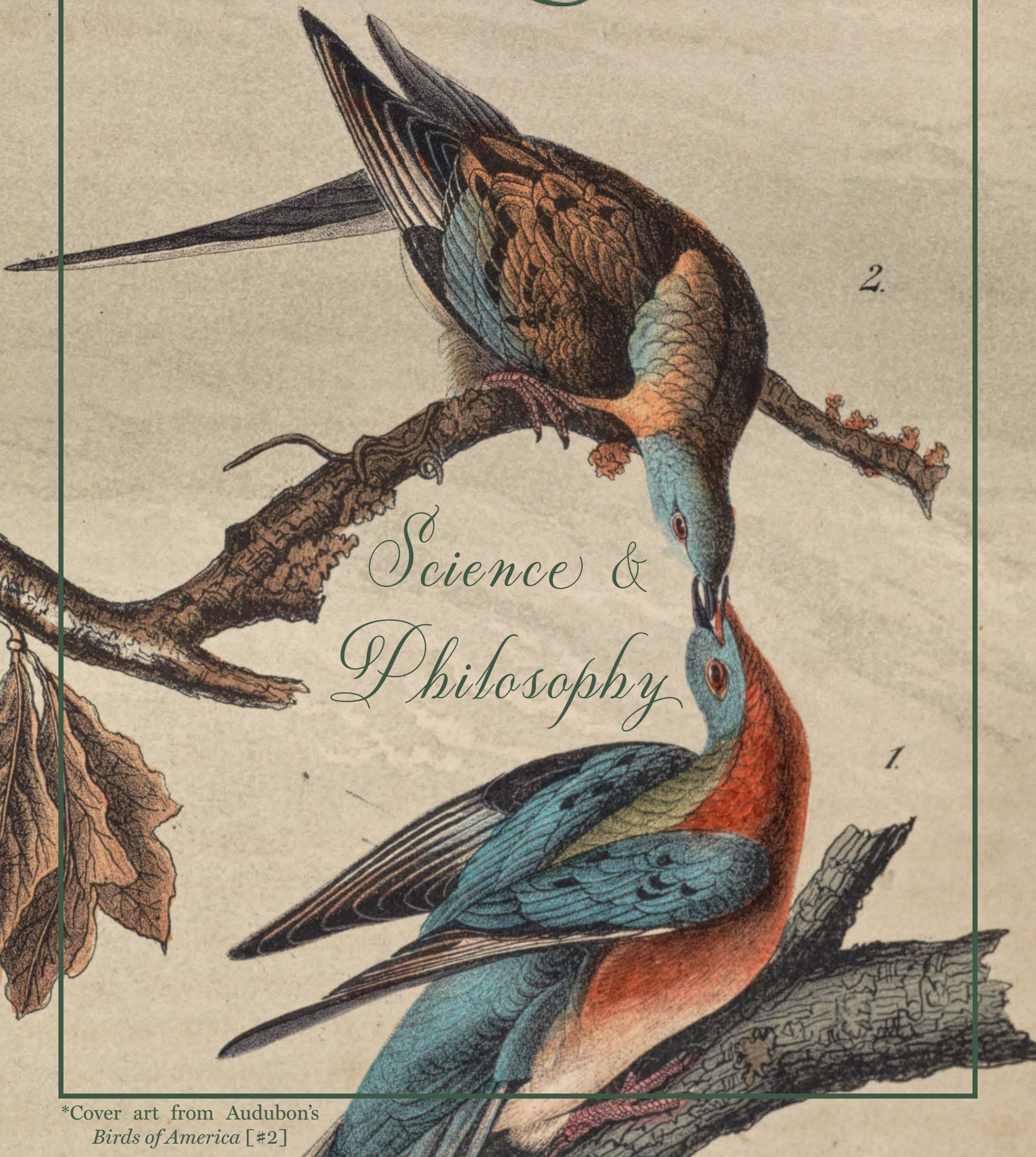
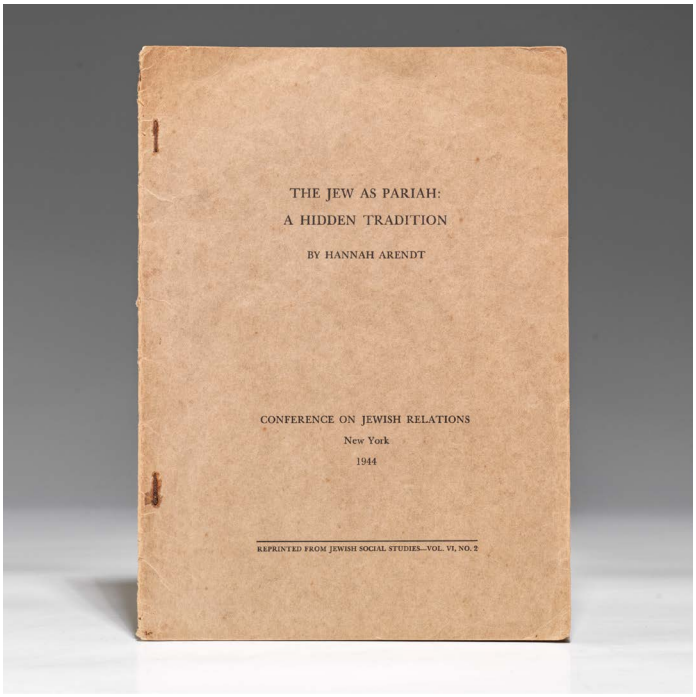
Bauman Rare Books



Science & Philosophy

*Cover art from Audubon's *Birds of America* [#2]



"THE TRUTH HAS COME HOME: THERE IS NO PROTECTION IN HEAVEN OR EARTH AGAINST BARE MURDER"

1. ARENDT, Hannah. **The Jew as Pariah: A Hidden Tradition.** New York, 1944. Slim octavo, original printed tan wrappers. $3800

First separate edition of one of Arendt's first publications in English, delivered at New York's 1944 Conference on Jewish Relations, published the same year, barely three years after escaping imprisonment in Germany and France, containing foundational ideas developed in her three-volume Origins of Totalitarianism, a fine copy in original wrappers.

In 1933 Arendt was arrested on a Berlin street and imprisoned for over a week. "Upon her release she packed her bags… like others before her, and more after, Arendt fled to Paris." Following her subsequent escape from Gurs internment camp, Arendt finally made it to New York in May 1941, where she remained, for nearly two decades, "a refugee, a stateless person, a pariah" (Adelman, *Pariah*). In her war years in New York, Arendt "understood her tasks as a Jew to be to speak to the European emigrant Jews about Jewish identity… she called upon the Jews to resist new forms of the old assimiliationist *mentalité*." To Arendt, who long considered herself a "pariah,… the pariah's task… was to be alert to the unexpected, to look at how things and events appear without preconceptions about history's course or pattern… the personal ideal of pariahdom which Arendt framed in her youth was transformed in her later years into a political ideal" (Young-Bruehl, *From the Pariah's Point of View*, 11, 4). Not long after news of Nazi death camps reached New York, Arendt published this pivotal if over-looked work, developing concepts she explored further the same year when she began her three-part *Origins of Totalitarianism*, "written against a background of both reckless optimism and reckless despair" (Arendt, Preface, *Antisemitism*).

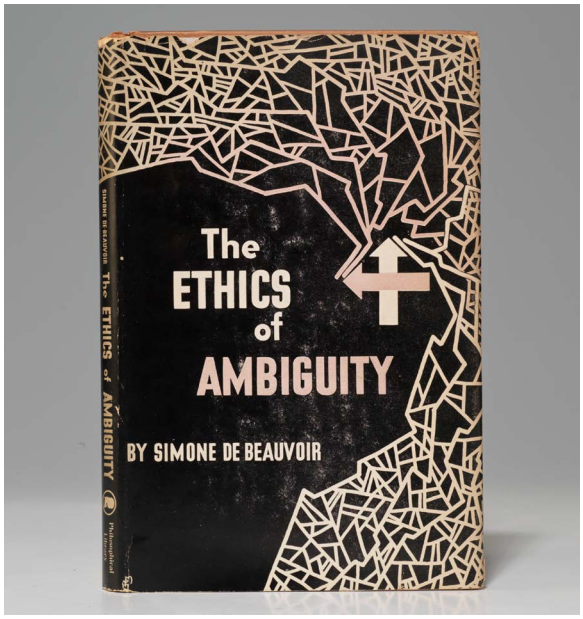
In *Jew as Pariah*, Arendt writes: "the status of the Jews in Europe has been not only that of an oppressed people but also what Max Weber has called a 'pariah people'… out of their personal experience Jewish poets, writers and artists… have been able to evolve the concept of the pariah as a human-type—a concept of supreme importance for the evaluation of mankind in our day." She looks closely at Heinrich Heine's "*schlemihl*," Bernard Lazare's "conscious pariah," Charlie Chaplin's "little man"—a "suspect" *schlemihl* with a "worried, careworn impudence—the kind so familiar to generations of Jews," and Franz Kafka's exhausted "man of good will": driven "into isolation like the Jew-stranger in the castle." First separate edition: preceded by same year's April 1944 serialization in *Jewish Social Studies*. Written while Arendt served as research director at the Conference on Jewish Relations, which was "a creation of the American Jewish Congress and of the World Jewish Congress" (Gorman, *Holocaust in American Historical Writing*, 253n). Tiny, barely visible checkmark in the margin of one page. Staples with just a bit of rust. A fine copy.

AUDUBON'S *BIRDS OF AMERICA*, ROYAL OCTAVO EDITION WITH 500 HAND-COLORED PLATES: "ONE OF THE FINEST ORNITHOLOGICAL WORKS EVER PRINTED"

2. AUDUBON, John James. **The Birds of America from Drawings Made in the United States and Their Territories**. New York: V. G. Audubon, 1856-57. Seven volumes. Royal octavo, publisher's full brown morocco, elaborately decorated in blind, raised bands, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. $58,500

Second octavo edition, the first edition with fully colored backgrounds, containing 500 superb hand-colored plates.

One of the most spectacular series of ornithological prints ever produced and a landmark attempt to document the birds of North America. Identical to the first octavo edition, printed in 1840-44, except that the prints have tinted lithographic-wash backgrounds. The royal octavo edition, which Audubon referred to as the "petit edition," contained new species of birds and plants not included in the folio edition, with the birds grouped in an orderly scientific manner. "His first objective was to observe birds in their native habitat, to see their behavior, their ways of standing, walking, flying, their feeding and nesting habits, seasonal plumage and all the rest. He traveled up and down the Mississippi and Ohio River areas, and up and down the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Key West. He spent a winter near Charleston, South Carolina... traveled to Labrador, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia... and Texas" (*Gifts of Genius*, 137). "*The Birds of America* exemplifies man's ability to accomplish an almost impossible task through sacrifice and persistence. Audubon set out to paint and publish an example of every bird on the North American continent... He was the first artist-naturalist to illustrate American birds, life-size, in natural poses; the backgrounds, or habitats, are more natural looking than those of his predecessors" (*Handbook of Audubon Prints*, 17-18). "*The most splendid book ever produced in relation to America, and certainly one of the finest ornithological works ever printed*... He insisted on drawing from life, never from stuffed specimens, and was much in advance of his time in portraying the birds (in many cases unrecorded species) in their natural surroundings... The courage and faith of the Audubon family is breathtaking... This immense undertaking, this unparalleled achievement, was not the production of a great and long-established publishing house, nor was it backed by a wealthy institution. It was the work of a man of relentless energy, with no private fortune, who supported himself by hack painting... It is a story without equal in the whole history of publishing" (*Great Books and Book Collectors*, 210-13). Without half titles in last two volumes. Bookplates, early gift inscriptions. Some foxing to text, as often; plates bright and lovely, with only occasional instances of very faint foxing. A few volumes with expert repairs to text blocks and inner hinges. A beautiful set.



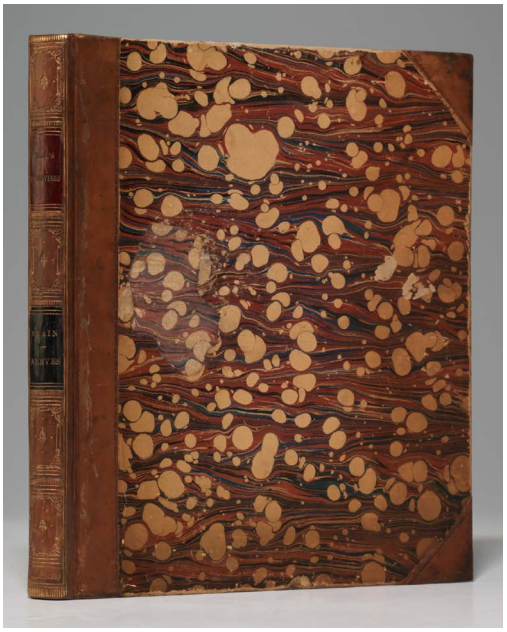
"THE FIRST EXPLICIT AND SUSTAINED RECOGNITION IN HER PHILOSOPHICAL PROSE OF AN ISSUE... CULMINATING WITH... HER FEMINIST CLASSIC *THE SECOND SEX*"

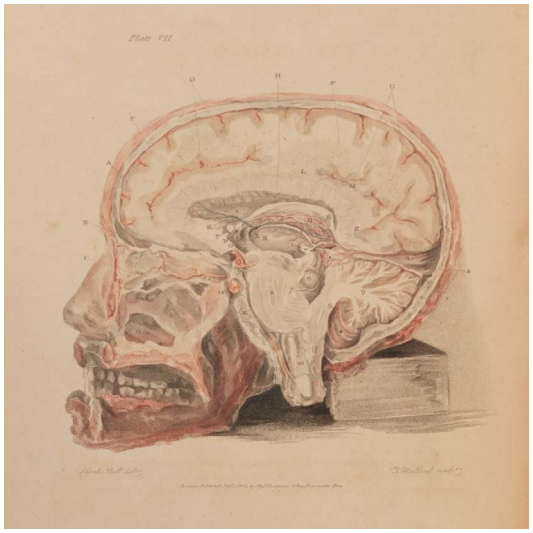
3. BEAUVOIR, Simone de. **The Ethics of Ambiguity**. New York: Philosophical Library, (1948). Octavo, original blue-gray paper boards, original dust jacket. $850

First edition in English of Beauvoir's pivotal second work in philosophy, issued one year after the first French edition and only five years before the French edition of Second Sex, a core argument for existentialist ethics in response to Sartre's Being and Nothingness, with Ethics one of two works she saw as an "important starting point for any interpretation and evaluation of her oeuvre."

In *Ethics* Beauvoir introduced a concept of ambiguity that would prove elemental to her best known work, *The Second Sex* [1953; *Le deuxième sexe*, 1950]. "Although her major theoretical contributions were to feminism, Beauvoir's writings, both novels and nonfiction, were also regarded as brilliant expositions of basic existential belief: that is, that man is responsible for his own destiny" (*New York Times*). Here she "argues for the possibility and even the necessity of existentialist ethics against those who consider it a form of solipsism and nihilism... *Ethics* was initially read as an application of Sartre's *L'être et le néant* [1943; *Being and Nothingness*, 1956]. But Beauvoir suggests that if existentialism is vulnerable to such accusations, this is because Sartre failed to approach ambiguity from the proper side" (Henghold, in *Companion to Simone de Beauvoir*, 286). Beauvoir especially noted that she wrote *Ethics* "in response to requests, from Camus and others, for an essay on action." Divided into three main areas, the section on "women marks the first explicit and sustained recognition in her philosophical prose of an issue which will loom ever larger in her work as the decade progresses, culminating, of course, with... her feminist classic *The Second Sex*" (Mahon and Campling, *Existentialism, Feminism and Simone de Beauvoir*, 35).

To Beauvoir, "we are all adrift in the world together and find ourselves in ambiguous situations as freedoms constantly bumping into one another and into brute existence, but our lives are also interconnected like stones in an arch" (Cleary, in *TLS*). While Beauvoir was, at times, dismissive of *Ethics*, "when asked which of her works she considered the important starting point for any interpretation and evaluation of her oeuvre, she responded without hesitation: "*Pyrrhus et Cineás* [1944] and *Pour une morale de l'ambiguité* [*Ethics of Ambiguity*]... Notwithstanding Beauvoir's own uncertainty about its merit, *Ethics* makes an important contribution to ethical theory with relevance in particular to questions of violence" (Lewis, *Freedom, Oppression and the Ethics of Ambiguity*, 48). Serialized in *Les temps modernes* (1946-7); first published in book form in French, *Pour une morale de l'ambiguité*, 1947. With the translation of Bernard Frechtman, "one of Sartre's chief translators" (Cotkin, *Existential America*, 98). First edition: issued in blue-gray paper boards with 16 titles on rear dust jacket panel (this copy), along with copies issued in green cloth with 21 titles on rear dust jacket panel; no priority established. Book fine; lightest edge-wear, faint rubbing, archival tape reinforcement to verso of near-fine dust jacket.





VERY RARE FIRST EDITIONS OF BELL'S *ANATOMY OF THE BRAIN*, 1802, AND *SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS ON THE NERVES*, 1803

4. BELL, Charles. **The Anatomy of the Brain, Explained in a Series of Engravings. BOUND WITH: A Series of Engravings, Explaining the Course of the Nerves.** London: Printed by C. Whittingham... for T.N. Longman et. al., 1802, 1803. Tall quarto (9-1/2 by 11-1/2 inches), contemporary three-quarter brown calf rebacked with original elaborately gilt-decorated spine and red and black morocco spine labels laid down, marbled boards, endpapers and edges; [i-v] vi-vii, [1-3] 4-87 [1]; [4] [1-3] 4-49 [3]. $17,500

First editions of two seminal early works by Scottish surgeon Bell—Anatomy of the Brain (1802) and Series of Engravings (1803), with Anatomy wonderfully illustrated with 12 stipple-engraved anatomical plates (11 hand-colored)—"engraved by Thomas Medland after Bell's own drawings... probably Bell's most beautiful work on neuroanatomy and one of the most beautifully illustrated in the entire literature"—and nine copper-engraved plates (three folding) in Series of Engravings, all after richly detailed and expressive original drawings by Bell, a splendid volume in contemporary calf and marbled boards.

This volume brings together two exceptional early works by Scottish-born surgeon Sir Charles Bell—*Anatomy of the Brain* (1802) and *Series of Engravings* (1803). "Trained in art as well as medicine," Bell crafted beautiful anatomical drawings in connection with lectures by his brother John Bell (Norman 168). Moving to London in 1804, Bell "developed his experimental techniques involving the peripheral nerves in order to discover how the brain functions... Bell introduced new methods of determining the functional anatomy of the nervous system... His techniques and observations led to Johannes Müller's generalizations on the sensory functions of the nervous system" (DSB). In *Anatomy of the Brain*, Bell "displays both his descriptive and artistic capabilities. The 12 aquatint plates (eleven of them hand-colored) were engraved by Thomas Medland after Bell's own drawings and constitute what is probably Bell's most beautiful work on neuroanatomy and one of the most beautifully illustrated in the entire literature" (*Heirs of Hippocrates* 1297). Plate I in *Anatomy* is especially "important for its accurate portrayal of the cerebral gyri," and the nine plates in *Series of Engravings* are exquisite renderings of the body's nerves, muscles, arteries and veins (Norman 168).

"Bell's great discovery was that there are two kinds of nerves, sensory and motor," and his "systems of anatomy, dissections and surgery still stand unrivaled for facility of expression, elegance of style and accuracy of description" (DNB; Chouland, 343). In *Anatomy*, "Plates I-X were engraved in colors as well as colored by hand" (Norman 168). *Series of Engravings* with nine copper-engraved plates, including three large folding plates, that reveal the body's nerves, muscles, arteries and veins. All plates after original drawings by Bell. Series bound without rear leaf of ads. Norman 168, 169. Bookplate of American naval physician Dr. I.H. Hazelton, who served in the Civil War aboard the *U.S.S. Vermont*. Text and plates fresh with light scattered foxing; mild rubbing, edge-wear to boards, expert restoration to contemporary calf corners.

FIRST EDITION OF BERKELEY'S INFLUENTIAL *ALCIPHRON*: OR, *THE MINUTE PHILOSOPHER*, 1732

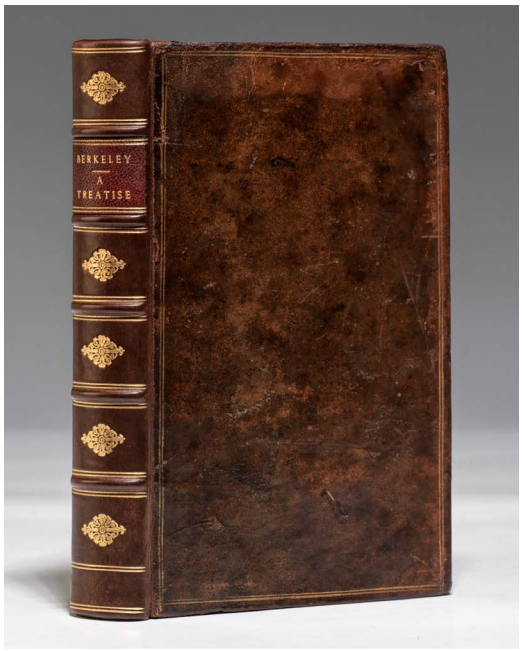
5. BERKELEY, George. **Alciphron: Or, the Minute Philosopher. In Seven Dialogues. Containing an Apology for the Christian Religion, against Those Who Are Called Free-thinkers.** London: J. Tonson, 1732. Two volumes. Octavo, contemporary full tan speckled calf, elaborately gilt-decorated spines, raised bands, red morocco spine labels. Housed in a custom cloth clamshell box. $2200

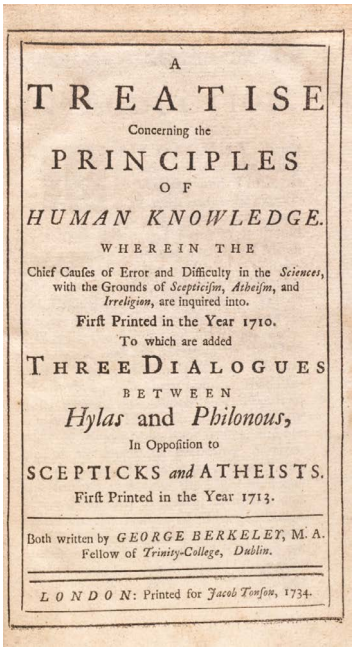
Rare first edition of Berkeley's important anonymously published philosophical defense of Christianity, bound together with (as issued) a later edition of his Essay Towards a New Theory of Vision, handsomely bound.

Berkeley "was an important link… between the period of Descartes and Locke and that of Hume and Kant… He also anticipated many of the ideas of 20th-century philosophers of science" (DSB). Berkeley also "formulated views that Ernst Mach and his 20th-century followers have advocated. Furthermore, although he did not himself adopt it, he briefly formulated the theory of the physical world known as phenomenalism" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*). *Alciphron* is "a set of dialogues located notionally in England, but drawing much of the landscape description from Rhode Island [Berkeley lived and preached in New England for three years], which was to sell well and stimulate controversy after his return [in 1731]. In this, theist and immaterialist combine their defenses against a medley of intellectual trends (derived primarily but not exclusively from Locke, Bernard Mandeville, and the third earl of Shaftesbury) that Berkeley regarded as obstructive to religion. The work includes Berkeley's second foray into moral philosophy" (ODNB).

"The principle which underlay all Berkeley's philosophical writing was based on a rejection of all speculation, such as Locke's, about the meaning and necessity of matter as a primal necessity to any theory of human understanding. Briefly, Berkeley maintained that no existence is conceivable or possible which is not conscious spirit or the ideas of which such a spirit is conscious. This presupposes complete equation of subject and object: no object can exist without a Mind to conceive it. Without the pre-existence of the Mind, matter and substance, cause and effect, can have no meaning… it is a measure of Berkeley's greatness that the difficulties in his theory have been the subject matter of later philosophical thinking… In 1732, he published *Alciphron*, a series of dialogues in which he applied his principles to refute the current forms of free-thinking, and in the following year he became Bishop of Cloyne. Here he occupied himself with pastoral work and continued his controversial writing. He died at Oxford while on a visit to England" (PMM).

Berkeley's *New Theory of Vision*, first published in 1709 and appended here at the end of Volume II, as issued, certainly signaled the authorship of *Alciphron*. "Reckoned by *Brett's History of Psychology* to have been 'the most significant contribution to psychology produced in the 18th century,' being 'the first instance of clear isolation and purely relevant discussion of a psychological topic'" (DSB). Interiors clean and fine, bindings with only faint discoloration, fine and quite handsome.




A
TREATISE
Concerning the
PRINCIPLES
OF
HUMAN KNOWLEDGE.
WHEREIN THE
Chief Cauſes of Error and Difficulty in the *Sciences*, with the Grounds of *Scepticiſm*, *Atheiſm*, and *Irreligion*, are inquired into.
First Printed in the Year 1710.
To which are added
THREE DIALOGUES
BETWEEN
Hylas and *Philonous*,
In Oppoſition to
SCEPTICKS *and* ATHEISTS.
First Printed in the Year 1713.
Both written by *GEORGE BERKELEY*, M. A.
Fellow of *Trinity-College*, *Dublin*.
LONDON: Printed for *Jacob Tonſon*, 1734.

"NO OBJECT CAN EXIST WITHOUT A MIND TO CONCEIVE IT"

6. BERKELEY, George. **A Treatise Concerning the Principles of Human Knowledge. Wherein the Chief Causes of Error and Difficulty in the Sciences, with the Grounds of Scepticism, Atheism and Irreligion, are Inquir'd into. First Printed in the Year 1710. To which are added Three Dialogues Between Hylas and Philonous, in Opposition to Scepticks and Atheists. First Printed in the year 1713.** London: Jacob Tonson, 1734. Octavo, contemporary full brown calf rebacked, red morocco spine label, raised bands. $3000

First combined edition of Berkeley's Principles of Human Knowledge together with his Three Dialogues, the last appearance of both works in his lifetime, with Principles—"his most important work"—and Three Dialogues profoundly anticipating the ideas of Hume, Kant and later scientific thinkers such as Ernst Mach.

Berkeley "was an important link... between the period of Descartes and Locke and that of Hume and Kant... He also anticipated many of the ideas of 20th-century philosophers of science" (DSB). His *Principles of Human Knowledge* is widely "regarded as his most important work" (*Dictionary of 18th-Century Philosophers*). "The essence of Berkeley's philosophy, as expressed in his *Principles of Human Knowledge*, is a rejection of the notion that abstract ideas... constitute a primal and absolute necessity to any theory of human knowledge." Over time, as the importance of his ideas was seen, "Hume used them as the foundation of his theory of the function of general terms" (Norman 196). Berkeley also "formulated views that Ernst Mach and his 20th-century followers have advocated. Furthermore, although he did not himself adopt it, he briefly formulated the theory of the physical world known as phenomenalism" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy*).

"The principle which underlay all Berkeley's philosophical writing was based on a rejection of all speculation, such as Locke's, about the meaning and necessity of matter as a primal necessity to any theory of human understanding... No object can exist without a Mind to conceive it. Without the pre-existence of the Mind, matter and substance, cause and effect, can have no meaning. In the *Principles of Human Knowledge*, externality absolutely independent of all mind is shown to be an unreal, impossible conception:... it is a measure of Berkeley's greatness that the difficulties in his theory have been the subject matter of later philosophical thinking" (PMM). *Principles* first appeared as "Part I" in Dublin in 1710; Part II, lost in manuscript form, was never issued. This volume contains the second and last edition of *Principles* published in Berkeley's lifetime. It is, as well, the first collected edition to contain his *Three Dialogues*, first issued in 1713. After that work's disappointing sales, "in 1725 a new title-page was printed for the old sheets, and the remaining issues were sold." As with *Principles*, this volume contains the last edition of *Three Dialogues* issued in Berkeley's lifetime (*Dictionary of 18th-Century Philosophers*). With woodcut-engraved initials head- and tailpieces; continuously paginated with separate title pages. Only occasional light spotting, chiefly marginal, expert paper restoration to excised owner signature on front free endpaper. Light expert restoration to extremities of contemporary calf boards. A very good copy.

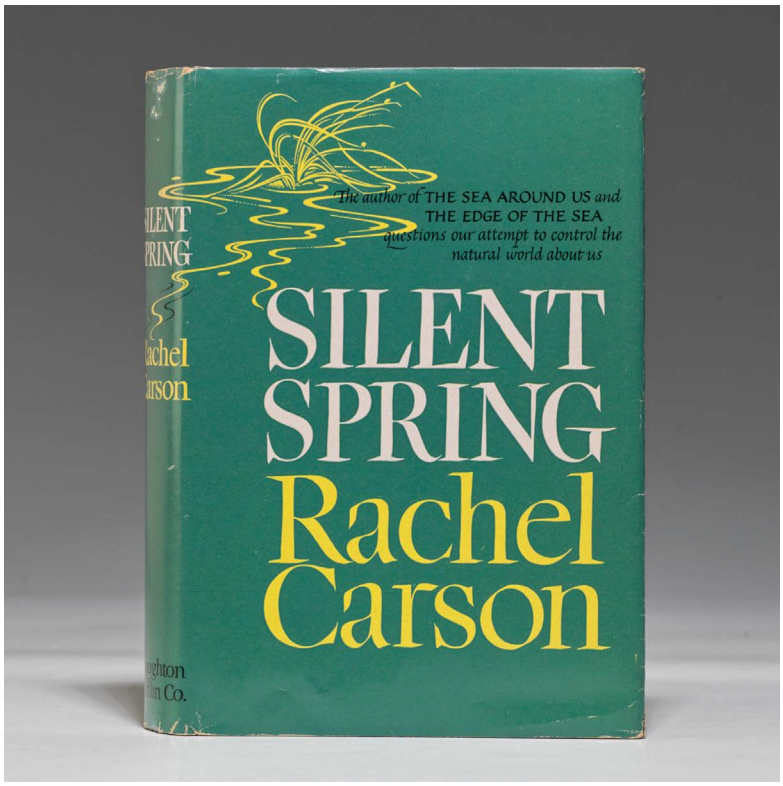
"AT CERTAIN DISTANCES, DANGER AND PAIN ARE DELIGHTFUL": RARE FIRST EDITION OF BURKE'S INFLUENTIAL TREATISE ON THE SUBLIME

7. (BURKE, Edmund). **A Philosophical Enquiry Into the Origin of our Ideas of the Sublime and Beautiful.** London: R. and J. Dodsley, 1757. Octavo, contemporary full dark brown calf rebacked with original spine and spine label neatly laid down, raised bands. $5200

First edition of Edmund Burke's influential work on "themes that dominated Burke's thinking," a touchstone in the development of British Romanticism and the theoretical foundation for his celebrated 1790 work, Reflections on the Revolution in France, scarce in contemporary calf.

Edmund Burke's *Philosophical Enquiry* "might well be said to signalize the point at which aesthetic taste in England changed from the classical formalism of the earlier years of the 18th century to the romanticism of the later years" (*Encyclopedia of Philosophy* I, 430). One of the single greatest influences on British Romanticism and the rise of the Gothic, Burke's landmark essay propelled by debates surrounding a 17th-century translation of the classical essay "On the Sublime." His analysis of pleasure and fear became the first to carefully explore "the imaginative power of the unbounded and infinite, and the unstated and unknown" (Blackburn, 52). The *Philosophical Enquiry* much "anticipates the themes that dominate Burke's political thinking throughout his career" (Yolton I, 144). Influential thinkers such as Mary Wollstonecraft saw that Burke's most celebrated work, *Reflections on the Revolution in France* (1790), "was largely based on aesthetic positions he developed 30 years earlier in *On the Sublime and the Beautiful*... Wollstonecraft saw that Burke was appealing in politics to the same kind of refined taste by which he claimed we ultimately perceive the beautiful in art or nature" (Shiner, *The Invention of Art*, 163).

This first edition, issued anonymously, was "a rather small edition, possibly like the *Vindication* limited to 500 copies." *First issue first state* with the uncorrected "SECT. IV" on page 179, corrected "SECT. VII" on page 180: both corrected late in the printing. No priority established as "most copies exhibit one mixture [of formes] or another" and none exist in a completely uncorrected state (Todd 5a). Bound with half title. Engraved armorial bookplate; owner ink signatures, including one on title page. Interior quite clean, light restoration to extremities. A nicely restored copy, desirable in contemporary calf.

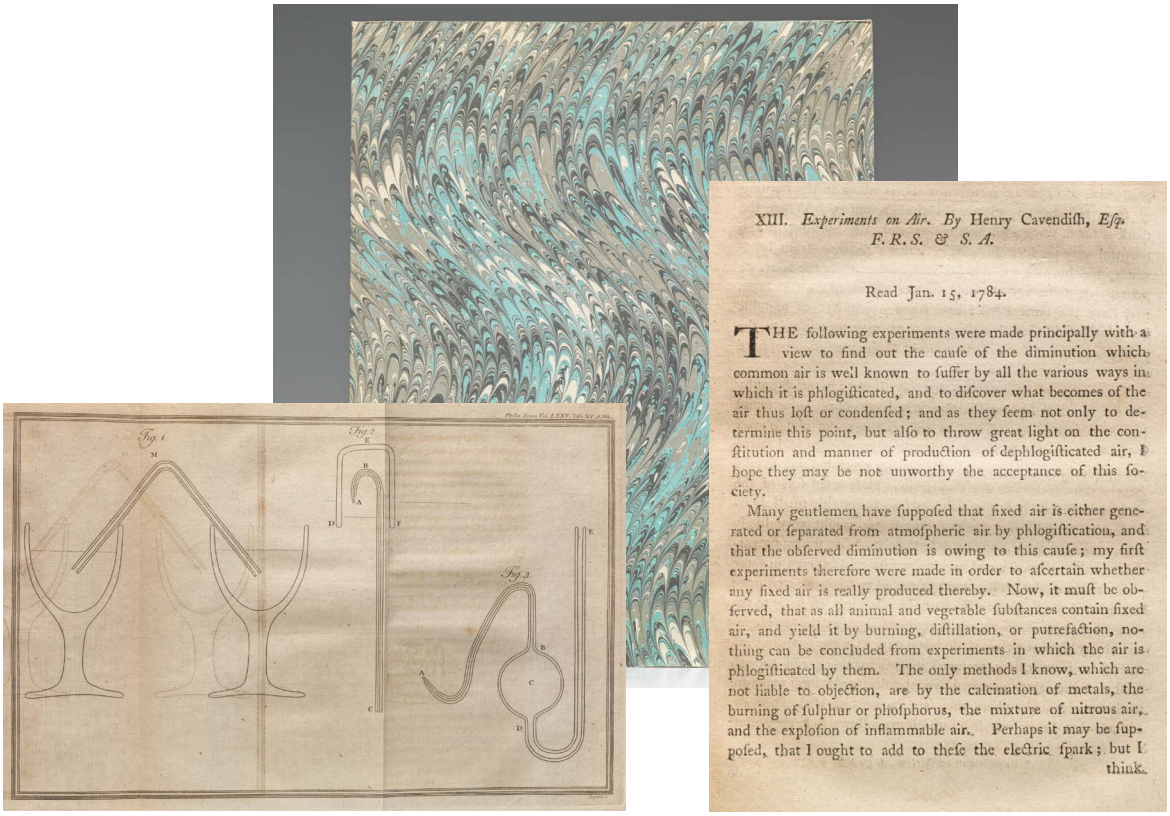


"ONE OF THE GREATEST NATURE WRITERS IN AMERICAN LETTERS

8. CARSON, Rachel. **Silent Spring.** Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1962. Octavo, original green cloth, patterned endpapers, original dust jacket. $950

First edition of Rachel Carson's pioneering work in environmental pollution, a lovely copy in the original dust jacket.

"The first work to address the larger issues of environmental pollution" (*The Book in America*, 133). "*Silent Spring* became a runaway bestseller, with international reverberations... It is well crafted, fearless and succinct... Even if she had not inspired a generation of activists, Carson would prevail as one of the greatest nature writers in American letters" (Mattheissen, *Time*). First edition: with "First Printing" on copyright page. Containing numerous in-text illustrations. Book fine; mild edge-wear to bright near-fine dust jacket.



XIII. *Experiments on Air.* By Henry Cavendish, *Esq.* *F. R. S. & S. A.*

Read Jan. 15, 1784.

THE following experiments were made principally with a view to find out the cauſe of the diminution which common air is well known to ſuffer by all the various ways in which it is phlogiſticated, and to diſcover what becomes of the air thus loſt or condenſed; and as they ſeem not only to determine this point, but alſo to throw great light on the conſtitution and manner of production of dephlogiſticated air, I hope they may be not unworthy the acceptance of this ſociety.

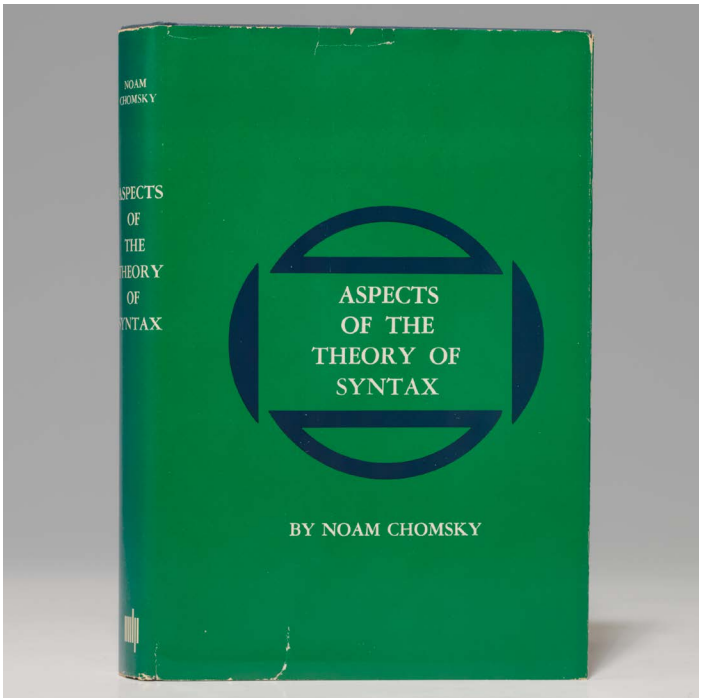
Many gentlemen have ſuppoſed that fixed air is either generated or ſeparated from atmoſpheric air by phlogiſtication, and that the obſerved diminution is owing to this cauſe; my firſt experiments therefore were made in order to aſcertain whether any fixed air is really produced thereby. Now, it muſt be obſerved, that as all animal and vegetable ſubſtances contain fixed air, and yield it by burning, diſtillation, or putrefaction, nothing can be concluded from experiments in which the air is phlogiſticated by them. The only methods I know, which are not liable to objection, are by the calcination of metals, the burning of ſulphur or phoſphorus, the mixture of nitrous air, and the exploſion of inflammable air. Perhaps it may be ſuppoſed, that I ought to add to theſe the electric ſpark; but I think

CAVENDISH'S *EXPERIMENTS ON AIR*, IMPORTANT 1784 FIRST APPEARANCE

9. CAVENDISH, Henry. **Experiments on Air. ISSUED WITH: Remarks on Mr. Cavendish's Experiments on Air. In a Letter from Richard Kirwan. ISSUED WITH: An Answer to Mr. Kirwan's Remarks. ISSUED WITH: Reply to Mr. Cavendish's Answer, by R. Kirwan. BOUND WITH: Experiments on Air [Part II]. Read June 2, 1785. EXCERPTED FROM: *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London*. Volume 74.** [London: Lockyer Davis and Peter Elmsly, 1784-85]. Small quarto, modern marbled wrappers; pp. 119-53, 154-69, 170-77, 178-80, 372-84. Housed in custom portfolio. $7500

First edition of Cavendish's experimental proof that water is composed of oxygen and hydrogen and therefore not a separate element unto itself, with a folding plate. As issued in Philosophical Transactions for the year 1784.

"Cavendish was the first to prove experimentally that hydrogen ('inflammable air') and oxygen ('dephlogisticated air'), when mixed in the proper proportions and fired, produce their own weight in water" (Norman). This paper, along with the short supplement he published in *Philosophical Transactions* the following year, disclosed the compound nature of water and thereby destroyed the elemental status of "water" in the Aristotelian system. Fine condition.

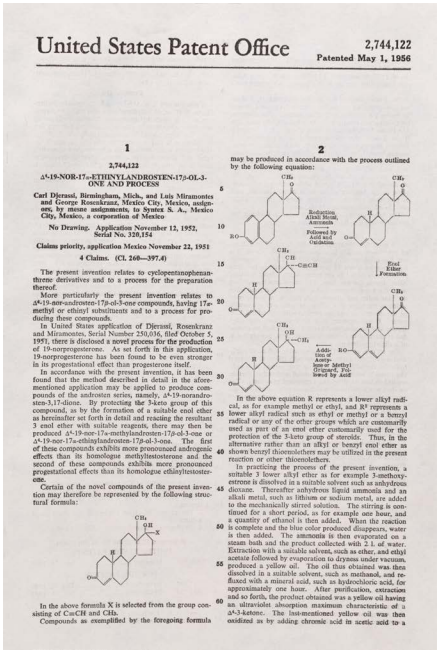


"THE FATHER OF MODERN LINGUISTICS"

10. CHOMSKY, Noam. **Aspects of the Theory of Syntax.** Cambridge, Massachusetts: The M.I.T. Press, (1965). Octavo, original blue cloth, original dust jacket. $4200

First edition of Chomsky's elusive first book, "the first concerted approach to investigating the human mind through a systematic study of how people produce and understand sentences... equated with Darwin's theory of evolution and Freud's theory of the unconscious in terms of its importance in the history of ideas"—a very nice copy in the original dust jacket.

Noam Chomsky is "the father of modern linguistics and remains the field's most influential practitioner... Mr. Chomsky's introduction of his theory of language in 1957 [in his monograph "Syntactic Structures," which he developed into the present book, his first], often called the Chomsky revolution, has been equated with Darwin's theory of evolution and Freud's theory of the unconscious in terms of its importance in the history of ideas: it was the first concerted approach to investigating the human mind through a systematic study of how people produce and understand sentences... Mr. Chomsky was by nature a questioner—and, where he deemed necessary, an exploder—of received truths. Over the years, this trait became evident in his political work, including his early opposition to the Vietnam War, his outspoken condemnation of United States policy in Central America, East Timor and elsewhere, and his castigation of the mainstream news media for what he describes as complicity with governmental and business interests... Language, Mr. Chomsky came to believe, was rooted not in behavior but in biology, in an inborn set of principles that speakers unconsciously draw on whenever they produce or understand sentences. The goal of linguistics, he argued, should be to reproduce these principles. Since one couldn't go mucking around in people's brains, the linguist would attempt instead to mirror the workings of these inborn principles with a set of abstract, quasi-mathematical rules intended to generate the range of possible sentences in a given language—in other words, a generative grammar" (*New York Times*, Dec. 5, 1998). Owner signature. Book fine, dust jacket with a few short closed tears and tiny chip to rear upper corner, near-fine. A lovely copy of this scarce title.



United States Patent Office 2,744,122 Patented May 1, 1956

1

2,744,122

Δ⁵-19-NOR-17α-ETHINYLANDROSTEN-17β-OL-3-ONE AND PROCESS

Carl Djerassi, Birmingham, Mich., and Luis Miramontes and George Rosenkranz, Mexico City, Mexico, assignors, by mesne assignments, to Syntex S. A., Mexico City, Mexico, a corporation of Mexico

No Drawing. Application November 12, 1952, Serial No. 320,154

Claims priority, application Mexico November 22, 1951

4 Claims. (Cl. 260—397.4)

The present invention relates to cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives and to a process for the preparation thereof.

More particularly the present invention relates to Δ⁵-19-nor-androsten-17β-ol-3-one compounds, having 17α-methyl or ethinyl substituents and to a process for producing these compounds.

In United States application of Djerassi, Rosenkranz and Miramontes, Serial Number 250,036, filed October 5, 1951, there is disclosed a novel process for the production of 19-norprogesterone. As set forth in this application, 19-norprogesterone has been found to be even stronger in its progestational effect than progesterone itself.

In accordance with the present invention, it has been found that the method described in detail in the aforementioned application may be applied to produce compounds of the androsten series, namely, 19-norandrosten-3,17-dione. By protecting the 3-keto group of this compound, as by the formation of a suitable enol ether as hereinafter set forth in detail and reacting the resultant 3 enol ether with suitable reagents, there may then be produced Δ⁵-19-nor-17α-methylandrosten-17β-ol-3-one or Δ⁵-19-nor-17α-ethinylandrosten-17β-ol-3-one. The first of these compounds exhibits more pronounced androgenic effects than its homologue methyltestosterone and the second of these compounds exhibits more pronounced progestational effects than its homologue ethinyltestosterone.

Certain of the novel compounds of the present invention may therefore be represented by the following structural formula:

In the above formula X is selected from the group consisting of C≡CH and CH₃.

Compounds as exemplified by the foregoing formula

2

may be produced in accordance with the process outlined by the following equation:

In the above equation R represents a lower alkyl radical, as for example methyl or ethyl, and R' represents a lower alkyl radical such as ethyl or methyl or a benzyl radical or any of the ether groups which are customarily used as part of an enol ether customarily used for the protection of the 3-keto group of steroids. Thus, in the alternative rather than an alkyl or benzyl enol ether as shown benzyl thioenolethers may be utilized in the present reaction or other thioenolethers.

In practicing the process of the present invention, a suitable 3 lower alkyl ether as for example 3-methoxy-estrone is dissolved in a suitable solvent such as anhydrous dioxane. Thereafter anhydrous liquid ammonia and an alkali metal, such as lithium or sodium metal, are added to the mechanically stirred solution. The stirring is continued for a short period, as for example one hour, and a quantity of ethanol is then added. When the reaction is complete and the blue color produced disappears, water is then added. The ammonia is then evaporated on a steam bath and the product collected with 2 l. of water. Extraction with a suitable solvent, such as ether, and ethyl acetate followed by evaporation to dryness under vacuum, produced a yellow oil. The oil thus obtained was then dissolved in a suitable solvent, such as methanol, and refluxed with a mineral acid, such as hydrochloric acid, for approximately one hour. After purification, extraction and so forth, the product obtained was a yellow oil having an ultraviolet absorption maximum characteristic of a Δ⁵-3-ketone. The last-mentioned yellow oil was then oxidized as by adding chromic acid in acetic acid to a

THE FIRST SYNTHESIZED ORAL CONTRACEPTIVE: ORIGINAL U.S. PATENT OFFICE PRINTING OF PATENT #2,744,122

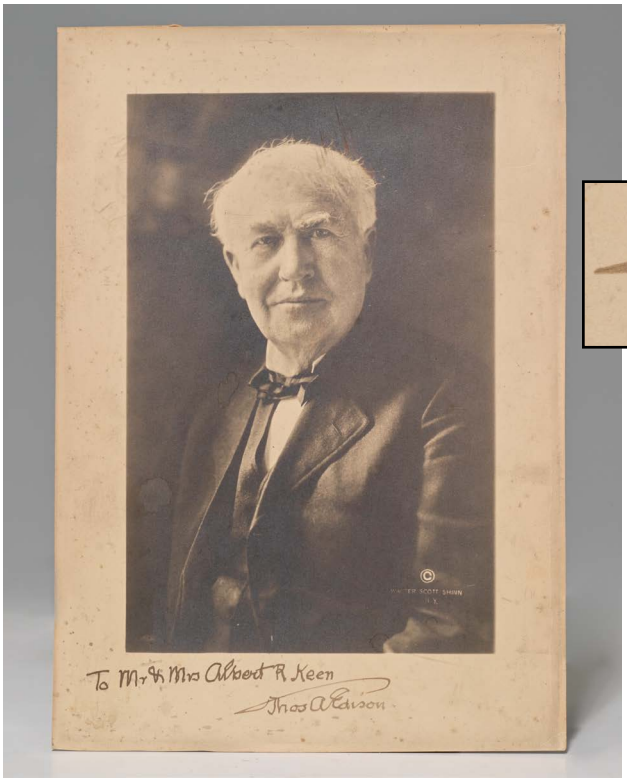
11. DJERASSI, Carl; MIRAMONTES, Luis and ROSENKRANZ, George. **United States Patent Office 2,744,122. Patented May 1, 1956. Delta4-19-NOR-17alpha-ETHINYLANDROSTEN-17beta-OL-3-ONE and Process.** [Washington, DC: United States Patent Office, 1956]. Quarto (7-1/2 by 11 inches), single leaf of wove paper printed on recto and verso for two pages; custom card portfolio. $12,500

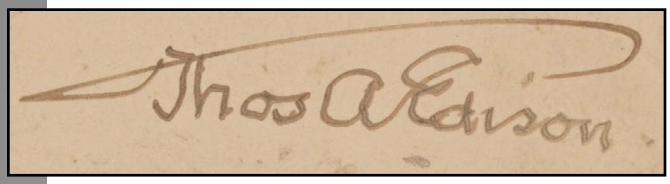
Rare original United States Patent Office printing of patent number 2,744,122, the patent for norethisterone, the first synthesized oral contraceptive, developed from Mexican yams by a team of chemists led by Carl Djerassi in 1951, and one of three synthesized oral contraceptives used by Gregory Pincus—with whom Djerassi shares the title of "the father of birth control pill"—in early clinical trials.

Djerassi started working at the small pharmaceutical company Syntex in Mexico City in 1949. There he established how to synthesize cortisone from a natural product derived from the Mexican yam. He then found that the same starting compound could yield norethisterone, a mimic of progesterone, which controls the female menstrual cycle. Norethisterone was the first highly active oral progestogen to be synthesized, followed soon after by noretynodrel (1952) and norethandrolone (1953), which were synthesized by Frank B. Colton at Searle in Skokie, Illinois.

In early 1951, reproductive physiologist Gregory Pincus obtained a small grant with the help of Abraham Stone (medical director of Planned Parenthood) and Margaret Sanger (founder of the American birth control movement) to begin hormonal contraceptive research. Unbeknownst to Pincus, Sanger and Stone, the actual chemistry of the Pill had already been invented, but Djerassi had not yet tested the orally effective form of synthetic progesterone as a contraceptive. Pincus' research started on April 25, 1951, with reproductive physiologist Min Chueh Chang continuing the 1937 experiments of Makepeace, et al. which showed that injections of progesterone suppressed ovulation in rabbits. Progesterone was abandoned as an oral ovulation inhibitor following these clinical studies in favor of synthetic chemical compounds with progestogenic activity. Chang found Djerassi's norethisterone [the present patent] among the most promising compounds, and it was developed into the second progestin after Enovid to be used in an oral contraceptive.

While both Pincus and Djerassi have alternately been called "the father of the birth control pill," Djerassi was among the earliest of scientists to pioneer the chemical bases of what would become the Pill, and he would be the first to gain national recognition for his contribution. He was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in 1978 for patent #2,744,122 (this one). Djerassi's conviction that the Pill made the sexual liberalization of the 1960s possible is widely shared, and chemical control of the fertility cycle was a key ingredient in subsequent advances in reproductive technologies, beginning with in vitro fertilization (IVF) in the late 1960s. This is an original Patent Office printing, contemporaneous with the issuance of the patent. Later printings would be a photocopy; the present document is printed and thus original. Fine condition.



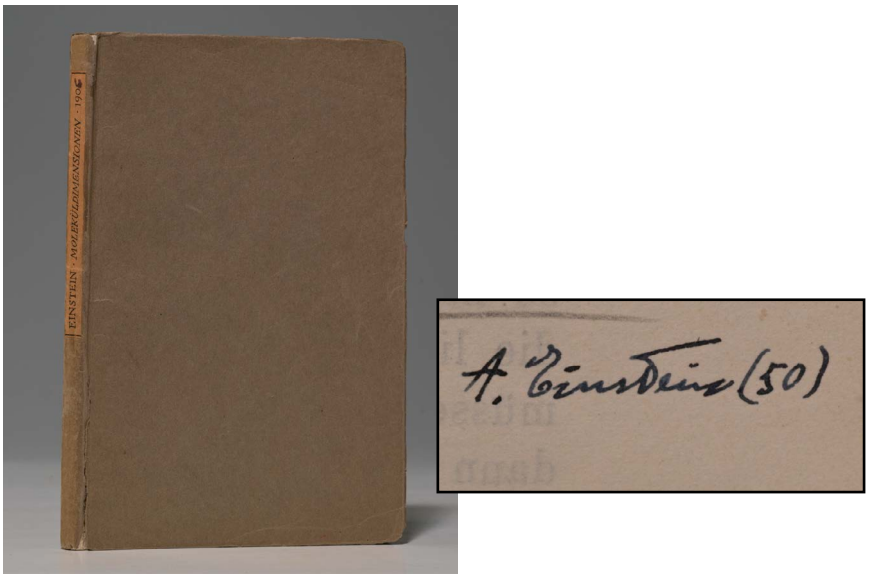


SCARCE PHOTOGRAVURE PORTRAIT, BOLDLY PRESENTED AND INSCRIBED BY EDISON TO HOTELIER ALBERT R. KEEN AND HIS WIFE

12. EDISON, Thomas Alva. **Photograph inscribed.** No place, circa 1920. Photogravure, measuring 7 by 10 inches.
$3900

Scarce photogravure portrait of Edison by acclaimed New York photographer Walter Scott Shinn, inscribed and signed by him with a bold flourish on the mount to a prominent hotelier who catered to early 20th century society figures: "To Mr & Mrs Albert R Keen. Thos A Edison."

This is a wonderful photogravure portrait of "the patron saint of electric light" (Stross, *Wizard of Menlo Park* 1:284). The "father of many new industries, including phonograph and sound recording; dictating machines; electric lighting and associated electric utilities; electrical manufacturing; and motion pictures... Edison stands tall among the pantheon of American heroes" (ANB). This image was captured by Walter Scott Shinn, a successful and talented commercial photographer, and later used for a United States commemorative stamp. Shinn recalled that "the picture was taken on one of the four spare plates he had left after taking several family-group portraits, when Mrs. Edison suggested that he take her husband's picture alone. 'With tolerant expression, gazing into space, he seemed so far removed it seemed as though I would not be able to get a "live" picture of him... In desperation, I said, "We do not want another picture of you which looks like a taxdermist's job! Follow me with your eyes, and try to look as if there is 'somebody home'"... My frankness and enthusiasm aroused his interest. One picture [this one] was a winner'" (*The Rotarian*). This copy is inscribed to "Mr & Mrs Albert R Keen." Albert Keen was a prominent hotelier who maintained acquaintances with well-known early 20th century personalities such as Theodore Roosevelt and, of course, Thomas Edison. Docketed in pencil on verso. Light soiling mainly visible in margins. An extremely good signed photogravure portrait.



SIGNED BY ALBERT EINSTEIN: TWO IMPORTANT EARLY SCIENTIFIC PAPERS, INCLUDING HIS DOCTORAL DISSERTATION, "A NEW DETERMINATION OF MOLECULAR DIMENSIONS"

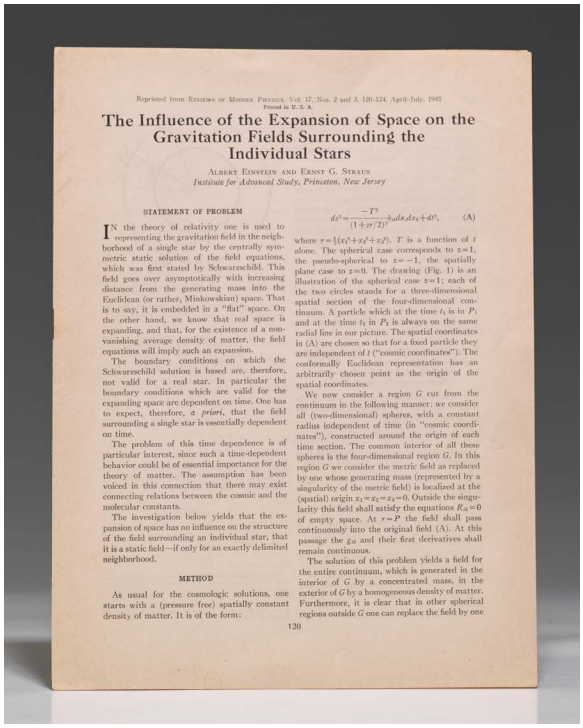
13. (EINSTEIN, Albert). **Annalen der Physik. Vierte Folge. Band 19. No. 2.** Leipzig: [Johann Ambrosius Barth], 1906. Octavo, later drab paper wrappers, printed paper spine label; housed in a custom clamshell box. $52,000

First printing of two early and important Einstein papers: a revised edition of his doctoral dissertation, and his paper on Brownian motion, signed by Einstein in 1950 ("A. Einstein (50)") on page 289, the first page of his dissertation.

Einstein's doctoral dissertation, "Eine Neue Bestimmung der Molekueldimensionen" [A New Determination of Molecular Dimensions] appears on pp. 289-306, while his follow-up treatise, "Zur Theorie der Brownschen Bewegung" [On the Theory of Brownian Motion] appears on pp. 371-81. Einstein's biographer, physicist Abraham Pais, observed that "it is not sufficiently realized that Einstein's doctoral thesis is one of his most fundamental papers," and historian of science John Stachel, in his monograph "Einstein's Miraculous Year: Five Papers that Changed the Face of Physics" (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1998), argued that Einstein's doctoral thesis was a landmark work. The dissertation also marked the first major success in Einstein's effort to find further evidence for the atomic hypothesis, which culminated in his explanation of Brownian motion. By the end of 1905 he had published three independent methods for determining molecular dimensions."

Biographies of Einstein—such as those produced by Pais and Stachel—invariably refer to 1905 as Einstein's "miraculous year" because his articles on relativity, the light-quantum, and Brownian motion appeared almost back-to-back within this extremely productive period. Pais asserted that "in some—not all—respects, his results on Brownian motion are by-products of his thesis work... [There is] the impression in some quarters that the relation between diffusion and viscosity—a very important equation due to Einstein and Sutherland—was first obtained in Einstein's paper on Brownian motion. Actually, it first appeared in his thesis" (Pais, *Subtle is the Lord: The Science and the Life of Albert Einstein*, Oxford, 1982).

Einstein's dissertation was first published in Bern, by Wyss, in 1905, in a very small edition, largely for Einstein's own use to secure his doctorate and to apply for jobs. "The judges at the university in Zurich were satisfied with Einstein's results, but Paul Drude, the editor of *Annalen*, was not. Einstein had submitted his treatise to Drude in August 1905, after the conclusion of the degree procedure; however, it was published not within the customary eight weeks, but only about six months later. This had never before happened with any of Einstein's papers, nor did it ever happen afterward. Drude evidently knew of better data for sugar solutions and must have asked for a small addendum. Einstein supplied it at the beginning of the following year, with a substantially improved result for the Avogadro constant" (Fölsing, *Albert Einstein*, 127). With folding plate at rear depicting several tables. Weil 7a, 11. This volume was signed by Einstein for Lewis Strauss, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. Interior clean; closed tears to wrappers along spine, binding sound. A very good copy, very rare and desirable signed by Einstein.



Reprinted from Reviews of Modern Physics, Vol. 17, Nos. 2 and 3, 120-124, April-July, 1945
Printed in U. S. A.

The Influence of the Expansion of Space on the Gravitation Fields Surrounding the Individual Stars

Albert Einstein and Ernst G. Straus
Institute for Advanced Study, Princeton, New Jersey

STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

IN the theory of relativity one is used to representing the gravitation field in the neighborhood of a single star by the centrally symmetric static solution of the field equations, which was first stated by Schwarzschild. This field goes over asymptotically with increasing distance from the generating mass into the Euclidean (or rather, Minkowskian) space. That is to say, it is embedded in a "flat" space. On the other hand, we know that real space is expanding, and that, for the existence of a non-vanishing average density of matter, the field equations will imply such an expansion.

The boundary conditions on which the Schwarzschild solution is based are, therefore, not valid for a real star. In particular the boundary conditions which are valid for the expanding space are dependent on time. One has to expect, therefore, *a priori*, that the field surrounding a single star is essentially dependent on time.

The problem of this time dependence is of particular interest, since such a time-dependent behavior could be of essential importance for the theory of matter. The assumption has been voiced in this connection that there may exist connecting relations between the cosmic and the molecular constants.

The investigation below yields that the expansion of space has no influence on the structure of the field surrounding an individual star, that it is a static field—if only for an exactly delimited neighborhood.

METHOD

As usual for the cosmologic solutions, one starts with a (pressure free) spatially constant density of matter. It is of the form:

$$ds^2=\frac{-T^2}{(1+\sigma r^2/2)^2}(dx_1dx_1+dx_2dx_2+dx_3dx_3)+dt^2, \qquad (A)$$

where $r=\frac{1}{2}(x_1^2+x_2^2+x_3^2)$. T is a function of t alone. The spherical case corresponds to $\sigma=1$, the pseudo-spherical to $\sigma=-1$, the spatially plane case to $\sigma=0$. The drawing (Fig. 1) is an illustration of the spherical case $\sigma=1$; each of the two circles stands for a three-dimensional spatial section of the four-dimensional continuum. A particle which at the time t_1 is in P_1 and at the time t_2 in P_2 is always on the same radial line in our picture. The spatial coordinates in (A) are chosen so that for a fixed particle they are independent of t ("cosmic coordinates"). The conformally Euclidean representation has an arbitrarily chosen point as the origin of the spatial coordinates.

We now consider a region G cut from the continuum in the following manner: we consider all (two-dimensional) spheres, with a constant radius independent of time (in "cosmic coordinates"), constructed around the origin of each time section. The common interior of all these spheres is the four-dimensional region G. In this region G we consider the metric field as replaced by one whose generating mass (represented by a singularity of the metric field) is localized at the (spatial) origin $x_1=x_2=x_3=0$. Outside the singularity this field shall satisfy the equations $R_{ik}=0$ of empty space. At $r=P$ the field shall pass continuously into the original field (A). At this passage the g_{ik} and their first derivatives shall remain continuous.

The solution of this problem yields a field for the entire continuum, which is generated in the interior of G by a concentrated mass, in the exterior of G by a homogeneous density of matter. Furthermore, it is clear that in other spherical regions outside G one can replace the field by one

120

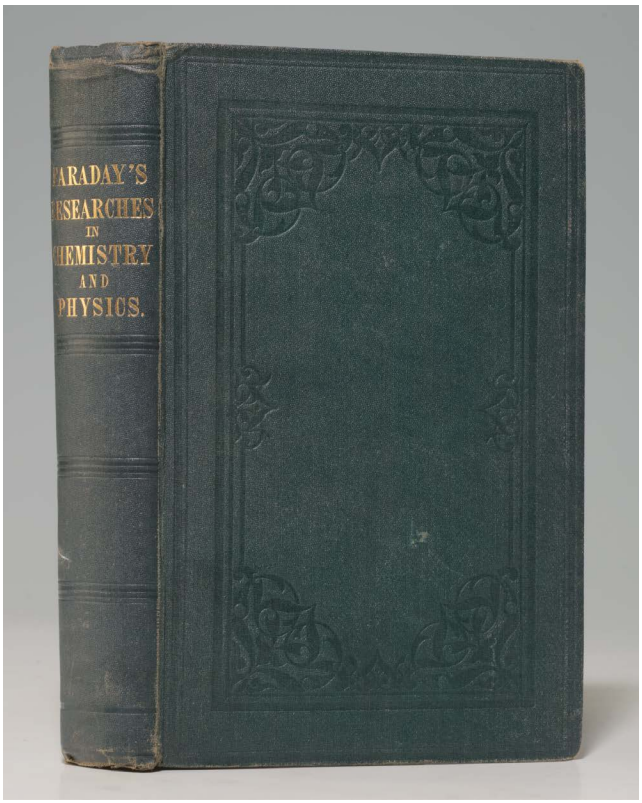
EINSTEIN & STRAUS' FORMULATION OF THE "SWISS CHEESE" MODEL OF THE UNIVERSE, RARE 1945 OFFPRINT

14. EINSTEIN, Albert and STRAUS, Ernst G. **The Influence of the Expansion of Space on the Gravitation Fields Surrounding the Individual Stars. OFFPRINT FROM: "Reviews of Modern Physics," Vol. 17, Nos. 2 and 3, April-July 1945.** Princeton, NJ: Institute of Advanced Study, 1945. Quarto, five pages on two bifolios, staple-bound as issued, correction leaf laid in loose as issued; pp. 120-24; 148-49. $4200

First edition, rare offprint issue produced for the authors for distribution to colleagues, in which Einstein and Straus introduce what has come to be known as the "Swiss cheese" model of the universe.

"After a decade and a half of sometimes intense work on cosmology, Einstein returned to the subject only occasionally in his later years. His most significant later contribution was a discussion of the impact of cosmological expansion on the gravitational field surrounding a star… This was an important first step in understanding the impact of global cosmological expansion on local physics" (Janssen & Lehner, 257-58). "By the spring of 1945, Einstein and Straus had found a new type of possible universe using Einstein's equations. It described a universe which looked largely like one of the simple expanding universes of Friedmann and Lemaître containing material (like galaxies) which exerted no pressure. But it had spherical regions removed from it, like bubbles in a Swiss cheese. Each empty hole then had a mass placed at its center. The mass was equal in magnitude to what had been excavated to create the hole. This was a step towards a more realistic universe in which the matter was not smoothly spread with the same density everywhere but gathered up into lumps, like galaxies, which were spread about in empty space" (Barrow, *The Book of Universes*, 106-07).

"By 1944, Einstein had recruited a new assistant at Princeton. His assistants were always talented young mathematicians who could make up for Einstein's self-confessed weakness in this area. Ernst Straus (1922-1983) was something of a mathematical prodigy… He was born in Munich but after the Nazis came to power in 1933 his family fled to Palestine, where he was educated at high school and at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. Straus didn't stay to take an undergraduate degree and instead, while still a teenager, moved to New York's Columbia University in 1941 to begin graduate research. In 1944, he found himself recruited as Einstein's new research assistant at the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton. The young Straus had no background in physics and his mathematical inclinations were towards number theory and 'pure' mathematical topics but he lost no time in filling the gap left by the departures of Nathan Rosen (1935-45) and Leopold Infeld (1936-38)" (Barrow, 105-06). Not on OCLC; no copies in auction records. Fine condition.

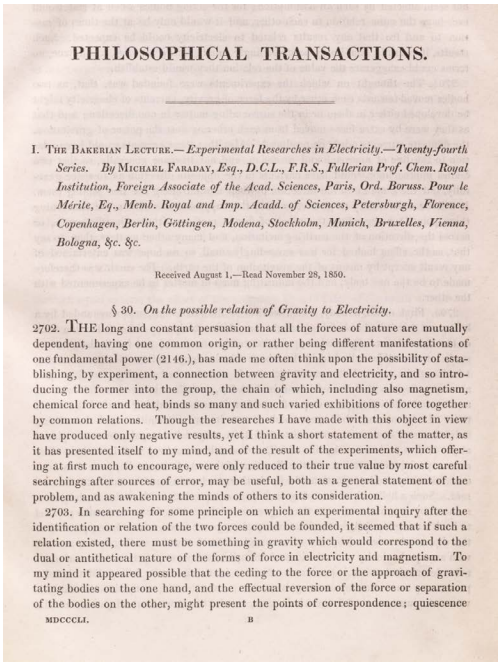


"EXTRAORDINARY ACHIEVEMENTS OF CENTRAL IMPORTANCE": FARADAY'S *EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES IN CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS*, FIRST EDITION

15. FARADAY, Michael. **Experimental Researches in Chemistry and Physics.** London: Richard Taylor and William Francis, 1859. Octavo, original blue-green blind-stamped cloth. $2800

First edition of Faraday's collected papers in chemistry and physics, documenting important discoveries from one of the world's greatest scientists, with three engraved plates (one folding). A very nice copy in the original cloth.

"This collection of physical and chemical papers, reprinted from the *Philosophical Transactions* and elsewhere, includes Faraday's account of the production of the first known compounds of chlorine and carbon (CCl and CCl), which was achieved by substituting chlorine of hydrogen in ethylene—the first substitution reaction. Also present are his announcement of the discovery of benzene, his account of the liquefaction of chlorine and other gases, and works on the composition of lime, the production of high-grade steels, and optical glass. One of the most important physical papers in this collection is the one on ray vibrations, in which Faraday tentatively put forward an explanation for the transmission of light through a vacuum without a vibrating machine; this is an embryonic form of the electromagnetic theory of light" (Norman 765). Evidence of errata slip at page 445, no longer present. Interior clean, front free endpaper with one corner renewed. Just a touch of rubbing to extremities. A near-fine copy.



PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS.

I. The Bakerian Lecture.—*Experimental Researches in Electricity.—Twenty-fourth Series.* By Michael Faraday, *Esq., D.C.L., F.R.S., Fullerian Prof. Chem. Royal Institution, Foreign Associate of the Acad. Sciences, Paris, Ord. Boruss. Pour le Mérite, Eq., Memb. Royal and Imp. Acadd. of Sciences, Petersburgh, Florence, Copenhagen, Berlin, Göttingen, Modena, Stockholm, Munich, Bruxelles, Vienna, Bologna, &c. &c.*

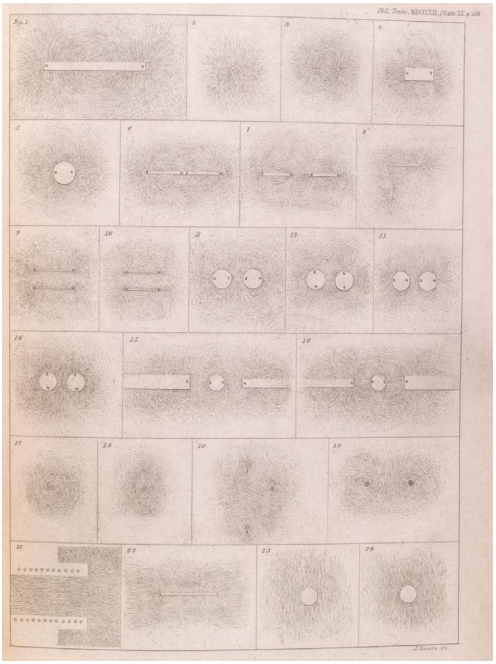
Received August 1,—Read November 28, 1850.

§ 30. *On the possible relation of Gravity to Electricity.*

2702. The long and constant persuasion that all the forces of nature are mutually dependent, having one common origin, or rather being different manifestations of one fundamental power (2146.), has made me often think upon the possibility of establishing, by experiment, a connection between gravity and electricity, and so introducing the former into the group, the chain of which, including also magnetism, chemical force and heat, binds so many and such varied exhibitions of force together by common relations. Though the researches I have made with this object in view have produced only negative results, yet I think a short statement of the matter, as it has presented itself to my mind, and of the result of the experiments, which offering at first much to encourage, were only reduced to their true value by most careful searchings after sources of error, may be useful, both as a general statement of the problem, and as awakening the minds of others to its consideration.

2703. In searching for some principle on which an experimental inquiry after the identification or relation of the two forces could be founded, it seemed that if such a relation existed, there must be something in gravity which would correspond to the dual or antithetical nature of the forms of force in electricity and magnetism. To my mind it appeared possible that the ceding to the force or the approach of gravitating bodies on the one hand, and the effectual reversion of the force or separation of the bodies on the other, might present the points of correspondence; quiescence

MDCCCLI. B



NINE PAPERS FROM FARADAY'S GROUNDBREAKING *EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES IN ELECTRICITY SERIES*, 1850-57

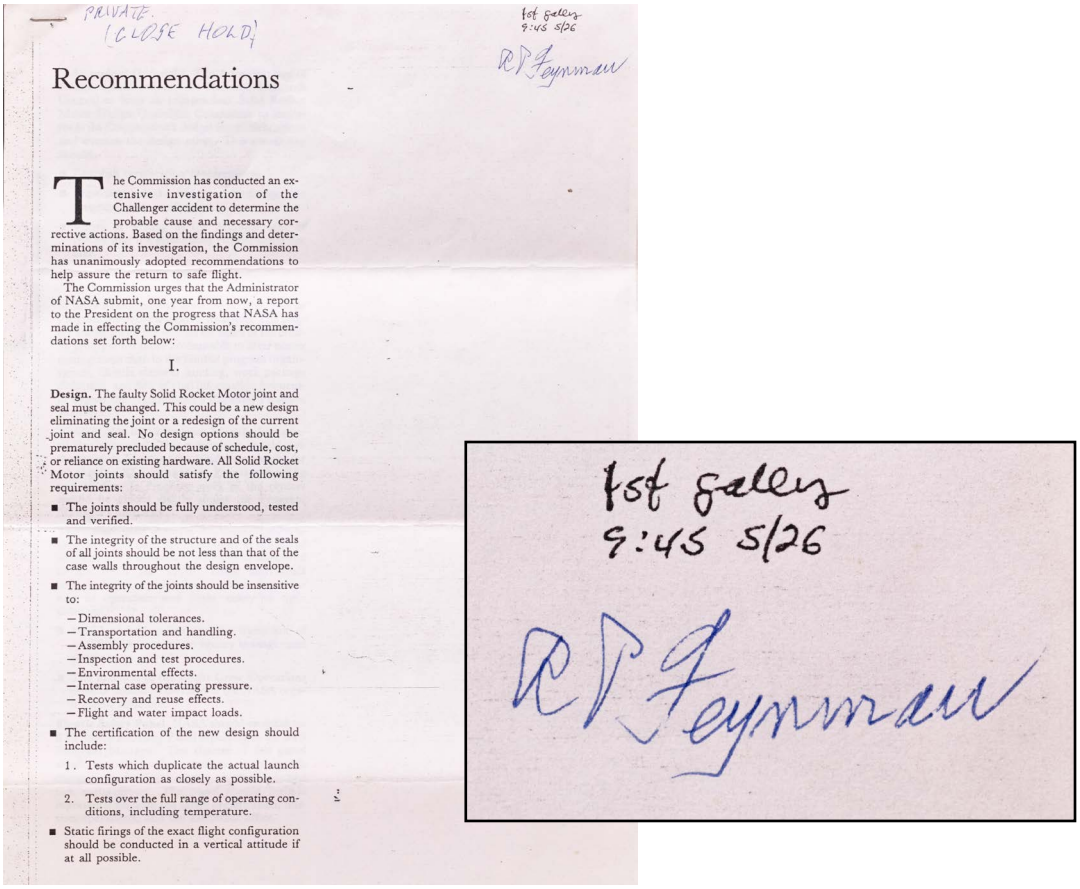
16. FARADAY, Michael. **Experimental Researches in Electricity... From the *Philosophical Transactions*. Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, and Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth Series, Thirtieth Series. WITH: Bakerian Lecture.** London: [R. and J.E. Taylor], 1850-57. Nine papers bound in two volumes. Quarto, modern marbled paper wrappers. Housed in a custom clamshell box. $6800

First appearances of nine papers from Faraday's important Experimental Researches in Electricity bound in two volumes, the 23rd through the 30th Series—laying the foundations for the origins of Field Theory—along with his 1857 Bakerian lecture, extracted from the journal Philosophical Transactions where they originally appeared, with all related engraved plates and illustrations.

The electrical research of Faraday, "one of the greatest physicists of the 19th century and one of the finest experimenters of all time... was the starting point for the revolutionary theories of Clerk Maxwell and later of Einstein... It laid the foundation of the modern electrical industry—electric light and power, telephony, wireless telegraphy, television, etc.—by providing for the production of continuous mechanical motion from an electrical source, and vice versa" (PMM 308). "Between 1832 and 1852 Faraday published 29 series of papers in the *Philosophical Transactions* under the title 'Experimental Researches in Electricity' [a 30th series was added in 1855]; it was through these papers that his major discoveries relating to electricity and magnetism were first published" (Norman 762).

These two volumes contain the final eight papers of the series, from 1850-55: the 23rd through the 30th. These papers are elemental in documenting Faraday's "decades-long quest for the holy grail of 19th-century physics: a comprehensive theory of electricity, magnetism, force and light" (Hirshfeld, xi). "Whatever the cause of magnetism, the manifestation of magnetic force took place in the medium surrounding the magnet. This manifestation was the magnetic field and the energy of the magnetic system was in the field, not in the magnet. By extension, the same could be said (and was so said by Faraday) of electrical and gravitational systems. This is the fundamental axiom of classic field theory. By the mid-1850s Faraday had gone as far as he could go. He had provided a new perspective for those who would look on all manifestations of force in the phenomenal world.... James Clerk Maxwell, in the 1850s and 1860s, built field theory on the foundations Faraday had laid" (DSB).

These papers were then collected in 1855 and published as Volume III of Faraday's book-form publication of his work, which also bore the title *Experimental Researches in Electricity*; Volume I was published in 1839 and Volume II in 1844. With three engraved plates, one folding, as issued, as well as in-text illustrations. Also included here is Faraday's 1857 Bakerian lecture on the relations of gold and other metals to light. Fine condition.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R P Feynman

Recommendations

The Commission has conducted an extensive investigation of the Challenger accident to determine the probable cause and necessary corrective actions. Based on the findings and determinations of its investigation, the Commission has unanimously adopted recommendations to help assure the return to safe flight.

The Commission urges that the Administrator of NASA submit, one year from now, a report to the President on the progress that NASA has made in effecting the Commission's recommendations set forth below:

I.

Design. The faulty Solid Rocket Motor joint and seal must be changed. This could be a new design eliminating the joint or a redesign of the current joint and seal. No design options should be prematurely precluded because of schedule, cost, or reliance on existing hardware. All Solid Rocket Motor joints should satisfy the following requirements:

- The joints should be fully understood, tested and verified.
- The integrity of the structure and of the seals of all joints should be not less than that of the case walls throughout the design envelope.
- The integrity of the joints should be insensitive to:
  - —Dimensional tolerances.
  - —Transportation and handling.
  - —Assembly procedures.
  - —Inspection and test procedures.
  - —Environmental effects.
  - —Internal case operating pressure.
  - —Recovery and reuse effects.
  - —Flight and water impact loads.
- The certification of the new design should include:
  1. Tests which duplicate the actual launch configuration as closely as possible.
  2. Tests over the full range of operating conditions, including temperature.
- Static firings of the exact flight configuration should be conducted in a vertical attitude if at all possible.

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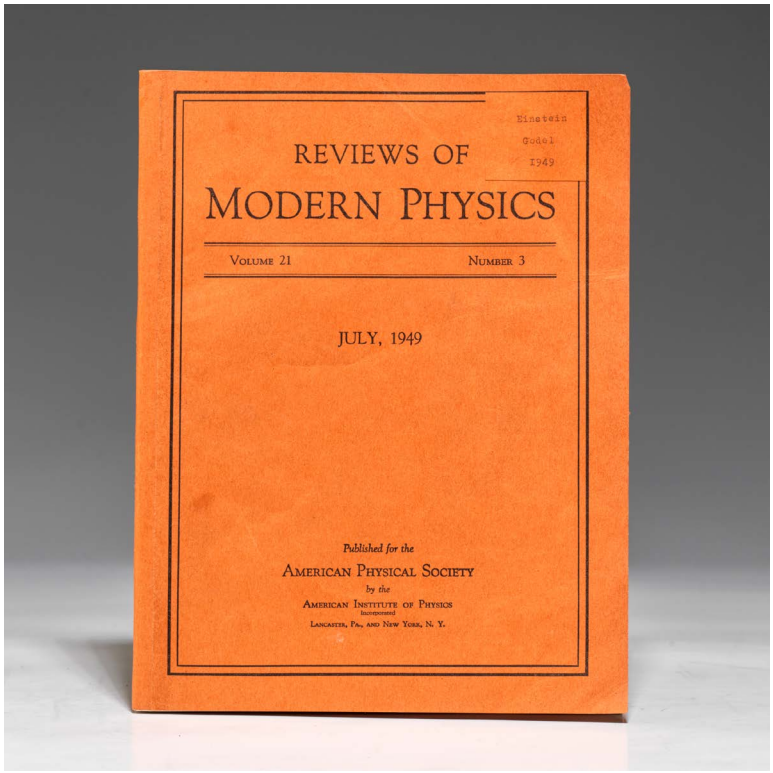
9:45 5/26
R P Feynman

GALLEY OF THE ROGERS COMMISSION'S RECOMMENDATIONS AFTER *THE CHALLENGER* DISASTER, SIGNED BY COMMISSION MEMBER AND NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING PHYSICIST RICHARD FEYNMAN

17. FEYNMAN, Richard P. **Recommendations.** No place: No publisher, circa 1986. Five sheets of mimeographed paper, each measuring 8-1/2 by 14 inches, stapled at top corner; pp. 5. $22,500

Mimeograph of the galleys of the Recommendations of the Rogers Commission tasked with investigating the Challenger disaster, signed on the front page by Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Feynman with his additional note: "PRIVATE (CLOSE HOLD)."

The Rogers Commission was formed in the aftermath of the *Challenger* disaster to investigate the reasons behind the space shuttle's explosion. Richard Feynman was in the final months of his life and reluctantly accepted the appointment to the Commission, despite believing it would "ruin [his] life." Feynman was consumed by the investigation, painstakingly analyzing the evidence and eventually reaching a conclusion that exposed systemic problems at NASA that extended well beyond the *Challenger*. Feynman harshly criticized the culture of NASA, from its poor decision-making to its excessive risk tolerance. This galley of the Commission's ultimate recommendations, ironically, takes a more moderated approach. It begins by recommending that the design of the Solid Rocket Motor joint and seal (the infamous O-rings) be improved and goes on to suggest changes to NASA bureaucracy and oversight. This report, unlike Feynman's minority report, "strongly recommends that NASA continue to receive the support of the Administration and the nation." Small notation in an unidentified hand above Feynman's signature reading: "1st gally [sic] 9:45 5/26." This item was formerly the property of the Feynman family. Original folding creases. Fine condition.

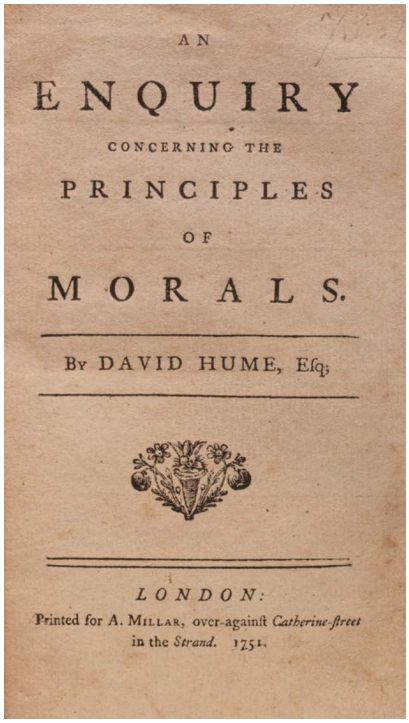


"THE MOST IMPORTANT [PAPER] ON RELATIVITY SINCE MY OWN ORIGINAL PAPER APPEARED" (EINSTEIN): FIRST PRINTING OF GODEL'S FAMOUS 1949 "TIME TRAVEL" PAPER

18. GODEL, Kurt. **"An Example of a New Type of Cosmological Solutions of Einstein's Field Equations of Gravitation." IN: *Reviews of Modern Physics*, Volume 21, Number 3, pp. 447-50.** Lancaster and New York: American Institute of Physics, July, 1949. Octavo, original orange paper wrappers sympathetically respined. $4500

First printing of Godel's groundbreaking work on relativity introducing the possibility of time travel. This special issue of Reviews of Modern Physics—a celebration of Einstein on his 70th birthday—also includes articles by many of the 20th century's most distinguished scientists including Feynman, Born, Millikan, De Broglie, Gamow, Dirac, and over twenty others.

"In [the offered paper] Gödel presented a rotating solution that was not expanding but was the same at all points of space and time. This solution was the first to be discovered that had the curious property that in it was possible to travel into the past. This leads to the paradoxes such as 'What happens if you go back and kill your father when he was a baby?' It is generally agreed that this cannot happen in a solution that represents our universe, but Gödel was the first to show that it was not forbidden by the Einstein equations. His solution generated a lot of discussion of the relation between general relativity and the concept of causality" (Stephen Hawking, *Gödel's Collected Works*). Small typed label reading "Einstein Godel 1949" affixed to front wrapper; similar label reading "Special Issue July 1" affixed to rear wrapper. Nicely respined, near-fine condition.

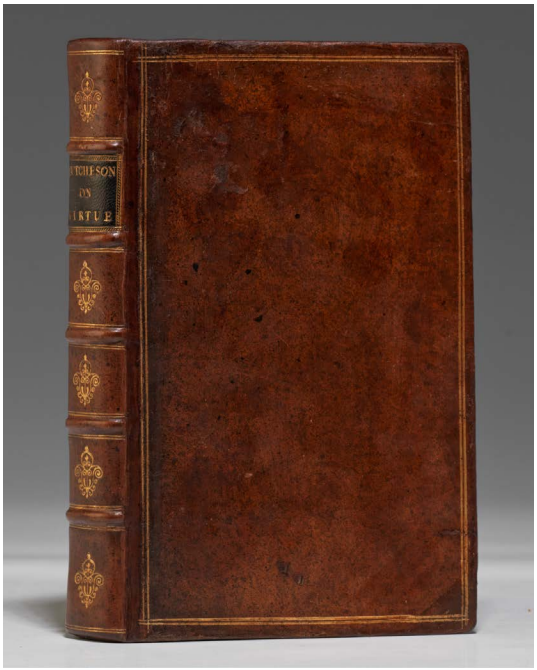


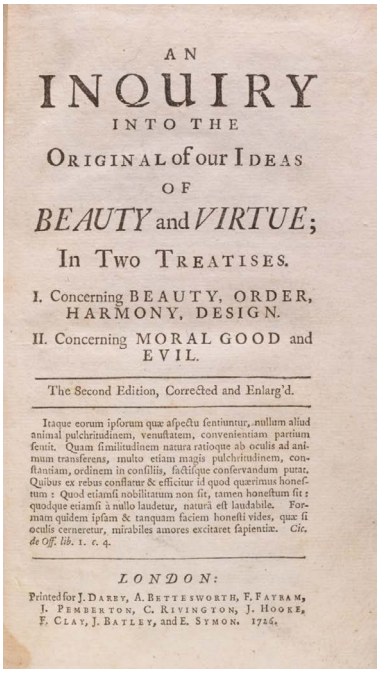
"HUME AIMS TO BE THE 'NEWTON OF THE PASSIONS": FIRST EDITION OF *ENQUIRY CONCERNING THE PRINCIPLES OF MORALS*, 1751

19. HUME, David. **An Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals.** London: A. Millar, 1751. Small octavo (4 by 6-3/4 inches), contemporary brown calf rebacked, raised bands, later red morocco spine label; pp. (viii), 1-253, (3).
$10,500

First edition, first state, of what Hume considered "incomparably the best" of all his work, his corollary to Treatise of Human Nature and a key work within the Utilitarian school of political and moral philosophy, one of the most important traditions in English-speaking philosophy, including such eminent thinkers as Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill.

Hume's *Treatise of Human Nature* (1739-40) was the first attempt to apply principles of Locke's empirical psychology to a theory of knowledge. In this and his *Enquiry Concerning the Principles of Morals*, Hume stands as a leading voice in the school of Utilitarianism, "the most influential and longest continuing tradition in English speaking moral philosophy… marked by a long line of brilliant writers" that includes Adam Smith, Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill. Hume's *Enquiry* importantly explores "how we make moral judgments… the 'mechanism' of moral judgments. How are they made and what accounts for their content? Hume aims to be the 'Newton of the Passions.' In contrast to Locke, he does not present a normative system of principles founded on the Laws of Nature… [but] the role it plays in social life and in establishing social unity and mutual understanding… What Hume is trying to do is explain the fact that we agree… On Hume's view there is only one possible basis, and that is one that appeals to our principle of humanity… the psychological tendency we have to identify with the interests and concerns of others when our own interests do not come into competition with them" (Rawls 162, 177-87). *An Enquiry* was, in Hume's own opinion, "Of all my writings incomparably the best" (*Autobiography*). The influence of Utilitarianism as furthered by Hume was immense: "He may be regarded as the acutest thinker in Great Britain of the 18th century" (DNB). First state, with leaf L3 uncancelled. Mispagination (p. 64) without loss of text. With rare half title. With errata leaf and rear advertisements. Small numerical notation to preliminary blank. Text expertly cleaned, contemporary calf boards expertly restored.





AN
INQUIRY
INTO THE
ORIGINAL of our IDEAS
OF
BEAUTY and *VIRTUE*;
In Two TREATISES.

I. Concerning BEAUTY, ORDER, HARMONY, DESIGN.

II. Concerning MORAL GOOD and EVIL.

The Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarg'd.

Itaque eorum ipsorum quæ aspectu sentiuntur, nullum aliud animal pulchritudinem, venustatem, convenientiam partium sentit. Quam similitudinem natura ratioque ab oculis ad animum transferens, multo etiam magis pulchritudinem, constantiam, ordinem in consiliis, factisque conservandum putat. Quibus ex rebus conflatur & efficitur id quod quærimus honestum: Quod etiamsi nobilitatum non sit, tamen honestum sit: quodque etiamsi à nullo laudetur, naturâ est laudabile. Formam quidem ipsam & tanquam faciem honesti vides, quæ si oculis cerneretur, mirabiles amores excitaret sapientiæ. *Cic. de Off. lib.* 1. *c.* 4.

LONDON:

Printed for J. DARBY, A. BETTESWORTH, F. FAYRAM, J. PEMBERTON, C. RIVINGTON, J. HOOKE, F. CLAY, J. BATLEY, and E. SYMON. 1726.

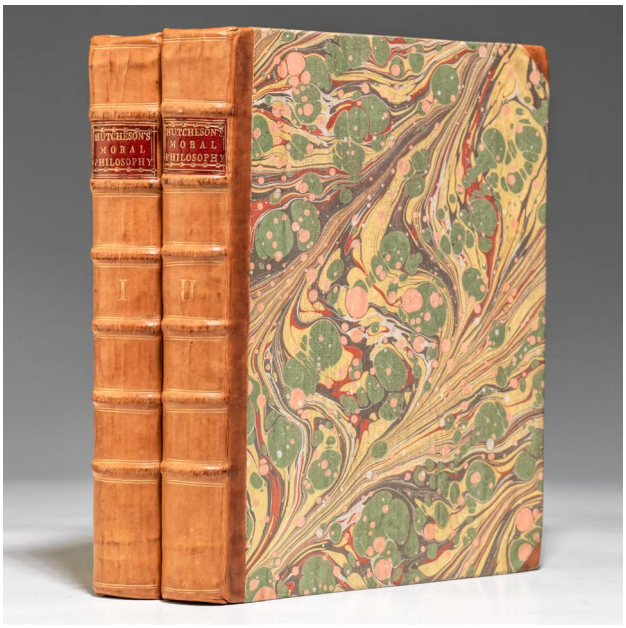
"FATHER OF THE SCOTTISH ENLIGHTENMENT": FRANCIS HUTCHESON ON BEAUTY AND VIRTUE, 1726

20. (HUTCHESON, Francis). **An Inquiry into the Original of Our Ideas of Beauty and Virtue; In Two Treatises.** London: J. Darby, A. Bettesworth, F. Fayram, et al., 1726. Octavo, contemporary brown calf rebacked and recornered, raised bands, later black morocco spine label; (i-iii), iv-xxvii (2), 1-304. $2500

Second edition, expanded and enlarged, issued one year after the first edition, of Hutcheson's controversial work proposing an innate moral sense similar to an inborn aesthetic one—the "first major work of the Scottish Enlightenment"—including printed equations for questions that were deleted from later editions—in contemporary calf boards.

The Scottish Enlightenment is "not just an episode in Scottish history. It marks a crucial turning point in America… [and] created the basic idea of modernity" (Herman, *Scottish Enlightenment,* vii-viii). The term itself is in "use today through William R. Scott, who in 1900 who spoke of Francis Hutcheson as 'the prototype of the Scottish Enlightenment'" (Broadie & Smith, *Cambridge Companion*, 1-3). In addition to his status as "father of the Scottish Enlightenment," Hutcheson was "probably the most influential and respected moral philosopher in America in the 18th century" (Mailer, "Nehemias," 241). Born in 1694, he expanded his influence beyond seminal works such as *Inquiry,* his first work, with his tenure at the University of Glasgow and his crucial impact on students such as Adam Smith, who "arrived to study at Glasgow in 1737 and quickly fell under Hutcheson's spell" (Herman, 82).

In this "first major work of the Scottish Enlightenment," Hutcheson draws on Shaftsbury to argue in favor of an inborn moral sense, comparable to an inborn aesthetic sense (Broadie & Smith, 79). *Inquiry* proposes a "natural capacity of humans to distinguish between moral and immoral qualities, similar to the ability of the eye to distinguish between different colors" in appreciating beauty (Ahnert, *Moral Culture*, 51). "Europe's first liberal in the classic sense… Hutcheson created a new political and social vision" with his sense of an innate "moral reasoning… one that went far beyond Locke or any comparable English thinker" (Herman, 83). *Inquiry* proved most controversial for its attempt to provide a form of moral calculus—including printed equations for moral questions. This reduction of morality to equations sparked outrage; the first edition had advertised on the title page that it included "an attempt to introduce a mathematical calculation in subjects of morality," which was dropped from the title page of the present second edition. By the fourth edition, the mathematical expressions were deleted altogether. Title page with: "The Second Edition, Corrected and Enlarg'd"; as issued with page 183 a cancel. First published in 1725. Armorial bookplate of Charles Vere Dashwood Esq. (1745-1821), of Stanford Hall, Nottinghamshire, England (*Peerage*). Small bookseller inkstamp. Text very fresh, mere trace of rubbing to contemporary calf boards. A handsome near-fine copy.



EXCEEDINGLY SCARCE FIRST EDITION OF FRANCIS HUTCHESON'S *SYSTEM OF MORAL PHILOSOPHY*, 1755

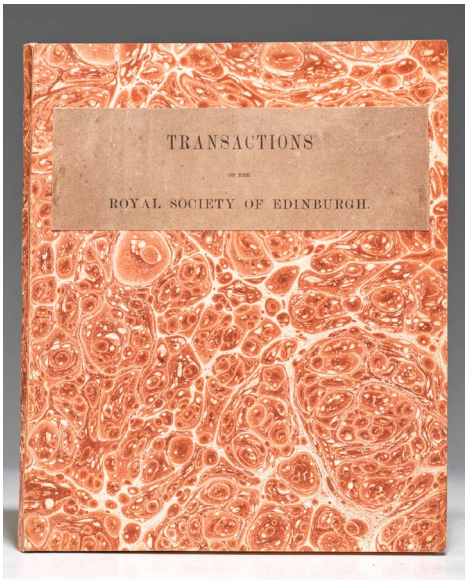
21. HUTCHESON, Francis. **A System of Moral Philosophy.** Glasgow: R. and A. Foulis and (London) by A. Millar, 1755. Two volumes. Quarto, period-style three-quarter calf, red morocco spine labels, marbled boards. $12,500

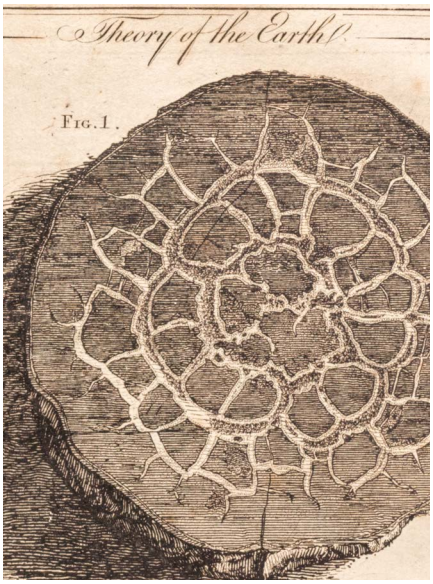
First edition of Hutcheson's seminal work, assembling his famed Glasgow lectures, many attended by Adam Smith, together in book form for the first time, defending "the right of resistance to government" and attacking slavery in "a new political and social vision that went far beyond Locke… the vision of a 'free society,'" his writings a pivotal influence on Jefferson in the Declaration, with a core chapter of this rare work seized upon by rebellious Americans to be reprinted in a 1772 issue of the Massachusetts Spy.

The Scottish Enlightenment "marks a crucial turning point in America… [and] created the basic idea of modernity" (Herman, *Scottish Enlightenment*, vii-viii). Born in 1694, Hutcheson expanded his influence beyond seminal works such as *System of Moral Philosophy* with his tenure at the University of Glasgow and his crucial impact on students such as Adam Smith. In Hutcheson's posthumous *System*, which assembles his lectures at Glasgow for the first time in book form, he asserts "'the rights of resisting in people, when their fundamental privileges are invaded.' In fact, it is through Hutcheson that… rights of resistance and popular sovereignty… merge in to the mainstream of the Scottish Enlightenment.... Hutcheson is Europe's first liberal in the classic sense: a believer in maximizing personal liberty in the social, economic and intellectual spheres, as well as the political" (Herman, 71-2, 80).

Deemed "the father of the Scottish Enlightenment," Hutcheson is also viewed as "probably the most influential and respected moral philosopher in America in the 18th century" (Mailer, *Nehemias (Scotus) Americanus*, 241). He "affirms the importance of rights… and famously defends the right of resistance to government" in passages that Caroline Robbins argues "had a direct impact on the American founders" (*Cambridge Companion*, 318). Robbins notes he "developed and taught a theory about the right of resistance to the policies of the mother country, long before Franklin's famous plan or the troubled reign of George III."

"Jefferson, with his belief in the moral sense and tendency to trust 'the Heart' over 'the Head,' is deeply Hutchesonian." *System* clearly expresses Hutcheson's belief "that we should each do our best to extend our benevolence… but he also had great respect for the degree to which human life is fundamentally an individual affair." He also notably "criticizes religious coercion… and used the importance of our sense of natural liberty to defend private property… Jefferson follows Hutcheson in combining a strong commitment to rights—in the opening of the Declaration and, later, in his correspondence with Madison about the Constitution" (*Cambridge Companion*, 318-19, 344). Volume I with six-page Subscribers' List including fellow leaders of the Scottish Enlightenment: Adam Ferguson and Adam Smith. Paper repair to front flyleaf (blank). A few signatures in both volumes with faint dampstain along upper margin, not affecting letterpress. Bindings fine and attractive.





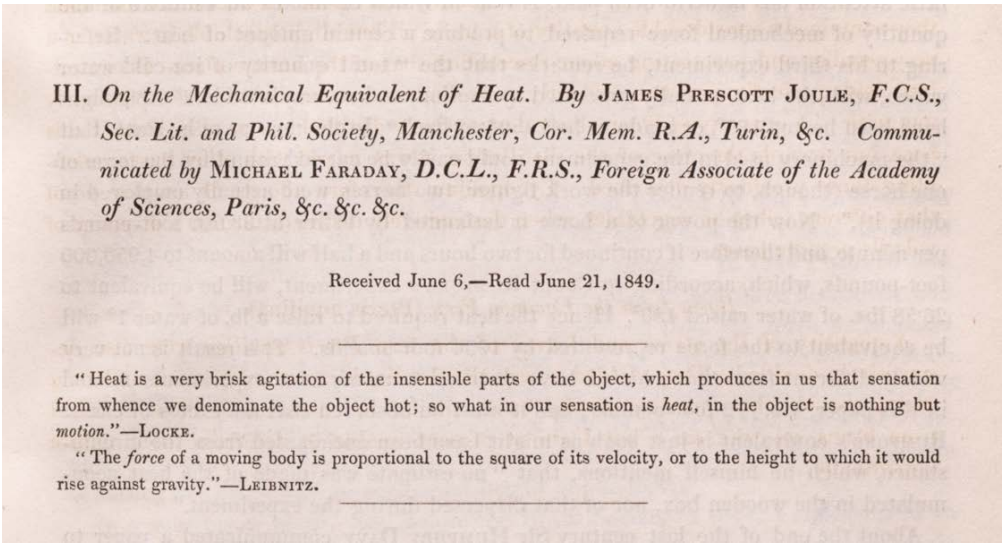
THE FOUNDATION OF MODERN GEOLOGY, HUTTON'S "THEORY OF THE EARTH," 1788 FIRST EDITION, WITH TWO ENGRAVED PLATES

22. HUTTON, James. **Theory of the Earth; or an Investigation of the Laws Observable in the Composition, Dissolution, and Restoration of Land upon the Globe. BOUND WITH: The Theory of Rain.** [Edinburgh: Royal Society of Edinburgh, 1788]. Quarto, modern marbled wrappers, original printed paper label laid down; pp. [209]-304, [2 plates]; [41]-86. Housed in a custom clamshell box. $10,500

First edition of Hutton's landmark paper, the foundation of modern geology, excerpted from the Transactions of the Edinburgh Royal Society, with two engraved plates. Bound with another Hutton paper from the same volume, "The Theory of Rain."

"His fundamental conception—now accepted as a matter of course, but then entirely new—was the doctrine of uniformitarianism. The formation of the surface of the earth is one continuous process which can be studied entirely from terrestrial materials without cosmological or supernatural intervention" (PMM). "The first full-dress presentation of Hutton's revolutionary theory of the earth, which formulated for the first time the general principle of what, some fifty years later, would come to be known as uniformitarianism... The revolutionary content of Hutton's theory lies in its recognition of the cyclical, 'timeless' nature of geologic processes. In the most famous words ever written by a geologist, Hutton concluded his paper as follows: 'Having, in the natural history of this earth, seen a succession of worlds, we may from this conclude that there is a system in nature; in like manner as, from seeing revolutions of the planets, it is concluded, that there is a system by which they are intended to continue those revolutions. But if the succession of worlds is established in the system of nature, it is in vain to look for anything higher in the origin of the earth. The result, therefore, of our present inquiry is, that we find no vestige of a beginning,—no prospect of an end'" (Norman).

"Hutton's theory ran counter to the belief then widely held that the present world was created by a divine being, fully populated by animal and plant life, at a time that could be measured by human records" (DSB). His theory also directly contradicted the belief, widely held at the time by naturalists, that every major geologic feature of the earth was formed abruptly by "catastrophic" forces, rather than more gradual and continual forces such as erosion and sedimentation. "The most important advance in geological science embodied in Hutton's theory was his demonstration that the process of sedimentation is cyclical in operation, a principle now accepted as axiomatic.... It was not until after 1830 that his theories began to gain general acceptance, largely because of Playfair's *Illustrations* [1802] and the publication of Lyell's *Principles of Geology* (London, 1830-33)" (DSB). "Hutton's theory... was first made public at two meetings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, early in 1785. The society published it in full in 1788, but offprints of this paper were in circulation in 1787, and possibly in 1786" (DSB). With eight-page Strahan and Cadell publisher's catalogue, dated 1788, bound in at rear. (Hutton went on to expand this paper into a two-volume work with the same title, published in 1795.) Pastiche of title page, with mounted title and engraved vignette preserved. Bound with half title and four pages of contents for Volume I. Occasional spots of foxing to text, especially to first few leaves; plates clean. Near-fine in later wrappers.



III. *On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat.* *By* James Prescott Joule, *F.C.S., Sec. Lit. and Phil. Society, Manchester, Cor. Mem. R.A., Turin, &c. Communicated by* Michael Faraday, *D.C.L., F.R.S., Foreign Associate of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, &c. &c. &c.*

Received June 6,—Read June 21, 1849.

"Heat is a very brisk agitation of the insensible parts of the object, which produces in us that sensation from whence we denominate the object hot; so what in our sensation is *heat*, in the object is nothing but *motion*."—Locke.

"The *force* of a moving body is proportional to the square of its velocity, or to the height to which it would rise against gravity."—Leibnitz.

FIRST PUBLICATION OF JOULE'S KEY WORK "ON THE MECHANICAL EQUIVALENT OF HEAT," 1850, BOUND WITH FOUR OTHER PAPERS ON THERMAL EFFECTS AND MAGNETIC INDUCTION

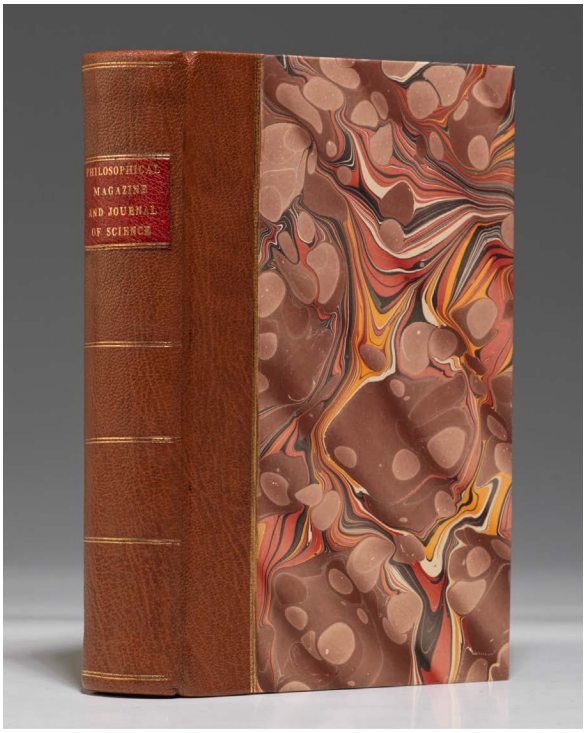
23. JOULE, James Prescott. **Five Scientific Papers: On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat. BOUND WITH: On the Air-Engine. BOUND WITH: THOMSON, William and JOULE, J.P. On the Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion. BOUND WITH: JOULE, J.P. and THOMSON, W. On the Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion, Part II. BOUND WITH: Introductory Research on the Induction of Magnetism by Electrical Currents.** London: *Philosophical Transactions*, 1849-55. Quarto, modern marbled paper wrappers, custom clamshell box. $3800

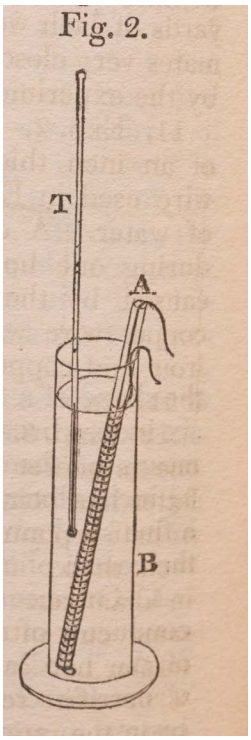
First appearances of five important scientific papers by Joule—including his 1850 "On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat"—each extracted from the journal Philosophical Transactions where they originally appeared and bound together, complete with three engraved plates, one folding.

Joule, at only 22 years of age, established one of the most fundamental laws of electricity, a law that would later come to be known as Joule's law. He "demonstrated that the conversion of heat into force, and vice versa, takes place at a fixed rate. This discovery led to two conclusions: first, that heat is a form of energy; and second, that within a given system, the sum total of energy is both constant and convertible. Joule's work, along with that of Mayer and Helmholtz, was fundamental to the establishment of the principle of conservation of energy" (Norman 1179). At first Joule's work had a hard time finding wider acceptance, until it was taken up by the 22-year-old scientist William Thomson, the co-author with Joule on two of the papers in this collection.

Joule's pioneering work "On the Mechanical Equivalent of Heat" was published in *Philosophical Transactions* in 1850, the same year Joule was elected to the Royal Society. The paper contains "his most precise value of the mechanical equivalent of heat, including the famous paddle-wheel experiment" (Morris, *Great Experiments in Physics*, 169). "William Thomson's attention focused on Joule's claim to have shown the conversion of mechanical effect into heat in fluid friction. Before long, Thomson had devised a variant of Joule's paddle-wheel apparatus and was even considering the use of a steam engine to demonstrate in dramatic fashion the heating effects of fluid friction. For his part, Joule began work in the cellar of the brewery on a fresh set of results which Faraday communicated to the Royal Society on 21 June 1849.... Eager for the reform of British physical science, William Thomson and a growing network of associates (including Macquorn Rankine, James Thomson, James Clerk Maxwell, and Peter Guthrie Tait) made Joule's results the foundation for the new doctrine of conservation of energy from the early 1850s" (ODNB).

This collection includes "On the Thermal Effects of Fluids in Motion," a two-part paper co-authored with William Thomson, with Part I appearing in 1853 and Part II in 1854—both parts present here. "Altogether Joule and Thomson published at least ten papers on their joint experimental researches up to the early 1860s" (ODNB). This collection also includes Joule's 1851 paper "On the Air-Engine," and his 1855 paper "Introductory Research on the Induction of Magnetism by Electrical Currents." All papers excerpted from *Philosophical Transactions* where they originally appeared; with the original engraved illustrations published with the papers. Fine condition.



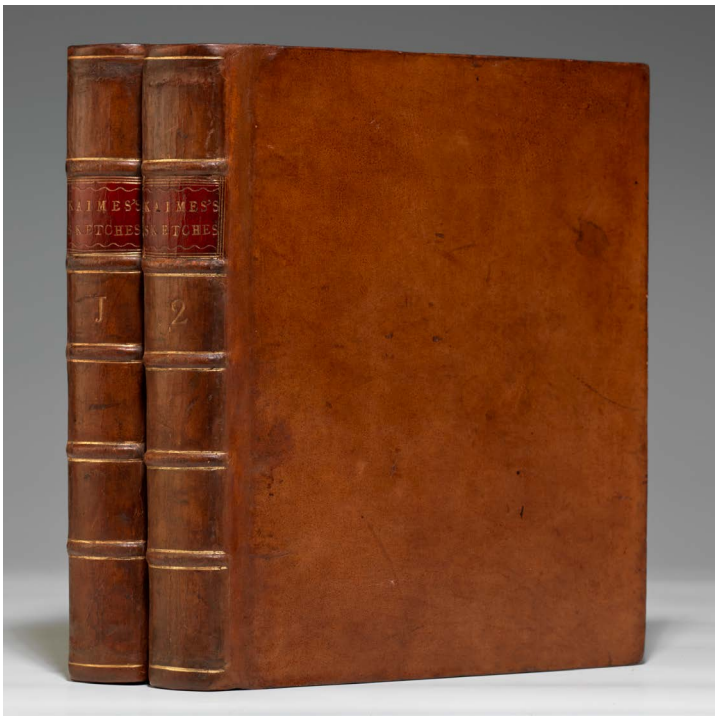


THE FIRST ANNOUNCEMENT OF JOULE'S LAW, ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL LAWS OF ELECTRICITY

24. JOULE, James Prescott. **On the Heat Evolved by Metallic Conductors of Electricity, and in the Cells of a Battery during Electrolysis, In Philosophical Magazine, Vol. 19, No. 124 (October), pp. 260-277.** London: Richard and John E. Taylor, 1841. Octavo, modern half calf-gilt, red morocco spine label, marbled boards. $4500

First edition of the description of Joule's Law, one of the fundamental laws of electricity, "the first of the great laws with which Joule's name is imperishably connected" (DNB).

Joule, at only 22 years of age, established one of the most fundamental laws of electricity, Joule's Law, stating that "when a current of voltaic electricity is propagated along a metallic conductor, the heat evolved in a given time is proportional to the resistance of the conductor multiplied by the square of the electric intensity" (page 264). Joule's discovery of the universality of the conversion between electrical and thermal energy, a landmark in itself, led directly to the dramatically important law of the conservation of all energy. "These experiments contained the germs of Joule' second great discovery, the equivalence of heat and energy, which he fully developed later. But he had already made it clear that the energy set free in the battery is also proportional to the resistance of the circuit and to the square of the current" (DNB). Joule had originally announced his experimental results in a speech before the Royal Society on December 17, 1840, but the Royal Society did not deem the paper worthy of inclusion in its chief periodical publication, *Philosophical Transactions*; only an abstract appeared in *Proceedings of the Royal Society*. This is the first appearance in print of Joule's full paper. Also included in this volume is a paper by the young Charles Darwin, "On a Remarkable Bar of Sandstone off Pernabuco," an early Darwin publication resulting from his observations during the cruise of the *Beagle*. This issue has been bound with the entire Volume 19 of the *Philosophical Magazine*, covering the second half of 1841. Interior quite clean, near-fine.

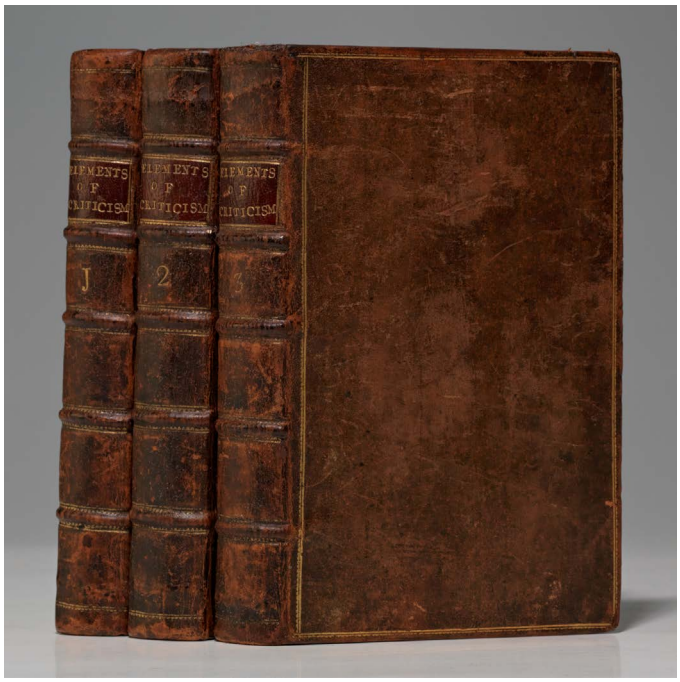


"A MAJOR SYNOPSIS OF ENLIGHTENMENT PHILOSOPHICAL ANTHROPOLOGY, SCOTS STYLE": LORD KAMES' MAGNUM OPUS, *SKETCHES OF THE HISTORY OF MAN*, 1774 FIRST EDITION

25. KAMES, Henry Home, Lord. **Sketches of the History of Man.** Edinburgh: W. Creech... W. Strahan, and T. Cadell, in London, 1774. Two volumes. Quarto, contemporary full tan polished calf, raised bands, red morocco spine labels. $8800

First edition of the work that Kames himself referred to as his "magnum opus," a "major synopsis of Enlightenment philosophical anthropology," two quarto volumes in contemporary polished calf.

"Kames was perhaps the most complete 'Enlightenment man' among the 18th-century Scottish thinkers. In print, in conversation and in correspondence, he concerned himself with the whole spectrum of human knowledge and its applicability to his society. He wrote extensively on agricultural and horticultural matters, just as he wrote on everything else... It was in law, criticism, philosophical history and, to some extent, philosophy that Kames made his name, both in his own time and for posterity... *Sketches of the History of Man* (1774) was a major synopsis of Enlightenment philosophical anthropology, Scots style... Another of his major concerns is to show that the function of humanity's natural powers, theoretical and practical, is subject to significant development through the history of the species. This shows itself in the different moral institutions—ranging from property and marriage to the state and international law—that emerge at different stages of development, and much of Kames' social theorizing consists in analyzing the interrelation of individual and institutional setting. In this connection his *Sketches* presents the stadial theory that is well known from Smith, Millar and Adam Ferguson, and he uses it in other works as the framework for sophisticated legal history" (Yolton, et al., *Dictionary of 18th-Century British Philosophers*, 503-06). The *Sketches* "represents Lord Kames' contribution to the developing science of natural history. In a way, the book is a compendium of Kames' thought; indeed, he refers to it in one place as his magnum opus" (Arthur McGuinness, *Henry Home, Lord Kames*, 119). Included are sections on the female sex, on commerce and government, on the American nations, on reason, on Aristotle's logic and on morality. A separate essay, "Sketches concerning Scotland," is appended. (There is also an interesting discussion of authors' copyright, the book trade, and the dissemination of knowledge in Volume I, p. 500n). With half titles. Armorial bookplate of William Wrightson of Cusworth in Yorkshire; contemporary owner ink signature. Interiors clean and fine. Expert repairs to joints, spine ends and boards. An exceptionally good set in contemporary calf.



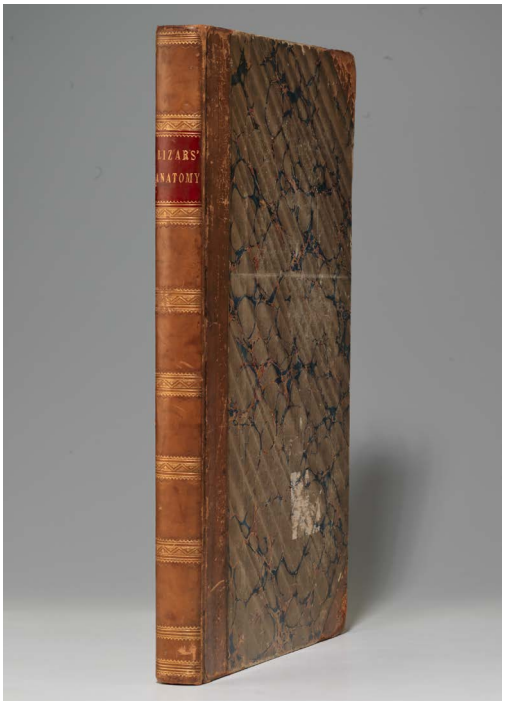
"BECAME A TEXTBOOK IN RHETORIC AND BELLES-LETTRES FOR A CENTURY, NOT LEAST IN AMERICA": LORD KAMES' COMPREHENSIVE *ELEMENTS OF CRITICISM*, 1762, FIRST EDITION

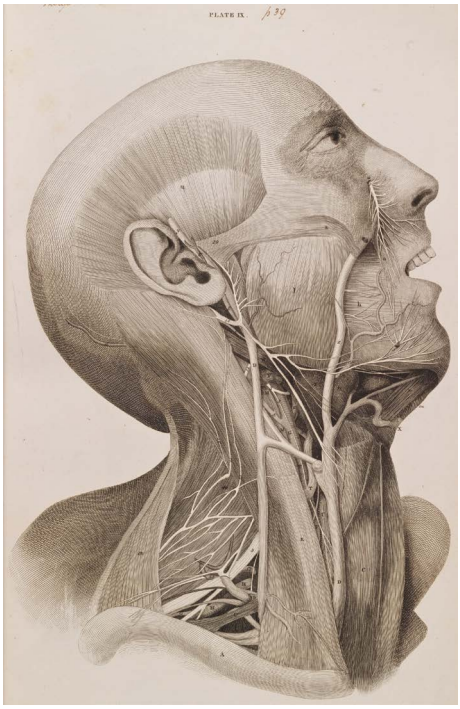
26. KAMES, Henry Home, Lord. **Elements of Criticism.** Edinburgh: A. Kincaid & J. Bell... A. Millar, London, 1762. Three volumes. Octavo, contemporary full brown calf, raised bands, red morocco spine labels. $6000

First edition of Lord Kames' comprehensive philosophical and aesthetic treatise, desirable in unrestored contemporary calf.

The *Elements of Criticism* is the most important result of the Scottish aesthetic movement, and "the most comprehensive work on aesthetics of the 18th century since Du Bos' *Réflexions critiques* of 1719" (translated from Dobai, *Die Kunstliteratur des Klassizismus und der Romantik in England* II, 115). "In *Elements of Criticism* (1762) Kames sought to propound the fundamental principles of criticism drawn from human nature" (ODNB), and the work "became a textbook in rhetoric and *belles-lettres* for a century, not least in America" (Yolton, et al., *Dictionary of 18th-Century British Philosophers*, 503-06). Indeed, Thomas Jefferson had a copy of the third edition in his library (Sowerby 4699).

"The power of aesthetic judgment in human nature closely resembles that of moral judgment. It is the ability to experience the agreeableness and disagreeableness of works of art as objective features of these works. As in the case of the perception of moral qualities, the objectivity consists in the overall order of which these qualities form part. This order is the natural emotional response to the experience of ideas when they follow the natural paths of association. The standard of aesthetic taste is thus to be ascertained through investigation of what is natural in these regards, and the natural is that which is common to experienced judges of art (see *Elements of Criticism*, esp. chap. 25)" (Yolton, et al., 504). Interiors clean, some light rubbing and scuffing to bindings, spine head of Volume III a little worn. Still an excellent set of this scarce title in unrestored contemporary calf.





"ONE OF THE MOST ELEGANT WORKS OF THE 19TH CENTURY": RARE FIRST EDITION OF THE ATLAS VOLUME FOR JOHN LIZARS' FAMOUS DISCOURSE ON HUMAN ANATOMY

27. LIZARS, John. **A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body. Accompanied with Descriptions, and Physiological, Pathological, and Surgical Observations.** Edinburgh: W.H. Lizars, Daniel Lizars, S. Highley and W. Curry, Junr., [1822-27]. Atlas volume only. Folio (11 by 17 inches), contemporary three-quarter calf sympathetically rebacked, red morocco spine label, marbled boards. $6000

First edition of this highly successful medical sourcebook, a collaboration between innovative 19th-century surgeon John Lizars and his artistic brother William Home Lizars, with 101 folio plates of the human body, 15 vividly hand-colored.

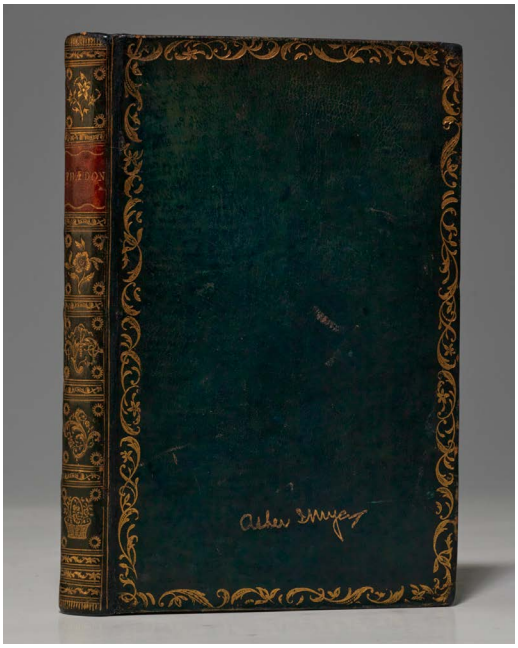
"Although it contains no new discoveries, this superb atlas is certainly one of the most elegant works of the 19th century" (Richard Eimas). "John Lizars served as an assistant surgeon in the Royal Navy, 'where he saw extensive practice, especially in the treatment of gun-shot wounds... As to Lizars' skill and the masterly audacity with which he wielded the knife, there cannot be any doubt..." (Simon Behrman). "In 1831 Lizars was appointed to succeed John Turner as professor of surgery in the Royal College of Surgeons at Edinburgh. With this appointment he combined that of senior operating surgeon of the Royal Infirmary, in which post Robert Liston was his colleague. He had in 1822 issued the work by which he is chiefly known, *A System of Anatomical Plates of the Human Body*. Although the letterpress is necessarily out of date, the numerous and beautifully executed plates (done by his brother William under Lizars' close supervision) are still valuable to the anatomical student. They were extensively used by medical students of the last generation" (DNB) and represent the highest quality of artistic work produced in Scotland at the time. Attracted by William Lizars' ability as an artist, John James Audubon engaged him to engrave the plates for his famous folio edition of *The Birds of America*. Upon finishing the first 10 plates, however, Lizars confessed to Audubon that the project was too big for him and suggested that it be given over to Robert Havell. First published in 12 parts between 1822-27, "the sale of [Lizars' *System*] in its various forms was reported to be immense" (Roberts & Tomlinson, 505). This first edition of the atlas is an early issue, with all plate numbers printed (some earlier copies are found with first several plate numbers pasted on; this copy has the sequential numbers 1-101 pasted on at an early date). The atlas was issued in both colored and uncolored versions—the plates of the brain and nervous system were colored for both issues. Due to the high cost of hand-coloring, it is likely that only a small number of copies of this edition were colored. Without the three octavo volumes of text, as often. In later editions the text was reset in folio and the plates were incorporated into the text. Plates generally clean, occasional light foxing, faint marginal dampstain toward rear not affecting images, some scuffing to contemporary boards. An extremely good copy of this impressive folio volume.

"MEN... GO MAD IN HERDS": RARE AND IMPORTANT FIRST EDITION OF MACKAY'S *POPULAR DELUSIONS*, A SIGNIFICANT FORCE IN CHARTING THE STOCK MARKET

28. MACKAY, Charles. **Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions.** London: Richard Bentley, 1841. Three volumes. Octavo, 20th-century three-quarter green morocco, raised bands, elaborately gilt-decorated spines, marbled endpapers, top edges gilt. $18,000

First edition of this highly entertaining and exceptionally influential early study of crowd behavior, a long-standing and classic guide to both popular psychology and the stock market.

Charles Mackay, a noted Scottish poet and journalist, attempted in this work to document and explain major "popular delusions" or seemingly irrational instances of mass action and belief. "Men," the author contends, "think in herds; it will be seen that they go mad in herds." In developing his theories of mass behavior, Mackay analyzes a breadth of historical examples ranging from witch hunts, alchemists, and famous haunted houses to the South Sea Bubble of 1720 and the Crusades. The impact of Mackay's work has been remarkably far-reaching, influencing such diverse fields as popular psychology and the charting of the stock market—as noted by *The New York Times*, which urged: "Any investor who has not read Charles Mackay's 'Tulipomania,' from his classic *Extraordinary Popular Delusions,* first published in 1841, should grab this book for that exercise alone." With five engraved portraits—a frontispiece in each volume, and two additional portraits in Volume III. Without half titles. Repair to title page of Volume III, interiors quite clean; handsome morocco binding with expected toning to spines. An exceptional copy.



EXCEEDINGLY RARE FIRST EDITION IN ENGLISH OF MENDELSSOHN'S SEMINAL WORK, *PHAEDON*, 1789

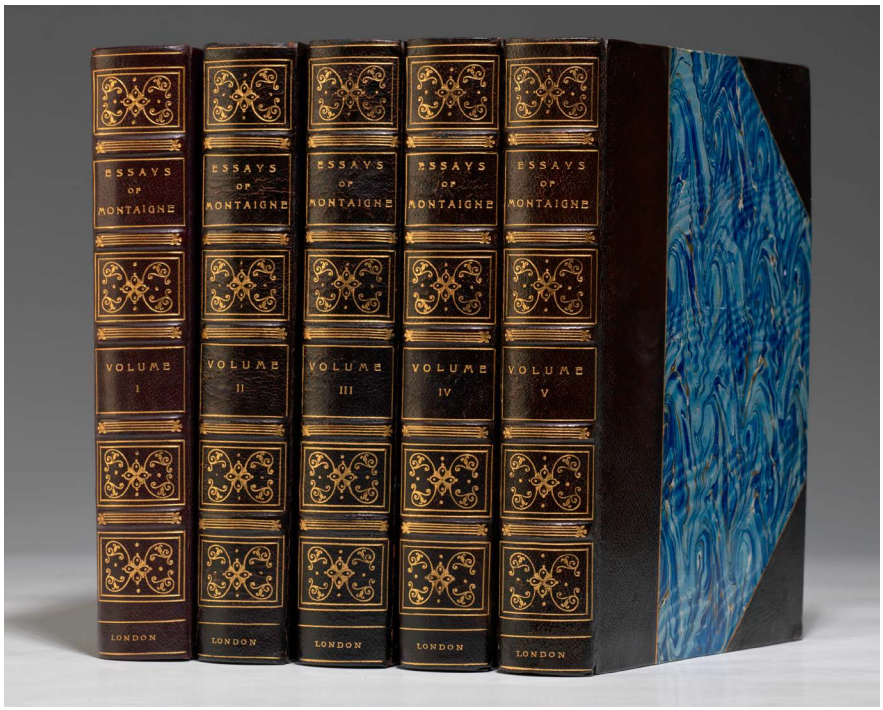
29. (PLATO) MENDELSSOHN, Moses. **Phaedon; Or, The Death of Socrates.** London: Printed for the Author, by J. Cooper, 1789. Octavo, contemporary green calf, elaborately gilt-decorated spine, red spine label, marbled endpapers; pp. (i-v), vi-viii, (i), ii-lix, (1), 2-212. $9500

First edition in English, preceded by the 1767 first German edition, of Mendelssohn's "classic of rational psychology" on the immortality of the human soul, a defining work by the preeminent philosopher "who launched the Jewish thinking of the modern age," his tribute to Socrates modeled on Plato's dialogue the Phaedo.

"Mendelssohn was a creative and eclectic thinker whose writings on metaphysics and aesthetics, political theory and theology, together with his Jewish heritage, placed him at the focal point of the German Enlightenment for over three decades… he also contributed significantly to the life of the Jewish community and letters in Germany, campaigning for Jews' civil rights and translating the Pentateuch and the Psalms into German. Not surprisingly, as a Jew with an unwavering belief in the harmonizing effects of rational analysis and discourse, Mendelssohn rankled both institutional and self-appointed advocates of Christianity as well as Judaism" (*Stanford Encyclopedia*).

In 1767 Mendelssohn used Plato's famous dialogue the *Phaedo* as a model to publish *Phädon oder über die Unsterblichkeit der Seele* (*Phaedo, or on the Immortality of the Soul*). With this seminal work, "he reached the heights of fame" (Wigoder, *Dictionary of Jewish Biography*, 342). First published in English in this rare 1789 edition, the work unites Mendelssohn's "paean to Socrates with an elaboration of the dreadful personal, moral, and political implications if a person's life is her 'highest good'… This 'classic of rational psychology,' as Dilthey put it, also contains an argument for the simplicity and immortality of the human soul, explicitly singled out for criticism by Kant in the 2nd edition of the *Critique of Pure Reason*. Mendelssohn supports the notion that the soul is simple and thus indestructible by noting that certain features of the soul, namely, the unifying character of consciousness and the identity of self-consciousness, cannot be derived from anything composite, whether those composite parts be capable or not of thinking… As for the human soul's fate after death, Mendelssohn appeals to divine goodness and providence" (*Stanford Encyclopedia*).

A leading philosopher of the German Enlightenment (Haskalah), Mendelssohn "continues to challenge scholars of Jewish thought and history.… Particular emphasis has been placed on his historical role as the harbinger of the change in the status of the Jews in Europe—the liberation from discrimination and restrictions, the achievement of equality in civil rights—the emancipation" (*Intellectual History Review*). First edition, first printing: found with "lix" numbered (this copy) or unnumbered, no priority established. Translated from the German by Charles Cullen, with his dedication to Henry Dundas dated in print "July 12, 1789." With half title. Owner bookplate. Gilt-stamped owner name to front board. Interior fine; joints and boards with expert restoration.

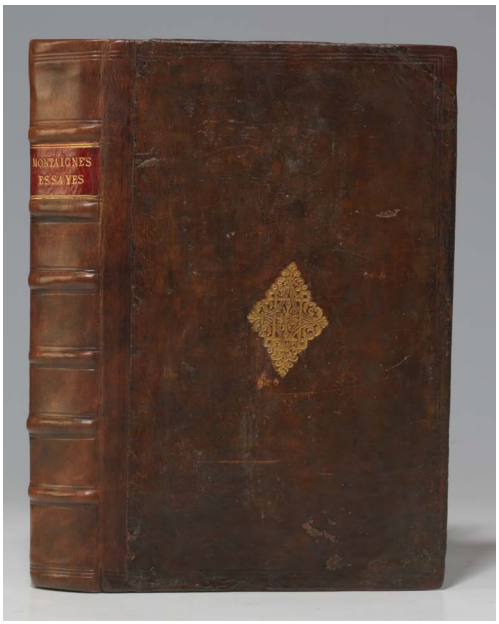


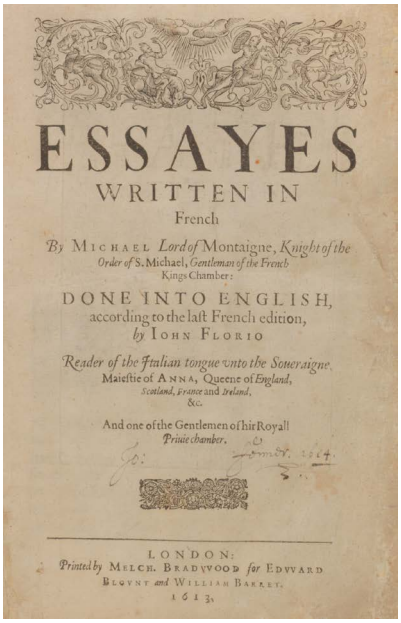
"THE UNFOLDING OF A MIND OF GENIUS IN DIALOGUE WITH ITSELF AND WITH THE WORLD": FINELY BOUND SET OF MONTAIGNE'S *ESSAYS*, NAVARRE SOCIETY EDITION

30. MONTAIGNE. **Essays of Montaigne…To which are added Some Account of the Life of Montaigne, Notes, a Translation of All of the Letters Known to be Extant…** London: Privately printed for the Navarre Society Limited, 1923. Five volumes. Octavo, contemporary three-quarter navy morocco gilt, raised bands, marbled boards and endpapers, top edges gilt, uncut and largely unopened. $2800

Navarre Society edition, number 138 of only 150 large-paper copies printed on handmade paper, illustrated with frontispiece portraits and large folding three-page facsimile of a letter from Montaigne to Henry IV, handsomely bound.

Charles Cotton's great translation of this enormously influential work "ranks among the acknowledged masterpieces of translation" (DNB). The *Essays* are "the unfolding of a mind of genius in dialogue with itself and with the world" (Hollier, 250). English writers and philosophers of the time, including Shakespeare, Bacon, Milton, Hobbes and Locke, all felt their profound influence. "Montaigne devised the essay from in which to express his personal convictions and private meditations, a form in which he can hardly be said to have been anticipated. The most elaborate essay, the *Apologie de Raimond Sebonde*, is second to no other modern writing in attacking fanaticism and pleading for tolerance" (PMM 95). Edited by William Carew Hazlitt, this edition includes a brief biography as well as all of Montaigne's letters. Volume II spine head pulled with just a bit of loss. A splendid set in near-fine condition.




ESSAYES
WRITTEN IN
French
By MICHAEL Lord of Montaigne, Knight of the Order of S. Michael, Gentleman of the French Kings Chamber:
DONE INTO ENGLISH, according to the last French edition, by IOHN FLORIO
Reader of the Italian tongue vnto the Soueraigne Maiestie of ANNA, Queene of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c.
And one of the Gentlemen of hir Royall Priuie chamber.
LONDON:
Printed by MELCH. BRADWOOD for EDWARD BLOVNT and WILLIAM BARRET.
1613.

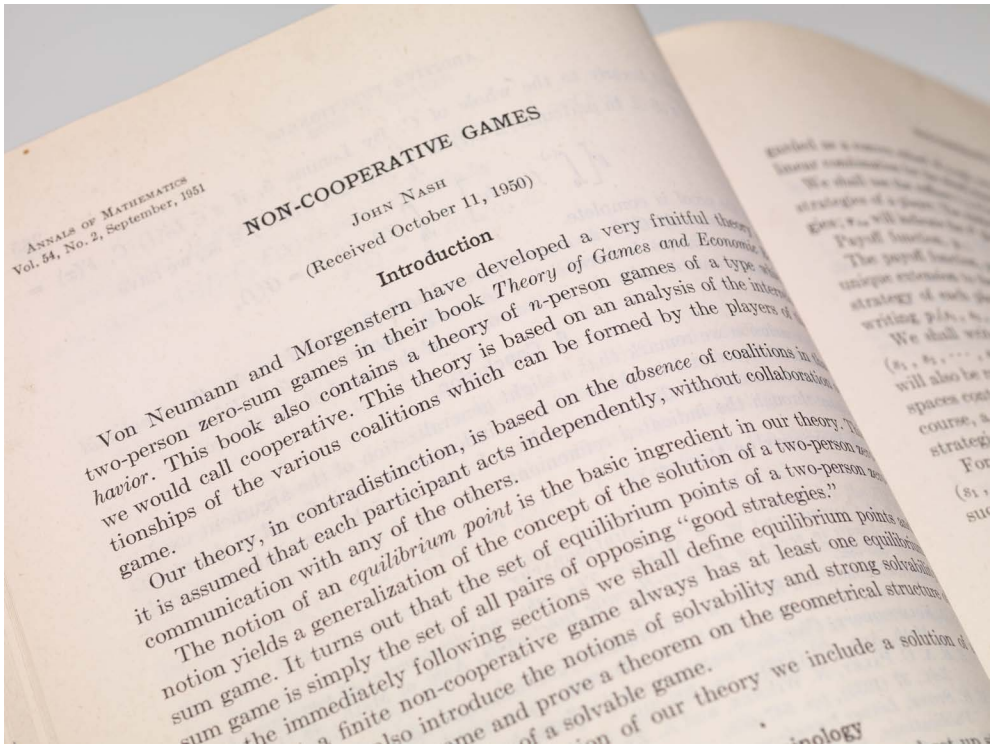
"THE UNFOLDING OF A MIND OF GENIUS IN DIALOGUE WITH ITSELF": RARE 1613 SECOND EDITION IN ENGLISH OF MONTAIGNE'S *ESSAYES*

31. MONTAIGNE. **Essayes Written In French... Done Into English, according to the last French edition, by John Florio.** London: Melch, Bradwood for Edward Blount and William Barret, 1613. Folio (8 by 11-1/2 inches), contemporary full brown calf rebacked and recornered, gilt ornamental lozenges, raised bands, red morocco spine label. $16,000

Second edition in English of Montaigne's seminal masterpiece, with the important Elizabethan translation of John Florio used by Shakespeare as a source for The Tempest (circa 1611), a work profoundly influenced by Lucretius, who is quoted almost a hundred times in the work, a splendid folio volume in contemporary calf boards.

"Montaigne devised the essay form in which to express his personal convictions and private meditations, a form in which he can hardly be said to have been anticipated... He finds a place in the present canon, however, chiefly for his consummate representation of the enlightened skepticism of the 16th century, to which Bacon, Descartes and Newton were to provide the answers in the next" (PMM 95). Here is "the unfolding of a mind of genius in dialogue with itself and with the world" (Hollier, 250). "It is generally accepted that Shakespeare used Florio's translation when writing the passage on the natural commonwealth in his *Tempest*" (Pforzheimer 378).

The influence on Montaigne of the Roman poet and philosopher is particularly strong and obvious. The *Essayes* contain almost 100 direct quotations from Lucretius' Epicurian masterpiece *De rerum natura*; in the Essay "On Books," Montaigne lists Lucretius with Virgil, Horace and Catullus as the top poets. "There is a profound affinity between Lucretius and Montaigne. Montaigne shared Lucretius' contempt for a morality enforced by nightmares of the afterlife; he clung to the importance of his own senses and the evidence of the material world; he intensely disliked ascetic self-punishment and violence against the flesh; he treasured inward freedom and contentment. In grappling with the fear of death, in particular, he was influenced by Lucretian materialism. He once saw a man die, he recalled, who complained bitterly in his last moments that destiny was preventing him from finishing the book he was writing. The absurdity of the regret, in Montaigne's view, is best conveyed by lines from Lucretius: 'But this they fail to add: that after you expire / Not one of all these things will fill you with desire.' As for himself, Montaigne wrote, 'I want death to find me planting my cabbages, but careless of death, and still more of my unfinished garden'" (Stephen Greenblatt, "The Answer Man," in *The New Yorker*, August 8, 2011). Initially published in French in 1580, Montaigne's *Essayes* were first published in English in 1603, with this translation. Frontispiece portrait of Florio by William Hole bound between Contents and first text leaf; containing general title page, separate title pages for the second and third books. With rear blank leaf, elaborate ornamental woodcut-engraved initials, headpieces throughout. Occasional mispagination as issued without loss of text. Title page with contemporary owner signature dated 1614. Interior quite fresh with only minor expert archival repair to edges of title page and and a few leaves not affecting text, lightest scattered foxing, faint rubbing to boards. A very handsome near-fine copy.



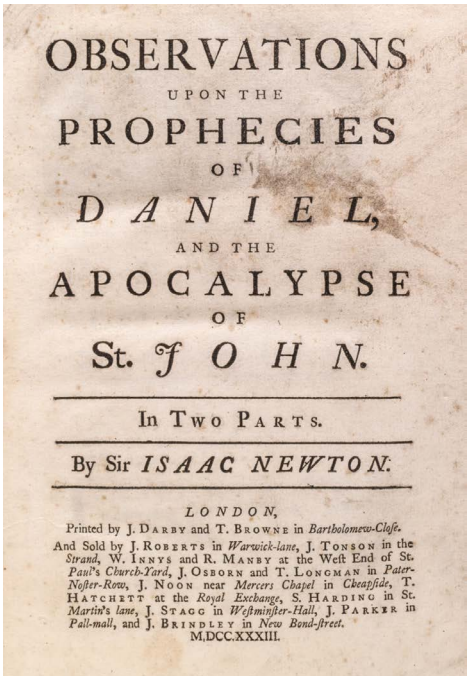
FIRST EDITION OF NASH'S DOCTORIAL THESIS, IN WHICH HE FORMULATES THE THEORY OF NON-COOPERATIVE GAMES AND CLARIFIES WHAT CAME TO BE KNOWN AS THE "NASH EQUILIBRIUM"—WORK FOR WHICH HE WON THE NOBEL PRIZE: "NON-COOPERATIVE GAMES," 1951

32. NASH, John. **"Non-Cooperative Games." IN: *Annals of Mathematics*, Second Series, Volume 54, Number 2, pp. 286-95.** Princeton: Princeton University, July-November, 1951. Large octavo, original gray paper wrappers expertly respined. Housed in a custom chemise and clamshell box. $8800

First edition of the complete issue containing Nash's doctorial thesis—including a clarification of the "Nash equilibrium" he introduced in a brief two-page paper the year before—a significant contribution to game theory and economics, the impact of which "is comparable to that of the discovery of the DNA double helix in the biological sciences" (Journal of Economic Literature), work for which he was awarded the 1994 Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences.

This publication of Nash's doctoral thesis had an enormous impact. As a graduate student at Princeton, Nash encountered game theory, which had been recently articulated by John von Neumann and Oskar Morgenstern. While their theory dealt with two-person zero-sum games, or "pure rivalries," Nash explored rivalries with the possibility of mutual gain, in which each player acts independently and no outside authority enforces predetermined rules. His idea that any game such as this has one equilibrium point became known as the "Nash equilibrium," a founding concept in analyzing economic behavior, and the one for which he won the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences in 1994. (He first published his proof of this "equilibrium point" in a brief two-page paper, "Equilibrium Points in N-Person Games," in *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* in 1950.)

In his biographical essay for the Nobel Prize, Nash humbly noted, "As a graduate student I studied mathematics fairly broadly and I was fortunate enough, besides developing the idea which led to 'Non-Cooperative Games,' also to make a nice discovery relating to manifolds and real algebraic varieties. So I was prepared actually for the possibility that the game theory work would not be regarded as acceptable as a thesis in the mathematics department and then that I could realize the objective of a Ph.D. thesis with the other results." Sylvia Nasar's award-winning biography, *A Beautiful Mind,* as well as the 2002 Best Picture of the same title, chronicled Nash's devastating struggle with schizophrenia, which caused his long exile from elite mathematics. Faint owner signature to front wrapper. About-fine condition.



OBSERVATIONS
UPON THE
PROPHECIES
OF
DANIEL,
AND THE
APOCALYPSE
OF
St. *JOHN.*

In Two Parts.

By Sir *ISAAC NEWTON.*

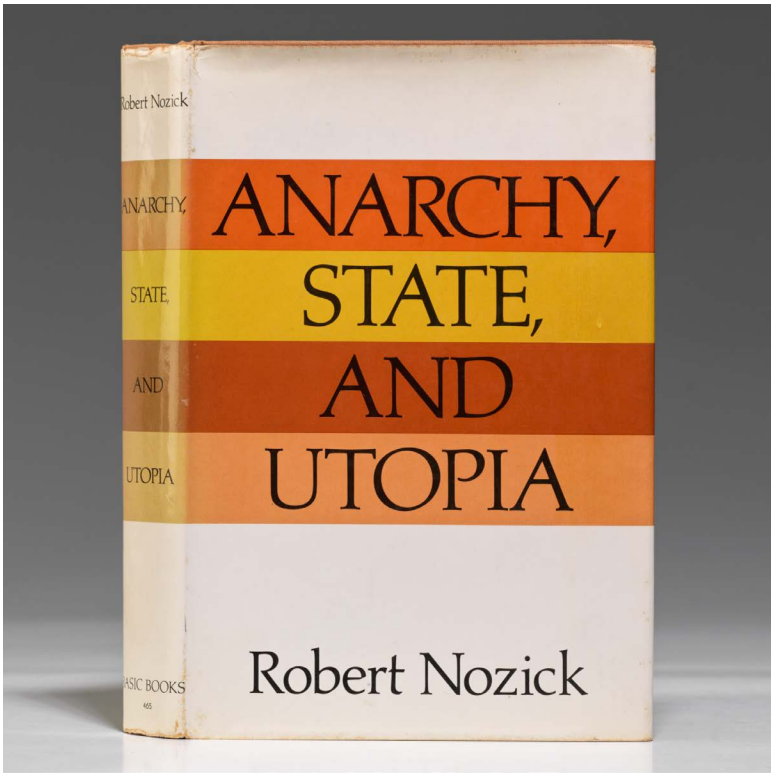
LONDON,
Printed by J. Darby and T. Browne in *Bartholomew-Close.*
And Sold by J. Roberts in *Warwick-lane,* J. Tonson in the *Strand,* W. Innys and R. Manby at the West End of St. *Paul's Church-Yard,* J. Osborn and T. Longman in *Pater-Noster-Row,* J. Noon near *Mercers Chapel* in *Cheapside,* T. Hatchett at the *Royal Exchange,* S. Harding in St. *Martin's lane,* J. Stagg in *Westminster-Hall,* J. Parker in *Pall-mall,* and J. Brindley in *New Bond-street.*
M.DCC.XXXIII.

"THE KEYS TO THE LONG LOST *PRISCA THEOLOGIA*": FIRST EDITION OF NEWTON'S *OBSERVATIONS*, 1733

33. NEWTON, Isaac. **Observations Upon the Prophecies of Daniel, And the Apocalypse of St. John. In Two Parts.** London: J. Darby and T. Browne, 1733. Quarto, contemporary full tan calf rebacked and recornered with original spine and red morocco spine labels neatly laid down, raised bands. $7800

First edition of Newton's only "major work on the subject" of prophecy and symbolic writings, published six years after his death.

Newton's lifelong interest in prophecy produced his only "major work on the subject… *Observations upon the Prophecies of Daniel*" (DSB). Newton "wrestled with this subject until the day he died… continually revising *Observations*. Like many of his contemporaries, Newton believed that prophecy concealed direct revelations of hidden truths that would reveal to men—very special men—the future course of history as set forth by the Creator from the beginning of time. He was especially drawn to Daniel of the Old Testament and John of the New because 'the language of prophetic writings was symbolic and hieroglyphical and their comprehension required a radically different method of interpretation.' To be even more explicit, the Book of Daniel and the Revelation of Saint John the Divine were for Newton the keys to the long lost prisca theologia" (Christianson, 259). Like many of his time, Newton "found it no abrupt transition to pass from the study of the material universe to an investigation of the profoundest truths and the most obscure predictions of Holy Writ" (Brewster), and many scholars conclude that "Newton was an apocalyptic thinker" (Snobelen, *Canadian Journal of History*), who "arrived at his theory of gravity partly through his exploration of alchemy and early biblical theology" (White, 358). "All subsequent commentators are largely indebted to the labours of Sir Isaac Newton" in his *Observations* (Allibone, 1420). Published six years after Newton's death, preceding an edition in Latin by one year. With engraved headpiece. Minor soiling to title page, interior generally clean, contemporary calf boards expertly restored.

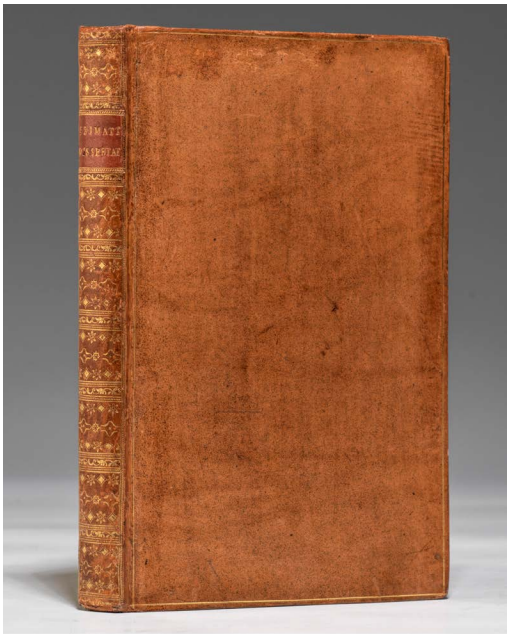


"ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL PHILOSOPHICAL WORKS OF THE 20TH CENTURY": FIRST EDITION OF NOZICK'S *ANARCHY, STATE, AND UTOPIA*

34. NOZICK, Robert. **Anarchy, State, and Utopia.** New York: Basic, (1974). Octavo, original brown cloth, original dust jacket. $1200

First edition of Nozick's powerful and widely influential philosophical argument for broad individual rights, his "complex, sophisticated, ingenious" libertarian reply to John Rawls' Theory of Justice (1971), and winner of the 1975 U.S. National Book Award in Philosophy and Religion.

"Nozick's book is a major event in contemporary political philosophy" (*New York Review of Books*). It "won the National Book Award in 1975 and in 2008 was listed by the *Times Literary Supplement* as one of the 100 most influential books since WWII. It is certainly, and by far, one of the most influential philosophical books of the 20th century" (Hunt, *Anarchy, State, and Utopia*, 1). Nozick argues that the only legitimate rule of the state is to protect people from aggression through the military, police and courts. Otherwise, people should essentially be free to live as they wish. Those individual rights—that freedom—is paramount and the state must always be kept minimal to ensure that individual rights are not threatened. Early hailed as "complex, sophisticated, ingenious" (*Economist*), *Anarchy, State, and Utopia* remains "a classic of modern political philosophy. Along with John Rawls' *Theory of Justice* (1971), it is widely credited with breathing new life into the discipline in the second half of the 20th century" (*Cambridge Companion*). Neat underlining to three passages on pages 241-43. Book near-fine, with foxing to edges of text block and mild toning to extremities. Dust jacket extremely good, with slight soiling and light wear and toning to extremities.



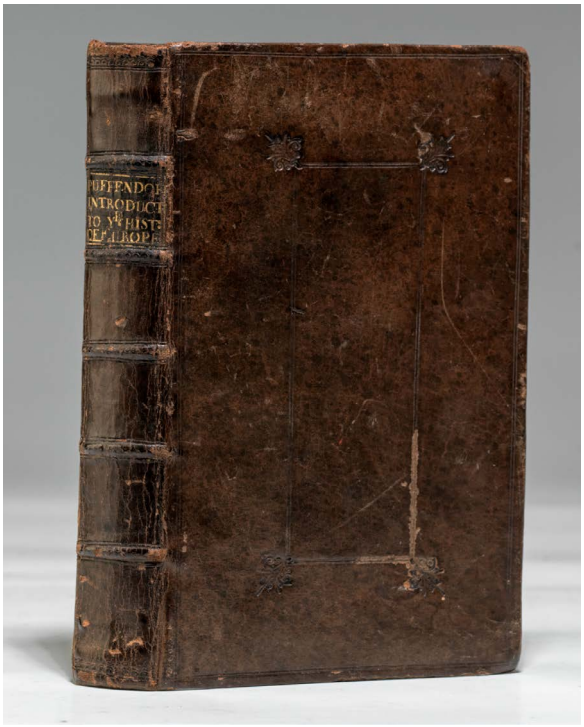
"PAIN IS PAIN, WHETHER IT BE INFLICTED ON MAN OR ON BEAST..."

35. PRIMATT, Humphry. **A Dissertation on the Duty of Mercy and Sin of Cruelty to Brute Animals.** London: Printed by R. Hett, 1776. Octavo, 19th-century full speckled brown calf, elaborately gilt-decorated spine, red morocco spine label, marbled endpapers. $8500

First edition of this foundational philosophical text, one of the first works devoted entirely to an attack on cruelty to animals and preceding Bentham's landmark work by over a decade. Very rare, no copy has appeared at auction since 1968.

"The first articulation of concern for the moral and legal status of animals appearing in British writing" (Favre and Tsang, *The Development of the Anti-Cruelty Laws During the 1800's*). "One day in the 1770s a retired Anglican vicar, the Reverend Humphry Primatt, DD (Aberdeen), sat down in his library in Kingston-on-Thames and wrote a short devout book about the relationship between mankind and the rest of the animal world. Others of his century—Pope, Addison, Steele, Bentham—had deplored cruelty to animals. Dr Primatt's distinction was that he approached the subject from the standpoint of a clergyman of the Established Church; and Christianity being what it is, 116 years later his book is as topical as ever" (Jan Morris).

"One of the first works devoted entirely to an attack on cruelty to animals. It is the only known book written by Primatt, but its influence has been wide-ranging. Primatt was one of the first authors to argue that animals, like humans, feel pain, stating: 'pain is pain, whether it be inflicted on man or on beast; and the creature that suffers it... being sensible of the memory of it while it lasts, suffers evil.' He moves on to argue that even though animals come in all shapes and sizes it is immoral to harm one: 'whether we walk upon two legs or four; whether our heads are prone or erect; whether we are naked or covered in hair; whether we have tails or no tails, horns or no horns, long ears or round ears; or whether we bray like an ass, speak like a man, whistle like a bird, or are mute as a fish—nature never intended these distinctions as foundations for right of tyranny and oppression.' Most of the work consists of passages from the Bible, and the book may have been forgotten had a summary of it not been appended to sermons by John Toogood. It was reprinted in 1822 by Arthur Broome, and caught the attention of social reformers such as William Wilberforce, who, along with Broome, established the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in 1824 [which called this work its 'foundation stone']. The society gained its royal status in 1840 and continues to promote animal welfare throughout England and Wales to this day" (Royal Collection Trust). While Primatt did not advocate vegetarianism himself, his powerful arguments in favor of limiting cruelty to animals have been used by others to argue for the moral necessity of a vegetarian lifestyle. Henry Salt, the leading promoter of vegetarianism at the turn of the 20th century, praised this "quaint but excellent book" and recognized its groundbreaking message about animal rights. This work is exceedingly rare and has not appeared at auction since 1968. With half title. Very faint occasional foxing, a few tiny spots of soiling to interior, binding quite lovely. An exceptional copy in near-fine condition.

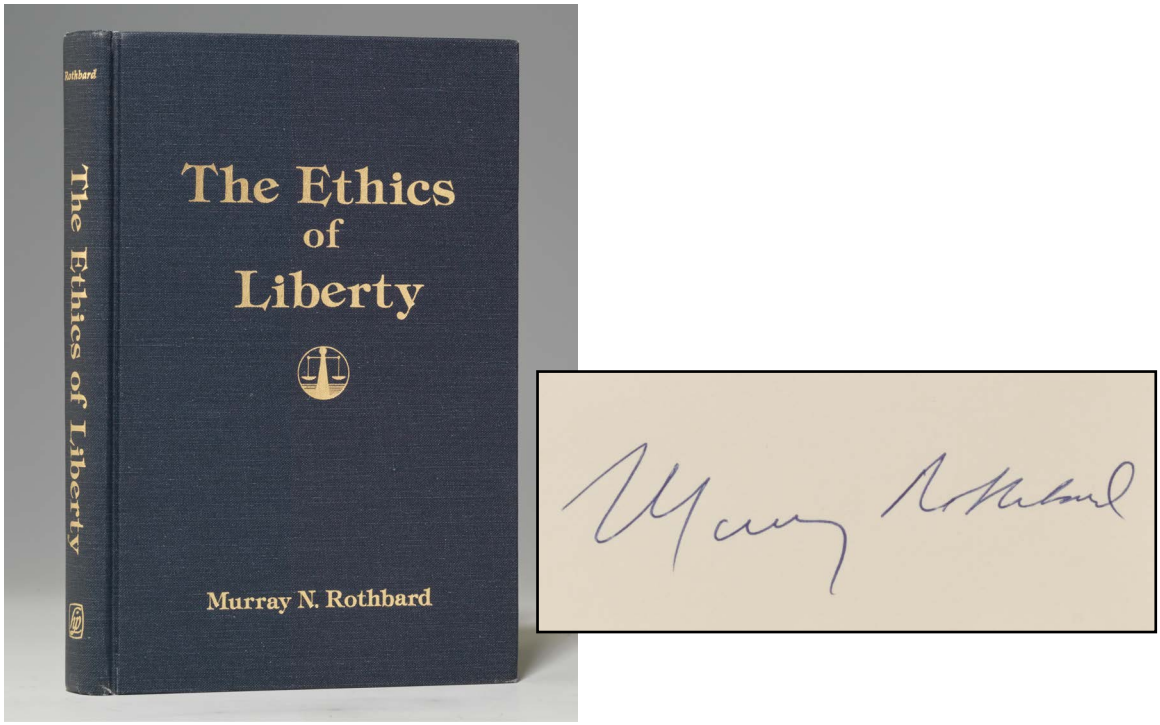


"A STATE, WHICH IN IT SELF CONSIDER'D IS BUT WEAK, IS MADE TO BECOME VERY CONSIDERABLE BY THE GOOD CONDUCT AND VALOUR OF ITS GOVERNOURS"

36. PUFENDORF, Samuel. **An Introduction to the History of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe.** London: Printed for M. Gilliflower and T. Newborough, 1697. Octavo, late 18th-century paneled brown calf, raised bands, brown morocco spine label. $2400

Second edition in English, with additions, of this 17th-century history of the known world examined through the lens of political philosophy, with frontispiece portrait of Samuel Pufendorf, handsomely bound in 18th-century morocco.

"In 1682, Samuel Pufendorf published his treatise *Einleitung zu der Historie der Vornehmsten Reiche und Staaten so itziger Zeit in Europa sich befinden*, which was also published in an English version under the title *An Introduction to the History of the Principal Kingdoms and States of Europe*. This book included a short reference to the early beginnings of mankind, which combined biblical and Aristotelian perspectives: 'To the time of the deluge', Pufendorf suggested, there was no magistracy, but 'the Government was lodged only in each Father of his Family, a Paternal Government', which might have continued 'for a considerable time after the deluge'. Here, the biblical account was combined with a more or less ethnographic approach. But this period was not at the centre of Pufendorf's interest, since, as the title of his book already indicated, he focused on the development of modern states and societies. For his purposes, for the analysis of present political and legal developments, biblical history was nothing more than a vague reference point" (Godfrey 207-08). Pufendorf used this history to deeply examine the various nations and their individual motivations. He viewed states as essentially having personalities and argued that each had a guiding interest that would drive the manner in which it was ruled and acted. To Pufendorf, it was the quality of this rule that determined whether states became powerful or whether their reputations faltered. This work is a translation of the High-Dutch book *Einleitung zur Geschichte der Vornehmsten Staaten Europas* (1682). The first edition in English was published in 1695; this second edition contains additional material. The work continued to be published throughout the 18th century, with different additions and in different translations. Interior generally fine, a bit of wear to early calf. A handsome copy. Quite rare.



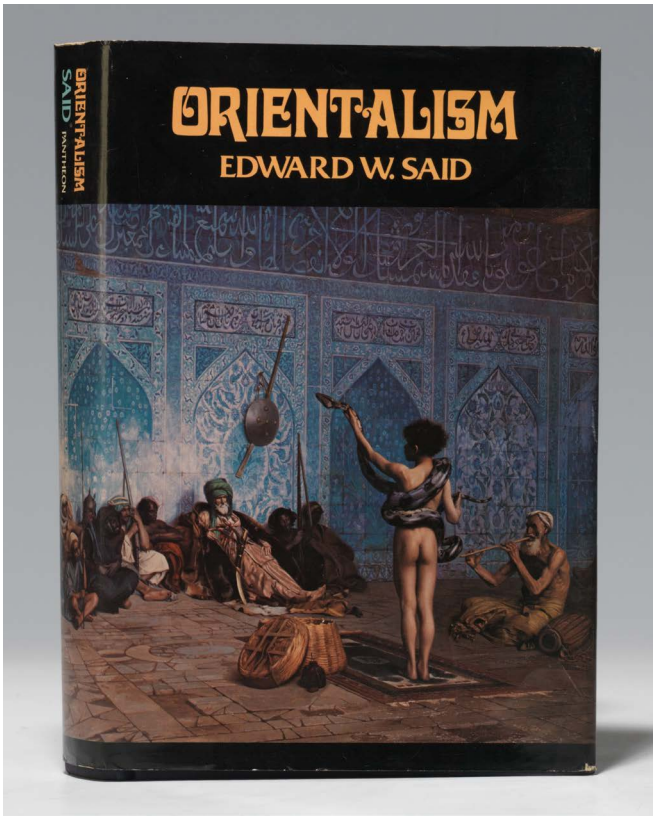
FIRST EDITION OF *ETHICS OF LIBERTY*, INSCRIBED IN THE YEAR OF PUBLICATION BY MURRAY ROTHBARD, "A SCHOLAR OF LIBERTY ON A PAR WITH MISES AND HAYEK"

37. ROTHBARD, Murray. **The Ethics of Liberty.** Atlantic Highlands, N.J.: Humanities Press, (1982). Octavo, original gilt-stamped navy cloth. $7200

First edition of Rothbard's "second magnum opus... a pillar of the Rothbardian system" in its bold pursuit of principles introduced in Man, Economy and State, inscribed in the year of publication by Rothbard, the father of libertarianism: "To L— & L— F— Warmest regards to two genuine and uncompromising radical (i.e. genuine) libertarians. Murray Rothbard."

"Following his revered teacher and mentor, Ludwig von Mises, Mises' teachers Eugen von Bohm-Bawerk and Carl Menger... Rothbard was one of those rare individuals who did contribute to ethics as well as economics." Building on principles introduced in his first book, *Man, Economy and State* (1962), *Ethics* is a "pillar of the Rothbardian system... his second magnum opus. In it, he explains the integration of economics and ethics via the joint concept of property... [and] deduces the corpus of libertarian law" (Hoppe, Introduction, *Ethics of Liberty*, 1998). "A scholar of liberty on a par with Mises and Hayek ... Rothbard not only systematized and perfected the insights of Mises and his school of pure free-market economics, but also fought to establish an American beachhead for the Misesian school—and did it almost single-handedly" (Raimondo, *Enemy of the State*, 20). "In his masterful *Ethics*, Rothbard deals with the hard questions: the criminal system, land redistribution, the vexing problem of children's rights, bribery, boycotts, lifeboat situations... If he is an eminent historian, and the world's leading Austrian economist, he is no less than the father of libertarianism" (Rockwell & Block, *Man, Economy, and Liberty*, xi- xviii).

Ethics remains one of the discipline's most "fundamental theories of justice... a defense of his entire intellectual edifice" (Hamowy, *Encyclopedia of Libertarianism*, 442-43). "Rothbard says that the very existence of the state—the entity with monopoly privilege to invade private property—is contrary to the ethics of liberty" (Mises Institute). He declares the state dangerously unique in its capacity to tax: "Taxation is theft, purely and simply, even though it is theft on a grand and colossal scale" (162). As issued without dust jacket. A fine copy.

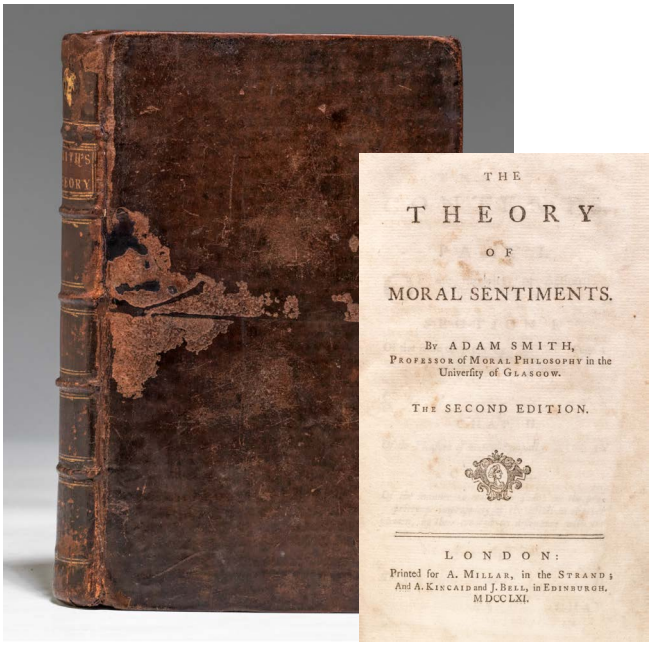


"MOST INFLUENTIAL AND MOST CONTROVERSIAL"

38. SAID, Edward. **Orientalism.** New York: Pantheon, (1978). Octavo, original navy cloth, original dust jacket.
$800

First edition of Said's electrifying and foundational work in post-colonial theory, an exceptionally fine copy.

Orientalism, a founding work in post-colonial theory, "remains the most influential and most controversial" in the field (Cass, 25). It offered a major new perspective on the West's representation of non-Western cultures: a webbing of thought and action described by Said as a "system of ideological fictions." A leading Columbia University professor, Said was also controversial as "a fierce critic of American and Israeli policies and an equally fierce proponent of the Palestinian cause" (*New York Times*). "First Edition" stated on copyright page. A fine copy.



ADAM SMITH'S LANDMARK SECOND EDITION OF *THEORY OF MORAL SENTIMENTS*, 1761

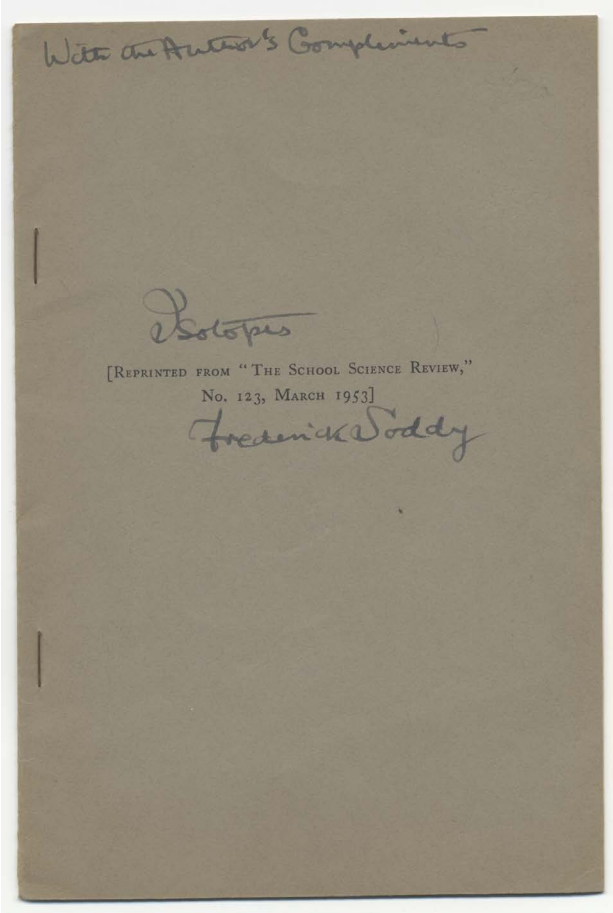
39. SMITH, Adam. **The Theory of Moral Sentiments.** London: Printed for A. Millar, in the Strand; and A. Kincaid and J. Bell in Edinburgh, 1761. Octavo, contemporary full brown calf rebacked with original spine laid down, raised bands, red morocco spine label, renewed endpapers. Housed in a custom chemise and clamshell box. $16,500

Scarce and important second edition of Smith's first book, the first with Smith's major additions and revisions at the core of "his central concepts of sympathy and the impartial spectator" (Tribe, 14), a work increasingly regarded as "one of the truly outstanding books in the intellectual history of the world" (Amartya Sen).

Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments*, his first book, is "one of the truly outstanding books in the intellectual history of the world" (Amartya Sen). First published in 1759, it laid the foundation for *Wealth of Nations* and proposed the theory repeated in the later work: that self-seeking men are often "led by an invisible hand… without knowing it, without intending it, to advance the interest of the society." "The fruit of his Glasgow years… *Moral Sentiments* would be enough to assure the author a respected place among Scottish moral philosophers, and Smith himself ranked it above the *Wealth of Nations*… Its central idea is the concept, closely related to conscience, of the impartial spectator who helps man to distinguish right from wrong" (Niehans, 62). With *Moral Sentiments* and *Wealth of Nations* Smith created "not merely a treatise on moral philosophy and a treatise on economics, but a complete moral and political philosophy, in which the two elements of history and theory were to be closely conjoined" (Palgrave III:412-13).

This very important second edition is the first with Smith's extensive additions and revisions. Prompted by the critical insights of Hume and Sir Gilbert Elliot, Smith expanded and altered "central concepts of sympathy and the impartial spectator" (Tribe, 14). "Overall Smith developed a more solid theory of moral judgment. The changes included theological statements. In the new material Smith refers to 'The great judge of the world' and 'his eternal justice' (203). He also writes that God created man 'after his own image' and made him 'his vicegerent upon earth' (204)" (Cockfield et al, *New Perspectives*, 76).

Both *Moral Sentiments* and *Wealth of Nations* reflect Smith's attempts "to anchor the new science of political economy in a Newtonian universe, mechanical albeit harmonious and beneficial, in which society is shown to benefit from the unintended consequences of the pursuit of individual self-interest. There is thus a considerable affinity between the structure of *Moral Sentiments* and that of *Wealth of Nations*… Smith's ethics and his economics are integrated by the same principle of self-command, or self-reliance, which manifests itself in economics in laissez faire" (Spiegel, *Growth of Economic Thought*, 229-231). "Strahan printed 750 copies of the second edition… The title page shows the same publishers and identifies the author in the same way as the first edition" (Tribe, 14). Printing error on page 17 affecting seven words (provided in facsimile); expertly restored contemporary calf with some wear to front board. An excellent copy.



INSCRIBED BY NOBEL PRIZE-WINNING CHEMIST FREDERICK SODDY

40. SODDY, Frederick. (**Isotopes**). (London: John Murray), [1953]. Octavo, staple-bound as issued, original gray paper wrappers; pp. 17. $3200

First separate edition of Soddy's 1952 lecture to the Second Meeting of Nobel Prize Winners, inscribed on the front wrapper: "With the Author's Compliments-Frederick Soddy," and additionally labeled "Isotopes" in his hand.

A pioneer in atomic theory, Soddy was Rutherford's collaborator in, among other things, the crucial alpha-ray experiments that led to their revolutionary disintegration theory of radioactivity. Together, "they showed how the radioactive element thorium decayed at a fixed rate over time into a series of other elements… [which] led to the concept of 'half life'" (Simmons, *The Scientific 100* 19). As a result of their experiments in radioactivity, Soddy independently became the first to recognize that chemically identical atoms of different atomic weights were all varieties of the same atom, leading him to coin the term "isotope" (Jenkins-Jones, 446). In 1921, he was awarded the Nobel Prize "for his contributions to the knowledge of the chemistry of radioactive substances and his investigations on the occurrence and nature of isotopes" (Callum & Taylor, 143). First published in Number 123 of *The School Science Review* in March of 1953. About-fine condition.

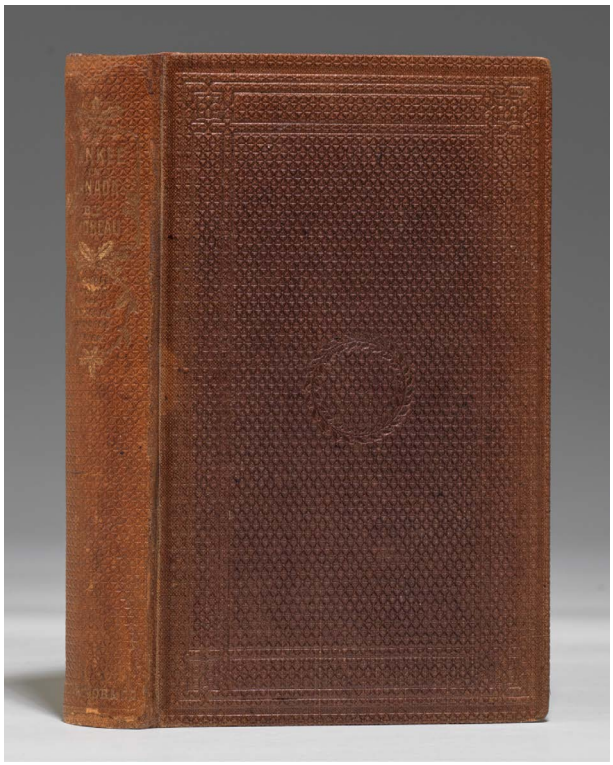
"STEWART ADVOCATED A 'COMMON-SENSE' PHILOSOPHY": DUGALD STEWART'S *PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS*, 1810 FIRST EDITION

41. STEWART, Dugald. **Philosophical Essays.** Edinburgh: William Creech, and Archibald Constable, et al., 1810. Quarto, contemporary full dark brown calf expertly rebacked with original gilt-decorated spine and spine label neatly laid down, raised bands. $2750

First edition of this collection of the Scottish philosopher's essays—on the works of Locke, Berkeley, Hartley, Priestly, and Darwin, and also on Beauty, the Sublime, and Taste—in nicely restored contemporary calf-gilt.

Stewart (1753-1828) wrote and lectured extensively on philosophy and political economy. "It was the practice of the Scottish professors of moral philosophy to include in their courses lectures on political economy. Stewart did so, and with great effect, exerted by his teaching of this, as of the other subjects he dealt with, a powerful influence on many hearers who afterwards became distinguished, as for example Lords Lauderdale, Palmerston, Lansdowne, Brougham, and Jeffrey, Francis Horner and Sydney Smith" (Palgrave III: 476). This collection is divided into two parts: the first deals with Locke, Berkeley, Hartley, Priestly and Darwin; the second discusses the concepts of beauty, the sublime, and taste.

"In addition to being a lecturer of European reputation, Stewart was an active writer during and after his formal university career. His principal work, *Elements of the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, appeared in three parts (1792, 1814, and 1827), and was supplemented by [the present work] *Philosophical Essays* (1810) and the *Philosophy of the Active and Moral Powers of Man* (1828)... For Stewart the role of the philosopher was to elucidate the laws by which human understanding occurred. He gave as examples of such laws the belief in personal existence, the continuation of the personality, and the independent existence of the material world... Stewart advocated a 'common-sense' philosophy; he noted that this term 'seems nearly equivalent to what we in Scotland call *motherwit*, that degree of sagacity derived partly from natural constitution, but chiefly from personal experience, by which one is able to conduct one's self with propriety in the affairs of common life.' Stewart saw his thought as an antidote to the mitigated skepticism of David Hume" (ODNB). The two Mills attacked the 'common-sense' doctrine, but part of Stewart's originality lay in his readiness to depart from the pure Scottish tradition and incorporate elements of moderate empiricism and other elements from French philosophy into his works. (Kant, he confessed, he could not understand at all.). Interior clean and fine. An excellent copy in nicely restored contemporary calf-gilt.

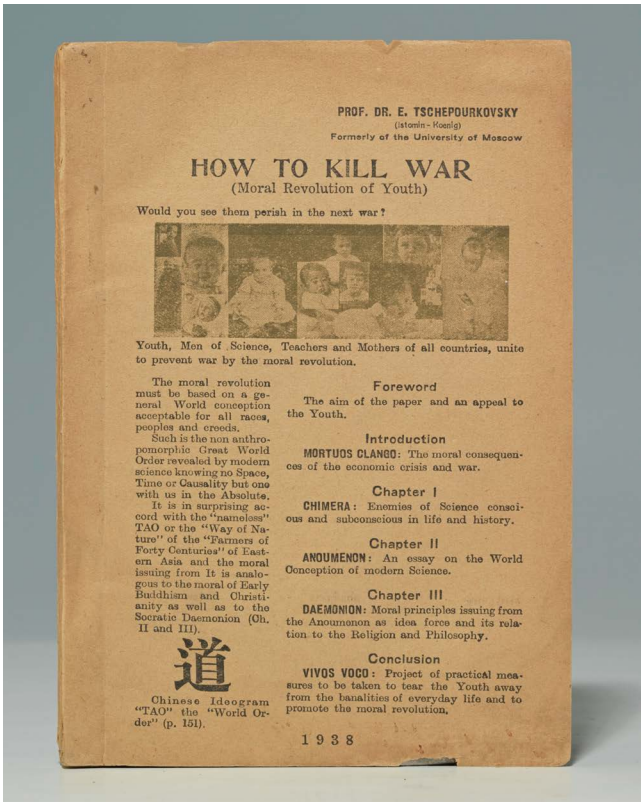


"THIS WAS MY FIRST INTELLECTUAL CONTACT WITH THE THEORY OF NONVIOLENT RESISTANCE" (MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR.): FIRST BOOK APPEARANCE OF THOREAU'S WORK ON CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, ONE OF ONLY 1500 COPIES

42. THOREAU, Henry David. **A Yankee in Canada, With Anti-Slavery and Reform Papers.** Boston: Ticknor and Fields, 1866. Octavo, original gilt-stamped brown cloth expertly rebacked with original spine laid down. Housed in a custom clamshell box. $3600

First edition, first printing, containing the first book appearance of Thoreau's widely influential essay "Civil Disobedience." One of only 1500 copies printed, in original cloth.

In the summer of 1846, tax collector Samuel Staples arrested Thoreau for his refusal to pay the poll tax, interrupting Thoreau's tranquil residence at Walden Pond for a day (until Thoreau's aunt surreptitiously paid the amount due, freeing her nephew). Thoreau had not paid the tax for several years, as a form of protest against slavery and the government's recent declaration of war against Mexico, which Thoreau considered to be a land-grabbing scheme of Southern slaveholders. The townspeople were so curious about Thoreau's refusal and imprisonment that he felt compelled to explain his actions in a public lecture in January 1848. The text of this lecture first appeared in the journal *Aesthetic Papers* as "Resistance to Civil Government" in 1849; it is here collected for the first time in book form under its famous title "Civil Disobedience." Thoreau's idea of passive but firm resistance to government has had a profound influence on countless revolutionaries and reformers, Gandhi and Martin Luther King, Jr. among them. Many of the other essays and speeches in *Yankee in Canada* express Thoreau's increasingly strong support for the abolitionist cause, including "Slavery in Massachusetts," "A Plea for Captain John Brown," and "The Last Days of John Brown." This posthumously published anthology was edited by Transcendentalist poet William Ellery Channing and Thoreau's younger sister Sophia, who mistakenly included the piece "Prayers" (pp. 117-22), written by Ralph Waldo Emerson, with the verses beginning "Great God, I ask thee for no meaner pelf" (p. 120) being Thoreau's only contribution to the piece (Allen, 23). *The first printing consisted of only 1500 copies.* BAL binding A, no priority established. Bookplate. Text with faint offsetting to pp. 266-67, otherwise fine; front inner paper hinge just starting but solid; restored cloth with minor toning to spine. A very handsome copy.



PROF. DR. E. TSCHEPOURKOVSKY
(Istomin-Koenig)
Formerly of the University of Moscow

HOW TO KILL WAR
(Moral Revolution of Youth)

Would you see them perish in the next war?

Youth, Men of Science, Teachers and Mothers of all countries, unite to prevent war by the moral revolution.

The moral revolution must be based on a general World conception acceptable for all races, peoples and creeds.

Such is the non anthropomorphic Great World Order revealed by modern science knowing no Space, Time or Causality but one with us in the Absolute.

It is in surprising accord with the "nameless" TAO or the "Way of Nature" of the "Farmers of Forty Centuries" of Eastern Asia and the moral issuing from It is analogous to the moral of Early Buddhism and Christianity as well as to the Socratic Daemonion (Ch. II and III).

道

Chinese Ideogram "TAO" the "World Order" (p. 151).

Foreword
The aim of the paper and an appeal to the Youth.

Introduction
MORTUOS CLANGO: The moral consequences of the economic crisis and war.

Chapter I
CHIMERA: Enemies of Science conscious and subconscious in life and history.

Chapter II
ANOUMENON: An essay on the World Conception of modern Science.

Chapter III
DAEMONION: Moral principles issuing from the Anoumenon as idea force and its relation to the Religion and Philosophy.

Conclusion
VIVOS VOCO: Project of practical measures to be taken to tear the Youth away from the banalities of everyday life and to promote the moral revolution.

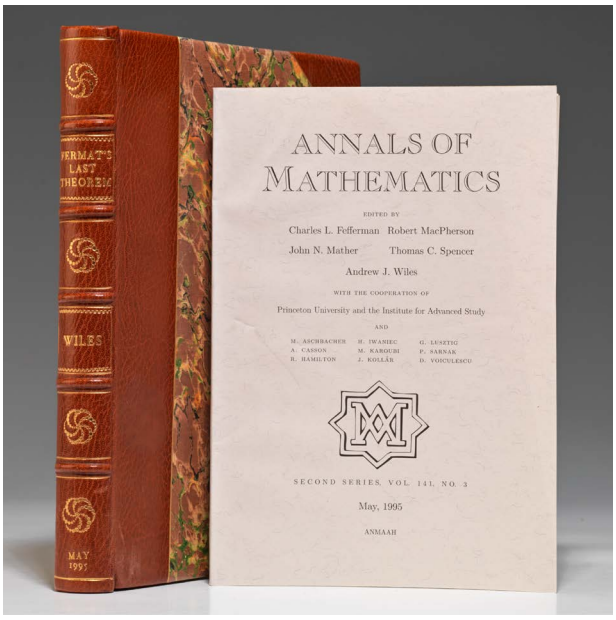
1938

"TO UNITE ALL NATIONS THE INTERNAL REVOLUTION MUST BE BASED NOT ON THE BANAL AND NAIVE VERBAL PRESCRIPTIONS BUT ON THE MORAL PRINCIPLES ISSUED FOR A WORLD CONCEPTION ACCEPTABLE TO ALL RELIGIONS, RACES AND PEOPLES"

43. TSCHEPOURKOVSKY, Efim Mikhailovich. **How to Kill War** (**Moral Revolution of Youth**). [Tientsin, China: By the author], 1938. Octavo, original printed beige self-wrappers. $900

First edition of this prominent Russian anthropologist's work on evasion of war through the embrace of universal values and scientific literacy. Text in English.

Formerly of the University of Moscow, Professor Tschepourkovsky (sometimes Chepurkovsky) is best known as a famous Russian anthropologist focused on racial categorization during the early 20th century. Tschepourkovsky was the first anthropologist to use statistical methods in his research and study of anthropology. However, while Tschepourkovsky is widely known as a Russian scientist, he spent a substantial part of his career in the United States—eventually emigrating—due to increased repression in his home country. This work, written just before World War II and grounded to some extent in racial/cultural theory, reflects his interest in creating a New World Order and his belief that universal morality, scientific literacy, and diplomacy could prevent war. Pencil alteration to Table of Contents. Faint dampstain along top corner of text, minor soiling and usual toning to text and wrappers, slight wear to extremities. An extremely good copy. Rare.



"AT LAST, SHOUT OF 'EUREKA!' IN AGE-OLD MATH MYSTERY" (*NEW YORK TIMES*): ANDREW WILES' STUNNING PROOF OF FERMAT'S LAST THEOREM, UNSOLVABLE FOR 350 YEARS

44. WILES, Andrew. **Modular Elliptic Curves and Fermat's Last Theorem. WITH: WILES, Andrew and TAYLOR, Richard. Ring-Theoretic Properties of Certain Hecke Algebras. IN: *Annals of Mathematics*, Second Series, Vol. 141, No. 3, pp. 443-572.** (Princeton: Princeton University Press), 1995. Octavo, original printed paper wrappers. Housed in a custom three-quarter morocco clamshell box. $8800

First edition, in the journal Annals of Mathematics where it originally appeared, of Wiles' famous proof of Fermat's Last Theorem, which had confounded mathematicians for centuries.

In a marginal note in the section of his copy of Diophantus' *Arithmetica* (1621) dealing with Pythagorean triples (positive whole numbers x, y, z satisfying x^2 + y^2 = z^2 – of which an infinite number exist), Fermat stated that the equation x^*n* + y^*n* = z^*n*, where *n* is any whole number greater than 2, has no solution in which x, y, z are positive whole numbers. Tantalizingly, Fermat wrote that he had found a wonderful proof but the margin of the book was too small to contain it. For 350 years, no mathematician succeeded in finding a proof—though many tried. Soon after the Second World War computers helped to prove the theorem for all values of *n* up to 500, then 1000, and then 10,000. In the 1980's Samuel S. Wagstaff of the University of Illinois raised the limit to 25,000 and more recently mathematicians could claim that Fermat's Last Theorem was true for all values of *n* up to 4,000,000. But no general proof was found until Andrew Wiles announced his proof, using the most advanced tools of modern mathematics, at a 1993 conference at the Isaac Newton Institute in Cambridge, England. (His former student Richard Taylor then helped him fix a flaw discovered in his original proof; both papers are present in this single journal issue.)

Not wanting to be distracted—or beaten to the punch—Wiles worked on his proof in secrecy for seven years. "The opportunity arose to announce his proof of a major section of the Shimura-Taniyama conjecture, and hence Fermat's Last Theorem, at a special conference to be held at the Isaac Newton Institute in Cambridge, England. Because this was his home town, where he had encountered the Last Theorem as a child, he decided to make a concerted effort to complete the proof in time for the conference. On June 23rd he announced his seven-year calculation to a stunned audience. His secret research program had apparently been a success, and the mathematical community and the world's press rejoiced. The front page of the *New York Times* exclaimed 'At Last, Shout of "Eureka!" in Age-Old Math Mystery,' and Wiles appeared on television stations around the world" (Simon Singh, *Fermat's Enigma*).

When peer review revealed a fatal flaw in Wiles' initial proof, he demanded the opportunity to correct the problem himself. After months of frustration, he took his former student Richard Taylor into his confidence. Returning to an approach Wiles had discarded early in his process, Wiles and Taylor discovered the solution, and his proof was indeed confirmed by the mathematical community shortly thereafter. Fine condition, handsomely boxed.

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