

BERNARD QUARITCH

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



PART II

BERNARD QUARITCH LTD

36 BEDFORD ROW, LONDON, WC1R 4JH

Tel.: +44 (0)20 7297 4888
Fax: +44 (0)20 7297 4866
e-mail: a.laar@quaritch.com
Web: www.quaritch.com

Bankers: Barclays Bank PLC
1 Churchill Place
London E14 5HP

Sort code: 20-65-90
Account number: 10511722
Swift code: BUKBGB22
Sterling account: IBAN: GB71 BUKB 2065 9010 5117 22
Euro account: IBAN: GB03 BUKB 2065 9045 4470 11
U.S. Dollar account: IBAN: GB19 BUKB 2065 9063 9924 44

VAT number: GB 840 1358 54



Cover adapted from no. 142

© Bernard Quaritch Ltd 2019

Bernard Quaritch Ltd.

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

Including Economics, Psychology and Science

Part II

SIGNED LIMITED EDITION

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

Large 8vo, pp. xviii, 462; with photographic frontispiece, slightly spotted to verso of plate, eleven further plates with illustrations by Norah Hamilton, numerous illustrations within the text; a crisp, clean copy, uncut in the original quarter vellum and boards, slightly rubbed and chipped in places, gilt titling to the upper cover and the spine. \$750

First edition, limited to 210 copies; this copy is numbered 28 in ink and signed by Jane Addams. One of the most important figures behind the social reforms of the Progressive Era, Addams was already famous when *Twenty Years at Hull-House* was published (hence the signed limited edition). Addams is colloquially known as 'the mother of social work'; a public philosopher; pioneer and activist in the settlement movement; sociologist; public administrator; protester; author; and leader in women's suffrage and world peace.

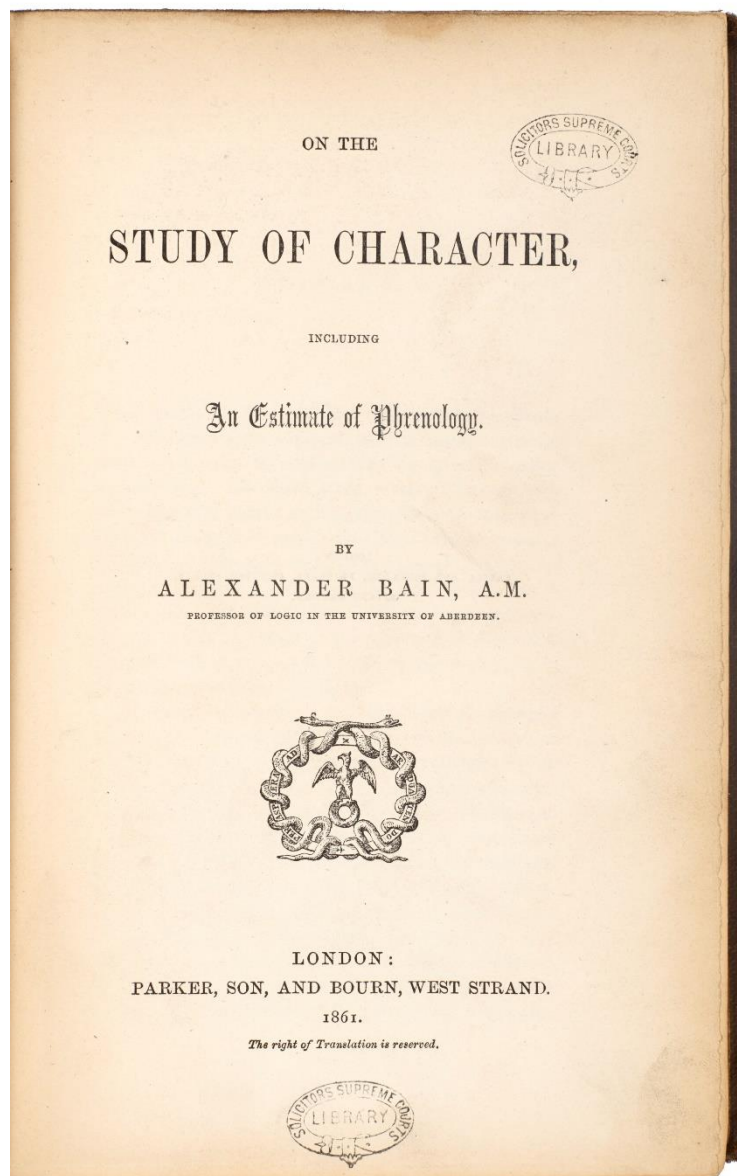
Hull House was opened in 1889 as a settlement house to aid European migrants coming to Chicago and became a community that facilitated working women's access to new job skills, medical services, legal advice, and affordable housing. In the World War One era, Addams became a prominent advocate for world peace, work for which she became the second woman to be awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

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

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvi, 302; 219, [1]; very good copies; the first in the original publisher's green cloth, spine lettered and stamped in gilt (spine a little rubbed at top), the second in the original blue cloth, spine label. \$250

First editions. Nels Anderson's first publication, *The Hobo* pioneered participant observation as a sociological research method to reveal the features of a society. The first volume in the great University of Chicago Sociological Series, it is an early example of the kind of work by which Chicago School transformed 20th century American sociology.

The *Milk and Honey Route* was styled as a guide book for hobos but aimed at a popular audience (the illustrator, Bushmiller, was a prominent newspaper cartoonist of the day). Anderson (writing as Stiff) offers practical knowledge about the vernacular and jargon of 'hobohemia', as well as techniques of begging and train-hopping, which Anderson had gained in his sociological research on the hobo life. He writes: 'There is too much hokum on the Hobo subject. What with professors [himself] doing researches and the novelists doing the human interest stuff, the rest of the world is getting to think of the Hobo game as a lot of cheap comedy. I say it's a grand art and it's about time somebody stepped in and saved it from the hitch-hikers.' Perhaps the best chapter is on "The Art of Panhandling."



SCOTTISH PHRENOLOGIST

3. BAIN, Alexander. *On the study of character including an estimate of phrenology. London, Parker, Son and Bourn, West Strand, 1861.*

8vo, pp. xx, 344, [4, advertisements]; a very good copy, largely uncut in the original brown cloth, spine gilt, slightly rubbed; binding cracked with reinforced front hinge, but holding firm; previous ownership inscription; two small institutional stamps to title-page of the Solicitors Supreme Courts Library, Edinburgh. \$200

First edition. *On the study of character* offers an insight into the psychological and phrenological theories of polymath Alexander Bain, Professor of Logic at the University of Aberdeen, whose work spanned philosophy, logic, linguistics, psychology and educational reform, *inter alia*. Though most claims in the field of phrenology have now been debunked, Bain's work had a major role in bringing about the application of the scientific method to psychology.

4. [BEATTIE, James.] FORBES, Sir William. An account of the life and writings of James Beattie, LL.D. Late Professor of Moral Philosophy and Logic in the Marischal College and University of Aberdeen. Including many of his original letters. *New York and Philadelphia, Isaac Riley and Co. and William F. McLaughlin, 1806.*

8vo, pp. viii, [1], 10-559, [1 blank]; some occasional staining and foxing, but a very good copy in contemporary calf, fairly rubbed, spine gilt with red morocco label; contemporary ownership inscription to title-page of Thomas Hoge. \$320

First American edition. James Beattie was author of *The Essay on Truth* (1770) and *Elements of Moral Science* (1790-93), in which he argued against the institution of slavery, but he was also a poet, known principally for *The Minstrel* (1771-74). This work prints over two hundred letters, the recipients including the poets Thomas Gray and William Cowper, and on numerous occasions the bluestocking Elizabeth Montagu, to whom Beattie dedicated some of his poems.

SEYMOUR STEDMAN'S COPY

5. BEBEL, August. DE LEON, Daniel, *translator*. *Women under socialism*. Translated from the original German of the 33rd edition. *New York, Labor News Press, 1904.*

8vo, pp. vi, [2], 379, [1 blank]; frontispiece portrait, tissue guard wrinkled; faded red crayon traces to title-page, otherwise an excellent copy in publisher's green printed cloth, marked in places, spine gilt, rubbed at head and foot; ownership stamp of Seymour Stedman's library, unused; one or two marginal marks in red crayon. \$125

First edition in English, first printing; first published in German in 1884. The cause of some controversy between its translator De Leon and James Connolly of the Socialist Labor Party, who thought it would scare off female recruits. Babel's work contained a radical denunciation of marriage and tradition gender roles, which De Leon reinforces in his introduction, calling for wage slavery and, more importantly, sex slavery, to be wiped. He refers to women who are resistant to such change as 'hostile sisters'.

This copy belonged to Seymour Stedman, who was a founding member of the Socialist Party of America in 1901, and in 1920 was the vice-presidential candidate on a ticket with Eugene V. Debs.

ASSOCIATE OF FREUD, PRESENTATION COPY

6. BONAPARTE, Marie. The legend of the unfathomable waters. [Reprinted from the *American Imago*, Vol. 4, No. 1, Aug. 1946]. [N.p., n.p., n.d.].

8vo, pp. 21-31; corners slightly dusty, else a good copy stapled in original yellow printed wrappers, dusty, separating; presentation inscription from the author to first blank page, dated 1949'. \$250

First separate edition? A very rare offprint of this article by Princess Marie Bonaparte, close associate of Freud whose own research investigated 'sexual dysfunction' in herself and other women, which included undergoing experimental surgery on her sexual organs, twice. Here she writes on the symbolism of bottomless lakes (for which read alternatively "womb", "Death", or both) including in Edgar Allen Poe's poetry, on whom Bonaparte had published a study in German in 1934, with a foreword by Freud.

The article begins with an enigmatic first-person description of Bonaparte's own experiences with a bottomless lake in Athens, the presentation inscription apparently referring to a related bathing incident: 'For Sir Clifford and Lady Norton, these papers were written in the shadow of the Great Mother-Goddess who lost her belt near the lake'. This was Lady Noel E. Norton, a gallery owner and collector of modernist art, who in 1937 had planned to purchase the entire Nazi exhibition of 'degenerate art' for exhibition in Great Britain as *Banned Art*, but was put off by appeasement policies. Her husband Sir Clifford John Norton was a diplomat and Ambassador in Athens from no later than 1948.

7. BONNET, Victor. WALKER, George, *translator*. The example of France. Two essays on the payment of the indemnity, and the management of the currency since the German War, 1870-'74 ... Translated from the *Revue des deux mondes* ... New York, D. Appleton and Company, 1875.

8vo, pp. 64; a very good copy in the original green printed wrappers, 3 pp. of advertisements; spine chipped, inkstamp and pencil notes to wrappers. \$200

First edition in English. In the first of these two essays, which appeared in the *Revue des deux mondes* in 1873, Bonnet provided an account of how France was successfully paying the enormous sum demanded from the Prussians at the end of the Franco-Prussian War: 5,000,000,000 francs. The second essay concerns the Bank of France and their policy of matching specie payments with paper money during the War. It was the hope of the translator, George Walker, that the French example could be instructive to those managing the finances of the United States, reflecting the 'present heated state of the policy discussion' regarding currency, a decade after the end of the Civil War: in early 1875 the gold standard had been restored and the 'greenbacks' redeemed, a step towards a greater degree of centralized banking.

8. BRITTAN, S. B. and B. W. RICHMOND. A discussion of the facts and philosophy of ancient and modern spiritualism. *New York, Partridge & Brittan, 1853.*

8vo, pp. ix, [2 blank], '4' (i.e. 2)-377, [1, note 'to the reader'], 4, [1], advertisements, [1 blank]; half-title; light foxing throughout, else a very good copy in the original green blindstamped cloth, bumped, spine lettered direct, gilt; bookseller labels and pencil notes to front pastedown. \$350

First edition thus, scarce in commerce. These letters between Brittan and Richmond, which first appeared in *The Spiritual Telegraph*, begun in 1852 with Brittan as the editor, represent an early discussion of Spiritualism. Richmond was a leading opponent and critic of the Spiritualist movement. The two questions up for discussion are: '(1) Can the mysterious phenomena, now occurring in various parts of the United States and elsewhere ... be properly accounted for, without admitting the agency of Spirits in their production? (2) Do those who have departed this life still continue to hold intercourse with those who yet remain on the earth?' Their discussions contain fascinating accounts of communication with spirits, usually by women, which Richmond rejects as 'mental "clanjamphry"'. The two correspondents also discuss the prevalence of the *power* in females throughout history. The prominence of women in Spiritualism, and in the Universalist Church of which Brittan was a minister, had important connotations for the links between Spiritualism and reform movements, including women's rights and abolitionism.

9. BROOKLYN ETHICAL ASSOCIATION. Sociology. Popular lectures and discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association. *Chicago, Charles H. Kerr and Company, 1893.*

8vo, pp. x, 403, [1 blank]; an excellent copy in original brown cloth, upper board and spine lettered direct, gilt; binding cracked but holding firm; previous ownership inscription to title-page. \$150

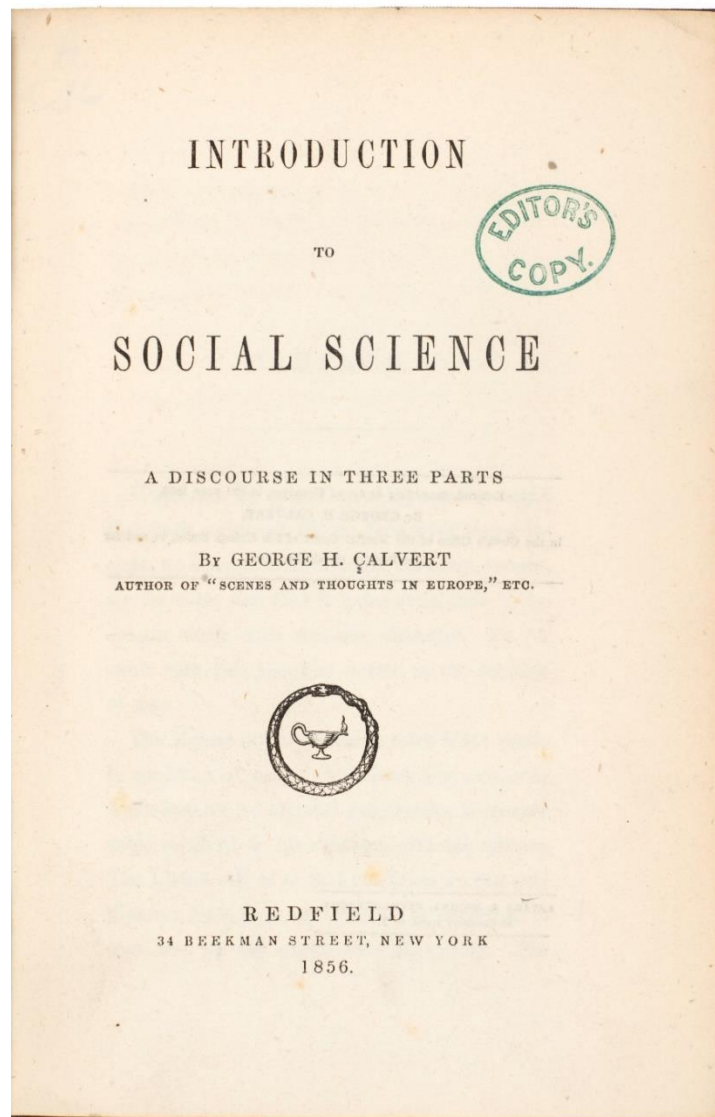
Second edition, first published in 1890. The Brooklyn Ethical Association was devoted to the application of scientific and evolutionary principles to a number of disciplines, including to the studies of ethics and religion as a sociological construct. This text brings together a number of essays in sociology, applying evolutionary principles: 'Sociology is based on Evolution ... Sociology recognizes that the method of Nature in society is identical with its method in the development of suns and planetary systems, of vegetal and animal life, and of the body and mind of individual man.'

10. BROOKLYN ETHICAL ASSOCIATION. [Cover title: Evolution]. Man and the State. Studies in applied sociology. Popular lectures and discussions before the Brooklyn Ethical Association.

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 558, [4, advertisements]; a very good copy in original brown cloth, upper board and spine lettered direct, gilt; contemporary Washington, D.C. bookseller's ticket to front pastedown, traces of glue to front free endpaper, causing small hole, pencil smudges; calligraphic inkstamp of 'Geo. C. Perkins' to front flyleaf and title-page. \$200

First edition. A more broadly political collection including essays on economics, race-relations, the Democratic and Republican parties, and suffrage.

This copy likely belonged to George Clement Perkins, a Republican Governor of California from 1880-1883, and a Senator in Washington from 1893, which is probably where and when he acquired this book.



POSITIVIST CHRISTIAN HISTORIOGRAPHY

11. CALVERT, George Henry. *Introduction to social science. A discourse in three parts. New York, Redfield, 1856.*

8vo, pp. 148, 1-4, 7-10 (advertisements); a very good copy in the original brown straight-grained cloth, blindstamp borders to covers, spine lettered direct, gilt; shelfmark label to spine; 'editor's copy' inkstamp to title page; presentation bookplate of the Minnesota Historical Society to front pastedown, given by Dr. Samuel A. Green, Boston.

\$300

First edition, rare in commerce. George Calvert (1803-89) was a journalist, traveller, and writer, and was the first American author to produce biographies of Goethe and Wordsworth. Calvert held the position of Chair of Moral Philosophy at the University of Baltimore.

Here Calvert seeks to contribute to 'the discovery of the law which reigns over phenomena', and by doing so to benefit 'the earthly condition of man'. Calvert attaches a strong religious significance to the study of sociology, arguing that God reigns over all phenomena and 'is everywhere methodical, orderly, scientific'. Calvert's project in the social sciences thus holds up an interesting mirror to the positivist approach to history of Leopold von Ranke, pre-eminent historian of the nineteenth century, and to Auguste Comte's positivism. Calvert is not satisfied by things as they are: he turns the lens of his ideas upon contemporary American society and religion, denouncing hypocrisy and the teaching of the blasphemous doctrine that all men are sinners. The 'Utopian' Christianity he envisages is primarily one in which all men strive foremost to help the poor.

Samuel A. Green, a Civil War soldier, later became librarian of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and it is likely in this capacity that he gifted this book, though whether he was the editor or not is unclear.

REPUBLICAN SENATOR'S COPY

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

8vo, pp. 38; a very good copy, stitched as issued; ownership inscription of Aaron H. Cragin to title-page. \$250

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

Aaron Cragin (1821-1898) was a Republican Senator for New Hampshire. At the time this pamphlet was published Cragin sat on the Committee on Naval Affairs and was, presumably, like any self-respecting Northern Republican of the time, operating on a protectionist agenda.

13. CLARK, John Bates. II. Possibility of a scientific law of wages. *[With:]* [WOOD, Stuart. I. Theory of wages. Contributions to the Wages Question]. [Publications of the American Economic Association, Vol. IV, No. 1]. *Baltimore, American Economic Association (Guggenheim, Weill & Co.), March, 1889.*

8vo, pp. [2], 69, [1 blank], [6, advertisements]; an excellent copy stapled in original printed orange wrappers, very good but very slightly loose, and separating at base of spine. \$375

First edition, rare in commerce. An interesting argument for a universal, natural law governing wages. Clark's essay is caught somewhere between mistrust of trade unions and their 'restrictions', and suspicion of the full freedom of entrepreneurial capitalism, the massive gains of which, he says, 'smell of plunder'. His mistrust of the unrestricted entrepreneurial profit is certainly prescient, as is Clark's suspicion that the workers always get plundered!

14. COASE, Ronald Harry. *British broadcasting. A study in monopoly. London, London School of Economic, Longmans, Green & Co., 1950.*

8vo, pp. ix, [1 blank], 206; partially unopened, an excellent copy in the original red cloth, spine gilt. \$220

First edition. In *British broadcasting*, Coase scrutinizes the cogency of the arguments employed in order to justify the monopoly that existed in British broadcasting at the time under the B.B.C., 'broadcasting' of course referring to the 'wireless' radio and not to television. This followed debates in the late 1940s, under Attlee's Labour government, as to whether a monopoly was acceptable if the corporation in question served the public good. It is not Coase's contention that there should be no monopoly at all: 'this study is presented in the hope that it will be of assistance in any reasoned discussion of that question'. Ronald Coase received the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1991.

RAPHAEL'S BRAIN

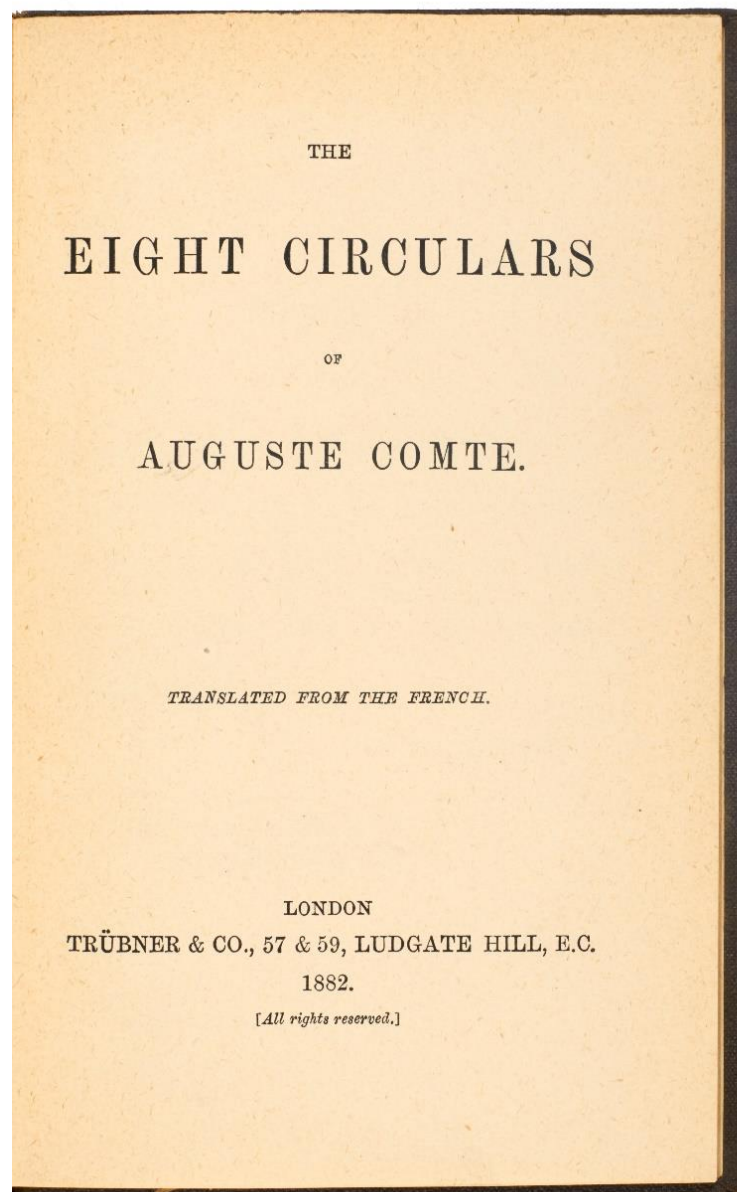
15. COMBE, George. *Phrenology applied to painting and sculpture. London, Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., 1855.*

8vo, pp. xx, 158; half-title; illustrations of skulls to text; an excellent copy in contemporary half calf and marbled boards, spine lettered direct and with red morocco label, raised bands; marbled endpapers; one pencil note. \$500

First edition, scarce in commerce. George Combe (1788-1858) was a Scottish lawyer and a leading exponent of phrenology, co-founding in 1820 the Edinburgh Phrenological Society. This is an art historical retrospective using phrenology as the basis for an understanding of beauty and artistic ability, one of the principal subjects being Raphael, both his artworks (especially the cartoons, then available to the British public at Hampton Court, as they are now at the V&A) and his brain, via his skull; an appendix deals with the controversy

surrounding a purported new skull of Raphael recently unearthed in Rome, which threw phrenological observations on the original skull, assumed for centuries to be the artist's, into some doubt. Other subjects include color-blindness, 'Napoleon and idiots' and a remarkable analysis of Leonardo da Vinci's *Last supper* using the phrenological apparatus: 'the head of Christ is the highest in its forms and proportions ... Judas the lowest', etc. The usual analysis of the 'moral centers' of 'Negro' and Sandwich islander skulls in comparison with, say, a Swiss, which is unfortunately to be expected, is here linked to the usefulness of anatomical life drawing for artists.

COMTE



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

6 vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 739, [1 blank], [2, index]; 724; 845, [1 blank], [1, index], [1 blank]; xi, [1 blank], 736; [4], 775, [1, index]; xxxviii, [2, index], 904; folding table to first vol.; foxing to title-pages and extremities, light foxing throughout, else a very good copy, five vols in contemporary half calf over marbled boards, gilt, spines gilt with fillets and lettered direct, the first vol. recently rebound to match, all edges marbled; spurious contemporary inscription in ink to folded index leaf at rear of fifth vol.: 'À l'Académie des Sciences morales et politiques, offert par l'auteur'. \$1750

First edition of Comte's principal work, the outline of positivism in which Comte sets out the terms of a new 'sociology' (coining the term) and its status in relation to the other fields of knowledge. It is in the 47th lesson of the 'cours' that Comte coins the neologism 'sociologie' as 'social physics'.

'The remarkable achievement of Comte, all argument about the validity of his theories aside, is the construction of a system of a system which embraces all human thought of knowledge ... in which all phenomena are explicable in terms of interrelation with other phenomena. Comte's 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).

PMM 295.

17. COMTE, Auguste. *Cours de philosophie positive. Paris, Au Siège de la Société Positiviste, 1892-1894.*

6 vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 608; [8], 566; [6], 672; viii, 588; iv, 624; xl, 854; half-titles, separate facsimile title-pages; a very good copy in contemporary quarter cloth and marbled boards, spines gilt; ex-library bookplates to front pastedowns and labels to rear pastedowns; shelfmarks to spines. \$500

A facsimile reprint of the first edition of 1830-1842, disseminated by the Positivist Society as a fitting memorial to the author, whose original work, as stated by the editor's preface, was already very difficult to obtain.

18. COMTE, Auguste. *Appel aux conservateurs. Prix: trois francs. Paris, Chez l'Auteur et chez Dalmont, Août 1855.*

8vo, pp. xxxi, [1 blank], 136; two folding tables; the odd tiny spot, otherwise an excellent copy in contemporary quarter morocco over green marbled boards, corners rubbed, spine lettered direct, preserving original green printed wrappers, slightly faded; illegible contemporary ownership inscription, contemporary annotations and notes throughout and to rear free endpaper. \$750

First edition of Comte's 'appeal to conservatives', a briefer and logical exposition of the Positivist system than the *Cours*. The folding tables depict the positivist structure and the positivist calendar. Comte was seeking a system of logic in which the very explanation of the ideal would be tantamount to its achievement, which is clearly visible in this satisfying publication.

19. COMTE, Auguste. *Lettres d'Auguste Comte a M. Valat. Paris, Dunod, éditeur, successeur de Dalmont, Juillet 1870.*

8vo, pp. [4], vii, [1 blank], 350, [1], [1 blank]; some foxing to extremities, otherwise a good copy in contemporary quarter green morocco over marbled boards, edges and corners rubbed, spine with raised bands and lettered direct, gilt, front joint cracked at head of spine. \$175

First edition thus, Comte's letters written to Philippe Valat, a disciple of whom little seems to be known. He was a professor of mathematics at Montpellier and rector of a church at Rhodéz. The letters, all of them from Comte to Valat, are sometimes highbrow but mostly show Comte simply discussing recent events or personal affairs.

20. COMTE, Auguste. CONGREVE, Richard, *editor* and S. LOBB, *translator*. *The eight circulars of Auguste Comte. Translated from the French. London, Trübner & Co., 1882.*

Small 8vo, pp. [4], 81, [1 blank]; a very good copy in the original cloth, blindstamped borders, upper board lettered direct, gilt; front pastedowns with ex-library bookplates and stickers, one partially removed; a few marginal notations and underlinings in pencil. \$200

First edition, the first appearance in English. Comte's 'circulars' are fundraising essays, addressed to the patrons who subscribed to positivist funds. Congreve was a founder of the London Positivist Society in 1867, and promoted a specifically religious interpretation of the positivist philosophy, which was not necessarily at odds with Comte, but leaned away from Comte's basis, which is an original progression from theology to science. He states in the preface (which is dated '28 Caesar, 94' according to positivist conventions of dating): 'At my request Mr. Lobb undertook the translation of these Circulars. At his death two only were found complete; the third and fourth wanted finishing. The last four have been translated by others'.

21. COMTE, Auguste. CROMPTON, Albert, *editor*. *Confessions and testament of August Comte: and his correspondence with Clotilde de Vaux. Liverpool, Young, 1910.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], [2], 547, [1 blank]; photographic frontispiece depicting medallion of Comte and Clotilde, and a further two photographic plates; endpapers lightly, otherwise a very good copy in original green cloth, spine gilt. \$125

First edition in English of Comte's *Confessions*, which first appeared with his 'testament' in French in 1884. These take the form of 'Twelve Saint Clotildes', a series of annual confessions which he recited to his muse's grave.

Clotilde de Vaux was a divorced woman whom Comte met in 1844 through one of his students; their first recorded letter was written in 1845, in which they are discussing Fielding's *Tom Jones*. Clotilde rejected Comte's love as a divorced woman and a devout Catholic, though they continued to correspond, until in the following year Clotilde died of tuberculosis, becoming a Saint of the Positivist religion. The 'Testament' is simply Comte's legal will, in which can be found the details of the bequest of his books to various disciples, including the 'small edition of the *Divina Commedia*, which serves me for daily use'.

22. COMTE, Auguste. DESCOURS, Paul and H. Gordon JONES, *translators*. The fundamental principles of the positive philosophy. Being the first two chapters of the "Cours de philosophie positive". [Issue for the Rationalist Press Association]. London, Watts, 1905.

8vo, pp. 63, [1 blank]; a very good copy in original brown printed cloth, boards slightly bowed, traces of label and ink to front endpaper. \$125

First edition thus, rare in commerce. The introduction is by Edward Spencer Beesly, an English positivist who was acquainted with Marx. In 1893 he founded the *Positivist Review*. He describes this as the first instalment in a more complete translation of Comte's *Philosophie Positive* than Harriet Martineau's 'condensed' version of 1853; first published in French from 1830-1842.

23. COMTE, Auguste. HARRISON, Frederic, *editor*. The new calendar of great men. Biographies of the 558 worthies of all ages and nations in the positivist calendar of Auguste Comte. London and New York, Macmillan, 1892.

8vo, pp. xviii, [4, calendar], 644; a very good copy in the original green cloth, marked in places, spine lettered direct, gilt, head and foot of spine chipped. \$250

First edition of a positivist collection of biographies drawn from Comte's thirteen-month calendar of eminent men in history. This is not one for feminists; though in leap-years, an additional day is generously provided for 'good women' (and another for 'all the dead'). Harrison was tutored by Congreve (see above) at Wadham and became a positivist under his instruction, though he later split from Congreve over the religious question, to found with a number of others a new positivist temple, Newton Hall, in 1881. The positivist calendar sets out a much clearer 'Newtonian', i.e. scientific, focus for human evolution: the first month is 'Moses' and represents 'theocratic civilization'; the thirteenth month is named for Bichat the pathologist, and represents 'modern science'. Biology, says Harrison, is of greater relevance to the positivist project than mathematics or astrology because it emphasizes the understanding of human beings. Created by Comte in the 1840s, this new scientific month contains no-one quite so modern for an audience of the 1890s as, for example, Darwin; the majority of the scientists in the calendar died in the early nineteenth century.

24. [COMTE, Auguste.] LEWES, George Henry. Comte's philosophy of the sciences: being an exposition of the Cours de philosophie positive of Auguste Comte. [Bohn's Scientific Library]. London, Bohn, 1853.

Small 8vo, pp. [7, advertisements], viii, 351, [1 blank], 32 (advertisements), [7, advertisements]; pastedowns, endpapers and flyleaves printed in blue with ads; publisher's ads unopened; a very good copy in original red embossed cloth, corners and edges bumped, with one small tear; spine gilt and embossed, head and foot of spine chipped; bookplate to front pastedown. \$250

First edition. Lewes brings Comte's philosophy to a new audience in England, where Comte's reputation is on the rise, and updates the scientific context to include all the 'very latest facts and ideas'. Lewes had no formal scientific training but from around 1853 onwards he took an active interest in the natural sciences, psychology and, eventually, Darwin's theory of evolution (the word appears frequently here in Lewes's treatment of Comte). Positivism no doubt appealed to Lewes as a prospective amateur of science. He describes it as the abstraction of real, i.e. physical knowledge, into metaphysical 'phenomena'. The mysteries of hard science could now be approached through moral philosophy, and vice versa: '[Science] gives Philosophy materials and a Method; that is all'. The mingling of science with morality, philosophy and even literature was a significant feature of the period; around this time Lewes had a falling out with Dickens because he criticized the bad science of the author's *Bleak House*, in which Mr Krook famously, spontaneously combusts.

25. [COMTE, Auguste.] CAIRD, Edward. The social philosophy and religion of Comte. New York, Macmillan, 1885.

8vo, pp. xx, 249, [1 blank], [2, advertisements]; an excellent copy in original grey cloth, lightly rubbed and marked, spine gilt, lightly bumped at head and foot. \$95

First American edition, first published Glasgow in the same year, originally appearing as a series of articles in the *Contemporary Review*. Caird is critical of the Positivist religion, calling it 'artificial' and focusing on its current schisms. Comte himself gets off lightly, with Caird willing to admit that controversy is a kind of homage, and seeing Comte as a Kantian figure attempting to straddle the old world and the new; and being broken apart in the attempt.

26. [COMTE, Auguste.] LÉVY-BRUHL, Lucien. BEAUMONT-KLEIN, Kathleen de, translator. The philosophy of Auguste Comte. Authorised translation. To which is prefixed an introduction by Frederic Harrison. New York and London, Putnam's and Sonnenschein, 1903.

8vo, pp. xvi, 363, [1 blank]; some offsetting to half-title, but a near fine copy in original maroon diced cloth, spine gilt, lightly rubbed and sun-faded; endpapers slightly stained; somewhat obtrusive later booksellers' label and ticket to front pastedown. \$75

First American edition, the London edition appearing the same year; first published in French in 1900. An attempt to reinforce the idea of the absolute reality of 'humanity' in a system otherwise entirely relative, towards which doubts were obviously growing. Lévy-Bruhl ponders mathematics, science and psychology in relation to the broad 'problem' of Comte's philosophy, which is its relativity, but this is a sympathetic account, with a foreword by the British positivist Harrison (see above). Interestingly the translator, about whom nothing is apparently known, uses her note to defend Harriet Martineau's translation – now fifty years old – of Comte's *Philosophie Positive*, as 'much more than a translation ... a condensed exposition of Comte's doctrines, done with such mastery that it obtained the emphatic approval of Comte himself who, in such matters, was not very easily satisfied'. Certain male positivists had tended to dismiss Martineau's translation on precisely the same terms, as a 'condensing' of the great positivist masterpiece (see above).

27. [COMTE, Auguste.] LITTRÉ, Émile. *Auguste Comte et la philosophie positive. Paris, Hachette, 1863.*

8vo, pp. [4], [1 blank], 687, [1 blank]; slightly age-toned and with small waterstain to gutter of first few quires, otherwise a good copy in contemporary quarter morocco and marbled boards, one corner and edge of front board bumped and broken, otherwise good, spine with raised bands and lettered direct, gilt. \$95

First edition. Littré, better-known as a philologist and compiler of French dictionaries, was a devoted positivist. This edition contains Comte's correspondence with John Stuart Mill but also with Harriet Martineau, translator of the *Cours de philosophie positive*; an account of Comte's influences; his life and the progress of positivism; and a critique of Comte's classification of the sciences.

28. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Personal Competition. Its place in the social order and effect upon individuals; with some considerations on success.* [American Economic Association, Economic Studies, Vol. 4, No. 2]. *New York and London, Macmillan and Sonnenschein for the American Economic Association, 1899.*

8vo, pp. [7], 78-73, [1 blank], [16, advertisements]; a very good copy in later grey library cloth, shelfmark to spine, original printed label to front board, stained, perforated library stamp; library sticker and label to pastedowns; original blank brown paper wrappers preserved, front wrapper detached but present. \$95

First separate edition, rare in commerce. Cooley's essay addresses the phenomena of success and the crucial problem that sometimes the 'good' men fail and the 'bad' men succeed. This takes into consideration the 'great' men of history versus, for example, philanthropists.

Cooley was among the founders of academic sociology in the United States and was co-founder and later President of the American Sociological Association. He was one of several early sociologists whose initial publications were published in economics journals, before the two fields became differentiated.



{30}

{31}

{29}

29. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Human nature and the social order*. New York, Scribner's, 1902.

8vo, pp. viii, [2], 413, [1 blank]; a very good, clean copy in the original red cloth, spine gilt; very lightly rubbed; contemporary ownership inscriptions in ink and pencil to front free endpaper; one or two folded corners and pencil marks. \$180

First edition. Cooley's first published book on the subject of sociology, following a number of articles written in the 1890s. In this work Cooley lays out his conception of the individual self as being defined by its relationships with society, with a strong focus on the development of children. This was a fairly conservative outlook: 'normal' participation in society stemmed from an individual's active participation; one's freedom or free will was not constrained by conforming to social mores (Cooley includes a discussion of criminality called 'personal degeneracy' which preceded the introduction of Lombroso into English), but was derived from their existence, and from the structures and institutions of society.

30. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Social organization. A study of the larger mind.* New York, Scribner's, 1909.

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 426; one or two slight marks, else a very good, clean copy in the original red cloth, gilt lettering to spine; lightly rubbed and bumped; ownership inscription in ink and small library stamp to front free endpaper, blank label to rear pastedown; contemporary ownership inscription of 'Hutton Webster' to title-page. \$200

First edition. This work continues from *Human nature* by further developing the idea of a self-conscious self, more reliant in this instance on the basic tenets of psychoanalysis, such as the Ego. Much more prevalent here is the consideration of economic systems, with free will under discussion again and a similarly conservative approach to Cooley's discussion of class as a social stricture, in which he identifies with some trepidation the ambitious young men of the lower classes who 'want an opening and are bound to get it'.

31. COOLEY, Charles Horton. *Social process.* New York, Scribner's, 1918.

8vo, pp. [2], vi, [2], 430; advertisement; one or two very faint spots, else a very good copy in the original red cloth, spine gilt; very lightly rubbed; contemporary ownership inscription to front free end-paper. \$200

First edition of Cooley's last major work of theoretical sociology. If *Social organization* was a book about free will and the potential or predilection for upward movement in economic systems, such as in the 'ascendant' capitalist class, the most significant idea presented by Cooley in *Social process* was the possibility for 'degeneration'. Free will, existing within the limits of social systems, allows for humans to regress as well as progress (hence the neutral term 'process'), especially if they are encouraged in that direction by social institutions themselves. Through this lens of degeneration Cooley approached the economic ideas of his earlier works: value, class and poverty.

32. [DEL MAR, Alexander]. WALTER, Emile, *a Worker (pseud.)*. What is free trade? An adaptation of Frederick Bastiat's "Sophismes économiques." Designed for the American Reader. New York, Putnam, 1867.

8vo, pp. iii-ix, [1 blank], 11-158, 10 (advertisements); lightly foxed throughout, somewhat more severe to extremities, but a good copy in original dark brown cloth, rubbed in places, spine gilt, slightly chipped at head and foot; contemporary gift inscription in pencil to front pastedown. \$300

First edition, rare in commerce, of a barnstorming satire on protectionist principles by the economist Del Mar, the model for which was Frederick Bastiat's satirical *Sophismes économiques* (1846), in which chandlers (candlemakers) petition the government to block out the sun, calling it unfair competition. Arbitrary intervention in trade by the government is painted in fairly apocalyptic colors by Del Mar. In consideration of his audience (American workers) Walker delivers quite an engaging attacks on the myths of absolute price and increasing wages by increasing production, and on reciprocity in trade deals.

33. DURAND DE GROS, Joseph-Pierre. *Essais de physiologie philosophique suivis d'une étude sur la théorie de la méthode en general. Paris, London, New York and Madrid, Baillière, 1866.*

8vo, pp. xxiii, [1 blank], 595, [1 blank]; half-title; diagrams and tables to text; foxing to title-pages and throughout, else a good copy in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine gilt in panels. \$150

First edition of Durand's early work of behavioral psychology. His essays on the physiology of perception and the relationship of the mind to the outside world do not, by his own admission, use groundbreaking medical observations, but he readdresses well-versed scientific knowledge with philosophical questions, such as the morality of reflexive actions. The final essay contains a semi-critical response to positivism and Comte's 'general science of things', with Durand proposing his own methodological structure or taxonomy of ideas.

DURKHEIM

34. DURKHEIM, Émile. *L'Année Sociologique. Quatrième Année (1899-1900) [Offered with:] Sixième Année (1901-1902). [Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine]. Paris, Alcan, 1901, 1903 [i.e. both 1903?].*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [4], 628; [4], 614; excellent copies, unopened in the original green printed wrappers, lightly bumped and smudged in places, but very good. \$100

Second edition, a uniform reprint of the original editions, two volumes only, of Durkheim's journal the 'sociological year', which he founded in 1896. These issues contain essays on religion, anthropology, the behavior of crowds, sociological phenomena and criminology, and, perhaps more interestingly, contemporary book reviews.

35. DURKHEIM, Émile. "L'Allemagne au-dessus de tout". *La mentalité allemande et la guerre. [Études et documents sur la guerre]. Paris, Colin, 1915.*

8vo, pp. 47, [1 blank]; a very good copy sewn in original orange printed wrappers, dusty, mark to one corner; coming loose with first and last leaves. \$85

First edition. Durkheim's essay, written as the First World War was underway, detects a 'morbid character' at the heart of the idea 'Deutschland über alles'. The essay considers the place and power of the State above morality, in the context of international law.

36. DURKHEIM, Émile and Ernest DENIS. *Qui a voulu la guerre? Les origines de la guerre d'après les documents diplomatiques. Paris, Colin, 1915.*

8vo, pp. 65, [1 blank], [2, advertisements]; some light waterstaining, especially to extremities, but a good copy sewn in original blue printed wrappers, somewhat stained; thick endpapers. \$65

First edition. An attempt to read the 'facts' behind the origins of the First World War by studying diplomatic documents. France and England are exonerated, as is Russia to some extent; basically, Austria gets the blame.

37. DURKHEIM, Émile and Ernest DENIS. WILSON-GARINER, A. M., *translator*. *Who wanted war? The origin of the war according to diplomatic documents. Paris, Colin, 1915.*

8vo, pp. 62, [2]; a very good copy sewn in original lilac printed wrappers, faded and slightly dusty, ink inscription to front wrapper. \$50

First edition in English of the above. The translator, of whom nothing is known, is described as 'late student of Newnham College Cambridge, Modern Languages Tripos'; an interesting case of a graduate, jobbing, female translator in wartime.

38. DURKHEIM, Émile. *Le socialisme. Sa définition, ses débuts, la doctrine saint-simonienne. Paris, Alcan, 1928.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 353, [1, index], [1 blank]; a very good copy in contemporary quarter calf and marbled boards, spine lettered direct, gilt. \$150

First edition of Durkheim's historical study of socialism, its relationship to communism and utopian ideas and its 'debuts' in positivism and Saint-Simon's *Système industriel*, which is the primary focus of the study.

39. DURKHEIM, Émile. SOLOVAY, Sarah A. and John H. MUELLER, *translators*. *The rules of the sociological method. Chicago, University Press, 1938.*

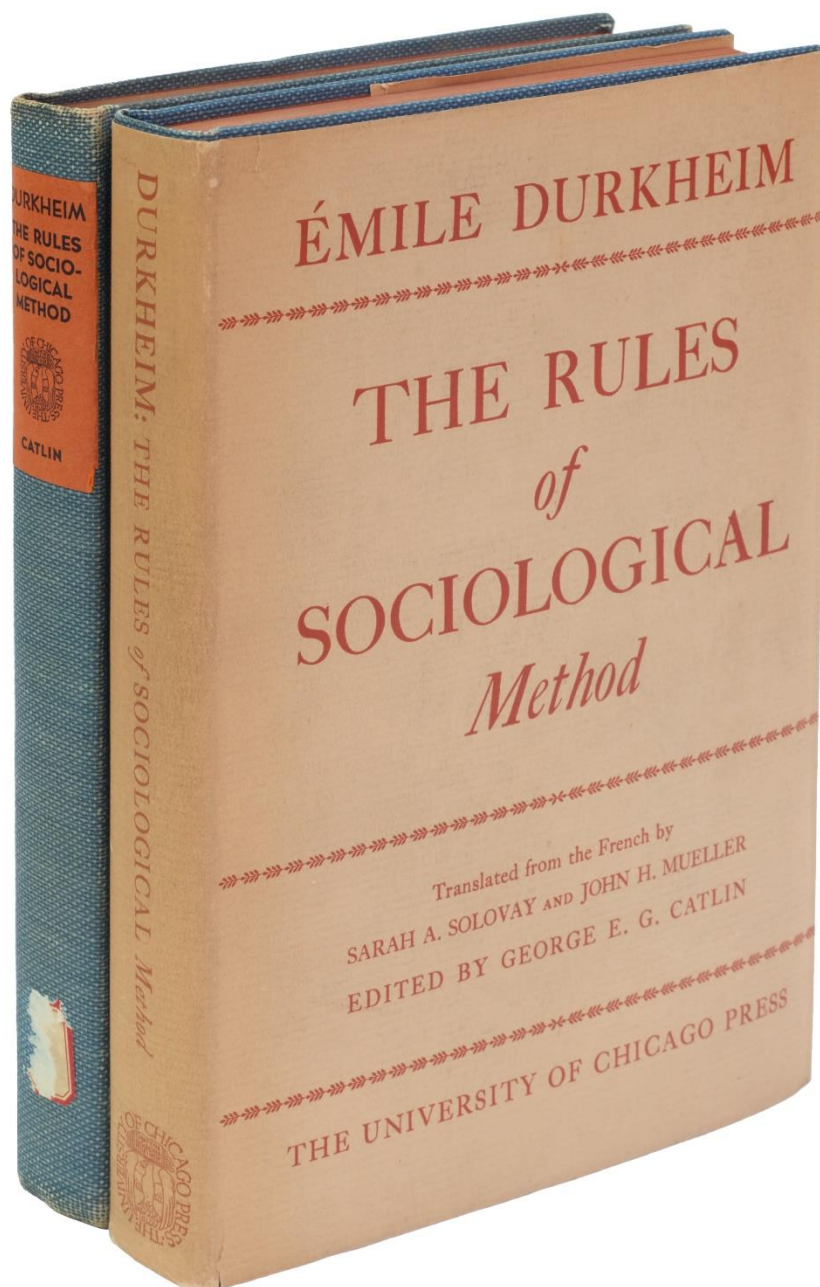
8vo, pp. lx, 146, [1, advertisements], [1 blank]; an excellent copy in publisher's blue cloth, red printed labels, matching endpapers, dustjacket with the slightest tears and stains but very good; aside from a slight mark to the front free endpaper, a superb copy. \$125

'Eighth edition', first edition thus; first published in French in 1895. Edited by George Catlin, with a long introduction. This translation includes Durkheim's prefaces to the first and second French editions.

40. DURKHEIM, Émile. SOLOVAY, Sarah A. and John H. MUELLER, *translators*.
The rules of the sociological method. *Chicago, University Press, 1938.*

8vo, pp. lx, 146, [1, advertisements], [1 blank]; an excellent copy in publisher's blue cloth, marked and rubbed; red printed labels, matching endpapers; spine with shelfmark label, rubbed away; no dustjacket; library and ownership stamps of Sol Tax to endpapers, his ownership inscription to half-title. \$125

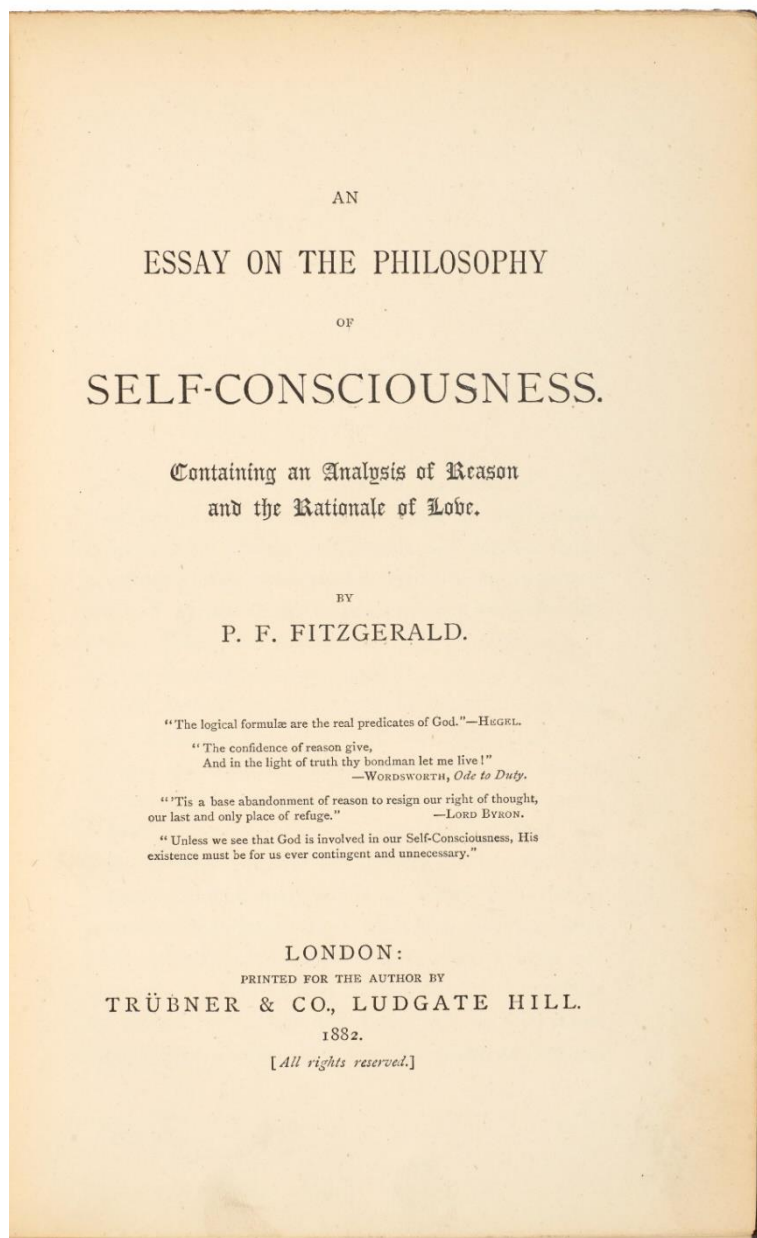
Another copy. Sol Tax was an American anthropologist of Native Americans who taught at the University of Chicago. He helped to organize the 1961 American Indian Chicago Conference and assisted in writing the Statement of Indian Purpose.



41. ELY, Richard Theodore. An introduction to political economy. New York, Chautauqua Press, 1889.

8vo, pp. [2], 358; one or two minor chips to endpapers, flyleaf dusty, else a very good copy in publisher's blocked green cloth, gilt, rubbed at edges and corners, spine gilt, with small nick and lightly rubbed; edges lightly marked; publisher's prospectus leaf loosely laid in. \$95

First edition; there is also an issue with a variant brown cloth binding. An nice general introduction from a sociological perspective in that the first part is broadly concerned with sociological theories of economics, including stage-based theory and social functions; the second part deals with more purely economic theories, including monetary theory, taxation, property and monopolies. Ely is known as a promoter of interventionist economics, a tendency which he shows here with regard to public finance, despising 'parsimony' and encouraging public spending, and indeed the borrowing necessary to fund it.



42. FITZGERALD, Penelope Frederica. *An essay on the philosophy of self-consciousness. Containing an analysis of reason and the rationale of love. London, Trübner, 1882.*

8vo, pp. [4], vii-xvi, 196; half-title and preliminary blank; a very good copy in original brown cloth, boards with blindstamped borders, upper board with gilt anchor device, spine gilt, lettered direct. \$220

First edition of an interesting, little-known work of philosophy by an equally unknown author. Fitzgerald's philosophy is essentially empiricist utilitarianism, with a strong religious dimension. She believes that the absolute truth experienced through self-consciousness (as opposed to just relative phenomena) allows us to know and experience the divine, which knowledge might lead to the attainment of absolute good for all mankind. The central section is by far the most remarkable, portraying the spiritual utilitarianism of love and marriage (especially conjugal love, as a part of marriage) as a divine gift, through color theory and music theory. This is supported by several pages of consecutive quotations from poetry, by Browning, William Morris, Shelley, etc., forming what is essentially a literary stream of consciousness, for which the author apologizes.

43. FLINT, Robert. *Socialism. London and Philadelphia, Isbister and Lippincott, 1895.*

8vo, pp. vi, [3], 10-512; an excellent copy in original blue cloth; binding cracked but holding firm; one or two pencil marks. \$150

First edition. Flint's rather conservative view of socialism is largely an unsympathetic one, and he even brands the Collectivists of the earlier part of the nineteenth century as ludicrous, though they were the progenitors of Marx's idea that the worker owned the produce of his labor; an idea, Flint warns, that has not been proved, and still might never be. The most interesting section is probably the last, in which Flint attempts to show that Christian morality and socialist morality are compatible, and that the 'good' ideas of socialism are also the duties of the Church.

FISHER'S WORLD MAP

44. FISHER, Irving. *A world map on a regular icosahedron by gnomonic projection. Reprinted from The Geographical Review Volume XXXIII, No. 4, 1943, pages 605-169. New York, American Geographical Society, [1943].*

8vo, pp. 605-619, [1 blank]; folding map, photographic illustrations to text; a very good copy in drab printed wrappers, slightly dusty, wrappers slightly separating at foot of spine. \$250

First edition thus of an article by Fisher in which he proposed 'a flat world map that can be folded quickly and easily into a shape resembling a sphere'. For the Fisher collector who has everything?

45. FRIEDMAN, Milton and Walter Wolfgang HELLER. Monetary vs. fiscal policy, a dialogue. *New York, Norton, 1969.*

8vo, pp. 95, [1 blank]; a very good copy in clipped dustjacket, rubbed at corners and marked. \$75

First edition. A debate between two economists of widely diverging viewpoints, resulting from a change in format made to the Annual Arthur K. Salomon Lecture at the Graduate School of Business Administration in New York, in November 1968. Rather than have one speaker, the Committee selected two, and had them reply to each other's arguments, with Friedman asking 'Is monetary policy being oversold?' and Heller asking 'Has fiscal policy been oversold?' Most of the lively dialogue is concerned with the failure to predict booms and, alternatively, busts; with Friedman maintaining that the American economy is 'depression-proof'. But, it being 1968, the war in Vietnam also gets sucked into the argument.

46. GUMFLOWICZ, Ludwig. MOORE, Frederick W., *translator*. The outlines of sociology. *Philadelphia, American Academy of Political and Social Science, 1899.*

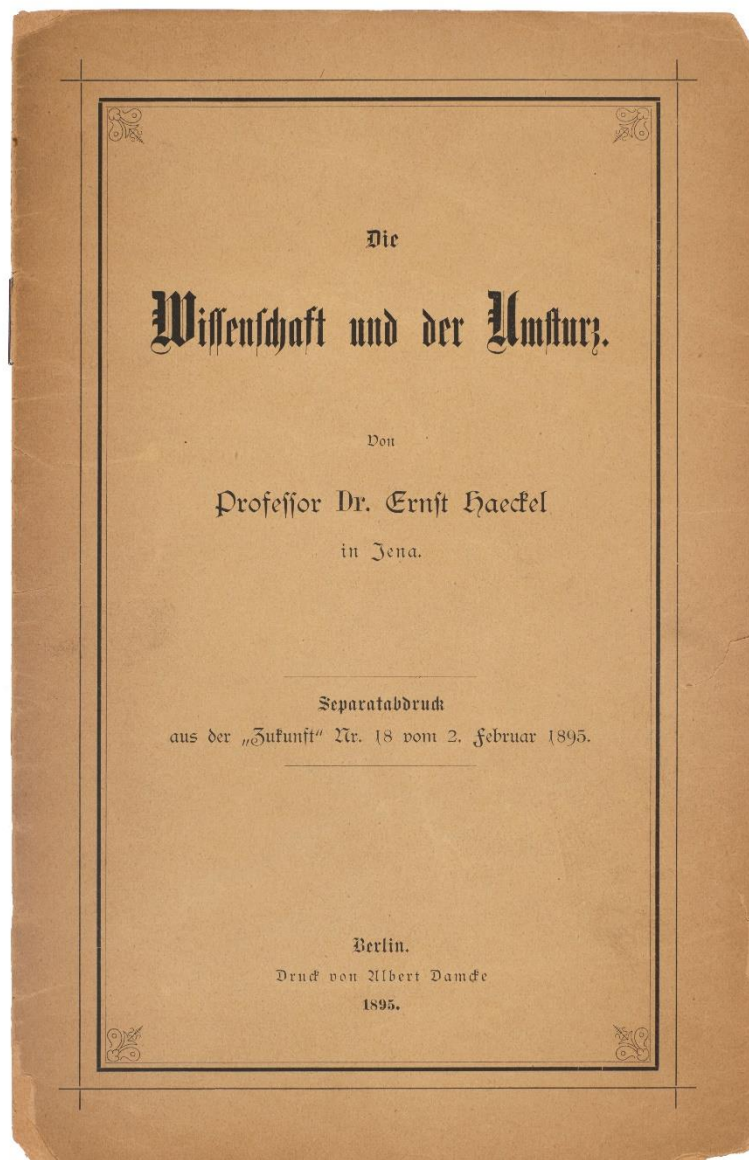
8vo, pp. 229, [3, advertisements]; a very good copy in original blue cloth, binding cracked but holding; some underlining in pencil. \$150

First edition in English of Gumplowicz' *Grundriss der Soziologie* (1885). Gumplowicz was chiefly interested in jurisprudence, and its relation to the ethnology and nationhood of 'mixed' societies, where two or more racial groups have come together. Continuing here from his earlier *Rassenkampf* or *Race-Struggle* of 1883, Gumplowicz draws a key definition between morality (or natural law), which exists in primitive society and is instinctive to its individuals, and the concept of rights, which is necessary for complex, mixed societies. It is the supreme duty of the state to impart the 'higher morality' necessary for the observance of a single set of rights by individuals in contesting groups. But Gumplowicz sounds an important warning: the state belongs more to 'might' than 'right', though it is responsible for the latter, and with this particular thought he clearly has Germany in mind.

47. GUMFLOWICZ, Ludwig. *Geschichte der Staatstheorien*. *Innsbruck, Wagner'schen Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1905.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 592; slight toning, one or two marks, but a very good copy in later quarter red cloth and marbled boards, marbled edges; ownership inkstamp and shelfmarks to title-page. \$200

First edition, the last of Gumplowicz's works to be published in his lifetime. He committed suicide with his wife in 1909, terminally ill with cancer. The *Geschichte* is a compendium of brief studies on the chief figures of 'state-theory', philosophy and sociology; the chief movements of the latter; and individual countries. Of chief importance to Gumplowicz are the elements of jurisprudence, 'natural rights', and 'political anthropology'.



{48}

HAECKEL – FOUR PRESENTATION COPIES

48. HAECKEL, Ernst. *Die Wissenschaft und der Umsturz*. Separatabdruck aus der „Zukunft“ ar. 18 vom 2. Februar 1895. *Berlin, Damcke, 1895*.

8vo, pp. 10; somewhat age-toned but a very good copy, extremely fragile, stapled in the original printed wrappers, the front wrapper, first leaf and rear wrapper (also the last leaf) detached; presentation inscription from Haeckel to Dr. Persifor Frazer, Philadelphia. \$450

First edition thus, very rare, an offprint from *Die Zukunft* (“The Future”), a German social-democratic weekly journal edited by Maximilian Harden. Haeckel writes about the Umsturz (i.e. Putsch or coup) debates in the Reichstag in January 1895, and the applications of the laws which affected scientists in Germany (“Substanz-gegetz”) including Hermann Helmholtz.

Persifor Frazer was a geologist and handwriting expert. He participated in geological surveys for Pennsylvania and held the chair in chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania from 1870. He was a specialist in identification of forged documents and served as a witness in several trials. Haeckel presumably knew of him as a mineralogist, and seems to refer to him here as a teacher, probably when he was Chair of Chemistry at the Franklin Institute, after 1891.

Apparently exceedingly rare; no copies located on OCLC or COPAC. Haeckel presentation copies and autographs are relatively scarce in commerce; we traced five examples at auction in the last ten years.

49. HAECKEL, Ernst. Ueber unsere gegenwärtige Kenntniss vom Ursprung des Menschen. Vortrag gehalten auf dem Vierten Internationalen Zoologen-Congress in Cambridge, am 26. August 1898. Mit erläuternden Anmerkungen und Tabellen. *Bonn, Strauss, 1898.*

8vo, pp. 53, [1], [2, advertisements]; slight age-toning but a very good copy, fragile in original printed yellow wrappers, slightly dusty and chipped in places; presentation inscription to front wrapper from Haeckel to Frazer, 'mit freundlichen Grüßen'. \$275

First edition. A lecture delivered by Haeckel on the origins of man at the fourth International Zoological Congress held in Cambridge, England. Haeckel's lecture on the legacy of Darwin, delivered at the 'Reformer of Biology's' *alma mater*.

50. [HAECKEL, Ernst.] BREITENBACH, Wilhelm. Die Biologie im 19. Jahrhundert. [Gemeinverständliche Darwinistische Vorträge und Abhandlungen, Heft 2]. *Odenkirchen, Breitenbach, 1901.*

[Offered with:]

SCHMIDT, Heinrich. Haeckels Biogenetisches Grundgesetz und seine Gegner. [Ditto, Heft 5]. *Odenkirchen, Breitenbach, 1902.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [2], 29, [1 blank]; 106, [1, index], [1 blank]; slightly age-toned with offsetting to title-pages from wrappers and inscriptions, but both very good copies, fragile in original printed wrappers, slightly dusty and chipped in places, front wrapper of second vol. chipped and loose; ownership inscriptions to inner front wrappers to Persifor Frazer, one addressed 928 Spruce Street, Philadelphia and dated September 1902, both sending best wishes or friendly greetings. \$200

Both first editions, two parts of a series on Darwinian biology edited by Wilhelm Breitenbach, author of the first pamphlet on nineteenth-century biology, which includes both Haeckel and Darwin, with a mention of his grandfather Erasmus. The second work is a study of Haeckel's work on plants, marine anatomy and embryology by Heinrich Schmidt, a disciple of Haeckel's who would become director of his archive in 1916 and executor of his estate after Haeckel's death in 1920.

Nach meiner Rückkehr aus Italien, wo ich den letzten Winter verbrachte, fand ich hier in Jena eine erdrückende Fülle von Briefen, Drucksachen und anderen Postsendungen vor. Darunter befanden sich zahlreiche nachträgliche Glückwünsche zu meinem siebenzigsten Geburtstage, den ich am 16. Februar d. J. in Rapallo an der Riviera levante beging; ferner sehr viele Anfragen betreffend schwierige Probleme, die ich in meinem Buch über „die Welträthsel“ ungenügend erörtert habe. Die Antwort auf diese philosophischen Anfragen werden die geehrten Correspondenten in einer biologischen Schrift finden, die ich während des Winters am Gestade des Mittelmeeres verfasst habe, und die im nächsten Herbst als Ergänzungsband der „Welträthsel“ unter dem Titel: „Die Lebenswunder“ erscheinen wird.

Da es mir leider unmöglich ist, allen den geehrten Correspondenten (— deren Zahl allein im letzten Jahre Dreitausend überschritten hat —) persönlich zu antworten, muss ich sie bitten, in diesen Zeilen meinen besten Dank für ihre Teilnahme an meinen Arbeiten entgegen zu nehmen. Zugleich möchte ich sie aber daran erinnern, dass die monistische Weltanschauung, die ich als Ergebniss meiner Lebensarbeit in meinen Schriften niedergelegt habe, ebenso unvollkommenes Stückwerk bleibt, wie die Philosophie aller anderen denkenden Menschen. Viele offene Fragen würde ich auch dann nicht beantworten können, wenn

mir Zeit und Kraft in genügendem Maasse zu Gebote stünden. Leider ist dies aber nicht der Fall. Ich kann daher auch den zahlreichen Bitten um Besprechung von Schriften und Durchsicht von Manuskripten zu meinem Bedauern keine Folge leisten. Indem ich das achte Decennium eines vielbewegten, arbeitsfreudigen und kampfreichen Lebens antrete, fühle ich dringend das Bedürfniss nach beschaulicher Ruhe und verzichte auf weitere Arbeit in dem Bewusstsein, nach besten Kräften zur Erkenntniss der natürlichen Wahrheit beigetragen zu haben.

ERNST HAECKEL.

JENA, 28. April 1904.

WITH A TYPESCRIPT LETTER AND RARE EPHEMERON INSERTED

51. [HAECKEL, Ernst.] KELLER, Conrad and Arnold LANG. Ernst Haeckel als Forscher und Mensch. Reden gehalten bei der Feier des 70. Geburtstages Ernst Haeckels. Zürich, Müller, 1904.

8vo, pp. 43, [1 blank]; frontispiece portrait, one further photographic plate with portrait; one or two very slight creases but a very good copy in original printed green wrappers, somewhat age-toned; presentation inscription to Persifor Frazer, 'Geologist', to inner front wrapper, addressed to 'Room 1042 Drexel Building, Philadelphia'; accompanied by a typescript letter in German and English, 1pp., dated 'Baden Baden 14. 4. 1901', creased where folded, splitting along one fold; and printed ephemeron, 2pp., dated Jena, 28 April 1904 slightly chipped and torn at edges. \$375

First edition. A tribute to Haeckel's work by two of his students, both Swiss zoologists who published numerous works, delivered for his seventieth birthday.

There were plans to celebrate this milestone masterminded by the Berlin theatre-owner and Wagnerian Otto Borngräber, which included the dancer Isadora Duncan, who wanted to perform a dance entitled 'Darwin and Haeckel' beneath a grove of trees. This (sadly) never materialized, but Duncan did manage to convince the unmusical Haeckel to join her in Bayreuth for a performance of *Parsifal*, where the venerable scientist was observed promenading, and struggling up the famous Bayreuth hill on the arm of Duncan, who was

bare-legged and bare-footed in her 'curious Greek peplum' or smock (see Mario di Gregorio, *From Here to Eternity: Ernst Haeckel and Scientific Faith* (2005), p. 519).

The letter to Frazer is translated as follows: 'Most honoured friend! Just returned from a very interesting journey of eight months in Java and Sumatra (concerning which you will find information in the Berlin "Deutscher Rundschau") ... I return on the 28th of April to Jena, and will send you from there my photogram (which is also in the new edition of the "Welträthsel"). On the 30th of April I begin my lectures.' The printed ephemeron does not seem to be recorded, and refers to the gossip surrounding the celebrations for his birthday – he was still in Italy at the time – and the numerous questions surrounding a recent book that he found on his return, which, he regrets, will be impossible to answer.

52. HALL, Granville Stanley, *editor*. *The pedagogical seminary. Worcester, Mass. and Orpha, 1891-1893.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [2], viii, 510; 1-334, [2 blank], [3, advertisements], 335-522; colored printed wrappers preserved, one or two slightly dusty; a very good copy in contemporary half black morocco over cloth, rubbed, spines gilt, chipped in places; contemporary annotations in ink to first part of second vol., slightly trimmed, underlining in pencil throughout. \$220

First edition, rare in commerce. The first six parts of Stanley Hall's journal of education, which in 1924, the year of Hall's death, became the *Pedagogical seminary and journal of genetic psychology*. Hall dominates the first volume, with his critical view of higher education in Germany, France and America, and notes on the development of infants. Hall was a pioneer in the study of childhood development, educational psychology and evolutionary theory. He founded the *American Journal of Psychology* in 1887 and was first president of the American Psychological Association. He was also famous for bringing Sigmund Freud and Carl Jung to lecture at Clark University in 1909.

CONTEMPORARY BOOKSELLER'S COPY

53. HANCOCK, Thomas. *Essay on instinct, and its physical and moral relations. London and Edinburgh, Philips, Hatchard and Tait, 1824.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], [2], 551, [1 blank]; tables within text; front joint slightly tender, endpapers with one or two tears but binding intact; dusty in places, else a very good copy, uncut in original quarter blue buckram over paper-covered boards, chipped with some losses; blue morocco lettering-piece to spine, gilt, slightly chipped; contemporary bookseller's ticket to front pastedown, 'J. Rees, Bookseller, Stationer & Binder; Genuine Patent Medicine Warehouse, 53, Centre of Wine Street, Bristol'; his Bewick-inspired wood-engraved bookplate to front free endpaper. \$350

First edition. Hancock's study of the relationship between the mind and the soul is essentially a Quaker's digestion of Locke, drawing heavily on Locke's system of perception

and his views on education. Hancock follows Locke's conception of the mind as a *tabula rasa* capable of creating thoughts from nothing, but argues that the occurrence of ideas is by the stimulus of outward sensations, directed, crucially, by an innate instinct for reason and benevolence. Hancock ascribes the phenomenon of this instinctive 'self-love' and the existence of a natural moral conscience, which he equates to the existence of reason in mankind, to divine intervention and not education. There are some things, he argues, which cannot be taught; and each individual's mind has a natural proclivity for some things and not for others. Christians, for example, have the greatest proclivity to goodness and truth.

John Rees was a Bristol bookseller and stationer active in the 1820s, who also sold medicines and at one time lotteries, and is known to have operated a circulating library.

SOLD AND READ WITH INTEREST IN WASHINGTON?

54. HECTOR, John. *Currency considered with special reference to the fall in the value of silver and its consequences to India. Edinburgh, Blackwood, 1877.*

8vo, pp. [2], 70; tables within text; last page dusty, upper corner of last few leaves creased and dusty, else a very good copy, sewn, front pink printed wrapper preserved, spine and rear wrapper wanting; previous ownership inscription to wrapper, one instance of marginal notation in pencil; near-contemporary pink bookseller's ticket of 'Robert Beall, 495 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D.C.'

\$150

First edition, rare in commerce. The Bank of Bengal was originally founded as the Bank of Calcutta in 1806, and was renamed in 1809. Hector, who was the Bank's Treasurer, delivers a powerful warning against the coming 'evil' caused by the depreciation of silver, which he warns will be felt most powerfully by investors and consumers of Indian products in Great Britain. Most prescient for the American reader, and indeed the previous owner of this copy has marked it out, is the section relating to the likely adoption of the gold standard in France and the United States: 'If they elect to have gold, [India] must have gold too, let the cost be what it may.' Hector goes on, with some prescience, to predict the increasing reliance on new territories in Africa and Asia as a source for gold, and the inevitable abandonment of the gold standard.

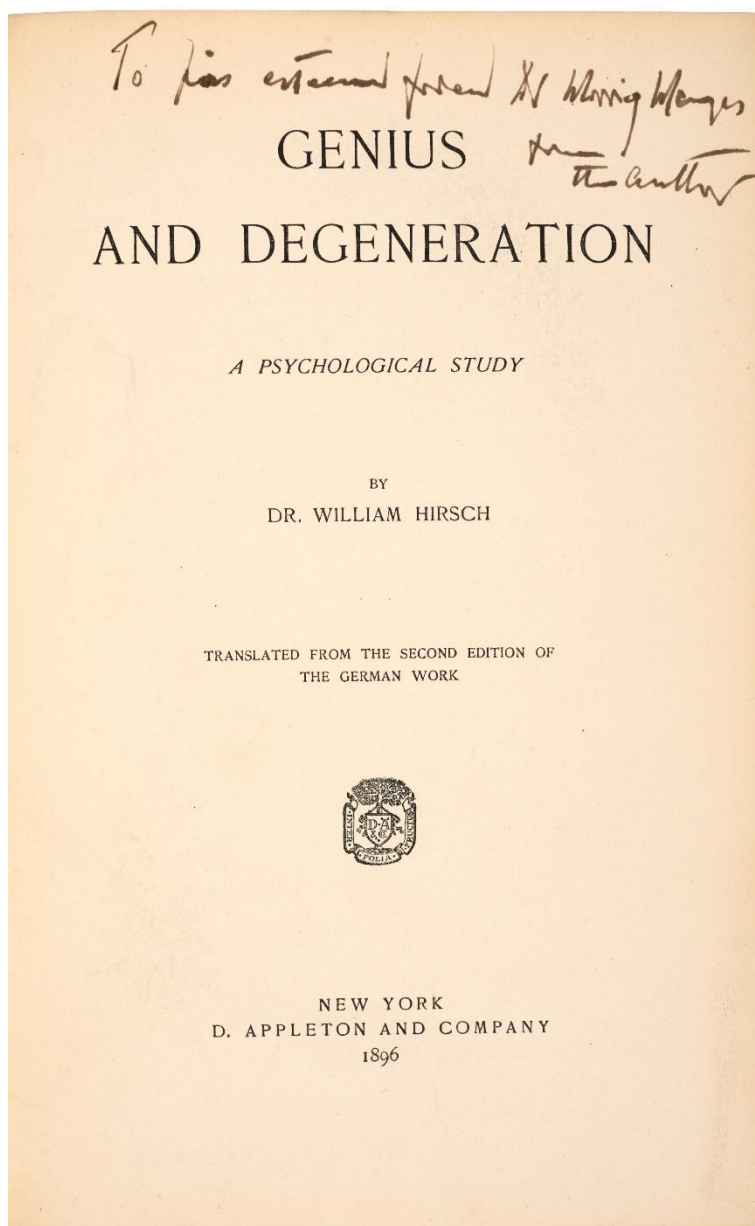
WALTER RIESE'S COPY

55. HELMHOLTZ, Hermann. *Populäre wissenschaftliche Vorträge. [Erstes-Zweites Heft]. Braunschweig, Vieweg, 1865-1871.*

Two parts in one vol., 8vo, pp. vi, [2], 211, [1 blank]; diagrams and illustrations to text; first few leaves slightly dusty, else a very good copy in contemporary half brown morocco and marbled boards, slightly rubbed, spine gilt; marbled endpapers; bookplate of William Riese, distinguished medical historian and collector, to front pastedown.

\$100

First edition, the first two parts only of Helmholtz's 'popular lectures', a third part appearing in 1876. The subjects of the lectures here included are, amongst others: music theory; Goethe's natural history; glaciers; optics; and engineering.



PRESENTATION COPY

56. HIRSCH, William. Genius and degeneration. A psychological study. New York, Appleton, 1896.

8vo, pp. vi, [2] 333, [1 blank], [2, advertisements]; binding slightly cracked but holding; an excellent copy in original drab cloth, front board blocked in color and gilt with title and burning torch device, spine gilt; indecipherable presentation inscription in ink to title-page, 'to his eternal friend [Morris Menger?] from the author'. \$200

First edition in English, translated from the second edition of the German original, *Genie und Entartung* (1895). Hirsch's work, which was admired by William James, is a refutation of the assertion made by Lombroso and Nordau that the condition of genius was degenerate or akin to inherited 'criminality', and therefore related in some way to insanity. The view that genius is pessimistic and therefore degenerate – characterized by melancholia, the desire for death and world-weariness – is countered by Hirsch's optimistic conception of genius. The final chapter, 'Richard Wagner and psychopathology', is Hirsch's entertaining defense of Wagner's psychology from accusations of insanity and 'erotomania'.

57. HOBHOUSE, Leonard Trelawny. *The Labour Movement*. London, Unwin, 1893.

8vo, pp. xii, 98, [2]; binding cracked but holding; tear to one leaf with unobtrusive tape repair to lower margin, somewhat toned, else a good copy in original drab cloth, printer's device to front board, spine gilt; one or two markings in pencil. \$175

First edition of Hobhouse's first book, an interesting example of his early thought on the Left. Hobhouse was referred to by a contemporary reviewer as a 'mild radical in labor matters' (*Journal of political economy*). His argument for liberalism and trade unions is based on the idea that benevolent capitalism pays in the long run. Taking his cue from evolutionary theory, Hobhouse argues that the man 'fittest to survive' in a modern, social society, does so through that society's institutions, of which the unions are just one example. Hobhouse's institutional liberalism stops well short of anarchy, which is why he might be called 'mild': any government, he argues, even a very bad one, is better than no government at all.

OWNED AND ANNOTATED BY A CORRESPONDENT WITH LINCOLN

58. [HOOPER, Samuel]. *Currency or money; its nature and uses, and the effects of the circulation of bank-notes for currency*. By a Merchant of Boston. Boston, Little, Brown and Co., 1855.

8vo, pp. 112; a very good copy in drab printed wrappers, creased and stained, slight chips in places; contemporary ownership inscription of Joseph C. Grubb to front free endpaper, dated Philadelphia, 7 December 1855, a few marginal notes and annotations in pencil in his hand. \$150

First edition, rare in commerce. Hooper was a businessman who went on to be a member of Congress for Massachusetts. This tract focuses specifically on New England and Massachusetts and shows the author to be extremely mistrustful of the new banks being formed there, and the printing of paper money, which he sees as leading to the devaluing of the real capital of the country. The Bank of England, says Hooper, and the panics and bank runs in Europe of the early nineteenth century, are good examples. Specie should be kept in the country as capital, and not used to pay for foreign imports, to be replaced by more paper money. The annotator displays a more open mind; if specie can get a higher price abroad than the country's surplus produce – tobacco, cotton, etc. – then why not sell it abroad?

Joseph Grubb was a Quaker merchant who wrote two works on finance in the 1870s, and appears as a minor actor in the development of Lincoln's friendship with the English radical politician John Bright. Grubb was sufficiently impressed by the Emancipation Proclamation that he sent Lincoln a *carte-de-visite* portrait of Bright, whom he had met in England, which Lincoln displayed in his office.

59. HOWARD, John. *The principal lazarettos in Europe; with various papers relative to the plague: together with further observations on some foreign prisons and hospitals; and additional remarks on the present state of those in Great Britain and Ireland. Warrington, Eyres, Cadell, Johnson, Dilly and Taylor, 1789.*

4to, pp. [vi], 259, [14, index and directions to the binder], [1 blank]; wanting preliminary leaf with Cicero quotation; twenty-two plans and views, mostly folding, and a large folding sheet of statistical tables; spotting to one or two plates, somewhat age-toned, but a good copy, uncut, rebound rather tightly in recent quarter morocco and marbled boards; ownership inscription to preliminary blank of 'Alfred C. Meyer, 1922'. \$750

First edition of Howard's study of *lazarettos* or quarantine stations for victims of the plague throughout Europe. A continuation of Howard's investigative reporting; he had already published his *State of the prisons* which, with the present work, led to a popular desire for improvement in the construction and discipline of prisons, hospitals and workhouses.

EDWARD HOWARD MARSH'S COPY

60. JAMES, William. *The will to believe and other essays in popular philosophy. New York, London and Bombay, Longmans, Green and Co., 1897.*

8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 332; an excellent copy in original green cloth, slightly rubbed, printed label to spine, stained; contemporary ownership inscription of Edward Marsh with his distinctive 'E' and 'M', dated 'April 1897' in ink to front free endpaper; later ownership inscription dated 'June 1944 New York'; one or two annotations in ink, not in Marsh's hand, underlining in pencil throughout. \$450

First edition of an important work of nineteenth-century philosophy. James here maintains that it is possible and sometimes rational for one to believe a proposition in the absence of evidence in favor, the central aim of the work being to justify the rationality of religious faith. This copy belonged to Edward Howard Marsh a civil servant, translator and arts patron, signed when he was about twenty-five and working as a secretary to Neville Chamberlain, later acting in the same capacity to Winston Churchill. He was the great-grandson of the British Prime Minister Spencer Perceval (the only one to have been assassinated) and was a society figure, well-known to the British philosophers Bertrand Russell and G. E. Moore (fellow Cambridge Apostles); he sponsored a number of eminent British poets, including Siegfried Sassoon and Rupert Brooke.

61. JAMES, William. "A World of pure experience". [The journal of philosophy, psychology and scientific methods. Vol. I. No. 20: September 29, 1904]. *Lancaster, PA. and New York, The Science Press, [1904]*.

8vo, pp. [2], 533-560, [2]; tear to inner margin of last few leaves and rear wrapper, else a very good copy in original printed wrappers, dusty. \$100

First edition. James's ten-page article "A world of pure experience" contrasts rationalism and empiricism and advances a thesis of 'radical empiricism'. This essay is then discussed by the philosopher C. A. Strong.

62. JAMES, William. *A pluralistic universe*. *New York, London, Bombay and Calcutta, Longmans, Green and Co., 1909*.

8vo, pp. [2], vi, 404, [2]; an excellent copy in original quarter green cloth and marbled boards, spine frayed at head, lightly rubbed, printed label, very lightly chipped. \$200

First edition, one of James's last works, this brings together a series of lectures that James delivered at Manchester College, Oxford, in 1908-9; he died the following year.

James advances a defense of epistemic pluralism, a view first endorsed more tentatively in his 1902 *The varieties of religious experience*. A seminal contention here is that religious experiences 'point with reasonable probability to the continuity of our consciousness with a wider spiritual environment, from which the ordinary prudential man ... is shut off'. Whilst in *Pragmatism* (1907), James takes the religious to be subsumed within the pragmatic, here he suggests that religion offers an epistemically superior relation to the universe.

63. JEVONS, William Stanley. *Pure logic and other minor works*. *London and New York, Macmillan, 1890*.

8vo, pp. xxiii, [1 blank], [2], 299, [1]; one diagram to text; a very good copy, partially unopened in original brown cloth, slightly marked, spine gilt, library shelfmarks to spine, inkstamp to title-page, pochoir pasted to rear pastedown. \$200

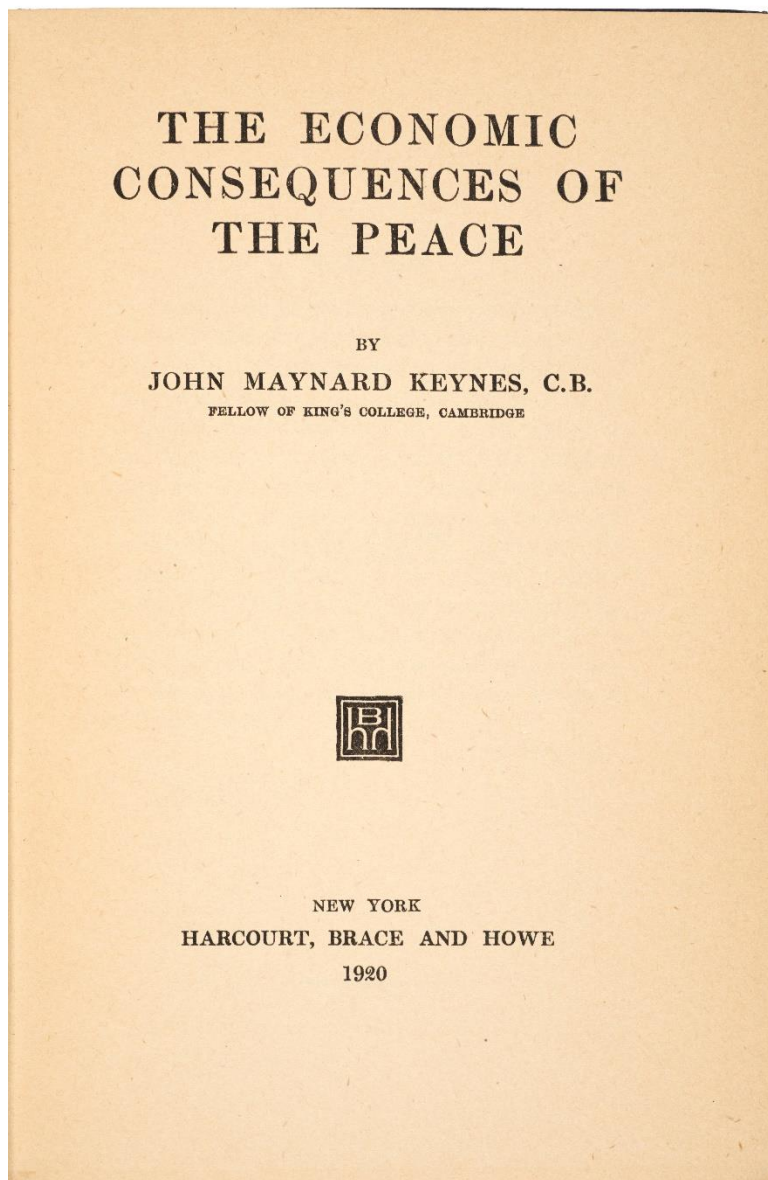
First collected edition, comprising some of Jevons's major earlier works, and including the first appearance in book form of his essay entitled 'John Stuart Mill's philosophy tested'. Edited posthumously by the philosopher Robert Adamson and Harriet Jevons, the author's wife.

Pure logic, first published in 1864, was Jevons's first work on logic, and one of two pamphlets in which he developed the calculus presented by Boole in *An investigation of the laws of thought* (1854). Jevon's other pamphlet – *The substitution of similars* (1869) – also appears here. Jevons's principal advance was to reduce the operations of the Boolean calculus to a mechanical procedure. He here stood at the start of a road that led to the modern application of logic in computer-programming; he himself designed a 'logical abacus' (illustrated here) and 'logical piano', ancestors of the computer which performed the operations of the revised Boolean calculus, and which constitute precursors to the truth-table.

64. JOHNSON, Alvin Saunders. *Rent in modern economic theory: an essay in distribution.* [Publications of the American Economic Association. Third Series, Vol. III, No. 4]. *London and New York, Macmillan and Sonnenschein, for the American Economic Association, November 1902.*

8vo, pp. vi, 128, [16, index and advertisements]; a very good copy stapled in the original orange printed wrappers, dusty and slightly chipped in places. \$100

First edition thus, Johnson's doctoral dissertation on rent, labor and wages, which predominantly asks: when you remove workers (i.e. through labor migration, due to a fall in wages) from an establishment with high rent, does this have a greater effect on prices than removing workers from an establishment with low rent?



65. KEYNES, John Maynard. *The economic consequences of the peace. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Howe, 1920.*

8vo, pp. viii, 298; an excellent copy in publisher's embossed blue cloth, one mark, corners lightly rubbed, spine gilt. \$225

First American edition, published the same year as the English edition. It was this book, only Keynes's second, that established his reputation as a leading liberal thinker outside of the technical field of economics. Keynes had resigned from the post of principal representative of the British Treasury at the Paris Peace Conference of 1919, in protest at the heavy reparations demanded from Germany. *The Economic Consequences of the Peace* was written directly afterwards, as a condemnation of Allied Policy, famous less for its economic arguments than for its passionate plea, in magnificent polemic style, for magnanimity.

66. KEYNES, John Maynard. *A revision of the treaty being a sequel to The Economic consequences of the peace. New York, Harcourt, Brace and Co., 1922.*

8vo, pp. viii, 242, 5 (advertisements), [1 blank]; an excellent copy in original blue cloth with dust-jacket, chipped with losses; bookplate with name obscured to front pastedown. \$200

First American edition, published the same year as the first English edition. In this 'sequel' to his earlier work of 1919, Keynes maintains that it will not only be impossible for the conditions of the Treaty of Versailles to be met, but that the attempt to meet those conditions would yield disastrous consequences. This work is of perennial interest not only for the accuracy of its predictions, but also for its own political repercussions: the United States appealed to the work in justifying the rejection of both the Treaty of Versailles and the League of Nations.

67. KEYNES, John Maynard. *A treatise on money. London, Macmillan, 1930.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. [2], xvii, [1 blank], 363, [1 blank]; [2], vii, 424; diagrams to text; a very good copy in original blue boards, very slightly cocked, marked in places, gilt supralibros of University College School, London; school prize bookplate to front pastedown, signed, dated 1932, previous ownership inscriptions to front free endpapers in blue ink, occasional annotations in the same hand to both vols. \$500

First edition of Keynes's most comprehensive work on monetary theory, which anticipates many of the ideas in his landmark *General Theory* (1936). Its logic created a need for a new, distinct theory of output to account for the role of supply and demand in price fluctuation, which Keynes would supply in his later work.

68. KEYNES, John Maynard. *Essays in persuasion. London, Macmillan, 1931.*

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 376; a very good copy in original green cloth, spine gilt. \$150

First edition, first printing of these selected essays, evidence of Keynes's 'intensive public activity with respect to the policy discussions of the interwar period ... reflected in the more than three-hundred articles he wrote for the "highbrow" news magazines of the time ... as well as for the popular press (*New Palgrave*).

69. KEYNES, John Maynard. *Essays in biography. London, Macmillan, 1933.*

8vo, pp. x, 318, [2]; half-title; eight photographic plates; some very light foxing, else a very good copy in original green cloth, spine gilt. \$175

First edition, first printing of Keynes's collection of biographies on politicians and economists, illustrated with plates.

70. LE BON, Gustave. *The crowd, a study of the popular mind. New York, Macmillan, [n.d.], c. 1896?.*

8vo, pp. 239; an excellent copy in original red printed cloth. \$250

An early American edition, using the British sheets; the first British edition appeared in 1896, as did an American edition with a title-page bearing that date; first published in French as *Psychologie des foules* (1895). This edition was printed in Great Britain but bears the American title-page, so presumably appeared in the same year.

Le Bon's thesis on the evolutionary development of the human 'organism' as part of the crowd is strikingly dispassionate: 'the mental quality of the individuals composing a crowd must not be brought into consideration. This quality is without importance. From the moment that they form part of a crowd the learned man and the ignoramus are equally capable of observation.' This idea rather spooked modernist intellectuals of the early twentieth century, and was hugely influential on modernist conceptions – generally negative – of mass culture.

RACE WAR IN AMERICA

71. LE BON, Gustave. *The psychology of peoples*. New York, Macmillan, 1898.

8vo, pp. xx, 236; minor foxing to endpapers, binding cracked but holding firm; a very good, clean copy in original maroon cloth, front board and spine gilt, slightly marked in places.

\$300

First edition in English, first published in French as *Psychologiques de l'évolution des peuples* (1894).

This was a clear continuation of Le Bon's work in *The crowd*. He considers the classification of the 'species' according to the character of each race, turning a historical (classical) lens upon the present, particularly relevant to Le Bon's chapter on the Americas, which considers the ideal English 'soul' (North America) in comparison with the Spanish (Latin America), and in the case of the former continent, likens the massive immigration of the nineteenth century to the barbarian invasions of ancient Rome. This time, Le Bon augurs, in a conflict of races 'which have reached different levels of evolution', the barbarian side will not triumph.

72. LE BON, Gustave. *The psychology of socialism*. New York, Macmillan, 1899.

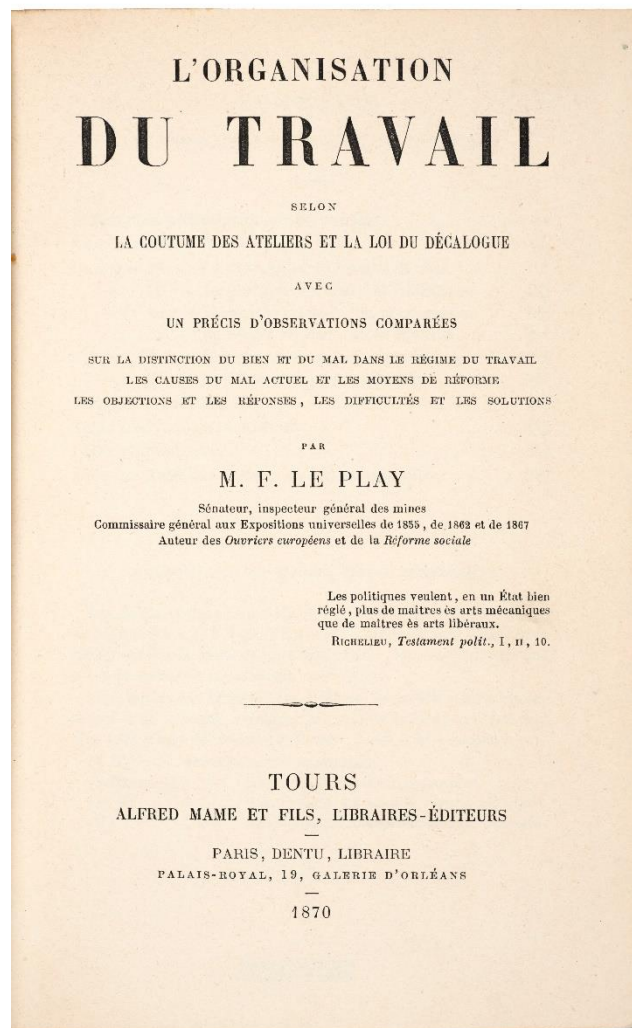
8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 415; half-title leaf coming loose, title-page chipped at edges and one or two marginal tears to brittle paper, slightly age-toned; still a very good, clean copy in original brown cloth, spine gilt, somewhat faded; contemporary ownership inscription. \$135

First edition in English, first published in French in 1896. Le Bon's historical overview is rather like Flint's study (see above), though by likening Socialism to Christianity Le Bon is not being charitable, but critical of what he sees as an irrational system. This work continued the theories of *The psychology of peoples*, with race conflict likened to class conflict between socialists and capitalists, more explicitly stated here: the perfect analogy for Le Bon's evolutionary theory.

73. LE BON, Gustave. *The psychology of revolution*. New York, Putnam's, 1913.

8vo, pp. 337, [1 blank], [4, advertisements]; endpapers slightly dusty, some inkspotting throughout presumably at time of printing; one or two slight waterstains to corners, else a very good copy in original blue cloth, spine gilt, faded and marked in places. \$190

First edition in English, first published as *La Révolution Française et la psychologie des révolutions* (1912). Another of Le Bon's psychological histories, on this occasion the focus is his own *patrimoine*.



74. LE PLAY, Frédéric. L'organisation du travail, selon la coutume des ateliers et la loi du décalogue, avec un précis d'observations comparées sur la distinction du bien et du mal dans la régime du travail, les causes du mal actuel et les moyens de réforme, les objections et les réponses, les difficultés et les solutions. *Tours and Paris, Mame and Dentu, 1870.*

12mo, pp. xii, 561, [1 blank]; a very good copy in contemporary quarter morocco, rubbed and marked, over marbled boards, edges rubbed, spine with raised bands, lettered direct, gilt, shelfmark to spine; small section cut away from front free endpaper. \$125

First edition of a late work, beginning with historical analysis and outlining the 'invasion du mal' in France in all its aspects and at all levels: language, local government, abuse of inheritance, abuse of the word democracy, the abuses of Catholicism and religious institutions, etc. Le Play, however, forecasts the symptoms of future reform, including, for example, the return to respect of women.

75. LE PLAY, Frédéric. EMERSON, Gouverneur, *translator*. The organization of labor in accordance with custom and the law of the Decalogue; with a summary of comparative observations upon good and evil in the regime of labor, the causes of evils existing at the present time, and the means required to effect reform; with objections and answers, difficulties and solutions. *Philadelphia, Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger, 1872.*

8vo, pp. xxiii, [1 blank], 25-417, [1 blank]; foxing to first and last few leaves, else a very good copy in original brown embossed cloth, lightly rubbed, spine gilt; contemporary bookplate to front pastedown of H. Wilson Harding. \$115

First edition in English of the above. Emerson was a Quaker doctor who eventually gave up his practice to devote himself to political economy, hence the slightly unexpected appearance of this first translation in Philadelphia, where Emerson lived. He died suddenly in 1874.

76. LE PLAY, Frédéric. L'organisation de la famille, selon le vrai modèle signalé par l'histoire de toutes les races et de tous les temps. Avec trois appendices. *Paris, Técqui, 1871.*

12mo, pp. xxvii, [1 blank], 318; foxing to first and last few leaves, otherwise a good copy in contemporary quarter morocco, rubbed, over marbled boards, corners rubbed, spine lettered direct, gilt, with gilt fillets; library sticker to front free endpaper. \$100

First edition. This is one of the most important of the group of later works in which Le Play applied the empirical research he used for *Les ouvriers européens* (1855) to more specific subjects (see also the work above). In *La famille* Le Play analyzes books of accounts and budgets kept by families. There are two appendices by other authors, 'La famille-souche du Lavedan' by M. E. Cheysson, and 'La réforme du Code Civil selon les jurisconsultes des pays a famille-souche' by Claudio Jannet.

77. LEWES, George Henry. The physiology of common life. *New York, Appleton, 1860.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 368, [6, advertisements]; 410, [10, advertisements]; wood-engraved diagrams to text; some light foxing to titles, else a very good copy in original contrasting purple and blue pebbled cloth, rather faded and rubbed; binding of first vol. split but holding firm; yellow endpapers; traces of small stamp removed from front pastedowns; contemporary ownership inscription in pencil. \$180

First American edition, scarce in commerce, first published 1859. A serious work of physiological biology by the self-taught scientist, known for his supposedly humane experiments (using ether and chloroform) on the nervous systems of frogs, which he describes here. Darwin is not mentioned, but Lewes's sensitivity to the very newest scientific ideas are in evidence here, as he points out structures which are common to all organisms in the same year in which *The origin of the species* first appeared; an advertisement for the book can be found at the end of the second volume, with a predictably sensational review.

LOMBROSO ACCORDING TO HIS DAUGHTER

78. LOMBROSO, Cesare. FERRERO, Gina Lombroso, *translator*. *Criminal man according to the classification of Cesare Lombroso. Briefly summarized by his daughter. New York and London, Putnam's, 1911.*

8vo, pp. xx, 322; photographic plates, diagrams to text; a very good copy in original blue cloth, boards and spine gilt; traces of bookplate and ownership inscription removed from front pastedown and front free endpaper; some pencil markings to margins. \$200

First edition in English, with an introduction by Lombroso, first published 1878. Lombroso, a physician, expounded the idea that criminality (akin to insanity, as believed at the time) was an inherited trait, with physiological characteristics. His daughter renders his central idea in English as 'moral insanity'. The photographic plates depict various criminals and examine criminal signatures and artworks; the diagrams provide physicians and psychologists with the means for examining criminals.

79. MACDONALD, Arthur. *Criminology. With an introduction by Dr. Cesare Lombroso. New York, London and Toronto, Funk & Wagnalls, 1893.*

8vo, pp. [6], vi, 416; a very good copy in original green cloth, base of spine chipped, joints slightly splitting at base, spine gilt. \$150

Second edition. Macdonald is a disciple of Lombroso's anthropological criminality, which stated that criminal traits were congenital and bore identifiable physical defects. Lombroso, who introduces the work, is identified as the 'founder of criminology'. Macdonald bases this continuation of Lombroso's work on cases studies of individual criminals. It contains a substantial 'bibliography of crime' divided by language and subject, consisting of some several hundred works.

80. MALINOWSKI, Bronisław. *Argonauts of the Western Pacific. An account of native enterprise and adventure in the archipelagoes of Melanesian New Guinea. With a preface by Sir James George Frazer. London and New York, Routledge and Dutton, 1922.*

8vo, pp. xxix, [3, map], 527, [1 blank]; photographic frontispiece, thirty-two further leaves of photographic plates, maps and illustrations within text; a few creases to corners, else a very good copy in original blue cloth, marked joints slightly tender and spine slightly rubbed. \$250

First edition. Bronisław Malinowski (1884-1942) is considered to be one of the most influential social anthropologists of the 20th Century. His *Argonauts of the Western Pacific* presents his ethnographic study of the Trobriand Islands. This study investigated the Kula ring, providing perhaps the first record and analysis of generalized exchange.

81. MANNHEIM, Karl. *Ideologie und utopie. Bonn, Cohen, 1929.*

8vo, pp. xv (including preliminary blank), [1 blank], 250, [2, advertisements]; a very good copy in original black cloth, gilt, slightly rubbed in places; contemporary bookseller's ticket to front pastedown. \$150

First edition of Mannheim's first book and probably his most influential work. *Ideologie und utopie* is often viewed as the extension of Marxist and Hegelian historiography, the idea that ideology is inextricably linked to history and class. Mannheim posits the expansion of the term to develop a 'total ideology' related to every aspect of a person's class and social position. The utopia in question is that of Socialism, the development of which is Mannheim's focus.

82. MARSHALL, Alfred. *Official papers. London, Macmillan for the Royal Economic Society, 1926.*

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 428; a very good copy in original green cloth, spine gilt, slightly faded; binding cracked to rear but holding firm; ownership inscription of 'Michael Brand, Columbia Dept. of Econ.', Columbia pennant sticker to front free pastedown. \$100

First edition, a collection of Marshall's work on boards, committees and commissions, including the Gold and Silver Commission, the Royal Commission on the Aged Poor and the Indian Currency Committee, and his memoranda on fiscal policy and taxation.

83. [MARSHALL, Alfred]. PIGOU, Arthur Cecil. *Memorials of Alfred Marshall. London, Macmillan, 1925.*

8vo, pp. ix, [1 blank], [2], 518, [2, advertisements]; frontispiece photogravure portrait and one further photogravure plate, five photographic plates of portraits; a lovely copy in original blue cloth, spine gilt; presentation bookplate to front pastedown of the Gowan Prize in Economics at Queen's University, Canada, to William Earle McLaughlin, banker, dated April 1936. \$200

First edition. Keynes provides the first memorial for Marshall. Pigou selected extracts from the economist's works and letters. The two mezzotint engravings after photographs of Marshall were printed by Emery Walker, the Arts-and-Crafts printer associated with the Doves' Press.

William Earle McLaughlin went on to serve as general manager, president and chairman of the Royal Bank of Canada between 1960 and 1979.

84. MERTON, Robert King. *Social theory and social structure. Toward the codification of theory and research.* Glencoe, IL, Free Press, 1949.

8vo, pp. [6], 423, [1 blank]; a very good copy in original blue cloth, spine gilt, slightly faded; ownership inscription of C. Stanley Urban, Park College, Missouri. \$185

First edition. Merton's functionalist system of sociology emphasized the importance of observable objective consequences of social functions, as opposed to subjective motives. This was a departure from the 'romanticism' of his mentor Talcott Parson's macro-sociology of general structures. There are also 'latent' functions, which are not intended or even recognized by participants in social systems. Merton writes about Puritanism and Pietism in the seventeenth century, clearly influenced by Max Weber in *The protestant ethic* (1905).

85. MITCHELL, Wesley Clair. *A history of the greenbacks with special reference to the economic consequences of their issue: 1862-1865.* [The decennial publications of the University of Chicago, 2nd series, vol. IX]. *Chicago, University Press, 1903.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 577, [1 blank]; a very good copy in the original red cloth, title gilt to front cover and spine; bookplate of Geoffrey Mayo to front pastedown. \$350

First edition of a classic study of the Union's attempts to prevent inflation after issuing the first paper money in the United States to operate as legal tender for bullion, called 'demand notes' or 'greenbacks' (printed in green on the back), by keeping down the price of gold, which obstinately insisted on rising again. The Union even attempted to abolish the gold market, but in the end the answer was 'victories and heavy taxes', estimated by Mitchell to have been one-fifth or one-sixth of laborers' wages. Greater circulation of paper money led to increased consumption in only the richer portion of the population, and only in luxury goods; poorer classes chose to economize, perceiving a dual rise in costs of living and taxes, despite their real wages increasing.

86. MITCHELL, Wesley Clair. *Gold, prices, and wages under the greenback standard.* *Berkeley, University Press, 1908.*

4to, pp. [14], 627, [1 blank]; a very good copy in the original green cloth, slightly marked and rubbed; folding charts, printed tables within text; bookplate of Karl Adams Dietrich, his ownership inscription dated Ann Arbor, MI, 1920, and inkstamps to front and rear. \$275

First edition, rare in commerce, a statistical essay in continuation of *A history of the greenbacks*. Statistical analysis was a significant part of Mitchell's early work, of which this is the weighty apotheosis, both intellectually, and physically (this is a heavy book). Taken from censuses, Mitchell's data covers a period of twenty years, 1860-1880, and includes rates of wages measured for each industry and the prices of greenbacks measured week by week.

CONTAINING AN UNUSED PETITION

87. MOODY, William Godwin. *Our labor difficulties: the cause, and the way out; being a practical solution of the labor problem.* Boston, Williams, 1878.

8vo, pp. viii, 9-72; folded printed sheet (unused petition) loosely laid in; an excellent copy in original printed wrappers, one or two pencil marks and numbered inkstamp to front wrapper, a few contemporary annotations in pencil. \$250

First edition thus, presumably the first appearance of Moody's pamphlet on unemployment, the copyright for which is dated 1877; another edition was issued in the same year with reference to a paper, delivered at the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association on 24 May, regarding the displacement of labor by machinery, which apparently caused Moody some bother and forced him to issue a 'note' with the pamphlet stating that he was not against machinery. The annotator of this copy has noted that 'machinery helps all round'. To the rear of this copy there is a folded petition, the 'Memorial to the President and Congress of the United States', which, Moody states, is 'for circulation and signature ... every person into whose hands it may come, whether man or woman, is earnestly requested not only to sign it, but also to obtain the signatures of every member of the family, and acquaintances, and forward the same to the subscriber ... and thus render great assistance in obtaining a popular demand upon the General Government to act.'

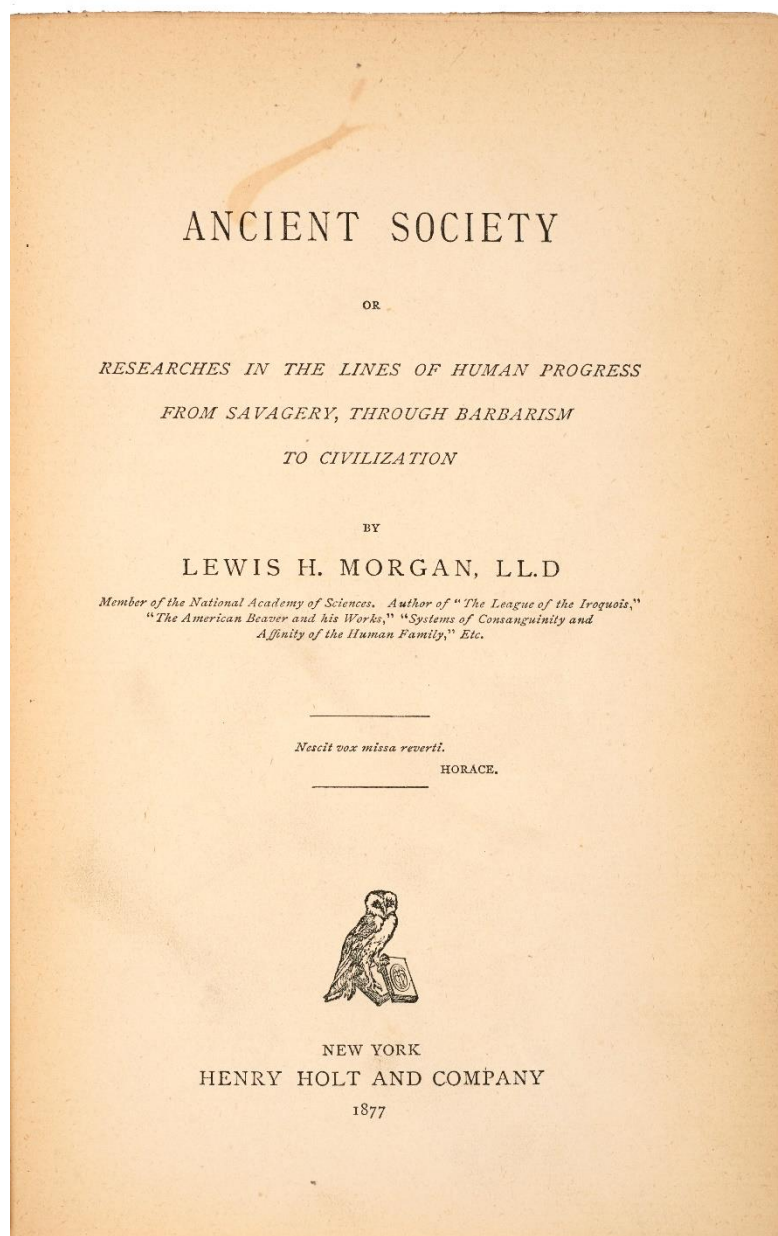
PRESENTATION COPY

88. MORENO, Jacob Levy. *Who shall survive? Foundations of sociometry, group psychotherapy and sociodrama.* Beacon, NY, Beacon House, 1953.

8vo, pp. cxiv ('preludes'), 763, [1 blank]; folding 'map' to rear pastedown, illustrations and diagrams within text in red and black; a very good copy in original blue cloth, gilt, slightly rubbed; trace of library sticker to spine, library stamps to front free endpaper and map at rear; presentation inscription in blue ink from the author 'to Mr Howard Becker with warm personal greetings from J. L. Moreno, 1953', Becker's ownership inscription to front pastedown; offprint article with photograph of Moreno loosely laid in. \$300

First edition of the exposition of Moreno's system of 'sociometry', the metrical analysis of groups and even individuals ('social atoms') by both quantitative and qualitative means, allowing for visual mapping of social structures. This had medical applications in psychotherapy; 'group psychotherapy' was a term also coined by Moreno.

Howard Becker (b. 1928) is an American sociologist who has made significant contributions to the sociology of art, music, and deviance ('labelling theory'). The offprint preserved here is of an article by Moreno from *Group psychology, journal of sociopsychopathology and sociatry*, Vol. III, Aug.-Dec., Numbers 2&3, entitled "The ascendance of group psychotherapy".



JOSEPH HENRY'S COPY

89. MORGAN, Lewis Henry. Ancient society or researches in the lines of human progress from savagery, through barbarism to civilization. *New York, Holt, 1877.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 560; some very minor age-toning and occasional spotting, but a very good copy in original brown cloth, front board gilt with emblem, spine gilt, slightly rubbed; ownership inscription of Joseph Henry, scientist, to flyleaf, offsetting from signature to title-page and front free endpaper; engraved portrait with facsimile signature loosely laid in with a cutting depicting Morgan, from which some offsetting to flyleaf; one other cutting loosely laid in.

\$550

First edition. Morgan's influential work was considered by Marx and Engels to be putatively supportive of materialist history. Marx's notes on this book were reputedly the source for Engels's *Origins of the family, of private property and the state*, published in German in 1844. Morgan posits a three-stage evolutionary history, from savagery, to barbarism, to civilization, similar to the four-stage theory of the Scottish Enlightenment. This contained elements of Morgan's earlier studies of the matrilineal Iroquois and consanguinity in family groups.

This copy belonged to Joseph Henry, an American scientist known for his work with electromagnets and for inventing precursors to the doorbell and telegraph. He was the first Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, which in its early years, as now, was extremely interested in American anthropology, and it is in this capacity that he became known to Morgan, with the Smithsonian publishing Morgan's *Systems of consanguinity and affinity of the human family* in 1868 (see catalogue 1438, item 98). Between the submission of the manuscript of *Systems* in around 1865 and its publication, nearly one hundred letters were exchanged between Morgan and Henry. Their friendship, despite some trials, including a fierce controversy over the dedication of *Systems* to Morgan's deceased daughters, which Henry felt was out of place, was warm and sustained by a spirit of scientific collaboration and numerous visits in person (Leslie White, 'The correspondence between Lewis Henry Morgan and Joseph Henry' in *The University of Rochester Library Bulletin*, Vol XII, Winter 1957, no. 2, available online).

ORIGINALLY PART OF *ANCIENT SOCIETY*

90. MORGAN, Lewis Henry. Houses and house-life of the American aborigines. [Contributions to North American ethnology, volume IV]. Washington, Government Printing Office, 1881.

Folio, pp. xiv, 281, [1 blank]; color lithographed frontispiece, thirty further plates of wood-engraved illustrations, illustrations to text; some browning and staining, especially to tissue-guards, frontispiece and title-page stained, else a good copy in original dark brown cloth, spine gilt, head and foot of spine rubbed. \$150

First edition thus. A late and, at first glance, purely anthropological work, showing Morgan's continued collaboration with the government on the study of Native American tribes. In his preface, however, Morgan states that this work 'substantially formed the fifth part of the original manuscript of *Ancient Society* ... as the manuscript exceeded the limits of a single volume, this portion was removed; and having no intention to publish it separately, the greater part of it found its way into print in detached articles'. This, therefore, forms part of Morgan's greater scheme of the development of the 'organism', in which his study of American anthropology had played such a significant part.

SINISTER ASSOCIATION

91. ODUM, Howard. *Social and mental traits of the negro. Research into the conditions of the Negro Race in Southern towns. A study in race traits, tendencies and prospects.* [Studies in history, economics and public law, edited by the Faculty of Political Science of Columbia University, Vol. 37, no. 3, whole number 99]. *New York and London, Columbia University, Longmans and King, 1910.*

8vo, pp. 302, [14, title-page of next vol. and advertisements]; tables and music within text; slightly dusty in places but a good copy, largely unopened in original green printed wrappers, dusty, front wrapper detached, spine rubbed, shelfmark label; note in crayon to front wrapper; blank presentation label of the Library of the Eugenics Record Office, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island to inner front wrapper. \$350

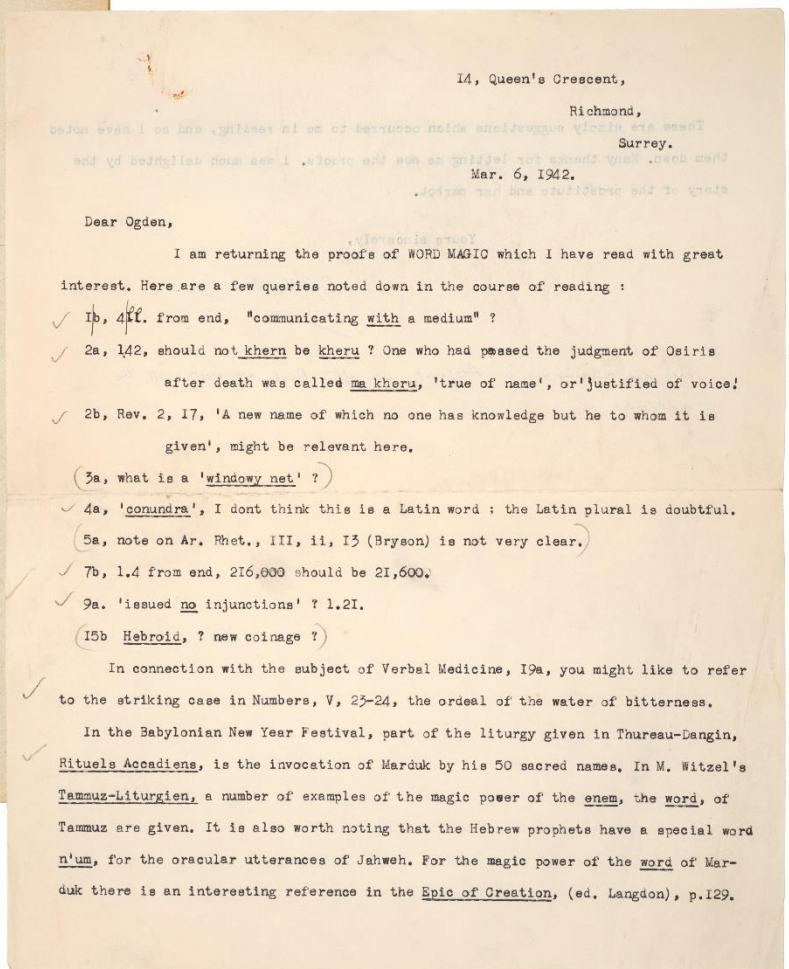
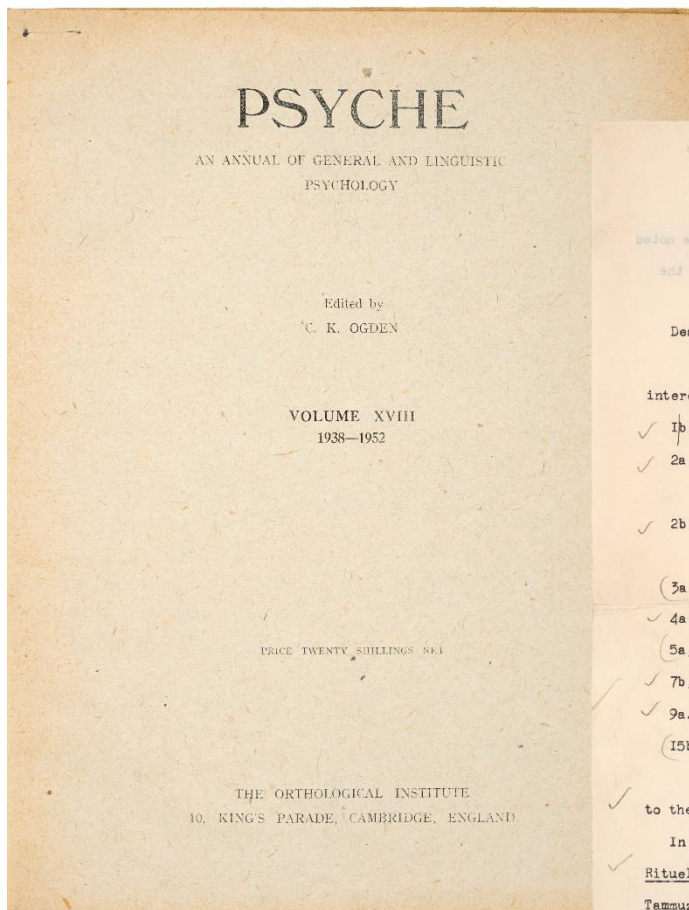
First edition thus, rare in commerce and apparently scarcer in this format, published the same year under the heading of Odum's doctoral dissertation, which possibly preceded this journal publication. Odum's study of southern African-American communities is characterized by egregious and racist generalizations, such as positing an African-American predilection for freemasonry. There is little statistical analysis, except of crimes committed by African-Americans.

The Eugenics Record Office operated from 1910 under the direction of the Carnegie Institution of Washington's Station for Experimental Evolution, and subsequently as part of the Department of Genetics. It gathered hereditary biological and social data on the American population, and produced propaganda for the eugenics movement.

92. ODUM, Howard Washington and Guy Benton JOHNSON. *Negro workaday songs. Chapel Hill and London, University of North Carolina Press and Milford, Oxford University Press, 1926.*

8vo, pp. xii (including preliminary blank), [4], 278; illustrations and music within text; a very good copy in original black cloth, gilt, corners slightly bumped. \$250

First edition. This book continues Odum's interest, demonstrated in a minor way in the above work, in the folk songs and oral history of Southern African-Americans. Odum and Johnson present lyrics divided by category, including 'blues', 'chain gang', 'bad man ballads', 'minstrel' and 'religious'. The 'typical tunes' are printed towards the end, including using 'phono-photographic records' to document the yodel and use of vibrato, which implies that Odum and Johnson used recording equipment. This work is evidence of Odum's changing attitude towards race over his academic career (his collaborator Johnson is generally considered to have been sympathetic to the African-American cause), which has led to either the partial reconciliation or indeed the simple overlooking of Odum's earlier work.



FROM OGDEN'S LIBRARY,
WITH A LETTER FROM A FELLOW ANTHROPOLOGIST

93. OGDEN, Charles Kay, *editor and author*. *Word Magic*. Useful and entertaining knowledge. [Psyche, an annual of general and linguistic psychology, Vol. 18, 1938-1952]. Cambridge, Orthological Institute, [c. 1952].

4to, ll. 204, printed on rectos only; photographic plate; a very good copy in later cream cloth, dusty, spine gilt with red morocco label; TLS from Samuel Henry Hooke loosely inserted, dated March 6 1942, dusty, creased where folded and with some very light creases and rust stains. \$350

First edition thus, offprint from the journal; a pleasant association copy. Ogden's editorial is on Greek philology and the 'origins of archetypation'. His famous essay 'Word magic' is an even more enigmatic exploration of the power of names and words, covering Aristotle, Trobriand naming and breathing rituals (see Malinowski, from which the plate is reprinted), ancient Roman and Greek 'logocracy', and eastern 'logolatriy' in China and India. It is followed by an essay on Jeremy Bentham. *Psyche* ran from 1920 to 1952 in association with

Ogden's possibly eccentric Orthological Institute (he coined the term, which he develops in the second part of 'Word Magic') on King's Parade in Cambridge. In 1929 they published a recording of James Joyce reading from a draft of *Finnegan's Wake*.

This copy comes from Ogden's library and contains a letter sent to him by the oriental philologist and scholar of comparative religion, Samuel Henry Hooke, having been sent Ogden's proofs for 'Word Magic' for his consideration. Hooke appears to have been slightly baffled at times, tentatively questioning Ogden's 'new coinage' ('Hebroid') and asking: 'what is a 'windowy net'?' Ogden has acknowledged each of Hooke's points with a tick in pencil. Hooke suggests new information on the Babylonian New Year festival and the 'ordeal of the water of bitterness'; he was 'much delighted by the story of the prostitute and her parrot'. A handwritten note beneath Hooke's signature states: 'they are retiring me in August, so after that any work will be welcome'.

94. PARETO, Vilfredo. *Le mythe vertuïste et la littérature immorale*. [Librairie des sciences politiques et sociales]. *Paris, Rivière, 1911*.

8vo, pp. [4], 186; age-toned and some very light scattered foxing, but a very good copy, uncut in original green printed wrappers, slightly separating at front but holding. \$200

First edition. Pareto observes that all social movements which have had any impact on history have been upheld by a faith, so their success has been guaranteed by the intensity of myth as opposed to logical reasoning. *Le Mythe* is important not only because it summarizes Pareto's earlier works, but because it prepared the position which Pareto would occupy in his *Trattato di sociologica generale* (1916), being originally conceived as part of this later work.

95. PARETO, Vilfredo. LIVINGSTONE, Arthur, *editor*. *The mind and society*. [Trattato di sociologia generale]. *New York and London, Harcourt, Brace and Company and Jonathan Cape, 1935*.

4 vols, 8vo, pp. xviii, 497, [1 blank]; [8], 499-884; [4], 885-1432; vi, [2], 1433-2033, [1 blank]; some foxing to extremities, but an excellent copy in original dark blue cloth, spines gilt; 8pp. publisher's prospectus loosely inserted to third vol. \$180

First edition in English of Pareto's greatest contribution to sociology, first published in Italian in 1916.

AUTHOR OMITTED

96. PARK, Robert Ezra and Herbert Adolphus MILLER [and William Isaac THOMAS]. *Old world traits transplanted. [Americanization Studies]. New York and London, Harper, [n.d., copyright 1921].*

8vo, pp. [12], 307, [1]; frontispiece map, maps to text; a very good copy in publisher's dark blue cloth, gilt; contemporary ownership inscription to title-page. \$150

First edition. A still-pertinent study of European and North American (Mexican) immigrants to the United States, and of ideas of heritage, with case studies of New York. Apparently far more sympathetic than Le Bon.

Donald Young's introduction to the 1975 Patterson Smith reprint edition explains how this original publication in 1921 showed Park and Miller as authors but that William I. Thomas had actually been the main author. His name was removed after his connection with the University of Chicago was ended as the result of allegations, eventually acquitted, that Thomas had violated the Mann Act, i.e. prostitution and trafficking laws.

97. PARSONS, Talcott. *The structure of social action, a study in social theory with special reference to a group of recent European writers. New York and London, McGraw-Hill, 1937.*

8vo, pp. 12, [2], 817, [1 blank]; an excellent copy in original dark blue cloth, spine gilt; ownership inscription of Robert C. McNamara, Jr., publisher. \$200

First edition, first printing of a landmark of 20th century sociology. Parsons looks for the overarching (or underlying) structure behind social actions in the work of Durkheim, Pareto and Weber, judging the problem of whether all actions lead towards that 'god' of the nineteenth-century, Progress, or Evolution.

98. PATTEN, Simon Nelson. *The new basis of civilization. [American Social Progress Series. The Kennedy lectures for 1905, in the School of Philanthropy, conducted by the Charity Organization Society of the City of New York]. New York and London, Macmillan, 1907.*

8vo, pp. [2], vii, [1 blank], 220; a very good copy in publisher's printed brown cloth, spine gilt, slightly rubbed at base. \$180

First edition, rare in commerce. A study of contemporary society in America, including the pervading problem of poverty and inequality despite the massive wealth generated by industry.

99. PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich. ANREP, and G. V., *translator*. Conditioned reflexes, an investigation of the psychological activity of the cerebral cortex. *Oxford, Milford for the University Press, 1927*.

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 430; illustrations to text; last leaf slightly stained, else an excellent copy in publisher's blue cloth, spine gilt; notes in blue ink to rear pastedown. \$150

First edition in English. Pavlov's account of his famous experiments on dogs of the 1890s and early 1900s, which earned him a Nobel Prize in 1904.

100. PAVLOV, Ivan Petrovich. GANTT, William Horsley, *translator*. Lectures on conditioned reflexes. Twenty-five years of objective study of the higher nervous activity (behaviour) of animals. *New York, Liveright, n.d. [but 1928]*.

8vo, pp. 414; lithographed frontispiece portrait; very slightly age-toned, but a very good, clean copy in original red cloth, corners rubbed, with the rare dust-jacket, priceclipped, slightly faded, chipped with some loss from front and rear wrappers and from head of spine, preserved in glassine wrapper. \$200

First edition in English of Pavlov's lectures presenting his findings from the experiments collated in the previous work.

FROM SOCIALIST FREETHOUGHT TO EUGENICS

101. PEARSON, Karl. The positive creed of freethought. With some remarks on the relation of freethought to socialism. Being a lecture delivered at South Place Institute, on Sunday, April 15, 1888. *London, Reeves (The New Temple Press), [c. 1888]*.

[Offered with:]

PEARSON, Karl. Social problems: their treatment, past, present and future. [A lecture delivered at the Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics, March 19, 1912]. [Department of Applied Statistics, University of London. Questions of the Day and of the Fray, No. V]. *London, Dulau, 1912*.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. 40; 15, [1]; the second work with six folding plates; both excellent copies in the original printed paper wrappers; the first work, the wrappers separating at the base of the spine, and very slightly dusty along the top edge. Together \$125

First editions, the second work rare in commerce. Two rather different lectures, the earlier delivered at the South Place Institute, later the Conway Hall Ethical Society, a long-time center of nonconformist religion and 'humanism', where positive freethought would have been all the rage. However, shades of the later lecture, on the importance of statistical analysis for eugenics, can be found here, as Pearson discusses the Darwinian need to sacrifice the individual for the social benefit, and the social for the human.

Pearson was a statistician credited with establishing mathematical statistics, and founded the first statistics department in the world at University College London.

102. POWELL, John W. Outlines of sociology. [Presidential Address to the Anthropological Society of Washington, D.C., February 7 1882. *[Washington], From the Transactions of the Society, 1882.*

8vo, pp. [1], 105-129, [1 blank]; the first few leaves with upper corners chipped and creased, repaired with tape; otherwise a good copy stapled in original printed wrappers, spine chipped, upper corner chipped with loss; traces of library inkstamp dated 1930 to front wrapper with some abrasion to paper; single neat correction in red crayon. \$200

First edition thus, rare offprint. This lecture really is just a basic outline of sociology. Powell is known as the first non-Native American to explore the Grand Canyon. He was later the first director of the Bureau of Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institution during his service as director of the U.S. Geological Survey, where he supported linguistic and sociological research and publications.

OCLC lists just four copies, at the Autry Museum of the American West, Library of Congress, Smithsonian and Yale.

103. RATZENHOFER, Gustav. Soziologie. Positive lehre von den menschlichen Wechselbeziehungen. *Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1907.*

8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 231, [1 blank]; frontispiece photographic portrait; a very good copy in publisher's grey embossed cloth, spine gilt, slight mark to front board, gilt-patterned endpapers, silk marker; contemporary Vienna bookseller's ticket. \$180

First edition. Ratzenhofer, the watchmaker-turned-philosopher, attempted to explain all the laws of human coexistence by scientific methods, as outlined in this work, in which noble aim he was preceded by Comte and anticipates Parsons.

104. RECKLESS, Walter C. Vice in Chicago. *Chicago, IL, University Press, 1933.*

8vo, pp. xviii, 314, [1, advertisements], [1 blank]; maps and printed tables to text; an excellent copy in original black cloth, printed paper labels to front board and spine; ownership inscriptions of Andrew L. Christenson and H[erbert]. Goldhamer. \$150

First edition of this classic of empirical, or statistical sociology. Reckless goes through figures for numerous population tables, morals court cases, occurrences of 'vice resorts', i.e. roadhouses and cabarets, the corresponding number of motor car registrations, etc. With a view to establishing means for suppression and control, of course.

105. REID, Thomas. *Works. With an account of his life and writings, by Dugald Stewart. With notes, by the American editors. Charlestown, Etheridge Jun'r, 1813.*

4 vols, 8vo, pp. [2], vii, [1 blank], 444; xv, [1 blank], 462, [2, advertisements]; iv, [1], 6-406, viii (notes); iv, [1], 6-429, [1 blank], xxv (notes), [1 blank]; engraved frontispiece portrait, offsetting to tissue guard and title-page; a very good, clean copy in modern half calf and marbled boards, spines gilt, red morocco lettering-pieces, gilt; some offsetting from corners to endpapers; exlibris R. J. Lockart, his inkstamp to title-pages, the odd annotation in pencil or crayon; an earlier ownership symbol or shelfmark in ink to title-pages. \$180

First American edition, a rebound set. The foundation of the Scottish Common Sense School, with Reid's Life by his disciple Dugald Stewart. Including his early treatises and analytics, his enquiry into the human mind and the senses, memory, intellectual and active powers, actions and morals.

PRESENTATION COPY

106. RIBOT, Théodule. *La psychologie Allemande contemporaine. [École Expérimentale]. Paris, Baillière, 1879.*

8vo, pp. [6], xxxiv, 368; a very good copy, uncut in original green printed wrappers; binding completely split in one place and only just holding down the middle, preserved by glassine wrapper; author's presentation inscription 'a Monsieur Renouvier' i.e. Charles Renouvier, philosopher. \$250

First edition, a nice association. The 'new' Germany psychology was scientific and empirical, relying solely on observation of physical phenomena. Ribot's work was published in the same year as the establishment of Wilhelm Wundt's psychological laboratory in Leipzig; he was delighted with the work.

Charles Renouvier was a philosopher who aimed to establish a complete idealistic system based on Kantian "phenomenalism", with its dislike of the unknowable. Ribot was an admirer, if not an imitator, and the importance of phenomenology to his psychological work might well have suggested this association.

107. RIBOT, Théodule. *The diseases of personality. Authorised translation. Chicago, Open Court Publishing Company, 1891.*

8vo, pp [6], 157, [1 blank], [2, advertisements]; a very good, clean copy in original brown cloth, gilt; cutout portrait of Ribot pasted to front pastedown, ownership inscription, 'read July 21, 22, 1901'; a few corrections in ink. \$180

First separate edition in English; there appears to have been an earlier appearance with other of Ribot's *Diseases*; first published in French in 1885. A study of mental illnesses including double personality ('double monsters', and twins), insanity, sexual characteristics such as

‘opposite sexuality’, hallucinations and insanity. The three principal types of mental illness are categorized by Ribot as ‘alienation, alternation and substitution’. The morality of mental illnesses was still of importance, Ribot distinguishing between ‘superficial’ problems originating with the brain (substitution) and those from ‘the depths’ of the conscience or ego (alienation).

108. ROBINSON, Joan. *Collected economic papers. New York, Kelley, 1951.*

8vo, pp. xii, 233, [1 blank], [2]; an excellent copy in original red cloth, spine gilt, boards slightly bowed; dustjacket with chips to corners and spine somewhat dusty, one small mark, but good; child’s stegosaurus ink stamp to front free endpaper. \$150

First American edition, published the same year as the Blackwell’s Oxford edition; the first part of a larger series, which ran until 1980. This volume contains papers on hoarding, hyper-inflation, population decline, and ‘Marx and Keynes’. Certain of these subjects no doubt contributed to Robinson’s most famous work, *The Accumulation of Capital* (1956), which cemented her long-term position as a figurehead of ‘post-Keynesian’ economics.

PRESENTATION COPY

109. ROGERS, Carl Ransom. *Measuring personality adjustment in children nine to thirteen years of age. [Teachers College, Columbia University, Contributions to Education, No. 458]. New York, Bureau of Publications, Teachers College, Columbia, 1931.*

8vo, pp. v, [1 blank], 107, [1 blank]; printed tables to text; a very good copy in publisher’s blue boards, gilt, remains of paper adhered to rear board; slightly ugly bookplate removal from front and rear pastedowns and rear free endpaper, library inkstamp to front free endpaper; with a typescript note laid in explaining the procedure, but sadly lacking the accompanying sample; author’s presentation inscription to front free endpaper, ‘Ted Newcomb, with the author’s compliments, dated 3/14/’31. \$125

First edition. Carl Rogers is regarded as one of the fathers of psychotherapy research and developed the ‘person centered’ approach to the study of personality and human relationships.

The typescript note explains that there is ‘a new test in the field of clinical psychology ... in the nature of a paper and pencil interview, in which the child reveals his attitudes through direct and indirect questioning ... roughly the extent to which the child feels inferior, is socially maladjusted, is unhappy in his home relationships, and indulges in phantasy’. The sample supposedly accompanying this note was probably tried out by Newcomb, who was an important social psychologist.

110. SCHUMPETER, Joseph Aloïs. NORDEN, Heinz, *translator*. *Imperialism and social classes*. Oxford, Blackwell, 1951.

8vo, pp. xxv, [1 blank], 221, [1 blank]; top corners slightly bumped, but an excellent copy in original blue cloth, spine gilt, dustjacket very lightly faded and stained, one or two light creases, but very good; Foyles sticker to front pastedown; annotations in pencil throughout. \$250

First edition in English, two papers first published in German as *Zur Soziologie der Imperialismen* in 1919 and *Die sozialen Kalssen im ethnisch homogenen Milieu* in 1927 respectively. Schumpeter reportedly saw this as one of his more 'scientific' works, addressing a problem that involves the very lack of empirical truths: that human motives and actions are apparently driven by irrational, i.e. not-economic and non-scientific, impulses. An interesting foreword by the Marxist economist Paul Sweezy describes the edition's aim, which is to draw out a more nuanced and less 'monolithic' conception of Schumpeter's theory of Marxist imperialism that had been accepted by critics, one that perhaps moves away from ideas of a 'grand design'.

111. SCRIPTURE, Edward Wheeler. *The new psychology*. [The Contemporary Science Series]. London and New York, Scott and Scribner's, 1898.

8vo, pp. xxiv (including photographic frontispiece), 500, [9, advertisements], [1 blank]; illustrations to text; foxing to extremities, else a good copy in publisher's red cloth, gilt, slightly rubbed; library stamp to front free endpaper. \$150

First British edition, from a series edited by Havelock Ellis; first published 1897 in America. Scripture founded a laboratory for experimental psychology at Yale University, the experiments of which are described here, and was a founder of the American Psychological Association. He trained under Wilhelm Wundt and is best known for his contributions to speech science.

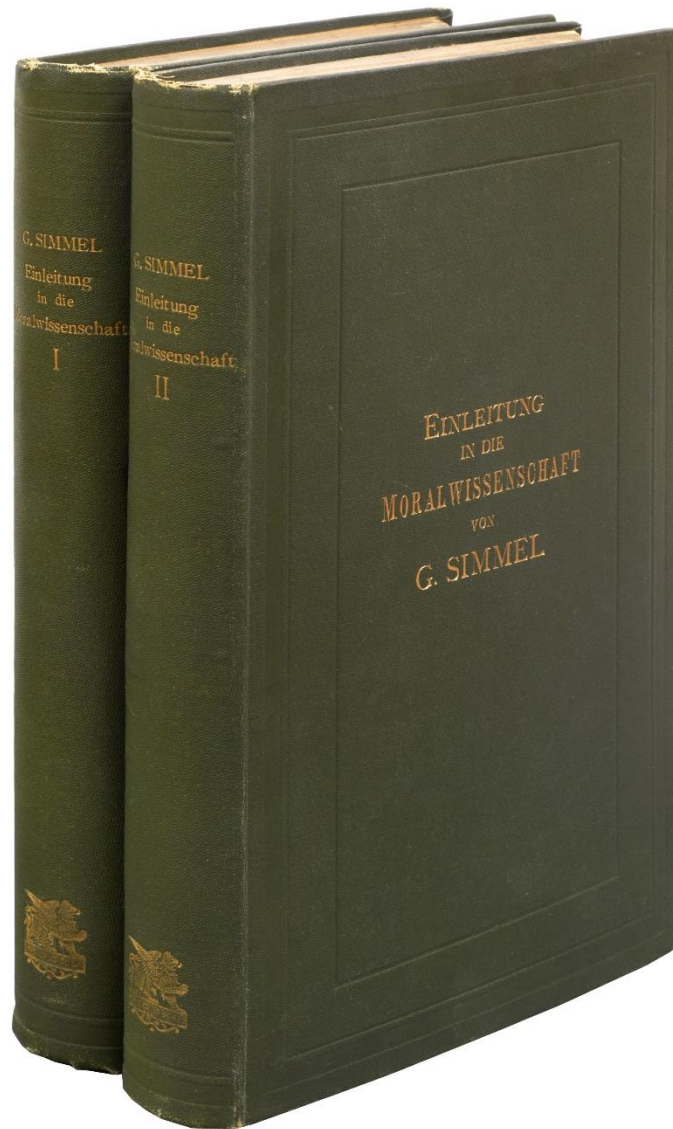
112. SHLAKMAN, Vera. *Economic history of a factory town, a study of Chicopee, Massachusetts*. [Smith College Studies in History, Vol. 20, Nos. 1-4, October, 1934-July, 1935]. Northampton, Mass., Smith College, 1935.

8vo, pp. 264; a very good copy in original printed brown paper wrappers; labels to title-page and last page declaring this part of Shlakman's doctoral application, with her vita, coming loose, traces of glue. \$300

First edition thus, rare in commerce. An important microeconomic study of an American industrial town, possibly the author's own copy which she entered as part of her doctoral thesis to the University of Columbia.

Much of Shlakman's study is focused on the plight of 'factory girls' in the town, young women who worked the cotton mills, and the curious problem of their economic situation: a lassitude by industrial bosses towards factory conditions was explainable by the idea that

those girls who could, when conditions declined, would simply go back to their farms; but that most women saw the solution to such an attack on their factories to be to stay and fight, meaning that escape was all but impossible. Shlakman's later career was dogged by academic persecution of her 'communism', for which she was fired from Queens College. She received an apology in 1980 for the College's 'McCarthyism'. The preface is by Katharine DuPre Lumpkin.



ANNOTATED BY A FEMALE PHILOSOPHER,
WITH A ROMANTIC NOTE DONE IN CLASS

113. SIMMEL, Georg. *Einleitung in die Moralwissenschaft. Eine Kritik der ethischen Grundbegriffe. Stuttgart and Berlin, Cotta'sche, 1904.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. viii, 467, [1]; viii, [2], 462; an excellent copy in original green cloth, gilt, spines slightly faded, spines and corners very slightly rubbed; near-contemporary ownership inscriptions of Ti de Laguna and Grace M. Andras, numerous annotations in her hand to

second vol., with small sheets of notes also in her hand inserted to both vols.; a note to the rear of the second vol. reads: 'Don't you want to walk home with me after the seminary?'

\$275

Second edition of Simmel's monumental analysis of fundamental ethics and morality, in which he turns his all-encompassing eye on the chief ethical assumptions, addressing free will, the categorical imperative, and the unity and conflict of ends.

A very charming, romantic copy owned and inscribed by two philosophers: principally, Grace Mead Andras, and also her husband Timothy de Laguna. They met at the Sage School of Philosophy at Cornell University, where de Laguna was teaching, and after they married they both taught at Bryn Mawr for some twenty or thirty years from 1907. The annotator is Grace, and one volume even includes a note that hints at their burgeoning romance.

114. SIMMEL, Georg. *Philosophische Kultur. Gesammelte Essays. [Philosophisch-soziologische Bücherei, Band XXVII]. Leipzig, Klinkhardt, 1911.*

8vo, pp. 319, [1 blank]; some scattered foxing, otherwise a good copy in publisher's printed buckram, stained; pencil annotations. \$65

First edition.

115. SIMMEL, Georg. *Rembrandt, ein kunstphilosophischer Versuch. Leipzig, Wolff, 1916.*

8vo, pp. viii, 205, [1]; an excellent copy in contemporary half green cloth over marbled boards, very lightly rubbed, spine gilt, all edges sprinkled, one small bump to edges; underlining in pencil throughout. \$75

First edition.

116. SIMMEL, Georg. *Lebensanschauung, vier metaphysische Kapitel. Munich and Leipzig, Duncker & Humblot, 1918.*

8vo, pp. [4], 245, [3, advertisements]; dusty at edges, otherwise a very good copy, uncut in original black wrappers, gilt, separating slightly, spine chipped; contemporary gift inscriptions in two different hands to verso of title-page, bleeding through to title-page. \$50

First edition.

ACCOUNT
OF THE
O R I G I N
OF THE
BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,
AND
ITS PROGRESS
FOR THREE YEARS AFTER ITS ESTABLISHMENT.
BY THE PRESIDENT.

LONDON :
PRINTED BY W. BULMER AND CO.
1796.

COPYING FROM EUROPE, AND OTHER FAILED PROJECTS

117. [SINCLAIR, *Sir John*]. Account of the origin of the Board of Agriculture, and its progress for three years after its establishment. By the President. *London, Bulmer, 1796.*

4to, pp. 82; engraved frontispiece map with contemporary hand-coloring; tables within text; one or two slight smudges, a few very neatly closed tears, else a very good, clean copy, possibly washed, in recent half calf over marbled boards, spine lettered direct, gilt. \$500

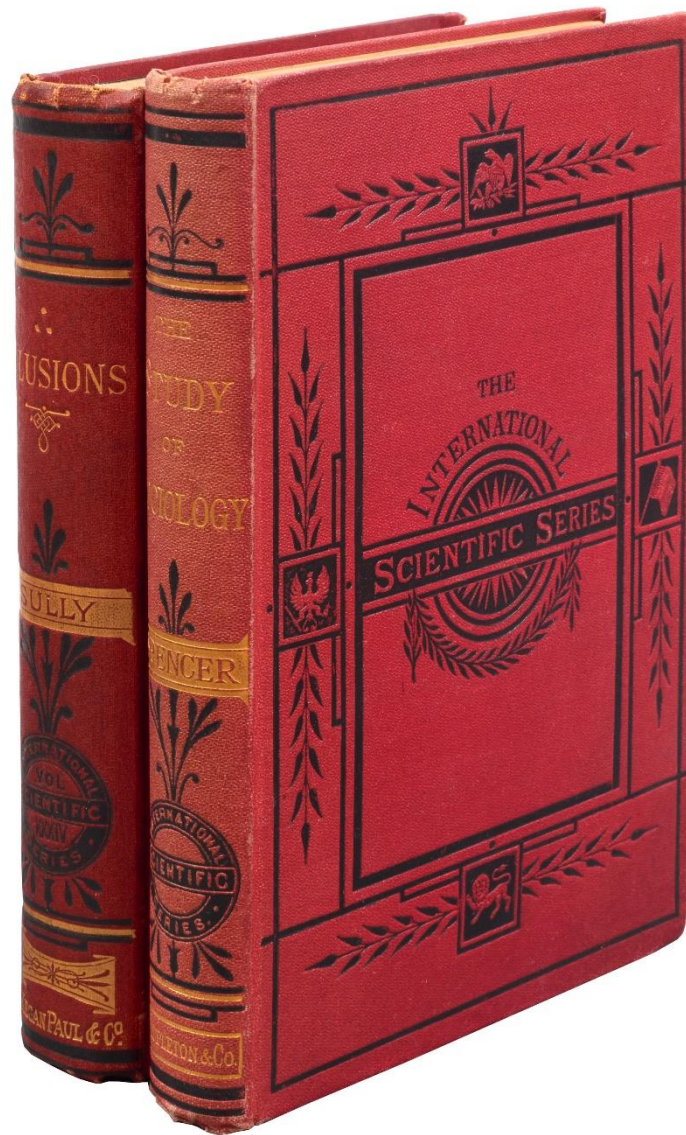
First and only edition, rare in commerce. Sinclair pushes the importance of statistical agricultural surveying in his capacity as president of the Board of Agriculture, founded in 1793. The agricultural improver Arthur Young was his secretary. This includes the blank sample tables for population data that might be used in the projected surveys. Sinclair's work had begun with a 7,500-mile journey through Scandinavia, Russia and continental Europe, where he "became acquainted with the most distinguished authors, the ablest statesmen, and the most zealous patriots, that Europe could then boast of". After which, he returned to Scotland, where he inherited estates in Caithness, to undertake a monumental parish-by-parish survey, the *Statistical account of Scotland*, published from 1791. In the present work Sinclair outlines a slightly amended idea along the same lines for a statistical survey of England, county-by-county rather than parochial, to be undertaken by agents for the Board. This idea never came about, eventually being quashed by John Moore, Archbishop of Canterbury. Sinclair's career as agricultural improver was characterized by optimistic experiments that often failed at significant expense; the Board of Agriculture was no exception, being based on antiquated systems familiar to Sinclair from Scottish societies. It lost its government funding in 1820 and was dissolved in 1822.

Goldsmiths' 16645.

118. SMALL, Albion Woodbury. *General sociology, an exposition of the main development in sociological theory from Spencer to Ratzenhofer. Chicago and London, Chicago University Press and Fisher Unwin, 1909.*

8vo, pp. xiii, [1 blank], 739, [1 blank]; a very good copy in original green cloth, large waterstain to rear cover; ownership inscription of Constance P. Wilder, dated February 1907, a few annotations and underlining in her hand in pencil throughout. \$180

First edition. Small was one of the founders of academic sociology in the United States and was the first President of the new American Sociological Association. His study of Spencer and Ratzenhofer is a significant development on stage-based sociological theory, i.e. the development from savagery to civilization, which precedes Parsons in its inclusion of 'social functions' into such a historical scheme or 'social process'.



{124} {119}

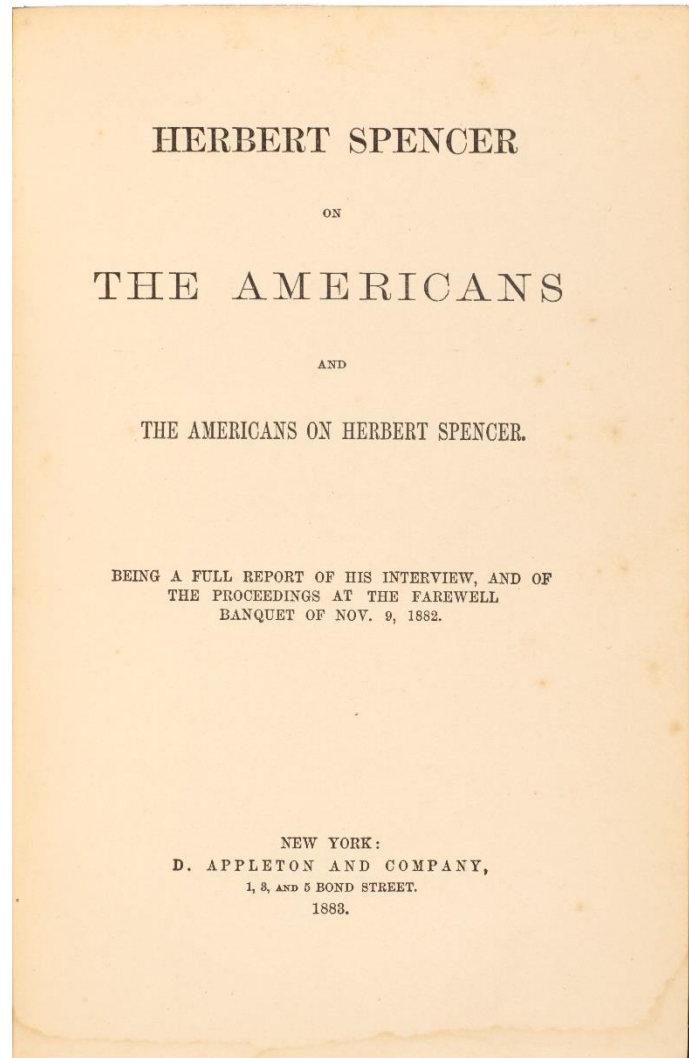
SPENCER IN AMERICA

119. SPENCER, Herbert. The study of sociology. [The International Scientific Series].
New York, Appleton, 1874.

8vo, pp. xiv, 423, [1 blank], [6, advertisements]; an excellent copy in original red blocked cloth, boards blocked in black, spine blocked in black and gilt, slightly faded. \$150

First edition thus, the first American appearance of the sociological portion of Spencer's 'philosophical system', which commenced in 1860, and thus the first appearance in America of his foundational system of sociology, which unified Darwinian evolution and social science, famous for introducing the idea of 'survival of the fittest' to human biology. Spencer acknowledges the instigation of Edward Livingston Youmans that saw the appearance of this edition in agreement with William Henry Appleton; a partnership which saw the works of numerous scientists and sociologists first published in America.

The Study of Sociology was used by William Graham Sumner of Yale when he taught the first course in sociology in the United States in 1879, over the objections of Yale's President, which led to a split within the faculty. Sumner (and Spencer) won.



PRESENTED BY THE ORGANIZERS OF THE SPENCER BANQUET
TO CYRUS W. FIELD, IN ATTENDANCE

120. [SPENCER, Herbert.] Herbert Spencer on the Americans and the Americans on Herbert Spencer. Being a full report of his interview, and of the proceedings at the Farewell Banquet of Nov. 9, 1882. *New York, Appleton, 1883.*

8vo, pp. 96, [4, advertisements for a "Standard Evolution Library"]; waterstain to lower edge throughout, otherwise a very good copy in original green cloth, gilt; presentation inscription 'with the compliments of the Committee to Cyrus W. Field'; bookplate of the H. Scofield Library with shelfmark in ink. \$350

First edition, a commemoration of the Farewell Banquet held for Herbert Spencer at Delmonico's restaurant in New York on November 9 1882, from the library of a guest in attendance.

Herbert Spencer arrived in America in August of that year having long desired to visit a country that had so readily consumed his works and promoted his ideas. Arriving in a state of ill health, he was received with adulation. He stayed for three months, gave a newspaper interview which is printed here, and attended the Banquet, at which he delivered an address, followed by numerous speeches including one by John Fiske, all of which are printed here along with a list of the attendees and various letters from regretful absentees. There was dismay on the part of many who had received no invitation, for which the Secretary for the Committee organizing the Banquet, William Jay Youmans (whose brother Edward was Spencer's literary agent in the United States) gives a perfunctory apology, explaining that everything was got together in a bit of a hurry. Also on the Committee was William Worthern Appleton, the son of the publisher of Spencer's works.

Provenance: Cyrus West Field was an American financier who is known for having entered jointly into the Atlantic Telegraph Company, which laid the first transatlantic telegraph cable, this copy being inscribed to him by the Committee for the Banquet; Field's name is marked in pencil on the list of attendees, possibly by himself or by a member of the Committee; Hiram Scofield, a Union Army soldier who later amassed one of the largest private libraries in the United States, eventually left to the cities of Washington and Wellman, Indiana.

121. SPENCER, Herbert. *An Autobiography. London, Williams and Norgate, 1904.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xii, 556; ix, [1 blank], 542, [1, advertisements], [1 blank]; photogravure frontispiece portraits to both vols; twenty further lithographed illustrations; some foxing to extremities, but a near fine copy, uncut in original blue cloth, slightly marked, spines gilt.

\$150

First edition. A fairly monumental memoir that gives a strong impression of the development of Spencer's ideas in the latter section, 'Reflections', as well as providing a nicely illustrated and detailed account of his historical forebears. The entertaining appendices print some of Spencer's correspondence and his inventions of a reclining bed for invalids and a fishing rod mechanism.

122. [SPENCER, Herbert.] GEORGE, Henry. *A perplexed philosopher, being an examination of Mr. Herbert Spencer's various utterances on the land question, with some incidental reference to his synthetic philosophy. New York, Webster, 1892.*

8vo, pp. iii, [1 blank], 319, [1 blank], [8, advertisements]; slightly age-toned, endpapers brittle, but a good copy in original brown cloth, lightly rubbed, spine gilt; ownership inscription of Olive Miller, Maryland to rear pastedown.

\$100

First edition. A perhaps ill-conceived attack on Herbert Spencer, considering that at the time, as the author freely admits, the British philosopher, 'of all his contemporaries, [held] the

foremost place in the intellectual world, and through a wider circle than any man living, and perhaps than any man of our century'. Immensely popular in his own right, George, the famous propagator of Georgism (in which all members of society would share the value of land) was naturally opposed to Spencer's belief in the rights of private property. This criticism takes George from the very start of Spencer's career with *Social Statics* (1850) right up to the contemporary time, with *Justice* (1892). The attack turns more personal when George goes after Spencer's evolutionary theories, arguing that he is in fact *not* aligned to the ideas of that equally popular, transatlantic figure, Alfred Russell Wallace.

123. SPURZHEIM, Johann Gaspar. *A view of the elementary principles of education, founded on the study of the nature of man. Boston, Marsh Capen and Lyon, 1832.*

8vo, pp. xii, 318; some foxing, else a good copy in contemporary pink cloth, faded, joints tender but holding firm, very slightly cocked; printed spine label, inkspots to spine. \$175

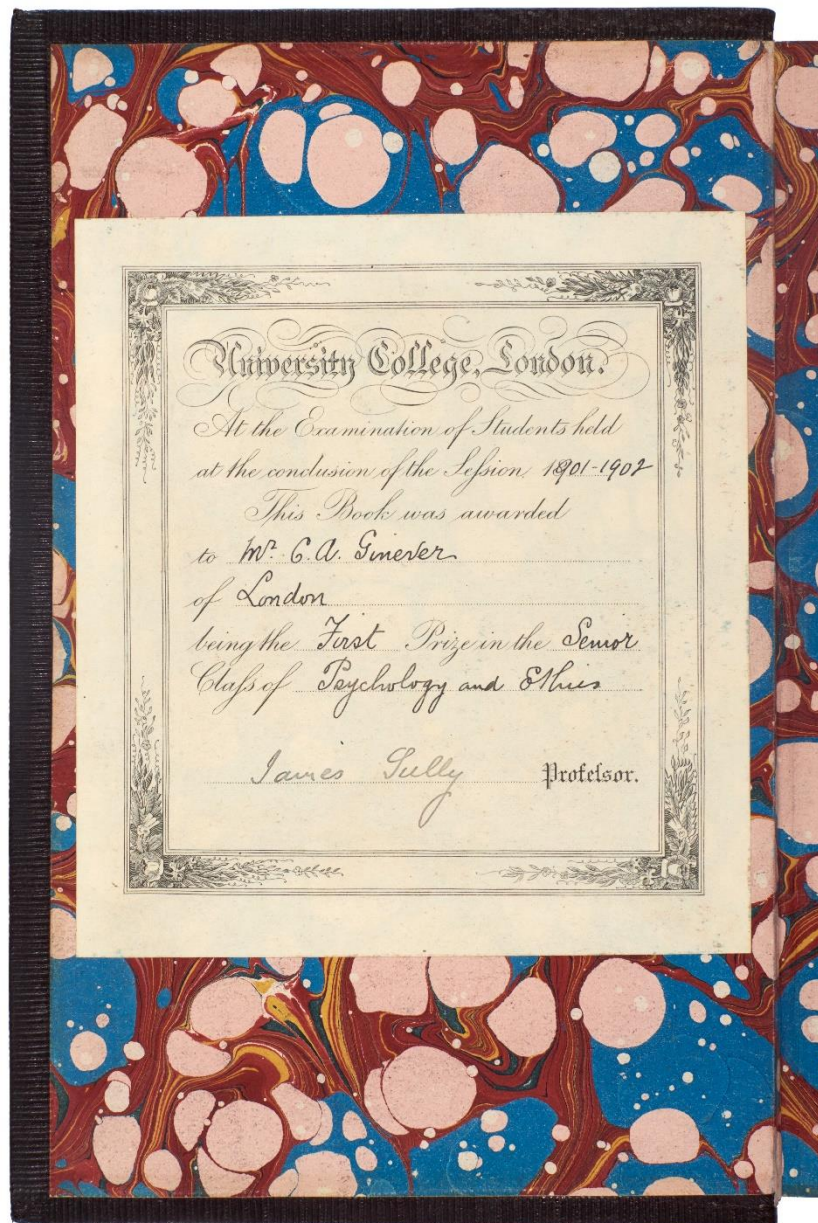
First American edition, 'revised and improved by the author, from the third London ed.'; first published in Edinburgh in 1821. A typically eccentric work by the German phrenologist Spurzheim including observations on development of the brain, drawn in part from the study of ancient cultures. The section on the education of women is particularly odd, including the observation that Mary Wollstonecraft is, in many ways, 'like a man'.

Spurzheim travelled from his native Germany to Great Britain, where his works were published, and eventually to America, where his ideas were received with spectacular enthusiasm. He died in Boston in November 1832 of typhoid fever, the year in which this edition was published, having presumably seen it coming off the press, and was buried by an adoring Bostonian crowd.

124. SULLY, James. *Illusions, a psychological study. [The International Scientific Series, Vol. 34]. London, Kegan Paul, 1881.*

8vo, pp. xii, 372, [2, advertisements for the Series], [2 blank], 32 (publisher's advertisements); some foxing to endpapers and half-title, otherwise an excellent copy in original red blocked cloth, boards blocked in black, slightly marked in places spine blocked in black and gilt. \$150

First edition of Sully's study of perception, dreams and memory, with his discussion of psychology as a 'positive science'. It was supposedly praised by Freud and Wundt.



PRIZE BOOKPLATES SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR

125. SULLY, James. *The human mind, a text-book of psychology.* London, Longmans, Green & Co., 1892.

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 501, [1 blank]; xii, 393, [1 blank]; errata leaf bound with the preliminaries of each vol.; an excellent copy in a contemporary university prize binding of brown pebbled cloth, blindstamped boards, edges gilt; spines with raised bands and lettered direct, gilt; supralibros with crest of University College London, gilt; marbled endpapers, all edges marbled; one scrape to second vol., and a few other very light marks, otherwise in superb condition; engraved prize bookplates to each vol., signed by Sully and presented to 'C. A. Ginever of London, First Prize in the Senior Class of Psychology and Ethics'. \$450

First edition of Sully's weightiest and most rigorously scientific contribution to psychology as a developing discipline, and one of its first student text-books. This can be seen as the natural continuation of the discussion at the end of the work above, which reached its apogee when Sully opened the experimental Psychological Laboratory at University College in 1898.

Sully was a Professor at University College at the time of presenting this prize copy, clearly instructing his students in the philosophical elements of psychology. The recipient appears to have gone on to be an author of books on Hungarian language and culture.

126. TARDE, Gabriel. *Les lois sociales. Esquisse d'une sociologie.* [Bibliothèque de Philosophie Contemporaine]. *Paris, Baillière, 1898.*

8vo, pp. 165, [1 blank], [2], 16 (advertisements); a very good copy in original green paper wrappers, binding split but spine intact, chipped and stained in places; ownership inscription, underlining throughout in red and blue crayon. \$250

First edition. The result of discussions at the Collège Libre des Sciences Sociales, founded 1895 in Paris, in October of 1897. Tarde's 'social laws' are another example of an attempt at empirical sociology, a scientific law or 'loi d'uniformisation' to cover the social phenomena of history and of individuals of the modern towns alike: religion, crimes of passion, health and illness. Tarde's method, however, appears to be less scientific and more metaphysical in what is sometimes called the English tradition (as opposed to the German), consisting of 'universal' ideas such as 'alpha and omega' in its consideration of sociological absolutes.

TRANSLATED BY A FUTURE FEMALE ANTHROPOLOGIST

127. TARDE, Gabriel. PARSONS, Elsie Clews, *translator.* *The laws of imitation.* *New York, Holt, 1903.*

8vo, pp. xxix, [1 blank], 404, [2 blank], [4, advertisements]; title-page very slightly dusty, but a good copy in original blue cloth, corners bumped, spine gilt; binding cracked but holding firm; near-contemporary bookseller's slip of R. W. Crothers, New York, pasted to title-page; bookplate to front pastedown. \$200

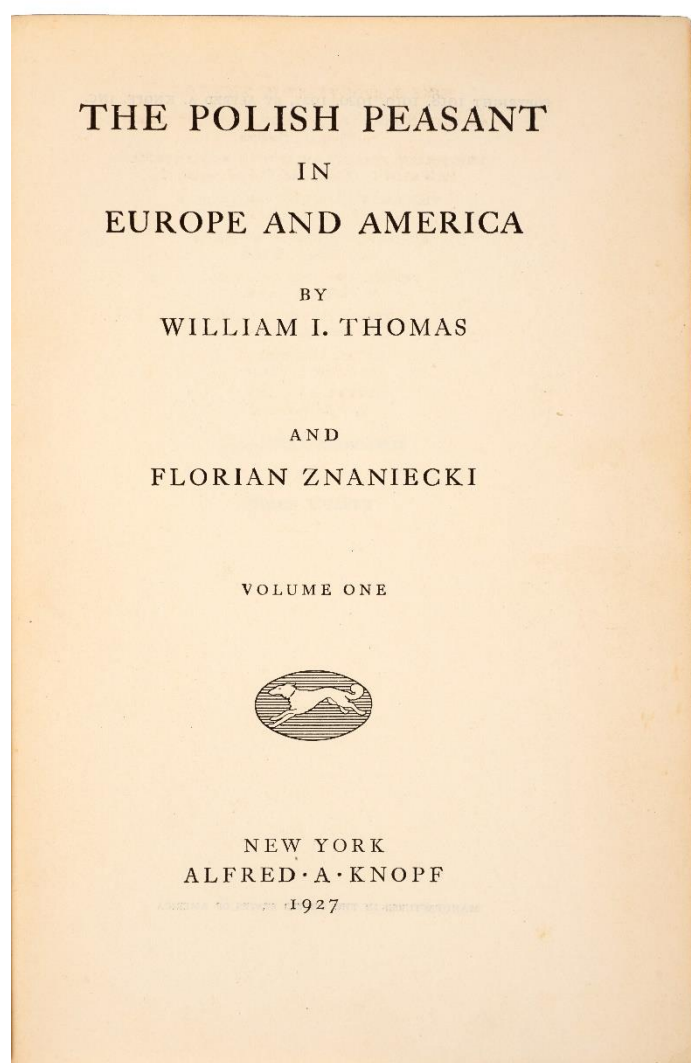
First edition in English, first published in French in 1890, translated by Elsie Clews Parsons (no relation to Talcott), the feminist and anthropologist of the Hopi and Pueblo American indigenous peoples. This is her earliest work of sociology, preceding *The Family* (1906). A prescient work for Clews's later anthropological career, Tarde continues from the foundations established in the work above to identify archaeology and statistics as ideal, impersonal methods for the study of social laws and universal truths identifiable by societal 'imitation'.

INTRODUCTION BY H. G. WELLS

128. TARDE, Gabriel. BRERETON, Cloudeley, *translator*. *Underground Man*. London, Duckworth, 1905.

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 198; extremities foxed and dusty, else a good copy in the original red cloth, rubbed, title to boards and spine, gilt; joints slightly tender; bookplate to front pastedown of William Harry Hopkins. \$150

First edition in English, published in 1904 as *Fragment d'histoire future*. A novel of the future in which the sun is extinguished, Tarde suggested the possibility of 'the slow concentration of human life into the final form of single culminating omniscient, and therefore a completely retrospective and anticipatory being, a being that is, that has cast aside the time garment'. This idea is rather like Tarde's earlier sociology. Wells does not write about his own novel *The Time Machine* (1895), despite the obvious similarities – neo-troglodytes and a race 'developed into a community sustained at a high level of happiness' (though here Tarde anticipated Huxley's *Brave New World* (1931) with the 'social tonics' needed to sustain this level) – but rather discusses the impossibility that any of the English sociologists should have written such a pleasing but nonetheless 'absurd monstrosity'. Tarde could do so because he was French.



PRESENTATION COPY

129. THOMAS, William Isaac and Florian ZNANIECKI. *The Polish Peasant in Europe and America. New York, Knopf, 1927.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xv, [1 blank], 1115, [1 blank]; vi, [2], 1117-2250; a very good copy in original embossed blue cloth, slightly bumped and marked, spines gilt, faded; presentation inscription in ink to front free endpaper of first vol. dated April 1937, 'with the regards of W. I. Thomas', ownership inscriptions of the recipient N. J. Demerath dated April 1937 to both vols, a few annotations in pencil in his hand. \$350

Second edition, first published 1918. A hugely important study which received some new treatment here, including the reorganization of the five volumes of the first edition to cover the autobiography or 'life-record' of a single immigrant. It's imaginative use of letters to illustrate the importance of the family group to Polish immigrants was significant, uniting macro-sociological analysis with historical 'observation'.

Nicholas Jay Demerath was a professor of sociology who wrote sometimes forthright reviews for the Southern journal *Social Forces*, including, it seems, *The Polish Peasant*, which might have been the reason for Thomas's dedication. In a review for another book, Stouffer's *The American Soldier* (1949), Demerath wrote: 'Not since ... *Polish Peasant* has there been a socio-psychological work of such scope, imaginativeness, technical rigor, and important results'. Demerath's son N. J. Demerath III is also a sociologist.

130. TOCQUEVILLE, Alexis de. BONNER, John, *translator*. *The Old Regime and the Revolution. New York, Harper, 1856.*

8vo, pp. 7 (i.e. 5), [1 blank], xi, [1 blank], 13-344; one or two spots, else a very good copy in contemporary half calf over cloth, rubbed, corners bumped, spine tooled in panels, morocco lettering-piece, gilt, rubbed, all edges marbled; contemporary ownership inscription of Katharine S. Sandford to front flyleaf. \$150

First edition in English, published the same year as the first in French. Tocqueville preceded Marx in his consideration of a foreign culture – for Tocqueville it was America, and for Marx it would be industrial England – but here he follows Marx in his consideration of his own country. Marx had published the *18th Brumaire de Louis Napoleon* in 1852, and Tocqueville follows the format here: not a history of, for that would be presumptuous, but simply an essay on the French Revolution and its causes.

131. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *An inquiry into the nature of peace and the terms of its perpetuation. New York, Macmillan, 1917.*

8vo, pp. iii-xiii, [1 blank], [2], 367, [1 blank], [6, advertisements]; an excellent copy, partially unopened in original green cloth, corners slightly rubbed, spine gilt, slightly dull; gift

inscription to front free endpaper in pencil dated June 14 1917; contemporary and later booksellers' tickets to front and rear pastedowns. \$225

First edition. Veblen considers the situations in Germany and England during the First World War and projects the economic consequences of plenty in peacetime, which he frames as the rise of the middle-class 'gentleman', based on a model of Victorian English, peacetime gentlemanliness. This envisages a class-based, competitive system, which cannot be indefinitely sustained since it is limited, while at the same time being supported, paradoxically, by 'pecuniary superstitions' such as the belief in property ownership. Veblen thus foreshadows the caustic pessimism of his *Absentee ownership* (1923), which saw a return to the oppressive systems of past eras.

BELONGING TO VEBLEN'S NEPHEW?

132. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *The higher learning in America, a memorandum on the conduct of universities by business men.* New York, Huebsch, 1918.

8vo, pp. vii, [1 blank], 286; a very good copy in publisher's green embossed cloth, spine gilt, faded; ownership inscription to front free endpaper of 'O. Veblen', with later pencil notes concerning this inscription; newspaper cutout with depiction of a relief portraying Veblen laid in, offsetting to half-title and front free endpaper. \$450

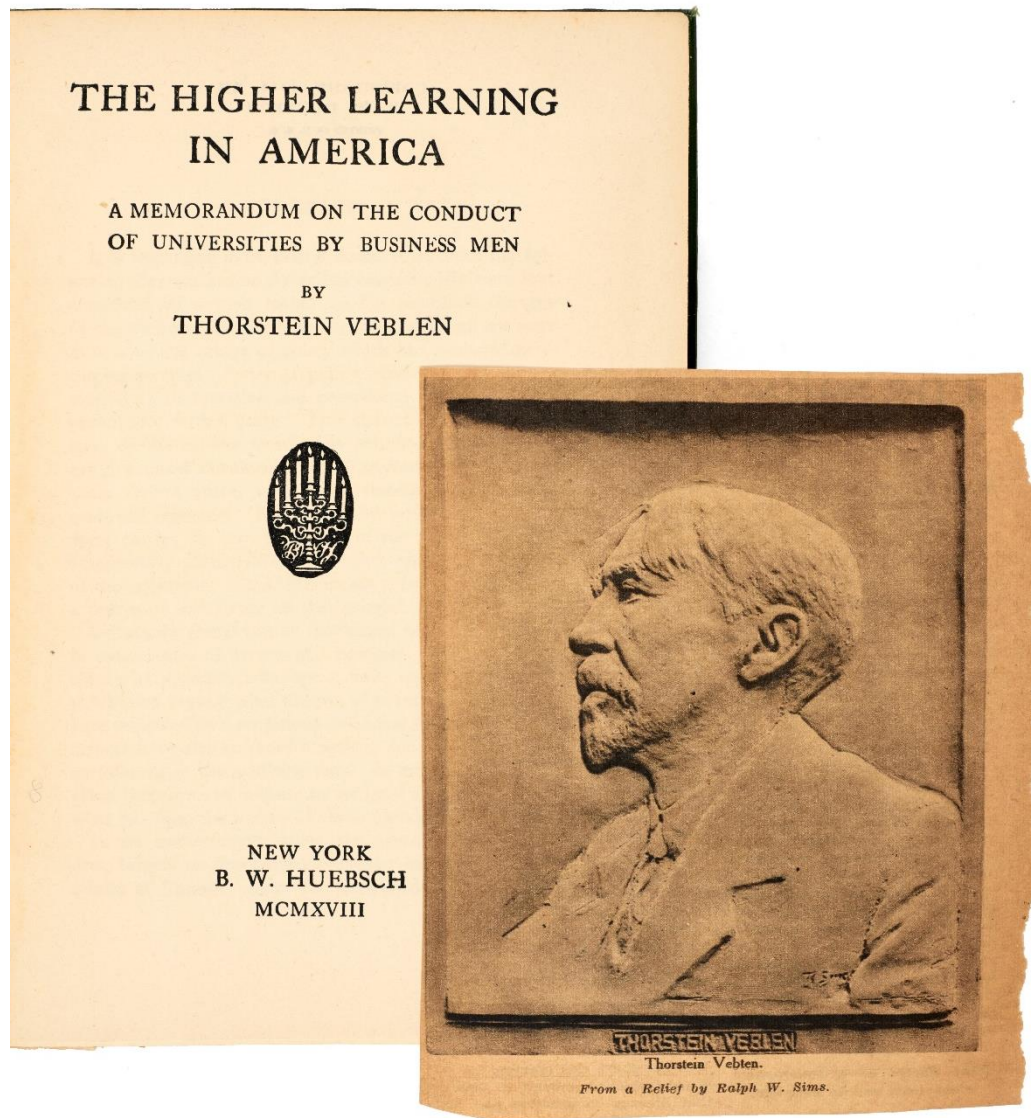
First edition. Veblen's project for the ideal university and his consequent criticism of American Universities for failing to reach his ideal. He describes the dominance of American universities by business interests, making academic communities subservient to concerns of accountancy and conformity,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

This copy is inscribed either by Otto Veblen, Thorstein's brother, who according to the notes in this copy "became trustee of St. Olaf College and tried to get [Veblen] fired; or by Thorstein's nephew Oswald (by his brother Andrew) who was a prominent mathematician and according to Thorstein 'the only intellectually capable member of the Veblen family'. Most likely the copy belonged to Oswald, since he was much closer to Veblen". The sculpture relief portrait of Veblen by Ralph W. Sims was used as a frontispiece for *Essays in our changing order* (1934).

133. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *Essays in our changing order.* New York, Viking Press, 1934.

8vo, pp. xviii, 472; frontispiece portrait reproducing the sculpture relief by Sims; an excellent copy in original green cloth, spine gilt, dustjacket present, chipped in places with loss from front wrapper, head and base of spine and corners, inner spine reinforced with tape, but good; gift inscription to front free endpaper in ink, 'Arthur W. Hoffman, a present from Fort Wagner, Christmas, 1939'. \$250

First edition. Posthumous essays by Veblen, edited by Leon Ardzrooni, on economics, miscellaneous subjects including Kant and eugenics, and finally essays on war.



{132}

134. VEBLEN, Thorstein. *Essays in our changing order.* New York, Viking Press, 1934.

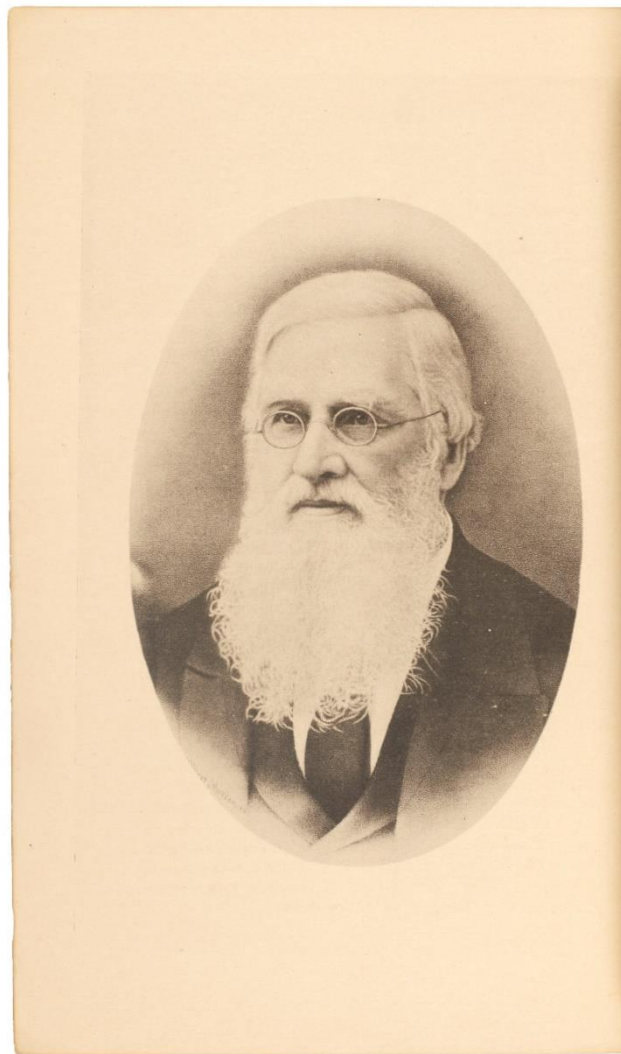
8vo, pp. xviii, 472; frontispiece portrait reproducing the sculpture relief by Sims; one or two spots and very occasional foxing, but a good copy in original green cloth, spine gilt; review copy, with the publication slip loosely laid in. \$180

First edition, review copy.

135. WALKER, Francis Amasa. *The Indian Question*. Boston, Osgood, 1874.

8vo, pp. 268; a very good copy in original green cloth, marked, cartouche supralibros in gilt and blind, spine gilt, marked and rubbed at head and foot of spine; binding cracked but holding firm. \$150

First edition. Walker addresses the problems of citizenship and the reservation system, followed by an 'account of the tribes'. He was Commissioner for Indian Affairs from 1871, at the same time operating the first Census, coming after the Civil War, which would include emancipated African-Americans.



ALFRED RUSSELL WALLACE IN AMERICA

136. WALLACE, Alfred Russell. "If a man die, shall he live again?" A lecture delivered ... at Metropolitan Temple, San Francisco, Cal. Sunday Evening, June 5th, 1887. [Price ten cents]. San Francisco, Morton, 1888.

8vo, pp. 22, [2, advertisements]; photogravure frontispiece portrait; a very good copy in original printed brown paper wrappers, front wrapper slightly chipped and with lateral tear, spine and rear wrapper very slightly chipped. \$550

Rare. First edition thus, preceded by a Boston printing (1887) of the lecture which Wallace delivered on his tour of North America, on spiritualism and mental phenomena. It recounts some of his experiences while travelling the United States and is therefore somewhat different from the earlier printing.

In the immediate wake of Darwin's death, when he departed Gravesend for New York, Wallace was the most renowned biologist in the world still living. The idea for Wallace's lecture tour had actually originated at Darwin's funeral, where Wallace met James Lowell – both men were pallbearers – who invited him to speak at the prestigious Lowell Institute in Boston (possibly the Boston edition of this lecture?). Wallace's ten-month tour comprised forty-one appearances, of which this San Francisco lecture was reportedly one of the most successful. The portrait is a reproduction of a crayon portrait by Albert Morton.

OCLC notes only five copies of this printing, at Amherst College, Berkeley, California State, NYPL, and Southern Illinois; and only two copies of the Boston imprint.

137. WASHINGTON, Booker Taliaferro, with Robert Ezra PARK. *The man farthest down, a record of observation and study in Europe. Garden City, New York, Doubleday, Page & Co., 1912.*

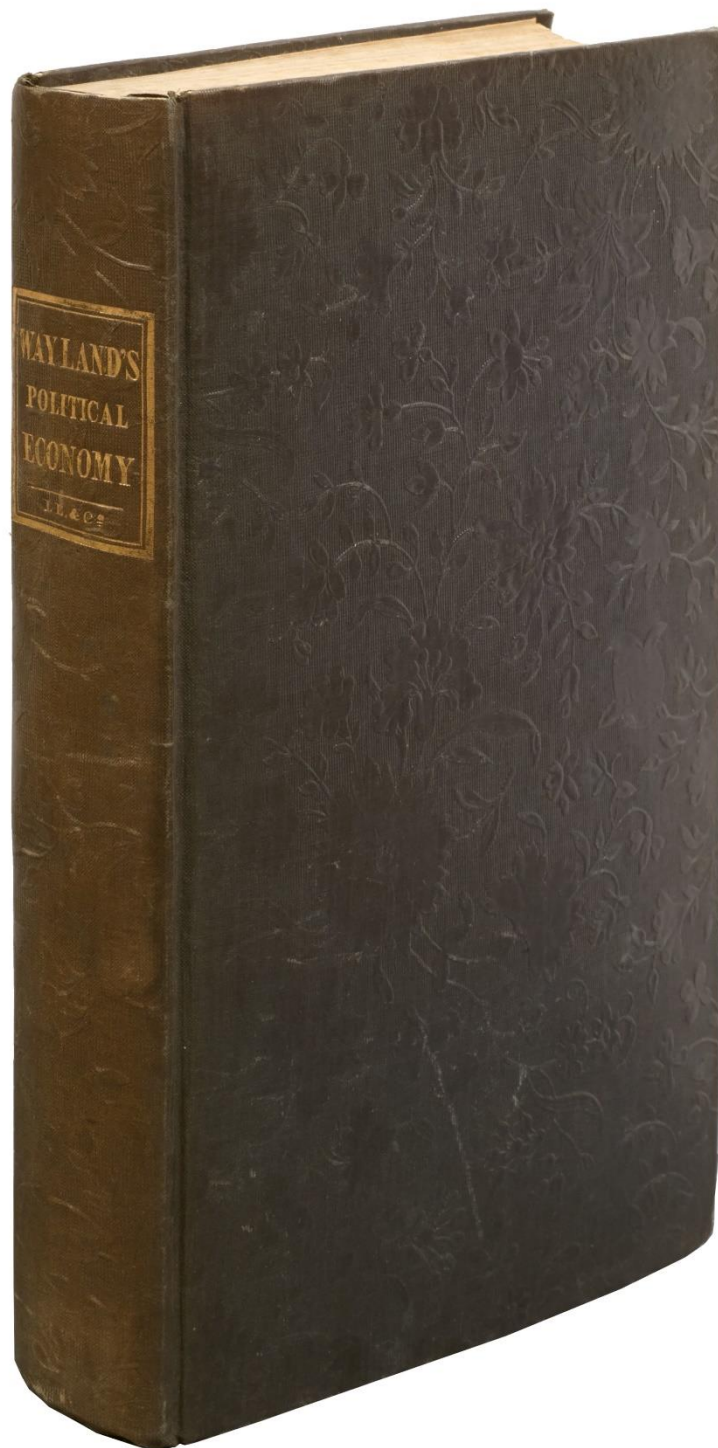
8vo, pp. [6], 390, [2]; folding map; a very good copy in original crimson cloth, slightly rubbed at corners and joints, boards and spine gilt. \$180

First edition. Washington's journey through Europe takes in poverty in Great Britain, Italy and Sicily, Poland and Russia, and encounters with emigrants, Jews, women who work and, finally, socialists. Park went on to found (with Ernest Burgess) the Chicago School of sociology.

138. WAYLAND, Francis. *The elements of political economy. New York, Leavitt, Lord & Co., 1837.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 472; slightly foxed throughout, more severe to rear, but in general a very good, clean copy in a lovely green cloth binding embossed with floral design, spine gilt, slightly chipped at head, but in very good condition. \$600

First edition of an important work, long held as the leading principal economics text in American colleges; Wayland was president of Brown University for twenty-eight years. The *Elements* was not universally popular, upsetting many businessmen with its support for free trade. It was, however, very successful and widely used, being 'distinctly a textbook' (*Palgrave*), aiming to render the doctrines of political economy in a serviceable manner for students and merchants, rather than give them 'scientifically truthful' but opaque treatment.



{138}

139. WAYLAND, Francis. *The limitations of human responsibility.* Boston, Gould, Kendall and Lincoln, 1838.

Small 8vo, pp. [4], 188; some infrequent spotting and very light waterstaining to edges, but a very good copy in attractive honeycomb purple cloth, largely faded, title in gilt to front board, Boston binder's stamp of B. Bradley in blind to lower cover, shelfmark label to spine, slightly chipped at head and foot; contemporary ownership inscription in ink to title-page of Wm. Ruggles, offsetting to neighbouring leaves; library inkstamp to title-page. \$250

First edition. An interesting and conflicted essay arguing against slavery, in which Wayland first consults the power structures behind voluntary and ecclesiastical ('involuntary') associations so as to turn the lens of religious free will on the constitutional liberties of the Southern States in, firstly, forming a Confederacy, and, secondly, in using slavery. Wayland makes a heartfelt appeal against slavery but admits that he cannot countenance an attack on the liberties of the South, which exist whether by right or wrong, because they are constitutionally at liberty to do whatever they wish.

CONGRESS OF ARTS AND SCIENCE

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, ST. LOUIS, 1904

EDITED BY

HOWARD J. ROGERS, A.M., LL.D.

DIRECTOR OF CONGRESSES

VOLUME VII

ECONOMICS

POLITICS

JURISPRUDENCE

SOCIAL SCIENCE



BOSTON AND NEW YORK
HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN AND COMPANY
The Riverside Press, Cambridge
1906

WEBER IN AMERICA: HIS FIRST APPEARANCE IN ENGLISH?

140. [WEBER, Max]. ROGERS, Howard J. Congress of Arts and Science. Universal Exposition, St. Louis, 1904. [Volume VII, economics, politics, jurisprudence, social science]. *Boston and New York, Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1906.*

8vo, pp. xi, [1 blank], 872, [6, advertisements]; a very good copy in original maroon cloth, marked, spine gilt; one or two pencil notes; ownership inscription of Constance P. Wilder, dated 1907. \$275

First edition. This volume apparently contains Max Weber's first appearance in English, entitled "The Relations of the rural community to other branches of social science". The paper was delivered by Weber at the St. Louis World's Fair and was first published in this translation. It never appeared in German, Weber's original manuscript being lost.

Weber travelled to America for the Congress with a small German contingent and his wife Marianne; he was also visiting the Exposition, known variously as the World's Fair and the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, in the hope of finding useful case studies for his studies of capitalism. The American trip of some three or four months also took in Protestantism and race relations, and a manic visit to New York.

OWNED BY A JEWISH-GERMAN FOLLOWER OF JUNG

141. WEBER, Max. *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie. Tübingen, Mohr (Paul Siebeck) 1920-21.*

3 vols, 8vo, pp. [6], 573, [1 blank], [2, advertisements]; [2], ii-vi, [1 blank], 378; viii, 442; age-toned, edges slightly brittle with one or two chips, title-pages very slightly stained where adhered to endpapers, but a good copy in contemporary half green cloth over matching marbled boards; ownership inscription in ink of James Kirsch, dated 'Sep. 23', his headed notepaper, 'Dr. med. James Kirsch, Berlin-Charlottenburg', with notes in ink loosely laid in to rear of third vol. \$350

First edition thus, a collection of Weber's work on religion including his most famous and controversial essay, *Die protestantische Ethik und der Geist des Kapitalismus* (The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism), as well as his studies of ancient Judaism, Buddhism and Hinduism. Weber died in June 1920, and this volume was edited posthumously by his wife Marianne, who also prepared his unfinished magnum opus *Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft* (Economy and Society) for publication in 1921-1922.

This copy belonged to James Kirsch, a Jewish-German psychoanalyst who emigrated to Tel-Aviv from Berlin out of fear of the Nazis. He undertook medical training in Heidelberg and began a psychiatric practice along Freudian lines but became dissatisfied, before reading Jung's *Psychologische Typen* (1921), probably around the time he inscribed these volumes. In 1928 he initiated a meeting with Jung in Zurich, which led to sixty hours of analysis. Kirsch corresponded with Jung and visited him in Zurich until around 1960 (see Thomas B.

Kirsch, "The C. G. Jung-James Kirsch Letters" in *Jung Journal: Culture & Psyche*, Vol. 4, No. 4 (Fall 2010), pp. 7-14).

142. WEBER, Max. *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Soziologie und Sozialpolitik. Tübingen, Mohr (Siebeck), 1924.*

8vo, pp. iv, 518, [2, advertisements]; an excellent copy in original blue cloth over blue printed paper boards, a little discoloring, spine gilt. \$125

First edition, following on from the above, with a preface by Marianne Weber.

143. WEBER, Max. *Gesammelte politische Schriften. Munich, Drei Masken, 1921.*

8vo, pp. 488, [8, index and advertisements]; age-toned, but a very good copy in later blue cloth preserving original paper wrapper to front board. \$75

First edition.

144. WEBER, Max. *Wirtschaftsgeschichte. Abriss der universalen Sozial- und Wirtschafts-geschichte. [Aus den nachgelassenen Vorlesungen]. Munich, Drei Masken, 1921.*

8vo, pp. xvi, 348, [9, advertisements], [1 blank]; an excellent copy in contemporary half blue morocco, rubbed with loss from corners and spine, over paste pattern-printed paper boards; morocco lettering-piece to spine, gilt; contemporary typewritten bookseller's card loosely laid in; contemporary ownership inscription of Gerhard von Glahn; a few pencil notes. \$95

First edition of this posthumous compilation of lectures.

145. WEBER, Max. KNIGHT, Frank H., *translator. General economic history. New York, Adelphi, Greenberg, 1927.*

8vo, pp. xviii, 401, [1 blank]; an excellent copy in original red cloth, dustjacket chipped with some loss from head and base of spine and corners, but mostly present, some marks and slightly dusty, small note in ink to front wrapper; contemporary ownership inscription of 'Carroll Binder, Grand Hotel, Moscow'. \$175

First edition in English and the first book of Weber's to be translated into English, preceding *The Protestant Ethic* by three years; first published in German in 1923. Weber's lectures chart the development of modern capitalism out of agricultural origins, through industry and mining. An 'institutional' and universal economic history aimed at students, these were his last lectures, delivered 1919-1920; he died in the summer semester of 1920.

The translator, Frank Knight, became a major figure in economics as one of the founders of the Chicago School.

146. WEBER, Max. HENDERSON, A. M. and Talcott PARSONS, *translators*. *The theory of social and economic organization*. New York, Oxford University Press, 1947.

8vo, pp. x, 436; an excellent copy in publisher's grey cloth, spine printed and gilt, price-clipped dustjacket somewhat dusty and frayed at corners and head and foot of spine, but good and mostly bright. \$85

First American edition, first printing, the same year as the first English edition. Parsons provides an introduction; first published in German in 1922, posthumously, by Marianne Weber.

147. WUNDT, Wilhelm. CREIGHTON, James Edward and Edward Bradford TITCHENER, *translators*. *Lectures on human and animal psychology*. Translated from the second German edition. London and New York, Sonnenschein and Macmillan, 1894.

8vo, pp. x, 454; slightly dusty in places but a very good copy in original brown cloth, spine gilt, slightly cocked and front board bowed; contemporary ownership inscription in ink to title-page, annotations and underlining in pencil and ink throughout. \$150

First edition in English, first published 1863-1864. A significant appearance in English considering the establishment of Sully's laboratory at University College London in 1898 (see above), Wundt's lectures developed a scientific link between psychology and anatomy, through experiments on sensation, by which means he approached mental phenomena including dreams, consciousness, free will, and immortality, i.e. the imperishability of the mind. Titchener, who also co-translated the work below, was one of Wundt's students.

148. WUNDT, Wilhelm, Julia GULLIVER and Edward Bradford TITCHENER, *translators*. *Facts of the moral life*. London and New York, Sonnenschein & Co., Ltd., 1897.

8vo, pp. xii, 339, [1 blank]; endpapers browned, otherwise a very good, clean copy in original brown cloth, corners bumped, cocked, spine gilt, head and foot slightly rubbed; joints cracked and tender but holding; inkstamp shield inscribed 'Merryweather' and inkstamp of W. B. Daniel to front free endpaper. \$175

First edition in English, first published as *Ethik, eine Untersuchung der Tatsachen und Gesetze des stlichen Lebens* (Ethics, an investigation of the facts etc.) in 1886. This is a more broadly sociological work and a departure from Wundt's scientific sociology, considering social groups and actions and the evolution from savagery to civilization, framed as a 'humanistic' way of life. Julia Gulliver was the second woman in the United States to receive her doctorate in philosophy.

149. ZIMMERMANN, [Johann Georg]. *Solitude considered, in regard to its influence upon the mind and the heart. Written originally in German ... Translated from the French of J. B. Mercier. London, Printed for John Fairbairn and Archibald Constable, 1797.*

8vo, pp. iii-xv, [2, contents], 17-448; includes preliminary blank, or contents leaf misbound?; an excellent copy, uncut in original boards though rebacked with white paper spine, lightly soiled, traces of glue to endpapers, period-style paper label to spine. \$400

Rare late edition of Zimmermann's immensely popular *Solitude*, first published 1756, the first appearing in English in 1779. Its combination of rational philosophy and irrational, romantic melancholy caught the mood of the later eighteenth century. Zimmermann's own romantic eccentricity comes out through moments such as his conversations about universal truths with his barber, who is unwise enough to remark 'it's rather hot today' while cutting the philosopher's hair.

OCLC notes only five copies of this edition, at Belfast Central Library, Edinburgh University, NLS, Columbia and Queen's, Ontario.

150. ZIMMERMANN, [Johann Georg]. *Solitude considered, with respect to its influence upon the mind and the heart. Written originally in German ... Translated from the French of J. B. Mercier. [London], Printed for J. Mawman, April 25 1801.*

2 vols, 8vo, pp. xvii, [1 blank], 378; ix, [1 blank], 420, x (index); engraved title-pages, foxed; some inkstaining and occasional spotting, otherwise a very good copy in later nineteenth-century diced russet, gilt, spines tooled in blind and gilt, raised bands, lettered direct, gilt, marbled endpapers; near-contemporary ownership inscriptions of 'Benjamin Kerridge, Harleston', later inscriptions to pastedowns dated 1937 of C. F. Pentler, California, his inkstamps to edges. \$250

Late edition, rare, apparently the second by Mawman, preceded by a printing in 1800 under his name.

COPAC notes London Library and Aberdeen only, OCLC adds Berea College, Indiana State and Yale.