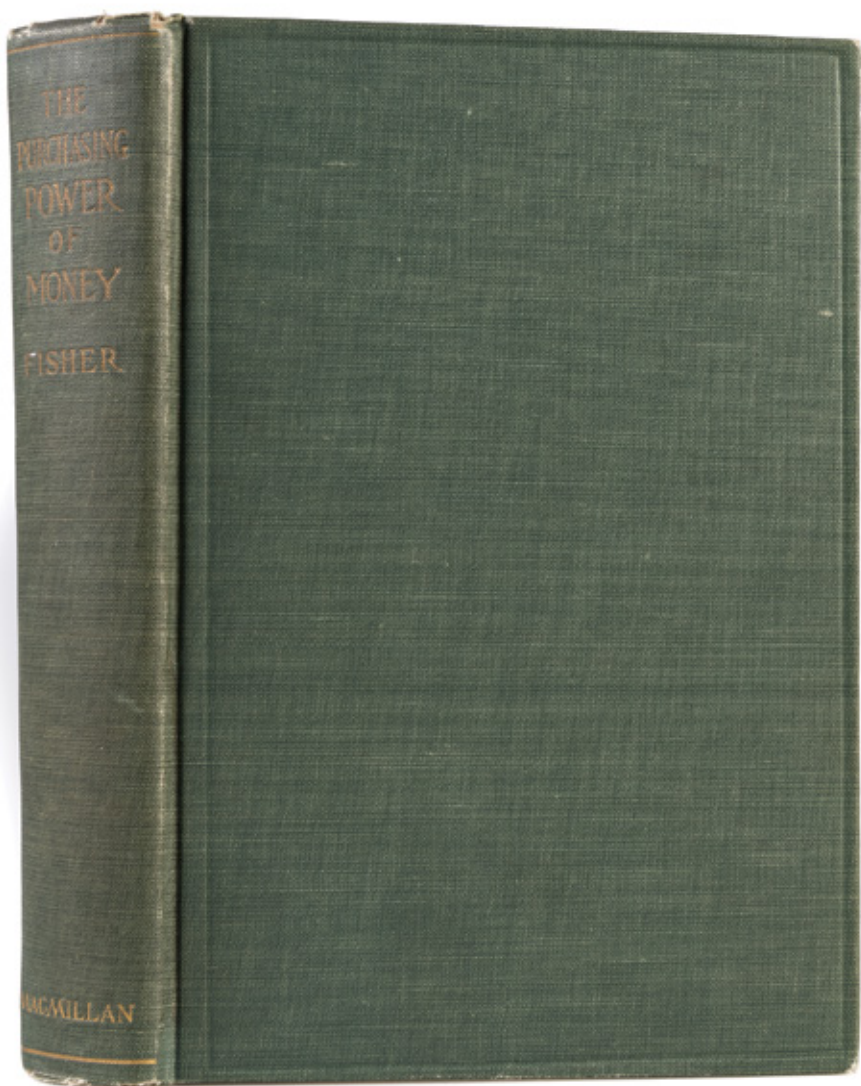
**£2,000**

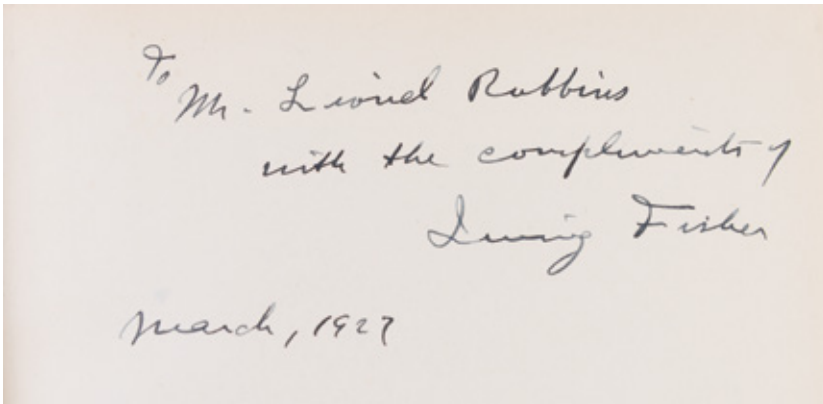
Irving Fisher's seminal work of monetary economics in which he introduced his famous equation of exchange, known as the Fisher Equation. "The Equation is the identity  $MV = PT$ , where M is the stock of money; V its velocity, the average number of times per year a dollar of the stock changes hands; P is the average price of the considerations traded for money in such transactions; and T is the physical volume per year of those considerations. It is an identity because it is in principle true by definition" (*New Palgrave*). "No other mathematical formulation in economics, perhaps no other in history save that of Albert Einstein, has enjoyed a greater vogue, and this continues without diminution to our own time" (Galbraith, *A History of Economics*, pp. 152-3).

Provenance: the economist J.P. Miller, with his ownership rubber-stamp to front free endpaper.

**Rare.** An excellent copy of a considerable rarity, usually encountered with ex-library treatments. ABPC / RareBookHub list only one copy to have appeared at auction, appearing in a job lot of economics books in 1928.

Fisher, M-169.





A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

**25. FISHER (IRVING). MATHEMATICAL INVESTIGATIONS IN THE THEORY OF VALUE AND PRICES.**

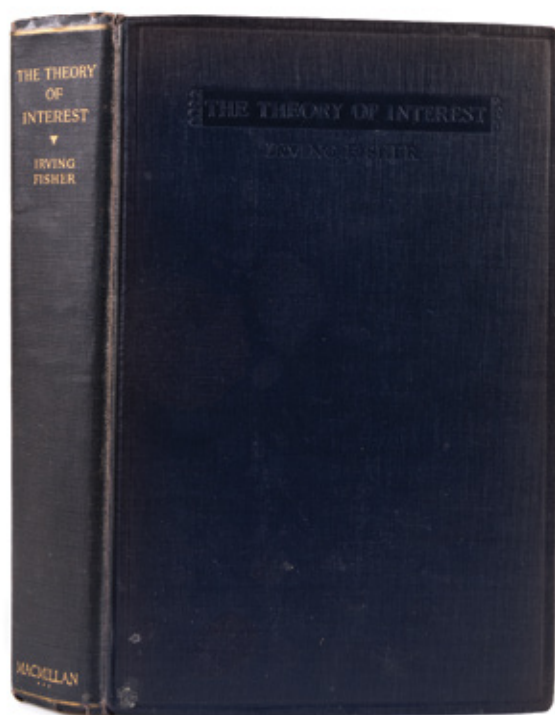
*Photo-engraved reprint. 8vo (243 x 157mm). xii, [11]-126 pp., one full-page photographic illustration and numerous diagrams in-text throughout. Original black cloth, spine and upper board lettered in gilt (spine a little faded, extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise an excellent copy). N.p. [New Haven], n.p. [Yale University Press], n.d. [but circa 1925-1926].*

**£2,250**

**A presentation copy**, inscribed by the author to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins (1898-1984), head of economics at the LSE, "... with the compliments of Irving Fisher March, 1927" in black ink to the front free endpaper.

A variant of this photo-engraved reprint of Irving Fisher's "startlingly original PhD thesis" (Blaug), originally published in 1892 in Volume IX of the *Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences*, and first issued in book form in October 1925, with a second printing following shortly after in May 1926. The copy presented here issued without the title page and the first full-page photographic plate found in the 1925 and 1926 issues.

The work that established Fisher's international reputation as a leading economist, and which earned him the first ever economics PhD from Yale. "Fisher's aim in his *Mathematical Investigations* was to present a general mathematical model of the determination of value and prices. He claimed to have specified the equations of general economic equilibrium for the case of independent goods ... It appears that, although only a student, Fisher had independently developed a theory of general economic equilibrium that was identical to part of Walras's and included the concept of the indifference surface, one of the fundamental bases of modern economic theory" (IESS V, pp. 476-7).



FROM THE LIBRARY OF LIONEL ROBBINS.

**26. FISHER (IRVING). THE THEORY OF INTEREST; AS DETERMINED BY IMPATIENCE TO SPEND INCOME AND OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST IT.**

*First edition. 8vo (225 x 155mm). xxvii, [5], 566 pp., with three fold-out tables, printed errata slip tipped in at p. xiii. Original navy ribbed cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, titles in blind to front board with a single fillet blind border, fore and bottom edges uncut (spine gently rolled, extremities rubbed, front board marked, otherwise very good). New York, The MacMillan Company. 1930.*

**£750**

**An association copy**, from the library of the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, with his ownership inscription pencilled to the front free endpaper.

With some occasional pencilled underling and marginal highlighting by Robbins, with substantial notes to p. 47 and p. 327.

An important late work by Irving Fisher, consisting of a reformulation of his earlier book *The Rate of Interest* (1907). It represents the clearest and most famous exposition of Fisher's theory of interest rates and investment, demonstrating "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*).

Fisher, E-1539.

THE DEBT-DEFLATION THEORY OF GREAT DEPRESSIONS.

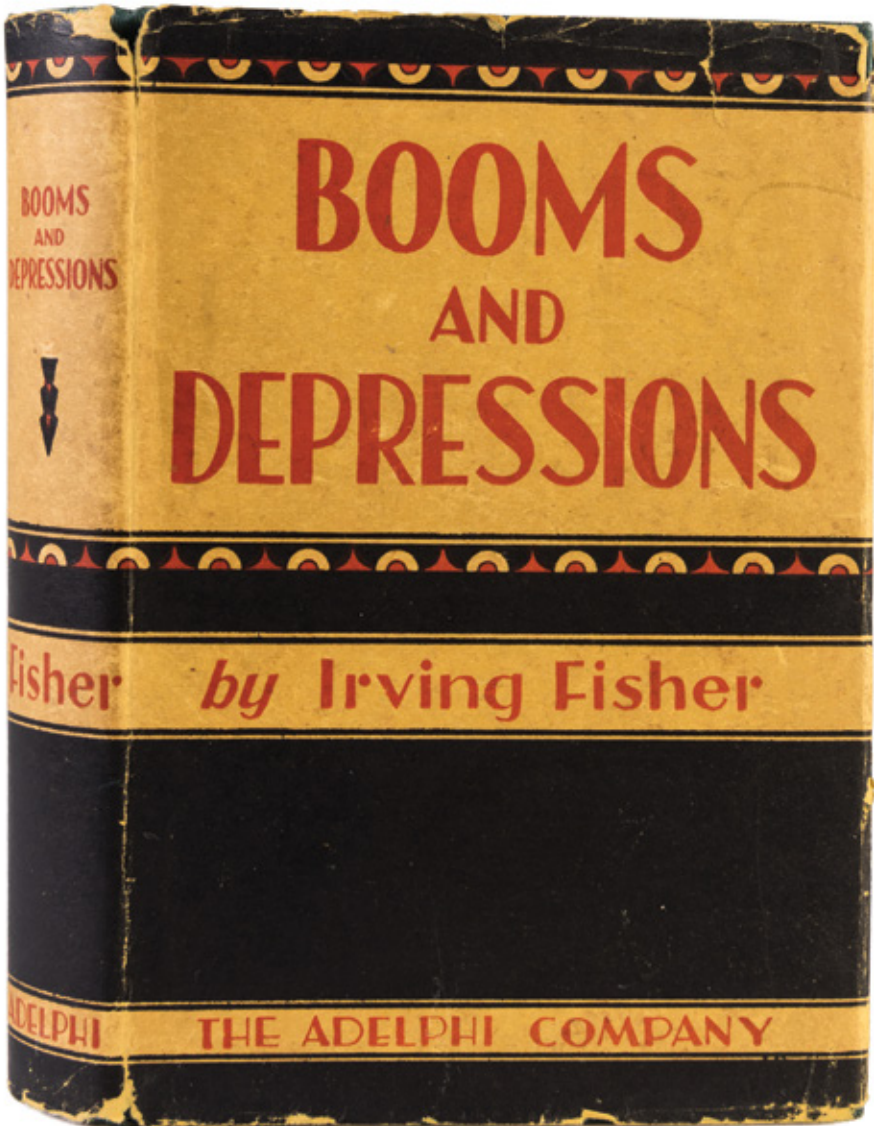
**27. FISHER (IRVING). BOOMS AND DEPRESSIONS: SOME FIRST PRINCIPLES.**  
*First edition. 8vo (192 x 132mm). xxi, [1], 258 pp. Original green cloth, spine lettered in green, dust jacket (jacket slightly soiled, edge worn with some minor loss to the corners, some light spotting to the endpapers, otherwise an excellent copy overall with the exceedingly scarce dust jacket). New York, Adelphi Co. 1932*

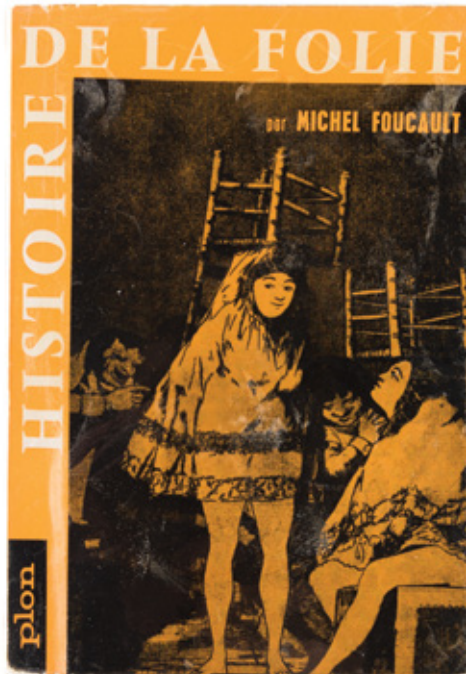
**£2,500**

The first major presentation of Irving Fisher's famous "debt-deflation theory of great depressions" that stresses "overindebtedness" and the deflation that follows as the two dominant factors in the great booms and depressions of the business cycle. The essential feature of Fisher's theory is that "debt-financed Schumpeterian innovations fuel a boom, followed by a recession which can turn into depression via an unstable interaction between excessive real debt burdens and deflation" (*New Palgrave*).

Following the Great Crash of 1929, Fisher threw himself behind the notoriously difficult theory of economic fluctuations, further outlining his "debt-deflation" theory in a 1933 paper delivered to the Twenty-First Session of the International Statistical Institute and published in the same month in the first volume of *Econometrica*.

Fisher, M-1742.





ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT WORKS OF TWENTIETH CENTURY SOCIAL  
AND POLITICAL THOUGHT.

**28. FOUCAULT (MICHEL). FOLIE ET DÉRAISON: HISTOIRE DE LA FOLIE  
À L'ÂGE CLASSIQUE.**

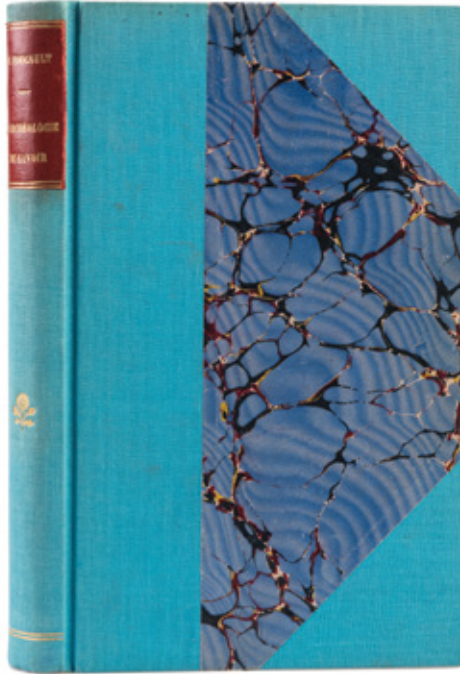
*First edition. 8vo (205 x 140mm). xi, [1], 672, [12] pp. Original printed card wrappers, edges untrimmed, illustrated dust jacket after Goya (jacket covered with laminate plastic film as issued, slightly coming away at head of spine panel, with some minor rubbing to the extremities, otherwise a near fine, partially unopened copy). Paris, Librairie Plon. 1961.*

**£1,250**

Michel Foucault's first major work, the most famous exposition of his archeological method and one of the most important works of twentieth century social and political thought. Written as Foucault's primary doctoral thesis, *Madness & Civilization* charts the development of discourses surrounding "madness" and "insanity" in Western European culture from the late Middle Ages and Renaissance to the "Great Confinement" initiated during the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries and the subsequent development of "mental illness" as a psychiatric concept.

The book exercised a significant influence on the so-called "anti-psychiatry" movement, appearing contemporaneously with R. D. Laing's *The Divided Self* (1960), Erving Goffman's *Asylums* (1961), and Thomas Szasz's *The Myth of Mental Illness* (1961). Foucault himself was cautious regarding this association, citing a tendency towards the misapplication of his work in anglophone contexts.





A PRESENTATION COPY.

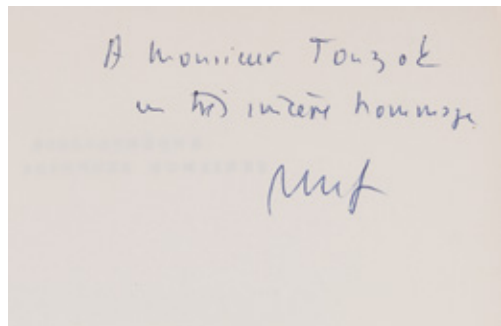
**29. FOUCAULT (MICHEL). L'ARCHÉOLOGIE DU SAVOIR.**

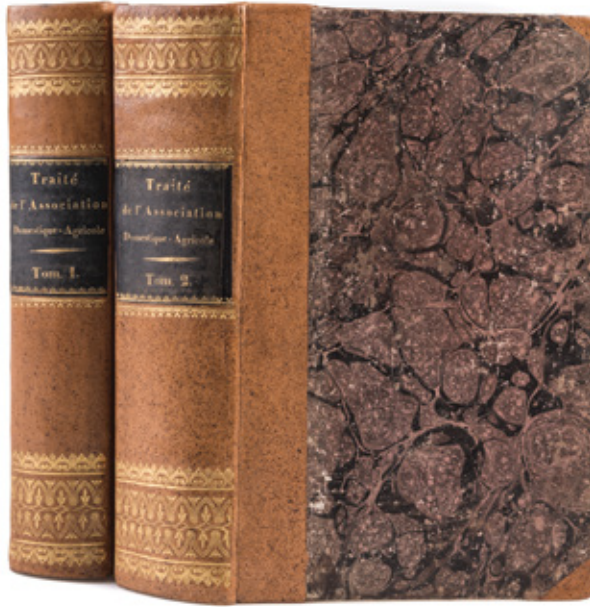
First edition, "service de press" review copy. 8vo (130 x 150mm).. 257, [9] pp. Contemporary half blue cloth with marbled paper covered boards, spine lettered in gilt on red morocco label, with the original front and rear printed wrappers bound-in. Paris, Gallimard. 1969.

**£1,000**

A **presentation copy**, inscribed by the author to the Parisian bookseller and publisher Jean Touzot "... a très sincère hommage MF" in blue ink to the front free endpaper.

Foucault's only methodological work, being an exposition of his archaeological method used implicitly in *Madness & Civilization* (1961), *The Birth of the Clinic* (1963), and *The Order of Things* (1966). The archaeological method is premised upon the conception that discursive formations or systems of thought and knowledge are constructed and governed by rules, beyond those of grammar and logic, that operate beneath the consciousness of individual subjects and define a system of conceptual possibilities that determines the boundaries of thought in a given domain and period.





SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR AND BOUND WITH THE SCARCE SUPPLEMENT.

**30. FOURIER (CHARLES). TRAITÉ DE L'ASSOCIATION DOMESTIQUE-AGRICOLE.**

*First edition. Two volumes. 8vo (205 x 150mm). lxiv, 592; viii, 648 pp. Some occasional minor foxing throughout both volumes. Later half speckled polished calf with contemporary marbled paper covered boards, spines panelled with elaborate gilt rolls, lettered in gilt on black morocco labels, blue speckled edges (some minor offsetting to endpapers). Paris, Bossange père; Londres, Martin Bossange et Comp. 1822.*

[bound with:] **Sommaire du traité de l'association domestique-agricole ou attraction industrielle.**

First edition. 8vo. 16, [1329]-1448 pp. Paris, Bossange père; Londres, Martin Bossange et Comp. 1823.

**£5,000**

A foundational text of communitarian socialism and “the essence of Fourier’s doctrine” (Evans, *Social Romanticism in France 1830-1848*, p. 129). **Signed by the author** to the verso of the half title of Volume One and **bound with the scarce supplement**, published the following year.

Comfortably one of the more explicitly utopian proponents of nineteenth century communitarian socialism, particularly when compared to the relative secularism of Robert Owen, the French social theorist Charles Fourier (1772-1837) advocated social reform through the channelling of natural “passions” of human personality to re-structure the inequalities of competitive, bourgeois society with the establishment of small, harmonious cooperative communities, named “phalanxes” in which people would be free to choose their work and share property. For Fourier, “phalanxes” would be “composed of 1,620 persons inhabiting a huge central dwelling, or

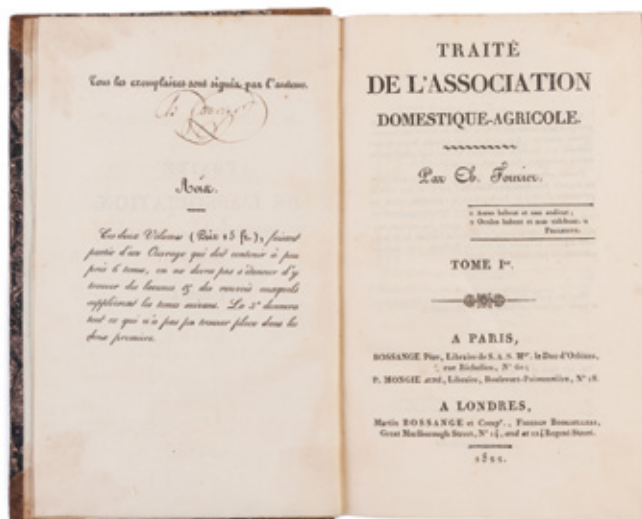
“phalanstery”, surround by the workshops, fields, and cultural institutions necessary to a varied and fulfilling existence for each resident” (Guarneri, *The Utopian Alternative*, p. 2).

Bound with the scarce supplementary *Sommaire*, published the following year in 1823 and envisioned as a more readily accessible introduction to Fourier’s sprawling treatise. Published partly in response to muted reception of the *Traité* in Parisian literary circles, the *Sommaire* was comprised of “prefatory material designed to catch the eye of even the hastiest, most negligent reader. Thus when the book appeared, the main body of the text was preceded by an eight-page *Argument du sommaire*, a special *Avis aux journalistes*, a proposal for a Rural Shareholders’ Bank, an *Avertissement aux propriétaires et capitalistes sur le triplement du revenu en association*, and finally *Instructions pour le vendeur et l’acheteur*, presenting in dialogue form the sales pitch to be used by booksellers who had not read the book” (Beecher, *Charles Fourier: The Visionary and his World*, p. 362).

Fourier remained a largely neglected figure in his own lifetime and it was in the United States, rather than Europe, that his theories enjoyed their greatest practical application, popularised by the works of Albert Brisbane. It was Marx and Engels who would provide the classic assessment of Fourier, grouped together along with Saint-Simon and Robert Owen as the “Utopian Socialists”.

Provenance: Karl Sieveking (1787-1847), diplomat and politician, Syndicus of Hamburg from 1820 until his death, with his ownership inscriptions in black ink to the front free endpapers of both volumes. Two clipped engraved portraits of Fourier, two engraved views and one plan of a Phalanstère, all from unidentified sources, loosely inserted.

Kress, C.864 & C.1060; Goldsmiths, 23694 & 23997; Einaudi, 1960 (both works).



"I WILL ACQUAINT ALL WITH THE TRUE SECRET OF MONEY CATCHING..."

**31. [FRANKLIN (BENJAMIN).] THE ART OF MAKING MONEY PLENTY IN EVERY MAN'S POCKET; BY DR. FRANKLIN.**

Printed broadside. Measuring approx 325 x 225 mm. London, John C. King. N.d. [but circa 1830s-1840s.]

£600

**An excellent example of this popular rebus.** "This humorous rendition of Franklin's teaching that honesty, industry, and frugality are the keys to full pockets has continued to be a popular souvenir since it was first printed as a rebus in 1791" (*Library of Congress*). The text itself, however, is a "radical abridgement of *The Way to Wealth*" (*Library Company of Philadelphia*).

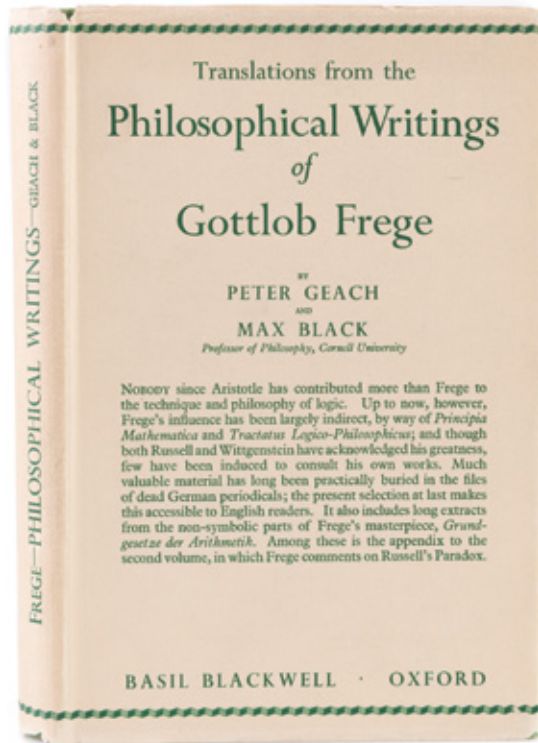
Widely reproduced throughout the first half of the nineteenth century in both coloured and uncoloured versions, also appearing in pamphlet form, the format presented here, with Franklin wearing his distinctive coonskin hat, first appeared in 1817, printed by P. Maverick in New York. Later printings would appear with Franklin in a different posture, at his writing desk in a whig rather than coonskin.



Decoded, it reads:

"At this time when the general complaint is that money is so scarce it must be an act of kindness to inform the moneyless how they can reinforce their pockets. I will acquaint all with the true secret of money catching, the certain way to fill empty purses and how to keep them always full. Two simple rules well observed will do the business. ..."

**Rare.** OCLC locates three copies at Yale, William Clements Library, and the American Philosophical Society.



FREGE'S "MORE IMPORTANT LOGICAL ESSAYS".

**32. FREGE (GOTTLÖB). TRANSLATIONS FROM THE PHILOSOPHICAL WRITINGS. EDITED BY PETER GEACH AND MAX BLACK.**

*First edition. 8vo (220 x 145mm). x, 244 pp. Original green cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (jacket slightly rubbed at the extremities, spine panel faintly toned, otherwise a near fine copy). Oxford, Basil Blackwell. 1952.*

**£375**

A collection of Frege's "more important logical essays, which have long been buried in various German periodicals (mostly now defunct)" (translators' preface). Although Frege's works were largely unknown outside Germany during his lifetime (1848-1925), Bertrand Russell and Giuseppe Peano established his reputation posthumously as a canonical figure in the philosophy of mathematics and logic.

A PRESENTATION COPY.

**33. FREUD (SIGMUND). UEBER FAMILIÄRE FORMEN VON CEREBRALEN DIPLEGIEN.**

*Original offprint. 8vo (230 x 160mm). 10 pp. Original self-wrappers (extremities slightly rubbed, fore edge of front wrapper lightly spotted, faint central horizontal crease, otherwise a very good copy). Leipzig, Veit & Comp, "Neurologisches Centralblatt". 1893.*

**£6,500**

**A presentation copy**, inscribed by the author "Herrn Dozent Dr J. Zappert d. Verf" in black ink to the front wrapper. The recipient, Professor Julius Zappert (1867-1941), was a highly regarded Viennese paediatrician and neurologist. A member of the Vienna Society for Psychology and Neurology, Zappert ranked alongside Freud as amongst the founders of childhood neurology in Germany. In 1898 Zappert was appointed head of the department for childhood nervous diseases at the Institut Max-Kassowitz in Vienna, a position that Freud had held from 1886 to 1896. He would continue his work in child neurology as the founding-director of the celebrated Kinderspital der Israelischen Kultusgemeinde in 1918, before emigrating from Vienna to England in 1938, the same year as Freud.

The first separate appearance of Freud's article "On familiar forms of cerebral diplegias", being an offprint from the journal *Neurologisches Centralblatt*, comprised of an account of two brothers who suffered from an unusual hereditary neurological affliction closely resembling disseminated sclerosis. Although Freud's productive early career work in neurology has been somewhat eclipsed by the sheer scale of his pioneering contributions to psychiatry, his contributions to the field of child neurology were well recognised in his time.

"Freud's major neurological publications after 1890 came at a time when he was already laying the foundations of modern psychiatry with the classic monographs, *Studies on Hysteria* (1893), in collaboration with Josef Breuer (1842-1925), and *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899)" (*Encyclopedia of the Neurological Sciences*). His work on child neurology in general, and cerebral palsy in particular, "solidified his belief that many neurological and psychiatric disorders cannot be firmly localised to a specific area of the cerebral cortex. The foundation was thus set for his broad and speculative theory of psychoanalysis, a theoretical construct of the mind that has little correlation with the brain's anatomic pathology" (*ibid*).

**Rare.** OCLC list only one copy, held by the Library of Congress. RareBookHub / ABPC list no copies to have sold at auction.

Grinstein, 19.

Herrn Dozent Dr. F. Zappert  
überf

Separat-Abdruck aus

„Neurologisches Centralblatt“.

Uebersicht der Leistungen auf dem Gebiete der Anatomie, Physiologie, Pathologie und  
Therapie des Nervensystems einschließlich der Geisteskrankheiten. 1893. No. 15 u. 16.

Red.: Prof. Dr. E. Mendel. — Leipzig, Veit & Comp.

## Ueber familiäre Formen von cerebralen Diplegien.

Von Dr. Sign. Froude, Privatdocent in Wien.

Den Anlass zu dieser Mittheilung gab mir die folgende, im Vorjahr gemachte Beobachtung zweier Kinder, die ein ganz ungewöhnliches Krankheitsbild darboten.

„Es handelt sich um zwei Kinder eines Arztes, der seine Nichte (Schwestertochter) zur Frau genommen hat, der er etwa um 18 Jahre im Alter voraus ist. Von den sechs Kindern dieses blutsverwandten Paares leiden zwei an einer Affection, die ich unbedenklich zu den cerebralen Diplegien rechnen würde. Die Familiengeschichte lässt indess erkennen, dass ein drittes Kind an einer ähnlichen Affection gelitten hat, und zeugt überdies für eine Neigung zur Leichtsterblichkeit in dieser Generationsreihe.

Hereditäre Belastung wird bei den älteren Mitgliedern der Familie in Abrede gestellt. Ich kenne selbst mehrere Personen daraus, z. B. die Geschwister und die Eltern der Mutter, und kann bestätigen, dass dieselben weder an körperlichen Missbildungen noch an Nervenkrankheiten leiden. Die männlichen Familien-



AN EARLY NEUROLOGICAL WORK

**34. FREUD (SIGMUND). LES DIPLÉGIES CÉRÉBRALES INFANTILES.**

*Original offprint. 8vo (245 x 160mm). [177]-183, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers (edges slightly creased, faint trace of a central horizontal fold, otherwise an excellent copy). Paris, G. Masson, "Revue Neurologique". 1893.*

£850

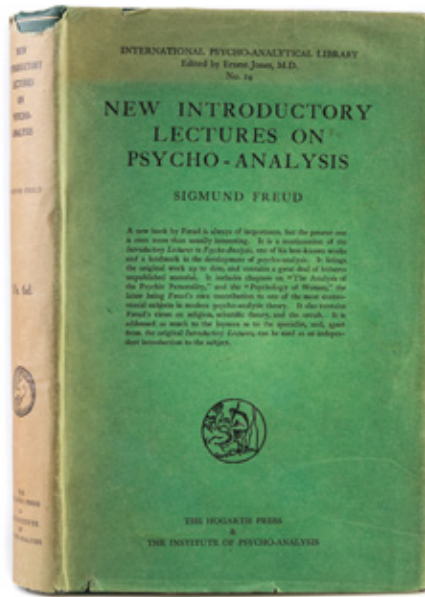
An important association copy from Freud's early career neurological research, being the copy of Professor Julius Zappert (see previous item), with his ownership inscription "Zappert" in black ink to the front wrapper.

The first separate appearance of Freud's article "Cerebral diplegias in childhood", being an offprint from the prestigious French journal *Revue Neurologique*, elaborating on clinic-pathological aspects of cerebral palsy, particularly in relation to Little's Disease. Freud was able to publish in *Revue Neurologique* through his connections with Jean-Martin Charcot (1825–1893), described as a "father of neurology", who served as an advisor to the journal and under whom Freud had studied at the La Salpêtrière hospital in Paris between October 1885 to February 1886. "This experience stimulated Freud's interest in hysteria and hypnotism, an interest that ultimately led to the development of his methods and theories of psychoanalysis" (*Encyclopedia of the Neurological Sciences*).

Freud's name beneath the title underlined in black ink, with some occasional pencilled underling throughout.

**Rare.** OCLC list only one copy, held by the Library of Congress. RareBookHub / ABPC list no copies to have sold at auction.





LECTURES INCORPORATING FREUD'S LATEST THEORIES.

**35. FREUD (SIGMUND). NEW INTRODUCTORY LECTURES ON PSYCHO-ANALYSIS. AUTHORIZED TRANSLATION BY W.J.H. SPROTT.**

*First edition in English. 8vo (225 x 160mm). 240 pp. Original green cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, dust jacket (jacket slightly creased and edge worn, with some minor loss to the head of spine panel and corners, spine panel and upper portion of front panel faded, partial offsetting to front and rear free endpapers, otherwise a very good copy with the exceedingly scarce dust jacket). London, The Hogarth Press & the Institute of Psycho-Analysis. 1933.*

**£1,000**

"In March 1932 Freud decided to write a new series of introductory lectures to psychoanalysis, bringing up to date those he had published 15 years before ... The new series consists of seven lectures, incorporating Freud's latest thoughts on dreams, female sexuality and *Weltanschauung*" (Norman, F139). The lectures were originally published in German on 6 December 1932 and were soon translated into English and published by the Hogarth Press.

In 1924 Leonard Woolf paid £800 for the existing stock of the British Psychoanalytical Society's library and the Hogarth Press became their official English publishers. The move was a huge risk for the Hogarth Press, both financially and in terms of the risk of prosecution for obscenity, and Virginia was "less sanguine than Leonard about the project. She wrote to Roger Fry that she was alarmed at the Press 'having laid out £800 in the works of Freud.' The stock arrived in July 1924 and was 'dumped in a fortress the size of Windsor castle in ruins upon the floor' in the basement at Tavistock Square." (Julia Briggs, Canvas Issue 18).

A PRESENTATION COPY.

**36. FREUD (SIGMUND). ALMANACH DER PSYCHOANALYSE 1937.**

First edition. Small 8vo (175 x 125mm). 258, [14, publishers advertisements] pp., frontispiece black and white portrait of Freud after Wilhelm Viktor with two further photographic plates of Thomas Mann and a design for Oscar Nemon's famous statue of Freud. Original yellow cloth, spine and upper board lettered in blue, top edge in blue. A remarkably fine copy, with the original wraparound band. Wien, Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag. 1936.

**£10,000**

A presentation copy, inscribed by the author "Seinem lieben Fritz Eckstein 1937 Freud" in black ink to the front free endpaper. Frederick Eckstein (1861-1939), a noted Viennese polymath and occultist, was a lifelong friend and one-time co-worker of Freud's and the brother of Emma Eckstein (1865-1924), one Freud's most important early patients.

The *Almanach der Psychoanalyse* was an annual publication by the Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag, printed from 1926 up until the Nazi occupation of Vienna in 1938. Originally conceived as an affordable anthology to provide an overview of the year's developments in psychoanalytic literature, each *Almanach* consisted of twenty or so short articles, mostly reprints but with occasional original contributions, as well as a list of the year's publications by the Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag.

The present volume includes the first appearance of Freud's important essay "Brief an Romain Rolland (Eine Erinnerungsstörung auf der Akropolis)". Written on the occasion of Rolland's seventieth birthday, the "Letter" marks a return to Freud's earlier style of self-analysis as in *The Interpretation of Dreams* (1899) in which he examines a "disturbance of memory" prompted by a visit to Athens with his younger brother Alexander to see the Acropolis. Freud's lively correspondence with Rolland was the source of the famous "oceanic feeling" reference that forms a central aspect of both *Future of an Illusion* (1927) and *Civilization and Its Discontents* (1929).

Other notable contributions include the first appearance of Thomas Mann's essay "Freud und die Zukunft", the popular success of which did much to cement Freud's reputation as one of the leading intellectuals of the twentieth century, as well as articles by Anna Freud, Theodor Reik, Hanns Sachs, Edward Glover, and Paul Federn, amongst others.

See Grinstein, 66.

ALMA  
ACH

# Almanach der Psychoanalyse

1937

## Dieser Band enthält:

Sigm. Freud: Eine Erinnerungsstörung auf  
der Akropolis

Thomas Mann: Freud und die Zukunft

Ferner Beiträge von

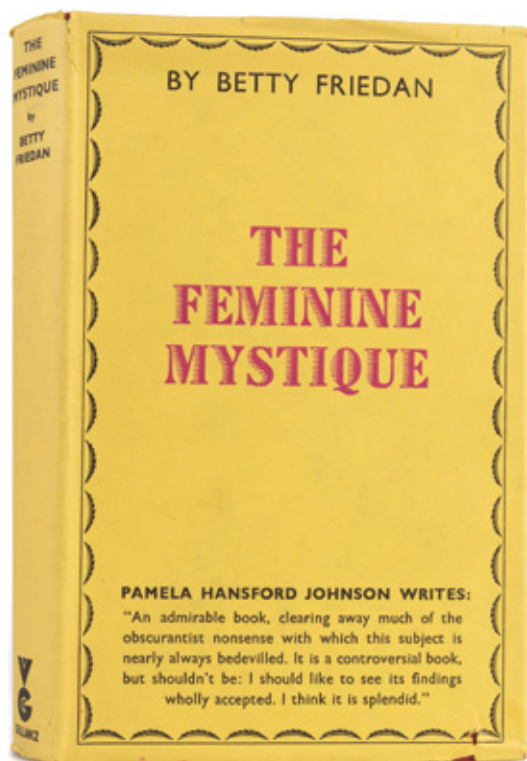
Anna Freud, A. Aichhorn, E. Bibring, P. Federn,  
E. Glover, E. Hitschmann, E. Kris, H. Meng, Th. Reik,  
J. Rickman, H. Sachs, R. Sterba, R. Wälder

272 Seiten

Preis RM 4.-

Internationaler Psychoanalytischer Verlag

Seinem lieben  
Fritz Epstein  
1937  
Freud



THE GOLLANZ FILE COPY.

**37. FRIEDAN (BETTY). THE FEMININE MYSTIQUE.**

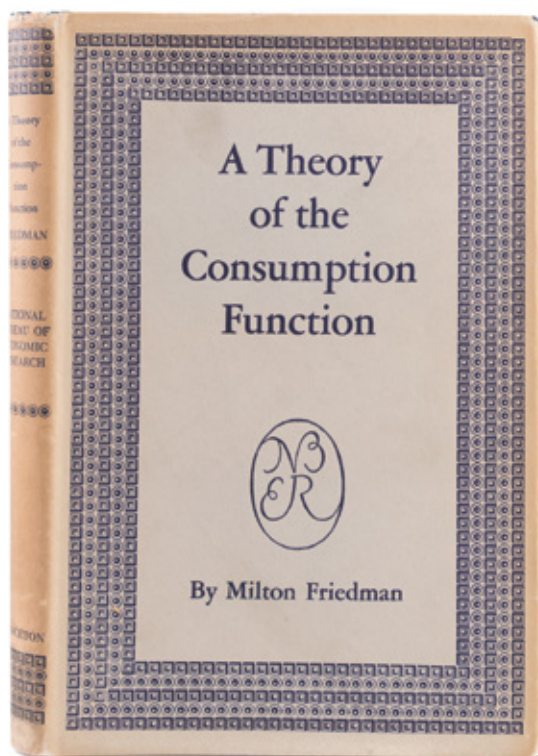
*First UK edition. 8vo (222 x 142mm). 410 pp. Original red cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (jacket slightly edge worn, with small closed tears to the head of spine and lower corner of front panel, otherwise an excellent copy). London, Gollancz. 1963.*

£175

Betty Friedan's first published work, first printed earlier the same year in America. A canonical text of feminist philosophy, its popular influence has been widely credited with sparking the second-wave feminist movement in the United States.

*The Feminine Mystique* is significant for bringing together diverse debates in philosophy, sociology and psychology to develop a widespread survey of the position of women in American society. Friedan was also broadly informed by the theoretical advances made by Simone de Beauvoir's conception of femininity as 'Other'. In 1966, Friedan co-founded and was elected first president of the reformist National Organization for Women.

Provenance: from the publisher's archive of Victor Gollancz (1893–1967). Retained by the publisher as an "archive" or "file" copy, denoted as such by a rubber stamped "File Copy" to the rear panel of dust jacket and front pastedown, inventory number inked to rear panel of jacket.



A MASTERPIECE OF MODERN ECONOMETRICS.

**38. FRIEDMAN (MILTON). A THEORY OF THE CONSUMPTION FUNCTION.**  
*First edition, first printing. 8vo (235 x 160mm). xvi, 243, [1] pp. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (spine panel of jacket lightly toned, extremities lightly rubbed with small nick to top edge of rear panel, otherwise a near fine copy). Princeton, Princeton University Press. 1957.*

**£2,250**

A masterpiece of modern econometrics and one of the most important methodological statements of twentieth century economics. "For many academic economists, *A Theory of the Consumption Function* (1957) is [Friedman's] greatest work. Friedman showed that the Keynesian concept of household behaviour was fundamentally flawed, arguing that people adjusted their consumption to variations in their long-term expected ('permanent') income. As such, his theory foreshadows the approach to microfoundations that is the cornerstone of modern macroeconomics" (*New Palgrave*).

A MAJOR REVISION OF ENGLISH POLITICAL THEORY.

**39. HARRINGTON (JAMES). THE COMMON-WEALTH OF OCEANA.**

*First edition. Small folio (265 x 185mm). [12], 239, [1, blank], 255-286, 189-210, [1], [1 blank] pp. Bound circa 1740 in half calf, comb-marbled boards, spine tooled in gilt on a dark-stained background. Housed in a modern cloth slipcase. London, Printed by J. Streater, for Livewell Chapman. 1656.*

**£4,500**

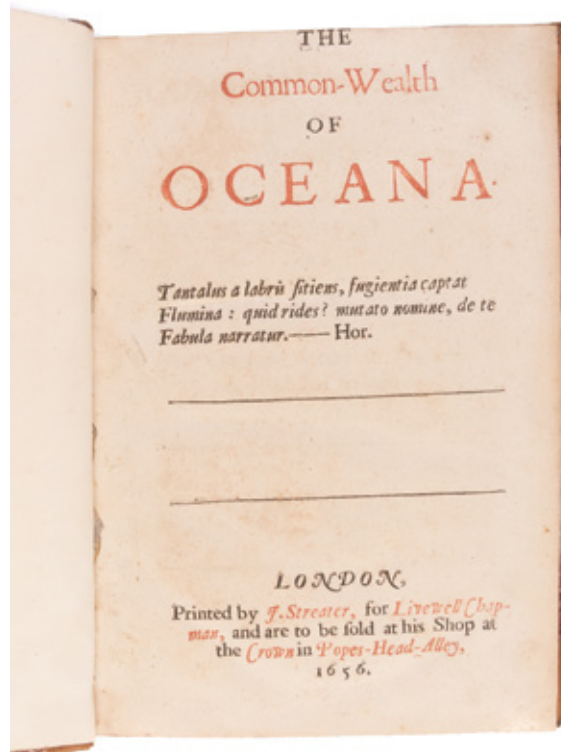
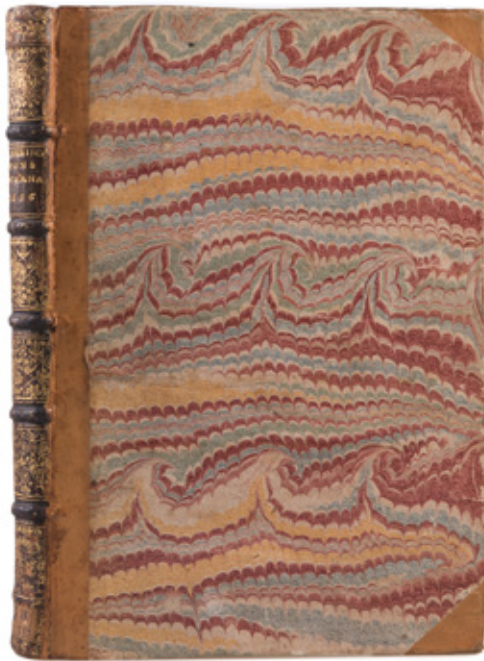
A staunch Republican, Harrington's *Oceana* described "a Utopian State with a written constitution, providing for a bicameral legislature, rotation in office, the indirect election of a president, secret ballot, and other ideas much in advance of their time, some of which influenced the framers of the U.S. Constitution" (Walker, *Oxford Companion to Law*, p. 555).

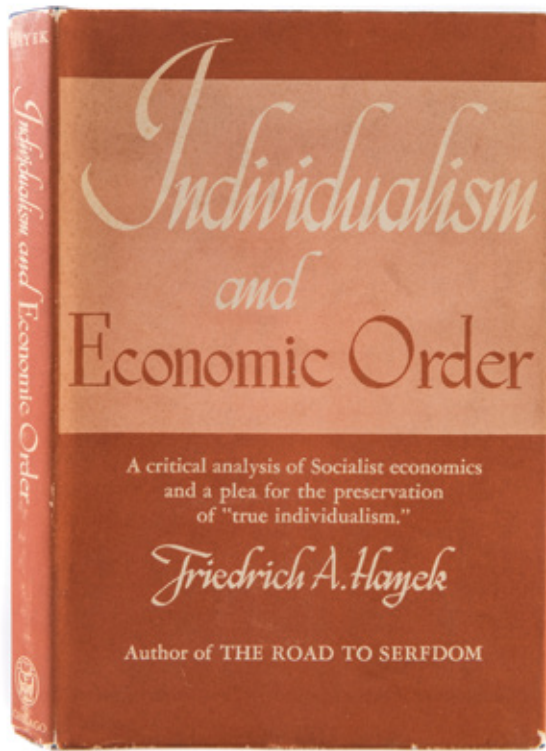
"*Oceana* is one of those works that transcend their immediate context. The book's historical significance is that it marks a moment of paradigmatic breakthrough, a major revision of English political theory and history in the light of concepts drawn from civic humanism and Machiavellian Republicanism" (Pocock, *Machiavellian Moment*, p. 384). "Other than the *Utopia* [of Thomas More], this is perhaps the most famous attempt at envisioning a model commonwealth. It has been consulted at various times by those who have planned new states and commonwealths" (Pforzheimer).

Written between 1654 and 1656, the publication of *Oceana* was hindered by political obstruction, with the type set by three different printers to avoid seizure. The work was published with two variant title-pages, one having the imprint "printed by J. Streater for Livewell Chapman", the other "printed for D. Pakeman". The Pakeman imprint is considered to be scarcer.

Provenance: William Constable, F.R.S. & F.A.S. (1721-1791) of Burton Constable Hall, East Riding of Yorkshire, with his armorial bookplate to the front pastedown; an avid eighteenth-century collector, gathering a range of objects from works of art to numismatics, and scientific instruments to natural history specimens. The binding is typical of books from the library and is probably by a local binder working for his father Cuthbert Constable, formerly Tunstall (c. 1680-1746), antiquary. Thence by descent at Burton Constable until sold in December 1952 to Maggs (with deleted cost code at the end and pencil note at the front. David (1906-88) & Lulu (1905-87) Borowitz, of Chicago, with their book-label, sale, Sotheby, New York, Part III, 12/4/1978 lot 109, to Maggs (in reserve stock since).

Pforzheimer, 449; Goldsmiths, 1385; Sowerby, *Catalogue of the Library of Thomas Jefferson*, 2335.





FREE MARKET VERSUS PLANNED ECONOMIES.

**40. HAYEK (FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON). INDIVIDUALISM AND THE ECONOMIC ORDER.**

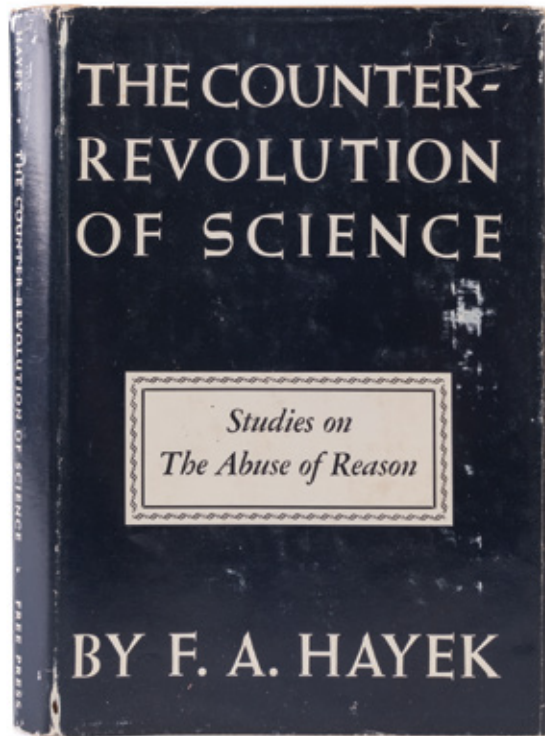
*First edition. 8vo (212 x 144mm). vii, [1], 272 pp. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (jacket price clipped with some minor rubbing to the extremities, edges faintly spotted, otherwise a near fine copy with the exceedingly scarce dust jacket). Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. 1948.*

**£850**

*Individualism and the Economic Order* is a collection of twelve essays that continue and build upon Hayek's argument set forth in *The Road to Serfdom* that the abandonment of individualism and classical liberalism through centralised control of economic decision-making necessarily results in tyranny and the loss of freedom. The UK edition was published the following year by Routledge & Kegan Paul.

Cody & Ostrem, B-7.





HAYEK'S SWEEPING CRITIQUE OF SCIENTISM.

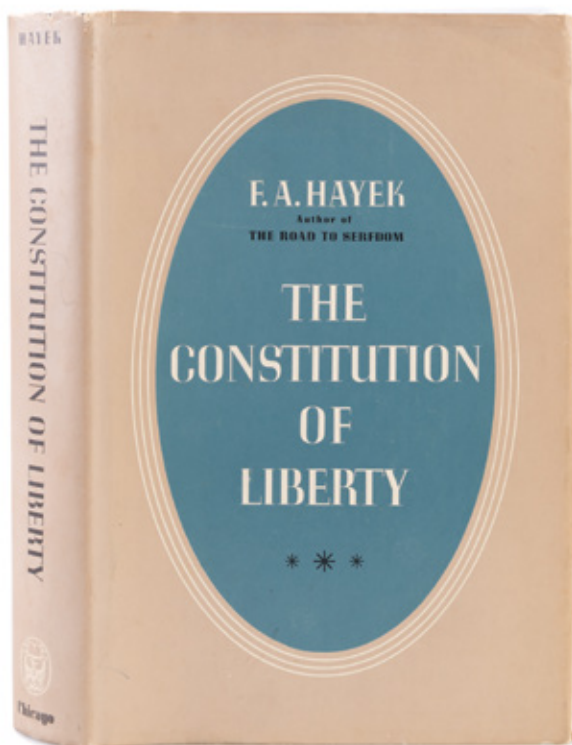
**41. HAYEK (FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON). THE COUNTER-REVOLUTION OF SCIENCE. STUDIES ON THE ABUSE OF REASON.**

*First US edition. 8vo (220 x 152mm). 255, [1] pp. Original yellow-brown cloth, spine and front board lettered in red, top edge in green, fore edge untrimmed, dust jacket (a few small pinprick holes to front joint, jacket price clipped and lightly edge worn, front panel a little scuffed, rear panel slightly marked, otherwise an excellent copy). Glencoe, IL, The Free Press. 1952.*

**£650**

Hayek's sweeping rebuttal of scientism and defence of subjectivism and methodological individualism in the social sciences, bringing together seventeen essays and lectures, many of which first appeared in *Economica* between 1941 and 1944. "Hayek used the term scientism to refer to the slavish imitation of the methods of the physical sciences without regard for the innate differences between physical and non-physical reality" (*New Palgrave*). The UK edition was published the same year by George Allen & Unwin with no established precedence.

Cody & Ostrem, B-7.



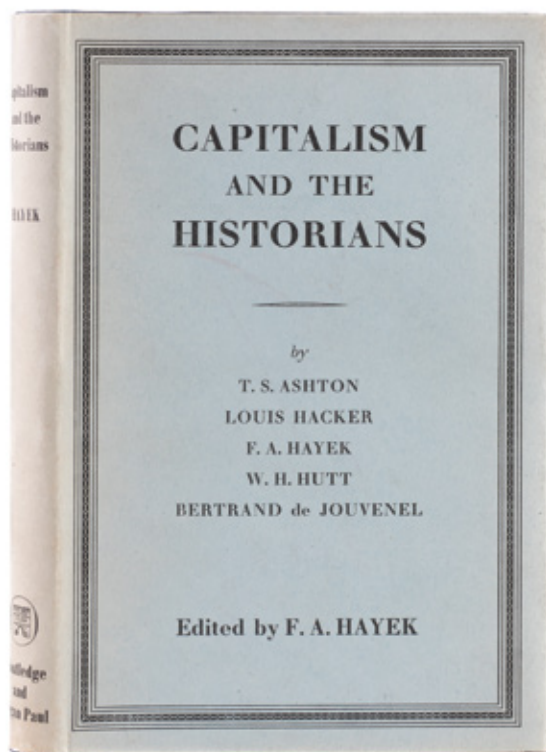
THE “MASTERPIECE OF HIS ‘MIDDLE YEARS’”.

**42. HAYEK (FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON). THE CONSTITUTION OF LIBERTY.**  
*First US edition. 8vo (240 x 165mm). 570 pp. Original cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (jacket slightly edge worn, small closed tear to to the head of front turn-in joint, otherwise an excellent copy). Chicago, The University of Chicago Press. 1960.*

£750

Hayek’s “positive statement of the principles of free society that in scope and breadth is more like a new *Wealth of Nations*” (dust jacket blurb), the “masterpiece of his ‘middle years’” (*Blaug*). Published on the hundredth anniversary of Mill’s *On Liberty* in 1960, a London edition by Routledge & Kegan Paul appeared in the same year with no established precedence.

Cody & Ostrem, B-12.



SOCIAL SCIENCE AND THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF A FREE SOCIETY.

**43. HAYEK (FRIEDRICH AUGUST VON).** (EDITED WITH AN INTRODUCTION). **CAPITALISM AND THE HISTORIANS.**

*First edition. 8vo (196 x 132mm). vii, [1], 192 pp. Original navy blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (faint residue of price sticker to front turn-in of jacket, otherwise an exceptionally fine copy). London, Routledge & Kegan Paul. 1954.*

**£550**

Edited by Hayek, who also contributed a substantial introductory essay entitled 'History and Politics', with essays by T.S. Ashton, Louis Hacker, W.H. Hutt, and Bertrand de Jouvenel. Prompted by meetings of the Mont Pelerin Society, a largely neo-liberal international organisation, in France during September 1951, the collection of essays responds to a perceived tendency amongst historians and social scientists to present a distorted and overly negative account of the industrial revolution and capitalism more broadly. In a move reminiscent of Schumpeter's argument in *Capitalism, Socialism, and Democracy* that capitalism would fail due to hostility aroused by left wing public intellectuals, as opposed to any inherent economic flaw, the volume suggests collectively that the propagation of such historical myths is in fact harmful to the functioning of a properly free capitalist society.

Cody & Ostrem, E-10.

THE SINGLE MOST INFLUENTIAL PHILOSOPHICAL WORK  
OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

**44. HEGEL (GEORG WILHELM FRIEDRICH). SYSTEM DER WISSENSCHAFT.  
ERSTER THEIL, DIE PHÄNOMENOLOGIE DES GEISTES.**

*First edition, first issue. 8vo (200 x 130mm). [8], xci, [3, errata], 765, [1], [2, advertisements] pp. Some occasional pencilled underling and marginal highlighting, otherwise a remarkably clean, crisp copy. Contemporary paste paper covered boards, spine ruled in blind and lettered in gilt on a red morocco label, red edges (boards slightly scuffed, extremities gently rubbed and bumped, otherwise an excellent copy). Bamberg and Würzburg, Joseph Anton Goebhardt. 1807.*

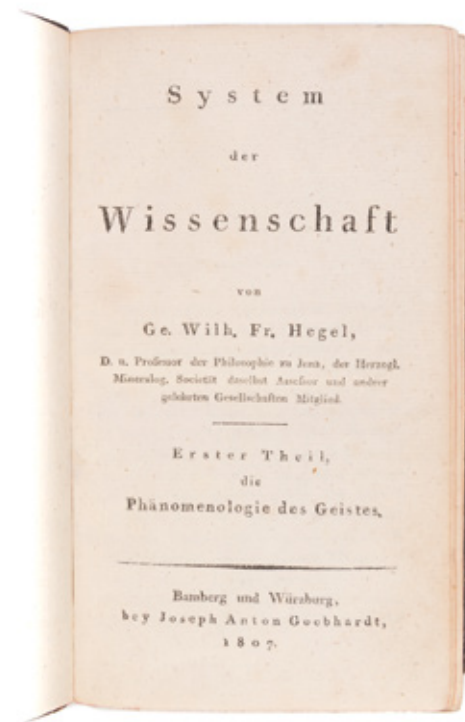
**£10,500**

The single most influential philosophical work of the nineteenth century, Hegel's *Phenomenology* charts the development of *Geist*, conceptually midway between spirit and mind, towards self-awareness and self-knowledge, a "one-ness" in which awareness is not merely of phenomena, but of reality as it is in itself, identified both with knowledge of "the Absolute" and with the moment when "mind" finally knows itself.

The *Phenomenology* "begins with a dialectical discussion of sense perception in which it is argued that knowledge of physical things presupposes the view that the physical world consists of forces interacting according to laws. Hegel maintained that knowledge of such a world is really a type of self-knowledge, since in penetrating to the forces behind phenomena we become aware of what we ourselves have devised and put there. 'Behind the so-called curtain which is to hide the internal constitution of things, there is nothing to be seen unless we ourselves go behind'. The physical world of scientific theory presupposes self-conscious beings. When he analysed self-consciousness, Hegel argued that it presupposes a plurality of living and desiring beings each of whom seeks to subdue the world to his own wishes, to make it part of himself" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* III, p. 438).

It contains brilliant analyses of the fragile nature of self-consciousness, and in particular the way it depends upon recognition by others, as potently expressed by the master-slave dialectic that continues to exert an overarching influence over much of our social and political theory.

The first issue, with leaf A1, the sub-title, reading "Erster Theil. Wissenschaft der Erfahrung des Bewusstseyns". At Hegel's request, this leaf was substituted with a cancel, reading "I. Wissenschaft der Phänomenologie des Geistes."



THE MOST WORK OF TWENTIETH CENTURY CONTINENTAL PHILOSOPHY.

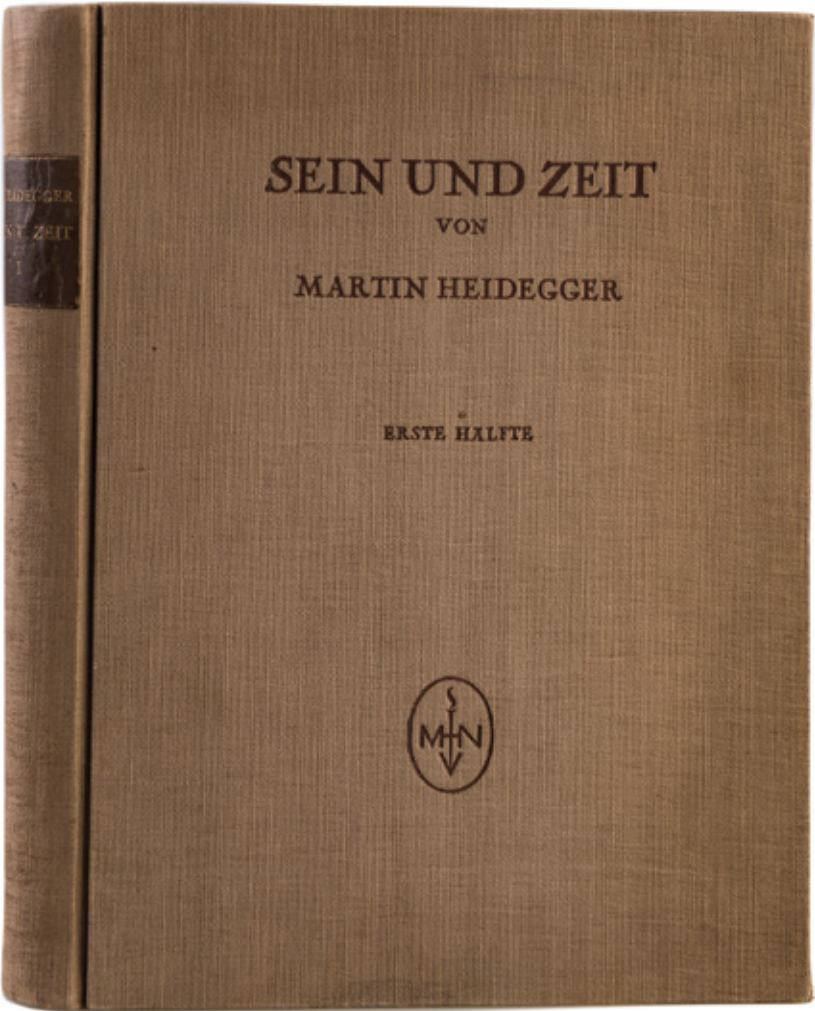
**45. HEIDEGGER (MARTIN). SEIN UND ZEIT.**

*First edition. 8vo (240 x 185mm). xi, [1], 438, [2] pp. Original brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt on a dark brown morocco label, titles to upper board in dark brown (corners lightly rubbed). An exceptionally fine copy, in far better condition than usually encountered. Halle, Max Niemeyer. 1927.*

**£2,000**

The first appearance in book form of the most important work of twentieth century Continental philosophy, dedicated to Heidegger's mentor and founder of phenomenology Edmund Husserl. It was published simultaneously in Volume VII of Husserl's *Jahrbuch für Phänomenologie und phänomenologische Forschung*, in which it was printed alongside Max Scheler's *Der Mensch im Zeitalter des Ausgleichs*. Heidegger originally intended *Being and Time* to consist of two major parts, each consisting of three separate divisions. However, he was forced to prepare the manuscript for publication when he had completed only the first two divisions of part one. The remaining divisions were never published, although their intended content largely formed the trajectory of Heidegger's later works.

The influence of *Being and Time* was felt immediately in Continental philosophy, irreversibly shaping the trajectory of the works of Karl Jaspers, Jean-Paul Sartre, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, and Emmanuel Levinas, amongst others. Moreover, Heidegger's existential analytic of *Dasein* straddled the crossover between modern and post-modern philosophy; his critique of the Cartesian subjectivity of Husserl's phenomenology and the metaphysics of presence that has shaped philosophy from Plato onwards formed the central premise of the philosophical projects of Jacques Derrida and Gilles Deleuze.



**I**TEMS 46 TO 51 ARE AN IMPORTANT GROUP OF PRESENTATION COPIES AND ONE ASSOCIATION COPY, FROM JOHN RICHARD HICKS TO LIONEL CHARLES ROBBINS, BRINGING TOGETHER TWO OF THE MOST IMPORTANT BRITISH ECONOMISTS OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

It would be hard to exaggerate the influence of Lionel Robbins and that of the wider “Robbins circle” at the LSE during the 1930s on the development of John Hicks into one of the leading pure economic theorists of the twentieth century. Hicks credited Robbins with initiating his interest in economic theory, stating in his ‘Commentary’ in the 1963 edition of *The Theory of Wages* that “... he moved me from Cassel to Walras and Pareto, to Edgeworth and Taussig to Wicksell and the Austrians – with all of whom I was more at home at that stage than I was with Marshall and Pigou” (p. 306). Although Hicks left for Cambridge in 1935, he would later tell Robbins “that his years at LSE were ‘the formative years of my life as an economist; I do not think I have had as important years since’” (quoted in Howson, p. 252).

A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS, “WITHOUT WHOM HOW LITTLE OF THIS BOOK COULD HAVE BEEN WRITTEN!”

**46. HICKS (JOHN RICHARD). THE THEORY OF WAGES.**

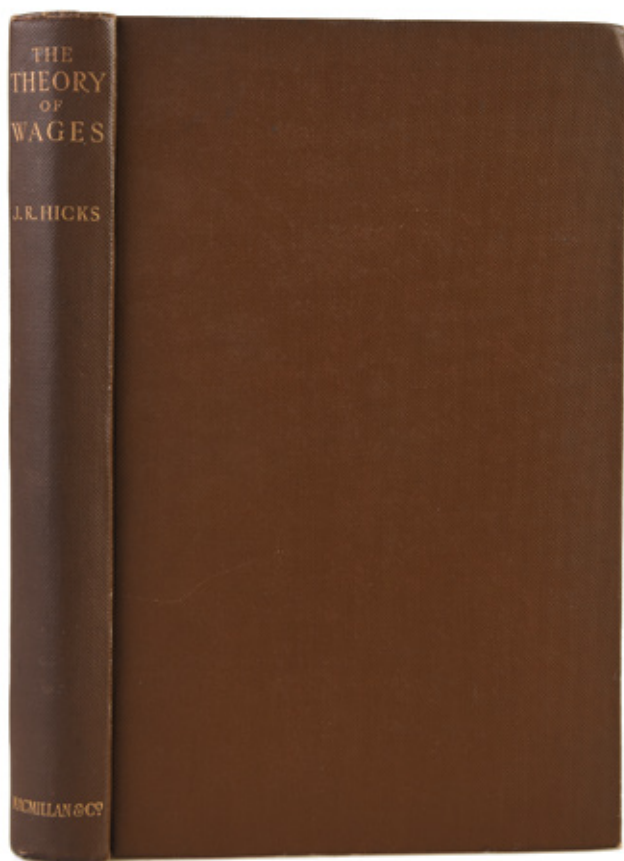
*First edition. 8vo (224 x 150mm). xiv, 247, [1] pp. Original brown cloth, spine lettered in gilt (corners lightly bumped, fore edge slightly spotted, with some occasional spotting throughout, otherwise a very good copy). London, MacMillan & Co., Ltd. 1932.*

**£2,000**

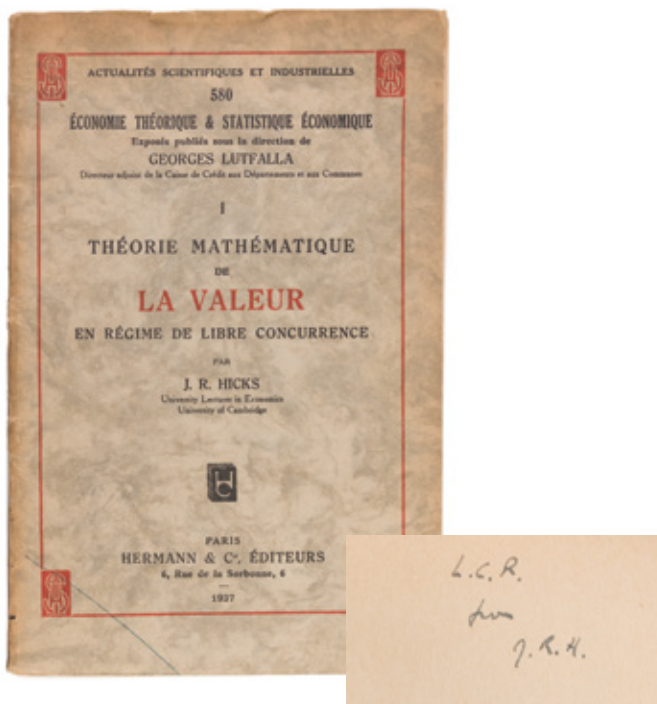
An important presentation copy of Hicks’ first major contribution to economic theory, inscribed by the author to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins (1898-1984), head of economics at the LSE, “... without whom how little of this book could have been written! In deep gratitude, JRH” in black ink to the front free endpaper.

*The Theory of Wages* was “ostensibly a book about labour economics but some of its elements, such as the ‘elasticity of substitution’ and its connection with the relative income shares of labour and capital, proved to have a much wider application to the general theory of distribution” (Blaug). Robbins played a key role in bringing the work to print, writing a “strong recommendation for publication to Macmillan, which agreed to publish it but only after a report from a second reader (D.H. Robertson) after an unenthusiastic one from Keynes” (Howson, p. 167). Writing in his *Autobiography of an Economist*, Robbins would describe the book as “bursting with ideas which, if they have not all proved to be ultimately defensible, were certainly novel” (p. 129).





Lionel Robbins  
without whom how little of this book  
could have been written!  
In deep gratitude  
JRH.



A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

**47. HICKS (JOHN RICHARD). THÉORIE MATHÉMATIQUE DE LA VALEUR EN RÉGIME DE LIBRE CONCURRENCE.**

*First edition. 8vo (254 x 166mm). [2], 55, [5] pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed (edges slightly worn and creased, otherwise very good). Paris, Hermann & Cie. 1937.*

£600

A **presentation copy**, inscribed by the author to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... from J.R.H." in black ink to front free endpaper.

This important text made its first appearance in French rather than English, a testament to Hicks' credentials as an "English speaking continental", edited by Georges Lutfalla and published in the influential series *Actualités Scientifiques et Industrielles*. It was intended as a purely mathematical statement of Hicks' methodology as expressed in *Value and Capital* (1939), while providing a historical overview of general equilibrium theory. The text appeared in English as the mathematical appendix of *Value and Capital*, where Hicks would describe the work as "my French pamphlet".

**48. HICKS (JOHN RICHARD). MR. HAWTREY ON BANK RATE AND THE LONG-TERM RATE OF INTEREST.**

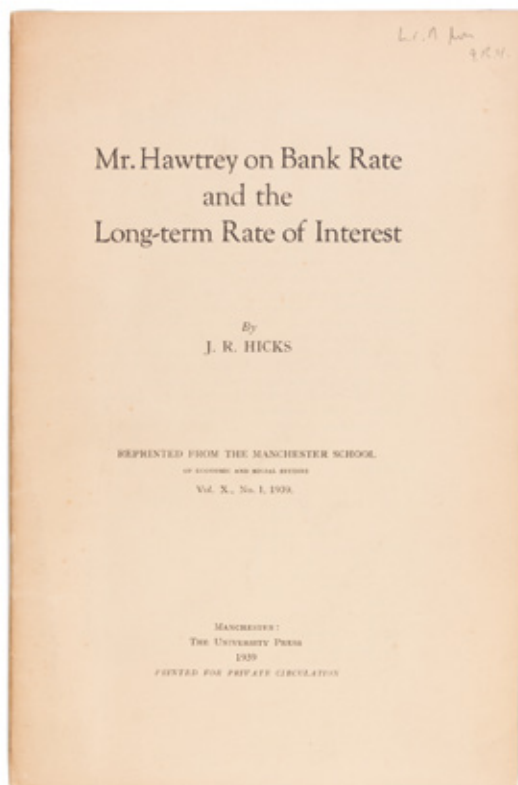
*Original offprint. 8vo (225 x 146mm). [21]-37, [1] pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled as issued (staples rusted, otherwise an excellent copy). Reprinted from the Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies Vol. X, No. 1, 1939. Manchester, The University Press.*

£850

A **presentation copy**, inscribed by the author to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... from J.R.H" in black ink to the front wrapper. Some occasional marginal highlighting in blue ink by Robbins.

The first separate appearance of Hicks' important intervention in the so-called Hawtrey–Keynes–Hicks controversy, one of the foremost debates of British economics during the interwar years, being an offprint from the journal of the Manchester School of Economic and Social Studies, where Hicks was appointed chair in 1938. Both Keynes and Hawtrey had written extensively on the capacity of central banks to influence the short-term and the long-term rates of interest, with Keynes arguing in his *Treatise on Money* that long-term rates are influenced by future expected short-term rates, in contrast to Hawtrey, for whom long-term rates are more dependent on the business cycle. Hicks' intervention, centred around a review of Hawtrey's *A Century of Bank Rate*, attempted to establish a middle ground, giving credit to both Hawtrey and Keynes, and also introducing limits to the operations of arbitrage. Hicks would describe the debate as "the great dispute about the working of monetary control – a dispute that which has made most English economists either Keynesians or Hawtreysans" (p. 21).

**Rare.** No copies on OCLC. COPAC list a single copy, held by Liverpool University.



A MAJOR ASSOCIATION COPY OF HICKS' MOST IMPORTANT WORK,  
FROM THE LIBRARY OF LIONEL ROBBINS.

**49. HICKS (JOHN RICHARD). VALUE AND CAPITAL. AN INQUIRY INTO  
SOME FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC THEORY.**

*First edition. 8vo (224 x 150mm). xi, [1], 331, [1] pp. Original black cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, bottom edge untrimmed (spine gently rolled, corners bumped, some minor offsetting to endpapers, else a very good copy). Oxford, At the Clarendon Press.*

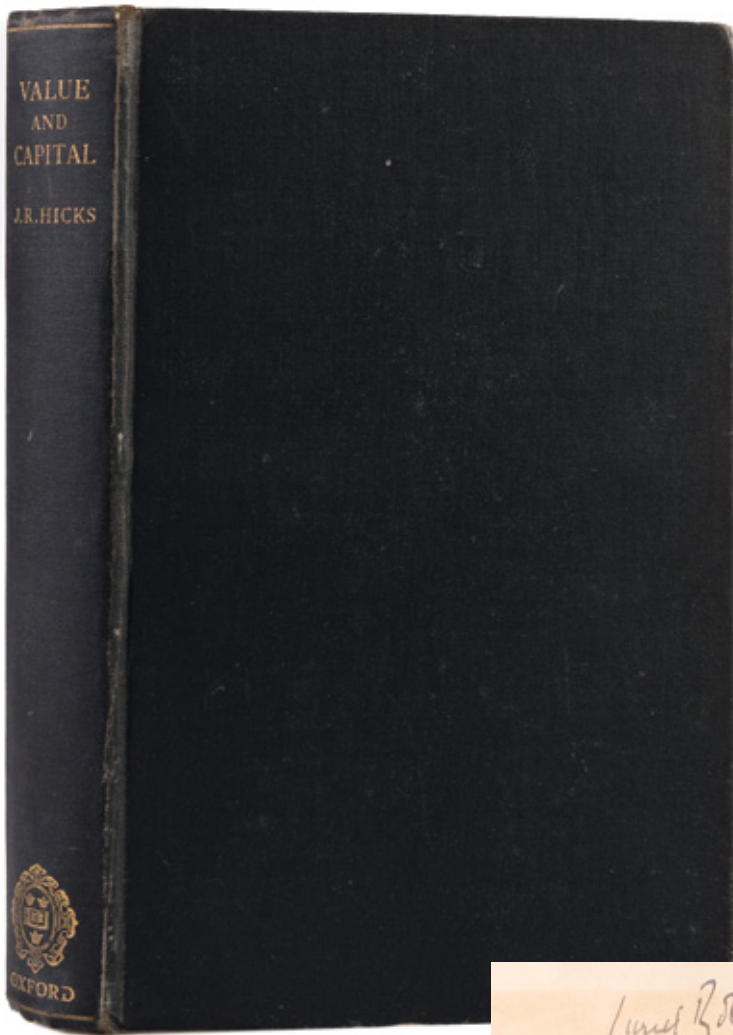
**£1,500**

**A major association copy** of Hicks' most important work, from the library of the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, with ownership inscription dated '38' to the front free endpaper.

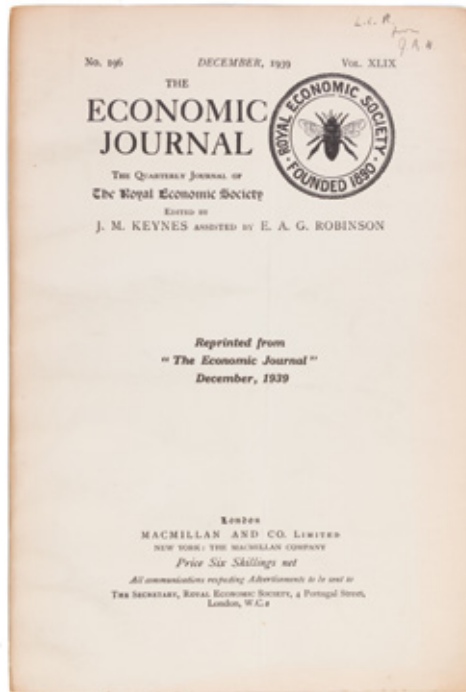
Some pencilled underling and marginal highlighting throughout, substantial pencilled notes to p. 12, 28, 67, 73, and 226, extensive pencilled notes on small slip of paper loosely inserted at p. 216 in the hand of Lionel Robbins.

Although Hicks left for Cambridge in 1935, he was careful to stress that the ideas on which *Value and Capital* was based "were conceived at the London School of Economics during years 1930-5. They were not by any means entirely my own ideas; they came into being by a sort of social process which went on among the people who were working there, at that time, under the leadership of Professor Robbins" (preface). Writing in his autobiography, Robbins would proclaim: "I would only say that I should be content with no other justification for the ethos of the Economics Department of the School at that time than that, on his own statement, it was the setting for the discussion of many of the theorems of the earlier parts of [Hicks'] classic *Value and Capital*" (p. 130).

"*Value and Capital* is a work so rich in ideas that a short account of it cannot hope to do it justice. It showed that the basic results of consumer theory could be obtained from ordinal utility; it expounded what became known as the 'Hicksian substitution effect', obtained by varying income as relative prices changed so as to maintain an index of utility constant; it developed the parallel results for production theory; and it popularized among English speaking economists the notion of a general equilibrium of markets. Unlike Arrow, his fellow Nobel laureate, Hicks did not take the existence argument beyond equation and variable counting. There was about the Walrasian approach, Hicks concluded, '... a certain sterility'. The way to overcome this was to consider the 'laws of change' of a general equilibrium system. This lead Hicks to the first ever attempt to analyse the stability of a system of multiple exchange" (*New Palgrave*).



*Lucas Robbins*  
35



A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

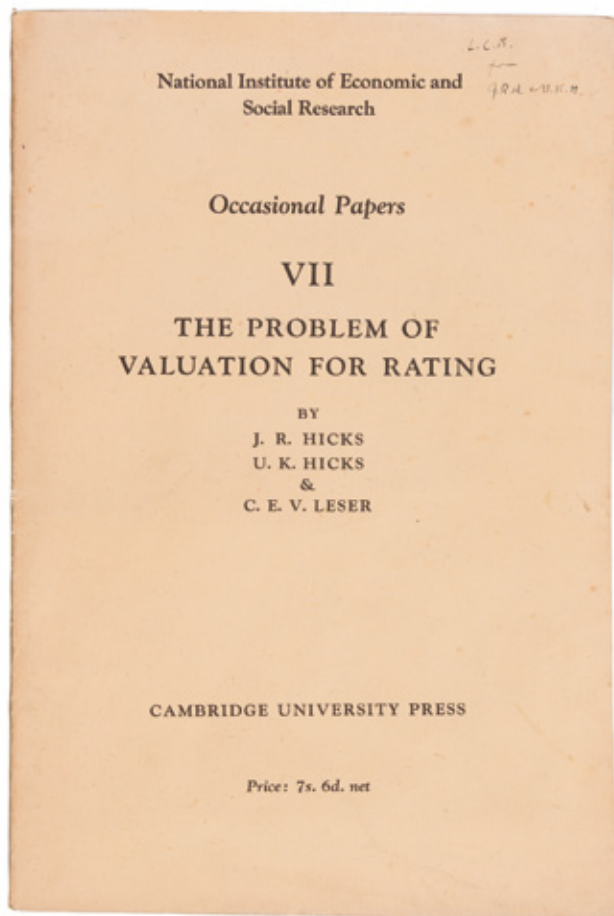
**50. HICKS (JOHN RICHARD).** **THE FOUNDATIONS OF WELFARE ECONOMICS.** *Original offprint. 8vo (245 x 165mm). [696]-712 pp. Original printed wrappers (wrappers slightly marked with vertical crease, otherwise very good). Reprinted from "The Economic Journal" December, 1939. London, MacMillan and Co. Limited. 1939.*

£850

A **presentation copy**, inscribed by the author to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... from J.R.H" in black ink to the front wrapper.

The first separate appearance of Hicks' seminal contribution to welfare economics, being an offprint from the *Economic Journal*, laying the foundations for what would become the so-called 'Hicks-Kaldor compensation test'. Hicks was one of the pioneers of the "new welfare economics" (*New Palgrave*), as opposed to the "old" welfare economics of Pigou and Marshall. In an appeal to the Paretian concepts of efficiency and improvement as the "satisfaction of wants subject to the constraints imposed by limited production and the wants of other people, Hicks argued that the economist was 'obliged' to consider how far economic activities were effective in achieving the ends for which they are designed: to explain how efficiently the economic system adjusts means to ends" (Backhouse, *The Origins of the New Welfare Economics*, p. 4).

**Rare.** No copies on OCLC or COPAC.



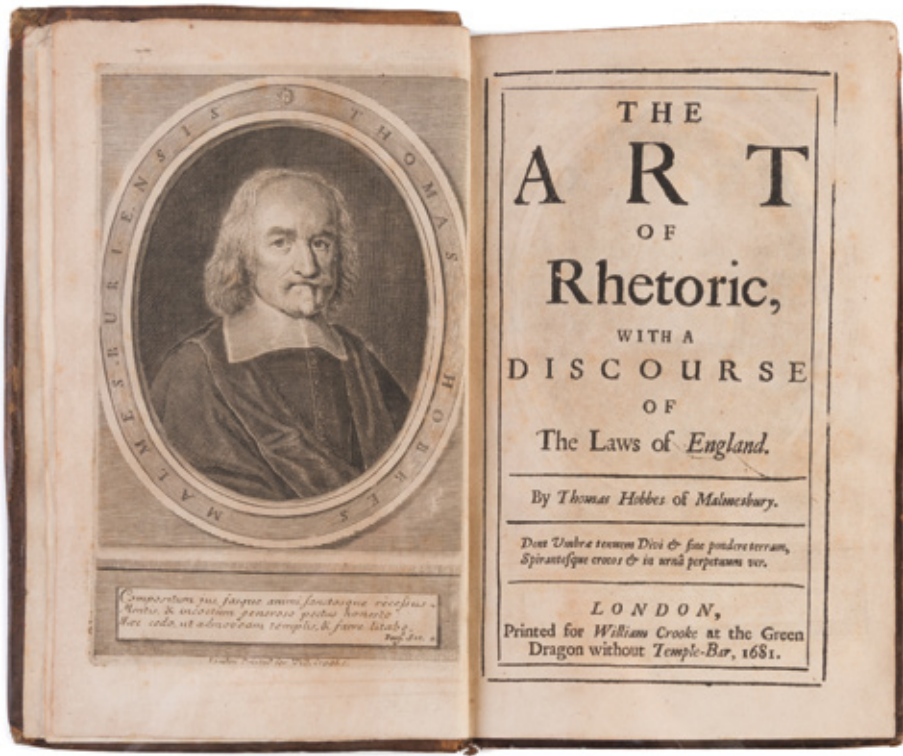
A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

**51. HICKS (JOHN RICHARD), HICKS (URSULA KATHLEEN), & LESER (CONRAD EMANUEL VICTOR).** **THE PROBLEM OF VALUATION FOR RATING.** *First edition. 8vo (240 x 162mm). [8], 90, [5, statistical tables], [1] pp. Original printed wrappers (slightly dusty, otherwise an excellent copy). Cambridge, At the University Press.*

**£650**

A **presentation copy**, inscribed by the authors to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... from J.R.H & U.K.H." in black ink to the upper wrapper.

A collaboration between Mr & Mrs Hicks, the public finance and development economist Ursula Kathleen Hicks *née* Webb, who Hicks married in 1935, and the German econometrician C.E.V. Leser, published as Volume VII of the *Occasional Papers of the National Institute of Economic and Social Research*. "In 1935 he married Ursula Webb, a distinguished public finance specialist, and he collaborated with her in the preparation of numerous works on public finance, its theory and its application to various countries" (*New Palgrave*).



“AN ABRIDGEMENT CONTAINING THE MOST USEFUL PART OF  
ARISTOTLE’S RHETORIC.”

**52. HOBBS (THOMAS). THE ART OF RHETORIC, WITH A DISCOURSE OF THE LAWS OF ENGLAND.**

*First edition of the Discourse (Third edition of the Rhetorique). 8vo (190 x 120mm). [6], 168, 208 pp., engraved frontispiece portrait. Lightly browned, with faint offsetting from the portrait onto the title, some occasional spotting. Contemporary mottled calf, spine with four single raised bands with blind rules, lettered in gilt on a red morocco label, the covers ruled in blind and with a blind flower in the corners, red speckled edges (extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, front joint cracking at the head and tail, small hole to front flyleaf, otherwise an excellent copy). London: for William Crooke, 1681.*

**£2,750**

Thomas Hobbes’s *A Briefe of the Art of Rhetorique*, “an abridgement containing the most useful part of Aristotle’s *Rhetoric*”, was published anonymously in 1637 (STC 767 under Aristotle; a rare book), and was reprinted (as by “a concealed Author”) following a translation of Pierre Ramée’s *Dialecticae libri duo* and preceding an adaptation of a translation by Dudley Fenner of Talon’s *Rhetorica* in *A Compendium of the Art of Logick and Rhetoric*, published in 1651.

This 1681 edition includes the first appearance of the *Dialogue between a Phylosopher and a Student of the Laws of England*, which comprises over half

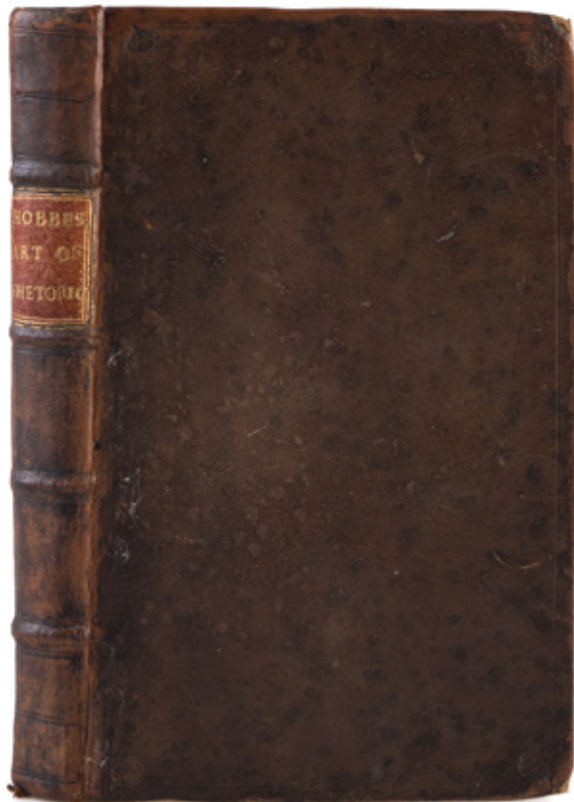


of the volume. It contains an attack on Sir Edward Coke, an adversary of Hobbes's old master, Sir Francis Bacon, and was inspired by John Aubrey (so he claimed).

Provenance: John Cust, 1st Earl (& 2nd Baron) Brownlow (1779-1853), of Belton House, Grantham, Lincolnshire, with his armorial bookplate on the front pastedown (post-dating 1815; Franks 7725), while he was an avid book collector and (from 1842) a member of the Roxburghe Club, this probably came by descent from "Young Sir John", that is Sir John Brownlowe, 3rd Baronet (1659-97); by descent to Peregrine Francis Adelbert Cust, 6th Baron Brownlow (1899-1978); Belton sale, Sotheby, 8/11/1971, lot 131, to: Francis Edwards, London bookseller (buyer of record). R. D. Steedman, Newcastle bookseller (with his ticket and pencilled collation note on upper pastedown). Stephen John Keynes OBE, FLS (1927-2017), but with no marks of ownership, from the estate through the trade to Maggs.

For a description of the Belton House Library, still largely intact and in the hands of the National Trust, apart from a few books sold in 1921 and a few hundred in 1971, see: Peter Hoare, "Belton House", in *The Book Collector* pp. 67-82.

MacDonald & Hargreaves, *Thomas Hobbes a Bibliography*, no. 13. Wing H2212.



“MASSIVELY LEARNED, ECLECTIC AND AVOWEDLY HOBBSIAN.”

**53. [HOBBSIANA]. HAWKE (MICHAEL). THE RIGHT OF DOMINION, AND PROPERTY OF LIBERTY, WHETHER NATURAL, CIVIL, OR RELIGIOUS. WHEREIN ARE COMPRISED THE BEGINNING AND CONTINUANCE OF DOMINION BY ARMES; THE EXCELLENCY OF MONARCHY, AND THE NECESSITY OF TAXES, WITH THEIR MODERATION. AS ALSO THE NECESSITY OF HIS HIGHNESS ACCEPTATION OF THE EMPIRE, AVERRED AND APPROVED BY PRESIDENTS OF PRAETERIT AGES, WITH THE FIRM SETTLEMENT OF THE SAME AGAINST ALL FORCES WHATSOEVER.**

*First edition. Small 8vo (146 x 95mm). [16 (+ a duplicate title-page with conjugate errata leaf bound after the dedication)], 186 pp., stub remaining of the final blank [O4]. Paper flaw at the head of leaf L8 (p. 147-8) with loss of the top two lines and slight loss to the third line of text, and a small hole M1 affecting one word on recto and two on verso. Contemporary sheep, spine ruled in blind, single fillet borders and initials 'TS' in blind, two terminal blank leaves, no pastedowns or front flyleaf (front joint cracked at foot). London, Printed by T.C. and are to be sold by John Perry ... and by Tho. Brusler. 1655.*

£3,000

A rare and important work of political philosophy, an English inheritor to Grotius and the *De cure ac belli et ac paci* (first published in English the previous year, 1654), and a more immediate successor to Hobbes's *Leviathan* (1651) and *De Cive*, which first appeared in English as *Philosophicall Rudiments* (1651).

The dedication to Oliver Cromwell (“Magno, Magne Britannie Principi &c. Protectori, Patri Patriae, & semper Augusto”) is signed “MICH. HAWK”. Little is known of Hawke and it is not clear where he obtained his Master of Arts (apparently not Oxford or Cambridge) nor does his name appear in the Register of Admissions to the Middle Temple. He published two other works: *The Grounds of the Lawes of England* (1657), also dedicated to Cromwell, and *Killing is Murder, and no Murder* (1657), a justification of regicide.

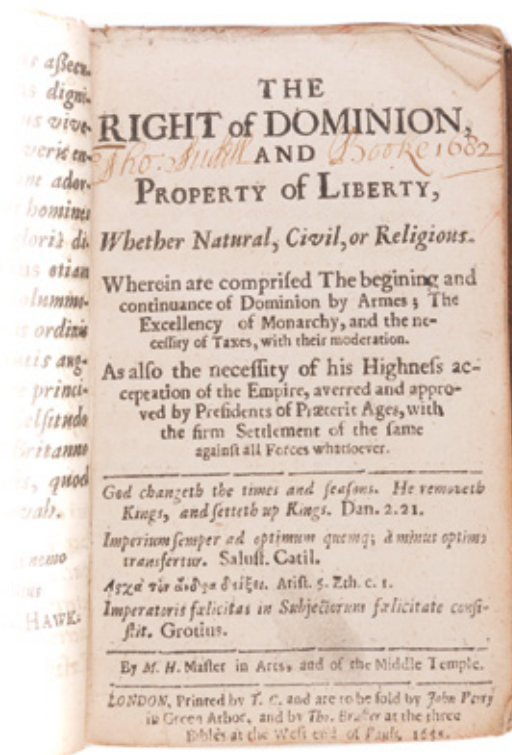
“Massively learned, eclectic and avowedly Hobbesian” (Armitage), Hawke was arguing for legitimate despotism, citing “Hobbes in favour of very un-Hobbesian position, in support of Grotius that there is an obligatory law of nature in the state of nature and it should be kept. True natural liberty, argues Hawke, can only be found by living in accordance of the state” (Parkin, *Taming the Leviathan*, p. 144f). “Hawke’s providentialist imperialism may be one of the strangest progeny of *Leviathan*, but it was unique only in the Hobbesian means by which it appropriated familiar classical and religious languages. Once used in opposition to the Protector, these languages were now the guarantors of Cromwell’s imperial identity” (Armitage, ‘The Cromwellian Protectorate and the Languages of Empire’, pp. 51-55).

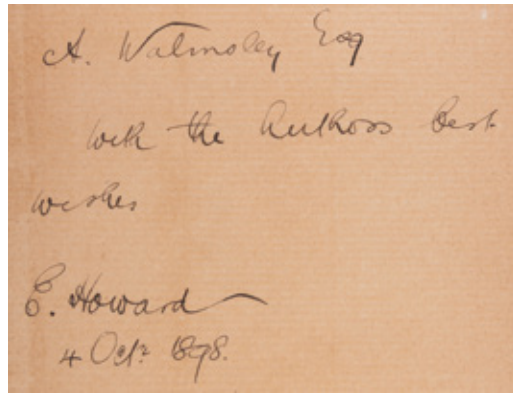
Provenance: Ink ownership inscriptions in a secretary hand of Thomas Sudell and William Sudell to both terminal flyleaves, both title pages, errata leaf and some drop-head titles, dated 1678-9 and 1682, one of with a cost (“praetium 1s”): “William Sudell booke” (1st title), “Tho: Sudell Booke 1682” (2nd title),

"TSudell owes this Booke Anno Dni 1678/9" (errata), "Hic codex est meus testis est Deus / si quis me querit nomen hic erit TSudell Ano. Dni 1678/9" (p.6), "Tho. Sudell 1678" (p. 117), "Thomas Sudell Booke Anno Dni 1679" and "TSudell Booke 1682" (1st blank flyleaf, "Thomas Sudell Booke Anno Dom 1679 / Pretium 1s / Rich. Bilbey" (final blank). William and Thomas Sudell were probably members of the merchant family of Preston, Lancashire (see Alumni Cantabrigienses ): a Thomas Sudell was admitted pensioner at Trinity College, Cambridge on 2 May 1656 and a William Sudell, son of Nicholas, draper of Preston, was admitted pensioner (age 17) to St John's College, Cambridge on 17 March 1670-1; B.A. 1674/5, MA 1678; ordained deacon (Ely) 23 Sept. 1679.

**Rare.** Wing H1172. ESTC / COPAC list eight copies in the United Kingdom, held by BL, Bodley (2 copies, the 2nd lacking leaves C4-5), National Library of Scotland, Manchester Central Library, Merton College (listed 3 times though all with the same shelfmark), Society of Antiquaries, copies listed at the Congregational Library (no shelfmark) and Dr Williams Library (which share the same building) are the same copy; copies in North America are held by Yale, Columbia, Michigan, Huntington & Union Theological Seminary. Rare Book Hub / ABPC list no copies to have appeared at auction.

The errata leaf is not called for in the ESTC collation and is not present in the British Library copy reproduced on EEBO.





A PRESENTATION COPY, WITH AN IMPORTANT LATER ASSOCIATION,  
THE FOUNDATION OF THE GARDEN CITY MOVEMENT.

**54. HOWARD (EBENEZER). TO-MORROW: A PEACEFUL PATH TO REAL REFORM.**

*First edition, first issue. 8vo (185 x 124mm). [8], 176 pp., with 7 chromolithographic plates, one folding. Original red cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, ruling continued to front board in blind, titles in black to front board (spine faded and gently rubbed at head and tail, light browning to endpapers as with most copies, an exceptional example overall). London, Swan Sonnenschein & Co. 1898*

**£6,500**

**A presentation copy**, inscribed by the author "A. Walmsley Esq With the authors best wishes E. Howard 4 Oct. 1898" in black ink on the front free endpaper, possibly Arthur T. Walmsley, author of *Iron Roofs* (1888), pioneer of pre-fabricated corrugated iron housing, Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers; President, Society of Engineers (1888). Also **an important association copy**, with the later ownership inscription of the distinguished town-planner Sir George Lionel Pepler (1882-1959) pencilled to the front free endpaper. Occasional pencil marginal side-lining.

The foundational text of the Garden City movement, arguably one of the most important works of communitarianism, sitting comfortably alongside Robert Owen and Charles Fourier. Its influence on twentieth century social and environmental policy cannot be underplayed, leading to the "establishment of Town and Country planning as a universally recognised obligation of government" (PMM). The Garden City movement emerged out of renewed late-nineteenth century debates surrounding urban overcrowding and growing social inequality, with key influences including Henry George's *Progress and Poverty* (1879) and Edward Bellamy's *Looking Backward* (1888). Howard presented an image of an environmental ideal, a real solution to the untenable course of industrial urbanisation by channelling urban growth into new confederated communities.

Perhaps best-known for its seven utopian illustrations (see endpapers of this catalogue), painstakingly prepared by Howard himself at his kitchen table

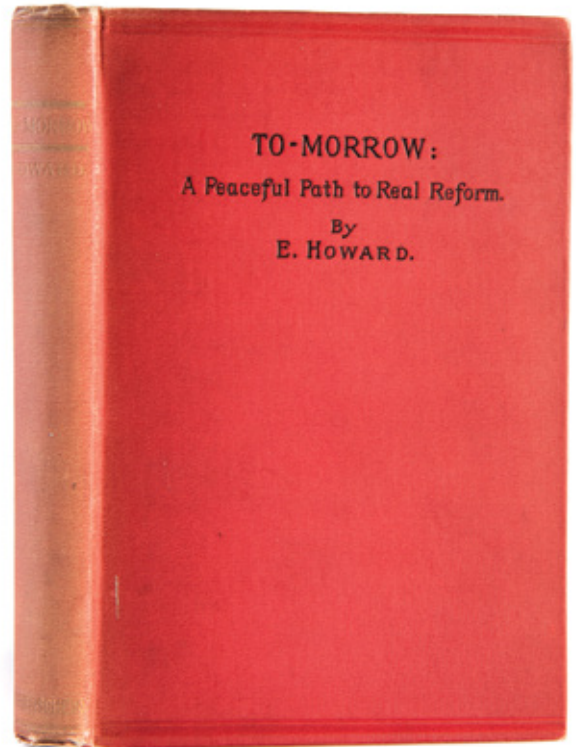
with compass, ruler, and watercolour paint. Most prominent is the “Three Magnets” diagram, presenting the Garden City as a dialectical synthesis of both urban and rural environments, incorporating “all the advantages of the most energetic and active town life, with all the beauty and delight of the country.”

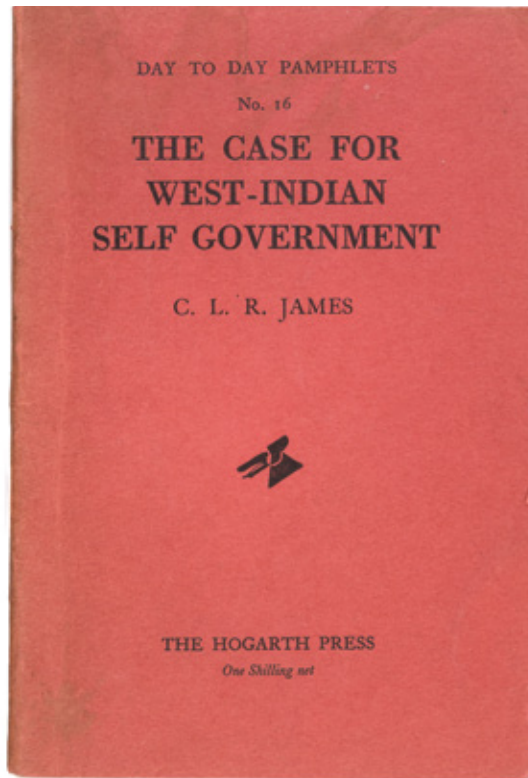
The first steps towards the actualisation of Howard’s “Peaceful Path” were made in 1899 with the foundation of the Garden City Association, followed by the establishment of Letchworth Garden City in 1903 and Welwyn Garden City in 1919. These would become focal points for a broader reform movement and serve as a “passageway for ideas and individuals to cross over from the world of late-nineteenth century communitarianism to the twentieth century profession of town planning” (Buder, *Visionaries and Planners*, p. 64). Howard’s influence came to the fore during the Labour government’s post-war reforms. Both the Reith Report and the New Towns Act of 1946 constituted governmental commitment to the building of new communities along Garden City lines, representing Howard’s project writ large.

It is in this context that the later association of Sir George Lionel Pepler is particularly significant. Pepler was an early member of the Garden City Association and a founding member of the Town Planning Institute as well as the International Federation for Housing and Town Planning, twice serving as President of each body and becoming President for Life of the latter. He made a considerable contribution to the drafting of the Town and Country Planning Act of 1947, which established the planning of all land as a normal function of central and local government and enshrined the concept of the protected green belt (ODNB).

**Rare.** COPAC list copies at the British Library (apparently lost), Bodleian Library, National Library of Scotland, and the LSE; there is also a copy at Senate House Library (from the library of the radical M.P. John Burns, 1858-1943). OCLC adds a copy at Cambridge UL and locates only four copies in North America, held by UCLA, Colombia, the Getty Center Library, and the Canadian Centre for Architecture, Montreal. ABPC / Rare Book Hub list four copies sold at auction (1994, 2010, 2012, 2017).

PMM, 387.





ONE OF THE SCARCEST PUBLICATIONS BY THE HOGARTH PRESS.

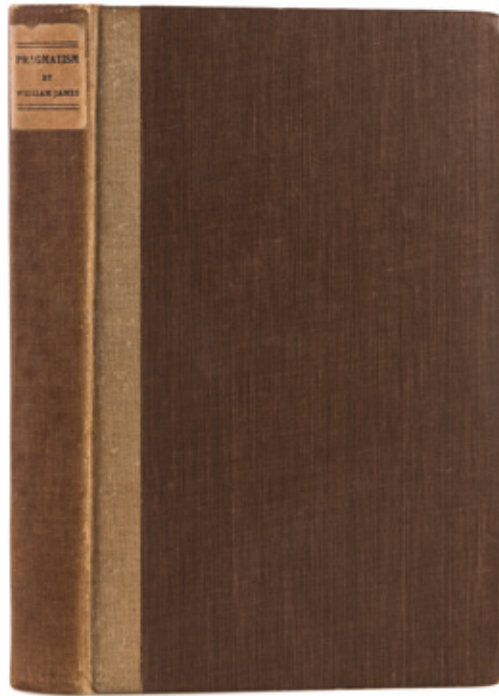
**55. JAMES (C.L.R.) THE CASE FOR WEST-INDIAN SELF GOVERNMENT.**  
*First edition. 8vo (184 x 124mm). 32 pp. Original red printed wrappers (wrappers slightly creased, some minor marking to the upper portion of front wrapper, small chip to the head of rear wrapper, otherwise a very good copy). London, Leonard & Virginia Woolf at The Hogarth Press, Day to Day Pamphlets No. 16. 1933.*

**£850**

An abridgement of the Trinidadian Marxist historian and cricket writer C.L.R. James' first published book *The Life of Captain Cipriani* (1932), a biography of the Trinidadian labour leader Arthur Cipriani as well as a broader history of British colonial presence in the West Indies.

An important work on the necessity of self-government for black liberation in the West Indies that announced James' literary career in London, with the added distinction of being one of the scarcest publications by the Hogarth Press.

Woolmer, 322.



"AN IDEA IS TRUE IF IT MAKES A DIFFERENCE..."

**56. JAMES (WILLIAM). PRAGMATISM. A NEW NAME FOR SOME OLD WAYS OF THINKING. POPULAR LECTURES ON PHILOSOPHY BY WILLIAM JAMES.** *First edition, first printing. 8vo (220 x 135mm). xiii, [1], 309, [1] pp. Original quarter tan cloth with brown cloth covered boards, printed paper label to spine, top edge in gilt, fore and bottom edges untrimmed (corners a little bumped, paper label slightly rubbed, otherwise an excellent copy). New York, Longmans, Green, and Co. 1907.*

£650

"Like many of his other texts, James's *Pragmatism* ... contains both a manifest and a latent image. On the surface level, it is a 'method only'. James describes it as a corridor with various topics leading to different rooms by our asking 'What difference does it make?' if a given theory is true. It is a way of resolving issues rather than dissolving them. James's pragmatism differed from that of his colleague Charles Sanders Peirce who saw pragmatism as a way of dissolving issues, that is, explaining them away. In suggesting that 'an idea is true if it makes a difference, James offered a theory of truth fundamentally different from the paradigm offered by René Descartes, for whom knowledge was equated with certainty" (Gavin, 'William James in Focus', p. 36).

An English edition was issued in the same year consisting of the American sheets of the first printing in every respect except for the variant imprint on the title page, providing the London address '39 Paternoster Row'.

McDermott, p. 848; Bowers and Skrupskelis, p. 193-194.

“ONE OF THE MOST GENUINELY ORIGINAL ECONOMISTS  
WHO EVER LIVED” (SCHUMPETER).

**57. JEVONS (WILLIAM STANLEY). THE THEORY OF POLITICAL ECONOMY.**

*First edition. 8vo (230 x 150mm). xvi, 267, [1] pp. Original brick red pebble-grain cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, boards panelled in blind, edges untrimmed, black coated endpapers (extremities gently bruised, the cloth otherwise bright and unmarked; booksellers ticket of J.L. Beijers to the front pastedown, front and rear endpapers foxed, with some further intermittent foxing throughout; an excellent copy overall). London and New York, MacMillan and Co. 1871.*

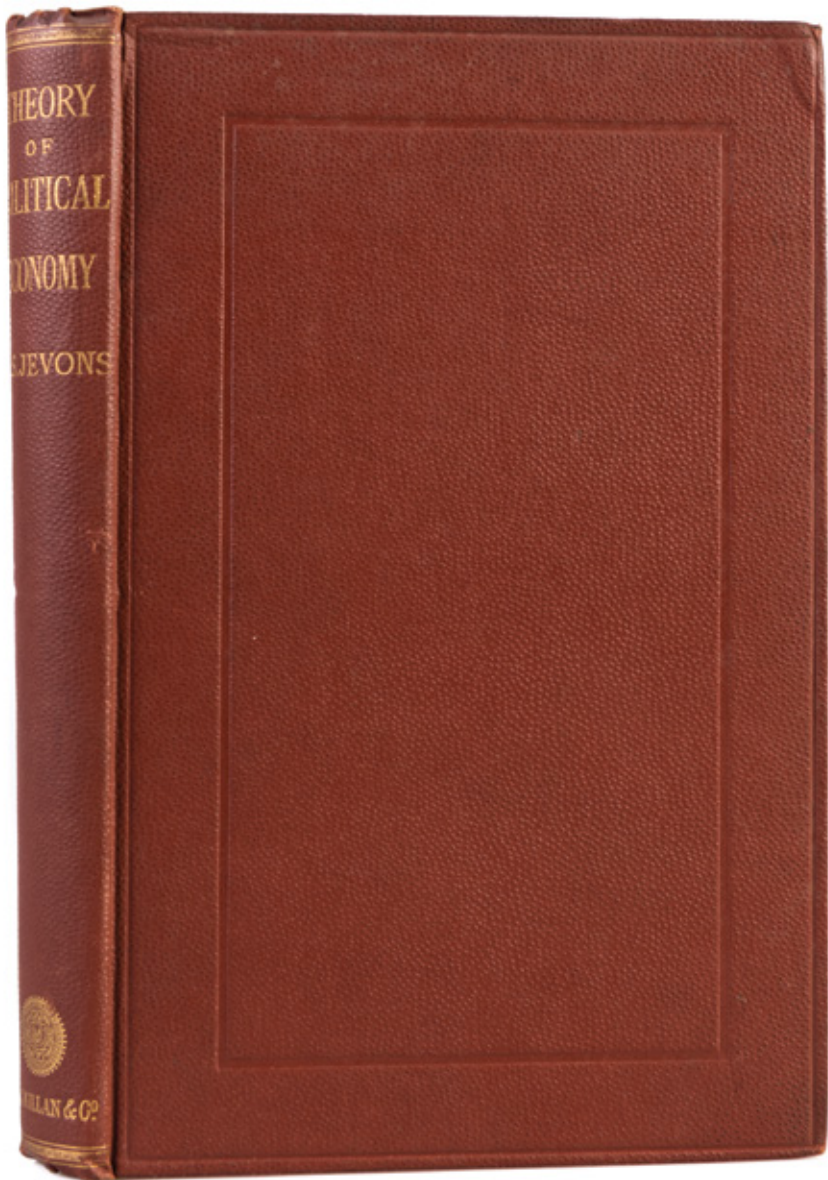
**£3,750**

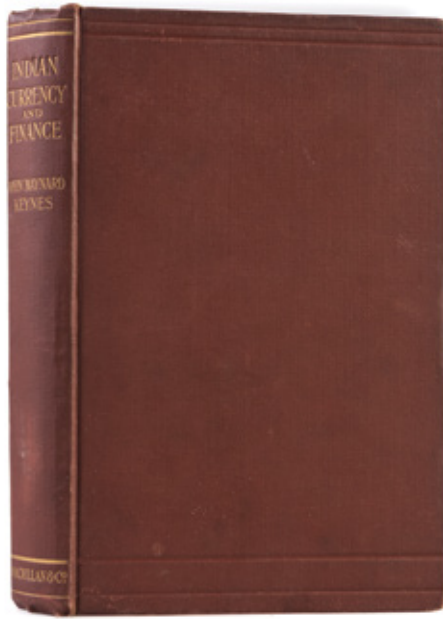
Jevons’s principal contribution to economics, outlining his marginal utility theory of value, a work that “attempts nothing less than the reconstruction of the science of economics as the calculus of human satisfactions” (*New Palgrave*).

*The Theory of Political Economy* constituted a decisive break with the classical theory of value of the ‘Ricardo–Mill school’, offering “in its place the challenging view that ‘value depends entirely upon utility’, asserting boldly that ‘Economy, if it is to be a science at all must be a mathematical science’” (ODNB). Described by Schumpeter as “one of the most genuinely original economists who ever lived”, *The Theory of Political Economy*, along with the “almost simultaneously published treatises of Menger and Walras, must be considered as opening up a new period in economic theorising, marking what was later to called the ‘marginal revolution’” (*Blaug*).

Einaudi, 3070; Inoue & White, *Bibliography of published works by W. S. Jevons*, 118.







KEYNES' FIRST PUBLISHED BOOK ON ECONOMICS.

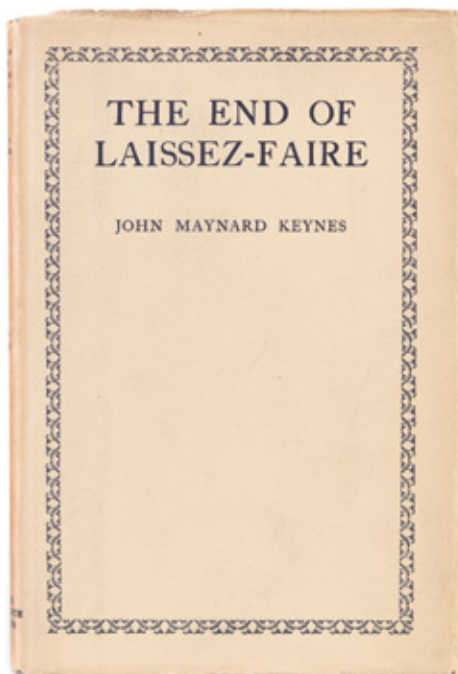
**58. KEYNES (JOHN MAYNARD). INDIAN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.**

*First edition. 8vo (225 x 146mm). viii, 263, [1] pp., one folding chart. Original brick red cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, ruling continued to boards in blind (extremities lightly rubbed, small marginal tear to pp. 65-80, otherwise an excellent copy). London, MacMillan and Co. 1913.*

**£1,500**

"This is, by common agreement, a work of first-rate quality. Those who were unconvinced by his later writings, all of which were controversial, like to acclaim it as his best book. The second chapter (on the Gold Exchange Standard) is of general interest, quite apart from the rupee problem, and has become a classic. The book well manifests Keynes' characteristic powers and tendencies. It is the work of a theorist, giving practical application to those esoteric monetary principles which Marshall had expounded and Keynes was explaining in the Cambridge classrooms, and at the same time it showed an outstanding gift for penetrating the secrets of how institutions actually work" (Harrod, p. 163).

Provenance: (1) the economist R.A. MacDonald, senior lecturer in economics at the University of Liverpool, ownership inscription dated 1914 to the front free endpaper; (2) the economist David John Morgan, author of *The Official History of Colonial Development* (1980), with his ownership inscription dated 1943 to front pastedown. Some marginal annotations and underlining in a faint black ink, with some financial calculations to the rear endpapers. An interesting copy, having been the working copy of at least two generations of economists.



“MR KEYNES HAS DONE MORE THAN ANYONE ELSE IN OUR DAYS  
TO REVIVE THE PAMPHLET.”

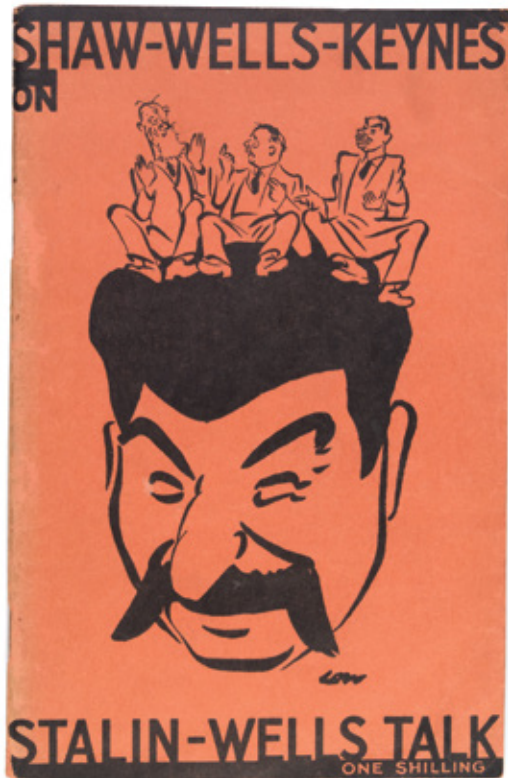
**59. KEYNES (JOHN MAYNARD). THE END OF LAISSEZ-FAIRE.**

*First edition. Small 8vo (190 x 125mm). 54 pp. Original quarter cloth with paper covered boards, printed paper label to spine, dust jacket (jacket slightly edge worn, spine panel lightly toned, otherwise a near fine copy). London, Leonard & Virginia Woolf at The Hogarth Press. 1926.*

**£1,500**

One of Keynes' greatest "essays in persuasion", prompting Sidney Webb to proclaim in his review in the *Economic Journal* that "Mr. Keynes has done more than anyone else in our days to revive the pamphlet". Published by Virginia and Leonard Woolf, of whom Keynes was a close friend, and originally expounded as the Sidney Ball Lecture for 1924 at the University of Oxford and as a lecture delivered before University of Berlin in 1926, *The End of Laissez-Faire* presents a historical review of laissez-faire economic policy from the Enlightenment onwards. Though Keynes agreed in principle that the marketplace should be free of government interference, he suggested that government can play a constructive role in protecting individuals from the worst harms of capitalism's cycles, especially with regards to unemployment.

Moggridge, C6; Woolmer, 322.



“KEYNES’ CONTRIBUTION WAS A BRILLIANT AFFAIR...”

**60. [KEYNES (JOHN MAYNARD).] STALIN-WELLS TALK. THE VERBATIM RECORD AND A DISCUSSION BY G. BERNARD SHAW, H.G. WELLS, J.M. KEYNES, ERNST TOLLER AND OTHERS. WITH THREE CARICATURES AND COVER DESIGN BY LOW. First edition. 8vo (218 x 140mm). 47, [1] pp. Original orange printed wrappers, stapled as issued (extremities lightly rubbed, otherwise an excellent copy). London, The New Statesman and Nation. 1934.**

£350

The discussion between Joseph Stalin and H.G. Wells was controversial, the central thrust of Wells’ was the belief that Stalin’s New Economic Policy and Roosevelt’s New Deal were representative of the same global shift towards socialism, an argument that would provoke various charges of Wells being either pro-Stalinist or counter-revolutionary. The debate stimulated sustained editorial comment and discussions in *The New Statesman and Nation* in subsequent issues, with contributions by Wells, George Bernard Shaw, and John Maynard Keynes. “Keynes’ contribution was a brilliant affair and seemed to hit the nail on the head more truly than the comments of his famous seniors” (Harrod, p. 450).

Moggridge, G25.8.



"THE ONE WHO HAS PENETRATED THE PHENOMENON OF ANXIETY  
FURTHEST IS S. KIERKEGAARD" (HEIDEGGER).

**61. KIERKEGAARD (SØREN). BEGREBET ANGEST. EN SIMPEL  
PSYCHOLOGISK = PAAPEGENDE OVERVEIELSE I RETNING AF DET DOGMATISKE  
PROBLEM OM ARVESYNDEN AF VIGILIUS HAUFNIENSIS.**

*First edition. 8vo (202 x 130mm). [8], 184 pp. Sporadic foxing throughout to varying degrees. Contemporary half calf with marbled paper covered boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt (rebacked with the original spine laid down, extremities rubbed and bumped, front free endpaper with some loss to the upper corner). Kjøbenhavn, C.A. Reitzel. 1844.*

**£1,750**

One of the foundational texts of existentialist philosophy, comprised of a meditation on the concept of anxiety, arguably the predominant motif of the existentialist tradition. Martin Heidegger was formatively influenced by Kierkegaard's analysis of sin and anxiety, writing in *Sein und Zeit*, in which *Begrebet Angest* has the distinction of appearing three times in its notoriously sparse footnotes, that: "The one who penetrated the phenomenon of anxiety [Angest] furthest is S. Kierkegaard."

**Rare.** Said to have been printed in a run of merely 250 copies (see Himmelstrup), and as such one of the scarcest of all of Kierkegaard's works. RareBookHub / ABPC list only four copies to have appeared at auction (2006, 2008, 2012, 2018).

Provenance: Det Theologiske Bibliothek stamps to the title page and to the verso of terminal leaf. Some pencilled annotations to the rear endpapers.

A SAMMELBAND OF THREE IMPORTANT  
WORKS OF EIGHTEENTH CENTURY BRITISH  
ECONOMICS, IN FRENCH TRANSLATION.



**62. LAW (JOHN).** **CONSIDERATIONS SUR  
LE COMMERCE ET SUR L'ARGENT. PAR MR.**

**LAW, CONTROLEUR GENERAL DES FINANCES.**  
*First edition in French. 8vo (168 x 100mm).  
[4]ff, 187, [17] pp., frontispiece portrait, title  
printed in red and black. Contemporary tree  
calf, covers with single blind fillet borders,  
spine divided into compartments by gilt rolls,  
the second lettered in gilt on red morocco la-  
bel, the rest with elaborate gilt tooling (some  
discreet repair work to the spine and front and  
rear joints, otherwise an excellent copy). A La  
Haye [Hague], Jean Neaulme. 1720.*

[bound with:] **HUME (David).**  
**Essais sur le commerce; le luxe; l'argent;  
l'intérêt de l'argent; les impôts; le crédit  
public, et la balance du commerce.**

*Third edition in French. 8vo. [2], 288, [4] pp., engraved head and tail pieces. Paris, Saillant, & Lyon, Delaroche, 1767.*

[bound with:] **GEE (Joshua).** **Considérations sur le commerce et la navigation  
de la Grande-Bretagne.**

*First edition in French. 8vo. [28], 268 pp. London [i.e. Paris or Trévoux], A. Bettesworth & C. Hitch, rue du Pater-Noster: S. Birt, rue de l'Ave-Maria. 1749.*

**£9,500**

**A sammelband of three important – though in some areas conflicting – eighteenth century studies of commercial, economic and monetary theory by the foremost British economists of the eighteenth century.** Comprising the first edition in French of John Law's *Money and Trade Consider'd*; the third French edition of Hume's essays on finance and economics; and the first French edition of Joshua Gee's *The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Consider'd* (1729).

Law's most important - and infamous - work (first published in Scotland in 1705) proposes a system of paper money backed by land, rather than precious metals. "The central thrust in his argument was that an expansion in the money supply would lead to an expansion in output" (ODNB). Law implemented elements of his plan in France in 1716, issuing paper credit in an attempt to relieve the national debt through investment schemes. **Publication of this first French translation of Law's proposal is conspicuous in its timing.** The same year, 1720 saw the collapse of his so-called 'System' - the Mississippi Bubble - with ruinous consequences for the French economy. Law is referred

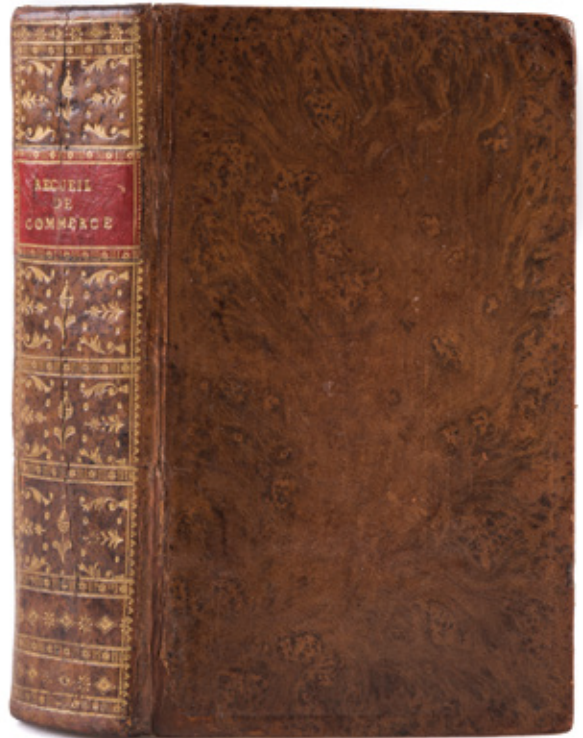
to on the title page here as “Controlleur Général des Finances”, a position he held from 5 January 1720 until temporary dismissal on 27 May (dismissal became permanent on 9 December). This suggests that publication took place early in the year when his scheme still appeared to be watertight.

The collection of Hume’s writings that follow contains the seven essays on finance and economics from his *Political Discourses*, first published in 1752. **These essays have been described as “the beginnings of modern monetary theory”** (Lucas); “when asked what economists had learned about monetary theory in the past 25 years, Milton Friedman replied that the better question would be to ask what had been learned in the 200 years since Hume. The answer is very little, he concluded” (Schabas & Wennerlind). The juxtaposition of Hume’s and Law is an interesting one; Hume was sceptical about the issuance of paper notes and in his essay on *Public Credit* compares Law to a doctor who in trying to cure their patient, instead kills them (p. 166).

The final work is the first French edition of Gee’s *The Trade and Navigation of Great Britain Consider’d*, lays out his protectionist approach to commerce, presenting an “overview of British trade both historically and by national areas, and commented on specific problems (for example devoting Chapter XXII to ‘French fashions pernicious to England’)” (ODNB). Both Hume and Adam Smith poked fun at Gee’s sensationalism, Hume attributing to him “universal panic” at the picture he painted of the national debt. Despite this, Gee’s work was well-known and widely translated, with around twenty editions published before 1780.

Provenance: Nineteenth century ownership inscription at head of flyleaf, ‘Louis Curvalle’, with note in Spanish ‘de las cosas mas seguras la mas segura es dudan’, from Simon Bolivar. ‘Table de recueil’ noted on verso of front flyleaf and on rear pastedown in different hand.

Law: Carpenter IX (4); Einaudi, 3274; Goldsmiths’, 5820; Kress 3235. Hume: Goldsmiths’ 10267; Higgs, 3971; Jessop, p. 25. Gee: Goldsmiths’, 8382; Einaudi, 2424; Sabin, 26828; Menger, 452.



**63. [MACHIAVELLI (NICCOLO).] NIFO (AGOSTINO). DE REGNANDI PERITIA AD CAROLUM. VI. IMPER. CAESAREM SEMPER AUGUSTUM.**

8vo (192 x 125mm). [42]ff, A-D8, E10 (last leaf blank). Dedication and first book with guide letters. Trimmed close at the fore-margin with the sidenotes in Greek on A3r shaved; paper repairs at the head of the final leaf of text and final blank with the first word on the recto "Proemium" strengthened by hand and the last part of "EPIGRAMMA" in the headline on recto supplied by hand; light spotting from damp in the lower fore-corner and part of the fore-edge. Rebound (date uncertain) in the covers of an English binding of plain calf, circa 1700-30, panelled in blind (covers rubbed); the spine with three raised bands and a blind fleuron in the panels, plain old laid paper endleaves with two pencilled notations visible under the pastedown (the rubbing to the spine suggests that the rebinding, while 20th-Century, has some age). Naples, Catherina de Silvestro, 1523.

**£35,000**

**The first appearance in print of significant portions of Niccolò Machiavelli's *Il Principe*.** Neapolitan philosopher Agostino Nifo's (1473-1538) treatise borrows and adapts (without acknowledgement and a decade before its publication) elements of Machiavelli's seminal work to offer instruction on good governance by Christian princes to its dedicatee, the newly-crowned Holy Roman Emperor, Charles V.

Nifo removed Machiavelli's Chapters XV, XXIV-XXVI, reorganised the text into four books, and added his own fifth, as well as translating the text into Latin, from Machiavelli's original vernacular Italian. The changes are not solely structural; Nifo adapted Machiavelli's instructions to propose a model of leadership more in keeping with traditional models of Christian kingship than that proposed by Machiavelli, drawing a distinction between prince and tyrant not made in the original text.

Nifo "completely overthrew [Machiavelli's teaching] by repropounding a catalogue of virtues for the prince - notably *magnificentia* and *liberalitas* - which had been deliberately shown to be dangerous and discarded by the author of the *Prince*; an array of virtues taken mostly from Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics* and Cicero's *De officiis*. Nifo's most conspicuous "innovation" is possibly his introduction of a distinction - based on moral, legal and religious grounds - between the prince and the tyrant, or *rex* and *tyrannus*; a distinction well-known to Machiavelli but deliberately obliterated in the *Prince*. Nifo's conclusion that glory on earth and beatitude in heaven are the rewards for the good shepherds of the people is perfectly in line with the traditional teaching on princely virtues but surely un-Machiavellian, since the Florentine secretary was persuaded that a prince must be ready to damn his soul in order to rule well" (Giorgini, 627).

Whether Nifo's use of significant portions of Machiavelli's treatise amounts to plagiarism has been subject to much debate. Neither Machiavelli nor *Il Principe* are referenced in Nifo's work; yet the borrowing of another writer's

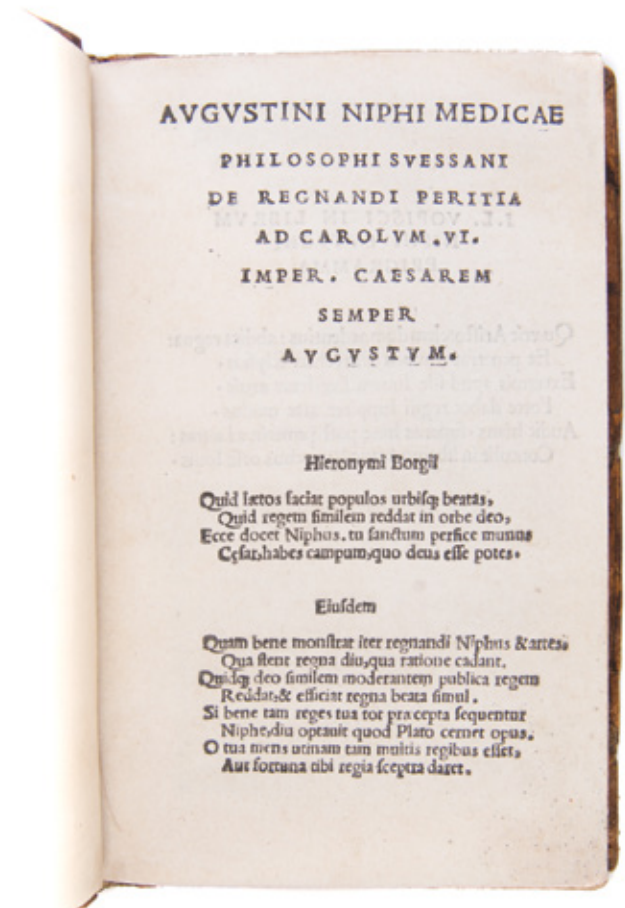


work was common in this period and so ‘plagiarism’ is something of an anachronism. Various questions remain unanswered, foremost among them being that of Nifo’s access to the work. Several incarnations of *Il Principe* in various stages of completion circulated in manuscript form in the years before publication (it is thought to have been composed 1513-14, and only published in 1532, five years after Machiavelli’s death); indeed, Machiavelli is thought by some to have actively preferred circulation in MS form for *Il Principe* and the *Discorsi* (Richardson in Moyer, 194). It would not therefore have been unusual for Nifo, who was visiting Florence at the time, to have had access to it, especially given that he was working with the Giunta printers there around the same time as Machiavelli (Giorgini, 626).

Machiavelli’s correspondence from 1513 reveals anxiety about the theft of this work: “I have discussed this little study of mine with Filippo and whether or not it would be a good idea to present it [...]. Against presenting it would be my suspicion that he might not even read it and that that person Ardinghelli might take the credit for this most recent of my endeavours” (Correspondence, 262-5). This concern has been seen as evidence by some that Machiavelli was likely aware of and actively involved in others’ use of his work, including, potentially, Nifo. Others have suggested that Nifo’s borrowing was enabled, not by Machiavelli, but by his patron Giulio de’ Medici who deliberately kept *Il Principe* out of print after its composition to allow Nifo to use it (Moyer, 194).

Adams, A289. BMSTC (Italian), 468. CNCE 29819. F.J. Norton, *Italian Printers 1500-1520* (London, 1958), p.60. Ascarelli-Menato, pp.28-9.

**Rare.** OCLC list five copies in North America, held by Newberry Library, Duke, NYPL, Brown, Harvard, and one in the UK at Cambridge. RareBookHub / ABPC list no copies to have sold at auction.



THE ENTIRE CORPUS OF MACHIAVELLI'S WORK.

**64. MACHIAVELLI (NICCOLÒ). TUTTE LE OPERE...DIVISE IN V PARTI,  
ET DI NUOVA CON SOMMA ACCURATEZZA RISTAMPATE.**

*Five works in one volume. 4to (225 x 170mm). 8, 320pp; [4], 106pp [1 (blank)]f; [8] ff, 280pp; 152pp; 158pp., woodcut portrait of Machiavelli on title page. Eighteenth-century speckled calf, upper and lower cover with gilt-tooled arms at centre, spine gilt in compartments with four raised bands, title label in second compartment, marbled edges (spine chipped at head, hinges worn but holding, rubbing and wear to extremities). [Geneva, Joseph Stoer pour les Héritiers de Pierre Aubert & Pierre Chouet], 1550 [c.1640]*

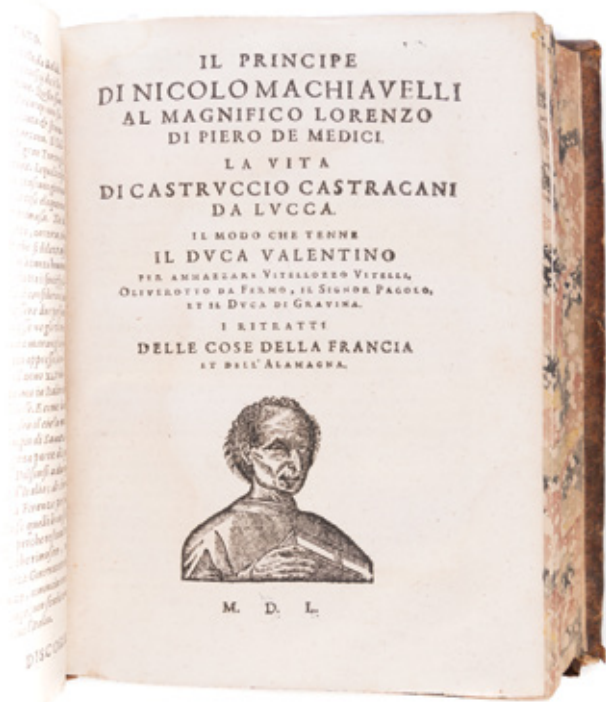
**£1,750**

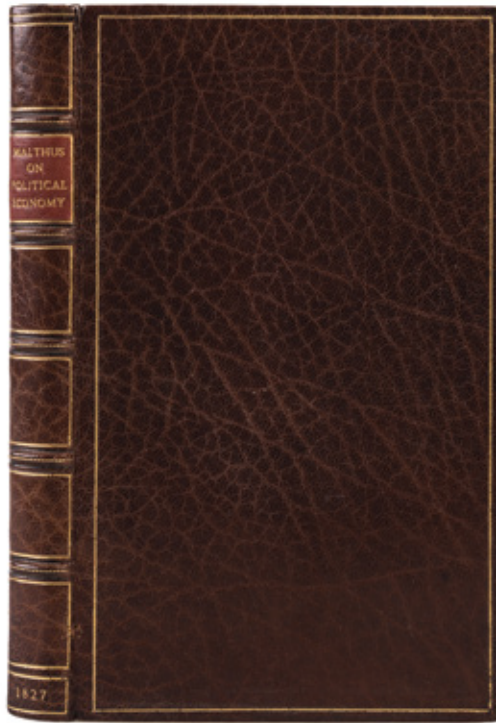
The five volumes here contain the entire corpus of Machiavelli's work, from his *Istorie Fiorentine*, poetry and plays, to the *Discorsi*, *Il Principe* and *l'Arte della Guerra*, the latter of which contains an attractive woodcut diagram of an army encampment.

Gamba lists five known variants of this edition which closely follow the 1550 original; this copy is the third that he describes, with the same type and form as the preceding two but with a longer page, more ornate vignettes and arabesques, and italic type used in the preface. Being without printer and place of printing, this is known simply as the 'edizione dalla Testina', "of the head", for the portrait of Machiavelli printed on the title page and section heads, which is copied from that found in Comin da Trino's edition of the *Discorsi* (1540). It was likely printed in Protestant Geneva in an attempt to circumvent the Papal ban on Machiavelli's works in the Catholic territories; it has also been posited that the date of 1550 printed here was an attempt to antedate these works to before the ban of 1559.

Provenance: gilt monogram 'M.C.' on upper and lower covers, with crown and unusual single lion support, possibly that of Maria-Christina, Duchess of Teschen (1742-98), repeated as stamp (without lion) at foot of title page. Sporadic notes and interlinear annotation in brown ink starting in dedication

Gamba, 623 (No.3); Brunet III, 1274; CNCE 66076.





“ONE OF THE EARLIEST WORKS ON THE METHODOLOGY OF ECONOMICS.”

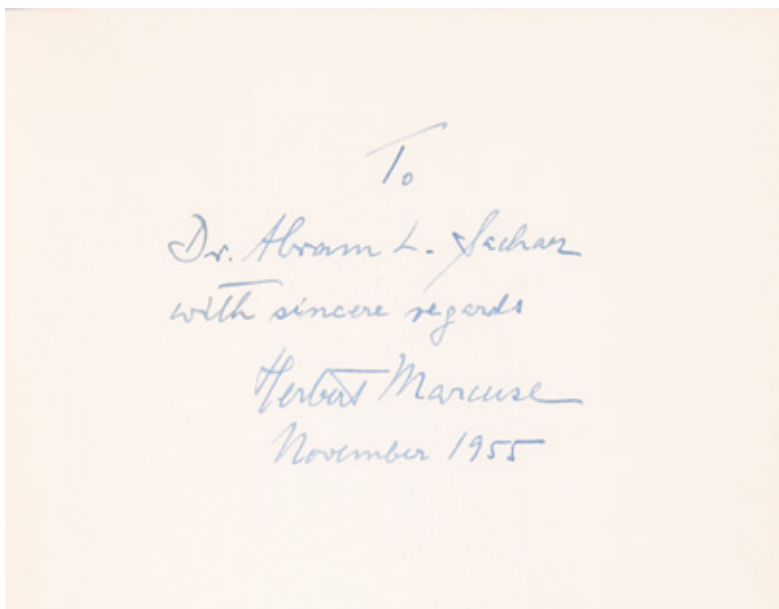
**65. MALTHUS (THOMAS ROBERT). DEFINITIONS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY, PRECEDED BY AN INQUIRY INTO THE RULES WHICH OUGHT TO GUIDE POLITICAL ECONOMISTS IN THE DEFINITION AND USE OF THEIR TERMS.**

*First edition. Small 8vo (197 x 120mm). viii, 261, [3] pp. 20th century calf by Bayntun of Bath, spine with five single raised bands, the second panel lettered in gilt on a red morocco label, the rest outlined in gilt, boards with single gilt fillet borders, edges in gilt, marbled endpapers. A fine copy. London, John Murray. 1827.*

**£3,800**

The last work to be published in Malthus' lifetime and “one of the earliest works on the methodology of economics” (ODNB). “The only book-length work devoted solely to semantics to appear in the classical period” in which Malthus established four basic rules for defining and applying terms, demonstrating how these are “followed or violated by economists, including Smith, Say, Ricardo, James Mill, McCulloch and Bailey. In the penultimate chapter, he offers definitions of 60 key terms in political economy; the final chapter offers a discussion of problems that arise upon application of the definitions” (Redman, *Rise of Political Economy*, pp. 302f). “*Definitions* remains significant as an early contribution to the methodology of economics, and one which repays consideration in times of terminological confusion” (*New Palgrave*).

Provenance: bound for “Samuel E Zeitlin of Chicago”.



A PRESENTATION COPY

**66. MARCUSE (HERBERT). EROS AND CIVILIZATION: A PHILOSOPHICAL INQUIRY INTO FREUD.**

*First edition. 8vo (215 x 145mm). xii, 277, [1] pp. Original turquoise cloth, spine lettered in black, publisher's device in black to front board, dust jacket (jacket slightly edge worn, otherwise a near fine copy). Boston, Beacon Press. 1955.*

**£1,500**

**A presentation copy**, inscribed by the author "To Dr. Abram L. Sachar With sincere regards, Herbert Marcuse November 1955" in blue ink to the front free endpaper. Abram L. Sachar (1899-1993) was the founding president of Brandeis University, where Marcuse held a professorship from 1954 to 1965, lecturing on the history of ideas, politics, social science, and philosophy, during which he published his two most important works - *Eros and Civilization* and *One-Dimensional Man* (1964). Marcuse's eleven years at Brandeis, and his relationship with Sachar, would end somewhat acrimoniously, in part due to Marcuse's public reactions to the foreign policies of the Johnson administration, which "undoubtedly blunted Sachar's enthusiasm for retaining on the Brandeis faculty an irritant who—quite conveniently—was approaching retirement age" (Whitfield, *A Radical in Academe*, p. 109).

One of the most influential products of the Frankfurt School of Critical Theory, *Eros and Civilization* blended Hegelian logic with aspects of Marxist revolutionary praxis, along with an inversion of the concept of sublimation in Freudian psychoanalytic theory in which the dialectical progression of history is expression as a struggle against the repression of human desire.

**67. MARX (KARL). EL CAPITAL. RESUMIDO Y ACOMPAÑADO DE UN ESTUDIO SOBRE EL SOCIALISMO CIENTÍFICO POR GABRIEL DEVILLE. PRIMERA EDICIÓN.**  
*First edition. 8vo (185 x 122mm). [iii]-lvi, 263, [1] pp., lacking the half title. Some occasional light foxing, printing flaw to the lower corner of p. 257 with no loss of text, otherwise remarkably fresh considering the poor quality of the paper stock. Later red cloth, spine lettered in gilt on black morocco label. Madrid, Ricardo Fé. 1887.*

**£5,750**

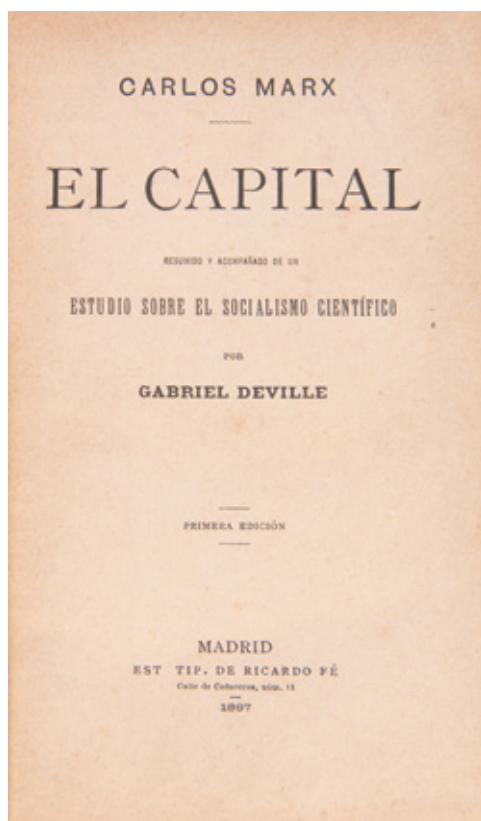
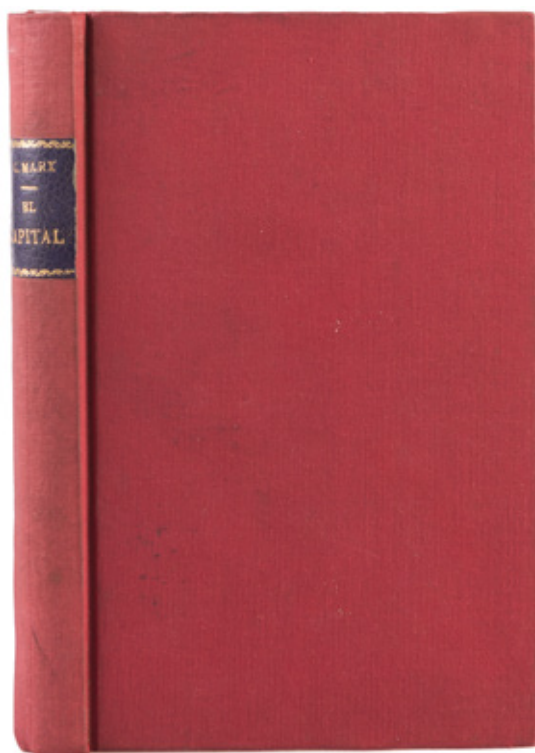
First edition in Spanish of the Gabriel Deville version of *Das Kapital*, the single most important abridgement of *Kapital* ever to have appeared, originally published in Paris in 1883. Published in direct response to what is generally accepted as the first Spanish edition of *Kapital*, the federalist republican Pablo Correa y Zafrilla's (1844-1888) partial translation - defectively translated from Joseph Roy's French version - serialised in the newspaper *La Republica* between 1886 and 1887.

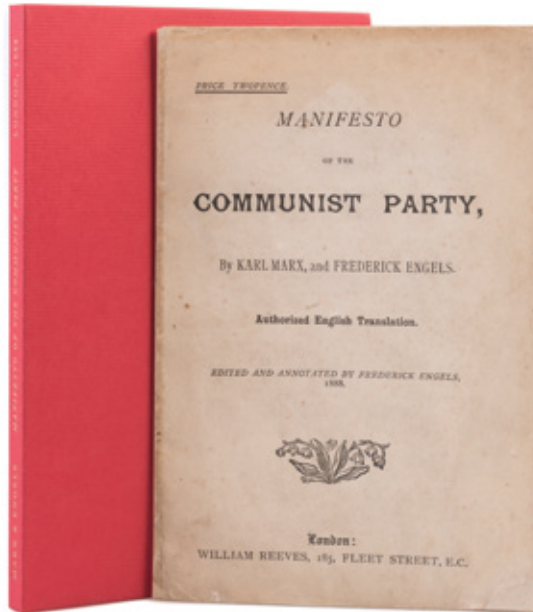
The appearance of two separate Spanish translations of *Kapital* virtually simultaneously was the result of competition between two rival socialist parties, a testament to the partisan nature of left wing politics in Spain from the "Glorious Revolution" of 1868 up to the Spanish Civil War. On the one hand, the relatively obscure Partido Republicano Federal, responsible for the translation serialised in *La Republica*, and on the other the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE), the second ever socialist party in Europe and the current governing party in Spain, with their translation of the Deville abridgement.

The Partido Republicano Federal, regarded as a "bourgeois" by the PSOE, had announced its intention to publish its translation via its organ *La Republica* in early 1886. The first instalment was sent to subscribers in February and publication was completed by mid-1887. Hastily prepared and defectively translated, it was comprised of only the first half of Roy's French version (chapters 1-12). The PSOE responded quickly to what they perceived as a besmirchment of Marxist orthodoxy, with the preparation of their translation underway as early as April 1887. The translation was undertaken by Antonio Atienza, a typographer at the publisher Ricardo Fé and PSOE member. It immediately superseded Pablo Correa y Zafrilla's serialised translation, becoming the most widely distributed work on Marx's *Kapital* in Spain.

**Rare.** Only two copies held institutionally worldwide and none in North America, no doubt largely owing to the suppression of socialist literature during the Spanish Civil War and the Franco Regime. OCLC list two copies in the British Library (of which one is a duplicate record) and one held by Bibliothèque Nationale. RareBookHub / ABPC list no copies to have sold at auction.

Not in Draper.





THE MOST IMPORTANT TRANSLATION OF THE *COMMUNIST MANIFESTO*,  
“A DOCUMENT OF INDEPENDENT AUTHORITY.”

**68. MARX (KARL). & ENGELS (FRIEDRICH). MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY.**

*First edition. 8vo (184 x 124mm). 31, [1, rear wrapper with publisher's advertisements] pp. Original printed wrappers, stitched as issued (wrappers slightly soiled, discreet repairs to spine and lower corner of front wrapper, otherwise an excellent copy). Housed in a custom made scarlet red paper covered folding case, the spine lettered in gilt. London, William Reeves. 1888.*

**£10,000**

“One of the outstanding political documents of all time” (PMM), the first ‘Authorised English Translation’ of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* remains to date the primary source for all English translations. Edited and annotated by Engels, who also undertook significant portions of the translation work, and as such the only translation of the *Manifesto* ever produced with full editorial control by either Marx or Engels, the “translation which is undoubtedly the most important one of all, because of Engels’ special relation to it” (Draper, p. 78). Engels would also provide the single most important, and most extensive, preface to any edition of the *Manifesto*, containing one of the most commonly referenced definitions of historical materialism.

Written on behalf of the League of Communists, and commissioned at their Second Congress in December 1847, the *Manifesto* appeared for the first time in a German language edition published in London, February 1848. In 1850, the first English translation was serialised across four successive issues of



George Julian Harney's weekly newspaper *The Red Republican*, an organ of the English Chartists, translated by the Scottish Chartist feminist Helen Macfarlane (1818-1860). Macfarlane's "defective" (*ibid.*, p. 31) translation, with the iconic opening line "A spectre is haunting Europe - the spectre of communism" eccentrically rendered "A frightful hobgoblin stalks throughout Europe", would serve as the principle basis of English translations of the *Manifesto* up until the publication of the 'Authorised' version presented here.

Following a silence of over twenty years, the Macfarlane version resurfaced in New York, reprinted virtually in whole in the December 30, 1871 issue of *Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly*, although without crediting Macfarlane as translator. "Interestingly enough, Marx and Engels did not recognise the translation as the one published in 1850. In a letter Engels was derogatory about 'Woodhull's English'. Though the translation left much to be desired, he wrote, 'we have to make use of [it] for propaganda for the time being'" (*ibid.*, p. 48). In New York, 1883 and in London, 1886, the Macfarlane version, via the *Woodhull* reprint, would serve as the basis of two heavily bowdlerised separate printings, the work of émigré German anarchist Johann Most. With deliberate omissions and significant garbling, including the entire deletion of the ten-point program in Section II, the text was accompanied by anonymous annotations "imposing Most's anarchising line on the *Manifesto*" (*ibid.*, p. 69).

The need for an 'Authorised' English translation was, therefore, clear. Not only had previous English translations, all variants of the defective Macfarlane version, been subject to mistreatment and bowdlerisation, any form of English translation had also remained largely unobtainable over the forty years since its first publication. For the 'Authorised' version, Engels himself undertook the role of translator with the assistance of Samuel Moore, with whom he had already collaborated on the English translation of Marx's *Capital*. Moore's task was to provide a close translation, following the original as literally as possible, which would serve as a first draft for Engels. "The real translator, then, must be taken to be Engels, using Moore's draft as a first approximation", deliberately revising and rewriting the "formulation of many a sentence in order to adapt the *Manifesto* for the workers of a nation other than the one it was originally written for", as well as adding eight substantial explanatory footnotes (*ibid.*, p. 105f). Moreover, the significance of Engels' original editorial contributions is underscored by the previous refusal by both Marx and Engels to revise or update the *Manifesto* in any way, insisting on its status as a "historical document". And yet, "here was Engels doing a kind of limited revision or updating the language" (*ibid.*, p. 106). It is, therefore, the "sole version of the *Manifesto* for which Engels was 100 percent responsible, hence a document of independent authority" (*ibid.*, p. 80).

**Rare.** Relatively well-held institutionally, but significantly scarce in commerce, with RareBookHub / ABPC listing only three copies to have appeared at auction (1963, 1998, 2010).

PMM, 326 (first edition); Andréas, 237; Draper, E611, ST/ME38.

A SURPRISING PAIRING.

**69. MARX (KARL). & PARETO (VILFREDO). (INTRODUCTION). LE CAPITAL.  
EXTRAITS FAITS PAR M. PAUL LAFARGUE.**

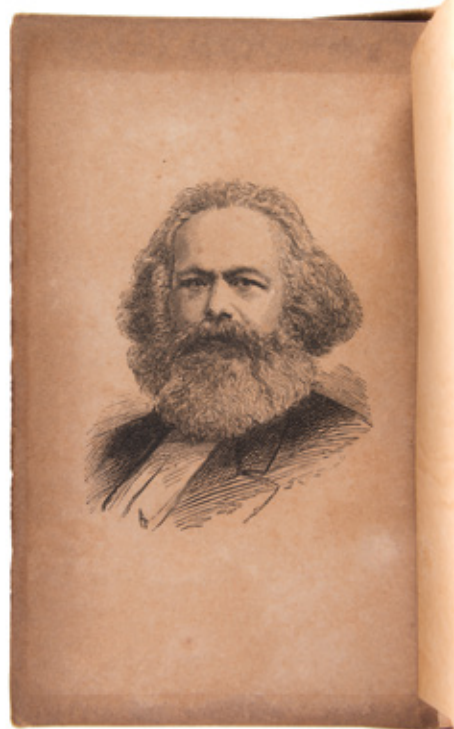
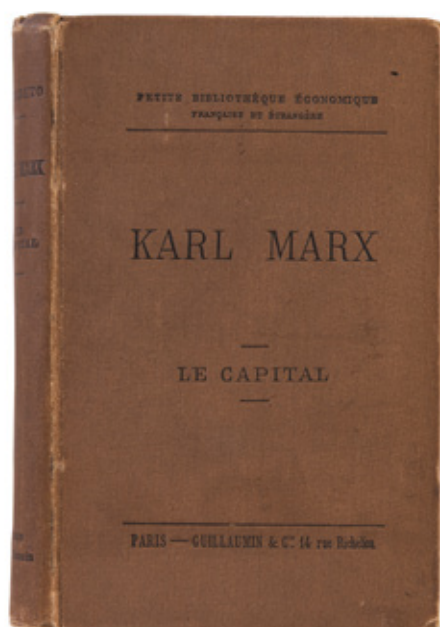
*First edition. Small 8vo (144 x 90 mm). [4], lxxx, 476 pp., frontispiece portrait of Marx with tissue guard. Some browning and occasional spotting. Original light brown ribbed cloth, spine and front board lettered in black (extremities lightly rubbed, corners bumped, otherwise a very good copy). Paris, Guillaumin & Cie., "Petite Bibliotheque Economique". 1893.*

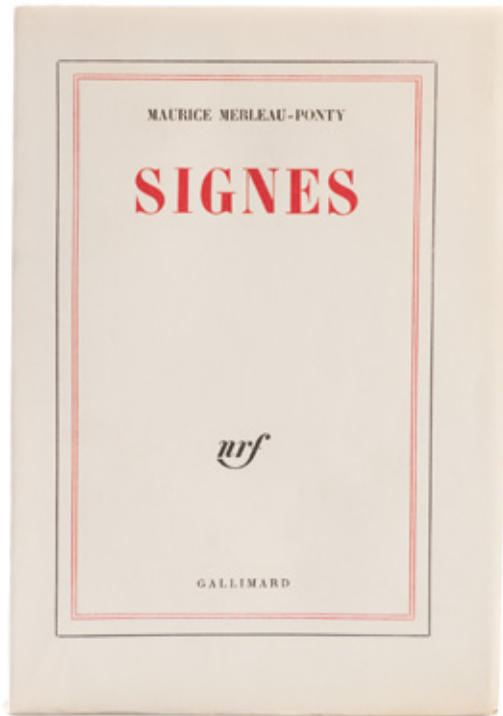
**£1,250**

An abridgement of Marx's *Kapital*, edited and arranged by the French Marxist Paul Lafargue (1842-1911), a founding member of the French Workers' Party and son-in-law of Marx through his marriage to Marx's second daughter, Laura. Lafargue remained a close correspondent with Engels long after Marx's death, "who used him (as well as Laura) as a channel for advice to the French movement" (Draper, p. 117). A facile writer whose works rarely extended beyond the status of Marxist popularisation, Lafargue was on the receiving end of Marx's well-known quip, reported in a letter from Engels to Eduard Bernstein: "ce qu'il y a de certain c'est que moi, je ne suis pas Marxiste" ("what is certain to me is that [if they are Marxists, then] I am not [a] Marxist").

In a rather surprising pairing, the famously libertarian publishing house Guillaumin commissioned the Italian economist and sociologist Vilfredo Pareto to provide a lengthy introduction. Although Pareto was insistent on the theoretical importance of Marx's emphasis on the concept of class struggle, his criticism of Marx as an economist centred on his conformity with the labour theory of value of the classical school. In a letter to Maffeo Pantaleoni, Pareto remarked that "... the importance of Marx ... as an author, [who of himself] is fairly worthless, ... is the socialists who are behind it all' as they consider him to be 'the textbook for nearly all [their] schools'. For this reason, Pareto thought it worthwhile to 'make it known how and where ... he is in error'" (quoted in Mornati, *Vilfredo Pareto: An Intellectual Biography*, p. 221).

Not in Draper; Einaudi, 3771.





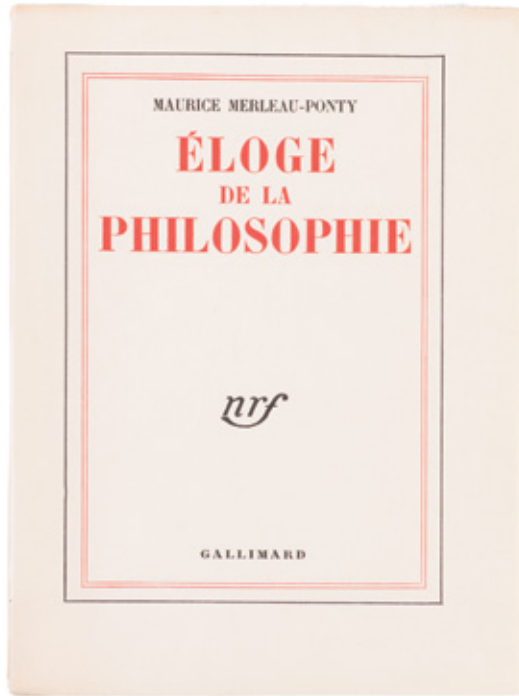
ESSAYS ON PHENOMENOLOGY, THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY, AND POLITICS.

**70. MERLEAU-PONTY (MAURICE). SIGNES.**

*First edition, one of 40 numbered copies on pur fil Lafuma-Navarre paper. 8vo (192 x 142mm). 438 pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed. An exceptionally fine copy, in a glassine jacket. Paris, Gallimard. 1960.*

**£800**

The last of Merleau-Ponty's works to be published before his death in 1961, *Signes* is a collection of essays on phenomenology, the history of philosophy, aesthetics, and politics, the majority of which had been delivered as lectures or appeared as articles over the previous decade. The collection includes several important essays on the phenomenology of language, including 'Indirect Language and the Voices of Silence', 'On the Phenomenology of Language', and the 'Philosopher and His Shadow', that constitute an explicitly linguistic turn to Merleau-Ponty's work. The essays on politics, particularly 'The U.S.S.R and the Camps' and 'The Future of the Revolution', indicate Merleau-Ponty's continued break with the communism of Simone de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre, that had been initiated by his resignation as political editor of *Les Temps Modernes* in 1952 and by the publication of his *Les Aventures de la dialectique* (1955).



DEDICATED TO THE SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHY.

**71. MERLEAU-PONTY (MAURICE). ÉLOGE DE LA PHILOSOPHIE.**

**LEÇON INAUGURALE FAITE AU COLLÈGE DE FRANCE LE JEUDI 15 JANVIER 1953.**  
*First edition, one of 45 numbered copies on pur fil Lafuma-Navarre paper. 8vo (208 x 145mm). 90 pp. Original printed wrappers. A near fine copy, in a glassine jacket. Paris, Gallimard. 1953.*

**£600**

*In Praise of Philosophy* is the text of Merleau-Ponty's inaugural lecture as Chair of Philosophy at the Collège de France, the most prestigious post for a philosopher in the country. The youngest person ever elected, he would hold the position until his death in 1961.

Dedicated to the spirit of philosophy itself, the lecture opens with an appraisal of Henri Bergson and Louis Lavelle, Merleau-Ponty's predecessors as Chair of Philosophy, before segueing - via a discussion of Socrates and the significance of religion to the history of philosophical thought - to explicate, in his own words, "the function of the philosopher, first of all as it was exercised by my predecessors, and then as it pertains to this function to consider both the past of philosophy and its present". For Merleau-Ponty, the philosopher "possesses inseparably the taste for evidence and the feeling for ambiguity", a dual commitment in which absolute knowledge must never obscure from the inherent ambiguity of the world, and where knowledge must never be lost to equivocation: "a movement which leads back without ceasing from knowledge to ignorance, from ignorance to knowledge, and a kind of rest in this movement" (p. 5).

MILL'S MOST SUBSTANTIAL WORK ON POLITICAL INSTITUTIONS,  
IN RUSSIAN TRANSLATION.

**72. MILL (JOHN STUART). RAZMYSHLENIYA O PREDSTAVITEL'NOM  
PRAVLENIИ. [CONSIDERATIONS ON REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT].**

*First edition in Russian. 8vo (200 x 145mm). [4], 360, [2] pp. Sporadic foxing throughout to varying degrees. Contemporary half calf with marbled paper covered boards (headcaps missing, joints split but firmly holding, extremities rubbed, corners bumped). St. Petersburg, Izdanie Yakovleva. 1863.*

**£500**

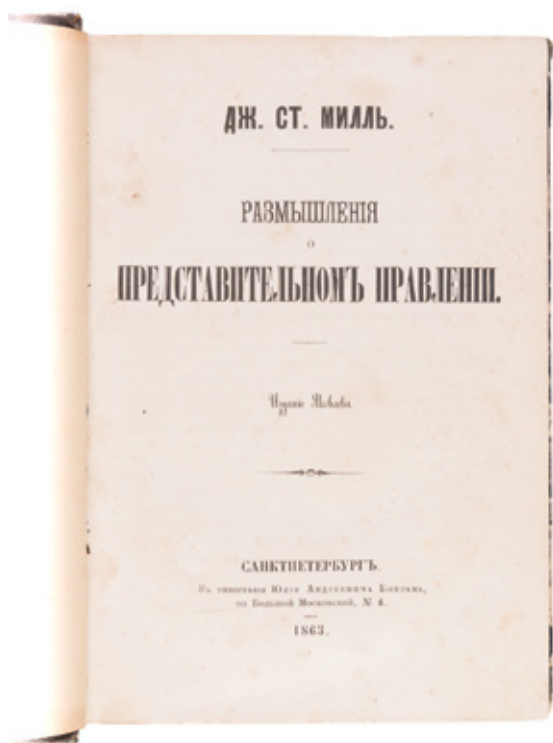
Originally published in English in 1861, the most important of Mill's political works following *On Liberty* (1859), and his most substantial work on political institutions. *Considerations on Representative Government* "discusses to what extent forms of government are a matter of choice, the criterion of a 'good form of government', and explains his belief that representative government is the best form of government because it demands the most from its citizens and encourages their development. For this reason he commended the plan for proportional representation ... as 'among the very greatest improvements yet made in the theory and practice of government'" (Sabine, p. 667).

"Russia discovered John Stuart Mill in the 1860s. During that decade most of Mill's works were translated into Russian and his influence became widespread, extending to a number of the most renowned Russian thinkers of the nineteenth century" (Scanlan, p. 2).

Provenance: illegible ownership inscription in black ink to front free endpaper, pencilled ownership inscription of 'D. Metetelov' to head of leaf after title, Bulgarian 'Antikvarna' bookseller's stamp to rear endpaper dated 1958.

**Rare.** OCLC list only four copies, held by Library of Congress, NY Public Library, Carolina, and Ohio.

Scanlan, *John Stuart Mill in Russia: A Bibliography*, 17.





"ONE OF THE MOST REMARKABLE WORKS OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY."

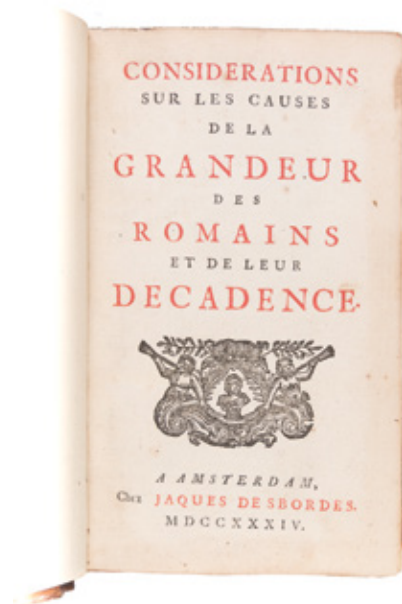
**73. MONTESQUIEU (CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON DE). DE L'ESPRIT DES LOIX. NOUVELLE ÉDITION, REVUE, CORRIGÉE, & CONSIDÉRABLEMENT AUGMENTÉE PAR L'AUTEUR.**

*Four volumes. 12mo (166 x 90mm). cxvii [3], 430, folding engraved map; xxiv, 362 [2]; xxiv, 440; xii, 599 pp. Contemporary sprinkled calf, gilt spines, red edges, marbled endpapers (corners slightly bumped, otherwise a lovely set). Londres [Paris?], n.p. 1757.*

**£750**

"One of the most remarkable works of the eighteenth century" (PMM), *De l'Esprit des Loix* is a rigorous and diverse analysis that subjects to scrutiny all forms of social structures that organise the distribution of power among social groups. Its greatest contribution has been directly to political philosophy, most notably with regards to the theory of jurisprudence. Montesquieu insisted upon the separation of powers, particularly the separation of judicial power from executive and legislative authority, as a bulwark against the abuse of state power. Most pertinently, however, Montesquieu's "theories underlay the thinking which led up to the American and French revolutions, and the United States Constitution in particular is a lasting tribute to the principles he advocated" (PMM).

Originally published in two quarto volumes by Barillot in Geneva, the same firm published a 'nouvelle édition' which was subsequently reprinted in various places in smaller and cheaper formats, amongst them four volumes duodecimo (as the Amsterdam edition of 1749, published by Chatelain). The 1751 three volume octavo edition purportedly published in "Londres" by "Nourse" [sic] is another such false imprint and like this has the preliminaries signed in lower case italic letter which may well point to a Parisian atelier as place of printing.



"THE FIRST COMPREHENSIVE PHILOSOPHY OF SOCIETY."

**74. [MONTESQUIEU (CHARLES DE SECONDAT, BARON DE)].** CONSIDERATIONS SUR LES CAUSES DE LA GRANDEUR DES ROMAINS ET DE LEUR DECADENCE. First edition, first issue. 8vo (162 x 107mm). [2]ff, 277, [1] pp. (pp. 241-8 bound out of order), title printed in red and black, with ornament, woodcut headpiece and initials. Contemporary calf, rebacked, spine with blind-tooled ornament, gilt edges (wear to extremities). Amsterdam, Jaques Desbordes, 1734.

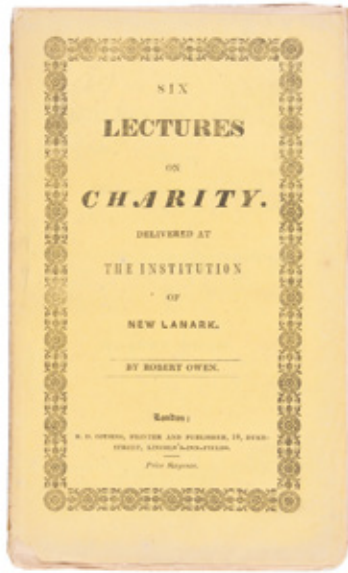
£2,500

Montesquieu's account of the might and subsequent decline of the Roman Empire, starting with the founding of Rome and ending with the fall of Constantinople in 1453. "The first comprehensive philosophy of society" (PMM) it marked Montesquieu's shift in reputation from wit, to thinker and theorist and is an "interesting example of early scientific non-religious history, in which events are traced to their natural causes, without reference to a guiding Providence" (*Oxford Companion to French Literature*).

The first issue contains elements not present, or corrected in subsequent issues, most notably the uncorrected typo 'insenc' in the first line of the second note of p. 129, and the controversial footnote, suppressed in later issues, on p.130 - 'Si Charles I si Jacques II avoient vécu dans une Religion...' - had Charles I and James II of England been of a religion that permitted suicide, they would not have had to suffer such a death, or such a life. Also present here are the other features of the first issue listed by Petit (pp. 493-4) though in this issue the signatures of quire G are correct. The cancels and errata leaf not present here are only found in the second issue.

Brunet III 1861. Tchermersine VIII, 457a. Le Petit, 493-4. Rochebilière, 781. PMM, 197 (note).





ON THE ROLE OF CHARITY IN OWEN'S "NEW MORAL WORLD".

**75. OWEN (ROBERT).** **SIX LECTURES ON CHARITY, DELIVERED AT THE INSTITUTION OF NEW LANARK, UPON THE THIRTEENTH CHAPTER OF THE FIRST EPISTLE TO THE CORINTHIANS.**

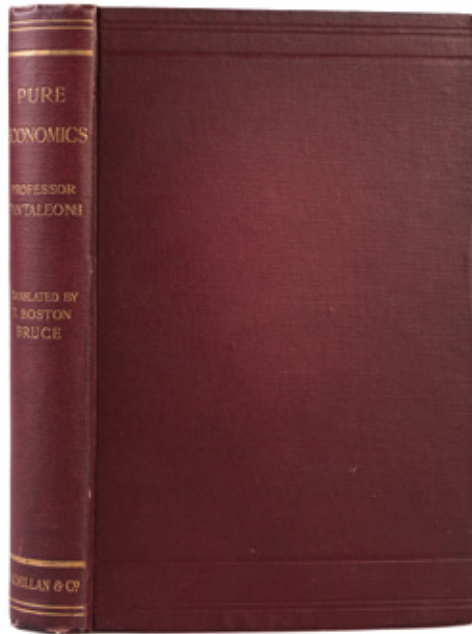
*First edition, first or early printing. 8vo (194 x 118mm). 47, [1] pp. Original yellow printed wrappers, edges untrimmed (partially unopened, wrappers slightly edge worn, with some minor loss to the lower corner of front wrapper, otherwise a remarkably bright, near fine copy). London, B.D. Cousins. N.d. [but circa 1820s-1830s].*

**£750**

An important work by the social reformer and communitarian socialist Robert Owen, being an exposition of the role of charity in his "new moral world". "In 1817 Owen began to speak the language of the millennium, and to cast himself in the role of a prophet both of a secular apocalypse, the crisis, and, in his mind's eye, of the new moral world or millennial world which would succeed it, where laws, commerce, religion, war, and self-interest would disappear. He had already suggested in 1813, but now began loudly to proclaim, closely following Paul's letter to the Corinthians, that charity was the core of all religion, and the highest good any individual could attain" (ODNB).

Most likely the first, certainly an early printing of these lectures, of which the first dated edition was published by Cousins in 1833. In a slightly speculative note, Thomas places Cousins's undated edition as circa 1820s. An advertisement for a printing of the pamphlet appeared in *The Northern Liberation*, October 19, 1839.

NLW, *A Bibliography of Robert Owen, the Socialist*, 56; Thomas, *A Bibliography of the works of Robert Owen*, 78.



“A CLASSIC OF THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL”.

**76. PANTALEONI (MAFFEO). PURE ECONOMICS.**

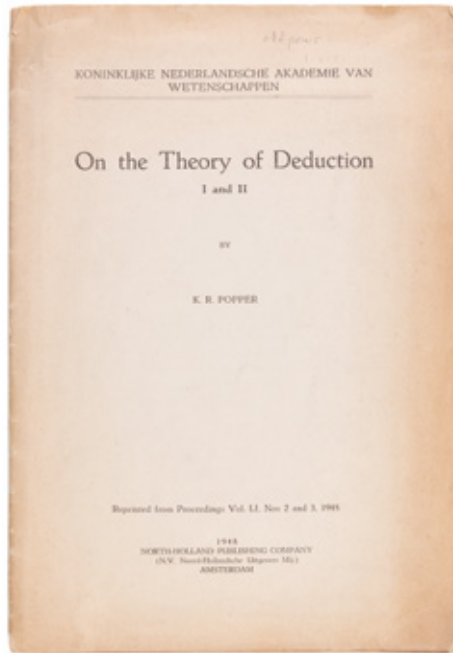
*Translated by T. Boston Bruce. First edition in English. 8vo (230 x 155mm). xiii, [1], 315, [1], [4, publisher's advertisements] pp. Original dark red cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, ruling continued to boards in blind, edges untrimmed, black coated endpapers (spine gently rubbed at head and tail, else a very good copy indeed). London, Macmillan and Co. 1898.*

**£500**

The principle work of economic theory by Maffeo Pantaleoni, originally published in Italian in 1889. An important early proponent of marginalist ideas in Italian economic thought, sometimes referred to as the “Alfred Marshall of Italy”, Pantaleoni ranks amongst the most original and complex figures in the history of Italian economics. Described as “a landmark” by Schumpeter, *Pure Economics* “is a classic of the Mathematical School, and contains besides much new matter of the author’s, some previously unpublished work of Marshall’s” (Baston, *A Select Bibliography of Modern Economic Theory*, p. 30).

The English translation received a glowing review by Irving Fisher in the *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, with Fisher writing that: “We do not know where else in English can be found so compact and excellent an epitome of modern economic theory”.

Provenance: from the library of the Fraser Institute, Canada, one of the world’s leading public policy think tanks. With the Fraser Institute bookplate to the front pastedown, presented by John Henry Robinson Molson (1826-1897), Canadian entrepreneur and philanthropist.



ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF DEDUCTIVE LOGIC.

**77. POPPER (KARL R.) ON THE THEORY OF DEDUCTION. I AND II.**

*Original offprint. 8vo (260 x 180mm). 23, [1, rear wrapper] pp. Original printed wrappers, stapled as issued (wrappers edge worn and slightly dusty, pencilled notation to front wrapper, otherwise very good). Amsterdam, North-Holland Pub. Co. 1948.*

**£475**

The first separate appearance of this important work on the foundations of deductive logic, an often neglected period of Popper's research interests between 1947 and 1949, being an offprint from the *Proceedings of Koninklijke Nederlandsche Akademie Van Wetenschappen*, Vol. LI, Nos 2 and 3.

"In sections I and II of this paper, new primitive rules for derivational logic will be formulated and proofs will be given of the principal rules of derivational logic proposed in three earlier papers ... In section III, a few concepts of the general theory of derivation will be introduced. Some of these will be used in the subsequent sections in which certain problems concerning the definitions of classical and intuitionist negation will be discussed."

**Rare.** OCLC / COPAC list only three copies, two in the UK held by Cambridge University and the Warburg Institute, and one in Canada at McMaster University.

**I**TEMS 78 TO 83 ARE A SIGNIFICANT GROUP OF AFFECTIONATE PRESENTATION COPIES, INSCRIBED BY KARL R. POPPER TO THE BRITISH ECONOMIST LIONEL CHARLES ROBBINS, BRINGING TOGETHER TWO STALWARTS OF THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS.

The pair were colleagues for over twenty years, with Popper first taking up a Readership at the LSE in 1945 before being appointed Professor of Logic and Scientific Method in 1949. Their relationship was principally professional, forming a strong inter-departmental alliance, fortified by their mutual friendship with Friedrich von Hayek. In a letter to Hayek on 20th October 1964, Popper wrote: "... I should also mention that, through your closeness to Lionel Robbins, I got to know him; and he is now my stand-by in the School, outside my department. He has been very good to me, and has helped me immensely, in many difficult situations at the school" (quoted in Shearmur & Turner, pp. 249f). They also had significant intellectual intersections, with Robbins playing a role in the development of two of Popper's most important works, *The Open Society* and *The Poverty of Historicism*. For Popper, Robbins was "the uncrowned king of the LSE" (quoted in Dahrendorf, p. 422): "I loved and admired him, most of all for his moral and personal qualities – and as a teacher" (quoted in Howson, p. 7).

A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

**78. POPPER (KARL R.) THE OPEN SOCIETY AND ITS ENEMIES. VOLUME I. THE SPELL OF PLATO. VOLUME II. THE HIGH TIDE OF PROPHECY: HEGEL, MARX, AND THE AFTERMATH.**

*Second edition, revised. Two volumes. 8vo (220 x 150mm). xi, [1], 318; v, [1], 375, [1] pp. Original black cloth, spines lettered in gilt (extremities bumped, spines lightly faded, otherwise very good). London, George Routledge & Sons, Ltd. 1952.*

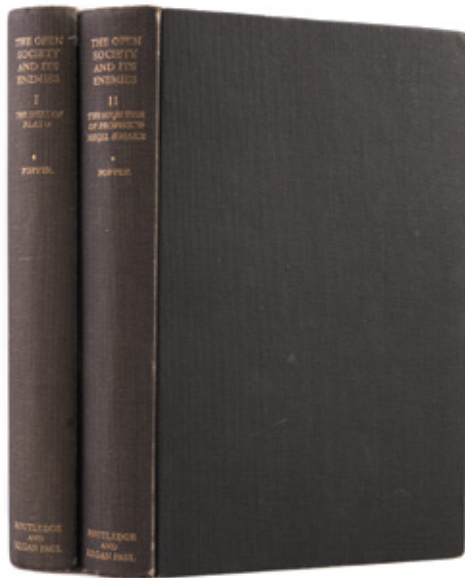
**£2,250**

**An important association copy, with a presentation inscription from the author** to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins (1898-1984), head of economics at the LSE, "... with kindest regards February 6th 1952 K.R. Popper." in black ink to the front free endpaper.

The manuscript of Popper's *Open Society* was circulated at the LSE towards the end of 1943 by Hayek, who had received the work from fellow Austrian émigré and Popper's close friend Ernst Gombrich with a view to being published in London. "When Hayek wrote to Popper on 27 December 1943 (Hayek 44-1) he admitted: 'It is now being read by another colleague, my closest friend whose opinion I value most highly (Lionel Robbins); and his first reaction, after reading half of it, is 'Most excellent!' Lionel's second reaction was not uncritical. ... Lionel had 'expressed very strongly' that the chapters on Marx made the book unduly long and less readable than it would otherwise be. Thus 'before he [Robbins] could with good conscience strongly recommend

the book for present publication [when there was a shortage of paper], he would wish to see this part substantially curtailed.’ Hayek was inclined to agree. He advised Popper on 29 January (Hayek 44–1) that if Routledge, to whom he had now sent the manuscript, refused it, he thought Popper should follow Lionel’s advice. Fortunately for Popper, who found ‘Robbins’ refusal to support the book ... bitter medicine’ but could not see how to shorten it, Routledge accepted the book as it was. But Popper ‘realize[d] how right Prof. Robbins was when he said that he didn’t like the Marx part’ and made many revisions, without shortening it (Popper to Hayek, 14 March and 1 June 1944, Popper 305–13)” (Howson, pp. 496f).

Surely one of the great classics of twentieth century political philosophy, Popper’s defence of the ‘open society’ had “obvious affinities with what John Stuart Mill had argued for in *On Liberty*: a society in which argument was the norm, where moral, political, scientific, and religious doctrines were constantly questioned and revised. What was unusual about *The Open Society* was not only its sustained assault on the enemies of the open society but its concentration on the way in which their philosophical errors became politically dangerous” (ODNB).



To Lionel Robbins  
with kindest regards.  
February 6<sup>th</sup> 1952  
K. R. Popper.

A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

**79. POPPER (KARL R.) THE POVERTY OF HISTORICISM.**

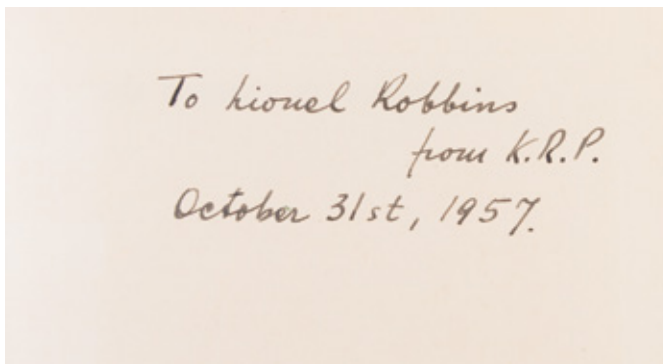
First edition. 8vo (222 x 145mm). xiv, 166 pp. Original black cloth, spine lettered in gilt, supplied dust jacket (cloth spine slightly rubbed and faded; supplied jacket slightly edge worn, spine panel faintly toned at head and tail; an excellent copy overall). London, Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1957.

£3,500

**An important association copy, with a presentation inscription from the author** to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... from K.R.P. October 31st, 1957." in black ink to the front free endpaper.

In spring 1936 Popper received an invitation from fellow Austrian émigré Friedrich von Hayek to the LSE to deliver a paper at the seminar he ran jointly with Lionel Robbins. The subject of the paper was to be so-called historical 'laws' and the methodology of the social sciences, what would become *The Poverty of Historicism*. The seminar "was usually attended by some thirty or forty members of staff and postgraduate students as well as by visiting European and Americans. It is not clear how many showed up for the unknown Viennese philosopher. In addition to Hayek and Robbins, present were also economists G. L. S. Shackle and Abba Lerner, Ernst Gombrich, and possibly Karl Mannheim, a reader in sociology at the LSE" (Hacohen, p. 316). It would make its first appearance in print in 1944-1945, published across three issues of *Economica*, the in-house economics journal of the LSE.

An undisputed classic in the philosophy of social science, the substantial content marks a continuation of Popper's relentless pursuit of the principal of falsification, as outlined in the seminal *Logic of Scientific Discovery*, brought to bear on the methodology of historicist social science. It is a broad rebuttal of holism, that is, the view that social groups and societies are greater than the sum of their parts and can be treated as 'organic' entities in their own right, as well as the predominance of the dialectical conceptions of social change in the methodology of the social sciences.



The  
Poverty  
of  
Historicism

KARL R.  
POPPER



ROUTLEDGE  
&  
KEGAN PAUL

••• *The*  
•••  
POVERTY *of*  
•••  
••• HISTORICISM

KARL R. POPPER

*Author of 'The Open Society and its Enemies'*

“... THE FIRST ADVANCE COPY”, WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED FROM THE  
AUTHOR TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

**80. POPPER (KARL R.) THE LOGIC OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.**

*Translated by the author. First edition in English. 8vo (235 x 160mm). 480 pp. Original grey cloth, spine lettered in gilt on a red cloth panel, dust jacket (jacket lightly edge worn, small closed tear to top edge of front panel, spine panel faintly toned, otherwise an excellent copy). London, Hutchinson. 1959.*

[with:] **POPPER (Karl R). Autograph Letter Signed (“K.R. Popper”) to Lionel Charles Robbins.**

*2 pages 4to, London School of Economics and Political Science letter head, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London, 10 December 1958.*

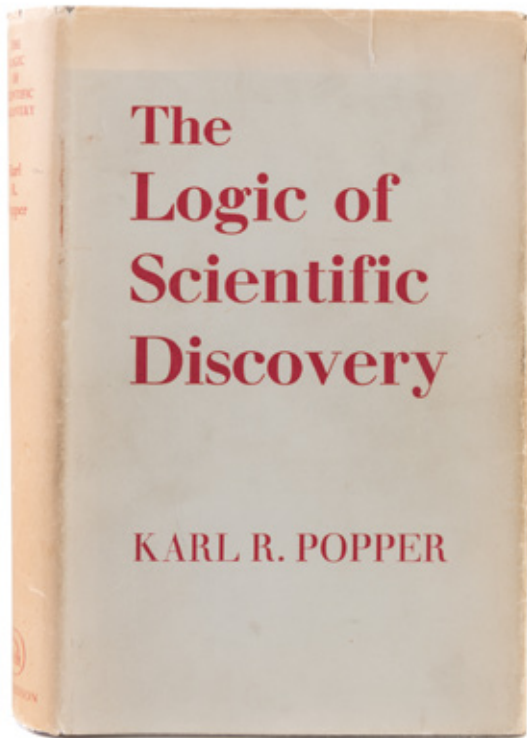
**£3,000**

**An important association copy**, bringing together two stalwarts of the London School of Economics, **with an ALS from the author** to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, delightfully announcing: **“I am sending you the first advance copy of The Logic of Scientific Discovery.”**

The ALS presented here is a testament to the closeness of their relationship, with Popper describing at length the reasons for not inscribing the book: “I was just about to inscribe this copy ‘To Lionel Robbins, in sincere gratitude for his unflinching interest which has meant more to me than I can say’ when it occurred to me that I may have used these words in a dedication to you before. They are so natural to me, and express so precisely what I feel, that it is not at all impossible that I have used them, or something very similar, before. For this reason, I did not dare to use them; but if I have not used them before, I should be grateful if you would permit me to inscribe them into this book at some other time.”

One of the most important philosophical works of the twentieth century, with critical influence both within the philosophy of science and - a rare distinction - on the methods of practising scientists. Originally published in German in 1935 under the title *Logik der Forschung*, it was the first of Popper’s books and addresses the problem that preoccupied the author throughout his life, that of distinguishing science from ‘pseudo-science’. Popper’s famous answer, refined in his subsequent writings, is that scientific theories are distinguished by their falsifiability; psychoanalysis, Marxist dialectical materialism, and transcendentalist metaphysics are not genuinely scientific, for there is no way of refuting them.

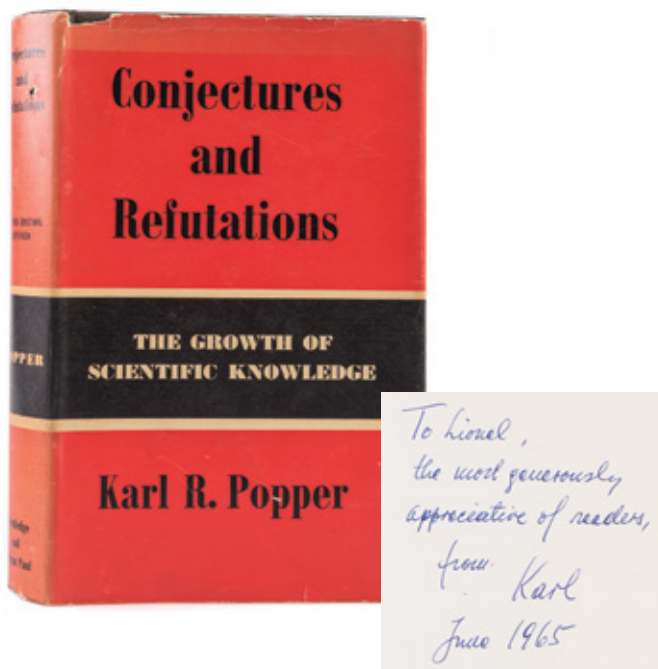




is not at all impossible that I  
have used them, or something very  
similar, before. For this reason,  
I did not dare to use them;  
but if I have not used them  
before, I should be grateful if  
you would permit me to  
inscribe them into this book at  
some other time.

Yours ever,  
K. R. Popper.

P.S. The publishers would us to mention  
that publication date is January 1966.



A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS, "THE MOST GENEROUSLY APPRECIATIVE OF READERS".

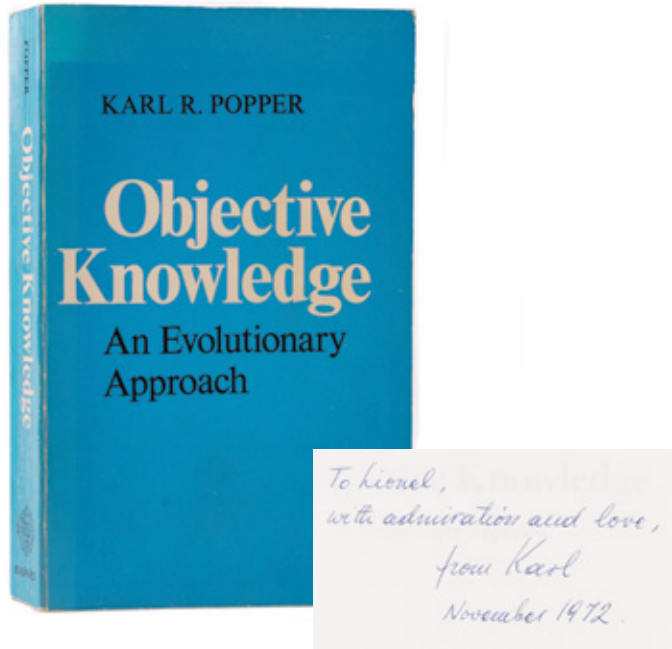
**81. POPPER (KARL R.) CONJECTURES AND REFUTATIONS: THE GROWTH OF SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.**

*Second edition, revised. 8vo (255 x 165mm). xiii, [1], 417, [1] pp. Original black cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, dust jacket (jacket edge worn, spine panel faded with small portion of loss, otherwise an excellent copy). London, Routledge and Kegan Paul. 1965.*

**£1,500**

**A fine association copy, with a warm presentation inscription from the author** to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "To Lionel, the most generously appreciative of readers, from Karl June 1965" in blue ink to the front free endpaper.

Perhaps Popper's most wide-ranging and popular work, gathering together his articles and lectures to chart the growth of scientific understanding, and its influence on history and thought. "The essays and lectures of which this book composed are variations upon one very simple theme - the thesis that we can learn from our mistakes" (preface). Popper dedicated the work to Friedrich von Hayek.



A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS,  
"WITH ADMIRATION AND LOVE".

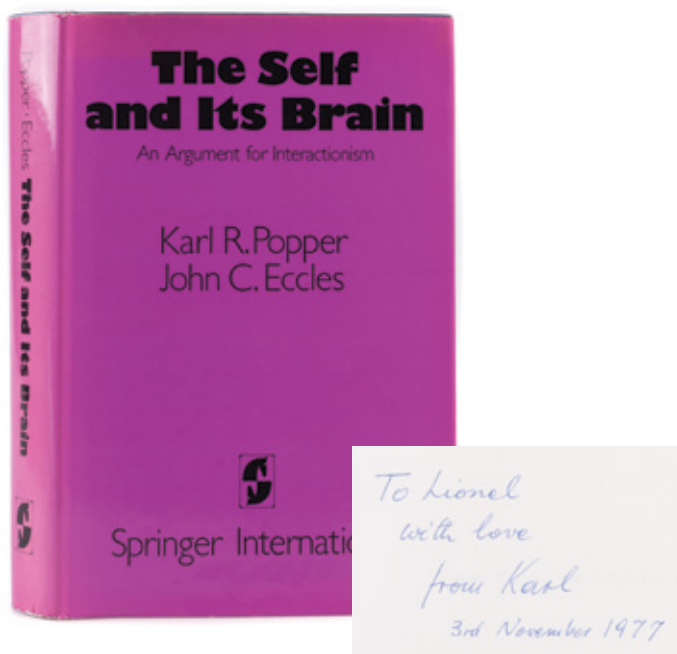
**82. POPPER (KARL R.)      OBJECTIVE KNOWLEDGE. AN EVOLUTIONARY APPROACH.**

*First trade paperback edition. 8vo (216 x 136mm). x, 380 pp. Original printed wrappers (spine creased and lightly faded, otherwise very good). Oxford, At the Clarendon Press. 1972.*

**£850**

**A fine association copy, affectionately inscribed by the author** to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... with admiration and love, from Karl November 1972." ink blue ink to the half title.

A collection of essays and lectures broadly concerned with what Popper describes as "a tradition that can be traced back to Aristotle - the tradition of this commonsense theory of knowledge. I am a great admirer of commonsense which, I assert, is essentially self-critical. But while I am prepared to uphold to the last the essential truth of commonsense realism, I regard the commonsense theory of knowledge as a subjectivist blunder. This blunder has dominated Western philosophy. I have made an attempt to eradicate it, and to replace it by an objective theory of essentially conjectural knowledge" (preface).



A PRESENTATION COPY, INSCRIBED TO LIONEL ROBBINS.

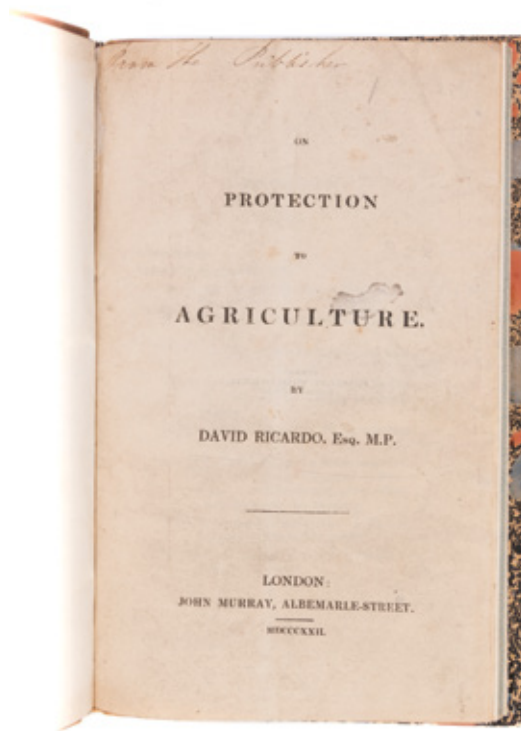
**83. POPPER (KARL R.) & ECCLES (JOHN C.) THE SELF AND ITS BRAIN: AN ARGUMENT FOR INTERACTIONISM.**

*First edition. 8vo (230 x 160mm). xvi, 597, [3] pp., with 66 figures. Original blue cloth, spine and upper board lettered in silver, dust jacket. A fine copy. Berlin, New York, London, Springer-Verlag. 1977.*

**£1,250**

**A fine association copy, with a warm presentation inscription from the author** to the British economist Lionel Charles Robbins, head of economics at the LSE, "... with love from Karl 3rd November 1977" in blue ink to the front free endpaper.

A path-breaking collaboration between Popper and the Nobel prize-winning neurophysiologist Sir John Eccles, revisiting the question of Cartesian dualism in the context of modern advances in the field of neuroscience. Divided into three parts, the first being Popper's outline of the philosophical problem of dualist and even pluralist interactionism on one side, and materialism and parallelism on the other; the second consisting of Eccles' examination of the problem from a neurological perspective, offering radical insights into the interaction between mental events and neurological occurrences in the cerebral cortex; and the final part concluding with a dialogue between the two authors drawn from twelve recorded conversations regarding their respective differences.



"THE BEST OF MR. RICARDO'S TRACTS".

**84. RICARDO (DAVID). ON PROTECTION TO AGRICULTURE.**

First edition. 8vo (220 x 140mm). [4], 94 pp., with a folding letterpress table. Title page slightly soiled, some occasional spotting, discreet repair to the gutter of G7 and the gutter of folding table. Modern quarter calf with marbled paper covered boards, spine divided in six panels by gilt rules, the second panel lettered in gilt on a red morocco label, the rest stamped with a gilt fleuron, speckled edges. London, John Murray. 1822.

**£4,500**

Ricardo's last publication within his own lifetime, "a veritable *tour de force*, written in little more than three weeks. *On Protection* shows him at the peak of his career, a true master of his subject and a political economist in the most rounded sense" (*New Palgrave*). McCulloch wrote, "This is the best of Mr. Ricardo's tracts, and is, indeed, a *chef d'œuvre* ... Had Mr. Ricardo never written anything else, this pamphlet would have placed him in the very first rank of political economists" (*Literature of Political Economy*, p. 78).

This hugely important pamphlet sets out the arguments developed by Ricardo as a central figure in the Commons agriculture committees of 1821 and 1822, appointed in response to the severe distress of those years. Ricardo's main concerns were to disprove the protectionists' claim that the crisis had been caused by the deflationary effects of the resumption of cash payments in 1819 (of which Ricardo had been an architect) and by the increased burden

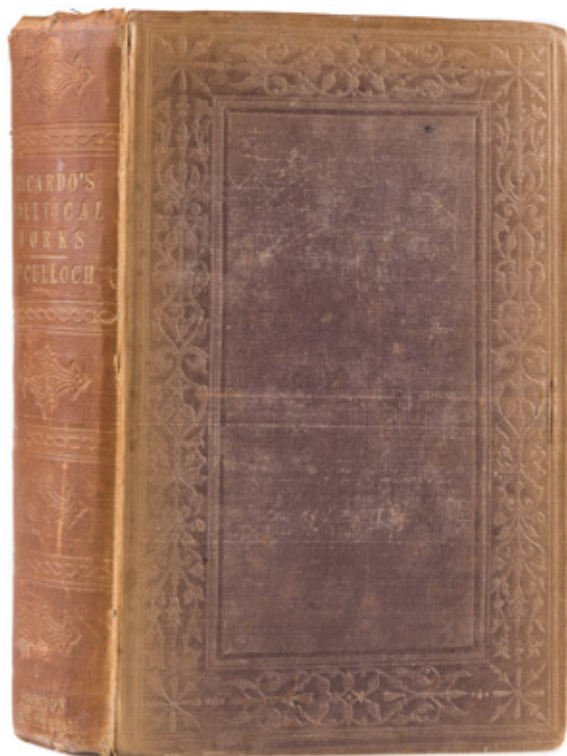
of taxation; to show instead that the crisis was a temporary consequence of excess production; and to attack the Corn Laws, which prevented the export of surplus produce by allowing corn to be grown at a higher price than abroad, and which operated an absurdly rigid and anomalous mechanism of import control. Ricardo's proposals to reform the Corn Laws, contained in the present work, were rejected at Westminster. He was answered on behalf of the agriculturalists by John Sinclair (*An Answer to a Tract recently Published by David Ricardo, On Protection to Agriculture*).

Provenance: publisher's presentation copy, inscribed "From the Publishers" to the title page. The John Murray Archive & Publishers' Collections register "21 copies sent to people on the list [no further details], copies sent to the author and also copies to Mr Wilkinson and W A Wilkinson esquire". Armorial bookplate of Brown of Waterhaughs to recto of first blank. Inventory number '895' in ink to the verso of title page.

**Rare.** RareBookHub / ABPC list only three copies to have appeared at auction (1990, being the copy presented here, 1996, 2008).

Sraffa, 6a; Goldsmiths', 23438; Kress, C959.





THE FIRST PUBLISHED COLLECTION OF RICARDO'S WORKS.

**85. RICARDO (DAVID). & McCULLOCH (JOHN RAMSAY).**

(EDITOR). **THE WORKS OF DAVID RICARDO, ESQ., M.P. WITH A NOTICE OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE AUTHOR.**

*First edition. 8vo (232 x 155mm). xxxiii, [1], [3]-584, [16, publisher's advertisements dated October, 1847] pp. Original ribbed cloth, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, boards panelled in blind, edges untrimmed (heavy foxing to opening leaves, with minor occasional throughout, discreet marginal repair to front free endpaper, bookseller's ticket of W. F. Dannenfels, Utrecht to the front pastedown, binder's ticket to rear pastedown; some discreet repairs to spine, cloth faded to spine and board edges, extremities rubbed and bumped, a good copy overall). London, John Murray. 1846.*

**£1,600**

The first published collection of the works of David Ricardo, including *Principles of Political Economy and Taxation* as well as numerous essays, compiled and with a biographical sketch by the Scottish economist John Ramsay McCulloch, widely regarded as the figurehead of the Ricardian school of economics following Ricardo's death in 1823. McCulloch's memoir of Ricardo was originally published separately in 1825 under the title *Memoir of the Life and Writings of David Ricardo*.

Sraffa, [9]; Goldsmith II, 34533, 24415; Kress, C.6944.

ROBINSON'S "STUNNINGLY AMBITIOUS" FIRST SEPERATELY PUBLISHED WORK.

**86. ROBINSON (JOAN). ECONOMICS IS A SERIOUS SUBJECT: THE APOLOGIA OF AN ECONOMIST TO THE MATHEMATICIAN, THE SCIENTIST AND THE PLAIN MAN.**

*First edition. Small 8vo (192 x 128mm). 14, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers, wire-stitched as issued. A near fine copy. Cambridge, W. Heffer & Sons Limited. 1932.*

**£1,250**

Joan Robinson's scarce first separately published work, preceded only by her review of Henry Clay's *The Problem of Industrial Relation* in the *Political Quarterly* of April 1930. A "stunningly ambitious" (Aslanbeigui & Oakes, *The Provocative Joan Robinson*, p. 41) methodological pamphlet concerned with the "questions raised in the discussions over Sraffa's 1926 article ['The laws of returns under competitive conditions'], with a more general purpose in mind, i.e. that of defending the methodology of making unrealistic assumptions against the charge of the mathematician, who would defend logic against realism, and the charge of the plain man, who would do exactly the opposite. In the original manuscript in place of the anonymous dedication—'to the fundamental pessimist'—there is the following: 'To Piero Sraffa, whose introduction of pessimism into Cambridge has made Economics a Serious Subject'" (Marcuzzo, 'Joan Robinson and the Three Cambridge Revolutions', p. 555).

Written over a five day period in "a trance (it was almost automatic-writing)" (Aslanbeigui & Oakes, p. 49), a state likened by Keynes to that of Coleridge while composing *Kubla Khan*, the pamphlet was a tremendous success amongst economists at Cambridge and beyond, establishing Robinson's reputation and providing a platform for the publication of her seminal work *The Economics of Imperfect Competition* the following year.

**Rare.** Surprisingly scarce institutionally, with OCLC / COPAC listing only five copies in North America (Chicago, Kansas, Louisiana State, Harvard, New York Public Library) and a further six holdings in the United Kingdom (BL, Cambridge, Oxford, LSE, National Library of Scotland, Queen's University of Belfast). RareBookHub / ABPC list no copies to have sold at auction.

Cicarelli and Cicarelli, *Joan Robinson: A Bibliography*, 002.

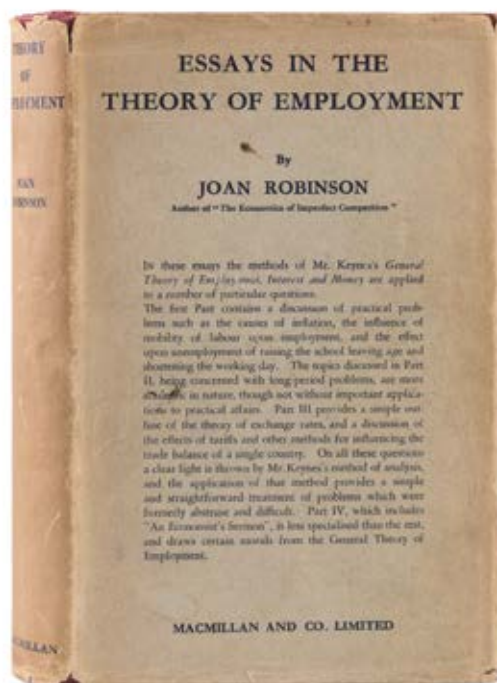


ECONOMICS  
IS A  
SERIOUS SUBJECT

By  
JOAN ROBINSON

W. HEFFER & SONS LIMITED  
CAMBRIDGE

*Sixpence Net*



### ROBINSON'S ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTIONS TO KEYNESIANISM.

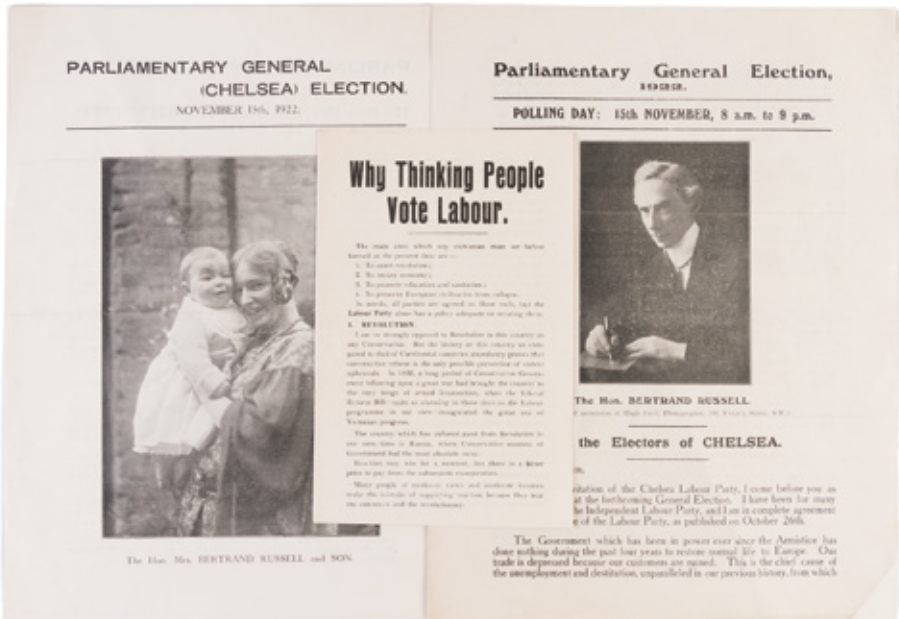
**87. ROBINSON (JOAN). ESSAYS IN THE THEORY OF EMPLOYMENT.**  
*First edition. 8vo (224 x 144mm). vii, [1], 255, [1] pp. Original maroon buckram, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (jacket slightly edge worn, with some minor loss to the corners, crudely price clipped, otherwise a very good copy indeed). London, Macmillan & Co., Limited. 1937.*

£350

"In 1931, Joan Robinson belonged to the little 'circus' that helped John Maynard Keynes to make the transition from *A Treatise on Money* to the *General Theory*. She became an ardent left-wing Keynesian of the first hour. Her *Introduction to the Theory of Employment* was one of the first expositions of Keynesian doctrine, and the *Essays in the Theory of Employment* contained original contributions to it, including an early extension to an open economy" (*History of Economic Theory*, p. 304).

Provenance: from the library of the American economist David Schwartz, with his ownership inscription to the front free endpaper.

Cicarelli and Cicarelli, *Joan Robinson: A Bibliography*, 032.



THE SUM TOTAL OF PRINTED MATERIAL PRODUCED FOR  
RUSSELL'S 1922 ELECTION CAMPAIGN.

**88. RUSSELL (BERTRAND). A GROUP OF THREE SCARCE LEAFLETS FROM BERTRAND RUSSELL'S CAMPAIGN AS LABOUR CANDIDATE FOR CHELSEA AT THE 1922 PARLIAMENTARY GENERAL ELECTION.**

In 1922, and again 1923, Bertrand Russell stood unsuccessfully for parliament as a Labour candidate for Chelsea, "one of the safest Tory seats in the country. He had no chance of winning against the sitting MP, Sir Samuel Hoare, and, indeed, did not want to; he only agreed to stand, he said, to make propagan-  
da for the causes in which he believed" (Monk, p. 19). As far as we have been able to trace, and as far as the holdings of the Bertrand Russell archives at McMaster University suggest, the group represents the sum total of printed material produced for Russell's 1922 campaign.

£575

**i. RUSSELL (Bertrand). To the electors of Chelsea.**

*First and only edition. Folio (290 x 220mm). Single sheet, folded as issued, 4 pp., front wrapper with a black and white photographic portrait of Bertrand Russell and a facsimile of Russell's signature on page three. Discreet repair to lower corner of front page, three horizontal folds, some minor creasing to edges, otherwise very good. N.p. [London], H.W. Talbot, [1922].*

An outline of Russell's election pledges, a thoroughly socialist campaign that

included a capital levy and nationalisation of the coal-mines and railways in a striking move away from his earlier, more traditionally liberal political thought. Presumably distributed “on or before 7 November 1922 (the date of the first public meeting advertised on p. [4])” (Blackwell & Ruja, p. 92). Blackwell & Ruja, A42.1a. OCLC list only one copy, in the Bertrand Russell archives at McMaster University.

**ii. RUSSELL (Bertrand). Why Thinking People Vote Labour.**

*First and only edition. 8vo (185 x 120mm). Single sheet, folded as issued, 4 pp. Some minor creasing to edges, otherwise very good. N.p. [London], H.W. Talbot, n.d. [but circa 1922-1923].*

An exhibition of Russell’s social democratic credentials, the leaflet outlines four reasons why Labour deserves election, maintaining that only Labour can avert revolution, secure the economy, promote education and sanitation, and “preserve European civilisation from collapse”. Not dated and as such could have been produced for either the 1922 or 1923 election.

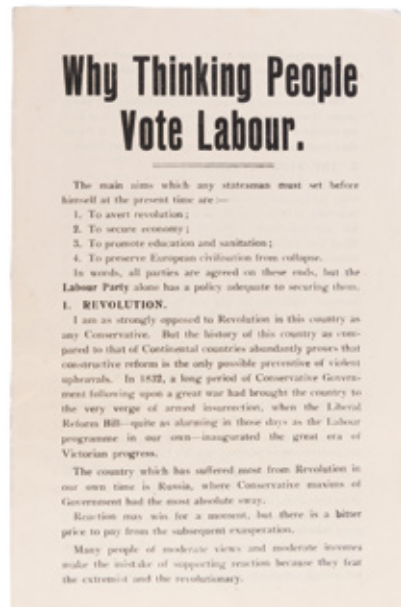
Not in Blackwell & Ruja. OCLC list only one copy, in the Bertrand Russell archives at McMaster University.

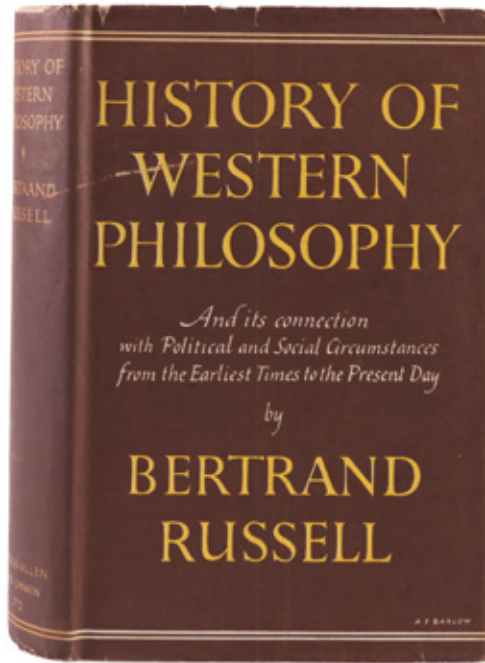
**iii. RUSSELL (Dora). The Hon. Mrs Bertrand Russell’s appeal.**

*First and only edition. Folio (285 x 220mm). Single sheet, folded as issued, 4 pp., with a black and white photographic portrait of Dora and John Conrad Russell on the first page and a facsimile of Dora’s signature on page three. Central horizontal fold, some minor creasing to edges, otherwise very good. N.p. [London], H.W. Talbot, [1922].*

In her position as Chairman of the Chelsea Women’s Labour Guild, Dora Russell (née Black) presents six reasons why women voters should support her husband and vote Labour, underscoring his support for full enfranchisement and equal rights for women. After Bertrand’s two failed attempts, Dora stood as Labour candidate for Chelsea in 1924, again losing to the Conservative candidate Sir Samuel Hoare.

OCLC list only one copy, in the Bertrand Russell archives at McMaster University.





ONE OF RUSSELL'S MOST INFLUENTIAL AND WELL-KNOWN WORKS.

**89. RUSSELL (BERTRAND). A HISTORY OF WESTERN PHILOSOPHY AND ITS CONNECTION WITH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE PRESENT DAY.**

*First UK edition. 8vo (225 x 150mm). 916 pp. Original grey cloth, spine lettered in yellow on brown cloth insets, dust jacket (gift inscription in black in to front free endpaper, jacket lightly edge worn, small abrasion to front panel, some minor loss to rear turn-in hinge, else a very good, notably bright copy). London, Allen and Unwin. 1946.*

**£600**

First published in the USA the previous year, this first UK edition contains a few minor revisions to what was a great success for Russell, ensuring him financial security for the remainder of his life. It remains among his most influential and well-known works, charting the development of Western philosophy from the Pre-Socratics onwards, concluding with a statement of Russell's own brand of Logical Positivism. Russell's analysis is somewhat Janus-faced in its focus, being in part a comprehensive introduction to philosophy and at once a more social history of Western culture itself.

The immediate cultural and intellectual legacy of the Second World War looms over much of the book and the dust jackets were printed, in accordance with Book Production War Economy Standards, on the backs of surplus military maps, with the copy presented here showing part of Provence in the South of France.

A PRESENTATION COPY, WITH A HUMOROUS AND INSIGHTFUL LETTER TO  
THE RECIPIENT FROM THE PUBLISHER.

**90. RUSSELL (BERTRAND). THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF BERTRAND  
RUSSELL. 1872-1914.**

*First edition, uncorrected proof copy. 8vo (235 x 155mm). 226 pp., 4 full-page double-sided black and white photographic plates. Original blue-grey printed wrappers, proof dust jacket (the slightly oversized proof jacket with some minor wear and creasing to the top edge, otherwise very good). London, George Allen & Unwin Ltd. 1966.*

**£1,250**

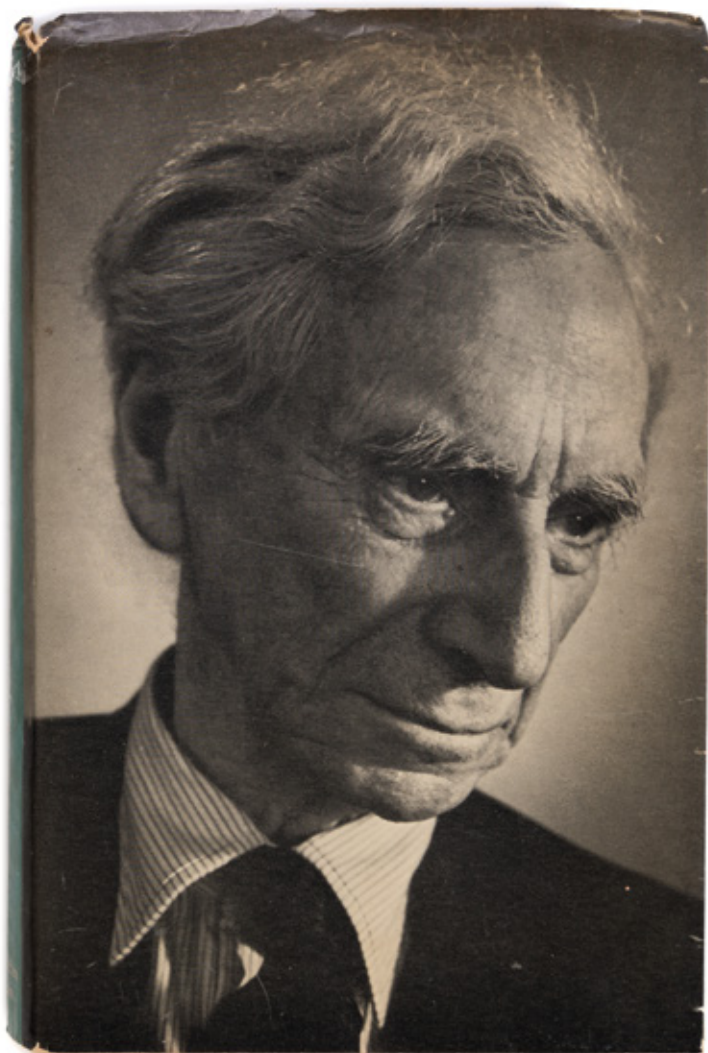
**A presentation copy**, inscribed by the author to the British journalist and travel writer Geoffrey Moorhouse (1931-2009) "... from Bertrand Russell" in blue ink to the front free endpaper.

With a humorous TLS loosely inserted from Margaret Joy Hill (1936-1991) of George Allen & Unwin, who would go on to become J.R.R. Tolkien's private secretary, to Moorhouse, urging even-handedness when reviewing the book: "If you are able to go and see Lord Russell might I suggest that you bear in mind that he is a little sensitive about the unfavourable review of his last book and feels that it was not quite as objective as it might have been."

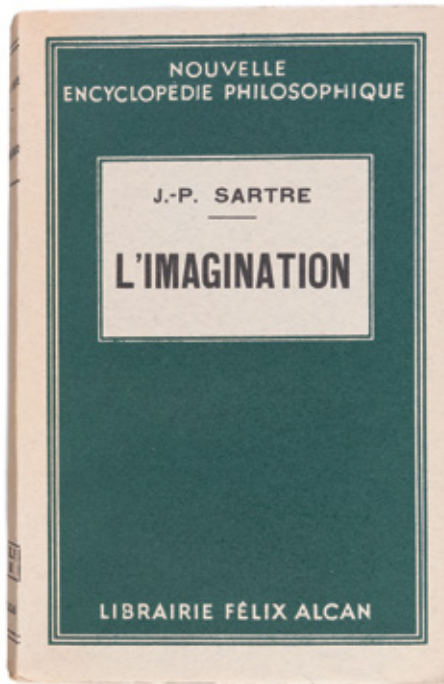
Despite the slightly ominous tone of Hill's letter, conjuring images of a rather difficult, ageing Lord Russell, Moorhouse evidently survived to tell the tale, publishing an interview with Russell in the February 17th, 1967 issue of *The Guardian* titled "Magnificent Obsession" (see Blackwell & Ruja, E67.02). Focusing principally on American foreign policy, a favoured hobbyhorse of Russell's later years, Moorhouse cannot help but aim the odd swipe in Russell's direction ("his 94 years are beginning to show"), but as to the integrity of his political convictions, Moorhouse remarks "... it would take a cynic to look sideways at Russell's own motives. He has been to prison for them." The interview also includes an approving nod to the first volume of Russell's *Autobiography*, which "measures part of the fantastic distance he has already come. This man actually dined with Gladstone, who uttered just one sentence to young Russell: 'This is a very good port they have given me, but why have they given it me in a claret glass?'"

Russell's "autobiography—or, at any rate, its first volume—is widely, and justly, considered a masterpiece", extracts from which would be "broadcast as radio talks and published as *Portraits from Memory* in 1956, and three years later Russell published a separate intellectual autobiography, *My Philosophical Development*" (ODNB). Two further volumes appeared in 1967 and 1968 respectively.

Blackwell & Ruja, A142.1a.



Geoffrey Moorhouse  
from Bertrand Russell



SARTRE'S FIRST PUBLISHED PHILOSOPHICAL WORK.

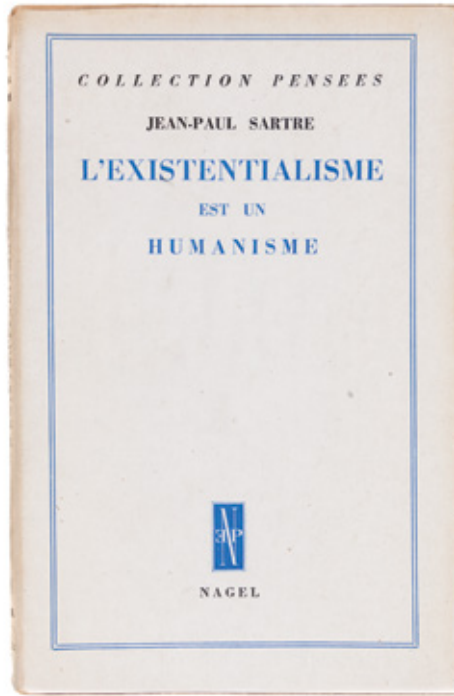
**91. SARTRE (JEAN-PAUL). L'IMAGINATION.**

*First edition. 8vo (190 x 125mm). [6], 162, [2] pp. Original printed wrappers, edges untrimmed. A near fine copy, with a glassine jacket. Paris, Félix Alcan, Nouvelle Encyclopédie Philosophique. 1936.*

**£350**

Sartre's first published philosophical work, published as volume 10 of the *Nouvelle Encyclopédie Philosophique*, perhaps the most sustained and detailed account of the nature of imagination in the history of Western philosophy. In conversation with the Husserlian principle of intentionality, *L'Imagination* consists of a phenomenological interrogation of the proper characterisation of the distinction between imagination and perception and their respective objects. Sartre's early career work on the imagination marked a significant stage in setting up the ontological drama in *Being and Nothingness* (1943) between consciousness (or being-for-itself), the nothingness that it generates, and being-in-itself.





ONE OF THE MOST FAMOUS STATEMENTS OF EXISTENTIALISM.

**92. SARTRE (JEAN-PAUL). L'EXISTENTIALISME EST UN HUMANISME.**

*First edition, one of 500 numbered copies printed on Navarre paper. 8vo (190 x 125mm). 141, [3] pp. Original printed wrappers, edges uncut, with a glassine jacket (spine a little dulled, with two small dark spots, otherwise a near fine, partially unopened copy). Paris, Nagel, Collection Pensées. 1946.*

**£400**

One of Sartre's principal philosophical works and one of the most famous statements of existentialism, being a short text based on a lecture given at Club Maintenant in Paris, 29th October, 1945, complete with the printed interventions made after Sartre repeated the lecture privately, in order to give his audience a chance to debate the talk. It would become one of the first of Sartre's philosophical works to appear in translation, serving as an important populariser of existentialism.

PRESENTED BY A "WORKING MAN" TO THE TORQUAY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

**93. SMITH (ADAM). AN INQUIRY IN THE NATURE AND CAUSES OF THE WEALTH OF NATIONS.**

*Sixth Edition. Three Volumes. 8vo (215 x 135mm). Some foxing in places (less so in the second and third volumes). Contemporary tree calf, spines panelled in gilt with modern red and green morocco labels (expertly rebaked and repaired preserving the original spines). London, for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, 1791*

**£3,500**

**A pleasing copy of the sixth edition of the "first and greatest classic of modern economic thought" (PMM), the first edition to appear after Smith's death, with an apt inscription from a "working man".**

*"The Wealth of Nations had no rival in scope or depth when published and is still one of the few works in its field to have achieved classic status, meaning simply that it has sustained yet survived repeated reading, critical and adulatory, long after the circumstances which prompted it have become the object of historical enquiry" (ODNB).*

With a presentation inscription "Presented to the Torquay Mechanics Institute by a Working Man" to the front flyleaf of the first volume and 19th-century book labels of the Torquay Mechanics' Institute on each front pastedown with the rules and regulations of the institution; the first rule being that "the Library shall not contain any work on Controversial Divinity, Party Politics, or that has an immoral tendency". We have had the book labels professionally lifted a little to reveal another inscription underneath the label in the first volume that reads: "Torquay / Mechanics' Institute / 3 weeks for Reading / Geo-?Lawill / Librarian". Under the labels in the second and third volume we found the presentation inscription by a "working man" but in a different hand.

The first meeting of the Torquay Mechanics' Institute was reported on 6 February 1834 when the library was opened. It was still active in 1860 when it received the library and property of a less successful body, the Torquay Working Men's Improvement Society. We have been unable to trace the librarian but the dates of service of the subsequent two librarian at the Institute suggest that "Geo-?Lawill" was the first librarian when the library opened in 1834.

Goldsmiths, 14612; Kress, B.2209; PMM, 221 (first edition).



THE PHILOSOPHICAL PRINCIPLES OF ADAM SMITH.

**94. SMITH (ADAM). ESSAYS ON PHILOSOPHICAL SUBJECTS BY THE LATE ADAM SMITH, LL.D. ... TO WHICH IS PREFIXED AN ACCOUNT OF THE LIFE AND WRITINGS OF THE AUTHOR, BY DUGALD STEWART.**

*First edition. 4to (300 x 240mm). xcv, 244 pp. Contemporary half russia with marbled paper covered boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, edges untrimmed (extremities rubbed and bumped, upper joint cracking, heacaps missing). London, for T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies; and W. Creech, Edinburgh, 1795 .*

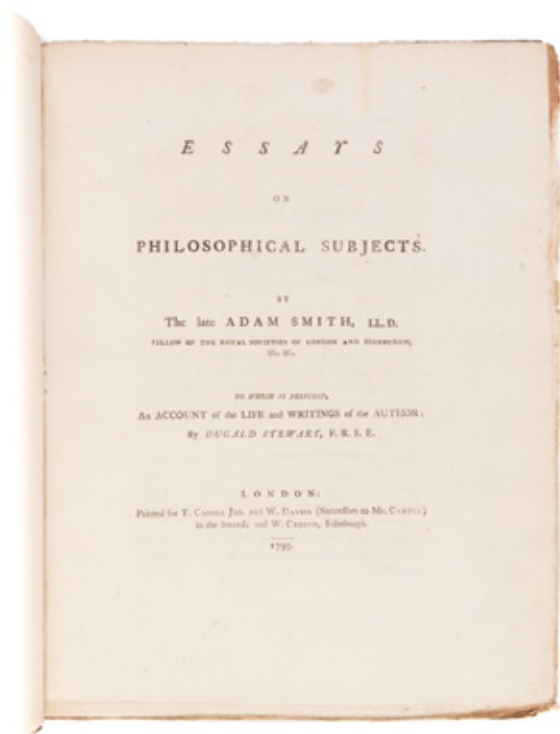
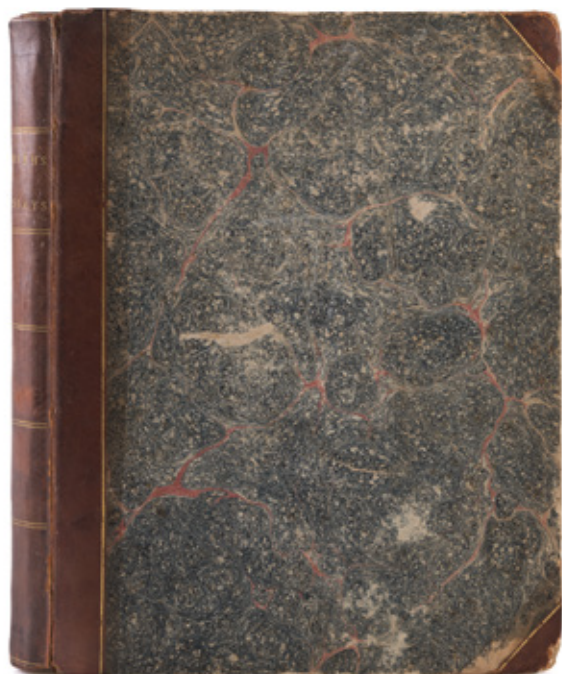
**£7,500**

Adam Smith chose his friends James Black and William Hutton as his literary executors, after first forcing them to burn sixteen volumes of his manuscripts before his death.

These essays discuss “The Principles which lead and direct Philosophical Enquiries” illustrated by the history of astronomy, ancient physics and ancient logic and metaphysics; the nature of imitation in the imitative arts; the affinity between music, dancing and poetry, and between certain English and Italian verses; the five “external senses” (Touching, Tasting, Smelling, Hearing, Seeing). In the “Advertisement”, the editors [Black and Hutton] explain that “the greater number of them [the seven essays] appeared to be parts of a plan he once had formed, for giving a connected history of the liberal sciences and elegant arts. It is long since he found it necessary to abandon that plan as far too extensive; and these parts of it lay beside him neglected until his death”.

Dugald Stewart’s account of the life and writings of Adam Smith was originally delivered as lectures at the Royal Society of Edinburgh on 28 January and 18 March 1793 and published in their *Transactions* in 1794.

Goldsmiths 16218; Rothschild 1902.



A STRIKING SATIRE OF THE SOUTH SEA BUBBLE.

**95. [SOUTH SEA BUBBLE]. THE BUBBLERS MIRROR; OR ENGLANDS FOLLY.**

*Third state of the imprint. Single Sheet (340 x 250mm) on wove paper. Hand-coloured mezzotint surrounded by an etched border. Numbered "24" in the lower-right corner. A little marked at the lower and upper edge where it has been removed from an album .[London]: "Printed for [Henry Carrington] Bowles & [Samuel] Carver, 69 St Paul's Church Yd, London" [Originally issued by Thomas Bowles in 1720, and here in a re-impression issued between 1793 and 1832].*

**£3,500**

The print shows a weeping investor surrounded by a list of satirical Bubbles such as Radish Oil, Manuring of Land, Irish Sail Cloth and Globe Permits. At the head of the sheet two men are shown with a chest of gold being blown away flanked by two men with song-sheets reading "Poverty is at ye End" and "Speed my feet to the Mint". At the foot of the sheet is a coat of arms showing a beggar and large houses being blown away as coins fall from a cornucopia into the sea. The arms are flanked by two asses, beneath which is a short verse:

"Behold a Canting Miser who of late,  
For twice the value sold a faire Estate  
To purchase South Sea stock, in hopes to grow  
As rich as Croesus, e'er it fell so low..."

Advertised in March and April 1721 in the London newspapers: "Just publish'd, the following Prints...Two prints called the Bubbles Mirror, representing in Mezzetinto the Heads of two Stock-Jobbers, on each side of which is contain'd a List of all the Bubbles with the prices they were subscrib'd as, and the highest Price they sold for; with satyrical Epigrams on each" (see *Post Boy*, March 30th 1720).

The text is thought to have been written by Edward 'Ned' Ward (1667-1731) and the print was sold along with another under the same title which showed a happy man who did not invest holding up a full bag of coins.

The plate was first issued by Thomas Bowles in 1720, re-issued by his nephew Carrington Bowles circa 1766/7 and again re-issued by his successor Henry Carington Bowles, who traded with Samuel Carver between 1793 and 1832

British Museum Satires, 1621.

**The BUBBLERS MIRROR, OR ENGLANDS FOILY.**

**A List of the Bubbles, and the prices they were sold at, and what each sold for, as well as the names of the several Bubbles, together with several Epigrams upon each, by the author of the Bubbles.**

**Wetleys Actions**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Welby's Golden Mines**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Long's Melioration of Oil**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**British Insurance**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Globe Permits**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Salt Petre**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Rose Insurance**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Water Engine**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Coal Trade from Newcastle**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Stockings**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Irish Sail Cloth**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Furnishing of Funerals**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Insurance on Lives**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**A List of the Bubbles, and the prices they were sold at, and what each sold for, as well as the names of the several Bubbles, together with several Epigrams upon each, by the author of the Bubbles.**

**Royal Assurance**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**London Assurance**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Manuring of Land**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Rock Salt**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Exporting Timber from Germany**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Bleaching of Hair**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Insurance on Horses**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Sugar**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Radish Oil**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Pentsylvania Company**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

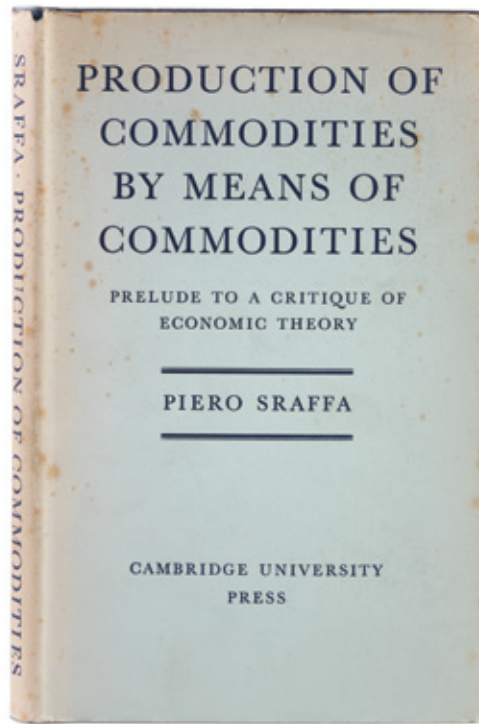
**Buying Seamens Tickets**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Paltbond Manufactory**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**Drying Malt by the Air**  
Sold at ...  
This is a Bubble of ...  
The price of it was ...  
It was sold for ...

**A List of the Bubbles, and the prices they were sold at, and what each sold for, as well as the names of the several Bubbles, together with several Epigrams upon each, by the author of the Bubbles.**

**Behold a Cunning Miser who of late, For twice the value sold a faire Estate**  
He purchas'd South Sea Stock, in hopes to grow  
As rich as Croesus, ere it should be late  
But little Fortune, that unconstant Queen  
Form'd her Wheel and changing of the Scene  
Expos'd the brand that had of late prevail'd  
And with her Frowns the rising Monster quail'd  
Cross'd the vain hopes of each aspiring breast  
And rous'd poor old Cans among the rest  
Who were no more of South Sea's covetous train  
But mourning the fall of her empty Bag  
Ravag'd the track of Knaves and sinners  
And Curles those for whom before he pray'd  
To be that Games and to by Dice undone  
Dance he at fortune, where she said he stunn'd



SRAFFA'S "CLASSIC IN CAPITAL THEORY".

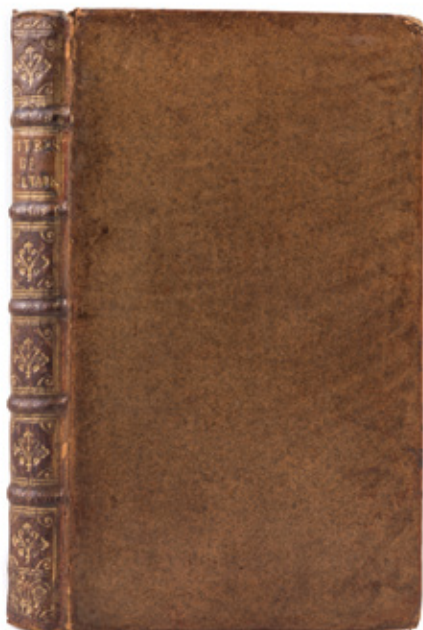
**96. SRAFFA (PIERO). PRODUCTION OF COMMODITIES BY MEANS OF COMMODITIES. PRELUDE TO A CRITIQUE OF ECONOMIC THEORY.**

*First edition. Tall 8vo (253 x 162mm). xii, 99, [1] pp. Original blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (jacket with a spattering of foxing, spine panel lightly toned with some minor loss to the head, otherwise an excellent copy). Cambridge, Cambridge University Press. 1960.*

**£500**

Sraffa's "classic in capital theory" presenting his critique of the orthodox theory of value and distribution which laid the groundwork for the revival of classical and Marxian approaches. "*Production of Commodities* is a peculiarly sparse book. The argument has been pared to the absolute minimum to sustain the propositions which Sraffa wishes to advance. Yet, the precision and logical elegance of the argument are 'the work of an artist working in the medium of economic theory'" (*New Palgrave*).





VOLTAIRE'S MOST IMPORTANT EARLY PHILOSOPHICAL WORK.

**97. VOLTAIRE (FRANÇOIS MARIE AROUET DE). LETTRES ÉCRITES DE LONDRES SUR LES ANGLAIS, ET AUTRES SUJETS.**

*First edition in French, first authorised. 8vo (178 x 110mm.) [viii], 228, [xix], [1], pp., woodcut head- and tailpieces. Contemporary calf, spine with five single raised bands outlined in gilt, the second panel lettered in gilt on a red morocco label, the rest with gilt floral tooling, speckled edges (corners bumped, spine rubbed at head and tail, with some minor loss to the head caps, front joint starting to split towards the head, but still holding firmly). Basle [London], n.p. [William Bowyer]. 1734.*

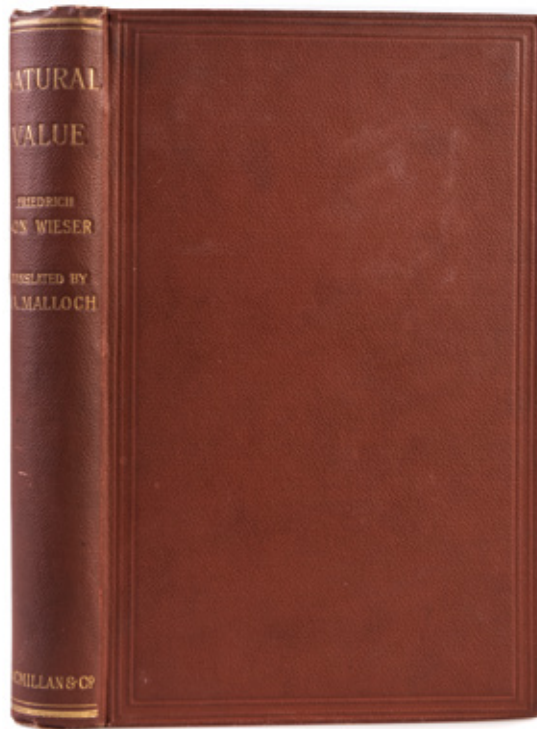
**£750**

Voltaire's most important early philosophical work, comprised of a series of twenty-four letters, written both during and shortly after his stay in England from 1726 to 1729, during which he "became an ardent apostle of the science, tolerance and common sense of England" (Babson). "Four letters deal directly "le chevalier Newton" and his theories and include, for the first time, the famous anecdote of the falling apple, which gave birth to the law of gravitation" (Babson). The others discuss, inter alia, John Locke, Francis Bacon, and René Descartes.

The letters were first published by Thiriot in 1733 in an unauthorised English edition, translated by John Lockman from a manuscript prepared by the author himself.

Provenance: engraved armorial Middleton Park bookplate, Early of Jersey.

See Babson, *Catalogue of the Babson Newton Collection*, 242; Bengesco, 1558; Evans, 341.



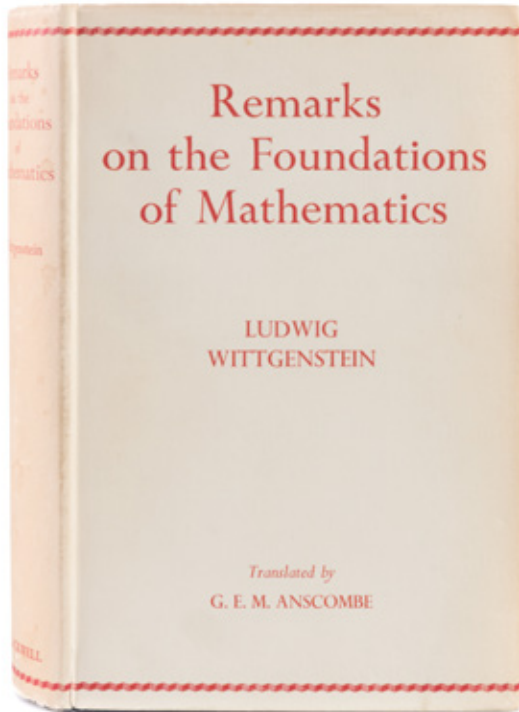
A CLASSIC OF THE AUSTRIAN SCHOOL, ONE OF WIESER'S MOST  
IMPORTANT EARLY WORKS.

**98. WIESER (FRIEDRICH VON). NATURAL VALUE. EDITED WITH A PREFACE AND ANALYSIS BY WILLIAM SMART. THE TRANSLATION BY CHRISTIAN A. MALLOCH.** *First edition in English. 8vo (228 x 150mm). xlv, [1], 243, [1] pp. Original brick red pebble grain cloth, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, boards with triple blind fillet borders, black coated endpapers (spine gently rubbed at head and tail, else a very good copy indeed). London, Macmillan and Co. 1893.*

**£650**

Originally published in 1889, one of Wieser's most important early works, further outlining his theories of marginal utility, alternative cost and imputation. In *Natural Value*, Wieser "employed the expository device of studying value in a centrally directed economy and suggested possible applications of utility theory to public finance. The book gained him almost immediate acclaim, and it was soon translated into English" (Friederich von Hayek in *IESS*).

Provenance: from the library of the Fraser Institute, Canada, one of the world's leading public policy think tanks. With the Fraser Institute bookplate to the front pastedown, presented by John Henry Robinson Molson (1826-1897), Canadian entrepreneur and philanthropist.



WITTGENSTEIN'S MOST EXTENSIVE WORK ON THE  
PHILOSOPHY OF MATHEMATICS.

**99. WITTGENSTEIN (LUDWIG).      REMARKS ON THE FOUNDATIONS OF  
MATHEMATICS.**

*First edition. 8vo (225 x 155mm). xix [+ xixe], [1], 196 [+ 196e], 197-204 pp., parallel text in English and German. Original dark blue cloth, spine lettered in gilt, dust jacket (spine panel faintly toned, otherwise a remarkably fine copy). Oxford, Basil Blackwell. 1956.*

**£750**

Translated by G.E.M. Anscombe and edited by G.H. von Wright and Rush Rhees, *Remarks on the Foundations of Mathematics* was the second of Wittgenstein's posthumous works to be published, following *Philosophical Investigations* (1953). Representing Wittgenstein's most extensive work on the philosophy of mathematics, originally intended to form the second part of *Philosophical Investigations*, this imposing and brilliantly edited work stands by itself.

“... A HYENA IN PETTICOATS.”

**100. [WOLLSTONECRAFT (MARY).] A VINDICATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MEN, IN A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE EDMUND BURKE; OCCASIONED BY HIS REFLECTIONS ON THE REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.**

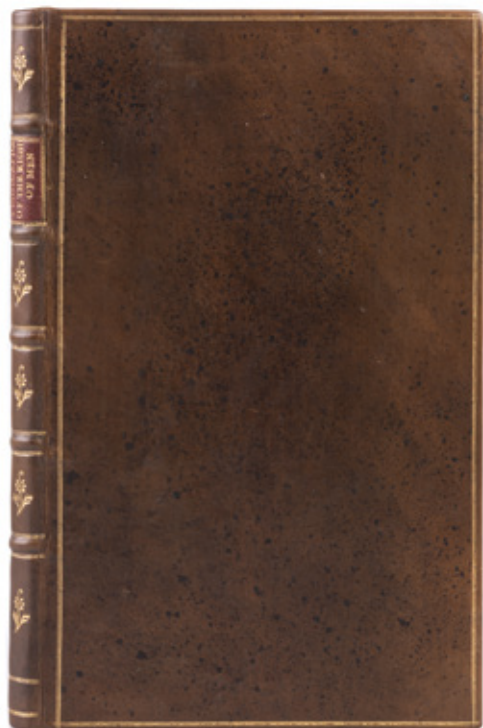
*First edition. 8vo (210 x 130mm). iv, 150 pp. Title page rather dusty, inventory number inked to fore edge. Modern speckled calf, spine with five single raised bands outlined gilt, the second panel lettered in gilt on red morocco label, the rest with fleuron's stamped in gilt, boards with double blind fillet border. London, for J. Johnson. 1790.*

**£7,000**

Wollstonecraft's reply to Edmund Burke's *Reflections on the Revolution in France*, which had so incensed all English radicals. *A Vindication* was published only twenty eight days after Burke's tract and stood alone as the first rebuttal of his conservative ideas and criticism of the revolution. A testament to the ferocity and urgency of Wollstonecraft's intervention, by contrast Thomas Paine's reply to Burke would not appear for another year in the form of *The Rights of Man*.

“Mary's fervour for the principles of the Revolution developed rapidly and was unmixed with any doubts; having learnt her politics from the Dissenters she continued to adopt their attitudes and followed their particular struggles sympathetically. [...] On 4 November, the anniversary of the 1688 Revolution in England, Dr Price delivered a sermon at the Old Jewry meeting house [which] set off a chain reaction of events in England. Burke was so infuriated by it that he started work on his *Reflections* [...]. Mary read them at once, and seeing the principles she had so unhesitatingly taken up as her own under attack, and a smear set upon the good name of her beloved benefactor and teacher Dr Price, she was in a fury of indignation. [...] The tone was impatient, the arguments sketchy. But it was redeemed by its dominant emotion, a humanitarian sympathy for the poor, and by a passionate contempt for the wilful blindness of the privileged to what kept their system going” (Tomalin, *The Life and Death of Mary Wollstonecraft*, pp. 93-5).

It proved to be hugely popular, with the first edition selling out within the first few weeks. Wollstonecraft published her reply anonymously in order that her ideas may be judged on their merit rather than gender. A prudent move it seems, as although the reviews and comments for the first edition were overwhelmingly positive, the second edition, published under her name, was derided as absurd and provoked Horace Walpole to call her “a hyena in petticoats”. Another critic said “The rights of men asserted by a fair lady! [...] We should be sorry to raise a horse-laugh against a fair lady; but we were always taught to suppose that the rights of women were the proper theme of the female sex.” The next year Wollstonecraft would go on to write her more famous treatise, *A Vindication of the Rights of Woman*, a move that may have been in part “most calculated to infuriate her critics”.



A  
VINDICATION  
OF THE  
RIGHTS OF MEN,  
IN A  
LETTER  
TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE  
EDMUND BURKE;  
INCLUDING  
HIS REFLECTIONS  
ON THE  
REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR J. JOHNSON,  
NO. 72, ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD.  
M. DC. CC. LXX.

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# The Vanishing Point of Landlords' Rent.

## RENT & LOCAL RATES

of an average population  
are equal to that of

### GARDEN-CITY

working under present  
conditions are about



£144,000

— per annum

being £4.10s per  
head of population, and  
— with a constant  
— tendency to rise.

By migrating to **GARDEN CITY**  
rents and rates are at once reduced to  
£2 per head,

out of which a  
Sinking-fund  
is provided  
for the gradual  
extinction of  
Landlords'  
Rent.  
This end being



attained, all  
the funds  
hitherto devoted  
to that purpose  
may be applied  
municipally,  
or to the  
provision of

## Old Age Pensions.

# Diagram

# Administration

