

# ATHENA RARE BOOKS



## CATALOG 5

Including Literature, Medicine, Science,  
History, Psychology, Philosophy & Alcoholism



# ATHENA RARE BOOKS

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## CATALOG 5

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### LITERATURE

#### "The Poet's Masterpiece"

BYRON, Lord. *Don Juan*. London: Thomas Davidson & John Hunt, 1819-1824. [Cantos I & II] Printed by Thomas Davidson, Whitefriars, London, 1819. Half-title + TP + half-title + [3]-227 + 1 blank leaf, Quarto. FIRST EDITION (Wise, Volume 2, pp. 3-4.)

\$3,000

There were 1,500 copies of this first edition printed but the printer "wasted" 150 of them leaving only 1,350.

Don Juan, **Cantos III - V**, Printed by Thomas Davidson, Whitefriars, London, 1821 [bound with] Don Juan, **Cantos VI - VIII**, Printed for John Hunt, London, 1823. 1 Blank leaf + half-title + TP + half-title + [3]-218 + TP + [iii]-vii + half-title + [1]-184 + [185]-[186] = advertisements, Demy octavo. (Wise, Volume 2, pp. 3-6)

There were 1,500 copies of each first edition printed in this demy-octavo (large paper) size. In addition, 3,000 copies of the second volume was also printed in a "small paper" size (foolscap octavo) and another 16,000 thousand in a "common" edition. (Note: Cantos VI-VIII originally appeared without the forward half-title.)

Don Juan, **Cantos IX - XI**, Printed for John Hunt, London, 1823 [bound with] Don Juan, **Cantos XII - XIV**, Printed for John Hunt, London, 1823 [bound with] Don Juan, **Cantos XV - XVI**, Printed for John Hunt, London, 1824. 1 Blank leaf + TP + half-title + [5]-151 + [153]-[156] = advertisements + TP + half-title + [5]-168 + TP + erratum slip insert + half-title + [5]-129 + [131]-[132] = advertisements + 1 blank leaf, Demy octavo. (Wise, Volume 2, pp. 6-8)

The advertisements at the end of Cantos IX-XI (dated "Sept. 1823") are not noted by Wise nor does he mention the erratum slip added to the last volume. The advertisements at the end of Cantos XV-XVI are dated "March 1824". There were 1,500 copies printed of Cantos IX-XI in this large paper size (demy octavo) while another 2,500 copies were printed in "small paper" size (foolscap octavo) and 17,000 copies of a "common" edition. There no records of the number of copies printed of the other two volumes. (Note: all three volumes were issued without the forward half-title.)

Byron's late masterwork which has been characterized as "**one of the most brilliant and entertaining of modern books fully entitled as such to the position given it by many readers and critics as the poet's masterpiece**". Written over a six year period, *Don Juan* is Byron's satirical and scathing account of the foibles and hypocrisy of his contemporary European society as well as an insightful reflection on the horrors of war. Although the first two cantos were ill-received by critics (who called them "an insult and an outrage" and a "filthy and impious poem"), the work became increasingly successful and was much admired by Goethe, who translated a part of it. *Don Juan* was left incomplete with Byron's death in Greece in 1824.

Uniformly bound in lovely contemporary  $\frac{3}{4}$  polished calf with cloth boards and the spines stamped and lettered in gilt with the top edges also gilt. Overall, a pretty set of one of Byron's major works.

**"Because I do not hope to turn again..."**

**ELIOT, T. S.** *Ash Wednesday*. London: Faber & Faber Ltd., 1930. 2 blank leaves + Half-title + TP + Dedication page + Half-title + 9-21 + 1 blank leaf, small Octavo. 2,000 copies printed. FIRST EDITION (Gallup A15b) **\$75**

Original reddish-brown cloth with gilt lettering to front cover and spine. Pages are a bit browned on the edges. Original green dust jacket with black and red lettering is chipped and torn and has tape repairs on the inside.

**"What might have been and what has been  
Point to one end, which is always present"**

**ELIOT, T. S.** *The Four Quartets*. London: Faber and Faber, 1940-1942. FIRST EDITION OFFPRINTS.

Burnt Norton [nd - 1941]: Half-title + TP + 9-15, Octavo (Gallup A37)  
East Coker [nd - 1940]: Half-title + TP + 7-15, Octavo (Gallup A36c)  
The Dry Salvages [nd - 1941]: Half-title + TP + 5-15, Octavo (Gallup A39)  
Little Gidding [nd - 1942]: 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + 7-16, Octavo (Gallup A42)

**\$1,200**

Eliot considered these "Four Quartets" to be his masterpiece and his legacy.

**Burnt Norton:** Original green paper over dark brown card covers, stapled. Note that Gallup calls for white card covers and does not mention this variant. Former owner's signature and date (Xmas, 1941) to front fly leaf. Otherwise a lovely copy.

**East Coker:** Original tan paper over white card covers, stapled. Front cover water stained along the bottom edge (2" - 4"). Otherwise a nice copy of this most difficult to obtain of the four quartets.

**Dry Salvages:** Original light blue paper over blue paper covers, stapled. "ADELPHI" watermark indicating early impression. Front cover lightly soiled and discolored. Otherwise a lovely copy.

**Little Gidding:** Original stiff brown card covers, stapled (indicating later issue). Spine edge sunned and discolored about 3/8" deep. Otherwise a lovely copy.

**A Lovely Copy of this Famous Scottish Tragedy [1798]**

**HOME, John.** *Douglas, A Tragedy*. Edinburgh: George Reid & Co., 1798. Engraved frontispiece + TP + [i]-iv + [5]-[125] + [127] = publisher's advertisements plus five other engraved plates, Large Octavo. LATER EDITION **\$125**

Contemporary, plain card wraps and completely uncut. A lovely copy of this famous play, first performed in 1757.

**"Father, This Thick Air Is Murderous"**

**Uncorrected Proof of Sylvia Plath's First Book of Poetry – The Only One Published in Her Lifetime**

**PLATH, Sylvia,** *The Colossus*, Heinemann, London, 1960. Half-title + TP + Contents page + Dedication page + 9-88, Octavo. UNCORRECTED PROOF, FIRST EDITION (Lane/Stevens #A2) **\$2,000**

The rare uncorrected proof of the only book of poetry that was published during Sylvia Plath's lifetime.

Original wraps which state at the top "NOT FOR SALE / UNCORRECTED PROOF COPY". This copy is in remarkable shape with the spine just a bit nicked at top and bottom. The front cover is a little the worse for wear with a couple of small stains near the top and a large rectangular tape mark which was left by the removal of something (a label?) which originally occupied the entire center section of the front cover. Hand-written at the bottom in ink is "3 Oct." and "15/-". The back cover has a few, very small spots and an inked squiggle. Otherwise, this is a lovely and immaculate copy of a rare issue.

**First Edition of Her Last and Most Radical Novel [1798]**

**SMITH, Charlotte.** *The Young Philosopher*. London: T. Cadell Jun. and W. Davies, 1798. **Volume 1:** TP + 3[sic]-viii = Preface + [1]-274; **Volume 2:** TP + [1]-278; **Volume 3:** TP + [1]-284; **Volume 4:** TP + [1]-400, Large 12 mo. FIRST EDITION **\$2,500**

Charlotte Turner Smith was one of the most popular writers of the 1780's and 1790's and an influential contributor to the Revolution controversy in Britain. Smith's contribution to the development of the British novel is indisputable: her Gothic romances *Emmeline* (1788), *Ethelinde* (1789), and *Celestina* (1791) are among the first examples of a feminine genre which fused narratives of persecution with lyrical landscape description. Smith's most accomplished novel, *The Old Manor House* (1793), is a classic prototype of the condition-of-England novel, later perfected in the works of her admirer Jane Austen.

*The Young Philosopher* is her last novel, signaling a return to outspoken radical fiction. With no hope of foreseeable political change, a break with the British status quo was depicted by Smith as the only solution. And so her protagonist, the "philosopher" Delmont, seeks the liberties of America, leaving Britain where "the miseries inflicted by the social compact greatly exceed the happiness derived from it".

Not surprisingly, by the late 1790's the taint of Jacobinism had stuck to Smith and gained her a mention among Richard *Polwhele's band of Unsex'd Females*, which accused her of resigning "her power to please" and suffering "her mind to be infected with the Gallic mania."

Bound in contemporary ¾ leather with marbled boards. Spine tips and joints professionally renewed. With a modern bookplate to the inside front cover of each volume. The small red contemporary label of Hookham and Carpenters, Bond Street (Georgian booksellers) loosely inserted in Volume 1. Pages foxed with some random staining. Overall, a lovely set of a rare novel.

## MEDICINE

### A Pioneering Medical Work on the Liver [1654]

GLISSON, Francis. *Anatomia hepatis, Cui Praemittuntur Quaedam ad rem Anatomicam Universè Spectantia*. London: Typeset by Du-Gardianis for Octaviani Pullein, 1654. Half title page with small graphic in lower right corner + TP + Dedication page + [i]-[iv] = Lectori Benevolo + [v]-[xlii] = Totius Operis Syllabus + 1-458 + [459]-[471] = Index, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$6,000

Contains one (of two) folding engraved plates, engraved text illustrations and text woodcuts.

This is the first English book dedicated to a single organ, the liver, and it also presents a complete description and analysis of the digestive system. Glisson based this work on the original research that he done during the previous decade. Glisson determined that blood passes from the portal vein to the vena cave. He also proved that the lymph flows not to the liver, as was then generally thought, but from it, passing into the recently discovered common receptacle. This capsule, which Glisson was the first to accurately describe (and so named for him), is "an envelope of fibrous tissue that encloses the protal vein and hepatic artery (the two vessels carrying blood to the liver) and becomes continuous with the fibrous scaffolding of the whole organ" (Lilly). He also described the sphincter of the bile duct in this work.

"Educated at Cambridge, where he later served as Regius Professor of Physic, Glisson was part of the extraordinary ferment in medicine and the life sciences that occurred in the two English universities in the earlier seventeenth century. Like his influential colleague and friend, William Harvey, Glisson epitomized the English style of biological research: he was theoretically conservative and non-dogmatic; and at the same time he was committed to a rigorous program of experimentation, precise observation, and accurate description. His principal publications, especially the *Anatomia hepatis*, join an experimental exactitude and direct observation of the particular with a felt concern to preserve basic Aristotelian and Galenic traditions of natural philosophy. . . . Glisson's classic work on the liver . . . was based on dissections that Glisson had done over a decade earlier. It was the first work to recast fundamentally the physiology of the abdominal organs, to delineate the structure and function of the liver, and to identify and describe the fibrous tissue encasing the liver (Glisson's capsule). It also introduced Glisson's important concept of 'irritability,' in which he argued that irritation was the organism's way of recognizing substances to be expelled. The property of irritability was thus basic to the health of the organism" (Grolier Club, 100 Books Famous in Medicine, 29).

Contemporary calf, beautifully rebacked in period style with four raised bands and gilt lettering on the spine. Title page with tiny, contemporary, owner's ("W. Earnshaw") ink inscription below title page device. Very lightly dampstained on the fore edge of several pages. Overall, a nice copy.

## SCIENCE (including Mathematics)

### First Announcement that Water is Made Up of Hydrogen & Oxygen

CAVENDISH, Henry, *Experiments on Air*, Pages 119-153 and 372-384 (plus fold-out plan following page 384 showing diagrams of the vessels used in the experiments) from the *Philosophical Transactions*, Volume 75, Lockyer Davis and Peter Emsly, London, 1784-85. FIRST EDITION

\$3,500

These two papers contain Cavendish's famous announcement that he had discovered the composition of water to be two parts hydrogen ("inflammable air") and one part oxygen ("dephlogisticated air"). Karl Wilhelm Scheele, the German chemist, had

observed that when oxygen is mixed with double the quantity of hydrogen, this mixture burned with an explosion but without any visible residue. Cavendish repeated the experiment with his characteristic accuracy and determined that the residue was water -- the weight of which was exactly equal to the sum of the weight of the two gases.

This copy also contains pages 154-169 which are critical remarks regarding Cavendish's experiment by Richard Kirwan and Cavendish's reply on pages 170-180.

Original sheets with modern marbled wraps. Enclosed in a chemise. A lovely copy.

### One of the First Treatises on Physical Chemistry

DAVY, Sir Humphrey, *Elements of Chemical Philosophy* Part 1, Volume 1 (all published), Johnson and Co., London, 1812. 1 blank leaf + TP + [iii] = Dedication page + [v]-ix = Advertisement [xi]-xiv = Contents + [xv] = Errata + [1]-511, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$3,500

"One of the earliest connected treatises on physical chemistry, as known at the date of publication and incorporating the results of the important discoveries made by the author. These include a description of fluor spar, the origin of fluoric compounds, the naming of hydrofluoric acid, and the modification of Lavoisier's classification of the elements." (Duveen, p. 161)

"In 1801, Davy accepted a post at the newly-established Royal Institution of Great Britain. For twelve years, he lectured to enthusiastic audiences (ladies swooned over the young chemist and some even wrote him poetry), hobnobbed with London's elite, and pursued his chemical researches. In this venue, Davy became one of the most famous chemists in Europe..."

"Davy became most famous, however, for his discoveries in 1807 of potassium and sodium: he subjected the alkalis potash and soda to the strongest electrical current he could elicit from three connected piles totaling 600 double plates. When small, lustrous globules appeared at the negative pole of the pile, Davy literally danced around the laboratory. Davy then built the world's largest pile (2000 double plates) and used it to discover numerous other elements and to prove that chlorine, as he called it, was an element rather than an acid. Davy married a wealthy widow in 1812 and resigned from the Royal Institution, preferring long Continent trips to the rigors of lecturing and directing the RI lab. On his first Continental tour (1813-15) Davy took along his young lab assistant, Michael Faraday. Some claim this was Davy's greatest discovery of all. Besides his work in electrochemistry Davy invented the miner's safety lamp (1815) and pursued geology, natural history, and agricultural chemistry. Davy was knighted in 1812 and made a baron in 1818; he served as President of the Royal Society from 1820-1827." (<http://www.ri.ac.uk/History/H.Davy/>)

Contemporary ¾ calf with marbled boards. Gilt lettering, banding and crest on spine. Several front pages and final plate leaves foxed. Bookplate of Dr. Sydney Ross to inside front cover. Twelve engraved plates in rear of book. Lacking the final leaf which notes other works by Davy. A nice copy.

### A Presentation Copy of One of Einstein's Early Papers

EINSTEIN, Albert. *Physikalische Grundlagen einer Gravitationstheorie* (Physical Foundations for a Theory of Gravitation). Zürich: Zürcher & Furrer, 1913. Original wraps + TP + [284]-297, Octavo. FIRST EDITION OFFPRINT (Weil 57; Boni 53)

\$2,500

Printed at the top of the front wrap is "*Überreicht von den Verfassern*" ("Presented by the Authors"). Note: there are two articles here, one by Einstein and one by his collaborator, Marcel Grossman.

An offprint of the *Jahrgang LVIII (1913) der Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft*.

"Almost all of Einstein's scientific work was published in periodicals. Offprints of these papers exist in almost every instance... These offprints are printed from the same setting as the text but often with new pagination. I have often been asked about the number of those offprints. It seems to be certain that there were few before 1914. They were given only to the author, and mostly '*Überreicht vom Verfasser*' (Presented by the Author) is printed on the wrapper. Later on, I have no doubt, many more offprints were made, and also sold as such, especially by the Berlin Academy." (Weil, p. 4)

Original printed wraps, slightly browned on edges with minor creasing. Otherwise, fine.

### Einstein's Monumental Announcement of General Relativity – [PMM]

EINSTEIN, Albert. *Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie* (The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity). Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1916. Original Wraps + TP + 3-64, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Monograph Issue, Weil \*80a)

\$7,500

A "principal work" as noted by Weil's use of the asterisk when listing this article. Weil distinguishes the first issue (as here) by paper size and by the printers mark ("*Druck von Metzger & Wittig in Leipzig*") on the verso of the title page, with the

shortened form on rear wrap which lists seven items published by Barth and dated 1909 to 1916, ending with Ziehen's *Die Psychologie...* (1916)

According to Weil, this separately published reprint with new pagination from the *Annalen der Physik* "is described now as 'the original edition' of this classic paper. There is no indication of the edition, but it was certainly bigger than the usual number of offprints given to an author." Regarding the number of copies regularly printed of offprints, Weil comments in his introduction: "I have often been asked about the number of those offprints. It seems to be certain that there were few before 1914. They were given only to the author, and mostly '*Überreicht vom Verfasser*' (Presented by the Author) is printed on the wrapper. Later on, I have no doubt, many more offprints were made, and also sold as such, especially by the Berlin Academy."

"Soon after his arrival in Berlin, Einstein published his general theory of relativity (the main paper being '*Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie*' in *Annalen der Physik*, August 1916, 769-822). This marked a major advance beyond the classical gravitational theory of Newton. One of the predictions of the new theory concerned the deflection of light in a gravitational field. In particular, a ray of light coming from a star and passing near the sun should be deflected through an angle of about 1.75 seconds of arc. This prediction was tested by two British eclipse expeditions during the solar eclipse of May 1919, and the result appeared to be in good accord with Einstein's theory. The report of the British astronomers to the Royal Society in London later that year laid the foundations for Einstein's world fame. In November 1922 he was awarded the Nobel prize." (EP, Vol. II, pp. 468-9)

### Printing and the Mind of Man, 408

Original printed wraps. Pages just a bit browned but, overall, a beautiful copy of one of the most important works of modern science.

### Frege's Seminal Dissertation

**FREGE**, Gottlob. *Rechnungsmethoden die sich auf eine Erweiterung des Grössenbegriffes gründen*. Dissertation zur Erlangung der Venia Docendi bei der philosophischen Fakultät in Jena (Methods of Calculation based on an Extension of the Concept of Quantity). Jena: Friedrich Frommann, 1874. TP + [1]-26 + [27] = Lebenslauf (curriculum vitae), Quarto. FIRST EDITION

\$12,500

Rare first and only edition of Frege's qualifying dissertation (*Habilitationsschrift*) for his teaching position on the Philosophical Faculty at Jena. The NUC notes only two copies - one at the Smithsonian and the other at Brown.

"In 1873 Frege received his doctorate in philosophy at Göttingen with the thesis *Ueber eine geometrische Darstellung der imaginären Gebilde in der Ebene* [On a Geometrical Representation of Imaginary Forms in the Plane]. The following year at Jena he obtained the *venia docendi* in the Faculty of Philosophy with a dissertation entitled "*Rechnungsmethoden, die sich auf eine Erweiterung des Grössenbegriffes gründen*," which concerns one-parameter groups of functions and was motivated by his intention to give such a definition of quantity as gives maximal extension to the applicability of the arithmetic based upon it. The idea presented in the dissertation of viewing the system of an operation  $f$  and its iterates as a system of quantities, which in the introduction to his *Grundlagen der Arithmetik* (1884) Frege essentially ascribes to Herbart, hints at the notion of  $f$ -sequence expounded in his *Begriffsschrift* (1879)" (B. Van Rootselaar, writing in the D.S.B.)

Bound in the original purple wraps which are sunned and very lightly stained on the edges. Someone has written in ink in a contemporary hand "*Frege*" at the upper left-hand corner of the front cover. First four leaves very lightly stained along lower edges and lower half of fore edge. Overall, a lovely copy of this notoriously fragile work.

### Gauss' Work on the Earth's Magnetism

**GAUSS**, Karl Friedrich. *Resultate aus den Beobachtungen des Magnetischen Vereins im Jahre 1836* (Results from the observations of the magnetic fields in the year 1836). Goettingen: Dietrich, 1837. TP + [1]-2 = Inhalt + [3]-103 + 10 leaves = Tables of Variation of Declination + 10 folded lithoprints, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$450

Written in collaboration with Wilhelm Weber, there were two volumes to this work, one for 1836 and one for 1837, showing magnetic observations, declination at Goettingen, magnetism of the earth in absolute measurements and variation of magnetic decharts showing the isomagnetic lines. "Gauss, one of the keenest and most original mathematical thinkers of all time, was joined by Weber for an intensive study of the nature and intensity of the earth's magnetism. To enlist the observational help of others, they formed a society of international scope and published their observations annually for a dozen years. As part of their work, a telegraph line was erected in 1834 between the iron-free magnetic observatory and the astronomical observatory at Goettingen." (Dibner, *Heralds of Science*, p. 33)

Original boards with blue paper label on spine showing author and title. Inhalt, final table and final lithoprint, all loose. Overall, a well-preserved copy.

## Early Experimental Physics and The Birth of Electric Science – [PMM]

**GILBERT**, William, *DE MAGNETE, magneticisque corporibus, et de mango magnetis tellure; Physiologia nova, plurimus & aegumentis, & experimentis demonstrata*. (ON THE MAGNET, and magnetic bodies and on the slave magnet terrella; presenting new knowledge of nature with many new and experimental demonstrations), Petrus Short, Londoni, 1600. TP + [i]-[iii] = Præfatio + [iv]-[viii] = Preface by Edward Wright + [ix] = Verborum + [x]-[xiv] = Index + [1]-240, Folio, 282 x 188 mm; 11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>" x 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>". FIRST EDITION

\$50,000

With woodcut caduceus device (McKerrow 119) on title page, large woodcut arms of the author on verso, 88 woodcut illustrations and diagrams in text (four full-page), large folding woodcut diagram (lightly browned) at page 200, fine decorative woodcut capitals, head- and tail-pieces.

First edition of the first great work of experimental physics published in England; a scientific sturdy of electricity and magnetism. By his commitment to subjecting all theories to experiment, Gilbert became “among the first to initiate the experimental method of science” (Dibner). This work is one of the finest examples of inductive philosophy and even more remarkable for its publication two decades prior to Bacon’s *Novum Organum*, where that method was actually explained for the first time.

“Throughout the *De Magnete* Gilbert discussed and usually dismissed previous theories concerning magnetic phenomena and offered observational data and experiments which would support his own theories. Most of the experiments are so well described that the reader can duplicate them if he wishes, and the examples of natural occurrences which support his theories are well identified. When new instruments are introduced (for example the *versorium*, to be used in identifying electrics), directions for their construction and use are included” (DSB).

Studied by Kepler, Bacon, Boyle, Newton and, especially, Galileo (who used his theories to support his own defense of Copernicus), Gilbert’s work is “the first major English scientific treatise based on experimental methods of research” [PMM]. Published only after eighteen years of personal study and experimentation, this book has Gilbert’s new discoveries marked in the margins with large and small asterisks to denote whether they were significant or minor. Among the 21 major and the 178 minor discoveries is the conclusion that the earth is one large magnet (an assertion that led Galileo to study magnetism), as well as the invention of the *versorium*, his electroscope or electrometer, the first instrument devised to measure electrical phenomena. In addition, Gilbert showed that a freely suspended magnet is controlled by the earth, and not, as supposed, by extra-terrestrial influence. His magnetic theory enabled him to explain the behavior of the compass-needle, the dip-needle, the magnetic condition of vertical masses of iron, and the magnetic properties of heated iron bars when allowed to cool while lying in the magnetic meridian. In Book 2, which was intended as a digression into the importance of amber (“electrum”) to magnetic studies, **Gilbert coined the terms “electricity”, “electric force” and “electric attraction”** – clearly establishing his reputation as the founder of electrical science.

Gilbert also claimed another, less coveted kind of scientific repute by coming to see magnetism as the explanation for almost all phenomena. This led Francis Bacon to attack him in his *Sylva Sylvarum* (1626) as being “one of those people so taken up with their pet subject of research that they could only see the whole universe transposed into the terms of it” (Butterfield, p. 56). This singular, scientific phenomena persists into our own days with numerous scientists currently describing major elements of the universe as working “exactly like the computer”.

All known copies have numerous ink emendations (not noted in the errata) which some have suggested shows that Gilbert saw the edition through the press personally. The present copy has manuscript corrections on pp. 11, 14, 22 and 47 – but not on p. 63 as seen in some copies.

**Printing and the Mind of Man, 107; Dibner, Heralds of Science 54.**

Contemporary limp vellum with yapped (overlapping) edges. Spine lettered in manuscript but faded. Foot of spine expertly repaired. Newer endleaves. Title lightly browned with a few tiny repairs, final few leaves evenly browned with lower margins repaired, some spotting. Cloth folding case. Overall, a lovely copy.

## The Logical Piano – The First Working Analog Computer

**JEVONS**, William Stanley, *The Principles of Science: A Treatise on Logic and Scientific Method*, MacMillan and Co., London, 1874. **Volume 1**: 1 leaf with picture of the “The Logical Machine” on verso + TP + [v]-xvi + [1]-463; **Volume 2**: TP + [iii]-vii + [1]-480, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$4,500

Jevons’ brilliant book, “his most important contribution to scientific methodology, containing, among much else, an account of his celebrated logical machine.” (EP, Vol. 4, p. 260)

“The ‘logical piano’, a machine designed by Jevons and constructed by a Salford watchmaker, had 21 keys for operations in equational logic. It has many features which were later incorporated into computer design. As Gridgeman writes in [his biography in *Dictionary of Scientific Biography* (New York 1970-1990)]:

Although its principal value was as an aid to the teaching of the new logic of classes and propositions, it actually solved problems with superhuman speed and accuracy ...

His most important book in logic was *Principles of Science* (1874). This work made important contributions to probability as well as to logic. Jevon's claims in this work that absolute precision in observations is impossible, as is a complete correspondence between a theory and the physical situation that it models. He stresses the interrelation between concepts rather than the more strictly 'cause and effect' philosophy which was then current. Although the work contains much in the way of innovative ideas perhaps its weaknesses are illustrated by one of his examples on the use of probability."

(<http://www-groups.dcs.st-and.ac.uk/~history/Mathematicians/Jevons.html>)

"In the years from 1867 to 1872, Jevons set out the whole of his ideas on formal logic and scientific method in a major treatise, the *Principles of Science* (1874). This was the first treatise of its kind to appear in England since John Stuart Mill's *System of Logic* (1843), which Jevons had come to regard as 'an extraordinary tissue of self-contradictions'. Jevons often made clear his resentment of Mill's authority, and this resulted chiefly from a low opinion of Mill's logic. Although Jevons, unlike Mill, gave no specific treatment of the methodology of the social sciences in his *Principles of Science*, the views which he set forth in it on the relation of mathematics and logic (which he regarded as the more fundamental of the two disciplines), on induction and deduction and on methods of measurement undoubtedly informed his economic work, both theoretical and applied."

(<http://mailer.uni-marburg.de/~multimed/theorie/economics/grenznutzen/bios/Jevons.html>)

The logical piano now stands in the Museum of the History of Science in Oxford.

Original brown cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Both covers and lettering are bright. Uncut. A truly fine copy of this important work.

### The Foundations of Modern Chemistry – [PMM]

**LAVOISIER**, Antoine-Laurent de . *Traité élémentaire de chimie, présenté dans un ordre nouveau et d'après les découvertes modernes; avec figures* (A Treatise on Elementary Chemistry, presented in a new order and according to the recent discoveries). Paris: Chez Cuchet, 1789. **Volume 1**: half title + TP + v-xliv + [1]-322 + 2 folding tables; **Volume 2**: half title + TP + v-viii + -[323]-653 + [654]-[655] = Fautes à Corriger + 13 folding engraved plates, Octavo. FIRST EDITION, Second Issue

**\$6,500**

This is the so-called second issue of the first edition in two volumes. The first "trial" issue is in one volume, arranges material slightly differently and is known in only two copies. This second issue contains ten tables and several extracts from the registers of the Académie des Sciences and other learned societies, not included in the single volume issue - **making this in fact the first complete edition.**

With the thirteen copperplate illustrations that are signed Paulze Lavoisier Sculp(sit) that were drawn and engraved by the author's wife, Marie Anne Pierrette Paulze Lavoisier, who was a highly skilled draftsman, engraver and painter who was a student of David.

"At this moment there emerged one of those men who can stand above the whole scene, look at the confused pieces of the jig-saw puzzle and see a way of turning them into a pattern. He was Lavoisier, and it is difficult not to believe that he towers above all the rest and **belongs to the small group of giants who have the highest place in the story of the scientific revolution.**" (Butterfield, p. 186)

Lavoisier's revolutionary work outlined in this book had as much impact on chemistry as the French upheaval of the same year had on politics. This is a fundamental work in the history of modern chemistry containing a number of foundational ideas necessary to the progress of chemistry. Several critical ideas that appear in this book laid the firm foundation for Lavoisier's claim to the title as "the father of modern chemistry": (1) his use of accurate measurement for chemical research by using a balance with weight determinations being made at every possible stage of chemical change, (2) his experimental research on combustion which established that oxygen was the component in air that combined with metals during combustion and his naming of the resulting substances "oxides", (3) his exposition of the law of the conservation of mass, proving that matter remains constant throughout all chemical change and (4) his definitive reform of chemical nomenclature, whereby every substance was named by an aggregate of its component elements.

In addition, Lavoisier finally established the modern conception of elements as substances which cannot be further decomposed. In this work, he identified twenty three such elements - all of which are still recognized as such today. The broadest and most significant effect of Lavoisier's treatise was that it once and for all put to rest the phlogiston theory (that had mislead scientists for over a century) and destroyed any residual belief in alchemy.

Lavoisier had extremely wide scientific interests, making important contributions to geography and stratigraphy, and he was one of the first important scientist to devote himself to public service. In spite of his decidedly progressive and liberal political opinions, his post as Fermier Général brought him to the guillotine in 1794. This was perhaps the greatest single loss to France as well as to science that was perpetrated during The Terror.

**Printing and the Mind of Man 238; Dibner 43.**

Contemporary half-leather, tan boards backed and cornered with sheep. The spines with gilt devices and lettering with red and green morocco labels. Occasional spotting and foxing. The lower margins of some plates a little frayed, with plate XII lightly dampstained. Overall a rather lovely copy making a handsome set.

### Minkowski's Discovers Four Dimensional "Space-Time" – [PMM]

**MINKOWSKI**, Hermann. *Raum und Zeit* (Space and Time). Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1909.. Half tone portrait frontispiece with facsimile signature (after a photograph by Emil Logès) + TP + 1 leaf = Vorwort + [1]-14 + [15]-[16] = Publisher's ads. FIRST EDITION OFFPRINT

**\$1,200**

This paper originally appeared in *Verhandlungen der Gesellschaft Deutscher Naturforscher und Ärzte* in September of 1908. This present offprint was commissioned as a tribute after Minkowski's sudden and tragic death.

Minkowski participated in the movement of ideas that led to the theory of relativity. He was the first to conceive that the relativity principle formulated by Lorentz and Einstein led to the abandonment of the concept of space and time as separate entities and to their replacement by a four-dimensional "space-time". He gave this concept a precise definition and initiated the mathematical study of it. Minkowski's ideas made it possible for Einstein to expand his relativity theory from its specific form [1905] to its general form [1916] and they became the framework for all later developments in relativity physics.

Minkowski had been Einstein's mathematics professor but he was initially unimpressed with Albert. Early on he characterizing him as "a lazy dog" and later commenting on his success, "Oh, that Einstein, always cutting lectures, I really would not have believed him capable of it." (Overbye, p. 158)

**Printing and the Mind of Man 401** (which references the second journal issue in the *Jahresberichte der Deutschen Mathematiker-Vereinigung*, Leipzig, 1909.)

Original printed wraps. Front cover soiled and browned. Rear cover much less so. Signature in ink to inside front cover and a couple of pencil markings to the title page. A good copy of delicate piece.

### A Hugely Popular (and Effective) Explanation of Isaac Newton's "Philosophy"

**PEMBERTON**, Henry. *A View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy*, London: S. Palmer, 1728. TP + [i]-[iv] = Dedication + [v]-[x] = Preface + [xi]-[xxiii] + A Poem on Sir Isaac Newton + [xxiv]-xxx] = Contents + [xxxii]-[xlvi] = Subscribers Names + [1]-407, Quarto. FIRST EDITION

**\$2,500**

One of the most widely read books on Newton's theories in the early 18th century. Pemberton was a friend of Newton and had been invited by him to edit the third edition of the *Principia*. His "Preface" contains his personal memories of Newton - most especially in his old age. One of the most beautiful English books on science ever printed; it is renowned for its typeface and the delicacy of the engravings.

Well-preserved contemporary leather binding with seven raised bands and gilt title on a red field. Some wear to boards and tips. With the bookplate of the "Rev. John Sharpe" on the inside front cover and an extremely faint signature to the title page. Overall, a lovely copy of a beautifully printed book.

### First Edition of Priestley's First Book on Oxygen

**PRIESTLEY**, Joseph, *Experiments and Observations on Different Kinds of Air*, J. Johnson, London, 1774. Half title + 2 folding engraved plates + TP + [iii] = Dedication page + v-xxiii = Preface + [xxiv] = Advertisement + [xxv]-[xxvii] = Contents + [1]-324 + [325] = Errata + [326]-[328] = Publisher's advertisements for 28 of Priestley's books, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$2,500**

First edition of the first work in Priestley's famous series that added a second volume in 1775 and then a third in 1777. Three additional volumes came out between 1779-86. This book provides details on Priestley's experiments with gases up to early 1774 but stops just prior to the famous experiment of August 1, 1774 in which he discovered "dephlogisticated air" – better known today as oxygen.

Priestly was a fascinating person who was called the "father of modern chemistry" by Curvier. His circle of friends and supporters included all of the well-known scientist of his day and his experiments in gases and electricity were crucial to several important advancements in those sciences. In addition, Priestly was non-conformist who eventually became one of the early proponents of Unitarianism. Later in his life, he became unpopular in England for his support of the American colonies and for his enthusiasm for the French Revolution. He emigrated to America in 1794 and settled in Northumberland PA from where he continued to carry on his experiments and writings. He was a friend to both Franklin and Jefferson.

Contemporary speckled calf. Spine with simple gilt decorations and red & green lettering pieces. Green spine label chipped where someone has tried to remove the volume number. Boards a bit worn and bumped but more than acceptable. Errata corrected in a contemporary ink hand. The interior of this book is clean and crisp. Overall, a pretty copy.

### The Birth of Artificial Intelligence and of 'The Turing Test'

**TURING**, Alan, *Computing Machinery and Intelligence* in *Mind*, A Quarterly Review of Psychology and Philosophy, Vol. LIX. No. 236, pp. 433-60, Thomas Nelson & Sons, Ltd., Edinburgh, October 1950, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$3,000**

This classic paper "sparked off a debate that rages to this day over the question: Can a Machine Think? In addition to its pivotal role in drawing attention to the nature of machine intelligence, Turing's paper was notable for its introduction of an operational test for deciding whether or not a machine was really thinking -- human style. This criterion, now termed the *Turing Test*, is unabashedly behaviouristic in nature, involving the machine's fooling a human interrogator into thinking it is actually a human solely on the basis of what the machine *does*, ignoring the machine's material structure and, in particular, *how* it does what it does." (Casti, *Five Golden Rules*, p. 165) Alan Turing is one of the towering figures of the early days of computer science. This landmark paper has since become better known as "Can a Machine Think?", the title under which it appeared in J. R. Newman, ed., *The World of Mathematics* (1956). The importance of the Turing Test lies in its having swayed the attention of researchers away from the biological and philosophical aspects of intelligence and towards the challenge of programming machines to perform concrete tasks requiring intelligence. In this respect, the Turing Test marks a sharp departure from both the cybernetics school of Norbert Wiener and the speculative epistemology of pre-computer philosophers, and it remains the guiding paradigm behind current research in artificial intelligence.

Original printed wraps with a few small closed tears on the bottom edges. Spine split on the back edge -- less than an inch from the bottom. Small stain (old staple contact?) on lower front cover. First four pages loose. Otherwise, a beautiful copy.

## HISTORY (including three books from Printing and the Mind of Man)

### Lovely Copy of the Book That Defined the Renaissance – [PMM]

**BURCKHARDT**, Jacob. *Die Cultur der Renaissance in Italien* (The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy). Basel: Schweighauser'schen, 1860. 1 blank leaf + TP + Dedication Page + [1]-576 + 1 blank page, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$1,500**

'The most penetrating and subtle treatise on the history of civilization' in Lord Acton's words... '*The Civilization of the Renaissance in Italy*' has, for more than a century, determined the general conception of thirteenth- to fifteenth-century Italy." (PMM p. 210)

#### Printing and the Mind of Man 347

Contemporary half-leather with gilt spine title and four raised bands. Some wear to edges of the spine and bands but otherwise a truly clean and lovely copy of Burckhardt's most influential work.

### Renan's "Scandalous" Life of Jesus – [PMM]

**RENAN**, Ernest. *Vie de Jésus* (Life of Jesus). Paris: Michel Levy Freres, 1863. 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [I]-LIX + [1]-462 + 1 leaf = Printer's Information + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$800**

This work was an immediate and resounding success both at home and abroad. It was intended as part of a series on the "*Origins of Christianity*" but none of the volumes published for that purpose had the success of this work. Immediate success was partly a "succès de scandale" but mostly it was a success because of Renan's approach and his beautiful prose. Renan's theory of history was based on personalities, and in reconstructing it, he endeavored always to penetrate and to expound the psychology of the leading characters. The "*Life of Jesus*" was his masterpiece in which he tried to picture the historical Jesus, the son of man, but not the son of God.

#### Printing and the Mind of Man 352

A beautiful and well-preserved contemporary binding in half leather with blue & black marbled boards. Spine with four raised bands, gilt decorations and gilt lettering. A beautiful copy.

## The First History of Philosophy in English [Second Edition]

**STANLEY**, Thomas. *The History of Philosophy: Containing the Lives, Opinions, Actions and Discourses of the Philosophers of every Sect.*, London: Printed for Thomas Bassett... Dorman Newman... and Thomas Cockerill,, 1687. 1 blank leaf + 1 leaf with an engraved portrait of Stanley on verso + TP + [I] = Dedication page + [iii]-[iv] = Preface + [v]-[xxiv] = The Table [of Contents] + 1-228 + 351-445 + 452-587 + 737-[972] + TP ("The History of the Chaldaick Philosophy" - dated 1687) + 1 leaf = Dedication on recto and Preface on verso + 1029-1091 + [1092] = Publisher's Advertisements + 1 blank leaf, Folio. SECOND EDITION

Complete (according to the table of contents) despite pagination irregularities. Also note that page 162 is numbered as 262, page 365 is misnumbered as 367, page 439 appears as 445 and page 865 is misnumbered as 858.

**\$2,800**

The first edition appeared in 1655 in four parts. This second edition was the first to contain all four parts together in one volume. Stanley was one of the foremost classical scholars of his day and here presents one of the earliest expositions of the history of Greek philosophy in English. Stanley "adopted the general structure, the biographical emphasis, the doxographical method characteristic of Diogenes [Laertius]. Stanley's history ran into four editions in England between 1655 and 1743 and was translated into Latin and published in that language at Amsterdam in 1690, Leipzig in 1711, and Venice as late as 1733." (EP, VI, p. 227)

The frontispiece of the author is by Faithorne. **The book also contains twenty-six full-length portraits of philosophers in the text.**

A beautiful and well-preserved contemporary full-leather binding with seven compartments on the spine and spine label with gilt lettering on a red field. Slight chipping to top and bottom of spine. Joints beginning to separate at top (1 compartment front and back) and bottom (1 compartment front and two compartments back) but well secured. Worm holes (approximately 1" x 1.5") at bottom of page, just barely impinging on text on some pages and before becoming insignificant at page 5 and then becoming progressively smaller before disappearing at page 109. Overall, a lovely contemporary copy.

## Strauss' Revolutionary "The Life of Jesus" – [PMM]

**STRAUSS**, David Friedrich. *Das Leben Jesu* (The Life of Jesus). Tübingen: C. F. Osiander, 1835. **Volume 1:** Flyleaf + TP + [iii]-xvi = Vorrede/Inhalt + [1]-[732] + [733]-[734] = Advertisements; **Volume 2:** Flyleaf + TP + [iii]-[xii] = Vorrede/Inhalt + [1]-[750] + [751]-[752] = Druckfehler, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$1,200**

"The publication of *The Life of Jesus Critically Considered* aroused a storm of controversy; its revolutionary thesis and content were violently attacked, and wrenched out of context... Strauss's principal objective was to explode not only the traditional orthodox view of the Gospel accounts of the life of Jesus, but also earlier rationalistic views..." (PMM p. 182). Strauss's first and greatest work, a crucial text in the history of biblical studies and of religious scholarship generally. The first consistent, systematic application of the (then quasi-Hegelian) notion of myth to the New Testament and early Christianity, offering an epoch-making interpretation of the Christ of the Gospels as the unintentional product of a "mythos" of Messianic expectation already present in ancient Hebrew culture. The book was a scandal which adversely affected Strauss's entire career, offending rationalist and orthodox biblical literalists alike. Strauss came to be known as the "alienated theologian", and he died having written a last work - *The Old and the New Faith* - which eschewed religion altogether in favor of scientific materialism - for which he was savagely attacked by no less than the philosopher, Nietzsche. For all of that, his work laid the foundation for the cultural and synoptic approaches to the New Testament which have dominated modern Biblical research. **This is a critical document in the evolution of the Western religious sensibility.**

**Printing and the Mind of Man, 300**

Later black linen binding in a contemporary style with gold embossed spine titles and marbled endpapers. Both volumes foxed throughout, otherwise very good.

## MODERN PSYCHOLOGY

### The Very First Psychoanalytic Paper

**FREUD**, Sigmund [with Breuer], *Ueber den psychischen Mechanismus hysterischer Phänomene*. Leipzig: Viet & Comp., 1893. FIRST EDITIONS. [with Josef Breuer] *Ueber den psychischen Mechanismus hysterischer Phänomene* in Neurologisches Centralblatt, January, Numbers 1 (pp. 4-10) & 2 (pp. 43-47) [along with and under his own name] *Über familiäre Formen von cerebralen Diplegien* in Neurologisches Centralblatt, August, Numbers 15 (pp. 512-515) & 16 (pp. 542-547) [along with and under his own name] *Über ein Symptom, das häufig die Enuresis nocturna der Kinder begleitet* in Neurologisches Centralblatt, November, Number 21 (pp. 735-737); Viet & Comp., Leipzig, 1893. [1]-893, Octavo. FIRST EDITIONS

**\$2,500**

The first paper here - published at Freud's urging - was the first important joint work by Freud and Breuer and was the immediate precursor to the first psychoanalytic book, *Studien über Hysterie*, that they published jointly in 1895. This paper gives the first detailed account of the 'free association' method and reports the theoretical conclusions that they derived from Breuer's work with Bertha Pappenheim - the famous 'Anna O.' These conclusions extend the theories of Charcot by claiming that while mental trauma is, in fact, the cause of hysterical symptoms, they disagree with Charcot that it is the trauma itself that causes the hysteria. According to Freud and Breuer, it is the memory of the trauma that causes the hysteria - rather than the trauma itself.

This paper presents Freud's first use of the word 'verdrängt' (repression) and contains Freud and Breuer's famous dictum that "hysterical patients suffer mainly from reminiscences." This paper is **a landmark work in the history of philosophy, the history of psychology, the history of psychiatry and the history of psychoanalysis.**

The second and third papers are by Freud alone and focus exclusively on his neurological work. The second is the account of two brothers who suffer from a rare hereditary neurological illness that closely resembles disseminated sclerosis while the third paper describes a strange symptom (hyperonia of the lower extremities) that Freud found to accompany about half of the case of childhood bedwetting.

Bound in original paper wraps with title page information printed as the front cover. The spine also has extensive printing on it. Spine just a bit sun darkened and soiled with chips at the head and toe. A completely uncut copy preserved in a clamshell box. Aside from the very minor problems of light sunning, soiling and chips to the spine, this is a beautiful copy.

**"Unquestionably Freud's Greatest Work" – [PMM]  
And One of the Most Important Books of the 20th Century**

**FREUD, Sigmund. *Die Traumdeutung* (The Interpretation of Dreams). Leipzig und Wien: Franz Deuticke, 1900.. TP + 1 leaf = 2pp. (Vorbemerkung) + [1]-371 + [372]-[374] = Litteraturverzeichnis + [375] = Inhalt, Octavo. FIRST EDITION**

**\$22,500**

Actually published on November 4, 1899 in an edition of 600 copies. The book sold so slowly that the publisher did not risk a second edition until 1909. None the less, this work (along with perhaps *Das Kapital* and *The Origin of the Species*) would prove to be one of the most influential book on the 20th Century, the Century of Psychology.

"This is unquestionably Freud's greatest single work. It contains all the basic components of psychoanalytic theory and practice: the erotic nature of dreams, the 'Oedipus complex', the libido, and the rest; all related to the background of the 'unconscious', later to be called the 'sub-conscious.'" (PMM, p. 234). This book is the foundational work of the modern psychological movement. In addition, Freud's ideas have had an incalculable influence on many other aspects modern thought and his terminology has entered our everyday language. "By working to uncover the various motivations and desires behind conscious mental functioning, Freud changed the way people perceived not only themselves, but also the world around them." (NYPL Books of the Century 88).

**Printing and the Mind of Man, 389.**

Contemporary quarter-leather with green marbled boards. Spine with gilt lettering for author's name, title and number in lowest compartment ("C. II."). Housed in a custom clamshell box. Internally, clean and bright. Overall, a beautiful copy of a major work in Western Civilization.

**INSCRIBED Copy of Jung's Work on Dementia Praecox**

**JUNG, Carl Gustav. *Über die Psychologie der Dementia praecox. Ein Versuch*. (On the Psychology of Demetia praecox. An Attempt). Halle: Carl Marhold, 1907. Original wrap + TP + [III]-IV + [1]-179, Octavo. FIRST EDITION**

**\$6,500**

Inscribed by Jung across the top of the title page: "**Ergebenst überreicht vom Verfasser**"

"At the Burghölzli, Jung had ample opportunity to apply his association tests to subjects with dementia praecox, and, after three years of investigation, he presented his findings in this book. In the first part, Jung gives a comprehensive survey of the theoretical literature on dementia praecox, integrating the contemporary theories about the disease. He was he first to offer a tentative psychosomatic explanation for dementia praecox in which the brain was the target organ. This meant that dementia praecox could be understood within a psychoanalytic framework, offering hope for patients who were borderline cases. It was also in this book that Jung drew international attention to Freud's fundamental theories" [Heirs of Hippocrates #2301].

Original brown printed wraps. Spine splitting and with very minor chipping. Otherwise, a beautiful, clean and tight uncut copy.

## The Beginning of Modern Psychology in France

**TAINÉ**, Hippolyte-Adolphe. *De L'Intelligence* (On the Intelligence). Paris: Hachette, 1870. **Volume 1**: original front wrap + 1 leaf + TP + 1 leaf + [3]-492 + original back wrap; **Volume 2**: original front wrap + 1 leaf + TP + 1 leaf + [3]-508 + original back wrap, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$925**

This is Hippolyte Taine's most important work. Regarding the psychology: "Modern psychology.. in France may be said to begin in 1870, when two important books were published, Taine's *De L'Intelligence* and Ribot's *La Psychologie anglaise contemporaine* in which the prevailing associationism was well and clearly expounded." (Flugel, *A Hundred Years of Psychology*). "The history of psychological theories in France entered upon a new phase in 1870. Whatever else may be thought of the work done by Taine, no one would deny his right to be considered the leader of the empirical school and the exponent of concrete practical methods of study." (Brett, *History of Psychology*) Although Taine's philosophical views were formed early in life under the influence of Spinoza, Hegel and classical science, they were first systematically expounded in this book. The theory of mind presented here is based on Taine's general monism and determinism. In his work on intelligence Taine insists that there are no entities corresponding to words such as "faculty, 'power', 'self'. Psychology for him is the study of facts; and in the self or ego we find no facts except 'the series of events' which are all reducible to sensations. In this line of thought, considered by itself, Taine goes as far as any empiricist could wish. "We think that there are neither minds nor bodies, but simply groups of movements present or possible, and groups of thoughts present or possible." And it is interesting to observe Taine's insistence on the bewitching power of language, which induces philosophers to postulate unreal entities that "vanish when one scrupulously examines the meaning of the words." His empiricism also shows itself in his rejection of the a priori method of Spinoza, a method which can do no more than reveal ideal possibilities. Any knowledge of existing reality must be based on and result from experience.

Bound in contemporary green half-linen with marbled boards (with the original wraps bound in) and gilt lettering on the spine. Very minor rubbing to extremities and light foxing throughout. A beautiful copy.

## PHILOSOPHY

### Jowett Also Translated Aristotle

**ARISTOTLE** [Jowett Translation]. *The Politics of Aristotle*, Translated into English with Introduction, Marginal Analysis, Essays, Notes and Indices by B. Jowett. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1885. **Volume 1**: Leaf with small volume notation + half-title + TP + dedication page + xvii-xxxii = Introduction [mis-bound] + [i]-vi = Preface + [vii] = Note + [viii] = Errata + [ix]-xvi = Introduction + xxxiii-cxlv = Introduction + [1]-302 + 1 blank leaf; **Volume 2**: Half-title + TP + [1]-320. FIRST EDITION (this translation).

**\$350**

Although the second volume is entitled "Part One", it is the only part ever published.

Original embossed brown cloth with gilt lettering on spine. Completely uncut and in all other respects, as new. An amazingly fine copy of this Jowett first edition.

### A Remaindered Copy of Novum Organum (1620) Bound into Bacon's Collected Works from 1638

**BACON**, Francis. *Operum Moraliū et Civilium Tomus* [including] *Instauratio magna [Novum Organum]*. London: Curā & Fide Gulielmi Rawley, 1638 & 1620. Folio. FIRST COLLECTED EDITION IN LATIN. Including the Remaindered Copies of the *Novum Organum* (1620), (Gibson 197). Collation as follows:

**\$2,800**

- a. **Historia Regni Henrici Septimi**, Regis Angliae. (The History of Henry VII, King of England) (2)-148 pages, with a separate title page [1638].
- b. **Sermones Fideles** Sive, Interiora Rerum (The Essays), 114 pages with a separate title page [1638].
- c. **De Sapientia Veterum Liber**. (Wisdom of the Ancients), 60 pages.
- d. **Dialogus de Bello Sacro**: fragmentorum prius. (Dialogues on the Holy War) 24 pages with a separate title page [1638].
- e. **Nova Atlantis**, Fragmentorum alterum. (The New Atlantis) 36 pages with a separate title page [1638].
- f. **Dignitate & Augmentis Scientiarum**. (On the Advancement of Learning) [16]-299 pages, with separate title page [1638].
- g. **Historia Naturalis et Experimentalis** ad Condendam Philosophiam: sive, Phaenomena Universi: Quae est Instaurationis magnae pars tertia. (History of Nature and Experiments) 68 pages with a separate title page [1638].

h. **Historia Vitae & Mortis**. Sive, Titulus Secundus in Historia Naturali & Experimentalis ad condendam Philosophiam: Quae est Instaurationis magnae pars tertia. (History of Life and Death) 108 pages with a separate title page [1638].

i. **Instauratio magna [Novum Organum]** (The Great Renewal [The New Organon]) with the colophon: Londini [London], apud Joannem Billium, 1620. (8)-360-36-(2) pages.

First collected Latin edition of nine major works by Francis Bacon, including a remainder copy of the first edition, second issue of *Novum organum* (1620). In 1638, the bookseller Whitaker had Griffin and Haviland print up eight texts by Francis Bacon - of which the first five were in Latin translations written by Bacon himself. These, he put on sale in the same year (1638) in two different formats. The first contained only the first eight texts while the second incorporated the still unsold copies of the *Novum Organum* that John Billius had printed in 1620. In general, (but not always) this addition was specified by the use of a different title page. This copy belongs to the second, composite-of-nine-works edition but has the first composite-of-eight-works title page.

Eighteenth-century half-sheepskin. Spine with seven compartments and gilt lettering & designs. An engraved frontispiece portrait of Bacon. Spine edges rubbed and worn. Some old marginal restorations to the leaves and the last page repaired with a double layer. Overall, a very good copy.

### The Life of Beattie

[BEATTIE] FORBES, Sir William . *An Account of the Life and Writings of James Beattie*, LL.D. London: W. Baynes and Son, 1824. 1 blank leaf + Engraved frontispiece portrait of Beattie + Engraved TP + [iii]-[xi] + [1]-492 + 1 blank leaf, 12 mo. LATER (Second?) EDITION.

\$75

Beattie (1735-1803) was a poet and a philosopher who directed most of his vituperative indignation against David Hume. Hume was angry; and some of his comments have been reported. Regarding Beattie's *Essay on Truth* he remarked: 'Truth! there is no truth in it; it is a horrible large lie in octavo.' And of its author he spoke as 'that silly bigoted fellow, Beattie'. But Beattie and the work enjoyed a great success. King George III was pleased and he rewarded the author with an annual pension. Oxford University conferred the doctorate of Civil Law on Beattie.

Contemporary marbled boards with plain ½ leather spine and simple gilt lettering. A nice copy.

### The Dawn of Modern Feminism

BEAUVOIR, Simone de. *Le Deuxième Sexe* (The Second Sex). Paris: Gallimard, 1949. **Volume 1**: 1 blank leaf + half title + TP + Dedication page + half title + [11]-395 + [397] = half title + [399] = Index + [400] = Printing Information; **Volume 2**: 1 blank leaf + half title + TP + Quote page + [11] = Introduction + [13]-577 + [579] = half title + [581] = Index + [583] = Printing Information, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$1,200

One of 2,000 numbered copies (from an edition of 2,150) on alfama Marais paper - Volume 1 numbered 1961 and Volume 2 numbered 1989. Bound in the original boards with a design by Mario Prassinis.

"Beauvoir's landmark work on feminism which appeared at a crucial turning point immediately following the Second World War. One of her important pieces of writing, *The Second Sex* was the work that set the agenda for those arguing for women's rights throughout the fifties and well into the sixties.

Bound in publisher's original binding with the colorful, modern design supplied by Mario Prassinis. Light wear to spine edges and to head of spine. With the signature of former owner, Bernard Decharme, on the first half title. Overall, a lovely, clean copy.

### A PRESENTATION COPY of Bentham's "Rewards"

BENTHAM, Jeremy. *The Rationale of Reward*. London: John & H. L. Hunt, 1825. TP + [iii]-viii + [ix] = Errata + [i]-ii = Preliminary Observations + [3]-352, Octavo. FIRST ENGLISH EDITION, PRESENTATION COPY.

\$3,500

A presentation copy signed in ink in the upper right corner of the title page: "To the City of London Justi (or Instr) / From the Author". A bit below that, in what looks like a different hand, is the number "4303".

The initial "Advertisement by the Editor" in the front of this book claims that "the history of the present work is somewhat curious." "Forty or fifty years" before this book was published, Bentham had written two manuscripts - one in English and one in French. The French manuscript was called *Essai sur les Récompenses* and had originally been prepared with the intention of sending it to Catherine the Great. Both manuscripts were subsequently given to a M. Dumont who, with a bit of his own editing and additions, conflated them and published them in two volumes in French under the title *Théorie des Peines et de Recompenses* in Paris in 1811. *The Rationale of Reward* is the second of these volumes.

This English translation was made by Richard Smith, who prepared many of Bentham's manuscripts for publication, and contains an original preface by Bentham. In the book, "Bentham proposed, amongst other measures, the creation of prizes for the encouragement of discoveries and research, and the institution of a Register of Trade Marks. He advocated, also, the free grant of Patents - then charged with exorbitant fees - or, at least, that no fees should be paid until the inventor had reaped some benefit from the Patent." (Atkinson, Jeremy Bentham: His Life and Works, p. 172)

Contemporary drab boards (a bit worn and dinged) with green cloth spine - in all likelihood, the publisher's original binding. With the remains of a small paper label at the top of the spine with the handwritten number: "1000". The title page has been abraded just below the publisher's name and the date - slightly erasing the roman numerals in the date. Overall, this is a well-preserved contemporary book - the TP abrasion being the only negative regarding condition.

### Bergson's First Book in First Edition

**BERGSON**, Henri. *Essai sur les Données Immédiates de la Conscience* (An Essay on the Immediate Data of Consciousness), Paris: Félix Alcan, 1889. TP + Dedication Page + [VII]-VIII + [1]-182 + 1 leaf = Table des Matières, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$500

First edition of Bergson's first book. "This thin volume contains... a complete system of metaphysics. It bears all the traits of an early work of genius in which... the germs of the author's entire philosophy are contained." (Müller-Freienfels, pp. 89-92)

BOUND AFTER THE SECOND EDITION OF Henri Marion's *De la Solidarité Morale*. Bound in contemporary half-leather with gilt lettering on the spine. There is significant pencil underlining in the Bergson book. A good copy.

### A "Major Work" by Berkeley – Considered His “Literary Work of Art”

**BERKELEY**, George. *Three Dialogues between Hylas and Philonous*. London: Printed by G. James for Henry Clements, 1713. TP + [i-ii] = Dedication + [iii-viii] = Preface + [1]-166 + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Keynes 9)

\$9,500

"In 1712 he went to London, where the *Dialogues*, 1713, popularized his views." (PMM, p. 105)

"In general, the *Principles* was accorded disbelief or ridicule, particularly by those who had not read it, but Berkeley was undeterred by this reception and proceeded to develop his ideas in his next book written in the form of Socratic dialogues." (Keynes, p. 15) *The Dialogues* "form only a slender volume, but it is properly placed among the major works owing to its special relationship with *The Principles of Human Knowledge*. *The Dialogues* seek to inculcate in the reader's mind the same principles as had there been advanced, though in a form likely to be more easily assimilated, some of the subjects being viewed in a different light. It is regarded as a literary work of art, being written with all the author's grace and clarity." (Keynes, p. 27)

A magnificently fresh and clean copy with none of the normal browning or foxing associated with books of this time. In a beautifully rebacked binding with original boards. Comes in a hand-made chemise (a half-leather slip case with a four-fold protective insert). A beautiful, clean copy.

### Bolzano's First Book

**BOLZANO**, Bernard. *Erbauungsreden für Akademiker*. (Educational Lectures for University Graduates). Prag: Caspar Widtmann, 1813. TP + Dedication page + [V]-XX = Vorrede + [XXI]-XXII] = Inhalt + [1]-354, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$1,000

This is Bolzano's first book, published while he was still teaching at the University of Prague. He had been appointed to the chair of religion in 1805 shortly before he received his doctorate and was ordained a priest. The chair he occupied was one established by Emperor Francis of Austria in universities and higher schools throughout the Empire in 1804. The Emperor created these position in order to teach people to become "good Christians and responsible citizens" and to counteract the ideas then emanating from the French Revolution. For the next 14 years, Bolzano taught at the university, lecturing mainly on ethics, social questions and the links between mathematics and philosophy. He was very popular with both the student body, who appreciated the straightforward expression of his beliefs, and his fellow professors, who recognized his intelligence. In 1818, he became Dean of the philosophy department. However, in 1819, after several investigations, Bolzano was deprived of his position and forbidden to lecture and to publish because of his outspoken beliefs. The views put forth in this book, along with his paper and letters, formed the basis for that verdict. (Later this ban was relaxed to allow the publication of works that were without religious or political content.)

The ban allowed Bolzano the opportunity to devote his time to the study of mathematics and logic which led to his revolutionary thoughts on both of those topics. In his own time, Bolzano's work was largely unrecognized and it wasn't until the early 20th Century that Husserl became his champion and brought his revolutionary work to real prominence.

Contemporary blue and black marbled pasteboard binding with gilt and brown label on spine and a 1" square piece of white paper with the number 123 written on it. Slight wear to spine edges. Internally, the text is very lightly browned on all pages. Overall, a lovely copy of a rare book.

## Bonnet's Major Contribution to Philosophy and Psychology

**BONNET**, Charles. *Essai Analytique sur les Facultés de L'ame* (Analytical Essay on the Faculties of the Soul). Coenhague: Freres Cl. & Ant. Philibert, 1760. TP + 3 leaves = 5 pp. = Dedication + [I]-XXXII + [1]-552 + [553] = Errata, Quarto. FIRST EDITION

\$1,500

Bonnet was a Swiss naturalist and philosopher born into a French family that had been driven to Geneva by the religious persecutions of the 16th century. His failing eyesight (reputedly caused by too much time spent looking into microscopes) drew him from natural history into philosophy.

In this work and in *Essai de psychologie* - which preceded it in 1754 - Bonnet "followed Condillac by using the device of the imaginary statue to illustrate the genetic method of explaining the development of the personality. The personality arises from memory, which grows out of sensations. Especially concerned with the body-mind relation, Bonnet accepted David Hartley's theory of association of ideas. He defined freedom as the power of the soul to follow necessary motives; but in granting man a substantial mind, he denied mechanical determinism. He held that the relation between mind and body indicates that the mind must operate in a physical organism, but survives it - an idea that was to be developed [later] in his cosmic speculations." (EP, Vol. 1, p. 345)

Contemporary half-calf binding with mottled brown boards. Five raised bands on the spine, richly decorated with gilt floral motifs. Tan spine label lettered in gilt. Very minor chipping to the head of spine. Small area of worming to center gutter area, not affecting text, extending from the front fly leaf to p. XV. - at which point it disappears. Some browning to text but overall a lovely, firm and tight copy.

## Carnap's First Book – from his Doctoral Dissertation

**CARNAP**, Rudolf. *Der Raum. Ein Beitrag zur Wissenschaftslehre*, (Space. A Contribution to the Theory of Science). Berlin: Reuther & Reichard, 1922. TP + 1 leaf = Inhalt + [5]-87, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$750

"After service in World War I, Carnap resumed his studies and in 1921 obtained his doctorate in philosophy at Jena, with a thesis entitled *Der Raum: Ein Beitrag zur Wissenschaftslehre* (Space: A Contribution to the Theory of Science), which was published the following year as a monograph in Kantstudien. The thesis analyses the differences in logical character among the mathematical, physical, and intuitive (or psychological) concepts of space and sought to trace differences of opinion concerning 'space' to the fact that the term had a different meaning for mathematicians, for physicists, and for philosophers. Although the monograph cannot, of course, be regarded as a developed formulation of logical positivism, it already contained many of the chief elements of Carnap's philosophical thought - in particular, a tendency to look on philosophical disputes as being largely due to failure to analyze logically the concepts employed, and a commitment to a basic empiricism supplemented by the methods of modern logic and mathematics." (EP, II, p. 26)

Original wraps, very slightly darkened around the edges. The narrow spine is splitting along the bottom for about 2" but Carnap's full name and the number 56 are eminently readable along with the title, "*Der Raum*." An uncut copy in remarkable condition for so delicate a publication.

## The Precursor to His Famous "Aufbau"

**CARNAP**, Rudolf. *Physikalisches Begriffsbildung* (Concept Formation in Physics). Karlsruhe in Baden: G. Braun, 1926. Original front wrap + 1 leaf with Series (Wissen und Wirken) information on verso + TP + 1-66 + [67]-[68] = Publisher's ads + original rear wrap. Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$250

An early work by Carnap presaging his landmark *Aufbau* - which was published two years later.

A well-preserved copy in original wraps. The black-ink seal of the Philosophisches Institut in Wien (Vienna) in the center of the front cover and also of the title page. With the black-ink stamped number "1624 S" in the upper right corner of the front wraps. Overall, a lovely copy.

## "One of the Major Documents of Secular Philosophy" – [PMM]

**COMTE**, August. *Cours de Philosophie Positive* (A Course in Positivist Philosophy). Paris: Bachelier, 1830-1842. **Volume 1:** [1830] Half title + TP + 1 leaf = Dedication page + [V]-VIII = Avertissement + [1]-739 + 1 leaf = 2 pp. = Table des Matières & Errata, with a folded table between pp. 16 & 17; **Volume 2:** [1835] half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Avis de l'Auteur + [7]-724; **Volume 3:** [1838] half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Avis de l'Auteur + [7]-845 + 1 leaf = Table des Matières; **Volume 4:** [1839] half title + TP + [ij]-iij = Avis de l'Editeur + [vii]-xj = Avertissement de l'Auteur + [xij] = Table des Matières [1]-736; **Volume 5:** [1841] half title + TP + 1 leaf = Avis de l'Editeur + [1]-775 + [776] = Table des Matières; **Volume 6:** [[1842] half title + TP + [V]-XXXVIII = Préface Personnelle + [XXXIX] = Table des Matières + [1]-904. Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$3,200

"The encyclopaedic system of Positivism has its roots in a new theory of knowledge. The essence of this lies in the "Law of the Three States" of the progress of knowledge. According to this, knowledge passes through three phases: the Theological State, when it supposes phenomena to exist by their own will or by that of some external supernatural being; the Metaphysical State, when the will is due to some abstract force residing in but existing independently of other object; and the final or Positive State, when the explanation of an individual phenomenon is to be seen by reference to other more general phenomena. The next step consists in the correct relation and balancing of science. Knowledge divides into practical and theoretical knowledge, and theoretical into concrete and abstract. Abstract science can be ordered into a hierarchy in which the first comprehends and adds to the truths of each succeeding science. Thus the sciences may be grouped in the following order: mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, biology, sociology."

"Comte's major work is devoted to the last and most neglected of these, and attempts to show that the facts of society are as reducible to general laws as other phenomena. Its history is parallel with the progress of knowledge. In the Middle Ages, feeling was subordinate to intellect; then the balance was reversed; finally, the balance of the two will be achieved by Positivism in the form of a religion, whereby feeling and intellect are perfectly adjusted in submission to the concept of Humanity, past present and future, which is the Great Being. It is in fact a complete utilitarian system, in which all human actions and institutions form an arch, with an artificial Great Being as the keystone."

"The remarkable achievement of Comte, all argument about the validity of his theories aside, is the construction of a system which embraces all human activity and knowledge. Having performed this great and real service to thought, he almost sacrificed any claim to gratitude by the invention of a system of control which is jejune and retrograde. None the less, this attempt to link up all science, to relate its development to the progress of society, and to combine it with a system of improvement with humanity in place of an external supreme being, is still one of the major documents of secular philosophy. (PMM pp. 178-9)

### **Printing and the Mind of Man 295.**

All six volumes bound in contemporary half calf with marbled boards. Boards a bit worn and bumped on the edges - but no more than one would expect from a well kept 160 year old set of books. Each volume has a light blue oval stamp in the upper right corner of the front free end paper over which names and numbers have been written with a Contemporary hand in ink. Minor foxing throughout.

Individually: **Volume 1** with a signature to inside front cover and former owners bookplate to front free end paper. Small, light waterstain to lower gutter of pages. More prominent (1" triangle) in front, disappearing by p. 540. **Volume 4** with more foxing to text than other books and rear joint splitting up 6" from the bottom but firm. **Volume 5** with small chip to foot of spine. **Volume 6** with top front joint splitting about 1" but firm.

Overall, a lovely contemporary set of Comte's most important work.

### **Condillac's Classic on Psychology and Philosophy**

**CONDILLAC**, Étienne Bonnot de. *Traité des sensations* (Treatise on Sensation). London & Paris: Chez de Bure l'ainé, 1754. In one volume: 1 blank leaf + half title + TP + [iii]-vi + [1]-345 + half title + TP + [1]-335 + [336] = Errata, 12 mo. FIRST EDITION

**\$2,500**

"Condillac's great classic of psychology and his most important work. It had a double purpose: to show how modifications of mind, or impressions received by way of the senses, could give rise automatically, without reference to unobservable spirits or innate ideas, to all our mental operations, and at the same time to defend the existence of an external, material world. The first purpose was familiar, the second required a new approach, the rejection of the assumption that sensations or impressions are images occasioned by external material things." (Encyclopedia of Philosophy). Étienne Bonnot de Condillac was a philosopher of the Enlightenment, psychologist, economist, and educator; through his work he helped to bring about the dominance of the ideas of Locke and Newton over the philosophy of Descartes. Condillac's writings fall into three categories: the philosophical, the educational, and the economic. His systematization, exposition and development of Newton's empiricism, constitute four books, the most important of which, *Traité des sensations*, "no student of the history of philosophy can afford to neglect". (IESS, vol 3, pp. 211-3).

Contemporary mottled calf with spines gilt in compartments with floral design. Several letters chipped off title on spine. Front hinge splitting but firm. First half title creased. Text a bit browned. Overall, a nice copy.

### **His Last Major Work**

**CONDILLAC**, Étienne Bonnot de. *La langue des calculs*, (The language of calculations). Paris: Charles Houel, 1798. TP + [1]-484 + [485] = Errata, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$500**

The rare first issue of Condillac's last major work. These sheets were also re-issued in the *Oeuvres de Condillac* but with "Oeuvres de Condillac ..." printed at the head of a cancelled half title sheet and a 3-page errata (for the whole *Oeuvres*)

included at the rear. This book – with its famous opening sentence: "*Toute langue est une méthode analytique, et toute méthode analytique est une langue*" (Any language is an analytical method, and any analytical method is a language) - is of considerable importance on two fronts. The emphasis on mathematical formalism and algebraization was not only the keystone to the pioneering linguistics and the analytical theory of language as developed by Carnap and the Vienna logicians but it also served as an important step in the mathematizing of language which became the cornerstone of modern computing.

Later marbled boards with leather spine and gilt lettering. Title page with waterstain to upper right quadrant and worn top corner. Otherwise, a lovely, uncut copy of this important work.

### Collected Works of Descartes – from the Year of His Death [1650]

**DESCARTES, Rene. *Opera Philosophica, Editio Secunda*.** Amsterdam: Ludivicum Elzevirium, 1650. Half title + TP + 3 leave = Dedicatoria + 9 leaves = Epistola Authoris + 7 leaves = Index + 1-302 + TP + 7 leaves = Index + 1-316 + TP + 11 leaves = Epistolae + [1]-98 + 3 leaves = Index + TP + 4 leaves = Epistola + 1 leaf = Contenta + [1]-191 + TP + 3-164 + half title + 3-88 + end paper, small Quarto [6"w x 8"h]. SECOND COLLECTED EDITION

**\$3,500**

OPERA PHILOSOPHICA, EDITIO SECUNDA, [comprised of]

**Principia Philosophiæ.** (Principles of Philosophy), (1650)

[bound with] **Specimina Philosophiæ:** seu Dissertatio de Methodo Rectè regendæ rationis, & veritatis in scientiis investigandæ: Dioptrice, et Meteora. (The Proofs of Philosophy: The Discourse on the Method of Properly conducting the reason & seeking for truth in the sciences: Dioptrics and Meteors) (1650)

[bound with] **Passiones Animæ.** (The Passions of the Soul) (1650)

[bound with] **Meditationes** De Prima Philosophia, in quibus Dei existensia & animæ humanæ à corpore distinctio, demonstrantur. (Meditations on First Philosophy in which the existence of God and the distinction between mind and body is demonstrated) (1654)

[bound with] **Appendix, continens Objectiones Quintas & Septimas** in Renati Des-Cartes Meditationes de Primâ Philosophiâ (Appendix, Five and Seven limiting Objections to Rene Descartes Meditations on First Philosophy) (1654)

[bound with] **Epistola** Renati Des Cartes Ad celeberrimum Virum D.[omino] Gisbertum Voetium (Letters of Rene Descartes to the celebrated Gysbertus Voetius).

Descartes published his first book - which contained the famous *Discourse on Method* - in 1637 and died in 1650. It is almost impossible to overestimate the influence and importance of the writings he produced in those thirteen years. This second collected edition, containing all of his major writings, was published in the year he died. This was a popular edition and it was the one that Spinoza owned and used as his reference for Descartes (Nadler, p. 166).

The preliminary half-title states: "RENATI / DES-CARTES / OPERA / PHILOSOPHICA. / EDITIO SECUNDA / Ab Auctore recognita" beneath which someone has written in faded ink "1656". According to Guibert (pp. 229-30) the Opera Secunda was made up of the Principia, Specimina and Passiones and sometime included Meditationes De Prima Philosophia. The verso of the preliminary half-title list all four of these as being included in the Second Opera. The first three volumes are indeed published in 1650 but the copy of the Meditationes included here is dated 1654 rather than the 1650 edition called for by Guibert. The first edition of Opera Philosophica had been published by Elzevirium in 1644 (Guibert, p. 229-30).

The Principia (1650) - originally published in Latin - is the Fourth Edition and the Second Latin Edition. The first Latin edition was printed in 1644. This was followed by two French editions in 1647. (Guibert, pp. 118-22)

The Specimina (1650) - originally published in French - is the Latin translation of the *Discourse on Method, Dioptrics and Meteors* and is the Third Edition of the *Discourse* and the Second Latin Edition, the first having been printed in 1644. The first French Edition was published in 1637. (Guibert, pp. 14-16, 104-5)

The Passiones (1650) - originally published in French - is perhaps the Eighth Edition and certainly the Second Latin Edition, the first having been printed in a 12mo., 242 page edition in the same year by Elzevirium. Both of these were preceded by the original French edition of 1649 and five French editions of 1650. This is the first quarto edition of the work. (Guibert, pp. 150-9) [Guibert does not specifically identify the priority of the 1650 editions so this could conceivably be anywhere from the third to the eighth edition.]

The Meditationes (1654) - originally published in Latin - [here printed in three parts to include the Appendix and the Epistola] is the Sixth Edition and the Fifth Latin Edition (the others being printed in 1641, 1642, 1644 and 1650). It was also preceded by a single French edition in 1647. (Guibert, pp. 42-52)

Contemporary full vellum with embossed emblem on front and back covers. Binding is soiled and a bit worn overall (as would be expected) and the front cover has a couple of dark stains (half inch wide by 1.5" and 2.5" long) and a small (2" diameter) circular stain. The covers do not "bow out" as is common with vellum bindings. Hand lettering on the spine ("*Renati-Des Cartes. / Principia / Philosophiae.*") with four raised bands. Spine just a bit worn, top and bottom. Old, faded signature to front free end paper (W. A. Trounton). The lightest of water stains (1" triangle at outside, upper corner) on ten of the first nineteen leaves following the initial TP. Otherwise, the text is in remarkably good shape. Woodcut illustrations in the text; title-page devices. Pencil note on inside rear cover: "Collated & Complete / B. Quaritch / HR". Overall a well-preserved, contemporary copy of an important collection of Descartes' works.

### Pretty 1824 Edition of Descartes' "Discours"

**DESCARTES**, Rene. *Discours de la Méthode pour bein conduire sa raison* (A Discourse on Method). Paris: Antoine-Augustin Renouard,, 1824. 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [v]-[xxxviii] + [1]-158 + [1]-12 = Publisher's Catalog + 1 blank leaf; 12mo. LATER EDITION

**\$45**

A lovely early 19th century copy of Descartes' *Discourse on Method* in the original French.

Marbled boards with worn but ornately gilded spine. Top corner of front cover cracked but firm. Small owner's signature to front free endpaper. Half-title torn diagonally across top edge (1"). Still, a handsome and attractive copy of Descartes most famous book.

### Emerson's Most Famous Books

**EMERSON**, Ralph Waldo. *Essays + Essays: Second Series*. Boston: James Munroe and Co, 1841, 1844. First Series: 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + Table of Contents + poem (History) + [3]-303; Second Series: 1 leaf + half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Contents + [1]-313 + [315]-[316] = ads + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. BOTH volumes of Emerson's *Essays* - the first published in 1841 and the second in 1844 - sold as a set. FIRST EDITIONS

**\$2,000**

The first of these is Emerson's most famous book containing twelve essays on a variety of subjects including "History", "Friendship", "Heroism", "Intellect", "Art" and his most influential essay "Self-Reliance". "Timeless... as much read today as a hundred years ago. Their ethical inspiration and stimulation, their individualistic idealism... speaks with the same simple power and force in the midst of modern complexities." (Grolier American Hundred, #47)

**Essays**: Original publisher's binding. The spine has been rebacked with the original spine expertly laid down. Some light foxing. Otherwise, a well-preserved and nice copy. **Second Series**: Original publisher's binding. Face of spine lightly chipped at top. Otherwise, a lovely copy.

### On the Cultural Life of Man

**EMERSON**, Ralph Waldo. *Letters and Social Aims*. Boston: James R. Osgood, 1876. 1 blank leaf + TP + Table of Contents + Half-Title + [3]-314 + 3 blank leaves, Octavo. 5,000 copies printed. FIRST EDITION (BAL 5272; Myerson A34.1.a with green binding)

**\$200**

Eleven essays focusing on culture and the arts - one of the earliest copies printed with "N" on p.209.

Owners label on inside front cover. Signed on front blank leaf: "Frank D. Andrews". Minor wear and bumping. Joint loose before the TP. A clean and acceptable copy.

### The Foundations of the Practical Side of His System

**FICHTE**, Johann Gottlieb. *Das System der Sittenlehre nach den Principien der Wissenschaftslehre*, (The System of a Theory of Morals as Based on the Science of Knowledge). Jena und Leipzig: Christian Ernst Gabler, 1798. TP + [I]-XVIII + [XIX]-[XX] = Publisher's notices + [XXI-XXII] = Inhalt + [1]-494, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Lauth/Jacob 36; Baumgartner/Jacobs A1.36x)

**\$750**

"The practical [side of his system] was expounded in the 'Foundation of Natural Right', c. 1796, and the 'System of a Theory of Morals', 1798" (PMM, p. 147). But Fichte was very far from concentrating exclusively on the theoretical deduction of consciousness. He laid great stress on the moral end of the development of consciousness or, in more concrete terms, on the moral purpose of human existence. And we find him publishing in 1796 the Basis of Natural Right (*Grundlage de Naturrechts*) and in 1798 The System of Ethics (*Das System der Sittenlehre*). Both subjects are said to be treated 'according to the principles of the theory of science'... But the works are much more than mere appendages to the *Wissenschaftslehre*. For they display the true character of Fichte's philosophy, that is, as a system of ethical idealism." (Copelston, 7, I, p. 52)

Contemporary pasteboards with gold-lettered label on spine. Spine edges, top and bottom are worn but overall a well preserved and very presentable binding. Internally a very good copy.

## His Famous Defense Against the Charge of Atheism

**FICHTE**, Johann Gottlieb. *Appellation an das Publicum über die durch ein Kurf. Sächs Confiscationsrescript ihm beigemessenen atheistischen Aeusserungen. Eine Schrift, die man erst zu lesen bittet, ehe man sie confiscirt.* (Appeal to the Public Concerning the Accusation of the Expression of Atheistic Opinions). Jena und Leipzig: Christian Ernst Gabler, 1799. TP + [1]-116 (mis-paginated, the last four pages after page 110 are 113, 114, 115, 116), small Octavo. FIRST EDITION, THIRD PRINTING (Lauth/Jacob 40b; Baumgartner/Jacobs A1.40bx)

\$400

A popular work that required three printings in the first year. This is the third -- most easily identified by the full spelling of Fichte's title ("ordentlichen Professors") on the title page rather than the abbreviation used in the first printing, ("ordentl. Prof."). (The second printing was by a different printer.) Fichte's major statement in his own defense in the famous *Atheismusstreit* (Atheism Controversy) that embroiled the German intelligentsia in the closing years of the 18th century. The controversy was so significant that it takes up three full pages in the Encyclopedia of Philosophy (EP, Vol. I, pp. 189-192) -- as is worthy of an argument that actively involved Fichte, Goethe and even Immanuel Kant. Fichte had published an article in the *Philosophisches Journal*, of which he was co-editor, which led to the publication of an anonymous pamphlet accusing him of atheism. The controversy quickly degenerated into a noisy national scandal involving religion, politics and academic freedom. In the end, Fichte was forced to resign his position at Jena -- leading to ten years in the academic hinterlands before he was called to the University of Berlin in 1810.

Original green printed wraps which are detached along half of the top, front edge. Waterstain on upper outer corner of all large pages (some are much smaller) from pages 49 to 102. An uncut and fragile copy.

## Fichte Clarifies His ideas on Religion

**FICHTE**, Johann Gottlieb. *Die Anweisung zum seeligen Leben, oder auch die Religionslehre.* (The Way to the Blessed Life or the Doctrine of Religion). Berlin: Realshulbuchhandlung, 1806. TP + [III]-XIV + 1 leaf = Corrections + [1]-392, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Lauth/Jacob 63; Baumgartner/Jacobs A1.63x)

\$450

The book is based on a course of lectures delivered in Berlin in the winter of 1805-1806. "At first sight at least this work on religion seems to show a radical change from the philosophy expounded in Fichte's early writings. We hear less about the ego and much more about the Absolute and life in God... Fichte, however, refused to admit that his religious ideas, as set forth in *The Doctrine of Religion*, where in any way inconsistent with his original philosophy." (Copelston, 7, I, pp. 54-55)

Modern black boards with gold-lettered spine label. Pages uncut with broad margins. First and last few pages lightly foxed.

## His Important Work on National German Culture

**FICHTE**, Johann Gottlieb. *Reden an die deutsche Nation.* (Addresses to the German Nation). Berlin: Realshulbuchhandlung, 1808. TP + [3]-490 + 1 leaf = Druckfehler, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Lauth/Jacob 66; Baumgartner/Jacobs A1.66x)

\$950

In this book, Fichte "advocates the cultivation of philanthropic devotion as the guiding aim of national university education, he declared that the moral ideal, always sovereign, is never actualized in any historical period: it 'never is, but eternally ought to be.' Fichte was not concerned with the historical fortunes of social projects or institutions, but rather with their moral worth. What matters is not whether I succeed, but whether I deserve to prevail, whether the end to which I bend my duty really merits my loyal devotion." (EP, III, p. 196) This work has been wrongly interpreted as the source of pan-Germanism while in fact the work sought to combat just that. Fichte declares that it is infinitely more important for the Germans to develop their national culture whose support is society than to depend on external victories that have been obtained by the state for cultural domination. Since he urged that the national genius be realized in the objective and unpersonifiable community and not in the will of the state, there was nothing aggressive about Fichte's nationalism.

Recent plain wraps using 18th-Century paper. Title page repaired to correct a 1" square cut out with information missing just below the ornamental design (part of the publishing data is gone). Title page just a bit dirty but all other pages are remarkably clean and handsome. An uncut copy. Except as noted, this is a lovely copy.

## The Foundation of Hitler's Theories on the Aryan Race? – [PMM]

**GOBINEAU**, Joseph-Arthur, Comte de. *Essai sur L'Inégalité des Races Humaines* (Essays on the Inequality of the Human Races). Paris : Librairede Firmin Didot Freres, 1853-1855. **Volume 1:** 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [I]-XI + [1]-492 + [493]-[494] = Errata + 1 blank leaf; **Volume 2:** 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [1]-512 + [513]-[514] = Errata + 1 blank leaf; **Volume 3:** 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [1]-423 + [424] = Contents + 1 blank leaf; **Volume 4:** 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [1]-359 + [360] = Contents + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$7,500

Gobineau's famous and notorious essays on the inequality of the races. "The French Diplomatist and man of letters, Gobineau has, through the '*Essay on the Inequality of the Human Races*'-his one excursion into the realms of anthropology and sociology-exerted an influence upon European thought and action which is quite disproportionate to its scholarly insignificance and inconsequential argumentation. The men of the Action Française, Lenin, Mussolini, and Hitler were, at one remove, the disciples and propagandists of Gobineau's most outrageous ideas. Gobineau's racial theories were based on a complete misunderstanding of the positivism of Comte and the researches of Prichard into the physiological differences of the various human races. Fortified by the innate arrogance of a scion of an ancien régime family, and by his observations as an envoy in the Near and Middle East, he championed the theory, since entirely disproved, that 'race' is a permanent and immutable phenomenon, and he proclaimed the unchallengeable superiority of the white race over all others. Within the white race, Gobineau assigned the supreme position to the 'nordic'-or as he fatuously called them 'aryan'-peoples who, thanks to their praiseworthy qualities of hardiness and lust for power, are predestined to rule the rest of mankind. This farrago of biological nonsense, wishful romanticism and imperialistic dreams was lapped up eagerly by the French and German intellectuals. The German enthusiasm for Gobineau - the German translation of the *Essai* went through several editions - is the less comprehensible in that Gobineau thought very poorly of the 'German race', which he considered a mixture of Celts and Slavs with hardly any pure 'nordic' blood. But there was enough substance in Gobineau's book to provide nourishment for the growth of the pan-germanism and national self-adulation, and seemingly to justify anti-semitic and anti-slav excesses. Hence derived the 'superman' and the glorious 'blond beast' of Nietzsche and the germanomania and anti-semitism of Wagner, which reached their nadir in *Die Grundlagen des 19. Jahrhunderts* (1899) by Wagner's English-born son-in-law, Houston Stewart Chamberlain. He in turn inspired Alfred Rosenberg's *Mythos des 20. Jahrhunderts* (1930) from which Hitler and his henchmen imbibed the 'scientific' arguments of their racialist programme"

These volumes were complimented by Nietzsche, beloved by Wagner and the ostensible foundation for the ultimate infamy of the Nazis. Certainly, PMM describes Gobineau and his theories in the most unflattering terms (see above) but the Encyclopedia of Philosophy takes a much less critical and hysterical view focusing on what Gobineau was actually saying rather than the ways in which he was misunderstood. Whatever his arguments (or their merit) these four volumes have been hugely influential on the 19th and 20th centuries with a long genealogy of admirers.

#### **Printing and the Mind of Man 335**

Contemporary half-leather with lovely marbled boards. Each spine is ribbed with gilt lettering for the title in one field (on red) and for the volume number in another field (on black). Each volume has been expertly repaired on the top and bottom of the spine. Joints reinforced with thin leather seam on the outside and Japanese paper on the inside. Each volume and some of the initial half-titles have at least one very light, blue stamp on them ("Set d'Economie Social / Secretariat General / 54. Rue de Seine") measuring 3/4" x 2": **Volume 1:** two on TP; **Volume 2:** one on HT, one on TP; **Volume 3:** one on HT, one on TP; **Volume 4:** two on TP. Excepting only the stamps, these are absolutely lovely, contemporary copies of this work.

#### **Hegel's Important "Philosophy of Rights"**

**HEGEL**, Georg Wilhelm Friedrich. *Grundlinien der Philosophie des Rechts* (Foundation of the Philosophy of Rights). Berlin: Duncker Und Humblot, 1840. TP + [v]-xvi + 1 leaf = Inhalt + 1 leaf = Half-title + [3]-432, Octavo. SECOND EDITION  
THUS

**\$275**

In 1833, Eduard Gans edited and published the second edition of Hegel's book [first published in 1821]. This is the second edition of that version. In 1821. '*The Outline of the Philosophy of Right*' appeared, in which his final system of a sociology of the perfectly organized state, such as an ideal Prussia might be, was laid down. He rejected the idealistic aspirations of the reformers, their vague assertions of individual freedom being, in his judgment, trifling compared with the all-important concept of government... The [*Grundlinien*] turns away from the apparent chaos of the democratic advocates of individual right in favour of an overwhelming sense that liberty cannot exist apart from order, and that the vital connection of all parts of the body politic is the source of all good." (PMM, p. 171).

Two names have been scratched off the front free end paper. Title page a bit foxed but otherwise a tight, clean copy in a beautiful contemporary half-leather binding with lovely scroll work and gilt lettering on the spine.

#### **One of the Most Influential Philosophical Books of the 20th Century**

**HEIDEGGER**, Martin. *Sein und Zeit* (Being and Time). Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1927. Half-title + TP + [VII]-XI + [1]-438 + 1 leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$4,000**

Arguably, one of the most influential philosophical books of the 20th Century, this is an attempt to come to grips with the notion of Being. In Heidegger's view this was the fundamental philosophical question, but one which has been submerged beneath the jargon of western metaphysics as it drifted from its original Greek sources. The book is potent with the sense of a "new "start", a hope with which it imbued even the darkest of its existentialist derivatives.

This book was issued in original wraps and also in publisher's binding. This copy is from the original wraps issue (no errata on the final sheet and the printer's name is given on the verso of the last leaf) but has been trimmed and rebound in a contemporary binding. From the library of E. Salin with his name and the date (1927) inscribed on the half title. Marbled boards with blue cloth spine and gilt lettering. Very minor foxing. A lovely copy.

### Young Heidegger Explicates Kant

HEIDEGGER, Martin. *Kant und Das Problem der Metaphysik* (Kant and the Problem of Metaphysics). Bonn: Friedrich Cohen, 1929. Half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Dedication page + [VII]-XII + [1]-236, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$300

Heidegger's important interpretation of Kant's *Kritik der reinen Vernunft*.

Original blue binding with gilt lettering and publisher's logo on front cover and gilt lettering on spine. Spine sunned. Stamp of former owner (Dr. Johannes Pfeiffer) on inside rear cover. Otherwise a fine, bright, clean copy.

### His Early Work on Reason

HEIDEGGER, Martin. *Vom Wesen des Grundes* (On the Nature of Reason). Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1929. TP + [71]-110 + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$250

First edition offprint which appeared in the Festschrift published that year for Heidegger's teacher, Edmund Husserl ("*Sonderdruck aus der Festschrift für Edmund Husserl*").

Original brown wraps. Frayed and a bit chipped at top and bottom of spine. Otherwise, a lovely copy of a rare piece by Heidegger.

### Heidegger on Humanism

HEIDEGGER, Martin. *Über den Humanismus* (Beyond Humanism). Frankfurt: Vittorio Kostermann, 1949. Half-title + TP + 5-47, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$35

First separate edition, a revision and expansion of the famous letter from Heidegger to Jean Beaufret which had originally appeared in *Platons Lehre von der Wahrheit* in 1942.

Original paper wraps. Verso of TP dated 1949. Original book ads laid in. Text loose in original wraps. Otherwise, a fine copy.

### Tackling a Cosmic Question

HEIDEGGER, Martin. *Was Heisst Denken?* (What is Thinking?). Tübingen: Max Niemeyer, 1954. TP + 3 leaves + 1-[175], Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$250

Original brown boards with gilt lettering on spine. Dust jacket has been mended at top of spine and along the back with tape, spots on front cover and spine sunned. Candid amateur photo of Heidegger in a crowd pasted to inside front free end paper. Overall, a nice copy.

### The "A" Printing of One of the Great Causes Célébres of the 18th Century and One of the Rarest Printings of an Important Enlightenment Text

HELVÉTIUS, Claude-Adrien. *De l'esprit* (On the Mind). Durand, Paris, 1758. Half-title + TP + i-xxii + [1]-643 + [644] = Approbation and Privilege du Roi, small Quarto FIRST EDITION, FIRST ISSUE (E.1A) pages interleaved into a *Second Edition Copy* (E.2A) – in order to produce a copy conforming to the First Edition, First Issue text that was suppressed by the French Government. (Smith "A" Tirage [1964], E.2B [2001])

\$25,000

"The publication in 1758 of his principal work, *De l'esprit* was noisily condemned by the authorities, both ecclesiastical and ministerial, for its dangerously heretical and subversive opinions. Suppression of the book signaled a grave – but fortunately temporary – setback for the party of *philosophes* and Encyclopedists. Despite the recantations that Helvétius was forced to make regarding *De l'esprit*, he reaffirmed his ideas even more strongly in *De L'Homme, de ses facultés intellectuelles, et de son éducation*, published posthumously in 1772." (EP, Vol. 3, p. 472)

Helvétius continued the work of Condillac by reducing all human understanding to sensation or sense-perception. He then took this reductionist psychology and erected a utilitarian theory of morality based upon it – making him "one of the chief pioneers and promoters of utilitarian moral theory" (Copelston, VI, 1, p. 51). Helvétius was a strong defender of the benefits of education and also extremely political – attacking all forms of despotism and, in particular, French despotism.

This book comes with a tremendously complicated printing history – the details of which have only been clearly defined in the past few years.

**In a story worthy of a screenplay**, Helvétius convinced Tercier, a friendly (or naïve) government censor, to approve his book although Tercier had only given the text a cursory inspection. This ruse was discovered at the end of June, 1758, by Malesherbes, the *directeur de la Librairie*, just as the first printing was being finished by Nicolas François Moreau. Malesherbes immediately ordered the publisher, Durand, to suspend publication of the work and to destroy the typeset and the sheets from the book that were deemed to be offensive. **[This printing is now called E.1A, the first edition, first issue.]**

Responding to the criticisms made by a second, newly appointed, government censor, Helvétius then wrote new innocuous text passages of the appropriate length to replace the suppressed passages. These new leaves were then printed and inserted into the already printed book – replacing those that had been removed and destroyed. With these changes, *De l'esprit* was finally published on July 27, 1758. Once again there was a furor over the book, but this time it was much more public and involved complaints from both the Queen and the Dauphin. Malesherbes ordered the book to be withdrawn from sale and revoked the work's privilege on August 10, 1758 – just two weeks after its original publication date. **[This printing is now called E.1B, the first edition, second issue.]**

By this time, the book had become a *succès de scandale* and pirated editions began to appear from several quarters. Because these copies frequently masqueraded as being published by the original publisher, Durand, it is not surprising that Durand took advantage of this confusion and had the printer, Moreau, reset the book in type based on the E.1B text and published it in late September of 1758. NOTE: Given this short turn-around time, it is likely that Durand (or Moreau) had preserved the parts of the original typeset that had not been confiscated from the very first printing of the book and then just reset the type for the missing sheets based upon the newly censored [E.1B] text. **[This printing is now called E2A, the second edition.]**

## A COMPLICATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

[1964]

David Smith did his original bibliographical work on the history of the extremely problematic printing of *De l'esprit* and published his findings the October issue of *French Studies* in 1964. That monograph noted that the three 'first edition' printings of the book need to be further distinguished as the "A," "B" and "C" tirages (printings). **These three letters have commonly been used in most listings of this book by rare book dealers over the past 40 years.**

The article located only eight relatively complete copies of the "A" triage – two in private hands (which were not identified or described further) and six in libraries (three in Paris and one each in Gotha, Harvard and Iowa).

According to the information published there, this present copy of *De l'esprit* conforms perfectly with the eleven issue points for the "A" tirage noted in Smith's "Appendix II: Key for Collation of 'First' Editions" (p. 340) and, in addition, has all forty of the original texts cited as being deleted in the two censored printings. Regarding those forty original texts, thirty-two appear on exactly the page and the line(s) called for on pages 337-340 of Smith's article – while the other eight instances are slightly 'off' on the line (and, in one case, the page) designations noted by Smith.

[2001]

Then, in 2001, Smith issued his comprehensive, 407-page book, *Bibliography of the writings of Helvétius*, published by the Centre International D'étude de XVIII<sup>e</sup> Siècle. In the new and more extensive section on these three printings of *De l'esprit* (pp. 104-133) we are given many more details – most importantly on the copies originally cited as being "A" tirage copies. (NOTE: What was formerly called the "A" tirage was now designated as E.1A, while the "B" tirage was now named E.1B and the "C" tirage became E.2A. These are respectively identified as "First Edition, First Issue," "First Edition, Second Issue," and "Second Edition.")

While the "two copies in private hands" (Smith, 1964, p. 333) are still not identified or even alluded to in this new book, the chapter on *De l'esprit* begins on page 104 with the photograph of a beautifully bound copy of E.1A (the first edition, first issue) noting that it has "the arms of Helvétius" imprinted on the front cover. Since this binding and its contents are not described elsewhere, this is presumed to be one of the privately-owned copies.

In the new book, the "Appendix II: Key for Collation of 'First' Editions" has been renamed "Key for identifying editions and states" and **now lists twenty (rather than eleven) issue points for the E.1A, first edition, first issue.** This expanded list was necessitated by the discovery of four copies previously unknown to Smith – two in Cornell and one each in Munich and St. Petersburg – which proved to be true first edition, first issue copies.

In the following reproduction of Smith's expanded "Key for identifying editions and states," the original eleven points of issue are highlighted with bold type:

The first word of the line reads as follows:

page 5, line 1:	<b>E.1A</b>	<b>E.1B</b>	<b>E.2</b>
p. 17, l. 5:	dans	de	mon
p. 37, l. 5:	qui	qui	composent
	le	des	choix

p. 41, l. 10:	ces	ces	mêmes
p. 59, last line:	nécessité	de	sots
p. 100, l. 3:	plaît	plaît	aux
p. 140, l. 4 up:	sans	lation	& de
p. 146, l. 1:	scrupuleux	pé	cupé
p. 152, l. 1:	reux	veuglement	bonze
p. 161, l. 5:	les	les	rende
p. 173, l. 4 up:	assurer	ne	prétends
p. 187, l. 14:	pourquoi	quoi	l'on
p. 210, l. 2:	seroit	seroit	universellement
p. 234, l. 4:	De	nir	venir
p. 300, l. 7:	vient	vient	le
p. 400, l. 14:	préjugé	préjugé	jugé
p. 500, l. 16:	tant	tant	nous
p. 550, last line of note:	leure	Je	mémoires
p. 605, l. 9:	la	de	leurs
p. 643, l. 20:	glorie	glorie	la

Based on this discovery and the unpublished research of Charles McNamara at Cornell University, the six copies formerly listed as examples of the “A” tirage have been ‘demoted’ in bibliographical terms and are now recognized as *second edition copies that have been modified with sheets from the first edition, first issue to make them conform to the first edition, first issue text*. Smith now designates these six copies (along with an additional copy located in Oxford) as E.2B – “textually...” **E.2B is the same as E.1A.** However, since the pages of E.1A and E.2A did not always begin and end textually in the same way, there are occasions where small passages of text are missing or appear twice” (Smith, 2001, p. 127).

Smith’s 2001 census of E.1A copies lists **FIFTEEN** copies (despite the fact that he qualifies this count by subsequently designating **SEVEN** of these copies as E.2B rather than as E.1A):

**FOUR** true first edition, first issue copies – *only one of which is known to be “complete”*

**ONE** incomplete book “containing only those leaves of this issue [E.1A] which were subsequently modified by the second censor. (These sheets were all supposed to have been destroyed.)

**THREE** copies of the second issue of the first edition [E.1B] “in which the leaves from E.1A bearing the original text have been bound either next to the sheets which replaced them or bound separately in the end

**SEVEN** copies that were originally identified as the six “A” tirage copies in the 1964 census along with the newly discovered Oxford copy. **These books were ‘made up’ by interleaving the original E.1A sheets that had been removed by the second censor back into second edition [E.2A] copies. *Smith now designates these copies as E.2B.***

What had actually happened regarding these “mixed” copies was that “more often, these leaves [from E.1A, the “first edition, first issue”] are to be found in copies of E.2 [the “second edition”], where they replace the equivalent leaves. One of these copies was presented by Helvétius in 1768 to the future Duke Ernst of Saxe-Gotha whom he had met in 1765 on his way to Prussia. Unfortunately, as E.2 does not fully respect the page layout of E.1, these copies often lack text and have the same piece of text twice at the places where these leaves have been inserted. **It is difficult to know how to characterize these ‘mixed’ copies in bibliographical terms; I have arbitrarily designated them as E.2B**” (Smith, 2001, p. 114).

The first of the seven E.2B copies noted in the census above is the copy given by Helvétius to Duke Ernst and is subsequently referred to as “the Gotha copy.” The other six E.2B copies are all described relative to this Gotha copy. This present copy of *De l’esprit* conforms in all regards to the Gotha copy – having the asterisked signatures (A1, B1, B2, T1, V1, Y1, and 2G1) and the inner leaves (E2, H2, I2, K2, S2, 2A2, 2F2, 3M2, 3Z2, and 4G2) from the E.1A printing interleaved.

Given the extreme rarity of complete, original copies of E.1A (there is only ONE known copy) and the fact that there are only FOURTEEN other known copies of *De l’esprit* to contain pages from the original E.1A printing, this copy is of the utmost rarity.

Bound in a lovely and well-preserved contemporary full leather binding. Boards a bit worn and the tips bumped and worn. Spine with five raised bands and gilt lettering and devices. Two small and one larger hole to upper, front joint. Small, printed former owner’s book plate to inside front cover (LIVRES de M– / N DE CHÂTEAU– / GIRON). Overall, a beautiful copy that conforms in all issue points to Smith’s original A and more recent E.2B designation.

### The “B” Printing of One of the Great Causes Célèbres of the 18th Century

**HELVÉTIUS**, Claude-Adrien. *De l’esprit* (On the Mind). Paris: Durand, 1758. 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + i-xxii + [1]-643 + [644] = Approbation and Privilege du Roi, Quarto [bound with] Gazette Deleyde (22 Aout 1758); [1]-8, small Quarto [bound with] *Lettre au Reverend Pere \*\*\**, 1-7, Octavo. **FIRST EDITION, SECOND ISSUE** (Smith “B” Tirage [1964], E.1B [2001]), First Editions of the other two pieces.

**\$2,800**

See the DETAILED BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION in the listing above for the “A” printing.

The two pieces inserted at the end of this copy are (a) a contemporary account reporting on the revocation of the original *privilege* which had been obtained on August 10, 1758 and (b) a copy of Helvétius's first (of two) retractions of statements made in his own work. Both retractions were in the form of a letter addressed to Helvétius's friend, the Jesuit Père Plesse.

Bound in a lovely and well-preserved contemporary full leather binding with boards that are marked in an even pattern. Spine with five raised bands and gilt lettering and devices. The small armorial plate of M. Ducas on the inside front cover and three lines of small, neat script on the verso of the half-title. Overall, a beautiful book.

### The "C" Printing of One of the Great Causes Célèbres of the 18th Century

**HELVÉTIUS**, Claude-Adrien. *De l'esprit* (On the Mind). Paris: Durand, 1758. Half title + TP + i-xxii + [1]-643 + [644] = Approbation and Privilege du Roi, Quarto. SECOND EDITION (Smith "C" Tirage [1964], E.2 [2001])

\$2,250

See the DETAILED BIBLIOGRAPHIC INFORMATION in the listing above for the "A" printing.

Bound in a lovely and well-preserved contemporary full leather binding. Spine with five raised bands and gilt lettering and devices. A beautiful book.

### One of His Three Masterworks

**HERBART**, Johann Friedrich. *Allgemeine praktische Philosophie* (General Practical Philosophy). Göttingen: Justus Friedrich Danckwerts, 1808. TP + [V]-vi = Inhalt + [1]-430 + 1 leaf = Druckfehler (Corrections), Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$500

Herbart was prominent not only as a philosopher but also as a psychologist and an educational theoretician. After studying with Fichte - but being unable to accept his views - he took a position as a tutor in Switzerland for three years where he became acquainted with and interested in the work of the Swiss educational reformer Johann Heinrich Pestalozzi. Finally, in 1802, Herbart received his doctorate from Göttingen and remained there for the next seven years, elaborating on the theories that he had developed. This book is one of three major works produced during that time (the other two being *Allgemeine Pädagogik* and *Hauptpunkte der Metaphysik*, both of which appeared in 1806).

Herbart left Göttingen in 1809 to take over Kant's chair in Königsberg where he continued to publish major works, most especially *Psychologie als Wissenschaft* in 1824-25. When the political situation in Königsberg became less attractive, Herbart tried to secure Hegel's chair at the University of Berlin but failing at this, he returned to Göttingen in 1833 and remained there until his death.

Contemporary (?) interim wraps in light tan with no markings on the covers or the spine. Preliminary pages slightly browned. A lovely and tight, uncut copy.

### Herder's "Poetic Spinozism"

**HERDER**, Johann Gottlieb. *Gott. Einige Gespräche*, (God. Some Conversations). Gotha: Karl Wilhelm Ettinger, 1787. TP + [III]-VIII + [1]-252, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$1,500

"In opposition to the emphatic dualism, which Kant affirms between the empirical material and the a priori form of thought, Herder puts forward the profounder idea of an essential unity and a gradual development in nature and mind. His cosmical philosophy culminates in a poetic Spinozism, filled with the idea of the personality of the divine spirit and of immortality (conceived as a metempsychosis - a form of Spinozism, therefore, similar to that exemplified in those works of Spinoza's which preceded the Ethics [although this form, historically, was unknown in Herder's time], and less removed from the doctrine of Bruno). This philosophy he developed connectedly in the work entitled "*God, Dialogues Concerning Spinoza's System* (1787)." Ueberweg II, p. 201 (giving the correct date for the first edition but using the expanded title that only appeared in the second edition of 1800.)

Contemporary rubbed paste boards. Paper label to spine with contemporary brown ink lettering. Some browning and foxing but, overall, a lovely copy.

### First English Edition of Hobbes "De Corpore"

**HOBBS**, Thomas. *Elements of Philosophy, The First Section, concerning Body*. London: Printed by R. & W. Leybourn for Andrew Croke, 1656. TP + [i]-[ii] = The Translator to the Reader + [iii]-[ix] = The Authors Epistle Dedicatory + [x]-[xi] = The Authors Epistle to the Reader + [xii] = The Titles of the Chapters + 1-[3]94 + 1 blank leaf + TP (Six Lessons) + [i]-[v] = The Epistle Dedicatory + 1-64; includes 13 folding plates; small Quarto (6.5" x 8.5"). FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH (MacDonald & Hargreaves #56)

\$5,000

The English translation of the Latin text *Elementorum Philosophiae Section Prima de Corpore* published the previous year and commonly referred to as "*De Corpore*".

"He also started work on his most ambitious scheme - the construction of a trilogy on body, man, and citizen, in which everything in the world of nature and man was to be included in a conceptual scheme provided by the new science of mechanics. Hobbes made a beginning with *De Corpore*, which was to be the first part of the trilogy." (EP, Vol. IV, p. 31) The second book, *De Homine*, was published in 1658, while the third, *De Cive*, had already been published in 1642. According to MacDonald & Hargreaves, Hobbes "wrote the last section first because the political situation in England seemed to him urgently to require it." (MacDonald Hargreaves, p. 16)

Original calf boards with expert repairs to the corners. Modern rebacking in leather with five compartments. Gilt lettering in second compartment. Saving only some light foxing, this is a lovely copy.

### Husserl's Important Work on the Nature of Logic

**HUSSERL**, Edmund. *Formale und Transzendente Logik* (Formal and Transcendental Logic). Halle: Max Niemeyer, 1929. TP + [III]-XI + [1]-298, large Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$150**

Husserl's important treatise, which develops the philosophy of the nature of logic in a totally new direction, is one of his most mature, well-constructed and systematic works. Husserl outlines the transition from "formal" logic (a stratified structure consisting of a pure theory of judgmental forms) to "transcendental" logic (which exhibits itself in a number of ways relative to subjectivity and pre-predicative experiences).

Original tan boards with printing on front cover and small brown label in spine with gilt lettering. Spine label slightly chipped on lower left corner. Former owner's book plate to inside front cover. Some pencil notations to rear endpaper and back cover. A nice copy.

### One of James' Earliest Published Works

**JAMES**, William. *The Feeling of Effort*. Boston: Boston Society of Natural History, 1880. Original front wrap + tipped in correction statement + [3]-32 + rear wrap, Quarto. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1880-3)

**\$900**

An extremely rare, early piece by William James. His earliest discussion of the will, including "the feeling of innervation", ideo-motor actions and the psychology of free will. Several pages of this essay were taken wholesale into James' first major work, *Psychology*, which was published ten years later in 1890. The last pages contain a useful summary of the author's overall position. In a letter of November 9, 1880 to William Salter, James comments that: "The thing was never read, but published in the Memorial volume of the B. S. of N. H., and the separate copies are private reprints, consequently not on the market."

Original printed wraps with original (?) taped spine. Some discoloration to both front and rear wraps from this copy being shelved next to a smaller book. One small chip to rear wrap plus a few closed tears. Otherwise, this is as fine a copy as one is likely to find.

### An Early 'Best Seller' for William James

**JAMES**, William. *The Will to Believe and Other Essays in Popular Philosophy*. New York: Longmans Green and Co., 1897. Half-title + TP + Dedication Page + [vii]-xvii + [1]-332 + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION, THIRD PRINTING (McDermott 1897-3)

**\$45**

James's popular collection of essays first published in an edition of 1,000 copies in March of 1897 had to be reprinted in May and September of the same year (James, WTB, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1979, pp. 307-8). Besides the title essay, the collection contains *Is Life Worth Living?* and *The Moral Philosopher and the Moral Life*. The Preface contains a general statement of "Radical Empiricism" and of pluralism.

A pretty copy with an intact but sunned paper label on the spine. Occasional pencil underlinings.

### His Masterwork on Religion and Belief

**JAMES**, William. *The Varieties of Religious Experience*. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1902. 1 blank leaf + 1 leaf with book ads on verso + TP + 1 leaf = Dedication page + [v]-xii + [1]-534 + 1 leaf with printer information on verso + [1]-40 = "A Classified Catalog of Works in General Literature", Octavo. FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING (McDermott 1902-1)

**\$900**

This is James' major work on religion, and also one of his most popular books. The Gifford Lectures delivered in Edinburgh in

1901-1902. Originally designed as the psychological part of a more complete treatise on religion (which was never completed) it is an important study in both the psychology and philosophy of religion and also a critical source for the nature and further development of James's philosophy.

According to the definitive edition of James's works published by Harvard University Press: "The first edition of *The Varieties of Religious Experience* was published in England (from American sheets with a special title page) on June 9, 1902, the day of James's final lecture. James received an advance copy on June 2 in Edinburgh. The date of the American publication is not certain. Under A 31018 on April 15, 1902, the copyright was given to James by the Library of Congress, which accepted the two statutory copies on May 26. However, the earliest notice in the *Publisher's Weekly* was #1586 for June 21, 1902, the book prices at \$3.20" (*The Varieties of Religious Experience*, Harvard University Press, Cambridge, 1985, pp. 555-6). However, the English edition does not say "First Edition June 1902" on the verso of the TP as does the (almost certainly later) American issue.

The English edition (being available for sale on the day the actual lectures ended) has technical priority over the American edition which was, almost certainly, released later than that.

With "Nietsche" misspelled at line 11 on page 38 - indicated the very first issue of this book.

Original dark green covers with the spine label rubbed almost clean and unreadable. This copy includes the forty pages of ads in the back which are not recorded in the Harvard bibliography but which seem to appear in all English issues of this book. A desirable copy.

### James' Most Complete Statement on American Pragmatism

**JAMES**, William. *Pragmatism*. London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1907. 1 leaf + half-title + TP + Dedication page + vii-[xiii] + half-title + 3-[309] + 1 leaf, Octavo. First English Edition from American sheets. FIRST ENGLISH EDITION (McDermott 1907-11)

**\$225**

Lectures delivered at the Lowell Institute in Boston in 1906 and at Columbia University in 1907, this is easily James's most famous work. The preface distinguishes between "pragmatism" and "radical empiricism" and contains references to other writers illustrating the pragmatist tendency. This was one of James' most controversial publications, as immediately upon its release it raised a storm of debate and became the single work with which James' philosophical theory was most closely identified.

Original dark brown cover and tan strip on spine with darkened spine and paper label. Head and foot of spine shelf-worn. Otherwise, a very good copy.

### His Great Defense of Pluralism

**JAMES**, William. *The Pluralistic Universe*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1909 1 leaf with book ads on verso + TP + iii-[vi] + half-title + 3-[405] + 1 leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1909-5)

**\$100**

James' great defense of pluralism which was originally delivered as the Hibbert Lectures given at Manchester College, Oxford in 1908-09.

Three contemporary reviews enclosed one of which has badly discolored pages 352/353. Bookplate on verso of front cover. Original grayish-brown covers with green strip on spine. Paper label on spine slightly chipped and worn and about 75% readable. Very minor shelf wear and sunning. A very good copy.

### James' Final Presentation of Pragmatism

**JAMES**, William. *The Meaning of Truth*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1909. Half-title + TP + v-[xxii] + half-title + erratum slip + 1-[298] + 2 leaves, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1909-8)

**\$100**

This work is a further explanation of James' philosophy of pragmatism while also answering critics of the theory. The preface contains an important review of the subject of pragmatism, with a definition of "radical empiricism" and a statement of James's relation to Shiller and Dewey. One chapter, "*Two English Critics*", is of particular interest because it contains James' answer to Bertrand Russell's criticism of pragmatism.

Copies of reviews that appeared in "The Nation" on January 27, 1909 and "The Athenaeum" November 6, 1909 are enclosed.

Original greyish-brown covers with green strip on spine. The paper label on the spine only about 35% readable from wear. Upper front corner of cover is bumped. Owner's bookplate on inside front cover. A very good plus copy.

## His Introductory Text Book for Philosophy

**JAMES**, William. *Some Problems of Philosophy*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1911. Half-title + TP + Dedication page + vii-[xii] + half-title + 3-[237] + 1 leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1911-1)

**\$135**

James died on August 26, 1910, before completing the final manuscript for this book which he had designed as an introductory text-book in philosophy. It was prepared for the press by H. M. Kallen and edited with a Prefatory Note by his son, Henry James, Jr.

Original green covers with near-perfect, bright white paper label on spine. Small tear at head of spine. Owners bookplate inside front cover and signature on first blank leaf. Otherwise fine.

## James Explains the Meaning of Radical Empiricism

**JAMES**, William. *Essays in Radical Empiricism*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1912. 1 leaf with book ads on verso + TP + iii-[xiii] + 1 leaf = Contents + 1-[283] + 1 leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1912-1)

**\$125**

"Edited, with a Preface, by Ralph Barton Perry. The title and the contents of this volume were virtually selected by the author himself several years before his death. It was his aim to present systematically, the outlines of the doctrine of 'Radical Empiricism' which he regarded as of not less importance than 'Pragmatism'." (McDermott. p. 853)

Original green covers with very good paper label on spine. Infrequent pencil marginalia. Small contemporary review pasted down on inside back cover. Otherwise fine.

## Contains His Famous "Moral Equivalent of War"

**JAMES**, William. *Memories and Studies*. New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1911. 1 leaf with book ads on recto + half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Prefatory Note + 1 leaf = Contents + half-title + 3-411, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1911-2)

**\$110**

Edited, with a Prefatory Note, by his son, Henry James, in accordance with the intention formed by Professor James before his death the book reprints a number of articles and speeches which had appeared previously in magazines and journals. Most famous of all perhaps, this is the first book appearance of "*The Moral Equivalent of War*".

Original green covers with some slight wear to very good paper label on spine (95% readable). Top corners of spine lightly bumped. Lightly sunned. With the bookplate of the Cambridge poet, John Haynes Holmes on the verso of the front cover and his signature on the front flyleaf dated June 1912. Otherwise a near fine copy.

## William James - A Life in Letters

**JAMES**, William. *The Letters of William James*. Boston: The Atlantic Monthly Press, 1920. **Volume 1**: 1 leaf + half-title + frontispiece picture + TP + Dedication page + [vii]-xx + half-title + [1]-348 + 2 leaves; **Volume 2**: 1 leaf + half-title + frontispiece picture + TP + [v]-xii + 1 leaf = List of Illustrations + half-title + [1]-382 + 2 leaves, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McDermott 1920-1)

**\$75**

Edited, with a Biographical Introduction and Notes, by his son, Henry James, and illustrated with photographs and reproductions of drawings and manuscripts.

Original dark blue covers with darkened but very good paper labels on spines. Covers have some small spots of white and slight wear to head and foot of spine. Largely uncut. Overall, pretty copies.

## First Edition, First Printing of the Most Accessible Book Kant Ever Wrote

**KANT**, Immanuel. *Prolegomena zu einer jeden funftigen Metaphysik* (Prolegomena towards a Future Metaphysics). Riga: Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1783. TP + [3]-222, Octavo. FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING (Warda 75)

**\$1,500**

First printing with the floriated bar headpiece on page [3] (rather than the two cherubs headpiece - Warda 76 & 77) and the floriated bar on page 222 (rather than the bar with climbing leaves - Warda 76 - or a small ornamental piece with climbing flora - Warda 77). On page 78, line 8 the word "*subjektiv*" rather than "*objektiv*".

This, Kant's defense of his *Critik der reinen Vernunft*, is considered by many to be his most beautiful and comprehensive book. It continues to be read and admired as one of his most concise and approachable works. The book was written primarily to remove some of the misunderstandings and bewilderment that had greeted the release of the first edition of the *Critik* in 1781. Kant felt that he had been severely misunderstood and hence, unfairly criticized - most especially by Garve in his

review of the book in the *Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeiger*. The principal contents of the *Prolegomena* were subsequently incorporated by Kant into the second edition of the *Critik der reinen Vernunft* (see a copy of this book, offered below).

Contemporary boards which are rather worn. Spine worn top and bottom with gilt title and author (mostly worn off). The TP has a single vertical crease. The inside front board with large inked initials "L V" which have offset to the center of the TP -- partly obscuring the two line of text representing the subtitle "*als Wissenschaft / wird auftreten können*". Two smaller, neat ink initials "L V" below the ornamental device on TP. Otherwise, a nice copy of one of Kant's most important and popular works.

### First Edition, Second Printing of the "Prolegomena"

**KANT**, Immanuel. *Prolegomena zu einer jeden funftigen Metaphysik* (Prolegomena towards a Future Metaphysics). Riga: Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1783. TP + [3]-222 + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION, SECOND PRINTING (Warda 76)

**\$675**

This, Kant's defense of his *Critik der reinen Vernunft*, is considered by many to be his most beautiful and comprehensive book. It continues to be read and admired as one of his most concise and approachable works. The book was written primarily to remove some of the misunderstandings and bewilderment that had greeted the release of the first edition of the *Critik* in 1781. Kant felt that he had been severely misunderstood and hence, unfairly criticized - most especially by Garve in his review of the book in the *Göttinger Gelehrten Anzeiger*. The principal contents of the *Prolegomena* were subsequently incorporated by Kant into the second edition of the *Critik der reinen Vernunft* (see a copy of this book, offered below).

Contemporary boards with gilt lettered spine label. Spine edges and corners of boards are worn. Occasional light pencil markings and some light foxing, otherwise, a respectable copy of one of Kant's most popular works.

### Kant's Heavily Revised Edition of the "Critique of Pure Reason"

**KANT**, Immanuel. *Critik der reinen Vernunft* (Critique of Pure Reason). Riga: Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1787. TP + 2 leaves = Dedication + [VII]-XLIV = Vorrede + [1]-884, [with pages 454 through 489 unnumbered as usual], Octavo. SECOND EDITION (Warda 60)

**\$2,950**

Kant's masterpiece, the book that made him world-famous, and arguably the most important book of philosophy published in modern times. The so-called "B" text which Kant heavily revised and which must be compared and contrasted with the original First Edition "A" text. Kant included here his own substantive amplifications, corrections, and improvements which form the basis of all later editions. Kant refers to the changes in his new Introduction though there are many other alterations that he does not mention there. Although this is considered the "definitive edition", philosophers still think it necessary to have both versions of the text available when studying the work. "Kant's great achievement was to conclude finally the line on which philosophical speculation had proceeded in the eighteenth century, and to open up a new and more comprehensive system of dealing with the problems of philosophy" (PMM, p. 137). Having been woken from his "dogmatic slumbers" by his reading of Hume, Kant went on to effect a "Copernican" revolution in philosophy -- the effects of which have not yet subsided.

Contemporary half-leather with original marbled boards which are quite worn. The spine is worn and exposed for the first inch down from the top of the front spine edge. Spine with gilt decorations and title that are very hard to read due to cracking from use of the book. Corners a bit bumped. Title page a bit browned. Pencil underlining and marginalia throughout. But for the extensive pencil underlining and marginalia, this would be a very nice contemporary copy.

### First Edition of His Third Critique

**KANT**, Immanuel. *Critik der Urtheilskraft* (Critique of Judgment). Berlin und Libau: Lagarde und Friedrich, 1790. TP + [III]-LVIII + half-title + [3]-476 + [477] = Corrections page, Small Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Warda 125)

**\$3,000**

The last of the three *Critiks*, is Kant's attempt to address the issues raised by his philosophy and to reconcile the scientific outlook with the moral and religious needs of man. "This work consists of two main parts, the first dealing with the aesthetic judgments, the second with the teleological judgment or judgment of purposiveness in Nature; and [this book] is of considerable importance. For in it, Kant tries, as far as our consciousness is concerned at least, to bridge the gulf between the mechanistic world of Nature as presented in physical science and the world of morality, freedom and faith. That is to say, he tries to show how the mind passes from the one to the other; and he attempts the rather difficult task of showing how the transition is reasonable without at the same time going back on what he has already said about the vanity of dogmatic metaphysics and about the position of moral or practical faith as our only means of access to the supersensible world." (Copelston, VI, 1, pp. 239-40).

Contemporary worn boards with recent  $\frac{3}{4}$  leather tips and spine. The spine is has been recently rebaked in period style with many of the original 'pieces' of the spine preserved. A nice copy.

## Second Edition of His Second Critique

**KANT**, Immanuel. *Critik der praktischen Vernunft* (Critique of Practical Reason). Riga: Johann Friedrich Hartknoch, 1792. 1 blank leaf + TP + [3]-292 + 1 blank leaf, small Octavo. SECOND EDITION (Warda 114)

**\$550**

The second major *Critik*, in which Kant undertakes a more elaborate survey of moral concepts and assumptions than in his *Grundlegung zur Metaphysik der Sitten* (1785). According to Rosenkranz, this edition contains a number of important textural changes from the first edition.

"The Critique of Practical Reason aims at the coordination of human intellect and conscience, stressing that moral action may be accompanied by pleasure, but should on no account be determined by it. Moral conduct should be guided only by criterion of duty, which Kant considered the sole foundation of human freedom, this concept resting upon the submission of the individual will to the sublime moral law." (Garden Ltd. Catalog, #162)

Contemporary leather boards a bit worn, especially on the edges. Rebacked with modern leather strip with gilt lettering. Small bookplate on inside front cover. A bit foxed. Otherwise, quite lovely.

## Kant on Education

**KANT**, Immanuel. *Der Streit der Facultaten in Drey Abschnitten* (The Faculty Dispute in Three Essays). Königsberg: Friedrich Nicolovius, 1798. TP + Dedication Page + [V]-XXX + half-title + [3]-205, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Warda 193)

**\$250**

Kant's three essays on the dispute between the faculties of Philosophy, Medicine, Law and Theology. The last essay was previously published in *Von der Macht der Gemüths* and was dedicated to Professor Staudlin.

This copy has been rebound in an ornate modern leather binding and the title page has been carefully and cleanly reconstructed down the entire right-hand side (1" or less -- not effecting text). The text is unusually bright and clean.

## Arguably His "Greatest Work and Crowning Achievement"

**KIERKEGAARD**, Søren. *Afsluttende uvidenskabelig Efterskrift af Johannes Climacus* (Concluding Unscientific Postscript). København: C. A. Reitzel, 1846. TP + [III]-X + [1]-480 + [481]-[484], Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Himmelstrup 90)

**\$1,200**

"Arguably Kierkegaard's greatest work and crowning achievement, and certainly intended as his last major philosophical statement. An exhaustive elaboration not only of the Philosophical Fragments (a work perhaps 1/10 its size, but to which it serves as 'postscript') but of his aesthetic-philosophical work to that time. The Postscript's primary purpose is once again to expose the misguided efforts to come to terms with existence and with Christianity through objectivity, speculative reason, natural science or dogmatics... A sustained attack on Hegelianism, rationalism and idealism marking the historical turn of philosophy away from the system and toward individual subjectivity, away from 'being' and toward 'existence', and thus ushering into existence the modern age in philosophy long before the fact would ever be registered by the world at large. **One of the liveliest philosophical treatises of such magnitude ever penned.**" (Wronoski, p. 19)

Late 19th Century (?) blue card covers with tan spine and small, black on white printed label. Title page with five inch semi-circular water stain to upper inside edge which continues with diminishing prominence until page 60. An untrimmed copy with minimal foxing.

## The Most Shocking Enlightenment Declaration of Atheism

**LA METTRIE**, Julien Offray de. *L'Homme Machine* (Man, the Machine). Leyde: Elie Luzac, Fils, 1748. 1 blank leaf + 1 leaf with engraved print on verso + 1 leaf with handwriting identifying this book and another by Voltaire (previously bound in here) + TP + [I]-[iv] = Avertissement + [vi]-[xix] = Dedicace + [1]-109 + 1 blank leaf, 12mo. Sometimes referred to as the "X" issue of the First Edition but, more accurately, the SECOND EDITION (Stoddard 31)

**\$6,500**

The very rare second edition of La Mettrie's *L'Homme Machine* - the first edition (numbering 108 pages and sometimes referred to as the "W" issue) having been destroyed on orders of the Consistoire of Leyden in December of 1747 with almost no copies surviving. Tchermersine (VI, p. 465) reports only 6 to 8 extant copies of this edition - but incorrectly claims a TP date of 1747. Tchermersine then lists a 148 page edition as being the next edition issued after this rare first edition but this has since been proved to be a later piracy and is sometimes referred to as the "Y" issue.

Roger Stoddard, in his recent bibliography on La Mettrie, lists the rare 108 page version (#30) as the true first edition. He differentiates between two 109 page versions (#31 & #32) by noting that the first has a 6 line quote from Voltaire on the TP while the second has a 7 line quote. Although both of these books have title pages listing 1748 (MDCCXLVIII) as the publication date, Stoddard notes that the first (#31) was published in "1752 or before" and the second (#32) in 1764. This copy has the 6-line quote from Voltaire. This book marks the starting point of modern materialism and was the most forceful

expression of the anti-religious sentiment of the Enlightenment. In La Mettrie's "human machine" there was no essential difference between conscious and unconscious behavior, no freedom of the will, no rational soul and no moral good beyond the perfectibility of the mechanism. In its final consequence, this doctrine of physiological determinism leaves no freedom to the individual and all human actions are intrinsically amoral.

Recently rebound in period style with gilt decorations on the spine and gilt lettering on a red field. A single stamp to the TP and to the page preceding it. Otherwise, an absolutely lovely copy of an extremely rare little book.

### Lange Revives Kant (and Stimulates Nietzsche)

**LANGE**, Friederich Albert. *Geschichte des Materialismus* (History of Materialism). Iserlohn: J. Baedeker, 1876. 1 blank leaf + half-title + leaf with portrait on verso + TP + Dedication page + [vii]-xviii + half-title + [3]-334 + half-title + TP + [v]-xiii + half-title + [1]-573 + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. THIRD EDITION

\$150

"Lange's importance in philosophy rests mainly on his brilliantly written *History of Materialism and Critique of Its Present Significance* (1866). This work gave support to the opponents of materialism and helped to stimulate the revival of interest in Kant..." When it was first published it had a profound effect upon Nietzsche who initially considered it to be the "most significant philosophical work to be published in the last one hundred years" (letter to Hermann Mushache, November 1866, KGB I.2, p. 184).

Beautifully preserved contemporary half-leather binding with marbled boards (overall with just a bit of wear). Spine with gilt decorations and gilt lettering. The inside front flyleaf has an almost full-page pencil sketch attached. It is quite accomplished and looks to be a tentative design for the owner's bookplate (Romund J. Talien?)-- dated 1918. Otherwise, a clean and handsome copy.

### Locke's "First Significant Publication"

**LOCKE**, John. *Methode Nouvelle de dresser des Recueils* In Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique, Volume II. Amsterdam: Chez Wolfgang, Waesberge, Boom & van Someren, 1686. 1 blank leaf + TP + [i]-[xxii] = Table des Livres + 1-505 + [506]-[528] = Indices des Matieres + 1 blank leaf, 12mo. (131 X 70 mm.). FIRST EDITION (Yolton 266 & 263)

\$500

Missing the plate at pp. 480/81 which has been torn out leaving just the stub of the upper corner.

*Methode Nouvelle de dresser des Recueils* (pp. [315]-340) and a Review of Robert Boyle's "*De Specificorum Remediorum*" (pp. 263-277)

The "*New Method of Making Common-Place Books*" was, according to Yolton, Locke's "first significant publication, when he was 53 years old." It outlines his method for organizing and categorizing works using a system that alphabetizes using each letter followed by the vowels "i", "o", "u", "a" and "e". This system, according to Yolton, was "a quick way to index under initial vowels [that] put words like 'Ebionita', 'Elixir' and 'Erinnys' for example, in the same space (by using first and third letters in the index work, ignoring intervening consonants)." The piece is prefaced by a double-page illustration printed in red and black inks.

Locke's review of the Latin edition of Boyle's "*Of the Reconcilableness of Specifick Medicines to the Corpuscular Philosophy*" is one of several "contentious" works attributed to him that Yolton has accepted as genuine (see pp. 313-15 of her book).

Contemporary vellum. Spine darkened with title and volume number lettered in a neat, contemporary hand. Bookplate of the Butler University School of Religion on the inside front cover and an inoffensive circular blindstamp to the title page. With a later blue ink signature in the gutter of p. i, "Mrs. Oliver S Wright". Overall, a tight and lovely copy of this work.

### FIRST APPEARANCE of His "Essay Concerning Human Understanding" IN ANY FORM

**LOCKE**, John. [*Essay Concerning Human Understanding*] *Extrait d'un Livre Anglois qui n'est pas encore publié, intitulé Essai Philosophique concernant L'Entendement, où l'on montre quelle est l'étenduë de nos connoissances certaines, & la maniere dont nous y parvenons. Communiqué par Monsieur Locke.* [in] Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique, Volume VIII. Amsterdam: Chez Wolfgang, Waesberge, Boom & van Someren, 1688. 1 blank leaf + TP + [i]-[ii] = Errata for Volume VII + [iii]-[x] = Table des Livres + 1-538 + [539]-[560] = Indices des Matieres + 1 blank leaf with a folding plate between pp. 386/87. 12mo. (131 X 70 mm.). FIRST EDITION (Yolton 273 & 265)

*Extrait d'un Livre Anglois qui n'est pas encore publié, intitulé Essai Philosophique concernant L'Entendement, où l'on montre quelle est l'étenduë de nos connoissances certaines, & la maniere dont nous y parvenons. Communiqué par Monsieur Locke.* (pp. 49-142) and a Review of Newton's "*Principia Mathematica*" (pp. 553-59), [in] *Bibliotheque Universelle et Historique*, Volume VIII.

\$7,500

The first appearance in any form of Locke's *Essay Concerning Humane Understanding*, the most celebrated work of philosophy in the English language. This is also the principal form in which the work was known on the Continent prior to French and Latin translations of the full work which were not produced until 1700 and 1701 respectively. "At a time when few people on the Continent could read English, while French had supplanted Latin as the international cultural language of Western Europe, Locke thus sought a way to test the reaction of continental readers to his views, before sending to the press the manuscript of his Essay. In fact it was through this French abridgment that his philosophy first became known to Bayle and Leibniz." (Bonno, "*The Diffusion and Influence of Locke's Essay....*" in A Locke Miscellany).

Locke prepared the condensation in English and submitted it for publication to his friend, Jean Leclerc, the editor of the *Bibliothèque Universelle et Historique*, who made the French translation. Locke subsequently had a small number of copies of Leclerc's translation published separately (Yolton 274), adding a dedication to Lord Pembroke. Ironically, Locke's manuscript did not survive and the first English-language appearance of the "Extract," in *The Young Students Library* (1692), was a re-translation from the French (Yolton 275).

"The most important Lockean piece in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* was of course the summary of the Essay that appeared in 1688, in volume VIII. The abridgment is astonishingly brief and very clear; and Locke obviously liked it himself, since he caused it to be printed up alone and distributed among his particular friends." (Cole, "*John Locke in the Republic of Letters*," in A Locke Miscellany).

"Locke conjectured - with good reason - that a wide distribution of the epitome would stimulate a demand for the publication of the *Essay* as a whole; and, as the book was a long one, some such assurance of public demand was important.... Locke also hoped to receive from readers of the epitome comments and criticisms which might help him improve or correct faults in the *Essay* before publishing it in full. Such criticisms were expressly solicited in a note at the end of the epitome in the *Bibliothèque Universelle*, but...omitted from the reprint...." (Cranston, *John Locke*).

Note that Cranston asserts (p. 293) that Locke wrote almost everything which appeared in the *Bibliothèque Universelle* between July 1687 and February 1688, which would include pp. 1-261 of this Volume VIII, but this claim does not seem to be accepted by other scholars.

The volume **also includes a review by Locke of Newton's *Principia*** and, as Cole observes, "**It is pleasant to think of Locke...[as] introducing Newton to the French-speaking world.**"

Contemporary vellum. The spine has been recently restored in authentic period style. Bookplate of the Butler University School of Religion on the inside front cover and an inoffensive circular blindstamp to the title page. A lovely copy of this work.

### First FRENCH Edition of Locke's "Essay Concerning Human Understanding"

LOCKE, John. *Essai philosophique concernant l'entendement humain, ou l'on montre quelle est l'étendue de nos connoissances certaines, et la manière dont nous y parvenons* (A Philosophical Essay on Human Understanding or how one shows the extent of our understanding and the ways in which we reach that point). Amsterdam: Chez Henri Schelte, 1700. 1 blank leaf + leaf with portrait of Locke on verso + TP + [i]-[iv] = Dedication + [v]-[xii] = Avertissement du Traducteur + [xiii] = Monsieur Locke au Libraire + [xiv]-[xxvi] = Preface de L'Auteur + [xxvii]-[liv] = Table des Matières (Contents) + 1-936 + [937]-[957] = Table des Principales Matières + [958] = Privilege + 1 blank leaf, Quarto. FIRST EDITION IN FRENCH (Yolton 91)

**\$2,500**

First edition in French of John Locke's *Essay Concerning Humane Understanding* (first published in English in 1690). As noted on the title page, this edition has been "*Traduit de l'Anglois de Mr. Locke, par Pierre Coste, sur la quatrième édition, revüë, corrigée, & augmentée par l'auteur*" (Translated from the English of Mr. Locke by Pierre Coste from the fourth edition, reviewed, corrected and added to by the author.) NOTE: The fourth edition (of 1700) was not yet published when this French edition appeared.

Engraved frontispiece portrait of Locke by "P. a Gunst" after J. Greenhill. Woodcut printer's device on TP. Decorative woodcut head- and tail-pieces and initials.

Because French rather than English was the universal language, Locke's continental readers were dependent initially upon reviews in French-language journals - Basnage de Beauval's *Histoire des ouvrages des savans*, Bernard's *Nouvelles de la république des lettres*, and (most especially) Le Clerc's *Bibliothèque universelle* and its successors. Interested parties such as Limborch and Leibniz did not really come to grips with the *Essay* until it had been translated into French. This was accomplished in 1700 by Pierre Coste.

Coste, like Le Clerc, was a French Protestant refugee in Holland. In 1695, he translated Locke's *Some thoughts concerning education* into French and sent the author a copy. Locke was pleased, and Le Clerc encouraged the young man to begin translating the *Essay*. In 1697, Coste was invited to Locke's retreat at Oates, as tutor to the Masham children and as Locke's assistant. The translation was completed under Locke's supervision and was published in June 1700, prefaced by Locke's

recommendation. Coste remained at Oates until Locke's death in 1704. Thereafter, in the midst of a busy literary career, he continued his work on the *Essay*, bringing out a revised edition in 1729.

In this copy, the frontispiece has been bound after p. [iv] rather than opposite the title page. Beautifully bound in eighteenth-century calf. The spine is decoratively tooled in gilt compartments with red morocco gilt lettering label. The board corners of the book are just a bit worn. Both front and back boards each with a single unobtrusive gouge. Wear to joints at head and toe of spine. Spine headcap chipped (1½" wide and up to ½" deep). Some foxing and occasional browning with a few small marks on title page. Aside from a bit of splitting to the joints and the rather minor chip to the top of the spine facing, this is an excellent copy of this scarce edition.

### The Best Summary of His System

**MALEBRANCHE**, Nicholas. *Entretiens sur la Metaphysique & sur la Religion* (Dialogues on Metaphysics and on Religion). Rotterdam: Reinier Leers, 1688. TP + [i]-[iv] = Table des Entretienes + 1-604, 12 mo. FIRST EDITION

\$750

Copelston claims that this book best "summarizes the author's system" (vol. 4, p. 189) while the Encyclopedia of Philosophy notes that this volume and his *Méditations* (1683) "is the best introduction to his philosophy". This particular book, it also notes, earned him the title of "the French Plato" (EP, Vol. 5, p. 140).

Contemporary full-calf binding. Spine with five raised bands with gilt decorations and lettering. TP with some inter-line contemporary ink notations - some of which someone has tried to erase and, in doing so, has worn through the paper in a couple of spots. There is also a small seal to the TP. Despite these problems with the title page, this is a nice copy.

### Malebranche on the Existence and Nature of God

**MALEBRANCHE**, Nicholas. *Entretien d'un Philosophe Chrétien et d'un Philosophe Chinois Sur l'Existence & la Nature de Dieu*. (Dialogues on the Christian Philosophy and Chinese Philosophy Regarding the Existence and the Nature of God). Paris: Chez Michel David, 1708. 2 blank leaves + TP + [1]-73 + [75]-[76] = Privilege + 2 blank leaves, 12 mo. FIRST EDITION

\$600

In [this work] he treats of matters connected with the existence and nature of God (Copelston, Vol. 4, p. 189).

Contemporary full-calf binding. Spine with five raised bands with gilt decorations and lettering on a red field. Front joint cracked but firm. Lovely marbled end papers. A nice copy.

### Mills' "Undisputed Bible of Economic Doctrine"

**MILL**, John Stuart. *Principles of Political Economy*. London: John W. Parker, West Strand, 1848. **Volume 1**: TP + [iii]-xvi + [1]-593 + 1 leaf = "By the Same Author" + [1]-4 = Publisher's ads; **Volume 2**: 1 blank leaf + TP + [v]-xv + half title + [3]-549 + 1 leaf = 2 pp. = Publisher's ads, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Mac Minn, p. 69)

\$4,000

First edition of Mill's famous work on economics. "He aimed in fact at producing a work which might replace in ordinary use the *Wealth of Nations*, which in his opinion was 'in many parts obsolete and in all imperfect'.... His book is very far indeed from being a 'modern Adam Smith'. It is an admirably lucid, and even elegant, exposition of Ricardian economics, the Malthusian theory being of course incorporated with these..." (Encyclopedia Britannica, Vol. XVIII, p. 458) "To many generations of students, Mill's *Principles* was the undisputed bible of economic doctrine. They represented the final synthesis of classical theory and of refinements introduced by post-Ricardian writers. They were comprehensive, systematic, and, with few exceptions, they presented their theorems without pugnacity which strengthened the impression of assurance and unquestioned authority." (Roll, *History of Economic Thought*, p. 353)

Original publisher's ribbed cloth, a little soiled and worn in places. Spines showing a bit of "bubbling" but uniformly colored as the boards. Original paper spine labels browned and just a bit chipped - volume 1 about 30% loss, volume 2 about 10% loss. Small bookseller's ticket to inside front cover of volume 1 (W.B. Kelly / Bookseller/ Adam Court / Grafton Street/ Dublin). Some light browning to text. Overall, a nice, clean and uncut copy.

### Fifth Edition of His Famous "Inductive" Logic

**MILL**, John Stuart. *A System of Logic, Ratiocinative and Inductive*. London: Parker, Son and Bourn, West Strand, 1862. **Volume 1**: TP + [iii]-xvi + [1]-536 + [1]-4 = Publisher's Advertisements; **Volume 2**: TP + [iii]-xii + half-title + [3]-550 + 1 leaf = By the Same Author, Octavo. FIFTH EDITION

\$300

This is the fifth edition of Mill's brilliant first book wherein he makes his "first major installment of his comprehensive restatement of an empiricist and utilitarian position." (EP, Vol. 5, p. 315) The book "had a rapid success, beyond the

expectations of its author, and was for many years the standard authority with all who took his side in the main philosophical questions. Mill, in fact, was recognized as the great leader of the empirical school... few men have had a more marked influence upon the rising intellect of the time." (DNB) No accurate and comprehensive summary of the book's salient and important points is really possible in so small a space as offered here. The Encyclopedia of Philosophy gives two and a half full pages of exposition to the work and then devotes another nine pages to an article entitled: "Mill's Methods of Induction". In short, despite over two thousand years of philosophical consideration of logic based on deduction, Mill abandons deduction and attempts and accomplishes an analysis and proof for logic based on the principles of induction working solely from the human experiences of sensation. This book is an incredible tour de force by one of the leading intellects of the English people. This fifth edition contains many corrections and additions that Mill made to the book.

Original dark teal boards with almost perfectly preserved paper spine labels (some chipping - especially to volume one - but no loss to text). One signature slightly sprung but overall a lovely set.

### John Stuart Mill on Educational Theory and Practice

**MILL**, John Stuart. *Inaugural Address at St. Andrews*. London: Longmans, Green, Reader and Dyer, 1867. 1 leaf + TP + [3]-99 + 1 leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (McMinn, p. 98)

**\$200**

Mill's scarce address given at his installation, as Rector of the University of St. Andrews, February 1, 1867, in which, limiting his remarks to the cultural aspects of education, he advocates the view that both the classics and the sciences should be taught; extols the virtues to be derived from linguistic pursuits and a first-hand knowledge of the great Greek and Roman writers; defends the values to be found in scientific subjects such as mathematics, logic and psychology; argues for the importance of training in aesthetic subjects; and urges that the university become a place for free speculation rather than of dogmatic indoctrination or of too intense specialization in any one field.

Original burgundy covers with gilt lettering on front cover. Bookplate on inside front cover. Spine chipped top and on side with small chip (3/8") in the middle. A very worn exterior but otherwise a good copy.

### Nietzsche's First Book - Apollo, Dionysius... and Wagner!

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Die Geburt der Tragödie* (The Birth of Tragedy). Leipzig: E. W. Fritsch, 1872. TP + [III]-IV + [1]-143, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Schaberg 20)

**\$3,750**

Printing and the Mind of Man notes, "[Nietzsche's] principle work during the Wagner period, 1868-1878, was *Die Geburt der Tragödie aus dem Geist der Musik*, 1872. In this he adopted a tragico-pessimistic conceptions of Greek civilization, like Burckhardt but contrary to Grote. This started his career as a critic of modern civilization based on disgust with imperial Germany, Christianity, bourgeois ethics and so on." (PMM 224)

In this, his first book, Nietzsche theorized that Greek tragedy was built upon a wedding of two principles that he associated with the deities Apollo and Dionysus. The Apollonian principle is the principle of order, static beauty and clear boundaries. The Dionysian principle, in contrast, is the principle of frenzy, excess and the demolition of boundaries. It is in the subtle interaction of these disparate principles that the greatness of Greek tragedy resides, and by extension, in which the creative spirit still finds its proper soil. The book ended with a long section devoted to Richard Wagner and the importance of his music. When first released, it met with only limited success. Despite Nietzsche's eventual near contempt for the book - from the perspective, naturally, of his later unequalled masterpieces of German prose - it must be considered, along with Aristotle and Hegel, among the greatest contributions to the understanding of Greek tragedy and, in fact, to the Greek way of life in general.

It is scarcely to be imagined that an obscure philologist of the eighteen seventies could dare to publish a book like The Birth of Tragedy - a soaring paean to and dissection of the artistic spirit, chiefly as it manifested itself among the Greeks, but implicitly and explicitly with reference to the modern spirit as well, largely as embodied by Richard Wagner - a work without footnotes, references or Greek quotations! The publication of *The Birth of Tragedy* created a furor. Wagnerians embraced it while philologists were appalled. Among his academic colleagues, only Nietzsche's friend Erwin Rohde was willing to praise the book in public, and the first review he submitted to the *Literarisches Centralblatt* was rejected by the editors. A re-written review was printed in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* on 26 May. Four days later, the young Ulrich von Wilamowitz-Moellendorff - later to become the epitome of the classical philologist, even if in some ways its final incarnation - attacked the book savagely in a thirty-two page pamphlet entitled Future-philology! (*Zukunftsphilologie!*) which sold out quickly. Wagner replied on 23 June, defending Nietzsche in an open letter published in the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*. Unfortunately, Wagner's amateurish attempt at support did nothing more than confirm the worst fears of the scholarly forces lining up against Nietzsche. Rohde, who was totally committed to the defense of his friend - although possibly against his better judgment at this point - counterattacked Wilamowitz-Moellendorff in a forty-eight-page pamphlet, entitled *Pseudo-philology (Afterphilologie)*, which was published on 15 October. The final entry in this exchange occurred on 21 February 1873, when Wilamowitz-Moellendorff published his *Future-philology! Part Two (Zukunftsphilologie! Zweites Stück)*, a twenty-four-page rejoinder to both Rohde and Nietzsche.

As the controversy continued, Nietzsche's academic reputation declined sharply, even though, in retrospect, it tolled the death of the accepted view of Greek culture. Only two students enrolled in the one class that Nietzsche taught during that winter term - a law student and a Germanist - and all of his other announced lectures were canceled. Enrollment would return to a more normal size of eight to twelve students in the coming years, but Nietzsche's standing in the academic community was seriously damaged.

Contemporary binding with brown boards and gilt lettering on the spine. The edges of the boards have been lightly chipped in several places. With a contemporary owner's inscription in ink to the front fly leaf by the violinist and conductor Julius Ruthard (1841-1909) above a two line quote from Friedrich Schlegel. Lightly foxed on the title page and the final leaf. Overall, an excellent copy.

### The Definitive Edition of Nietzsche's "The Birth of Tragedy"

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Die Geburt der Tragödie* (The Birth of Tragedy). Leipzig: E. W. Fritsch, 1886. TP + [III]-XVIII + 1 leaf + [III]-IV + [1]-144, Octavo. SECOND EDITION, Second Issue (DEFINITIVE EDITION) (Schaberg 42)

**\$750**

There were originally 576 copies issued in this Second Edition, Second Issue state - the definitive edition containing all of Nietzsche's corrections and the famous and important new introduction called "*An Attempt at Self-Criticism*."

Contemporary boards with title (a little rubbed) in gold on the spine. The edges are a little rubbed and the inside front hinge is a bit weak. Otherwise, a lovely copy in contemporary binding.

### Nietzsche Destroys David Strauss...

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Unzeitgemässe Betrachtungen I: David Strauss* (Unconventional Observation I: David Strauss). Leipzig: E. W. Fritsch, 1873. TP + [1]-101 + [102] = advertisements, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Schaberg 23a)

**\$750**

The first of Nietzsche's *Unconventional Observations* was an attack on David Strauss the writer who had made his reputation with his scandalous *Life of Jesus* in 1835. Here Nietzsche attacks his most recent book *The Old and the New Faith*, which advocated the rejection of the Christian faith in favor of a Darwinian, materialistic and patriotic world-view. Nietzsche accuses Strauss of being a "Cultural Philistine" and denounces him as an exemplar of pseudo-culture. Although erudite, the essay is extremely intemperate and filled with references to many of Nietzsche's scholarly contemporaries. The climax is a literary tour de force, in which Nietzsche cites a litany of malapropisms from Strauss, interspersed with his own barbed comments. For Nietzsche, Strauss's book was the incarnation of the Zeitgeist: unproductive smugness, intellectual snobbery, superficial assimilation of great works of art and new scientific theories, myopic criticism and patronizing praise of even the greatest genius...But what enraged him most was Strauss's comfortable and untroubled renunciation of Christianity, coupled with an easy conviction that Darwin was one of mankind's greatest benefactors and that traditional values could of course be maintained. It is in the present work that Nietzsche first publicly addresses the problem of the derivation of moral values that would infuse so much of his most important work.

A plain and simple modern binding with a small gold-lettered label on the spine. A very bright copy with a few underlinings in blue pencil on pages 50-67. Lacking the original loose "Correction" sheet (as usual). Excepting only the modern binding this is a fine, bright copy.

### ... Attacks German Historians...

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Unzeitgemässe Betrachtungen II: Vom Nutzen und Nachtheil* (Unconventional Observation II: The Use and Disadvantage of History for Life). Leipzig: E. W. Fritsch, 1874. TP + [III]-VI + [7]-111, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Schaberg 25a)

**\$900**

The second Unconventional Observation attacked the then current faith in historical research that was one of Nietzsche's major complaints with contemporary German culture and a topic to which he returned with some regularity in his later works. Nietzsche argued, in contrast, that historical knowledge is valuable only when it has a positive effect on human beings' sense of life, contending that history can play only three positive roles, which he termed the "monumental," the "antiquarian" and "critical," expatiating on each in some detail, before going on to enumerate the dangers of the current scholarly fascination with "history for its own sake." Finally, Nietzsche suggests an antidote to the psychologically and ethically devastating effects of the conventional approaches to history, proposing an amalgam of what he terms the historical, the unhistorical and the suprahistorical attitudes, as the healthiest approach to the integration of a historical sense into the life of the individual - and of course, for Nietzsche, this always means the exceptional individual. As he remarks in the present essay, tellingly for the understanding of the Nietzschean philosophy as a whole, "The goal of humanity cannot lie in the end (Ende) but only in its highest specimens." In the words of Walter Kaufmann, "Perhaps there is no more basic statement of Nietzsche's philosophy in all of his writings than this sentence."

Contemporary drab boards with a hand written paper label on the spine which is worn and a bit chipped along the top edge. Edges and covers rubbed. Seal of a previous owner (Ludwig Seiber / Basel) on the top of the front free end paper. On the whole, a very respectable copy.

### **...and Praises Richard Wagner (but only faintly!)**

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Unzeitgemässe Betrachtungen IV: Richard Wagner In Bayreuth* (Unconventional Observation IV: Richard Wagner in Bayreuth). Chemnitz: Ernst Schmeitzner, 1876. TP + [3]-98 + 1 leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Schaberg 27)

**\$850**

This, the last *Untimely Meditation* published, was released to coincide with very first performance at the Bayreuth Festival in July of 1876. This is the last of Nietzsche's works that mentions Wagner favorably and even here the picture presented of Wagner shows some signs of the troubles to come. In Nietzsche's view, the creation of Bayreuth represented the new empire of which it had become one of the cultural centers. It symbolized for Nietzsche "the extirpation of the German spirit in favor of the German Reich." Nietzsche actually agonized over releasing the book and significantly rewrote some sections to palliate the expression of his misgivings about his erstwhile friend and idol, but he was tempted by the possibility that at last he might have a best seller on his hands. Even while working on the present pro-Wagner essay, Nietzsche had already filled his notebooks with observations on the rift that now separated him spiritually from the composer. In finally breaking with Wagner a few years later, Nietzsche saw himself "rejecting a mass movement and a Weltanschauung to which he could not subscribe." Despite Nietzsche's ambivalence, Wagner was sufficiently impressed with the book to send a copy to his mentor King Ludwig. Nonetheless, the book, like all of Nietzsche's works, sold poorly.

Contemporary drab boards with a hand written paper label on the spine. Spine edges a bit rubbed. The title page is separated from binding at the gutter on the bottom four inches. Otherwise, a nice copy with the slightly yellowed pages that is typical of this edition.

### **The Definitive Edition of "Dawn"**

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Morgenröthe* (Dawn). Leipzig: E. W. Fritsch, 1887. TP + [III]-XI + 1 leaf + [5]-363, Octavo. FIRST EDITION, Second Issue (DEFINITIVE EDITION) (Schaberg 50)

**\$600**

There were originally 500 to 750 copies available in this First Edition, Second Issue state of this work. It is the Definitive Edition which includes the new (and brilliant) 11-page introduction which appears here for the first time.

Contemporary half leather with a spine and binding that are identical to the standard Naumann binding which was later used on all copies of the Collected Works - gilt lettering and marbled boards. The edges are rubbed and the spine is a bit worn. The upper left hand corner of the title page has a small notation "Ph 28" and the upper right hand corner has a small signature - both in blue ink. Otherwise, a near fine copy.

### **His Final Attack on Richard Wagner**

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Der Fall Wagner* (The Case of Wagner). Leipzig: C. G. Naumann, 1888. TP + 3 leaves + [1]-57 + [58], Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Schaberg 54)

**\$2,850**

Nietzsche had 1,000 copies of this work privately printed but 500 of them were falsely marked "Second Edition" so there were originally only 500 copies in this state. In mid-1888, Nietzsche returned to the subject of Wagner and produced this polemic against his former friend and mentor whom he attacks in a volley of witty barbs against both the man and his music. By this time, Nietzsche saw Wagner as not just a singular problem but one which was symptomatic of his entire culture - both Wagner and modernity were basically decadent. Both of them, he contends, lack integrity, manifesting instead a type of anarchy in which "life no longer dwells in the whole". A Nietzschean tour-de-force.

Lacking the original covers, this copy is wrapped in browned plain paper wraps. Very slight occasional light pencil markings. Minor indentation to right margin throughout. House in an elegant half-leather with marbled boards clamshell bookcase. A pretty copy of a rare work.

### **"That Which Does Not Kill Me, Makes Me Stronger!"**

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Götzen-Dämmerung* (Twilight of the Idols). Leipzig: C. G. Naumann, 1889. TP + 3 leaves + [1]-144 + cover, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Schaberg 56)

**\$2,100**

Nietzsche had 1,000 copies of this work privately printed. Originally to be called "*A Psychologist at Leisure*," Nietzsche changed the title at the suggestion of his friend, Gast and the book was released a few weeks after Nietzsche collapse in Turin.

The "Idols" that Nietzsche singles out here are those of the philosophers and the moralists and the Preface clearly states that the work at hand is to be "the revaluation of all values". Socrates and Christianity are particular targets although modern Germany and other contemporary ideas are also taken to task in the normally acerbic style of the author. (This book also contains some of Nietzsche's most frequently quoted phrases beginning with Aphorism #8: "That which does not kill me, makes me stronger.")

Early 20th Century binding with gold lettering on spine. The original rear cover - a bit smudged - has been bound in. Overall, a lovely copy of one of Nietzsche's most popular works.

### Second Edition of ALL Four "Untimely Meditations"

**NIETZSCHE**, Friederich. *Unzeitgemässe Betrachtungen* (Unconventional Observations). Leipzig: C. G. Naumann, 1893. **Volume 1:** TP + [III]-XV + 2 leaves + [1]-206 + 1 leaf; **Volume 2:** Opp TP + TP + 2 leaves + [3]-205 + [206] + 1 leaf, Octavo. SECOND EDITION (Krummel, II-V b, p. 114)

**\$300**

This copy constitutes the second volume of the soon to be aborted Collected Works edited by Gast whose introduction appears as a foreward here. Scattered pencil underlinings and marginalia. A good copy.

A mid-20th Century board binding, with both original paper front covers bound in.

### First Edition of Pascal's Famous "Wager" – [PMM]

**PASCAL**, Blaise. *Pensées de M. Pascal sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets, qui ont esté trouvées après sa mort parmy ses papiers*. (Thought of Mr. Pascal on religion and some other subjects, which were found among his papers after his death). Paris: Guillaume Desprez, 1670. TP + [i]-[lxii] = Preface + [lxiii]-[lxxiii] = Approbations + [lxxiv]-[lxxvi] = Table des Titres + [lxxvii] = Privilège du Roy + [lxxviii] = Fautes à corriger + [lxxix]-[lxxx] = Avertissement + [1]-365 + [[367]-[386] = Table des Matieres, 12 mo. FIRST EDITION (Maire 3, Lafuma 2, Tchmerzine, Vol. IX, p. 72)

**\$10,000**

ISSUE POINTS FOR THE FIRST EDITION: 23 lines per page in the Preface and 27 lines per page in the text. Privilège extended from 27 Decembre 1666 for five years and dated 7 Janvier 1667, Achevé dated 2 Janvier 1670 and *Fautes à corriger* on the verso of the Privilège page. With *impuissance* in line 21 of page 168. NOTE: Tchmerzine lists one pirate copy and Maire list two pirates, both issued in this same year with the same collation but these forgeries can be distinguished by three mis-numberings of the pages - 4 for 42, 67 for 97 & 166 for 169 - (all of which are correctly numbered in this copy) and the absence of the errata (which have been corrected) on the verso of the *Privilège*. NOTE: one of these two pirate editions has a flowered basket design on the title page rather than the ornate printer's design (which looks like interlocking capital letters) that was copied from the 1657, first edition of *Provinciales*. This copy has the ornate printer's device on the title page.

Pascal's *Pensées*, published posthumously in 1670, is the greatest work of one of the outstanding French thinkers of the seventeenth century. Despite being composed largely of notes and fragments jotted down in preparation for a treatise which he did not live to complete, it is a major exercise in Christian apologetics. The published work was not something carefully overseen by its author, but rather a work in which the hand of the editors at Port-Royal was very powerful. In fact, the *Pensées* were already circulating in manuscript by the time of publication, as were other works by Pascal, which was a source of concern to his nephew's family. They therefore acquired a privilege for the *Fragmenst et pensées* at the end of 1666 and registered it with the booksellers on January 7, 1667. The work of editing continued from 1667 until 1669.

The original autograph manuscript is a collage of disparate fragments pasted into a guard book. Pascal originally made his notes on large sheets of paper. These he divided up taking care to put a small cross at the top of each page. When in mid-1658, he decided to classify them, he cut up these large sheets and constructed bundles held together by a thread or a metal staple. The guard book into which they were pasted was made later and was presented in 1711 to the library at Saint Germain-des-Prés.

The *achevé d'imprimer* of the 1670 edition is dated 2 January 1670 but the bulk of the text was printed in 1669. In fact, two copies of the so-called *édition préoriginale* with the date 1669 are known to exist but both are in French libraries [Maire 1 & Maire 2]. The copy in Paris has no approbations, privilege, table of chapters, errata or *avertissement*. These absences would definitely serve to accord it a quasi-interim status. The 1669 edition has 424 fragments of which five were suppressed before the appearance of the 1670 edition, the *édition origionale*.

The supposition is that the 1669 copies were printed a *tirage restreint* [a restricted printing] (Le Guern speaks of thirty or so copies) for submission to the censors and friends; the approbations are dated August-November 1669, and a letter from Arnauld to Florin Périer (dated 20-xi-1669) mentions some of the difficulties connected with this *édition préoriginale*. Certainly the *édition origionale* was published early in 1670: the archbishop of Paris Hardouin de Péréfixe had summoned the printer Desprez, who, after consultation with Arnauld and others, provided one on 24 December 1669, although he declined to add the declaration by the cure de Saint-Etienne (on Pascal's denial of Port-Royal on his deathbed), which the

archbishop wanted to be inserted with the approbation. It is clear that substantive changes were made to the text very late in 1669.

The long preface by Etienne Périer, Pascal's nephew, gives some account of Pascal and of his virtue and piety, and of the work. Desprez, who was the "official" printer for Port Royal, published another edition in 1670 with identical title-page and ornaments but with 221 leaves ([64],[1]2-312, 307-330, 313-334, [20] p.) and the errata corrected.

### Printing and the Mind of Man 152

Full leather that has been beautifully repaired and rebacked with the original spine laid down. The first free blank sheet has been washed and the lower right tip of the title page and the three following pages have been restored. Old ink signature to top of title page dated "1865". Another, much more faded, contemporary ink word just below and to the right of the publisher's device. Overall, a well restored and presentable copy.

### True Second Edition of the "Pensées"

**PASCAL**, Blaise. *Pensées de M. Pascal sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets, qui ont été trouvées après sa mort parmi ses papiers.* (Thought of Mr. Pascal on religion and some other subjects, which were found among his papers after his death). Paris: Guillaume Desprez, 1670. TP + [i]-[lxi] = Preface + [lxii]-[lxxii] = Approbations + [lxxiii]-[lxxv] = Table des Titres + [lxxvi] = Privilège du Roy + [lxxvii]-[lxxviii] = Avertissements + [1]-312 + 307-330 + 313-334 + 20 pp. = Table des Matières, small Octavo. True Second Edition, sometimes called the First Edition, Corrected, Second Issue. SECOND EDITION (Le Guern C, Maire 6, Lafuma 3, Tchmerzine, Vol. IX, p. 73 (b)).

**\$1,800**

This 358 page issue (1-312 + 307-330 + 313-334 = 358 pages) is sometimes called the First Edition, Corrected, Second Issue but is actually the true Second Edition. See the listings for Lafuma 3-5, (pp. [131]-132) for clarification.

Desprez, who was the 'official' printer for Port Royal, published this second edition in 1670 with the title page and ornaments identical to the First Edition but with the errata corrected (and some problems with the pagination). This second printing consisted of 227 leaves ([80],[1]2-312, 307-330, 313-334, [20]). In the same year, Desprez also published two issues of the Second Edition (marked as such on the title page). Maire notes that there were also two pirate editions that look similar to Desprez' First Edition but these can be easily distinguished by several pagination errors (4 for 42, 67 for 97, 166 for 169).

Original full leather binding. The spine (decorated with gilt and a red field for the title) is a bit worn and lightly chipped on the face in a couple of places. Two lines of contemporary ink on title page (not affecting text) along with blue oval stamp from private library which overstrikes the date and privilege at the bottom of the page. Overall, a lovely copy of Pascal's most famous work.

### An Early Edition of Pascal's Celebrated "Pensées"

**PASCAL**, Blaise. *Pensées de M. Pascal sur la religion et sur quelques autres sujets, qui ont été trouvées après sa mort parmi ses papiers. Nouvelle Edition.* (Thought of Mr. Pascal on religion and some other subjects, which were found among his papers after his death). Paris: Guillaume Desprez, 1683. TP + [i]-[xl] = Preface + [xli]-[xlix] = Approbations + [l]-[lii] = Table des Titres + [lii]-[liii] = Avertissements + [liv] = Privilège du Roy + [1]-356 + 20 pp. = Table des Matières + half title = Discours sur les Pensées de M. Pascal... (Discourse on the Thoughts of M. Pascal where one tries to show which his intention) + [i]-[lii] + Avertissement + [1]=90 + half title = Discours sur les preuves des livres de Moyse (Discourse on the Evidence of the Books of Moses) + 91-143 + [143]-[144] = Approbation + half title = Qu'il y a des Démonstrations d'une autre espece et aussi certaines que celles de la Geometrie, et qu'on en peut donner de telles pour la Religion Chrétienne + [i]-[lii] = Avertissement + 1-12, 12mo. LATER PRINTING

**\$400**

Pascal's *Pensées*, published posthumously in 1670, is the greatest work of one of the outstanding French thinkers of the seventeenth century. Despite being composed largely of notes and fragments jotted down in preparation for a treatise which he did not live to complete, it is a major exercise in Christian apologetics. The published work was not something carefully overseen by its author, but rather a work in which the hand of the editors at Port-Royal was very powerful. In fact, the *Pensées* were already circulating in manuscript by the time of publication, as were other works by Pascal, which was a source of concern to his nephew's family. They therefore acquired a privilege for the *Fragmenst et pensées* at the end of 1666 and registered it with the booksellers on January 7, 1667. The work of editing continued from 1667 until 1669.

Contemporary calf binding with five raised bands and gilt decorations and lettering on the spine. Toe of spine very lightly chipped. Covers worn in an appropriate but not unpleasing way. Former owner's bookplate mostly removed from front pastedown. Contemporary ink signature to top right edge of title page. Otherwise a lovely copy of this early edition of Pascal's masterwork.

**The Creator of Pragmatism (and Perhaps, the Greatest American Genius to Date)  
Publishes the Most Comprehensive Statement of His Beliefs**

**PEIRCE**, Charles Saunders. *Illustrations of the Logic of Science. The Fixation of Belief; How to Make Our Ideas Clear; The Doctrine of Chances; The Probability of Induction; The Order of Nature; Deduction, Induction, and Hypothesis*. New York: D. Appelton and Company, 1877-1878. FIRST EDITIONS. Illustrations of the Logic of Science. **First Paper.** - The Fixation of Belief.; **Second Paper.** - How to Make Our Ideas Clear; **Third Paper.** - The Doctrine of Chances; **Fourth Paper.** - The Probability of Induction, in *The Popular Science Monthly*, Volume XII, D. Appelton and Company, New York, November 1877 to April 1878. 2 blank leaves + TP + 1 leaf with portrait of Michael Servetus on verso + [1]-777 (with engraved frontis portrait preceding each month's first page) + 2 blank leaves, (Peirce's four papers appear on pp. [1]-15, 286-302, 604-615 & 705-718), Octavo.

**Fifth Paper.** - The Order of Nature.; **Sixth Paper.** - Deduction, Induction, and Hypothesis, in *The Popular Science Monthly*, Volume XIII, D. Appelton and Company, New York, May to October 1878. 1 blank leaf + TP + 1 leaf with portrait of Edward S. Morse on verso + [1]-776 (with engraved frontis portrait preceding each month's first page) + 1 blank leaf, (Peirce's two papers appear on pp. 203-217 & 470-482), Octavo. FIRST EDITIONS (Ketner 00107, 00119, 00120, 00121, 00122 & 00123 respectively)

**\$7,500**

Also in the first volume are Language and the English Civil Service by **Alexander Bain** (pp. 152-162); Evolution of Ceremonial Government in three parts by **Herbert Spencer** (pp. [385]-407, 545-555 and 6410-662); an article by Shaw entitled **The Telephone and How it Works** (pp. 559-569); Technical Education by **T. H. Huxley** (pp. 570-580); and Mayer's article **On Edison's Talking-Machine** (pp. 719-724). The second volume also contains the final three installments of Evolution of Ceremonial Government by **Herbert Spencer** (pp. 25-43, 146-166 and 292-302); Education as a Science in two parts by **Alexander Bain** (pp. 302-311 and 660-668); **an excellent portrait of the young Thomas A. Edison** (preceding page [385]); The Progress of Anthropology by **T. H. Huxley** (pp. 668-676); and Consciousness Under Chloroform by **Herbert Spencer** (pp. 694-698).

The first two of these papers herald the birth of pragmatism while the next two expound ideas unique to Peirce and his genius. The last introduces Peirce's concept of abduction (though it is not yet called that). Any one of these extraordinary papers would have secured Peirce a place in the canon of American philosophy and logic but, taken together, they constitute one of the great achievements in American philosophy. That Peirce published all six in the span of just ten months is breathtaking.

Pragmatism is Peirce's most famous philosophical doctrine, although it was made famous by William James rather than by Peirce. As Peirce defined it, pragmatism is purely a theory of meaning - not of truth. (EP, Volume VI, p. 73)

A mismatched but compatible set:

**Volume XII:** Contemporary half-leather with brown cloth boards, lightly scuffed. Spine with four raised bands and gilt lettering. All edges red. First few front and last few rear leaves foxed. A pretty copy.

**Volume XIII:** Contemporary half-leather with green cloth boards, spine and corners scuffed. Spine with four raised bands and gilt lettering. All edges marbled. Binders ticket and small bookplate (Masonic Sanatorium) to inside front cover. A pretty copy.

**The First American Printing of a Work by Plato**

**PLATO.** *Phædon: or, A Dialogue on the Immortality of the Soul*. New York: W. Gowan, 1833. TP + 1 leaf = Dedication page with advertisement on verso + [1]-2 = publisher's advertisements + [5]-209, 12mo. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION of any work by Plato.

**\$650**

The first American printing of any work by Plato, noted on the TP: "Translated from the Original Greek by Madam Dacier with Notes and Emendations to which is prefixed the Life of the Author by Fenelon, Archbishop of Cambray, First American, from the Rare London Edition".

André Dacier (1651-1722) and his wife Anne Lefevre (1654-1720) were learned Hellenist and Latinist scholars who took the side of the Ancients in the quarrel of the Ancients and Moderns which was raging at the time. They did much of their work together. Dacier also translated Horace, Aristofle, Sophocles, Epictetus, Hippocrates and Plutarch. He was an editor of the Delphin series of classics and was, for a time, in charge of the library at the Louvre.

Original boards with expert repairs to spine and label. Two inch circular stain to front cover. A large, uncut copy of this edition which is normally trimmed to the considerably smaller size of the title page. Overall, a lovely copy.

**First American Edition of Jowett's Famous Translation [1871]**

**PLATO** [Jowett Translation]. *The Dialogues of Plato* translated into English by B. Jowett, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner and Company, 1871. **Volume 1:** 1 leaf + half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Dedication + [vii]-x + 1 leaf = Contents + half-title + [3]-681

+ 1 leaf = 2 pp. ads + 1 blank leaf; **Volume 2:** 2 leaves + half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Contents + half-title + [3]-607 + 1 leaf = 2pp. ads + [1]-[6] = 6 pp. ads; **Volume 3:** 1 leaf + half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Contents + half-title + [3]-599 + 1 leaf; **Volume 4:** 1 leaf + half-title + TP + 1 leaf = Contents + half-title + [3]-594 + 3 leaves = 6pp. ads + 1 leaf; Octavo. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION of this translation.

**\$600**

Benjamin Jowett's landmark translation which, 125 years later, is still the most popular English version. It was the first complete English translation of Plato by a single person. This is the first American edition, published in the same year as the British first. The advertisements included in volumes 1, 2 & 4 refer to this set as being "Just Published" and note it as being "One half the price of the English edition". Although the volumes are not very different in size, the text is much more cramped in this American version when compared to the original English one.

Bound in original reddish-brown boards with gilt lettering on the spine. Owners signature (Lois R. Might) on first blank leaf of volume 1. Small booksellers label affixed to inside back cover of each volume. Minor wear and tears to head and foot of spine and some slight wear to spine edges. Otherwise a bright, clean fine set.

### "Property is Theft!"

**PROUDHON**, Pierre-Joseph. *Qu'est-ce que la propriété?* (What is Property?). Paris: Librairie De Garnier Freres, 1849. Half-title + TP + [V]-XVI + [1]-252 + [253]-[254] = Table des Matieres, Octavo. LATER EDITION

**\$75**

This, his first book (originally published in 1841), was Proudhon's most notorious and the one that made him famous at the age of thirty-two. He is often called the "father of anarchism". "Hailed by Marx as 'the first decisive, vigorous and scientific examination' of the institution of property, gained notoriety because in one passage Proudhon defined property as 'theft'. The author's love of telling phrases distorted the nature of his argument, for [this book] was in fact an investigation of abuses, that had entered into the institution of property rather than a condemnation of property itself. The arguments which Proudhon put forward in this early book, on the nature of property and the faults of government, are those which he elaborated and gave a deeper philosophical backing in his later writings." (EP, Vol. 6, p. 507)

Original wraps with some wear and slight tears at the edges. The spine is cracked and some of the lettering has been lost both top and bottom. Otherwise, a lovely, uncut copy.

### "Man is Born Free and Yet Everywhere He Is In Chains"

**ROUSSEAU**, Jean Jaques. *Du Contract Social; ou Principes du Droit Politique*, (The Social Contract or Principles of Political Rights). Amsterdam: Marc Michel Rey, 1762. 1 blank leaf + half-title + TP + [1]-191 + 1 blank leaf, small Octavo. Pirate Edition published in the same year as the First Edition. PIRATE EDITION (Dufour #135, Volume 1, p. 133)

**\$1,100**

Tchemerzine (Vol. X, p. 44) lists four different counterfeit copies that were produced in 1762. This copy corresponds to the second one listed (copy b). The vignette on the title page is counterfeit, i.e. without the signatures of either the engraver (BOILY) of the draftsman (Bolomey).

After the publication of *Discours sur L'origine et les Fondemens de L'inegalité Parmi les Hommes*, Rousseau felt increasingly unhappy in Paris... and installed himself in a small country house called "The Hermitage" which belonged to a rich friend, Mme. d'Epinay. There followed a comparatively short but intense period of literary activity which saw the publication of the *Lettre a d'Alembert sur les spectacles* (1758), *Julie, ou la Nouvelle Heloise* (1761), *Emile* (1762), and the *Contract social* (1762)." (EP, VII, p. 219) This is Rousseau's most famous work and one of the most influential books in the history of France and of Western Civilization

Contemporary full calf with gilt lettering on the spine. Joins expertly repaired. Overall, a lovely copy.

### Existentialism & Humanism

**SARTRE**, Jean-Paul. *L'existentialisme est un Humanisme* (Existentialism as Humanism). Paris: Nagel, 1946. Half-title + TP + 1 leaf + 9-141 + 1 leaf, small Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Douglas 358; Contat 46/88)

**\$45**

An extended lecture in which Sartre "was interested mainly in defending himself against Communist attack [and] in showing that his philosophy is not solipsistic, quietist, neurotic." (Douglas 358). [Not one of the 500 numbered copies on special paper that was published simultaneously.]

Original publisher's printed wraps. Front cover detached. Small fold crease to back top corner of back cover.

## Sartre on Dialectics

**SARTRE**, Jean-Paul. *Critique de la raison dialectique* (Critique of dialectical reasoning). Paris: Gallimard, 1960. Half-title + TP + Dedication page + [9]-755 + 1 leaf = Table des Matieres + 1 leaf = Printers Information, Octavo. LATER PRINTING dated January 5, 1961 (Contat 60/332c)

**\$50**

Original paper wraps with brown and blue ink on covers and spine. Covers just a bit browned with slight wear to spine edges. Otherwise, a near perfect copy.

## The Book That Finally Made Schopenhauer Popular!

**SCHOPENHAUER**, Arthur. *Parerga und Paralipomena: kleine philosophische Schriften* (Asides and Left-Overs: a small philosophical writing). Berlin: A. W. Hayn, 1851. **Volume 1**: Original front wrap + TP + 1 leaf (2 pp.) = Vorwort + 1 leaf = Inhalt + half-title + [3]-465 + [466] = Druchfehler + original rear wrap; **Volume 2**: Original front wrap + TP + [III]-IV = Inhalt + half-title + [3]-531 + original rear wrap; Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$2,800**

This work, which was published in an edition of only 750 copies, is a significant supplement to *The World as Will and Idea*. As a result of this book, especially the Aphorisms of Wisdom, Schopenhauer finally gained popularity in Germany as a philosopher. The contents include: Fragments on the History of Philosophy, On Academic Philosophy, On Visions and Related Matters, On Logic and Dialectic, On the Philosophy of Science and Nature, On Suicide, On Women, and others.

Mid-20th Century (?) half-leather bindings with marbled boards. Spines with gilt divided compartments and a gilt design in each compartment. Titles also gilt with the title and author on a red field and the volume number on a dark green field. This is an uncut copy. Front wrap of volume 1 has been expertly repaired in the lower right corner (not effecting text). On the upper edge of both front wraps, a former owner's name has been erased. Otherwise, this is a clean, fresh and bright copy with the original wraps bound in. Overall, a desirable copy.

## Shaftesbury Launches Scottish Common Sense Philosophy

**[SHAFTESBURY]** COOPER, Anthony Ashley, (3rd Earl of Shaftesbury). *Characteristicks of Men, Manners, Opinions, Times*. [no place]: [no publisher], 1711. In Three Volumes: **Volume 1**: TP + half title + [i]-iv + half title + 3-364; **Volume 2**: TP + half title + 5-443; **Volume 3**: TP + half title + 1-391 + [393]-[472] = Index, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

**\$5,000**

The book is a collection of pieces written between 1699 and 1713. Volume One comprises: "A Letter Concerning Enthusiasm" (1708), the important "Sensus Communis (Common Sense), an Essay on the Freedom of Wit and Humor" (1709) and "Soliloquy, or, Advise to an Author" (1710). Volume Two contains two essays: a revised version of "An Inquiry Concerning Virue, or Merit" (originally published in 1699) and "The Moralists, a Philosophical Rhapsody" (1709). Volume Three contains "Miscellaneous Reflections on the preceding Treatises, and other Critical Subjects" (1711) along with the later-issued "A Notion of the Historical Draught of Tabulature of the Judgment of Hercules" (1713). NOTE that the title page to Volume Three does not list the "Judgement of Hercules", it has been handwritten there in contemporary ink. Also, the end of the "Micellaneous Reflections" essay - on page 334 of Volume Three - has the printed notation at the bottom of the page: "The End of the Third Volume." The "Judgement of Hercules" - which continues the pagination from the "Miscellaneous Reflections" - ends on page 391 where, it too, says "The End of the Third Volume."

"The author who exercised the most influence on the earlier philosophic schools of Scotland was not Locke, but Lord Shaftesbury, the grandson of the Lord Chancellor Shaftesbury, who had been the friend of Locke... Francis Hutcheson did little more than expound [Shaftesbury's] views, with less versatility, but in a more equable, thorough, and systematic manner.... Reid and Beattie got their favorite phrase, "common sense," I have no doubt, directly or indirectly from the treatise so entitled in the 'Characteristics'." (McCosh, *The Scottish Philosophy*, pp. 29 & 35)

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third Earl of Shaftesbury, was born at Exeter House in London on 26 February 1671. He died in Naples on 15 February 1713. His father, the second earl, appears to have been weak both in mind and body, and young Anthony was placed in the formal guardianship of his grandfather, the (in)famous first Earl of Shaftesbury, at the age of three. Superintendence of his education was handed over to no less a personage than John Locke, with whom Shaftesbury seems to have had an ambivalent relationship. While honouring him as his 'friend and foster-father', Shaftesbury came not only to reject, but even to detest, much of Locke's philosophy.

Shaftesbury was one of the most important philosophers of his day, and exerted an enormous influence throughout the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries on British and European discussions of morality, aesthetics and religion. Shaftesbury's popularity in the eighteenth century was great; *Characteristicks* ran through eleven editions by 1790.

His views had considerable influence on the rise of deism, on late eighteenth-century German romantic aesthetic thought, and on British moral philosophy. It is customary to view Shaftesbury as the source or founder of the moral sense or sentimentalist school of ethics, whose foremost members were Hutcheson and Hume. It is true that they took much from him, but in the great eighteenth-century debate as to whether morality is founded on reason or on sentiment, Shaftesbury should,

perhaps, be counted on the rationalist side. His stress on the affections, and his talk of a reflective 'moral sense' which has an immediate liking for some of our affections and a disliking for others, certainly makes him sound like a sentimentalist. Unlike Hume, however, Shaftesbury does not think of reason as independent of feeling or desire. On the contrary, as rational creatures we necessarily love harmony, beauty and virtue, because they are rationally structured. Shaftesbury, in common with the rationalists, believes that there are eternal moral truths which exist independently of us and which are revealed to us by the use of our reason. As a good Platonist, however, he thinks that reason cannot know the good without loving it.

Bound in contemporary sprinkled calf and neatly rebacked. The boards have been worn on the corners and lightly chipped on some edges. The spines have lettering pieces on red fields and the number of each volume in gilt in its own compartment. Some light foxing to early and late leaves but, overall, a lovely set of a rare and important collection.

### First Editions of ALL Three Works by Spinoza

**SPINOZA**, Benedict. *Renati Des Cartes Principiorum Philosophiæ + Tractatus Theologico-Politicus + Opera Posthuma*. Amsterdam: Jan Rieuwertsz, 1663, 1670, 1677. FIRST EDITIONS OF SPINOZA'S THREE WORKS IN ONE VOLUME. *Renati Des Cartes Principiorum Philosophiæ* Pars I, & II, More Geometrico demonstratæ... Accesserunt Ejusdem Cogitata Metaphysica, Johannem Riewerts, Amstelodami [Amsterdam], 1663. 1 blank leaf + TP + 4 leaves = Præfatio + 3 leaves = Index + 1-140, small Quarto. (Kingma-Offenberg 1) [bound with] **An Engraved Portrait of Spinoza** (the one commonly claimed to belong in some editions of the Opera Posthuma) [bound with] *Tractatus Theologico-Politicus* Continens Differtationes aliquot, Henricum Künrath [Jan Rieuwertsz], Hamburgi [Amsterdam], 1670. TP + 4 leaves = Præfatio + 1 leaf = Index Capitum + 1-233, small Quarto. First Edition, Fifth Issue (?). (Kingma-Offenberg 7) [bound with] *Opera Posthuma*, Quorum series post Præfationem exhibetur., [Jan Rieuwertsz], [Amsterdam], 1677. TP + 18 leaves = Præfatio + half title + [1]-614 + 16 leaves = Index Rerum + half title + 1-112 + 4 leaves = Indiculus & Errata, small Quarto (8" x 6"). (Kingma-Offenberg 24) FIRST EDITIONS (Tractatus in Fifth Issue)

**\$28,500**

A SINGLE VOLUME CONTAINING FIRST EDITIONS OF ALL OF THE WORKS THAT SPINOZA PUBLISHED IN HIS LIFETIME. The first book (*Renati Des Cartes*) is the only one to carry his name as author - the other two being published with no author listed. The second work (*Tractatus*) lists a false publisher and place of printing while the third (*Opera*) leaves out any mention of either of these items altogether. All this secrecy and subterfuge was driven by the intense religious and political climate in Holland during Spinoza's lifetime, by the charges of atheism leveled against him, by his expulsion from the Jewish temple and by his intensely felt desire to avoid being drawn into any public controversy. The manuscript for the *Opera* - which he had been reluctant to publish for fear that it would provoke further accusations of atheism - was delivered to his publisher on the day of his death.

Bound in contemporary vellum, which is in remarkable shape for its age but a bit scuffed and soiled as would be expected. There is a trimmed and folded portrait of Descartes in mezzotint by Pet. Schenk of Amsterdam glued onto the verso of the front free end paper. WITH NUMEROUS CONTEMPORARY HANDWRITTEN ANNOTATIONS, INCLUDING CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS TO THE CONTENT, WHICH ARE NOT RECORDED ON THE ERRATA LIST - for instance, the editor Jelles is mentioned; the recipient of the letter on p. 465 is identified as Lud. Meyer, on p. 531 as Jerrig Jelles; and on p. 541 as Lamburtus de Velthuysen; with several letters dated exactly, etc. With traces of damp at the beginning, some other parts with light dampstains and faint browning. Overall, an excellent contemporary copy.

### Stewart's First & Most Important Book

**STEWART**, Dugald. *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*. London: A. Strahan and T. Cadell, 1792. 1 blank leaf + TP + Dedication Page + 1 leaf = Advertisement + [ix]-xii = Contents + [1]-566 (misnumbered for 569) + [570] = errata + 1 blank leaf, Quarto. FIRST EDITION

**\$850**

Stewart was the philosopher "with whom the Scottish philosophy of common sense acquired the dignity of an institution" (EP, VIII, p. 16). This, his main philosophical exposition, was also his first work and, despite the addition of two further volumes in 1814 and 1827, it remained his most important philosophical contribution. Stewart succeeded Ferguson to the chair of moral philosophy in Edinburgh in 1785 and followed in the footsteps of his teacher Thomas Reid who had espoused "the philosophy of common sense". "Stewart saw himself as following Reid in a Baconian reformation of the philosophy of mind. Natural philosophy became science, he held, when inquiry, freed from metaphysical conjecture, was directed toward discovering by observation and experiment the laws governing the connection of physical phenomena" (EP, VIII, p. 16). Stewart's pupils included James Mill (father of John Stuart) and he influenced both of the Mills (who attacked the Scottish school of common sense) and William James whose preface to *The Varieties of Religious Experience* explicitly credits Stewart's philosophy.

Contemporary half calf and marbled boards professionally rebacked with new endpapers. A contemporary looking spine with five raised bands and a gilt on black label. A very crisp and clean copy with a bit of age-toning to the first few and last leaves only. Overall, a lovely copy.

### Stewart's Comprehensive "Philosophical Essays"

STEWART, Dugald. *Philosophical Essays*. Edinburgh: William Creech, 1810. 1 blank leaf + TP + [v]-xii + [I]-lxxvi + half-title + [3]-590 + half-page errata slip + 1 blank leaf, Quarto. FIRST EDITION

\$1,000

The book is divided into two parts - the first of which deals with Locke, Berkeley, Hartley, Priestly and Darwin and the second, which treats of the concepts of the beautiful, the sublime and taste.

Contemporary boards rebaced with original spine expertly laid down. Some wear to edges. With occasional browning to text. Overall, a pretty copy.

### Thoreau's First Book – Which Was a HUGE Failure!

THOREAU, Henry David. *A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers*. Boston and Cambridge: James Munroe and Company, 1849. 1 blank leaf + TP + [3]-413 + [415] = Advertisement + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (BAL 20104, Borst A1.1.a)

\$7,500

First edition, first printing of the author's first book - the ad on the final printed page announcing: "Will Soon Be Published, Walden, or Life in the Woods. by Henry D. Thoreau". Thoreau himself paid to have this edition of 1,000 copies printed and published in either late May or early June of 1849. One of only 550 surviving copies in this first issue state.

Thoreau's famous first book was a failure when it was released. Over four years later, in October of 1853, the publisher shipped all 706 remainder copies (256 bound & 450 in sheets) to the author who kept them in his attic bedroom for the next nine years. From this stock, he would occasionally sell copies or distribute them to friends. In one of his more renowned journal entries he wrote: "**I have now a library of nearly nine hundred volumes, over seven hundred of which I wrote myself.** Is it not well that the author should behold the fruits of his labor?"

By April of 1862, Thoreau had disposed of 111 of these copies leaving just 595. These he sold to Ticknor and Fields for 40 cents each. The 450 unbound copies were subsequently reissued with a new title page, dated 1862.

Original brown cloth (BAL binding variant A, Trade binding) with five-rule border stamped in blind on front and back covers. Skillfully rebaced with gilt lettered with rules and decorative leaf designs stamped in blind. Endpapers renewed front and back. Covers worn. With very occasional pencil marginalia. Still, a nice copy of a notoriously rare book.

### Voltaire Explains the Newtonian World View

VOLTAIRE. *Les Singularités de la Nature* (On the Singularities of Nature). Basel [actually Geneva]: [Cramer], 1768. Half title + TP + v-vii + [1]-131, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$900

With engraved vignette on the title page that distinguishes this edition from a later edition in the same year (which has a simple woodcut.)

One of three works published in this same year (along with *L'homme aux quarante écus* and *Les calimaçons*) wherein Voltaire rises to the defense of the Newtonian world view with his detailed consideration of several elements of natural history. The thirty-eight chapters cover a variety of topics from the nature of light to the formation of mountains and touch upon mathematics, physics and the philosophy of science.

Voltaire was the sworn enemy of the 'new geology' and the 'new cosmology' that was then emerging. His arguments against them here are based on his Newtonianism, his deism and his advocacy of science as a common sense affair (as opposed to the Cartesian, general hypothesis approach).

A lovely copy in late 18th or early 19th century brown boards with black cloth spine. Just a bit water-stained on the top of the first few leaves. The final page is glued to the rear board. Still, overall this is lovely copy.

### The Most Important Philosophy Book of the 20th Century? (IN THE RARE ORIGINAL DUST JACKET)

WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1922. Half title + TP + [5] = Note page + 7-189 + 1 blank leaf + 1-10 = Advertisements, Octavo. FIRST EDITION

\$8,500

Wittgenstein's monumental work which is usually accorded the honor of being acclaimed "the most important book of twentieth-century philosophy." Printed in English with facing German texts, this is the first edition in book form of what first appeared in 1921 in the final number of *Annalen der Naturphilosophie*, the text here revised by the author and a translation made by Frank P. Ramsey under the editorship of C. K. Ogden. Bertrand Russell, Wittgenstein's one-time teacher, supplied the uncomprehending "Introduction." (Regarding the "Introduction", Wittgenstein wrote Russell on April 9, 1920: "There's so much of it that I'm not quite in agreement with - both where you're critical of me and also where you're simply trying to

elucidate my point of view." [WA, p. 23]) Apart from one paper published in 1929, which he considered weak and confused, the *Tractatus* was the only philosophical work that Wittgenstein published in his lifetime.

FIRST EDITION WITH THE RARE DUST JACKET. With the ten page catalog at the end which, based on internal evidence, dates from late 1925. The book did not sell well (a second edition did not appear until 1933) and they were all not bound at the time of publication. As more copies were called for, at some point in late 1925, a ten-page catalog was added to the volume. Original publisher's cloth in original dust jacket. Dust jacket badly chipped, torn, soiled and seemingly "glued" to the boards with spine darkened. Pencil ownership inscription (dated "March 1932") on front free endpaper. Some offsetting on the endpapers (from the dust jacket). Internally a nice, clean copy.

### The Most Important Book of 20th Century Philosophy?

WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co., 1922. Half title + TP + [5] = Note page + 7-189 + 1 blank leaf + 1-10 = Advertisements, Octavo. FIRST EDITION, LATER ISSUE. Frongia/McGuiness "Tract." p. 42.

\$2,500

With the ten page catalog at the end which, based on internal evidence, dates from late 1925. The book did not sell well (a second edition did not appear until 1933) and they were all not bound at the time of publication. As more copies were called for, at some point in late 1925, a ten-page catalog was added to the volume.

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Original covers, sunned on front and back covers. Very occasional pencil marginalia. Overall, a very good copy.

### Ludwig's SECOND Great System of Thought – First American Edition

WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. *Philosophical Investigations*. New York: Albert Lange - Georg Müller, 1953. Half title + TP + [v]-xe + 1-232e + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST AMERICAN EDITION (Frongia/McGuiness "P.I." p. 44)

\$125

Wittgenstein worked on the Investigations for the last twenty years of his life and, in accordance with his wishes, the volume was published shortly after his death in the German text with facing English translation. "A considerable part of the Investigations is an attack, either explicit or implicit, on the earlier work, [the *Tractatus*]. This development is probably unique in the history of philosophy -- a thinker producing, at different periods of his life, two highly original systems of thought, each system the result of many years of intensive labors, each expressed in an elegant and powerful style, each greatly influencing contemporary philosophy, and the second being a criticism and rejection of the first." (EP, VIII, p. 334)

The English first edition notes on the verso of the TP: "First Printed in 1953" while this American first edition says: "First Printing". Priority has always been given to the English edition.

Original brown cloth with green lettering on front cover and spine. Light wear and moderate soiling to covers. Internally, tight and clean. No dust-jacket. A nice copy.

### The Blue & Brown Books

WITTGENSTEIN, Ludwig. *Preliminary Studies of the 'Philosophical Investigations' Generally known as The Blue & Brown Books*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell, 1958. Half-title + TP + v-xiv + half-title + [1]-185 + 1 blank leaf, Octavo. FIRST EDITION (Frongia/McGuiness "B.B.B." p. 43)

\$200

The third posthumously published book is the important **Blue & Brown Books** which Wittgenstein dictated - in English - as a set of notes to his student in 1934-1935. At the time, both circulated widely in typescript and the new ideas contained in them began to create a stir. "*The Blue Book* is clear and lively and is perhaps the beginner's best introduction to Wittgenstein. Nevertheless, it is a comparatively superficial work; Wittgenstein never regarded it as more than a set of class notes. *The Brown Book*, on the other hand, he regarded for a short time as a draft of something that might be published. He worked at a revision but gave it up in 1936 when he began to write the *Philosophical Investigations*."

Dust jacket sunned and darkened on the spine, the spine of the book itself is a bit sunned at top where the dust jacket is frayed and worn. Otherwise, a clean and tight copy.

## ALCOHOLISM & RECOVERY

### First Edition, First Printing of AA's "Big Book" IN THE ORIGINAL DUST JACKET

[WILSON, Bill]. *Alcoholics Anonymous*. New York: Works Publishing Company, 1939. New York: Works Publishing Company, 1939, New York, 1939. Half-title + TP + v-viii + half-title + 1-400 + 3 blank leaves, large Octavo. FIRST EDITION, FIRST PRINTING

**\$19,500**

A rare book despite a press run of 4,650 copies. FIRST PRINTING ISSUE POINTS: Jacket spine and inside front flap do not have a printing number The binding is red - the only issue in that color. There is gilt lettering on the front cover and the spine. The title page states: "How More Than One Hundred Men Have Recovered From Alcoholism." Page 154, line 29: "abberations" misspelled Page 234, line 27: repeats line 26.

Dust jacket is a bit faded on spine and very slightly worn and torn. There are some old tape discolorations along the front edge of the dust jacket, the rear edge of the dust jacket and in the lower left corner of the rear panel. There is an old library label affixed to the lower portion of the spine with "616.86 / AAf" written on it. Nevertheless, this is a VERY honest dust jacket. The book has been dustjacketed throughout its life with bright and completely intact gilt lettering on the front cover and the spine. The book has three names neatly written on the front flyleaf: "Dr. R. S. Bookhammer" / "Reve. A. F. Greene" / "Rodney Elder". Otherwise, a bright, clean and totally unmarked copy.

### First Edition, First AA Printing of the "12 & 12" INSCRIBED by BILL WILSON

[WILSON, Bill]. *Twelve Steps and Twelve Traditions*, Alcoholics Anonymous Publishing Inc., [New York], [1953]. Half title + TP + 5-192. FIRST EDITION, FIRST AA PRINTING, INSCRIBED BY AA CO-FOUNDER, BILL WILSON

**\$10,500**

Stated "First Edition / D-C" on verso of TP with "Grand Central Terminal Annex" at bottom of page 18. According to the fourth printing of this book, the first printing was done in April of 1953, the second in November of 1956 and the third in December of 1958. However, the first edition, first printing was actually not released until mid-May of 1953 – making the date of this inscription to be only two weeks after the book was released.

Inscribed by Bill Wilson, AA's co-founder and the author of this book, at a publication party held at his house, Stepping Stones, in Bedford Hills, New York. The inscription on the front fly leaf reads: "To Lee Fairchild / In great appreciation / of your friendship and / helpfulness - / Ever Yours / Bill Wilson. Dated in Wilson's hand (and in his usual inscription manner with the place listed over the date): "BH [slash] 6/1/53" (the "BH" is Bedford Hills).

This edition was printed in conjunction with the first Harpers & Brothers printing of the book. The AA copies were distributed by direct sale to AA members while the Harper's edition was for distribution to book stores. Both copies sold for \$2.75 individually but copies of the book were offered, to AA groups who ordered them, at a 50¢ discount so that they could make some money on their resale to members.

One of the two foundational works of Alcoholics Anonymous – the other being "the Big Book" first published in 1939. In this book, Wilson expands and updates the program of recovery published in that first book based on his 14 years of additional experience with sobriety. In addition, here is where Wilson first published in book form the Twelve Traditions, the brilliant foundational rules of AA, that had been approved in 1950 by the Cleveland Convention of AA.

Original blue and black striped dust jacket (brodarded) – original \$2.75 price not clipped – with minor wear. Some tears and minor chipping to the lower spine. Original blue cloth boards with banded black spine and gilt lettering. Book is bright and tight. Internally clean except for very occasional underlining (pp. 113, 116, 125-129) plus some erased pencil notations at the bottom of page 129. A lovely copy of a fine and early inscribed copy.

# ATHENA RARE BOOKS

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William H. Schaberg, Proprietor

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