

*Pryor-Johnson Rare Books, ABAA*

*Politics, Philosophy & Economics*

1.	Plutarch.	<i>Morals.</i>	1603.
2.	Aristotle.	<i>*Rhetoric.*</i>	1619.
3.	[Charles I].	<i>Eikon Basilike.</i>	1648.
4.	Hobbes.	<i>Opera Philosophica.</i>	1668.
5.	Plutarch.	<i>Morals.</i>	1684-1690.
6.	Locke.	<i>Humane Understanding.</i>	1695.
7.	Agrippa.	<i>Excellence des Femmes.</i>	1713.
8.	[Wollaston].	<i>Religion of Nature.</i>	1724.
9.	[Pope].	<i>Essay on Man.</i>	1733-1734.
10.	Heineccius.	<i>Elementa Philosophiae.</i>	1745.
11.	Rousseau.	<i>Inequality.</i>	1755.
12.	Smith.	<i>Wealth of Nations.</i>	1785.
13.	Smith.	<i>Wealth of Nations.</i>	1786.
14.	Montesquieu.	<i>Spirit of Laws.</i>	1773.
15.	Paley.	<i>*Principles.*</i>	1790.
16.	Flower.	<i>French Constitution.</i>	1792.
17.	Malthus.	<i>*Population.*</i>	1807.
18.	Wilberforce.	<i>*Slave Trade.*</i>	1807.
19.	Nolan.	<i>Poor Laws.</i>	1814.
20.	Bentham.	<i>Catechism. Juries.</i>	1818.
21.	Pepys.	<i>Diaries.</i>	1825.
22.	[Burton].	<i>Melancholy.</i>	1826.
23.	Smith.	<i>Wealth of Nations.</i>	1839.
24.	More.	<i>Utopia.</i>	1878.
25.	Moore.	<i>Principia Ethica.</i>	1903.
26.	Sch[li]pp.	<i>Albert Einstein.</i>	1949.

(\* Item sold.)

In *Brideshead Revisited* (1945), Evelyn Waugh's novel of wandering toward grace, the young protagonist Charles Ryder arrives in 1923 at Oxford, where he is largely left to his own devices. His cousin Jasper takes him fleetingly under his wing and offers advice:

You're reading History? A perfectly respectable school. The very worst is English Literature and the next worse is Modern Greats.

Modern Greats — ordinary Greats being Classics — is the slightly pallid name given to a discipline introduced in Oxford in 1921: Politics, Philosophy and Economics (PPE). As debate between the classical and the modern “sides” of secondary education bubbled up to the ancient university, PPE was the solution to the consummation of the modern side. The three disciplines together prepared men (sorry) for life in government and business; economics replaced literature from the classical curriculum, et voilà: modern man (sorry again).

In preparing this catalogue, we've noted some currents. The first is the delicious blurriness of these disciplines; the *Eikon Basilike* (3) sits halfway between politics and philosophy — the divinity of monarchy indeed asks that we turn from mundane politics towards the heavens; Nolan's *Poor Laws* (19) straddles all three in asking what role the state ought to play in addressing inequality. This has cut the other way too; philosophy and religion often mix, and politics and history; and we have excluded each of the latter categories. Rather than attempt to segregate or to class the titles we've included, we present them chronologically.

Second is the density of titles in *Printing and the Mind of Man* (1967, revised 1983), a catalogue tracking the development of Western Civilization with printed material. Nine items (fully a third) — seven titles — are in this essential list. Beginning with Gutenberg's 42-line bible and ending with Winston Churchill's speeches, the 424 items in *PMM* include titles from a great many genres, but PPE titles seem to have the greatest resonance. Wilberforce on the slave-trade (18) marks not only a moral turning-point globally but also a shift in Atlantic trade as well as a milestone in the role of Evangelical Christianity in politics.

Finally we might note the proliferation of banned books and pirated editions in these pages. The “forbidden topics” politics, religion and money map pretty neatly onto PPE; these books did and do ruffle feathers. In addition to the *Eikon* (3), the banned list includes: Hobbes (4), who was banned from printing in England after the publication of *Leviathan*; Montesquieu (14), banned by the Vatican; and Bentham (20), whose *Packing Juries* was banned for a time on charges on libel. Pepys's diaries, which were not published until 120 years after his death, were even then bowdlerized. Two items in the catalogue were — how to put this delicately? — printed with a certain disregard to copyright. Rousseau's treatise on inequality (11) is a *bona fide* piracy, pretending to be from Paris when in fact it was printed in Amsterdam. Smith's *Wealth of Nations* (12) was printed in Ireland, where his copyright did not extend, for a cut-rate price; this is a subject that he treats himself (ch. 10). Even as these texts were deemed too incendiary or heretical, readers were rabid for them and grasped for them.

We hope the books in this catalogue inspire fervor in you its reader!



1 Plutarch, trans. Philemon Holland. *The Philosophie, commonlie called, the Morals. Written by the learned Philosopher Plutarch of Charonea. Translated out of Greeke into English, and conferred with the Latine translations and the French, by Philemon Holland of Conventrie, Doctor in Physicke. Whereunto are annexed the Summaries necessary to be read before every Treatise.* London: Arnold Hatfield, 1603. First English-language edition.

Folio in 6s (12 3/4" x 8 1/4", 321mm x 208mm). 2 binder's blanks, ¶<sup>4</sup> A<sup>6</sup>-Xxxxx<sup>6</sup> Yyyyy<sup>4</sup> Zzzzz<sup>6</sup> Aaaaa<sup>4</sup>-Eeeee<sup>4</sup> Fffff<sup>6</sup>, 2 binder's blanks [S<sup>3</sup>, sometimes S<sup>2</sup>; Hh<sup>2</sup> mis-signed as H<sup>2</sup>, Ccc<sup>2</sup> as Aaa<sup>2</sup>]; 718 leaves; pp. [8], 1363, [65]. [Title-page, dedication (3 pp.), contents (3), text (1363), glossary (15), index (47), errata (3).] Collated perfect with Huntington Library copy (62966).

Bound in full tan polished calf (early XX<sup>c</sup>, with 2 initial and final binder's blanks), with blind-stamped inside dentelles. On the spine, six raised bands. Title gilt to red crushed morocco in the second panel. Top-edge stained black. Fore and lower edge speckled red. With ownership signatures of P. Feilde and of M. Barnham ("M: Barnh<sup>a</sup>m p<sup>r</sup>o<sup>p</sup>ri<sup>e</sup>t—18<sup>s</sup>") to the recto and of Thomas Stanwick ("Thomas Stanwick M:D:") to the verso of the title-page.

Mild rubbing to fore-corners. Nick to lower edge of rear cover and to rear cover near fore-edge. Light superficial cracking to joints and along center of spine. Nick to spine in fourth panel. Professional repair to upper fore-corner of Mm<sup>5</sup> (pp. 417/8). Closed tear to lower fore-corner of Y<sup>3</sup>, closed tear to lower fore-corner of Eeeee<sup>3</sup>, closed tear to lower fore-corner of Aaaaa<sup>4</sup>, missing lower fore-corner of Ccccc<sup>2</sup>, chip from fore-edge of Fffff<sup>3</sup>. ¶<sup>1</sup>-4 and Fffff<sup>3</sup>-6 moderately toned at edges, with light diagonal creases. Foxing is scarce. The text-block is remarkably fresh and bright.

The *Moralia* (Ἠθικά), often rendered into English as *Customs and Morals*, is a compendium of treatises, some by Plutarch and others not (thought to be by a single author, conventionally called Pseudo-Plutarch), published around AD 100. Stephanus' 1572 edition encompasses 78 treatises split into 14 books; this organization has been adopted by scholars since. According to the table of contents in the current item, there are only 72 treatises, and no division into books. In fact, there is a division of the work into two tomes, the second beginning with *The Symposiacks, or table Questions* (Holland's treatise 44), and all 78 of the Stephanus treatises are in fact present. In two cases, treatises itemized in Stephanus appear under a single heading in the table of contents, but under separate headings in the text. Holland's *Commentary of the Creation of the soule, which Plato describeth in his booke Timæus* (57) comprises the summary of the same. Holland's *Laconicke Apophthegmes, or the notable sayings of Lacedamonians* (32) comprises the *Customes and Ordinances among the Lacedamonians* (Latin *Instituta Laconica*). Four other treatises do not appear in the table of contents but do in the text, in two pairs:

1. *As Touching a Prince or Ruler unlearned* (*Ad principem ineruditum*): Bb<sup>3r</sup>-Bb<sup>5r</sup> (pp. 293-7).
2. *That Vice Alone is sufficient to make a Man wretched* (*An vitiositas ad infelicitatem sufficiat*): Bb<sup>5r</sup>-Bb<sup>6v</sup> (pp. 297-300).
3. *Of Three Sorts of Government: Monarchie, Democratie and Oligarchie* (*De unius in republica dominatio, populari statu, et paucorum imperio*): Kkkk<sup>2r</sup>-Kkkk<sup>3v</sup> (pp. 940-2).
4. *A Breviarie of the comparison between Aristophanes and Menander* (*Comparationis Aristophanis et Menandri compendium*): Kkkk<sup>3v</sup>-Kkkk<sup>4v</sup> (pp. 942-4).

The order of the treatises, despite Holland's doubtless familiarity with Stephanus' edition, is his own, and often makes better sense. Holland, a medical doctor and schoolmaster, was one of the great Classicists of the late sixteenth century; the dedication to James I is a testament to his stature. Indeed, so prominent was this translation that it is widely considered a source for Shakespeare: "Shake-

speare was likely indebted to this collection for much of the background in “Antony and Cleopatra,” and for miscellaneous classical lore in other plays.”<sup>1</sup>

With woodcut initials and composite ornaments at the beginning of each treatise, it is a stately and elegant book. Holland’s *Morals* stands at the head of a great British tradition of English translations of Plutarch, and was executed in under three years; it is as remarkable as it is useful.

The marks of ownership attest to the popularity of the treatise in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The earliest is likely that of M. Barnham, who includes the price paid: a staggering 18 shillings (“p<sub>re</sub>cij—18<sup>s</sup>”). Based on the hand, Barnham likely bought this book within fifty years of publication. The next is that of P. Feilde, dated 1733. This is Paul Feilde, MP for Hertford in 1770 and 1776, colleague of Edmund Burke, memorialized for his “early and strenuous opposition to the American war” on his monument in Stanstead church.

At some point shortly afterward, presumably, the book was owned by Thomas Swanwick, M.D. (1791-1859; M.D. Edinburgh 1829), a prolific collector of the late nineteenth century. He was a Justice of the Peace in Macclesfield (in the Peak District). WorldCat records a fairly extensive holding in classical texts: Theocritus, Livy, Statius, Martial and so forth. We know that he also owned books once in the collection of Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Piozzi.<sup>2</sup>

Lowndes IV.1891, *ESTC* S115981.

\$9,500.

2 Aristotle, ed. Theodore Goulston. [Rhetoric] Τέχνης ῥητορικῆς βιβλία τρία [*Technês rhêtorikês biblia tria*]. *De Rhetorica seu arte Dicendi Libri tres*, Græcolat. *Contextu Græco, ad exemplaria selectiora emendato; Latino*, Paraphrasi, *vbi opus, intertexto; Vtroque, etiam* in *Particulas distincto. Margini Interi, adscriptis locis Authoris, ex ipso citatis, vel ἐκ παραλλήλου [ek parallêlou] similibus; Exteriori, adpositâ Analyticâ Methodo: cuius Tabulæ Synopticæ, in sua loca distributæ*. London: Edward Griffin, 1619. First edition of the *Rhetoric* printed in Britain.

Quarto (8 1/8" x 6 1/2", 207mm x 168mm): A-Ii<sup>4</sup>, binder's blank [§3; –A1, A2]. 128 leaves, pp. [8], 239, blank, [1] (organizational chart), blank, [4] (index of citations [3], errata), 2 blanks. Collated perfect with BL copy.

Bound in contemporary Cambridge-style calf. On the spine, five raised bands. Title gilt to second panel, with a triple gilt fillet border, and three gilt starbursts top-and-bottom.

Front board splaying. Some wear to the extremities. Damp-stain to the lower two thirds of the text-block; generally mild but occasionally moderate. Some worming to the upper spine edge, but not affecting the text. There is a large closed horizontal tear to B4, and a pressed flower-stem at L3.4. With the ownership signature of John Stannard to the dedication (A3<sup>r</sup>). An entirely unsophisticated copy of the first British *Rhetoric* in an unusually lovely contemporary Cambridge binding, with good margins and with both its front and rear blanks, unusually.

Aristotle's *Rhetoric* was classed with a few other works (notably the *Poetics*, which Goulston also edited) as *encheiridia*, handbooks. They were practical guides rather than abstract treatises. As such, the *Rhetoric* in particular was widely circulated (albeit in Latin) and extensively cited. Rhetoric was of course useful in politics and in law, but came to be brought into religious education for improving sermons.

The *editio princeps* of the *Rhetoric* was in Aldus' 1508 *Rhetores graeci*. With that, the text spread in Greek and vulgarly throughout Europe. By the time Goulston published this *Rhetoric*, it was well established in English curricula and libraries; its success rested in its lower cost as a domestic edition, and in its collocation of Greek, Latin and notes (also in Latin). As such, it became the fundament of all later English editions well into the XXc. It is a magnificently useful edition. The Greek and Latin are, in a marvel of typography, lined up (i.e., literally, viz. with the same line numbers). Goulston's notes are insightful and wide in their reference. The work is dedicated to the future Charles I as Prince of Wales, with a truly splendid full-page coat of arms on the verso of the title-page (A2<sup>v</sup>).

The John Stannard of the title-page is impossible to specify; of the two men of that name at Cambridge in the XVIIc, it is likelier the one at Pembroke (matric. 1660) who was a priest in Buckinghamshire.

[King Charles I]. Εἰκὼν Βασιλική [*Eikôn Basilikê*]. *The Pourtraicture of His Sacred Majestie in His Solitudes and Sufferings*. Reprinted In R.M. *An.Dom* 1648 [i.e., 1649].

Octavo (6 9/16" x 4 1/8", 167mm x 105mm): A-E<sup>8</sup> F8(±F5, F6) G-R<sup>8</sup> S<sup>8</sup>(-S7, S8) [\$4; -A1; +F5]. 142 leaves, pp. [6], 268, (7) (8) (9) (10). With three engraved plates (one folding).

Bound in contemporary crushed morocco. On both faces, an elaborate gilt border surrounding a gilt panel with gilt corner-ornaments. At the center, an empty gilt oval surrounded by gilt scroll-work, with a fleur-de-lys at the bottom and CR at the top, surmounted by the royal crown. On the spine, eight panels separated by gilt double-fillets surrounded by gilt double-toothed roll. In the panels, gilt fleurons. Two clasp holes to the fore-edge of each face. Dashed gilt roll to the edges of the boards. All edges gilt.

A quite splendid reattached tear to the leather, beginning just over the royal crown on the front face, swirling across the spine, and cutting upwards along the rear face about an inch into the upper edge. Head- and tail-piece chipped. Lower edge of the rear board worn. All plates pasted in rather than integral to the text. A1 (title-page) loose. Paste-downs later. Slight worming at the upper spine-edge of the text-block, never affecting text. Some chipping to the edges of the preliminaries. Lacking two leaves at the end: the "Reasons." Early ownership signature on the title-page: "Mary". All this notwithstanding, a solid little early copy in contemporary fine royal(ist) binding.

Charles I asserted his divine right — the god-given power to rule — against the power of parliament. Charles was convicted by a parliamentary court whose jurisdiction he denied. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of January 1649 (new date; old style 1648) he was executed. The Εἰκὼν Βασιλική or *Royal Portrait* formalized the defense of the divine monarchy; it is in essence propaganda, seeking to portray Charles as a martyr rather than as a traitor. Because Charles's death was followed by the establishment of a republic, the book was banned and so its bibliography is convoluted, as is its authorship.

Almost immediately there was a controversy over the authorship; most modern scholars accept the role of Charles either completely or in parts; at various points other names, principally that of John Gauden, have been mooted. Madan accepts the attribution to Gauden, but includes Charles himself in parts ("its originator and principal author"<sup>3</sup>). Because most early forms of the *Eikon* lack a publisher's imprint, establishing priority has been challenging. Wagstaffe (1711) attempted an order — placing our unusual title-page, with its "*In R.M.*" imprint,<sup>4</sup> as a seventh "imprinting" — whereas Almack refrains.

From 1949, the definitive bibliography has been Madan's. Madan reveals a separate strand of publication — the existence of a second point of contact with Charles: a manuscript given by the king to Edward Simmons at Newport. This second strand was printed by William Dugard and published by Francis Eglesfield. From this tradition — Madan's 22 — our item is an early offshoot. All of the editions mentioned were published before May 1649.<sup>5</sup> The important distinction in our strand is the inclusion of the king's *Prayers*, (the *Reasons* are lacking; Madan notes that they are "often misbound in the sheet, or wanting altogether") and a few other appendages not printed in the very earliest editions. Madan judges our copy to have been printed in the week following 15 or 16 March 1649, after William Dugard was released from prison (for printing his earlier edition). This is a very tidy chronol-

3 F.F. Madan, *A New Bibliography of the Eikon Basilike*... London: Quaritch, 1950; v.

4 In other printings, "*In R.M.*" is expanded to "*In Regis Memoriam*" or "for the memory of the King".

5 Madan 3.



ogy indeed, yet even Madan has been called into question; Kathleen Lynch praises its endeavor and neatness, but calls his distinctions “a convenient fiction.”<sup>6</sup>

One of the main concerns of bibliographers has been the frontispiece, perhaps because of the title: the frontispiece ought to be the *Eikon/Portrait* itself. Yet this is facile (as Lynch affirms),<sup>7</sup> since the portrait is literary and not visual. In the case of our copy, the engraved plates, including the roughly square frontispiece, are all pasted-in rather than integral. The frontispiece is signed P, which should belong to Almack’s 35. It corresponds to Madan’s frontispiece 8 (second state, with *Mundn* corrected to *Mundi* below the king’s right leg). The oblong reduction, signed by W. Hollar, is Madan’s 36. There is an oblong reduction of the square frontispiece pasted to the verso of the title-page (A1<sup>v</sup>) signed by W. Hollar, the Bohemian engraver, dated to 1649.

The elaborate “CR” (*Carolus Rex*) binding became common after about 15 March 1649. Madan notes fourteen such bindings of our edition (Madan 24); ours corresponds to his stamp 11.

Almack 22; *ESTC* R213537; Madan 24, second issue; Wagstaffe’s 7<sup>th</sup> “imprinting”.

\$1,250.

6 Kathleen Lynch, “Religious Identity, Stationers’ Company Politics, and Three Printers of ‘Eikon Basilike’” in *The Papers of the Bibliographic Society of America*, 101.3 (September 2007) 285-312; 290.

7 Ibid.: “copy-specific evidence would further strain the neat distinctions made by Madan as well as challenge the widespread assumption, fostered even by cataloguers of the engravings of the period, that the frontispiece is an ‘integral’ component of the work.”

Hobbes, Thomas. *Opera Philosophica, Quæ Latinè scripsit, Omnia. Antè quidem per partes, nunc autem, post cognititas omnium Objectiones, conjunctim & accuratiùs Edita*. Amsterdam: Joan Blaeu (apud Ioannem Blaeu), 1668. First collected edition.

Quarto (7 3/16" x 5 13/16", 195mm x 143mm): 3 binder's blanks, \*<sup>2</sup> Aaa-Llll<sup>4</sup> AA-LL<sup>4</sup> a-e<sup>4</sup> f<sup>4</sup>(±F2) aa-hh<sup>4</sup>; 3 binder's blanks [\$3; aa3 mis-signed 'A 3']. 238 leaves, pp. [1] (title), blank, [2], [1] (section title), blank, [6], 261, 3 blanks, <sub>2</sub>1-4 <sub>2</sub>5-86, 2 blanks, <sub>3</sub>1-7 <sub>3</sub>8-42, 2 blanks, [1] (section title), 3 blanks, <sub>4</sub>1-4 <sub>4</sub>5-64. [xii, 264; 88; 44; iv, 64 =476 pages] 13 + 8 +1 + 5 [=27] engraved folding plates.

Bound in old (XVIIc?) speckled calf, rebacked with the original back-strip laid down. Double blind fillet along the edges of the boards. On the spine, five raised bands. Panels filled with an elaborate gilt filigree-floral motif. Double gilt fillets top and bottom. Title gilt on red calf with double gilt fillet border. Edges of the text-block deep blue-black.

Rebacked with the original back-strip laid down most expertly. Fore-corners a little bumped. Hinges rubbed, upper front and rear hinges cracked but firm, some small chips to lower front hinge and tail-piece. Rear end-paper coming up at upper fore-corner. The text is remarkably clean, as are the folding plates. There are also pretty good margins; Vvv2, for example, has the deckle preserved along its lower edge.

Armorial bookplate of Thomas Carter of Edgcott (†1835) on front paste-down. On the upper edge of the first free end-paper, the ownership inscription (e libris, which is superior Latin) of Toby Chauncy, Carter's father-in-law.

This is the first collected (Latin) edition of Hobbes' works. (A complete English edition wouldn't be published until Molesworth's sixteen-volume London edition, 1839-1845.) It was published in Amsterdam because Hobbes had been banned from publishing in England on account of the alleged heresy of *Leviathan* (1651). Hobbes (†1679) is best known as the theorist of social contractalism, laid out in *Leviathan*. He was, however, a widely accomplished philosopher in the fields of science and mathematics as well. Our item comprises some of these works. The present item contains four of the eight treatises advertised in the contents (\*2<sup>e</sup>, marked with asterisks):

- I. *Problemata Physica...*
- II. *Dialogi sex de emendatione Geometriae hodiernæ...*
- III. *Libri tres de Corpore...\**
- IV. *Liber de Homine...\**
- V. *Libri tres de Cive...*
- VI. *De Natura Aëris...\**
- VII. *De Principiis & Ratiocinatione Geometrarum...\**
- VIII. *Leviathan...*

The parts are, however, bound in this same order — despite their queerly-ordered quire signatures: Aaa-Llll, AA-LL, a-f, aa-hh. Many, even most, copies do not contain all eight parts. Macdonald-Hargreaves note copies containing only a couple of the treatises in publisher's boards — suggesting that parts were sold separately. Our treatises have all their plates (Macdonald-Hargreaves: "diagrams").



The *Opera*, notoriously various in composition, were originally without a frontispiece. Lowndes knows of copies with a portrait frontispiece (“inserted”; Brunet confirms this) of Hobbes (by Faithorne). Our copy is in the original state.

Toby Chauncy of Edgcote, Northamptonshire matriculated at Corpus Christi College, Oxford in 1690 (as he writes in his *e libris*: “CCC Oxon”). He was called to the bar in 1699. The book then passed to his son-in-law Thomas Carter (who married Chauncy’s daughter Anna Tobina). Carter was MP for Tamworth 1796-1802, and for Callington 1807-1810. He then went on to serve as provost-marshal of Barbados from 1807 till his death in 1835.

THE ONLY KNOWN COMPLETE SET OF  
FIRST EDITIONS OF A MONUMENT OF ENGLISH CLASSICS

- 5 Plutarch. *Plutarch's Morals: Translated from the Greek by Several Hands*. Five volumes. Voll. I-II: London: Printed for John Gellibrand, 1684. Vol. III: London: Printed for John Gellibrand, 1685. Voll. IV-V: Printed for R. Bently, 1690. All first editions.

Octavo (7 1/8" x 4 5/16", 182mm x 109mm).

Vol. I: 3 binder's blanks, A<sup>8</sup> χ<sup>1</sup> a<sup>8</sup> B-C<sup>8</sup> D<sup>8</sup>(±D7) E-Q<sup>8</sup>(Q7,8 blank) Aa<sup>8</sup> Cc-Kk<sup>8</sup>(Kk8 blank) Aaa-Qqq<sup>8</sup> Rrr<sup>8</sup>(±Rrr6) Sss-Dddd<sup>8</sup>(Dddd8 blank), binder's blank [\$4; -A1]; 425 leaves; pp. [16], [2], [16], 1-236, 4 blanks, <sub>2</sub>1-141, 3 blanks, <sub>3</sub>1-430, 2 blanks. [=xxxiv, 816]. *On the tranquility of mind* begins on p. 189, not p. 193 per contents page. *Consolation to Apollonius* begins on p. <sub>3</sub>24, not p. <sub>3</sub>14 per contents page. (Both as in British Library copy.)

Vol. II: 2 binder's blanks, A-N<sup>8</sup> Aa-Oo<sup>8</sup> Pp<sup>8</sup>(-Pp8) Aaa-Lll<sup>8</sup>(Lll8 blank), 2 binder's blanks [\$4; -A1, A2, L3]; 311 leaves; pp. [16], 1-192, <sub>2</sub>1-237, blank, <sub>3</sub>1-174, 2 blanks. [=xvi, 606]

Vol. III: binder's blank, A<sup>4</sup>(-A4) B-Q<sup>8</sup> Aa-Ccc<sup>8</sup> Ddd<sup>6</sup>, binder's blank [\$4; -Ddd4; Ee missigned as E]; 337 leaves; pp. [6], 1-224 245-260 [=240], <sub>2</sub>1-192 185-217 190 191 220 221 186 187 224 225 198 199 228 229 194 195 232-377 362 363 380 381 366 367 384 385 370 371 388 389 374 375 392-418 [=426]. [=xii, 666] (Pagination irregularities from <sub>2</sub>192-<sub>2</sub>418 do not disturb sense or quire signatures).

Vol. IV: 2 binder's blanks, A<sup>4</sup> B-Rr<sup>8</sup> Ss<sup>4</sup>, 2 binder's blanks [\$4; -Ss2-4]. 320 leaves, pp. [8], 631, blank.

Vol. V: binder's blank, A<sup>4</sup> B-Ll<sup>8</sup>, binder's blank [\$4]. 268 leaves, pp. [8], 528.

Bound in contemporary full speckled calf double-blind fillet border with blind floral roll at spine-edge. Blind roll on edges of covers. On the spine, five raised bands. Panels triple-gilt bordered with gilt corner- and central-ornaments. Title in second panel, with triple-gilt border. Number in third panel with triple-gilt border and gilt corner-ornaments. Edges of text-block speckled red.

A sober and handsome set, with the joints generally strong. Corners lightly rubbed, worn in places. There are excellent margins throughout, with many deckle edges, both lower and fore, preserved. Scattered marginal pencil notations, especially in the first volume. Tail-piece worn from voll. I and V. Front joints of voll. I, II and V starting; rear joints of II, III and V starting. Scattered worm (or other) holes to covers. Text block bright, tight, and fresh, with very limited foxing. Entirely unsophisticated in a contemporary binding. Bookplate of Howard Robinson.

This large-scale collaboration on the translation of the vast Plutarchan and pseudo-Plutarchan corpus seems to have been led by no man, although Matthew Morgan was initially chosen as the voice of the collaboration. The first full English *Morals* had appeared some eighty years previous, and of its translator (Philemon Holland) Morgan writes:

As for our Countryman, Dr. *Holland*, it must be allowed him, that he understood Greek, but whoever reads his Translation, and is impartial, must say, that he was by no means a Master of the English Tongue. Vol. I, pp. xi-xii (a6<sup>r-v</sup>)

And so, it seems, a group of largely Oxford men — there are contributors from University, Balliol, Queen's, New, Christ Church, St John's (Morgan's college) and Wadham — along with some others, including Cambridge men — set out to make a better English translation than had previously been available. Their aim was to complete the publication within a year, come what may:

...there is no Chronology in Morals, and if they are all printed at last, 'tis not material what Order they lie in now. This the Publisher engageth to do in Three Volumes more, to succeed this... which will come out as fast as the Press can dispatch them; so that in a twelve-month's Time the World may expect to see the whole compleated.

Vol. I, pp. *xv-xvi* (a8<sup>r-v</sup>)

This did not quite pan out. The projected four volumes became five, and the publisher, John Gellibrand, who brought out volumes I-III, was sacked, and replaced by R. Bently, who did rather finer work (he brought out his own vol. III, riddled as the first edition was with errors) — although not until 1790. Morgan wrote the preface to the first volume, and the dedication. George Tullie, fellow of The Queen's College, Oxford, wrote the dedication to volume two, and Morgan did not contribute at all (though this may simply be that his contributions were all brought out in the first volume). The dedication of the fourth volume was made by Robert Midgley, and the fifth by Samuel White. There is little continuity past the title-page.

The work itself is in a nearly random order, and does not contain (doubtless by design) three treatises: *Sayings of the Spartan Women*, the summary of *On the Birth of the Spirit in the Timaeus* (which had been integrated to the corpus) and *On the Opinions of the Philosophers* (which is pseudo-Plutarchan). The final work of volume V is *Of the names of Rivers and Mountains, and of such things as are to be found therein* (a.k.a. *De fluviis*), which is acknowledged to be non-Plutarchan; this is its first appearance in English.

The translation was popular enough to have gone to five editions by 1718. The whole of the work was edited by William Goodwin in 1871 (with an introduction by Ralph Waldo Emerson, no less), who incorrectly refers to the first edition as 1684-1694.<sup>8</sup> After many years' thorough search, we have not been able to locate a *single* complete first edition in institutional libraries or in auction records. The uniformity and age of the bindings suggests very strongly that the set was assembled soon after 1690. Thus it is exceptionally rare; neither the British Library nor the Bodleian have a complete set of firsts. Consequently, the item does not appear — presumably for lack of access — in Brunet, Lowndes, etc. It represents a high-water mark of Restoration classical studies.

Howard Robinson (†1977) was professor of history at Miami University (Oxford, Ohio) and a noted collector of antiquarian books, on the front end-paper of each volume, bearing his motto (ἐὰν ᾗς φιλομαθής, ἔσει πολυμαθής, *should you be a lover of learning, you will be learned* [Isocrates I.18]). We have confirmed that this item was not in his personal catalogues of 1971 or 1972; the curator of special collections thinks it likelier that he sold the item before 1971 than that he acquired it after 1972.<sup>9</sup>

\$22,500.

Locke, John. *An Essay Concerning Humane Understanding, in Four Books*. London: Awnsham and John Churchil, and Samuel Manship, 1695. Third edition.

Foolscap folio in 4s (13 3/16" x 7 5/8", 310mm x 193mm): 2 binder's blanks, [A]<sup>2</sup> [b]<sup>6</sup> a-c<sup>4</sup> B-Fff<sup>4</sup> Ggg-Iii<sup>2</sup>, 2 binder's blanks [\$2; +[b]3; R1 missigned as "K"]. 230 leaves, pp. [40], 1-39 40 41-96 95-120 123 122-219 220 221-299 300 301-407, blank, [12]. With engraved frontispiece portrait opposite [a]1. Collated perfect with Huntington Library copy (373880).

Bound in contemporary full spotted calf, re-backed with the original back-strip laid down. Blind double-fillet border along top, bottom and fore-edge, and blind floral roll along spine. Gilt roll on sides of covers. On the spine, five raised bands. Panels with gilt double fillet border, corner-ornaments and coronetted central ornament. Title-piece red (later) in second panel. At the head and tail, gilt roll of vertical strokes. Edges of text-block speckled red.

Re-backed with the original back-strip laid down. Fore-corners repaired, slightly bumped. Front cover worn at edge (ca. 1/2"). Scratches to covers. Residue of paper on covers near spine-edge. Binding tight. Good margins. Text quite fresh, notwithstanding of some faint occasional damp-staining to the lower fore-corners. Small diagonal tear at lower spine-edge of Ccc3 (pp. 381/382), just barely affecting the text. Fine impression of the frontispiece portrait.

With a shard of a manuscript document (in a secretarial hand) laid in between Xx3 and Xx4.

The *Essay* is Locke's response to Bacon's challenge to describe the nature of knowledge in the face of the divine. In it, he rejects the principle of innate (in-born) ideas, arguing instead that knowledge and understanding come to us through impressions throughout our lives. As a result, Locke argues, there are no genuinely "universal" truths. This argument, *inter alia*, which refuted a great deal of what came before, went on to be deeply influential to all subsequent empirical philosophy.

This, the third edition of Locke's treatise, is the first to incorporate Locke's changes to the first edition text in-line (the second included corrigenda slips). These consist of material revisions and additions to the argument, including new sections on power and "Identity and Diversity." The third edition also includes the portrait from the second edition, drawn by Locke's amanuensis Brounower and engraved by Vanderbanck. This copy has excellent margins, an uncut copy being only about a centimeter larger in either dimension.

Christopherson 27, *ESTC* R20221, *Grolier English* 100 36 (first edn.), *Printing and the Mind of Man*<sup>2</sup> 164 (first edn.), Yolton 63.

\$4,750.

- 7 H[einrich] C[ornelius] Agrippa [von Nettesheim], trans. \* \* \* [d'Arnaudin neveu]. *De la Grandeur et de l'Excellence des Femmes, audessus des Hommes*. Paris: François Babuty, 1713.

Duodecimo (5 9/16" x 3 3/16", 148mm x 81mm): binder's blank, á<sup>8</sup> é<sup>4</sup> í<sup>8</sup> A-K<sup>4.8</sup> L<sup>8</sup>, binder's blank [octavo \$4, quarto \$2; -á1, -L3,4]. 88 leaves, pp. [42], 125, [9].

Bound in red crushed morocco (before 1839) with triple gilt-gilt-fillet borders over gilt corner rosettes. On the spine, eight bands composed of a horizontal gilt branch (?) with a gilt fillet top-and-bottom (doubled at the tail) creating six panels. Gilt rosette in the center of each panel. In the second panel, title: "EXELL [sic] | DES | FEMME [sic]". Diagonal gilt strokes to the edges of the boards, and to the dentelles. Brown, yellow, pink, blue and white marbled end-papers. All edges gilt. Green silk marking-ribbon.

Front cover splaying a little, with some cracking to the front hinge. Rear lower fore-corner chipped to about 1/8". Paper flaws at the fore-edge of B2 and of D6. Quite faint water-marking along the fore-edge from F1-L8, often too faint to notice. Quite nice margins, especially along the lower edge. With the armorial bookplates of Count H. de la Bedoyère (front paste-down) and of R.C.G. de Pixérécourt (second free end-paper). A lovely book.

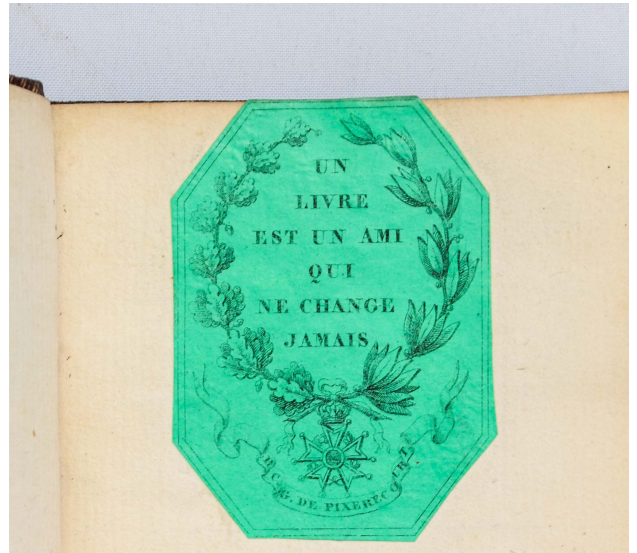
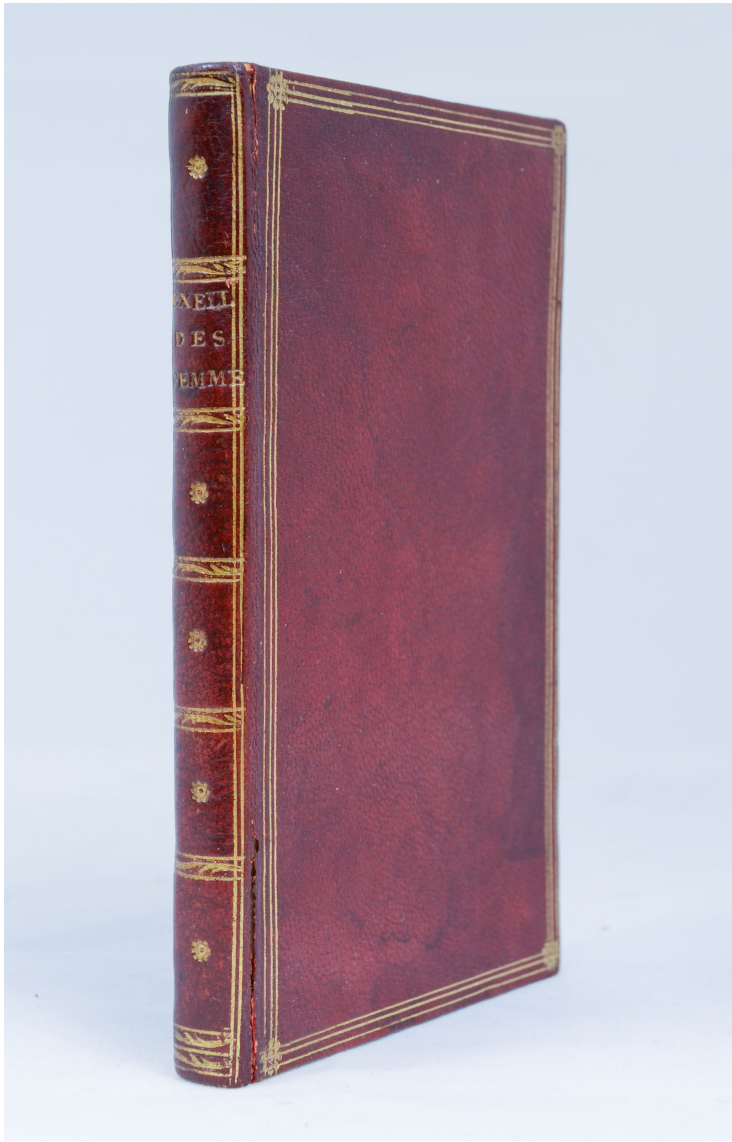
Henry Corneille Agrippa, as the biography at the beginning calls him, was born at Nettesheim near Cologne in 1486. He served and traveled with many noblemen, including as a captain under Maximilian I, Holy Roman Emperor. Best known throughout the XVIc and XVIIc as an occultist, Agrippa's *magnum opus* is the three-volume *De occulta philosophia* (1533, though a draft existed as early as 1510).

The treatise of which the present item is a translation is the *De nobilitate et praecellentia foeminei sexus declamatio* (*Speech about the nobility and excellence of the female sex*), which was published in 1529. It is widely considered to be an attempt to secure the patronage or at least the favor of Margaret, daughter of Maximilian I. Of that original edition, (Antwerp: Apud Michaelum Hillenium, though there appears to have been a printing in Cologne as well), only eight copies are recorded on WorldCat.<sup>10</sup> In the treatise, Agrippa seeks to demonstrate the overall superiority of women, using not only scripture — Adam was born in a field but brought to Paradise, Eve was born in Paradise — but also the Christian Cabala. The Cabala —based on the Jewish interpretative tradition of magic, mysticism, numerology and astrology — demonstrates, according to Agrippa, that, since Eve's name is closer to God's than is Adam's, womankind has more of the substance of divinity than has mankind.<sup>11</sup>

The text was translated into French sometime in the second quarter of the XVIc, again in 1686 and then finally in 1713, anonymously, but named by Quérard as the nephew of a doctor of theology by the name of d'Arnaudin. After 1713, there are several additional French translations. The appeal of the work — *a tiny countercurrent against the sea of misogyny — is evergreen. The item is quite rare, with only nine copies in institutional libraries, and no records at auction.*

10 1. Berlin, Staatsbibliothek (No 3165); 2. Aarau, Argauer Kantonsbibliothek (with Cologne imprint, no shelfmark); 3. Edinburgh, University Library (A\*.8.10); 4. Glasgow, University Library (Sp Coll Ferguson Ai-g.53); 5. Augsburg, Staats- und Stadtbibliothek (Phil 32); 6. Dillingen/Donau, Studienbibliothek (Mag / II 1090.1); 7. The Hague, Koninklijke Bibliotheek (KW 229 G 41); 8. Paris, Bibliothèque nationale de France (B<sup>III</sup> no. 428).

11 For a reading of Agrippa's work, see A.M. Guinsburg, "The Counterthrust to Sixteenth Century Misogyny: The Work of Agrippa and Paracelsus" in *Historical Reflections/Réflexions Historiques* 8.1 (1981) 3-28.



The two bookplates add considerable interest to the item. The earlier belongs to René-Charles Guilbert de Pixérécourt, a French dramatist of some renown. He served as the director of the Théâtre royal de l'Opéra-Comique from 1824 to 1827, and was a founding member of the Société de Bibliophiles français. He retired from Paris to Nancy in 1838, and his library was sold in Paris in 1839 (our item is lot 1519, sold 18 February).<sup>12</sup>

Noël-François-Henri Huchet, Count de La Bedoyère (1782–1861), was among the greatest French bibliomanes of the XIXc (he was a member of Pixérécourt's Société de Bibliophiles). Two sales of his books — one in 1837, the other in 1862 — fetched enormous sums. This item was sold in the 1862 sale (lot 1690, sold 17 February).<sup>13</sup>

Not in Brunet; Pixérécourt sale 1519, La Bédoyère sale 1690.

\$3,750.

<sup>12</sup> *Catalogue des livres rares et précieux... de M. G. de Pixérécourt*. Paris: J. Crozet, 1838; 242.

<sup>13</sup> *Catalogue des livres rares et précieux... de Feu M. Le Comte H. de La Bédoyère*. Paris: L. Potier, 1862; 232.

8 [Wollaston, William]. *The Religion of Nature Delineated*. London: Sam. Palmer, Reprinted in the Year 1724. First trade edition.

Quarto (9 3/16" x 7 5/16", 234mm x 181mm): binder's blank, A<sup>4</sup>(±A1) B-Dd<sup>4</sup> Ee<sup>2</sup>(-Ee2), binder's blank [\$2]. 109 leaves, pp. 1-4 5-218.

Bound in (contemporary? early XIXc?) full calf Cambridge-style, part speckled, part polished, with blind double-filler borders and blind ornaments creating two inset panels. Gilt roll on the edges of the boards. On the spine, five raised bands. In the first panel, "3156" in gilt paint. Edges of the text-block speckled red.

Lower front fore-corner worn. Some minor scuffs, and a small stain (1") to covers. Joints tender, with front cover starting top-and-bottom. Still, the binding is strong and tight. Text quite fresh, with some waviness in the paper. With ample margins Lacking Ff<sup>4</sup>-Gg<sup>2</sup> (index, present in BL copy 1485.ff.5; a second BL copy lacks this index). With the bookplate of P.W. Donner, i.e., Sir Patrick Donner, MP (1904-1988), pasted over another engraved bookplate on front paste-down.

Wollaston, who died shortly after this second edition (the first being printed for and distributed by the author in 1722), sought to codify a structure of morals independent of organized religion. In doing so, he draws on Greek, Latin and Hebrew texts, and on authors from Plato to Rashi. He aims at the "happiness of rational beings", and it is from this aim that the "pursuit of happiness" in the *Declaration of Independence* comes.

Benjamin Franklin comes twice into contact with the text: first as a journeyman printer, and then as an editor of the *Declaration*. In his autobiography, Franklin writes "we arrived in London the 24th of December, 1724.... At [Samuel] Palmer's I was employed in composing for the second edition of Wollaston's 'Religion of Nature'" (ch. 3). Franklin is either mis-remembering, or, likelier, referring to the second *trade* edition, which appeared in 1725. Indeed this must be the case, since the present item was published before the death of Wollaston on 29 October 1724 — despite the claims of several other booksellers and of Lowndes. Franklin's intimate exposure to the text, which was, ironically, quite popular in England, may well have brought considerations of happiness into the discussions of the Committee of Five. Though this cannot be the edition on which Franklin worked, it was the edition he read, if he read it before or during his work at Palmer's print-shop. In any event, it remains a monument of enlightenment erudition, and its influence on the philosophy of the eighteenth century is profound. The last copy at auction with the imprint "Reprinted in the Year" appeared in 1925.

ESTC T71037, Lowndes V.2976.

\$1,250.

[Pope, Alexander]. *An Essay on Man. Address'd to a Friend. Part I.* London: Printed for J. Wilford, [1733]. First edition, first issue. **Bound with...**

[Ibid.]. *An Essay on Man. In Epistles to a Friend. Epistle I. Corrected by the Author.* London: Printed for J. Wilford, [1733]. Second edition, first issue. **And...**

[Ibid.]. *An Essay on Man. In Epistles to a Friend. Epistle II.* London: Printed for J. Wilford, [1733]. First edition, first issue. **And...**

[Ibid.]. *An Essay on Man. In Epistles to a Friend. Epistle III.* London: Printed for J. Wilford, [1733]. First edition, first issue. **And finally...**

[Ibid.], *An Essay on Man. In Epistles to a Friend. Epistle IV.* London: Printed for J. Wilford, [1734]. First edition, first issue.

Pot folio (12 5/8" x 7 7/8", 320mm x 201mm):  $A^2 B-E^2 \chi^1$  (viz.  ${}_3E^2?$ )  ${}_2A^2(A1+\chi a^2)$   ${}_2B-D^2$   ${}_2E^2(-{}_2E^2)$   ${}_3A^2$   ${}_3B-D^2$   ${}_3E^2(-E2)$   ${}_4A^2$   ${}_4B-E^2$   ${}_5A^2$   ${}_5B-F^2$ . 53 leaves, pp. 1-5 6-19, blank, half-title (to Epistle II), blank,  ${}_21-7$   ${}_28$   ${}_25-11$   $11$   ${}_213-17$ , blank,  ${}_31-5$   ${}_36-18$ ,  ${}_41-5$   ${}_46-20$ , [4],  ${}_51$   ${}_52-16$   $71$   ${}_518$ , [1], blank. [=106]

Bound in late-XIXc (?) crushed blue morocco, re-backed to style. Double gilt-fillet border, double gilt-fillet on edges of covers, gilt inside dentelle. Six raised bands with gilt vertical strokes. In the panels, triple gilt border top-and-bottom, outermost leaves, and gilt flower central ornament. Title gilt in second panel. All edges gilt.

Slight wear to fore-corners. Re-backed. Nick to rear cover. Mild tanning to periphery of end-papers. First item with residual transverse crease at middle. Paper unusually bright, almost entirely devoid of foxing. A fine copy. Presented in a slip-case (older, perhaps made by AEN) with a chemise, enclosed in a recent quarter-morocco clam-shell box.

Book-plate of Alfred Edward Newton on front paste-down. Presented with additional materials:

1. Typed letter on Newton's headed paper, signed; most amusing.
2. A clipped bibliographic description of the item (before its repair but after the Newton sale, largely verbatim from that sale's catalogue) – but from what catalogue?
3. An invoice from Dauber & Pine Bookshops, dated 10/5/37, for the purchase of a different item, but presumably belonging to a previous owner of the book: Martin J. Keogh Jr., one of the first captains in the Air Force and a lawyer living on the Upper East Side of New York.
4. A folded but unbound pamphlet of 12 leaves, with bibliographic descriptions of the items, typed with some manuscript corrections and additions. The pamphlet claims that the item has been collated with the Ashley Library Catalogue, Volume 4.

Pope's great optimistic-philosophical didactic poem *An Essay on Man* was widely admired and emulated throughout Europe; Voltaire, Rousseau and Leibniz are among its admirers (although the former two later renounced it). In it, the great translator of Homer explores the relation of man to the divine. In it are some of the most quoted and cited lines in English; to wit:

Know then Thy-self, presume not God to scan;  
The only Science of Mankind is *Man*.  
Plac'd on this Isthmus of a Middle State,  
A Being darkly wise, and rudely great:  
With to much knowledge for the Sceptic Side,  
With too much Weakness for a Stoic's Pride,

He hangs between; in doubt to act, or rest,  
 To deem himself a Part of God, or Beast;  
 In doubt, his Mind or Body to prefer,  
 Born but to die, and reas'ning but to err;  
 Alike in Ignorance, his reason such,  
 Whether he thinks to little, or too much.

Epistle II, vss. 1-11 (B1<sup>r-v</sup>).

The printing history of the *Essay* is contorted, and Griffith's bibliography, now nearing one hundred, is still the authority on it. The five items bound up in the present volume chart this publication history closely (perhaps why Newton purchased it). The poem's first part (not yet called an epistle though it is one), is Griffith's issue B, which was simply the ordinary-size folio printed, Griffith writes, simultaneously with issue A (a large-paper folio: 20 February 1733) and from the same type. The transverse crease attests to the slimmness of the issue; it could be folded in half and put in a pocket or a pocket-book.

All the remaining items line up with the format of the first; i.e., they are ordinary size folios, although in all cases Griffith recognizes only the large-paper format – thus they are described as “like” Griffith issues. Either there were simultaneous issues of ordinary folios in all cases or the remaining items have been (rather substantially) trimmed.

The second item, Epistle I – now for the first time called an epistle, and containing reference to the second and third epistles – is like Griffith issue I, the first issue to do so. It is the heir to issue A/B, in that it was likely set up from a marked copy (as attested by *Corrected by the Author* in the title) of issue A. The half-title placed before the item is in fact from Epistle II (it was never issued with a half-title). It shares the unusual collation (with an interpolated signature a in the middle of A) and consequent irregularities in pagination as the true issue I.

The third item, Epistle II, is like Griffith issue L (the first edition of Epistle II). It shares all the errors of lineation with the true issue L.

The fourth item, Epistle III, is like Griffith issue Q (the first edition of Epistle III). Issue Q was published 17 May – though apparently on sale a week previous – and the present item has all the errors of lineation of the true issue Q.

The fifth and final item, Epistle IV, which appeared on 24 January 1734, is like Griffith issue Ua (the first edition of Epistle IV). Griffith is aware of copies on thick paper in addition to the large-paper folio copies (an uncut leaf of which measures 14 5/8" x 9 1/2").

The great book-collector (and author and publisher) Alfred Edward Newton (†1940) was doubtless drawn to the bibliographic puzzle of the *Essay*, and he privately printed a brief monograph on Pope (*Pope, Poetry and Portrait*, 1936), which is included with the item. His 1918 book *The Amenities of Book-Collecting and Kindred Afflictions* was a run-away best-seller. The letter enclosed brims with wit.

*A. E. Newton* III.84; Griffith 295, 307, 300, 308, 331 (Issues B, I, L, Q, Ua); *Grolier English* 100 43; Hayward 148; Rothschild 1613; Foxon P. 824, 833, 844, 845.

\$12,500.

- 10 Heineccius, Johann Gottlieb. *Elementa Philosophiae Rationalis et Moralis ex principis admodum evidentibus iusto ordine adornata. Accessere Historia Philosophica et index locupletissimus*. Frankfurt: Christian Kleyb, 1745. Ninth edition (“emendator”).

Octavo (6 3/4" x 4 1/16", 171mm x 103mm). Binder's blank, )(8 (–)(8) A-Z8 Aa2 Aa )( )( Aa3 (i.e., Aa4(–Aa4), binder's blank [\$5]. 195 leaves, pp. [I-III] IIII-XIIII, 1 2-352, [20] (index), XV-XVI, [2]. [≈ xvi, 352, 22] With an engraved portrait frontispiece.

Leaf )( is in fact a cancellans for )(8 (as is clear from the pagination and the catch-words; cf. the copy in the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek: Ph.u. 236). The final quire (Aa) has been bound out of order. The notional formula is: )(8(±)(8) A-Z8 Aa4(–Aa4).

Bound in contemporary regularly-mottled calf with a blind fillet border. On the spine, five raised bands. In the panels, a gilt fleuron within a border. Title gilt on brown morocco in second panel. Floral roll on the edges of the covers. Pink, yellow, blue and white French-curl end-papers. All edges of the text block stained red. Green silk marking-ribbon.

Fore-corners worn. Head-piece chipped. Small divot in front cover. Front hinge split top-and-bottom, but not much affecting the integrity of the book. The paper has many inclusions, and is not therefor particularly bright. That said, there is very little foxing, and toning is limited largely to the very peripheries. Quite robust margins (again, cf. the Bay. Staatsb. copy).

Heineccius (Heinecke, 1681†1741) is best known as a jurist and historian of law. He rose to be professor of law and eventually rector at the University of Halle, and served on the privy council of Frederick II. His interests were broader than law, and so in 1728 (Frankfurt a. d. Oden: Johann Conrad) published the *Elementa Philosophiae...* of which this is the ninth edition — though the numeration of editions is rather murky (e.g., a second “Neapolitan” edition from 1774). The *Elementa* extend from the banal (I§I: Quid *philosophia*?) to the peculiar, viz. a confutation of Islam (III§CCCXI). In sum, Heineccius has stated and gathered first principles from which to construct arguments and precepts about living ethically and morally.

- 11 Rousseau, Jean-Jacques. *Discours sur l'origine, et les fondemens de l'inégalité parmi les hommes*. "Amsterdam: Marc-Michel Rey, 1755." Counterfeit edition, predating the second edition.

Duodecimo (6 3/8" x 3 5/8", 162mm x 94mm). Binder's blank, a-c<sup>12</sup> (c11, c12 blank) A-H<sup>12</sup> I<sup>6</sup>, binder's blank [\$6; missigning I3 as "F2"]. 138 leaves, pp. *i-iii* iv-xxij xxij xxiv-xxvij *xlvij-xlix* l-lxij xiv lxv vlvj (=lxvi), [6], 1-203, blank.

Bound in contemporary brown calf with single-blind fillet border. Gilt roll on edges of covers. On the spine, six panels with double-gilt borders and gilt flower centerpieces. Title-piece gilt in second panel: "DESCO | DE | ROUSS". French-curl marbled end-papers. All edges marbled.

Fore-corners worn. Some scratches to covers. Head- and tail-pieces worn. Hinges cracked, but only superficially. End-papers mildly tanned. Paper flaw to A9 and A10. Text itself is bright, with next-to-no foxing. Late-XIXc catalogue description (misspelling "fondemens" as "fondements") pasted lightly to front paste-down (price 50 fr.).

Although Marc-Michel Rey of Amsterdam printed the first edition of Rousseau's second-most famous treatise in 1755, the present item is in fact a piracy – the first clue being that the true first is an octavo!<sup>14</sup> Still, it is a very close copy, even misspelling Rousseau's given name as Jean-Jaques at the end of the dedication (p. xlvij), as in the true first. The true first has a charming illustrated frontispiece; the current item has not, although a note on p. 199 directs the reader: "Voyez le Frontispice".

The treatise is Rousseau's entry to a prize competition set by the Académie de Dijon in 1754:

Quelle est l'origine de l'inégalité parmi les hommes, & si elle est autorisée par la Loi naturelle.  
*What the origin of inequality among men is, and if it is authorized by natural law.*

Rousseau did not win with his treatise; a canon of Besançon by the name François Xavier Talbert did. Still, the *Discourse* went on to become the major alternative to Hobbes's formulation of the state of nature, and profoundly influential to conceptions of private property and individual rights, viz.:

L'émeute qui finit par étrangler ou détrôner un sultan est un acte aussi juridique que ceux par lesquels il disposait la veille des vies & des biens de ses sujets. La seule force le maintenoit, la seule force le renverse; toutes choses se passent ainsi selon l'ordre naturel; & quelque puisse être l'événement de ces courtes & fréquentes révolutions, nul ne peut se plaindre de l'injustice d'autrui, mais seulement de sa propre imprudence, ou de son malheur.

*The riot that ends by choking or dethroning a sultan is an act as legal as those by which he disposed of the lives and property of his subjects the day before. Force alone maintains it, force alone overthrows it; all things take place this way following the natural order; and whatever may be the outcome of these short and frequent revolutions, no one can complain of the injustice of others, but only of one's own foolhardiness, or of one's misfortune.*  
(pp. 122-123)

Twenty-two years before the American revolution, thirty-five before the French and 256 before the Arab Spring, Rousseau points his finger at ownership as the root of all inequality among men. We ought, though, to make an exception for books.

- 12 Smith, Adam. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. Two volumes. Dublin: printed for W. Colles, R. Moncrieffe, G. Burnet, W. Wilson, C. Jenkin, L. White, H. Whitestone, P. Byrne, J. Cash, W. M'Kenzie; 1785.

Octavo (8 1/16" x 4 3/4", 204mm x 122mm).

Vol. I: 2 binder's blanks, A<sup>8</sup> (–A8) B–Ii<sup>8</sup> Kk<sup>2</sup>(–Kk2), 2 binder's blanks [\$2; –A1,2]. 256 leaves, pp. *i-vii* viii–xiii, blank, 1 2–498.

Vol. II: 2 binder's blanks, A<sup>4</sup> B–Mm<sup>8</sup> Nn<sup>4</sup>(Nn4 blank), 2 binder's blanks [\$2; +C3; N2 mis-signed N3]. 280 leaves, pp. [8], 1 2–489, blank, [4] (appendix), [55] (index), 3 blanks. [=viii, 490, 62]

Bound in contemporary brown calf. On the spine, seven gilt rolls, thick flanked by dashed. Title gilt to black crushed morocco (recent?) in the second panel. Number gilt to a red crushed morocco oval surrounded by a gilt ribbon to green crushed morocco (recent?) in the fourth panel. Dashed blind roll to end edges of the boards. All edges of the text-block stained green.

Hinges of vol. II cracked. Bumped at the edges, with some wear to the fore-corners. Chips to the spine. Internally quite fresh and bright, with good margins (e.g., fore-edge of vol. I P1 deckle). Paper fault to fore-edge of vol. II Aa3. With half-titles in both volumes, and final blank of vol. II. Collated perfect with BL copy (8205.t.30).

This “Fourth Edition, with Additions” predates the genuine fourth edition (London: Strahan, Cadell; 1786, this cat. no. 13). Mizuta-Tribe notes only that it is “based on the 3rd ed[.]”. Unlike the London printing (of both the third and fourth editions), the Dublin fourth is two volumes instead of three; this in addition to the more favorable terms of publication in Ireland would have diminished the price of the volumes even further. The first edition (1776) was priced at £1. 16s. in boards. The third edition (1784) — the first to be printed in (three-volume) octavo, was 18s. in boards (exactly half the price). It was also the only point of substantive revision — so substantive, in fact, that a supplementary volume in quarto was published for the benefit of owners of the first and second editions. This price obtained for all the subsequent editions of Smith's lifetime. Our item, the two-volume “Dublin fourth” was cheaper still, apparently. Thus, this piracy — more or less — is simply a highly-affordable copy of the crucial and sought-after third edition.

ESTC T95384, *Grolier English* 100 57 (first edn.), Mizuta-Tribe 29, *Printing and the Mind of Man*<sup>2</sup> 221 (first edn.), Rothschild 1897 (first edn.)

\$4,250.

- 13 Smith, Adam. *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations*. Three volumes. London: Printed for A. Strahan; and T. Cadell, in the Strand; 1786. Fourth edition.

Octavo (8 1/4" x 5", 210mm x 128mm).

Vol. 1: binder's blank, A<sup>4</sup> B-Ii<sup>8</sup> Kk<sup>2</sup>, binder's blank [\$4; -A1]. 254 leaves, pp. *i-v* vi-viii, 1 2-499, [1].

Vol. 2: 2 binder's blanks,  $\pi^2(-\pi 1)$  a<sup>2</sup> B-Kk<sup>8</sup> Ll<sup>6</sup>, binder's blank [\$4]. 265 leaves, pp. *i-iii* iv-vi, 1 2-518, [6].

Vol. 3: 2 binder's blanks,  $\pi^4(-\pi 1)$  B-Kk<sup>8</sup> Ll<sup>2</sup>, binder's blank [\$4; + X5, X8]. 261 leaves, pp. *i-iii* iv-vi, 1 2-465, [1], [50].

Bound in contemporary sprinkled calf. On the spine, seven gilt bands (a thick gilt fillet surrounded by gilt dashed rolls) making six compartments. Title gilt to red crushed morocco in the second panel. Number gilt within a gilt oval in the fourth panel. Edges of the text-block sprinkled red.

Hinges cracked; the front board of vol. 1 is tender; otherwise the volumes are fairly robust. Spine-label of vol. 1 partly perished. Fore-corners bumped and worn in places. Toning from turn-downs to first and last few pages. Generally, though, very little foxing indeed. With lovely margins (identical to the Kress copy); fore-deckle preserved in all volumes (1: Ii2, 2: Aa1, 3: Y3 etc.), with one unopened pair of leaves (vol. 2, Bb7.8). Entirely unsophisticated, unlike nearly every copy known to us to be for sale. With the armorial bookplates of Gordon of Aikenhead on the front paste-down of each volume; ownership signature of John Gordon on the title-page of vol. 1.

Smith revised the *Wealth*, first published 1776, four times before his death in 1790. This third revision is not as substantial as the second (third edition, 1784); its preface acknowledges the assistance of Henry Hop, whose help allowed Smith to write on "the Bank of Amsterdam ; of which no printed account had ever appeared to me satisfactory, or even intelligible" (vol. 1, p. *iv* [A2<sup>v</sup>]). It was the largest print-run at the time of its publication, with some 1,250 copies having been printed. It was also only the second edition to be available in the cheaper octavo format; this edition marks the popularization of Smith's writing. The fourth edition is the basis for essentially all modern texts of the *Wealth*, whose influence on political economy is no greater than its wider effect. It is this edition, for example, which would have influenced the framers of the Constitution.

The intrigue of the present copy is its ownership by John Gordon of Aikenhead (1753†1828). Gordon matriculated at Glasgow University just a few years after Smith stepped down from the chair of Moral Philosophy in order to tutor the son of the Duke of Buccleuch. Gordon was a principal partner in the West Indies trading firm Somervell (later Stirling), Gordon & Co. He amassed enormous wealth through trade via Jamaica (£118,543, some £12M in today's money) and stood as one of the titans of industry in the newly cosmopolitan Glasgow. Thus steeped in the city besotted with Smith, he ran his firm, no doubt, along the principles spelled out in this very book.

ESTC T96679, *Grolier English* 100 57 (first edn.), Kress B.1129, Lowndes V.2417, *Printing and the Mind of Man*<sup>2</sup> 221 (first edn.), Rothschild 1897 (first edn.), Tribe-Mizuta 30.

\$12,500.

- 14 Montesquieu, [C.-L.] de Secondat, Baron de, trans. Thomas Nugent. *The Spirit of Laws*. Two volumes. London: J. Nourse and P. Vaillant, 1773. The fifth edition. Carefully revised and improved with the considerable Additions by the Author.

Octavo (8 1/4" x 4 13/16", 209mm x 123mm).

Vol. I: 2 binder's blanks,  $\pi^2$  A<sup>8</sup> a-b<sup>8</sup> B-Gg<sup>8</sup> Hh<sup>2</sup>, 2 binder's blanks [\$4]. 260 leaves, pp. [1] (half-title), blank, [1] (title), blank, i ii-xxvii, blank, 1 2-468. [ $\approx$  lii, 468]

Vol. II: 2 binder's blanks,  $\pi^2$  a<sup>8</sup> B-Oo<sup>8</sup> Pp<sup>2</sup>, 2 binder's blanks [\$4]. 300 leaves, pp. [1] (half-title), blank, [1] (title), blank, i ii-xvi, 534, [46] (index). [ $\approx$  xx, 580]

Bound in contemporary tree-calf. On the faces, gilt floral roll border, with gilt diagonal floral corner ornaments. On the spine, five raised band with gilt dashed roll. Panels extra-gilt, with two gilt fillet borders sandwiching a dashed gilt roll. In the center of the panels, an elaborate gilt floral motif spreading in eight branches from a central rosette. Title-piece gilt to red crushed morocco in the second panel. Number-piece gilt to green crushed morocco in the third panel. Gilt dashed roll to the edges of the boards. Edges of the text-block glazed yellow. Marbled end-papers.

Vol. I: hinges split, although still quite sturdy. Headpiece chipped, fore-corners a little worn. Text-block essentially without foxing; a lovely bright square copy. Q3 missing a small chunk from the lower fore-edge, not affecting text. Very good margins, with, e.g., the lower edge of L4 preserving part of the deckle.

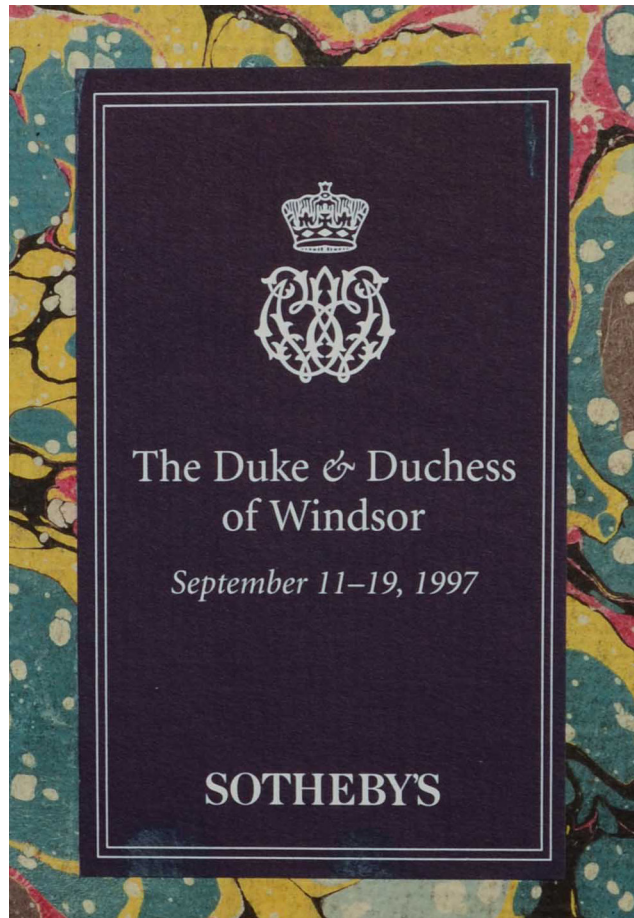
Vol. II: hinges split, with the front board a bit tender. Headpiece and tailpiece chipped, fore-corners a little worn. Text-block essentially without foxing; a lovely bright square copy. Pre-printing tear to lower fore-edge of L13; Oo2 missing a small chunk of the lower fore-corner, not affecting text. Very good margins, with, e.g., the lower edge of G4 preserving part of the deckle.

Both volumes with the bookplate from the Sotheby's sale of the library of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor (September 11-19, 1997 but in fact February 1998) to the front past-down.

Montesquieu's *De l'esprit des loix* was published in 1748, the first English translation (by our Thomas Nugent) in 1750. It is a towering, ground-breaking work in the history of comparative law and of legal sociology; it rocked Europe, and was banned by the Vatican. Much has been made of Montesquieu's debt to Herodotus, but we might also look for the stamp of Plutarch, whose *Parallel Lives* formed the basis of comparative political history. Incorporating a great deal of research into Roman law, the study of which was florescent in the middle of the XVIII<sup>c</sup>, Montesquieu traces the origins of certain legal precepts through their national configurations.

It is a work of outstanding erudition, and the origin of some of the major notions of modern political thought — most famously the separation of powers of various branches of government. Both in the original French and via Nugent's English translation, the *Laws* influenced the political developments of France, England and America especially. In an analysis of citations of American writers of the late XVIII<sup>c</sup> and early XIX<sup>c</sup>, Donald Lutz has found that "if there was one man read and reacted to by American political writers of all factions during all the stages of the founding era, it was probably not Locke but Montesquieu."<sup>15</sup>

The content of the book aside, its provenance is of course of extraordinary interest: the Duke and Duchess of Windsor (the former Edward VIII of England and Wallis Simpson). After his abdication, the Duke and Duchess moved to Paris, where they occupied a splendid villa in the Bois du Boulogne provided by the French state, known therefore as Villa Windsor. The contents of the villa were



sold at auction by Mohammed al-Fayed, whose son, Dodi, visited the Villa Windsor with his partner Diana, Princess of Wales on the day they died. It was at this auction that we acquired the item.

The handsome binding, of course, will have held great appeal, but it is so easy to fantasize about the monarch who caused a constitutional crisis — by seeking to marry a divorcée whose husband was still living as head of a church that forbade such marriages — reading the words of Montesquieu while in functional exile in France:

Honor, that is, the prejudice of every person and rank, supplieth the place of the political virtue, of which I have been speaking, and is every where her representative: here it is capable of inspiring the most glorious actions, and, joined with the force of laws, may lead us to the end of government as well as virtue itself.

Hence, in well regulated monarchies, they are almost all good subjects, and very few good men ; for to be a good man, a good intention is necessary, and we should love our country not so much on our own account, as out of regard to the community.

(from Book I, chap. VI: *In what manner Virtue is supplied in a monarchical Government*, p. 35)

Not in Cabeen. *Printing and the Mind of Man*<sup>2</sup> 197 (first edn.).

\$2,500.

- 15 Paley, William. *The Principles of Moral and Political Philosophy*. Two volumes. London: Printed by J. Davis for R. Faulder, 1790. The seventh edition, corrected.

Octavo (8 3/16" x 4 15/16", 210mm x 127mm).

Vol. I: a-b<sup>8</sup> c<sup>4</sup>(-c4) B-Aa<sup>8</sup> Bb<sup>4</sup> Cc<sup>2</sup>(-Cc2), 2 binder's blanks [\$4; -a1, a2]. 208 leaves, pp. *i-v* vi-xxxiii, [5], 1 2-378.

Vol. II: 2 binder's blanks,  $\pi^4(-\pi1)$  B-Ee<sup>8</sup>  $\chi^2(-\chi2)$ , 2 binder's blanks [\$4]. 220 leaves, pp. [6], 1 2-433, blank.

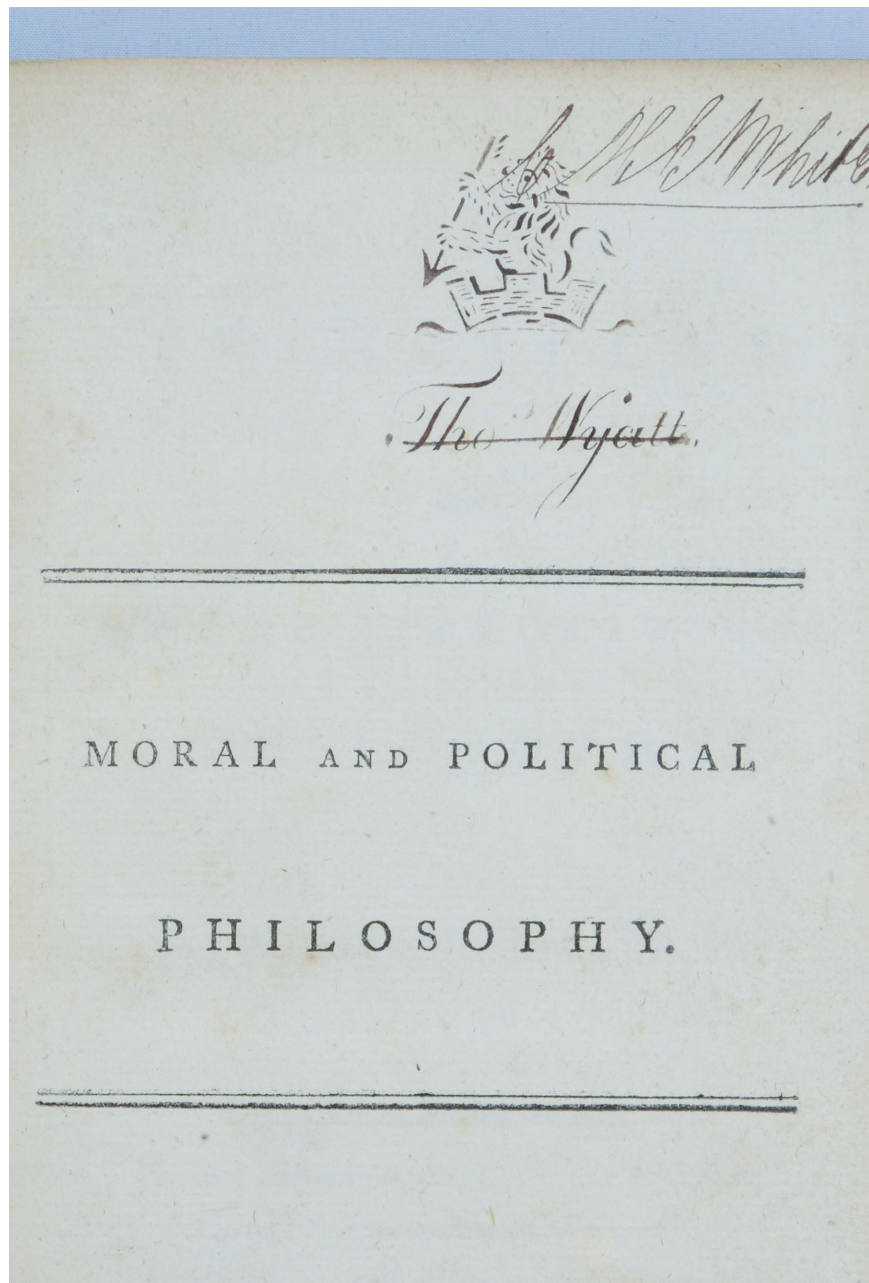
Bound in contemporary sprinkled calf, rebacked with the backstrip laid down. On the spine, seven triple gilt fillet bands, thick flanked by thin. Title gilt to a red crushed morocco title-piece in the second panel. Number gilt to a dark green crushed-morocco number-piece in an oval encircled with double dashed gilt roll in the fourth panel. On the edges of the boards, a gilt roll.

Rebacked with the backstrip laid down. Fore-corners bumped, worn in places. Half-title-page of vol. I reattached by a linen strip. Broadly, the text block is quite bright, with good margins (deckles preserved top-and-bottom of vol. I [c2 upper, Q1.2 lower *inter alia*] and bottom of vol. II [F1 *inter alia*]). Copious albeit faint pencil marginalia and underlinings in an early hand, some trimmed, some complete on the page. Ownership marks of Thos. Wyatt with a stencilled crest (half-title-page and title-page of vol. I, second free end-paper and title-page of vol. II) and a monogram (title-page of vol. I, foot of the final page ( $\chi1$ ) of vol. II); and of C.H.[E?] White (half-title-page of vol. I, second free end-paper of vol. II, albeit obliterated). Stamped BRIGHTWELL (cancelled) on the first free end-paper of vol. II.

Paley lectured in philosophy at Christ's College, Cambridge from 1768. His lectures there formed the basis of the *Principles* (first edn. 1785, and fifteen editions *in toto* during his lifetime), which in turn became part of the philosophy curriculum at Cambridge well into the Victorian era. As the title suggests, Paley's philosophical writing is broken down into discrete subtopics rather than put into syntax, hence its appeal as a textbook. Yet it is no mere summary or survey; it outlines what would become his innovative and influential utilitarian theories of religion and nature, spelled out fully in his *magnum opus*, the *Natural Theology* (1802). It also includes a powerfully-reasoned attack on slavery (book III, ch. III, pp. 236-240 of vol. I.) with major repercussions in the fight for abolition.

While the seventh edition is not in any way distinguished, the interest of this item rests in its ownership and in particular the rich and erudite pencil marginalia that run throughout the volumes. As for the former, we can identify three owners in order: Thomas Wyatt, C.H.[E?] White, Brightwell (library). Wyatt has included two very fine stencilled examples of his crest: a lion rampant holding a downward-facing arrow, emerging from a rampart. The second of these, on the upper fore-edge of the title-page of the first volume, has been cut off by as much as an inch. He has also stencilled his monogram at the beginning and at the very end of the work, suggesting that he finished the book. His name has been struck through, perhaps by White. Finally, the book made its way into the municipal library, presumably, of one of several places in the U.K. called Brightwell.

The identity of Thomas Wyatt is unclear. The Wyatt family has several branches whose heraldry matches ours. There is a Thomas Wyatt of Little Canfield, Essex, who died in 1783; perhaps a son of the same name? Though many branches of the Wyatt family claim descent from the Tudor poet Sir Thomas Wyatt, there is no indication that our man is any more than a namesake. Much the same can be said of C.H.\_White; the name is simply too common (though, amusingly, an editor of the



genealogy that names Thos. Wyatt of Little Canfield and gives his crest is C.H. Evelyn-White) to adduce further.

What of the marginalia? They are uniform (and uniformly difficult to read), and in an old hand (early XIXc?) — note the “d”s with looped back verticals (vol. I, p. 224). They are often combative, and at times quite extensive — as at the end of the second volume, when the two binder’s blanks and the rear paste-down are covered in it. They are much heavier in the second volume than in the first, and often over-written in different directions. Over the course of the volumes, some are quite clearly trimmed down while others respect the present sheet size. Wyatt, surely, would not have trimmed off half of his carefully-stencilled crest, and with it several of the marginal comments. Can it be that White read and annotated the book, and read it so much that he had it rebound and continued his annotation?

- 16 Flower, Benjamin. *The French Constitution; with Remarks on some of its principle articles; in which their importance in a political, moral and religious point of view, is illustrated; and the necessity of a reformation in Church and State in Great Britain, enforced.* London: Printed for G. G. J. and J. Robinson, 1792. The Second Edition, with corrections and additions.

Octavo (8 1/4" x 5 1/4", 210mm x 133mm): binder's blank, a<sup>4</sup>(+Gg4 [advert. to the second edn.] between a1 and a2) B-Ff<sup>8</sup> Gg<sup>4</sup>(-Gg4), binder's blank [\$4]. 232 leaves, pp. [2], i-iii iv-viii, 1-454.

Bound in half green crushed morocco under marbled paper by Riviere & Son (signed on the upper edge of the verso of the first free end-paper). Double gilt fillets at the edges of the morocco. On the spine, five raised bands with gilt fillets. Double gilt fillet borders in the panels. Title gilt in a single gilt fillet border in the second compartment. Author gilt in a single gilt fillet border in the third compartment. Publication gilt to heel. Marbled end-papers. Top-edge gilt.

Some rubbing to the extremities. Upper edge of the front hinge starting, though still strong. Small chip to the head-piece. Paper covers chipped at the edge. Very mild scattered foxing, and quite nice margins. Ownership inscription of David R. Hunter (dated "Nov. 23, 1952/ New York") on the second free end-paper. A solid copy in a handsome Riviere binding.

Benjamin Flower (1755†1829) was in France for much of 1791, and so saw first-hand the early effects of revolution. In these early stages he saw great elements of reform, and so published *The French Constitution* (first edition earlier in 1792) largely as a means of articulating an agenda for change at home in England. To that end, Flower would gain his greatest renown as the founding publisher of the short-lived *Cambridge Intelligencer* (1793-1803), in which his editorials became a powerful voice for anti-Toryism; it is an intellectual predecessor of the *Manchester Guardian* (now simply the *Guardian*). Eventually, he would see the Revolution as an engine of great evils, but in the present item he is clearly taken with its idealism — characterizing it as a highly Christian improvement on government.

David Hunter (†2000) was one of the great liberal philanthropists of the twentieth centuries (as executive director of the Stern Fund). His political views were very much in line with the idealism articulated by Flower.

Although there are several copies in institutional libraries, this item is most unusual for sale; only one copy has been sold at auction — and that some eight years ago.

\$375.

- 17 Malthus, T(homas) R(obert). *An Essay on the Principle of Population or, a view of its past and present effects on Human Happiness; with an inquiry into our prospects respecting the future removal or mitigation of the evils which it occasions*. Two volumes. London: T. Bensley for J. Johnson, 1807. Fourth edition.

Octavo (8 1/4" x 5 3/16", 209mm x 132mm).

Vol. I: A-OO<sup>8</sup> PP<sup>2</sup> [\$4; -A1,2]. 298 leaves, pp. [i-v] vi-xvi, 1 2-580.

Vol. II: A<sup>4</sup> B-MM<sup>8</sup> [\$4]. 276 leaves, pp. [i-v] vi-vii [1], 1 2-484, [60].

Bound in XX<sup>c</sup> brown peccary. On the spine, five raised bands. In the panels, double blind fillets top-and-bottom. Title gilt on black with a gold fillet at the bottom. Number gilt to fourth panel. Top edge of text-block dark-stained; fore and lower edges speckled.

Spines uniformly lightened. Text-block tanned with several ink and other stains at the peripheries. Initial pages of vol. II slightly worn at the fore-corners. Good margins, with deckle preserved on several pages (lower edges of vol. I L2, N1 etc.). Small closed tear to the lower edge of vol. II GG3, not affecting text.

Malthus's *Essay on the Principle of Population* was initially published anonymously in 1798. Its central argument is known as the "Iron Law": population increases geometrically (being squared with each generation) but subsistence increases arithmetically (growing by a stable amount over time). The work postulated — to widespread panic — that within a few generations, population would wildly exceed the means to feed itself. England passed the 1800 Census Act in no small part in response to the *Essay*.

Once Malthus was identified as the author, he responded to the work's overwhelming popularity and brought out six further additions in his lifetime. The sixth and final (1826) had a great influence on Darwin in forming his theory of natural selection. From the second edition on — essentially, as Malthus claims in the introduction, a new work — there is an emphasis placed on individual moral responsibility and restraint in order to curb population growth.

Kress B.5219, Lowndes II.1459, *Printing and the Mind of Man*<sup>2</sup> 251 (first edn.).

**SOLD.**

- 18 Wilberforce, W[illiam]. *A Letter on the abolition of the Slave Trade; addressed to the freeholders and other inhabitants of Yorkshire*. London: Printed by Luke Hansard & Sons, for T. Cadell and W. Davies; And, J. Hatchard; 1807. First edition.

Octavo (8 1/8" x 5 3/16", 207mm x 132mm): A<sup>2</sup>(±A1) B-Bb<sup>8</sup> Cc<sup>6</sup> [\$4; B2 mis-signed as B]. 200 leaves, pp. [4] ("half-title", blank, title, blank), 396.

Bound in (contemporary?) flecked brown paper-covered wraps. Title ("Wilberforce against Slave Trade") manuscript to spine. Yapp edges.

Some chipping to the peripheries. Tanning (damp?) to peripheries of many pages of the text-block, seldom notable or affecting text. Fore-deckle of E2 preserved — margins fairly good. Shelf-mark in ink to the half-title-page. A very good copy, strong and fairly bright in what is likely an early binding.

Wilberforce was the most forceful and recognizable British abolitionist. The movement began in the 1770's, and mounted over the course of the American Revolution. In 1787, the Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was created, mostly by Quakers; in the same year, Wedgwood created his famous medallion of a slave asking "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?". From 1790 or so, there was a genuine groundswell in England for the abolition of the trade in African slaves. Wilberforce introduced a bill in 1791 to that effect, and continued to advocate for the remainder of his life.

British slavery was repealed in phases and stages; as early as 1708 it was ruled that slavery was an impossible condition on English soil under English law. The full repeal of slavery in the British Empire wasn't realized until 1833 (three days after Wilberforce's death). 1807 is, however, a significant date in demolition of British enslavement: the passage of the Slave Trade Act, and its prime mover was Wilberforce. The 1807 act was important because of its application overseas; it banned the shipping of slaves, and introduced a fine (and a naval squadron!) to suppress their transport by British citizens.

The story of the *Letter* is intensely dramatic; after spending 1806 composing what had begun as a pamphlet, Wilberforce completed the 80,000-word treatise in the early hours of 28 January. It was published just three days later in order to be rushed to the House of Lords — where a version of the bill had failed in 1805 after passing in the Commons — in time for second reading of the act. The bill eventually passed and was given Royal assent on 25 March.

Bibliographically, our copy is slightly unusual because of the "half-title". Most gatherings of the text have an 1806 counter-mark (the mark is a fleur-de-lys) on laid paper. The half-title, however, which reads: PROCEEDINGS | OF THE | HOUSE OF COMMONS | ON THE | SLAVE TRADE. | [lozenge rule, 41mm] | [-PRICE TWO SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE.], is counter-marked 1796 on wove paper.

- 19 Nolan, Michael. *A Treatise of the Laws for the Relief and Settlement of the Poor*. Three volumes. London: A. Strahan for J. Butterworth and Son, 1814. The third edition, with considerable additions.

Octavo (8" x 5", 204mm x 128mm).

Vol. I: binder's blank, A<sup>8</sup> a-b<sup>8</sup> B-NN<sup>8</sup> OO<sup>4</sup>, 2 binder's blanks [\$4; -A1]. 308 leaves, pp. *i-v* vi *vii-ix* x-xlvii, blank, 1 2-566, 2 blanks. [=xlviii, 568]

Vol. II: binder's blank, A<sup>8</sup> a<sup>4</sup> B-QQ<sup>8</sup> RR<sup>8</sup>(-RR8) [\$4; -A1]. 323 leaves, pp. *i-iii* iv-xxiv, 1 2-622.

Vol. III: binder's blank, a<sup>8</sup> A-Z<sup>8</sup> AA<sup>4</sup>(-AA4) [\$4; -a1]. 195 leaves, pp. *i-iii* iv-xvi, 1 2-374.

Bound in contemporary calf, with blind diamond-and-circle roll border on the boards. On the spine, seven blind fillets. Title piece gilt to red crushed morocco. Number blind.

Generally scuffed, with some worn patches on the spines of each volume. Fore-corners a little bumped, with some worn (esp. vol. 3). Several hinges cracked, though generally strong; the front board of vol. 1 is a little tender. Initial and final pages toned from the turn-downs. Vol. 1, P1 missing a small chunk of the lower fore-corner, not affecting text. The text-block however is good and clean with very light and fairly rare foxing. A good reading set.

On the first free end-paper of each volume, ownership signature of the "Bibliothèque des Crénées," i.e., the library of the Chateau des Crénées (built 1855-1859) in Mies, Switzerland. Below that signature on the first two volumes, the ownership signature of David R. Hunter (Geneva, 1949).

Nolan, born in Ireland (ca. 1765), was a lawyer who had a special interest in the legal remedies to poverty in the United Kingdom. The first edition of the *Treatise* (1805), really a hand-book for those administering the Poor Laws — which were passed originally in the mid-XVIc, stoked interest in reform to the Elizabethan statutes. The Corn Laws of 1814 kept the price of grain and thus of bread artificially high, which exacerbated the plight of the poor. It is into this atmosphere that Nolan, who would be elected an MP (Barnstaple, 1820), brought out the third and greatly expanded edition.

The Poor Laws — a new law was passed in 1834, with no small debt to Nolan, who died in 1827 — undergird the modern system of welfare and, because of the establishment of workhouses, the system of labor law as well. Nolan's work is as much historical as it is philosophical; he explores the wider causes and forms of poverty, always substantiating his arguments with case-law. The third volume, new to this edition, collects the relevant statutes in force at the time. In short, the book at this state — the most substantial revision to the text — allows a complete conspectus of the status quo before the passage of the New Poor Laws.

The Chateau des Crénées (in its older form, des Crénés) was the home to the family of Pourtalès. The family of XIXc Huguenot bankers — the foremost members, perhaps, of the new bourgeoisie of finance — was once a byword for (nouvelle) richesse, much as Rothschild or Rockefeller are now. A notable inhabitant of Les Crénées was the novelist Guy de Pourtalès, whose novel *La Pêche miraculeuse* (1937) won the grand prix du roman de l'Académie française. The chateau, situated on the northwest shore of Lake Geneva in the village of Mies, now sits at the center of a wildlife preserve.

David Hunter (†2000) was one of the great liberal philanthropists of the twentieth centuries (as executive director of the Stern Fund); he was among the first to champion black voter registration and nuclear disarmament. It is fitting, then, that the book should have belonged to him.

- 20 Bentham, Jeremy. *Plan of Parliamentary Reform, in the form of a Catechism, with reasons for each article. With an introduction, shewing the Necessity of Radical, and the inadequacy of moderate, Reform*. London: T.J. Wooler, 1818. Reprinted and republished, with notes and alterations, by permission of the author [i.e., the second edition]. **BOUND WITH**  
 Ibid. *The Elements of the Art of Packing, as applied to Special Juries, particularly in cases of libel law*. London: Effingham Wilson, 1821. First edition.

Octavo: (8 5/8" x 5 3/8", 220mm x 138mm).

*Parliamentary Reform*: binder's blank, A<sup>2</sup> B-K<sup>8</sup> L<sup>6</sup> [\$2]. 80 leaves, pp. [4], 1 2-156.

*Packing Juries*: a<sup>2</sup> b<sup>4</sup> B-S<sup>8</sup>, binder's blank [\$2]. 142 leaves, pp. [12], 1 2-269, blank, [2] (advertisements).

Collated perfect with (or superior to) to the Chuo copies.

In quarter grey cloth over grey drab boards. On the spine, two pasted labels: BENTHAM'S / *Reform Catechism*, 5s; BENTHAM/ ON/ SPECIAL / JURIES./ [short rule]/ *Price* 10s. 6d. The latter between double black rules.

Some wear to the fore-corners. A quarter-inch-deep cut to the middle of the fore-edge of the rear board. Some ink-spots. Upper edge of the front hinge starting. Text-block with some foxing and toning. Unopened from C4 of the *Parliamentary Reform* and from b2 of *Packing Juries*. Title-page of *Parliamentary Reform* signed by John Marrow.

Bentham is best-known for his articulation of the theory of Utilitarianism, but he wrote on a variety of legal-philosophical subjects, from prison reform — the “Pantopticon” — to the nature of interest rates. These two treatises, bound together in plain drab boards, occupy opposite ends of his interests. The former advocates for electoral reform that we now consider *de rigueur*: annual elections, suffrage for women, a secret ballot and so forth. He had written it in 1809 but it was not published until 1817. It was not, apparently, uncommon for unconnected works of his to be bound together, as the Chuo bibliography notes: “sometimes the sheets of paper printed at different times were bound together in one volume”.<sup>16</sup> That said, it is surpassingly rare — Chuo does not have a copy, for instance — to find Bentham in publisher's boards.

The publication of *Packing Juries* similarly came some 11 years after its authorship, due, fittingly, to its subject matter: libel. Libel was a bugbear for Bentham, as so much of his reform seemed to contain nasty remarks about individuals. His own words perhaps best convey his attitude, viz.: “that if what they call *a libel* is all true, and can be proved to be so, instead of being the less, it is the more libellous”.<sup>17</sup>

Of the John Marrow who has signed the title-page of *Parliamentary Reform* little more than a guess is possible: The Reverend William John Marrow, who matriculated at Christ Church 20 May 1875.

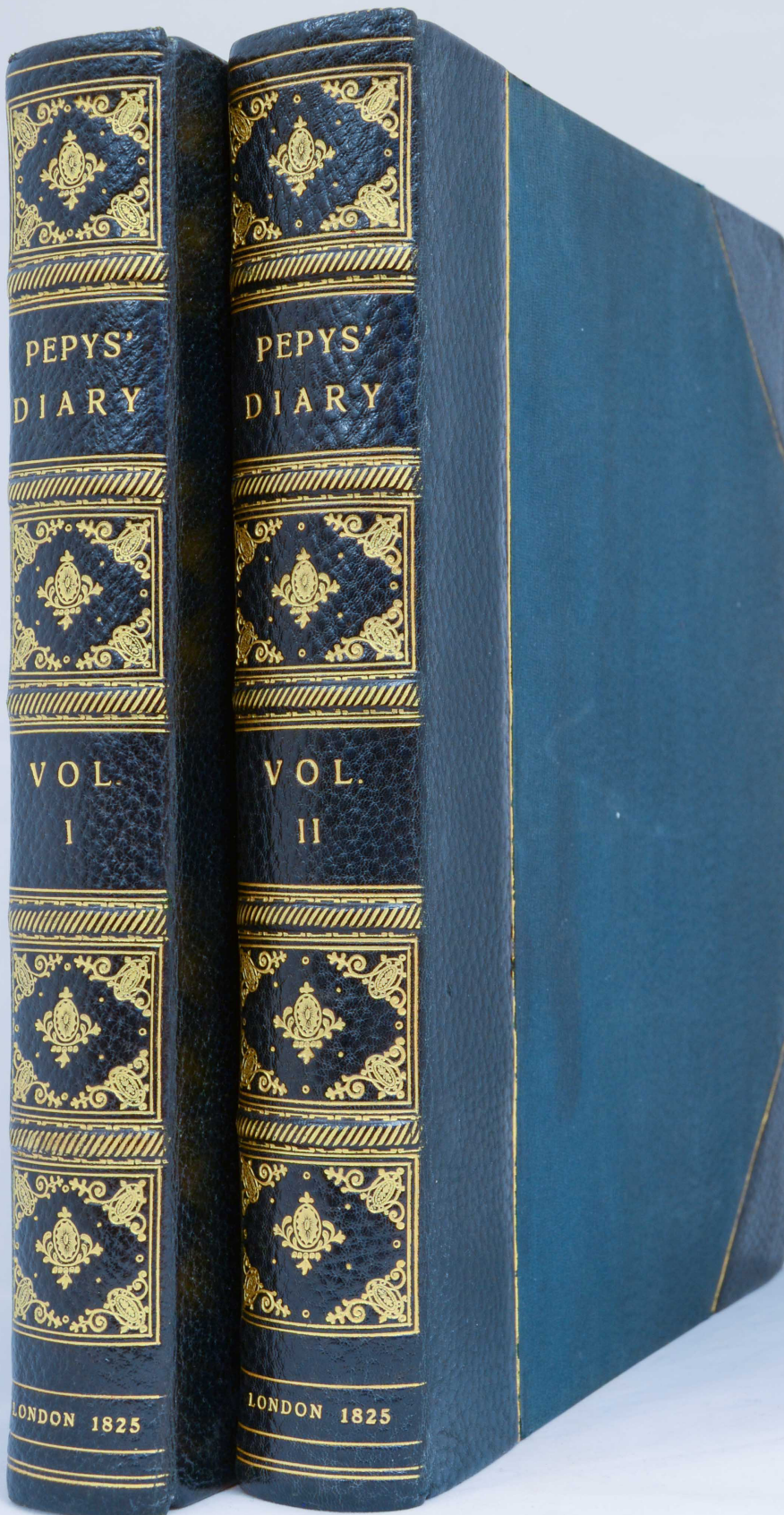
Ikeda et al. P9.2 (*Parliamentary Reform*), E1.2 (*Packing Juries*); Goldsmiths' 22261 (*Parliamentary Reform*), 23350 (*Packing Juries*); Lowndes I.157.

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I

LONDON 1825

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VOL.  
II

LONDON 1825

- 21 Pepys, Samuel. *Memoirs of Samuel Pepys, Esq. F.R.S. Secretary to the Admiralty in the Reigns of Charles II. and James II. comprising His Diary from 1659 to 1669, deciphered by the Rev. John Smith. A.B. of St. John's College, Cambridge. From the Original Short-Hand MS. in the Pepysian Library, and a selection from his private correspondence. Edited by Richard, Lord Braybrooke.* 2 volumes. London: Henry Colburn, 1825. First edition.

Quarto (12" x 9 1/2", 305mm x 240mm).

Vol. I: binder's blank, a<sup>6</sup>(-a6) b-e<sup>4</sup> B-3Z<sup>4</sup> 4A<sup>4</sup>(-4A4), binder's blank [§; -a1, a2, 3T2, 3U2, 3X2, 3Y2, 3Z2, 4A2; +a3; b4 marked on plate opposite b4]; 592 leaves, 7 plates (+1, signed b4, but printed with text, opposite b4); pp. [2], i-v vi-xii xiii-xiv (xv-xvi printed on a plate) xvii-xlii, 498, [2], <sup>2</sup>xlix, [1]. Index: 3S3<sup>r</sup>-4A3<sup>r</sup> (pp. <sup>2</sup>i-<sup>2</sup>xlix).

Vol. II: binder's blank, a<sup>2</sup> B-2X<sup>4</sup> 2Y<sup>2</sup> 2Z<sup>4</sup> 4A-5Q<sup>4</sup>, binder's blank [§2; -2Y2; 2Z<sup>4</sup> inserted between 4A1 and 4A2]; 336 leaves, 5 plates; pp. [2], 348, <sup>2</sup>1-<sup>2</sup>2, i ii-vii, [1], <sup>2</sup>3 <sup>2</sup>4—<sup>2</sup>294 <sup>2</sup>295-<sup>2</sup>297 <sup>2</sup>298-<sup>2</sup>311, [1]. Appendix: 5O4r-5Q4r (pp. <sup>2</sup>295-<sup>2</sup>311).

Bound in (mid-nineteenth century) half midnight-blue morocco with gilt rules over blue buckram by Birdsall & Son, Northampton (stamped on lower edges of verso of first free end-paper in both voll.). On spine, five raised gilt-ornamented bands with gilt-bracket borders. Panels double-gilt ruled with gilt fleuron corners and gilt fleuron centerpieces. Single-gilt rule at head, double-gilt rule at tail. Publication and date between single-gilt rules at tail. Title in second panel between double-gilt rules, number in fourth panel between double-gilt rules. Gilt stripes (alternating solid and dashed) on head- and tail-pieces. Top-edge gilt.

Vol. I: fore-corners moderately bumped. Lower rear corner-piece worn at lower edge. Tiny spots of wear to buckram in places. Some pages foxed and tanned, but the majority quite fresh. Very small piece missing from the lower fore-edge of R3 (pp. 125/6). With bookplates (see below).

Vol. II: fore-corners slightly bumped, with some rubbing to upper fore-corner. Tiny spots of wear to buckram in places. Some pages foxed and tanned, but the majority quite fresh. Excellent margins, with many preserved deckles, both fore and bottom.

Samuel Pepys, who rose from tailor's son to be secretary to the Admiralty and then President of the Royal Society, recorded his daily (or nearly so) activities for a decade, which remains the richest chronicle of Restoration London. Pepys's short-hand diary was expanded to long-hand by the Rev. John Smith from the manuscript diary then and now in the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge for the first time in this 1825 edition (the short-hand was derived from Shelton's *Tachygraphia*, a copy of which is also to be found in the Pepysian library, which must have galled Smith). Smith excised the more salacious confessions from his edition; an unexpurgated text would not appear to the public until 1970! Still, this most important account of the second half of the seventeenth century – the diary (1660-9) is augmented with Pepys's correspondence through 1703 – is endlessly compelling and ranges from the mundane to the uppermost crust.

This copy comes from the library of William Hillier, 4th Earl of Onslow (bookplates on the first free end-paper of each volume). Pasted onto the front paste-down of vol. I (from another book) is the bookplate of Arthur Onslow (1691-1768, great-great-grandfather of the 4th Earl), the long-serving and eminent Speaker of the House of Commons, who served as treasurer of the Navy. Both volumes contain the plate marking them as "Bought at the Sale of the Clandon Library", which took place on 20 March 1885, numbered lot 583 and sold for £1/-/-.

Democritus Junior [Robert Burton]. *The Anatomy of Melancholy, what it is with all the kinds causes, symptoms, prognostics and several cures of it. In three partitions. With their several Sections, Members, & Subsections, philosophically, medicinally, historically opened and cut up. By Democritus Junior. With A Satyrical Preface conducting to the following discourse.* Two volumes. London: Thomas M'Lean, Glasgow: R. Griffin & Co., Dublin: J. Cumming; 1826. A new edition.

Octavo (8 5/8" x 5 3/8", 219mm x 137mm).

Vol. I: binder's blank,  $\pi^4$  A<sup>2</sup>(-A2) B-OO<sup>8</sup> PP<sup>4</sup>, binder's blank [\$2; -K2, N2]. 297 leaves, pp. [i-ii] (frontispiece and its recto), *iii-xi* xii, 1 2-121 (Democritus to the reader, synopsis), blank,  $2/2$  2-461, blank.[= x, 122,  $2/2$  462] With an engraved frontispiece.

Vol. II: binder's blank, A<sup>2</sup>(-A1) B-QQ<sup>8</sup> RR<sup>2</sup>, binder's blank [\$2]. 307 leaves, pp. [2], 1 2-612.

Bound in half crushed purple morocco under burgundy paper. On the spine, title gilt to the head, set within a double gilt fillet border.

Worn along the upper, lower and fore-edges. Some rubbing to the faces of the book. Minimal side-line pencil annotations in the first 75 pages or so of vol. I. Tanning, mysteriously, to the lower fore-corner in vol. II F6-L1. The title-page of vol. II has a vertical tear, not affecting text, that has been patched. With many if not most lower deckle-edges preserved, and with a few gatherings partially unopened (vol. I S5.6, S7.8, BB7.8 at the top of the fore-edge) and a couple altogether unopened (vol. II EE5.6, EE.7.8). Signed and dated on the first free end-paper of vol. I: "Joseph R. Walter/ Harvard University/ July 27<sup>th</sup> 1870." An altogether solid and unsophisticated early-XIX<sup>c</sup> edition of this perennially popular work.

Burton's *Anatomy*, published in 1621, is a densely-referenced treatise that defies genre. It is in part an early work on mental health — melancholy *qua* depression — but just as much a critique of contemporary mores, of English scholasticism, of the Church; it's also densely allusive, referring to poets from Greece and Rome, to the Bible, to historians. More than any other work, perhaps, it is an expression of the erudition and wit of its time.

Its bibliography is of course most extensive. By 1826, no major changes or improvements were made to the text. It is, however, of interest, that Joseph R. Walter — Harvard Class of 1871, and president of the Freshman Boat Club — purchased a London edition rather than an American edition (merely e.g., the 1862 New York-Boston edition). All the same, Walter seems not to have finished the book — a common fate in the case of this book — as his annotations stop a little way into the first volume, and there are several unopened gatherings.

23 Smith, Adam. *An Inquiry into the nature and causes of the Wealth of Nations. With a life of the author, an introductory discourse, notes and supplemental dissertations.* By J.R. McCulloch, Esq. Edinburgh: Adam and Charles Black, and William Tait; London: Longman and Co., 1839. A new edition, corrected throughout and greatly enlarged.

Octavo (8 5/16" x 5 3/16", 211mm x 131mm):  $\pi^4(-\pi^4)$  a-d<sup>8</sup> B-Ss<sup>8</sup> Tt<sup>4</sup> [\$4]. 359 leaves, pp. [6], i ii-lxiii, blank, 1 2-648. [ $\approx$  lxx, 648] With an engraved portrait frontispiece and an engraved portrait immediately before the life of Smith.

Bound in contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Blind triangular rolls at the edges of the calf. On the spine, five raised bands. In the panels, double gilt rolls top-and-bottom. Title gilt to black crushed morocco in the second panel. Edges of the text-block speckled red.

Boards bowed somewhat. Marbled paper and calf rubbed in patches. Front fore-corners worn. Internally, quite bright and square. Foxing limited to the engraved plates and their tissue guards. Flower pressed at Aa7.8 (pp. 366-367). Bookseller's token (Dixie Business Bookshop, New York) pasted to upper fore-edge of the front past-down. A single small pencil marginalium in an old hand on p. 7 (B4<sup>r</sup>).

Smith's *Wealth of Nations* was published in 1776, and he brought out five editions before his death in 1790; the most significant changes were made to the third edition (1784). The work's *Nachleben* is quite rich, with layers of edition, commentary and criticism. John Ramsay McCulloch (1789†1864), Smith's fellow Scotsman, edited the *Wealth* in 1828; the present item is the second edition of 1838 albeit with an 1839 imprint. McCulloch is most firmly associated with David Ricardo, some fifty years Smith's junior but nevertheless a titan of classical economics along with Malthus and James Mill.

This edition is particularly attractive because it is in one volume — sometimes the work takes as many as six — by virtue of being printed in two columns to the page. The notes are at times expegetical and at times, in McCulloch's own words, "sometimes of a controversial character" ( $\pi^3^r$ ). Thus, the present item is all things to all men: text, commentary and critical text, plus a biographical sketch of the author and nearly 200 pages of essays and discussions of the work.

Kress C.4996, *Grolier English 100* 57 (first edn.), *Printing and the Mind of Man*<sup>2</sup> 221 (first edn.), Rothschild 1897 (first edn.), Tribe-Mizuta 151.

\$375.

- 24 More, Thomas, Sir, with notes by Rev. T.F. Dibdin. *Utopia: Written in Latine by Syr Thomas More, Knyght, and translated into Englyshe by Raphe Robynson: Anno m.cccc.li.* Boston, Lincolnshire: Robert Roberts, 1878. Numbered 248 of 475, of a total edition of 575 copies, signed by the publisher.

Octavo (8 5/8" x 5 7/16", 219mm x 138mm): 2 binder's blanks, A<sup>8</sup> B-FF<sup>8</sup> GG<sup>4</sup>(-GG4), binder's blank [\$1; +K2, P2; +P4 mis-signed for P3]. 235 leaves, pp. *i-iii* (with the title-page tipped in?) iv-ix, blank, [11-15] 16-472 (with the addition of a tipped-in ornamental title-page for the second book between P2 and P3 (signed P4). With an engraved frontispiece and a folding plate, as well as the tipped-in title-page for the second book.

Bound by P. Riach — signed at the inner top front dentelle — in half crushed red morocco under marbled paper. Double gilt fillets at the edges of the morocco on the faces. On the spine, five raised bands with a dashed gilt role. Panels extra-gilt. Title gilt to second panel, date gilt to heel. Gilt strokes to head- and tail-pieces. Combed marbled end-papers. Top-edge gilt.

Top fore-corners bumped. Top edge of the rear paper worn. Upper edges of the hinges starting, though not at all weak. Some foxing to the end-papers; the text block is otherwise lovely and clean.

More's *Utopia*, published in 1516 and translated into English in 1551, is and was to its original audience a curious work, the laying-out of a place that is properly non-existent (Οὐ-τοπία, *Nowheresville*) but commonly understood — and More encouraged the confusion — as especially good (Εὖ-τοπία, *Goodville*). On this island there are many aspects of monastic life but also certain rather flagrant violations of the Church: divorce, euthanasia and so forth. It is the progenitor of *Gulliver's Travels*, to be sure, and is the intellectual love-child of Plato's *Republic* and medieval tales of the land of Cockaigne.

The present item is in a sense a fine-press work. The text is taken from the copy of Robynson's English translation that belonged to Sir Henry Ellis, who was the principal librarian at the British Museum, which is to say the progenitor of the British Library (opened 1973). It was printed in limited numbers and the colophon (verso of the half-title-page) was written and signed by Robert Roberts, the publisher. The pagination is slightly vexatious; there is a tipped-in title page to the second book that is included in the pagination, but also, it seems, an additional leaf somewhere in the A gathering, perhaps even the title-page.

The benefit of this edition, beyond its handsomeness, is its biographic and bibliographic usefulness. Prefaced to the text are catalogues of More's works, portraits of More, and editions of the *Utopia*. This is a book made by and for bibliophiles.

25 Moore, George Edward. *Principia Ethica*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1903. First edition.

Octavo (8 11/16" x 5 5/8", 221mm x 143mm): binder's blank, *a* b8 1-14<sup>8</sup> 15<sup>4</sup>(±15<sub>1</sub>), binder's blank [52]. 130 leaves, pp. *i-vii* viii-xxvii, blank, 1 2-232.

Bound in publisher's dark-brown cloth. Title, author and publisher gilt to spine.

Some moderate wear to the corners. Top corners bumped. End-papers a little tanned and foxed. Occasional and unobtrusive pencil under- and side-lining. With the bookseller's ticket of Thornton & Son, Oxford, on the lower spine-edge of the front paste-down. A nice copy.

Moore (1873†1958) was a member of the Cambridge Apostles, tangentially connected to the Bloomsbury Group and one of a trinity of Trinity College, Cambridge philosophers (with Ludwig Wittgenstein and Bertrand Russell) who nonetheless enjoys nothing like the renown of his peers. His major contribution was to recharacterize ethics — the pursuit of what is good — not in terms of natural categories such as pleasingness or beauty, but non-naturally, i.e., as an independent and irreducible category. In his own words:

If I am asked 'What is good?' my answer is that good is good, and that is the end of the matter. Or if I am asked 'How is good to be defined?' my answer is that it cannot be defined, and that is all I have to say about it... (§6¶2) We may mean that a certain object, which we all of us know, is composed in a certain manner: that it has four legs, a head, a heart, a liver, etc., etc., all of them arranged in definite relations to one another. It is in this sense that I deny good to be definable. I say that it is not composed of any parts, which we can substitute for it in our minds when we are thinking of it. We might think just as clearly and correctly about a horse, if we thought of all its parts and their arrangement instead of thinking of the whole: we could, I say, think how a horse differed from a donkey just as well, just as truly, in this way, as now we do, only not so easily; but there is nothing whatsoever which we could substitute for good; and that is what I mean, when I say that good is indefinable. (§8)

Moore does not present a system, but instead a series of questions and conundrums that disarmed centuries of previous philosophy and today remain unanswered (e.g., Moore's paradox). The *Principia* was Moore's *magnum opus*, and it redefined the entire Analytic tradition.

\$450.

SIGNED BY EINSTEIN AND INSCRIBED BY THE EDITOR

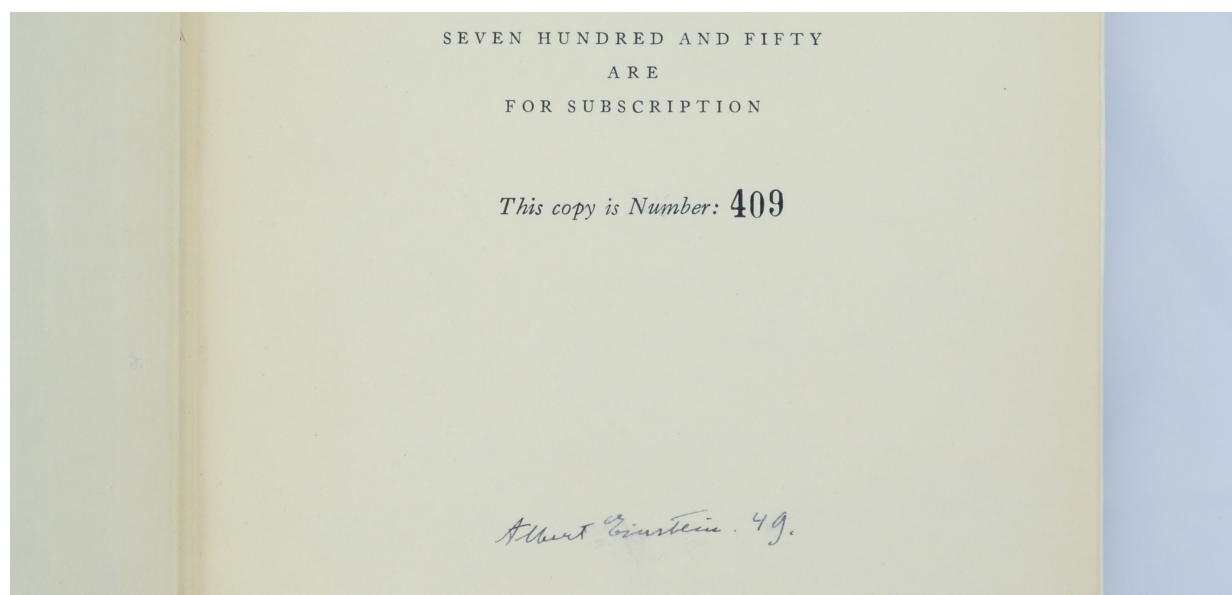
- 26 Sch[li]pp, Paul Arthur (ed.). *Albert Einstein: Philosopher-Scientist. The Library of Living Philosophers Volume VII*. Evanston, Illinois: The Library of Living Philosophers, Inc. 1949. First edition (L-G).

Octavo (9 1/4" x 6 1/4", 236mm x 159mm). Limitation leaf, *i-v* vi-xvi, 1 2-781, 3 blanks. With portrait photographic frontispiece and a facsimile illustration of Einstein's hand-writing.

Bound in brown beveled leatherette. Einstein's signature gilt to front board. Title, series and publisher gilt to spine. Top edge gilt. Fore and lower edges untrimmed. In publisher's brown pebbled slip-case.

Near fine. Small (1") closed diagonal tear to fore-edge of p. 1/2, not affecting text. Scattered pencil under-lining pp. 3-13. Many gatherings unopened from p. 163 to end. The slip-case is worn at the corners, and a small portion of the fore-edge.

Numbered 409 of an edition of 750 printed from type, of a total edition of 760 (ten for presentation), signed by Einstein ("Albert Einstein . 49.") on the limitation page. This copy with an additional inscription from the editor, Schlipp, on the half-title-page, dated December 1964.



Schlipp (his name, bogglingly, misspelled on the title-page as Schilpp) was the founding editor of the *Library of Living Philosophers*, a series running from 1939 through the present. In addition to Einstein, the series has published volumes on philosophers such as Bertrand Russell, Jean-Paul Sartre and Umberto Eco. Its *raison d'être* was to allow philosophers the chance to address questions or controversies engendered by their work. In those sections where the text is translated, the German faces the English. In addition to Einstein's autobiographical notes, there are contributions from other physicists and philosophers, i.e., Louis de Broglie, Niels Bohr and Kurt Gödel.

The present copy was given by Schlipp — who served as series editor until 1981 — to Dr. J.B. S-----, a dentist who, during the Depression, treated patients for what they could afford (much to the chagrin of his wife). It was passed to Dr. S-----'s son-in-law, a physicist, and then to his grand-daughters.

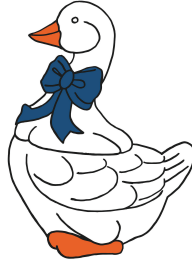
\$9,500.



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