1. **ARISTOTLE.** [Aristotelous Ethikon Nicomacheion biblia deka, in Greek letters.] Aristotelis de moribus ad Nicomachum filium libri decem. Florence: the Giuntas, 1560

Small quarto (238 × 175 mm), ff. 69, [5] appendix. Early 19th-century English brown morocco by Charles Lewis, with the leather ticket of his shop to the front pastedown, spines with small gilt devices between low double bands ruled in gilt and black, sides with two panels formed with a single gilt fillet with a black rule either side, the front panel lettered in gilt at head and foot, large leaf-spray tools at corners, vellum endpapers. Woodcut vignette on title, 7-line historiated opening initial, decorative woodcut initials in Greek characters, woodcut head pieces. Text in Greek with second part of title and preliminary material in Latin; final [10] pages in Latin and Greek. Some surface stripping to leather on front cover, headcap gone, paper restoration to upper margin of third leaf not affecting text, some slight marks internally, overall excellent; an untrimmed copy, preserving the original margin width of the harmonious page layout.
Second Giunta printing of the Nicomachean Ethics, in the edition of the Florentine humanist Piero Vettori (Petrus Victorius; 1499–1585), first printed in 1547. Vettori's was the earliest philological treatment of the Nicomachean Ethics. His scholia, printed as an appendix, were based on his careful collation of manuscripts, retranslation of older Latin versions back into Greek, and text-critical use of the original Greek commentators. His procedure was strongly influential on other sixteenth-century scholars.

The binding has the small leather ticket of Charles Lewis (1786–1836), who was “unquestionably London’s leading binder, patronized by all the great collectors of the day” (ODNB): William Beckford called him “the true Angel of binding.” With the book label of the English lawyer and painter Edwin Wilkins Field (1804–1871), who presumably commissioned the binding. The binding may therefore not have been executed by Lewis himself; according to Ramsden, from about 1830 Francis Bedford, then Lewis’s foreman, was gaining control and, after Lewis’s death, Bedford managed the shop for Lewis’s widow, Maria, until 1841. The firm continued under her ownership at 35 Duke Street, St James’s, until 1854.

Adams A805.

£1,850

[113433]
2.  


Manuscript: quarto (253 × 198 mm). 494 pages manuscript in black and blue ink to rectos only (either on thin plain paper or the verso of discarded typescripts) in a single neat and legible hand, bound with 2 leaves of plain paper at beginning and 3 at end in plain green cloth with marbled endpapers. First edition: octavo. Original green boards, titles to spine gilt. With the dust jacket. Manuscript: in excellent condition with just some light foxing to edges of text block. First edition: spine rolled, a little foxing to contents; a very good copy in the jacket with a little fading to spine panel and some nicks to extremities.


£1,500
3. (BIBLE.) [The Gospel of Saint Matthew in Japanese.] [Yokohama?]: No publisher, [1873]

Octavo, 236 × 162 mm, pp. 200. Stitched as issued in plain paper wrappers, vertical title-label printed on rear wrapper. With frontispiece map of Palestine. Presentation inscription in pencil to blank verso of frontispiece; "Gospel of Matthew- In Japanese. H. E. Jewett from M. L. Gordon, Osaka Japan 1874". Japanese stamp to inside front cover, library label of the Pacific Theological Seminary to the rear cover. Thread attaching covers renewed, small ink splash to rear cover. Occasional light spotting but an excellent copy.

Second edition of the translation of the Gospel of Saint Matthew into Japanese, considerably revised from the first version. “J. C. Hepburn, of the American Presbyterian Mission, made a version of the Gospels, aided by a Japanese named Okuno; and, after revising it with the help of S. R. Brown, of the Reformed Church Mission, published Saint Mark and John’s Gospels in 1872. Saint Matthew’s Gospel, revised by S. R. Brown and David Thompson, of the American Presbyterian Mission, followed in 1873. The work was carried on under great hindrances, owing to the hostility of the Japanese Government and the prejudice against Christianity, which made it far from easy to obtain native assistance. The blocks for printing these early Gospels were cut in secret, and the books had to be delivered in small parcels at night for fear of detection. After the beginning of 1873, however, the prohibitory laws against Christianity were allowed to fall into disuse.” (Darlow and Moule).

Darlow & Moule 5246; North & Nida, Book of a Thousand Tongues, 583.

£4,500

Duodecimo (151 × 88 mm) in 4s and 8s. Contemporary mottled sheep, spine ruled and decorated gilt, red morocco label, marbled endpapers, sprinkled edges. Extremities very lightly rubbed.

First edition, very rare, of Castel de Saint Pierre’s project for perpetual peace in Europe. The Abbé de Saint-Pierre (1658–1743), wrote on political, economic, and moral topics. Best known for his Projet pour rendre la Paix perpetuelle en Europe (1713–17), “some of his other schemes called for the inauguration of political, economic and demographic statistics; the establishment of an official press; the reformation of taxation by the institution of a tax graduated according to income or, as he proposed in another project, according to capital; the suppression of begging; the improvement of the judicial system; the building of roads; the creation of a system of public instruction; the vocational and professional training of children; the elimination of most of the inequalities between the sexes in matters of education; and certain advanced innovations in pedagogical method” (Palgrave).

OCLC locates only 4 copies, 3 in the USA and 1 in France.

£1,750
Duodecimo, pp. 48. Original printed wrappers. Housed in a black quarter morocco slipcase by the Chelsea Bindery. Wrappers very slightly soiled, single wormhole through most of the work yet only occasionally touching a letter, a little very light foxing, an excellent copy of this very rare work in unrestored original condition.

First edition of the parodic poem that includes Engels's first published portrait of his future collaborator, Karl Marx. Extremely rare: no copy at auction, including German, since 1955; OCLC locates only four copies in libraries worldwide, all in Germany and Switzerland; no copy in the British Library, no copy in North America.

In spring 1839 Engels had read David Strauss's Das Leben Jesu, and by winter 1840 had acquainted himself with Hegel's Philosophy of History. In 1841 he was (like Karl Marx) a member of the Young Hegelian club known as Die Freien. Although he had not yet formed a friendship with Marx, they were both formulating their own positions by breaking with the prevailing influence of Bruno Bauer.

Writing here in collaboration with Bauer's younger brother Edgar, Engels achieves in this comic poem complex levels of satire and parody, both literary and philosophical. Engels's ironic use of parody, similar in form to Marx's use of Hegel as both the voice and the target of his satiric epigrams of 1837, was a popular mode among Young Hegelians at this time. As parody, it is itself an imitation of the parodic style used by Bauer in 1841 to defend the radical Hegel in Die Posaune des jüngsten Gerichts über Hegel, den Atheisten und Antichristen. Similarly David Strauss, in an earlier attack on Bauer, had used this form of ironic identification with the object of his criticism. The short title of Engels's satire, Triumph des Glaubens, is reminiscent of a farce written in 1817 by the Graf von Platen, entitled Sieg der Gläubigen (Victory of the Believers), which had satirised orthodox theology and revelation. Engels also employs Goethe's Faust to ambiguous effect, transforming the battle for Faust's soul between God and the devil into a battle between pietists and Left Hegelians for the soul of the philosopher Bauer.
Engels devotes eight lines of his poem to a caricature of Marx, describing him as “a swarthy chap from Trier”, and emphasizing his furious energy. Shortly after this publication Engels escaped the inward-looking Young Hegelian circle by leaving Germany to work in his father’s Manchester textile firm. However he and Marx would later reutilise this satiric use of parody in their first joint work, *Die heilige Familie (The Holy Family)*, 1845.


£6,500

GEZ, Avocat au Parlement de Toulouse. [Drop-head title:] Discours adressé (le 9 Mars 1873 [sic]) à une société d’avocats au parlement de Toulouse, sur son projet d’une conférence de charité. No place: No printer, 1783

Quarto (238 × 190 mm), 21 pages. Sometime bound into a volume, now disbound and stab sewn through the original stab holes. Engraved vignette at head of first leaf. Small marginal stain to first leaf, top corner with small stain; a very good copy.

First and apparently only edition of this speech promoting the establishment in Toulouse of an order of lawyers offering free legal representation to the poor, a “league of generous defenders of the oppressed and destitute”. When Maître Gez (c.1700–1792) gave this speech to his peers at the Parlement in Toulouse he had already constituted a group of 32 lawyers providing free counsel to the poor. The group was divided into two chambers according to seniority and met monthly. Appealing to the generosity of his peers to form a society of men dedicated to the pursuit of justice and set free from the “domination of greed” Gez cites as models to follow Montesquieu, Beccaria and Servan, as well as the Burea of the city of Nancy, which had already implemented a similar system. Jean Nicolas Joseph Abraham Gez had a long career at the Bar and was made a member of the Académie des Sciences, Inscriptions et Belles Lettres de Toulouse in 1785.

£375
7.


Octavo (206 × 127 mm). Contemporary red hard-grain morocco over bevelled boards, richly gilt spine, black label, decorative gilt roll tool border on sides, all edges gilt, marbled endpapers. Minor rubbing at extremities, closed-tear to one leaf (pp. 67-68) with an old but neat repair. A particularly handsome copy.

First and only edition, decidedly scarce: no copies cited in either Copac or OCLC. This attractive copy has an excellent provenance: bearing, on the front cover, the gilt arms and motto (“crux mihi grata quies” - “the cross gives me welcome rest”) of the Adam family. This is almost certainly from the library of Sir Frank Forbes Adam, first baronet, (1846-1926), who had a distinguished career in Indian commerce and was President of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce 1884-88. Riddick gives a potted biography of his Indian career: “[born] in Stirlingshire... 1872 went to India and entered firm of Graham & Co., Bombay... 1884-90 selected Member, Bombay Legislative Council; for a period was Member, Bombay Port Trust”.

A comprehensive report dating from a fascinating point in Anglo-Indian relations: Victoria became Empress of India on 1 May 1876 and the Second Anglo-Afghan War began in November 1878; it was also the period of the terrible Southern India famine of 1876-78 (covered in the current work under the heading “Financial measure to be adopted providing for the famine expenditure”). Other subjects covered include the newly opened Rajputana-Malwa railway (“Western Rajpootana Railway”), the fall in the price of silver, the Opium Bill of 1876, the trade in silk and cotton, “expediency of substituting cocoanut for colza oil for lighthouses in India”, commercial fishing in the harbour of Bombay, and the shipment of grain.

Riddick, Who was Who in British India, p. 3.

£1,500

[111938]
EXCEPTIONALLY RARE AND IMPORTANT FIRST EDITION DISCUSSING THE MISSISSIPPI BUBBLE AND JOHN LAW

8.


2 volumes, twelvemo (155 × 95 mm). Contemporary mottled calf, flat spines ruled gilt, red and green labels, sprinkled edges. Housed in a black cloth folding case. Title-pages printed in red and black, with engraved vignettes. A few small single wormholes to the spines, contents unaffected. A highly attractive set.

First edition of one of the rarest texts in economics: the detailed account of the operation of the Visa, which was brought into operation after the downfall of John Law to investigate the profiteers of the Mississippi bubble, to improve the financial position of the state and to penalize the financier class. The Visa was similar to the Chambre de Justice. This is the first book to print the name of Cantillon and to give details of his financial activities in the Mississippi bubble and his dealings with John Law.

The Visa was established by decree on 26 January 1721, and Pâris Duverney was entrusted with its execution. The aim of the Visa was to make an inventory of the property of all those, who either directly or indirectly, had shared in the profits of the Système, and to tax them retrospectively. “The decree of 26th January 1721 ordered that all the contracts for income from the state – both perpetual and life annuities – the shares of the India Company, all the certificates of bank accounts, accounts of deposits, all the bonds, contracts for annuities, as well as the notes of the royal bank, as such all the proofs of personal property created by the Système, should within two months, a time which might be extended to the 30th June, be presented before a commission to be appointed by the king. The accounts which were rendered from the 1st to the 15th of July were, as a commencement, to be reduced by a third; those which were rendered from the 16th to the 31st of July by two-thirds. If not presented before the last date mentioned they lost all value … To crown the work of Pâris Duverney, and to reach those who had hitherto been able
to escape, the council of state, on 15th September 1722, issued a decree enforcing an additional poll-tax, namely the levy of a fine on all immovable property belonging to the hommes nouveaux, which produced 187,893,661 livres” (Palgrave III, 630–1).

The last section shows this special “wealth tax” on the property of those who had gained the most in the system, the hommes nouveaux. Cantillon is listed among them (II, 170) and, according to the figures given, only twenty-two people had made more money than him. His capital gains were estimated at 20 million livres, and the tax levied 2.4 million. Cantillon had left France fearing the results of the Visa and the tax payments it would entail, and presumably had his agents working to have his name omitted from it. This he did not achieve, but he was listed as “inconnu”, which was clearly untrue, since his bank was still in business (being only gradually wound down), and was listed in the Almanach royal of that year (see Antoin E. Murphy, Richard Cantillon: Entrepreneur and Economist, p. 196).

Volumes III and IV are two additional – particularly rare – parts containing the relevant decrets and arrêts, beginning with the Chambre de Justice of 1716 and leading up to 1722. Marmont du Hautchamp (c.1682–c.1760), born in Orléans, was fermier des domaines of Flanders. His other works are an Histoire du Système des Finances ... pendant les années 1719 & 1720 (The Hague, 1739), and three novels, Rhétima (1723), Mizivida (1738), and Rispia (1754).

Alden 743/149; Einaudi 3729; Goldsmiths’ 7992; INED 1554; Kress 4663; Masui, p. 405; Quérard V, 547.

£15,000

9.

**MERCIER, Louis Sébastien** Fragments of Politics and History. Translated from the French. London: H. Murray, 1795

2 volumes, octavo (230 × 130 mm). Contemporary pale tan calf and marbled boards, flat spines ruled gilt in compartments, red morocco labels, all edges uncut, much of volume one unopened. From the Gladstone library at Fasque, with their bookplate to each volume. Top edge a little dusty. One or two short marginal tears without loss, rear free endpaper to volume one partially torn away. A very attractive set.
Sole edition in English of a miscellaneous and wide-ranging collection of articles and short essays by the French dramatist and writer Louis Sébastien Mercier (1740–1814), best remembered for his utopian fiction L’An 2440, rêve s’il en fut jamais, translated into English as Memoirs of the Year Two Thousand Five Hundred. “There is no better writer to consult,” Robert Darnton writes, “if one wants to get some idea of how Paris looked, sounded, smelled, and felt on the eve of the Revolution” (The Forbidden Best-Sellers of Pre-Revolutionary France, p. 118). Thomas Jefferson had six works by Mercier in his library.

£650

10.

MILL, John Stuart. Autograph letter signed, to “Dear Sir”, regarding the removal of some furniture following his move to Blackheath Park. India House: Jan. 19. 1852

Single sheet, octavo (184 × 112 mm), complete with the conjugate blank leaf, docketed by the recipient. Folded for posting, in a very good state of preservation.

A letter addressed to an unnamed recipient, concerning the removal of some furniture. On Easter Monday 1851, Mill had married Harriet Taylor, and in the autumn of that year they moved to a house in Blackheath park. “Evidently, their eye was keener for amenity and situation than for structural soundness, for the foundations were intrinsically defective, and the incessant cracking of the walls owing to their unequal settling involved heavy bills for carpenters, plasterers, painters, paperhangers, plumbers and glaziers” (Packe, 357).

In the present letter Mill writes, presumably in relation to this:

“Dear Sir, I had a note from Dr Bull nearly three weeks ago, saying that arrangements would be made to have the barn prepared & the furniture removed forthwith. Having made our arrangements in consequence, we are now remaining here at considerable inconvenience. Can you tell me when the business will be concluded, & how soon the furniture will be removed? I am Dr Sir, Yrs, J. S. Mill.”

Not found in the Toronto edition of Mill’s Works, and apparently unpublished.

£1,100

Landscape octavo (266 × 169 mm). Wire-stitched in the original printed grey card wraps. Initial explanatory leaf on the Moon alphabet and 16 leaves of text. Wraps a little rubbed and soiled, small dent in the lower panel of the wraps, mildly affecting the last three leaves, light browning, but overall very good.

First edition, extremely uncommon, OCLC locates just one copy, forming part of a composite volume of four Moon-type works, at Boston Public Library. An adaptation for the blind of Edward Jesse's popular Anecdotes of Dogs (1846) employing William Moon's system of type, in which the letters of the alphabet are reduced to their simplest unique elements and then embossed on paper for touch-reading. Moon had contracted smallpox at the age of 4 and lost the sight in one eye, retaining some vestigial vision in the other. In 1840, aged 22, despite several operations, he became totally blind and had to abandon his intention of taking Holy Orders. Moon had experimented with various of the then current embossed lettering systems, but had found them to be "too complicated for the vast majority of blind
persons, especially the aged, and accordingly constructed a system of his own in 1845, using a simplified system of roman lettering” (ODNB). The major problem for Moon’s system was the sheer clumsiness of the publications; his edition of the Bible ran to 60 bulky folio volumes. Louis Braille had perfected his system for the French language in 1829, and in 1870 the publication of the first Braille work in English marked what seemed to be the beginning of the end for Moon script. However, there was a considerable rise of interest in the system in the 1990s, as technological solutions were found for the problems of unwieldiness and it is now seen as an excellent alternative for those who lose their sight having already learnt to read. These early publications in Moon-type are rarely encountered, their bulkiness, and the period of relative abeyance in Moon training has meant that they were largely discarded.

£400

12.


Octavo (269 × 210 mm). Contemporary plain calf, rebacked and recommeded, flat spine ruled gilt, original spine label preserved. Engraved title page, printed on blue paper. Surface wear to covers, occasional light foxing, leaf edges slightly faded. A very good copy.

First edition of a multi-lingual dictionary for merchants, the first part giving English words with their European translations, followed by a series of eleven dictionaries of European languages, together with Russian and Latin, and their English translations, compiled by the young German encyclopaedist, lexicographer and travel writer Philipp Andreas Nemnich (1764-1822), an adaptation of his Waaren-lexicon, publication of which began in parts in 1797. This edition for English markets was co-published by Joseph Johnson, the liberal publisher.

£1,250
DICTIONNAIRE
UNIVERSEL
DE LA GÉOGRAPHIE
COMMERCANTE,
COSTEANT tout ce qui a rapport à la situation et à l'étendue de chaque État
commérant; aux productions de l'Agriculture, et au commerce qui s'en fait;
aux Manufactures, Pêches, Mines, et au commerce qui se fait de leurs produits;
aux Lois, Vages, Tullanees et Administrations du Commerce; au Baudage,
à la Navigation; aux Banques, Compagnies de commerce, Poils, Monnairs
et Monnais; au Commerce d'exportation et d'importation, au Change, à la
Balance du Commerce, aux Colonies, etc.

PAR J. PEUCHET, auteur du Dictionnaire de Police de
l'Encyclopédie méthodique, etc.

TOME PREMIER.

A PARIS.
Chez BLANCHON, Libraire, rue Hauteville, n° 14.

DE L'IMPRIMERIE DE TESTU. AN VII.
13.

PEUCHET, Jacques. Dictionnaire universel de la Geographie commerçante, Contenant tout ce qui a rapport à la situation et à l'étendue de chaque Etat commerçant; aux productions de l'Agriculture, et au commerce qui s'en fait; aux Manufactures, Pêches, Mines, et au commerce qui se fait de leurs produits; aux Lois, Usages, tribunaux et administrations du commerce; au Roulage, à la Navigation; aux Banques, Compagnies de commerce, Poids, Mesures et Monnaies; au Commerce d'exportation et d'importation, au Change, à la Balance du Commerce, aux Colonies, etc. Paris: Printed by Testu for Blanchon, [1799-1800]

5 volumes bound in 6, quarto (257 × 202 mm). Contemporary tree calf, covers with a gilt roll border, spines decorated gilt in compartments, with red and green labels. With three folding tables and numerous statistical tables within the text. Joints rubbed and cracked in places, some surface wear and worm damage to covers and corners, minor chipping to some spine ends. Evidence of marginal dampstaining to the final hundred pages of volume two and the first hundred pages of volume three. Withal a very good set.

First edition of this monumental work, “an important link in the long chain of economic or semi-economic dictionaries” (Schumpeter), which was originally projected by Peuchet’s friend, the Abbé Andre Morellet. In 1769 Morellet published his Prospectus d’un nouveau dictionnaire de commerce, containing a 34-page supplement, the catalogue of Morellet’s own library, which “has generally been considered the first bibliography of economic literature” (Carpenter, An Exploration in bibliographies of economics, p. 2). Morellet’s planned dictionary never appeared, but Peuchet made substantial use of his notes, and thus this work may be considered a joint venture with Morellet. McCulloch notes that “there can be no doubt, had the projected Dictionary made its appearance, that it would have been infinitely superior to that of Savary, or any other that had then been published. Morellet continued to occupy himself with this gigantic enterprise down to the Revolution, when he was compelled finally to abandon it” (The Literature of political economy, p. 62). McCulloch was clearly unaware of Peuchet’s Dictionnaire, since neither his Literature, nor his own library catalogue makes mention of it.

Goldsmiths’ 17604; Kress B.3958; Schumpeter, p. 138; not in Einaudi or Menger.

£1,750
PLAYFAIR, William. An Inquiry into the permanent Causes of the Decline and Fall of Powerful and Wealthy Nations, illustrated by four engraved Charts... Designed to shew how the prosperity of the British Empire may be prolonged. London: W. Marchant for Grenland and Norris, 1805

Quarto (263 x 207 mm). Contemporary marbled boards, recently rebacked and recornered in sprinkled calf, spine ruled gilt, red leather label. Ex-libris the University of Detroit, with bookplate on front pastedown, and presentation bookplate to the library from Major William Butler. Discreet library blind-stamp of the University of Detroit on title-page, and on pp. 17 and 70, and with ink accession number on title-page; short tears to fold of both the frontispiece and the third chart, occasional light foxing and some slight offsetting from charts. A very attractive copy.

First edition of this important work and a remarkable attempt to present a general and comparative theory of the rise and fall of nations, and thus extract lessons from the downfall of the great empires of history and in so doing “find the means by which prosperity may be lengthened out, and the period of humiliation procrastinated to a distant day” (p. iv). As its title indicates, the Inquiry combines aspects of Smith’s Wealth of Nations (1776) and Gibbon’s Decline and Fall (1776-1788). Playfair surveys historical empires and argues that decline can be measured and thus prevented and forestalled; in particular, he insists that commerce, not conquest, sustains national power and that nations, particularly England, can maintain commercial prosperity if they direct their attention to preservation rather than extension. Particular attention must be paid to managing the national debt and maintaining a trade balance in favour of export. In addition to citing the work of Smith and Gibbons, his method draws upon the work of Hume, Ferguson and others, and draws from many disciplines. The causes of decline that Playfair adduces sound surprisingly modern. He saw over-mature economies as having certain common characteristics: high taxation, high prices, a very unequal distribution of property, strong special interest groups, monopolies, failures of motivation, and a high tendency to import. He thought that these burdens tended to result in a flight of capital to nations who could employ it more profitably, and in a natural and irreversible decline. He concludes that a proactive government-driven approach to the problem of decline can prolong national wealth and power. “It is, then, wealth arising from industry, that is the object to be aimed at, and that cannot be obtained by war or conquest” (p. 293). As early as 1786, Playfair is credited with the introduction of presenting economic information in simple chart form - line, circle, bar and pie graphs - and this celebrated work includes four fine examples. The striking frontispiece chart spans three millennia and shows the comparative progress and decline of all known empires, from ancient empires in Egypt and Assyria through modern empires in Europe and emergent empires in the Americas. The brother of the great physicist John Playfair, William was an adventurous character. He lived for some time in France, and is reported to have been a prisoner in the Bastille in 1789 when it was stormed at the beginning of the French Revolution. He published about forty works, and was also a notable editor of Smith’s Wealth of Nations. His work was much admired by Dugald Stewart, Adam Smith’s biographer and friend.

Einaudi 4466; Goldsmiths’ 19004; Kress B4958.

£4,500

Quarto (259 × 204 mm). Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, titles to compartment and decorations to bands gilt, decorations to compartments in blind, edges speckled red, marbled endpapers. With 5 engravings printed by the society, as well as 19 sketches, 10 in pencil and 9 in water colour. Birmingham Bookbinder’s ticket to front pastedown. Joints skilfully repaired, extremities slightly bumped, boards lightly rubbed, occasional spotting to text block. A very good copy.

A rare publicity album produced by the Female Society for the Relief of British Negro Slaves in Birmingham for fund raising and an early example of shock publicity tactics. Active between 1825 and 1919, the Society sought to “waken attention, circulate information, and introduce to the notice of the affluent and influential classes... acknowledge of the real state of suffering and humiliation under which British Slaves yet groan” (Annual Report 1825). Subscriptions were collected from members of the Society as well as donations from other interested parties, and the monies then forwarded to anti-slavery groups in Britain or overseas. The monies received by the society were also responsible for funding specific projects, two of which included black American Booker Taliaferro Washington (1856-1915 who was responsible for founding the Tuskegee Institute, Alabama and Amanda Smith (1837-1915). Produced to promote their ideas, albums such as this consist of a mixture of anti-slavery items especially printed for the society.
This album includes:

- “An Extract from Colonel Arthur’s Letter.” This leaf describes the state of “the slave Kitty at the post of a bed, with chain was bound round so close that she could not stand or move. I saw a cut upon her left ear, and many stripes upon her back: her face bore visible marks of whipping … .”

- The Second Report of the Female Society for Birmingham, West Bromwich, Wednesbury, Walsall, and their respective neighbourhoods, for the relief of British Negro Slaves. Established 1825. (Birmingham: Printed by B. Hudson, Bull Street. [1826]).

- Extracts from the Royal Jamaica Gazette, Volume XLVIII, No. 40. From Saturday, September 30, to Saturday, October 7, 1826 (Jamaica: Alex. Aikman, 1826).

- CLARKSON, Thomas. Negro Slavery: Argument, That the Colonial Slaves are better off than the British Peasantry, Answered, from the Royal Jamaica Gazette (1824).

- In the Jamaica Gazette of July 3, 1824 is contained the following Advertisement…Here we have a negro man, claimed as a slave by no one, accused of no crime, but who is seized as a runaway, put in jail, and at last sold for the payment of his jail fees…


- Twenty-Six Points of Comparison between Hebrew Slavery, under the Mosaic Dispensation…; fifteen centuries anterior to the light of Christianity, and British Colonial & American Slavery, under the Christian Dispensation, in the early part* of the Nineteenth Century after Christ … ([Bristol] J. Taylor, Printer, Bristol MirrorOffice, Small-street. [1823]).

- Case of the Vigilante, a Ship Employed in the Slave-Trade with Some Reflections on That Traffic (London: Harvey Darton, 1826)

- The Worn-Out Negro Slave.

Also included are 5 engravings depicting slaves, as well as 19 pencil and water colour sketches by a previous owner depicting Cornish countryside.

OCLC lists only three other copies of such albums, two at Princeton and one in Birmingham; most likely many of the albums have been broken up for their contents. The contents in this album are consistent with the copies held at Princeton.

£7,500
ONE OF THE CLASSICS OF EARLY NINETEENTH-CENTURY FEMINIST LITERATURE

16. THOMPSON, William [and Anna Wheeler]. Appeal of One Half the Human Race, Women, Against the Pretensions of the Other Half, Men, to Retain them in Political, and Thence Civil and Domestic, Slavery; in Reply to a Paragraph of Mr. Mill’s Celebrated “Article on Government”. London: Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme, Brown, and Green, and Wheatley and Adlard, 1825

Octavo (217 × 135 mm). Original drab green boards neatly rebacked with the original drab brown diaper-grain cloth spine laid down, original printed paper label (rubbed). Old library number on spine, surface wear to boards, title page skilfully repaired at head and gutter, a couple of leaves roughly opened (with small loss from blank margins), scattered foxing and pale marginal dampstaining.

First edition of one of the most important works in the history of feminism and “one of the classics of early nineteenth-century feminist literature” (ODNB). “No book published before his time on this subject, even the famous work of Mary Wollstonecraft, is at once so broad and comprehensive and so direct and practical as Thompson’s Appeal” (Richard K. P. Pankhurst, William Thompson: Britain’s Pioneer Socialist, Feminist, and Co-operator, 1954). Not until John Stuart Mill’s Subjection of Women (1869) was the argument again stated with such force.

William Thompson (1775-1833), socialist and economist, was born into an Irish ascendency family in Cork. His Introductory Letter is addressed to his silent collaborator, the philosopher Anna Wheeler (1785-1848), a rebel from...
the Anglo-Irish gentry. “I long hesitated to arrange our common ideas”, writes Thompson, “anxious that the hand of a woman should have the honour of raising from the dust that neglected banner which a woman’s hand [i.e., Wollstonecraft’s] nearly thirty years ago unfolded boldly, in face of the prejudices of thousands of years, and for which a woman’s heart bled, and her life was all but the sacrifice – I hesitated to write”.

Their work was provoked by James Mill’s dismissal of political rights for women in his famous Article on Government. Mill argued that almost all women were represented adequately in political matters by their fathers or husbands, and that it was therefore quite unnecessary for them to enjoy formal political rights. This statement by one of the leading Benthamites - “among the Utilitarians ... second only to Bentham himself” - alarmed and horrified Thompson and Wheeler.


£5,500  [102519]

17. (TRADE.) A General Description of all Trades, digested in Alphabetical Order: By which parents, guardians, and trustees, may, with greater ease and certainty, make choice of trades agreeable to the capacity, education, inclination, strength, and fortune of the youth under their care. London: For T. Waller, 1747
Octavo (160 × 98 mm). Recent half calf to style, marbled sides, spine ruled and decorated gilt in compartments, red morocco label. Ownership inscription of one Job Lousely in ink dated 1847 to title and gutter of page 224, together with the remark "A very excellent and valuable work, scarce and contains much that is worth knowing." Clean tear across one leaf without loss, another leaf with a short marginal tear, small ink splash to one lower margin, upper corner of final leaf chipped. A very good copy.

Sole edition of a scarce guide to trades, covering all manner of trades and professions, from apothecaries to bookbinders, brokers to coal-crimps, fullers to lorinors, and paper-makers to Vintners. Each profession is described, and the price of an apprentice and the cost of maintaining the business is given in each case. The dictionary is preceded by a 32-page essay on Divinity, Law and Physic.

Kress 4855.

£850

18.


Octavo (187 × 121 mm). Publisher’s green ribbed cloth, blindstamp roll border to covers, spine lettered gilt. Presentation inscription signed by Veblen to Mildred V. Bennett, with her embossed ownership stamp to the front free endpaper. Very slight wear to the spine ends. Small ink blot to one leaf. A very fine copy with a rare inscription.

First edition of Veblen’s most caustic work, a discussion of the need for advertising and salesmanship in modern business, with a sly dig at Christianity, where he describes Propaganda of the Faith as “quite the largest, oldest, most magnificent, most unabashed, and most lucrative enterprise in sales-publicity in all Christendom” (p. 319). This copy is inscribed to Mildred V. Bennett, who from 1920 looked after Veblen in New York and on Washington Island. Books signed by Veblen are very rare.

IESS (1923).

£2,000
Folio (365 x 238 mm). Contemporary full catsaw calf, spine richly decorated gilt in compartments, red morocco label, marbled endpapers and edges. Large folding table at the end. Engraved Dampierre bookplate of the Ducs de Luynes to front pastedown. Slight worm damage to foot of the front joint, rear joint neatly repaired at foot. A crisp, clean copy in excellent condition.

First edition in French, translated from the English edition of the previous year, originally titled *State of the trade of Great Britain in its imports and exports, progressively from the year 1697: also of the Trade to each particular Country, during the above Period, distinguishing each Year. In two parts.* With a preface and introduction, Setting forth the Articles whereof each Trade consists. The compiler of this important compendium of British public expenditure, Charles Whitworth (c.1721-78), was, from 1768, chairman of the Commons committee of ways and means.

Kress B.93.

£1,000
20. **WILBERFORCE, William.** Autograph letter signed to Richard Harley, secretary of the Seaman's Hospital Society. Marden Park: 25 February 1822

Three pages, octavo (185 x 115 mm), docketed on the final blank leaf “W. Wilberforce Esq. Marden Park 25 Feb; 1822. Intimating a conditional wish to become Steward”. Inlaid into an album leaf, 280 x 230 mm. In a very good state of preservation.

An autograph letter written by William Wilberforce, the great philanthropist, politician and campaigner for the abolition of the slave trade, to the secretary of the Seamen’s Hospital Society (SHS), a charitable foundation that officially came into being on 8 March 1821. The charity’s secretary, Richard Harley, had written to Wilberforce about plans for the first annual celebration of Founder’s Day. Wilberforce had been a central figure in the Society’s foundation, and had chaired several early meetings, but his health was now failing, as he spells out in the letter: “I am honoured by the wish that I should be one of the stewards at the approaching anniversary & will with pleasure consent, if you wish it after hearing that most probably I shall not be able to have the pleasure of being present – my advancing years & indifferent health compel me to decline attending at public dinners, except extremely seldom…” He reassures the secretary in a postscript: “No man is a warmer friend to the Institution than myself.”

£1,500
21. WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. Autograph postcard, signed, to Paul Engelmann. Feldpost Nop. 386: No printer, 31 March 1918

Printed “Feldpostkarte” (a postcard issued to soldiers in the field), (139 × 90 mm). Vertical crease by postmark, else in excellent condition.

An unpublished postcard sent by Wittgenstein from the Italian Front to his friend Paul Engelmann. Wittgenstein first met Paul Engelmann when he was sent to Olmütz, Moravia, to be trained as an officer in 1916, introduced by the architect Adolf Loos. When Wittgenstein fell ill in Olmütz, it was Engelmann and his mother who nursed him back to health, and the two became firm friends. “The friendship owed much to the fact that the two met each other at a time when both were experiencing a religious awakening which they each interpreted and analysed in a similar way. Engelmann puts it well when he says that it was his own spiritual predicament that ... enabled me to understand, from within as it were, his utterances that mystified everyone else. And it was this understanding on my part that made me indispensable to him at that time.

Wittgenstein himself used to say: ‘If I can’t manage to bring forth a proposition, along comes Engelmann with his forceps and pulls it out of me.’ The image brings to mind Russell’s remark about dragging Wittgenstein’s thoughts out of him with pincers. And, indeed, it is hard to resist comparing Engelmann with Russell with respect to the roles they played in Wittgenstein’s life during the development of the Tractatus. Engelmann himself seems to have had the comparison in mind when he wrote that: In me Wittgenstein unexpectedly met a person, who, like many members of the younger generation, suffered acutely under the discrepancy between the world as it is and as it ought to be according to his lights, but who tended also to seek the source of that discrepancy within, rather than outside himself. This was an attitude which he had not encountered elsewhere and which, at the same time, was vital for any true understanding or meaningful discussion of his spiritual condition” (Monk).

Promoted to Leutnant in February 1918, Wittgenstein transferred on 10 March to a mountain artillery regiment fighting on the Italian Front. It was from here that he wrote the present postcard, in which he advises Engelmann of his contact address, tells him that he is subject to mood swings, that he had greatly enjoyed his last meeting with Engelmann, and that he was able to work a little. He further asks Engelmann to send his best wishes to his mother.


£4,750 [98379]

Octavo (167 × 97 mm). Contemporary sprinkled sheep, spine decorated gilt in compartments, decorative endpapers, edges stained red, contemporary ink annotation to rear board. Ownership inscription to the front pastedown and annotation in ink to the free endpaper verso, dated 1830, stating that this copy of the book had been rescued from Braunschweig castle during a fire. Joints neatly restored at foot. paper stock lightly toned, as usual; a very good copy.

Scarce first edition of a legal guide for estate and land managers, written by the son of the German jurist Georg Zincke, with an introductory biography of his father at the beginning of the work. In a series of 305 paragraphs, the author explains all the legal ins and outs of contracts, obligations, buying, selling, brokering, etc. including advice on how to deal with deaf and dumb, and blind people, with additional advice on how to document and keep records of transactions.

OCLC gives a record for this title, but no locations. KVK locates copies only in Germany.

£500

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