Armeen, die modernen Bourgeois. Die grosse Industrie hat den Weltmarkt hergestellt. g Amerikas vorbereitete. Der Weltmarkt hat dem Handel, der Schiffahrt, den Landkommunikationen eine unermessliche Entwicklung gegeben. Diese hat wieder auf die Ausdehnung der Industrie zurüch t. und in demselben Masse, worin Industrie, Handel, Schiffahrt, Eisenbahnen sich ausdehnten, in demselben Masse entwickelte sich die Bourgeoisie, vermehrte sie ihre Kapitalien, drängte sie alle vor überlieferten Klassen in den Hintergrund. Wir sehen also, wie die moderne Bourgeoisie selbst das Produkt eines langen Entwicklungsganges, einer Reihe von Umwälzungen in der Produktions- un rsweise ist. Jede dieser Entwicklungsstufen der Bourgeoisie war begleitet von einem entsprechenden politischen Fortschritt. Unterdrückter Stand unter der Herrschaft der Feudalherren, bewaffnete und sic verwaltende Assoziation in der Kommune, hier unabhängige städtische Republik, dort dritter steuerpflichtiger Stand der Monarchie, dann zur Zeit der Manufaktur Gegengewicht gegen den Adel in oder in der absoluten Monarchie, Hauptgrundlage der grossen Monarchien überhaupt, erkämpfte sie sich endlich seit der Herstellung der grossen Industrie und des Weltmarktes im modernen Repräsentati le ausschliessliche politische Herrschaft. Die moderne Staatsgewalt ist nu rein Ausschuss, der die gemeinschaftlichen Geschäfte der ganzen Bourgeoisklasse verwaltet. Die Bourgeoisie hat in der Geschicht chst revolutionäre Rolle gespielt. Die Bourgeoisie, wo sie zur Herrschaft gekommen, hat alle feudalen, patriarchalischen Verhältnisse zerstört. Sie hat die buntscheckigen Feudalbande, die den Menschen a natürlichen Vorgesetzten knüpften, unbarmherzig zerrissen und kein anderes Band zwischen Mensch und Mensch übriggelassen, als das nackte Interesse, als die gefühllose «bare Zahlung». Sie hat die heilige r der frommen Schwärmerel, der ritterlichen Begeisterung, der spiessbürgerlichen Wehmut in dem eiskalten Wasser egoistischer Berechnung ertränkt. Sie hat die persönliche Würde in den Tauschwert aufge d an die Stelle der zahllosen verbrieften und wohlerworbenen Freiheiten die eine gewissenlose Handelsfreiheit gesetzt. Sie hat, mit einem Wort, an die Stelle der mit religiösen und politischen Illusionen ve Ausbeutung die offene, unverschämte, direkte, dürre Ausbeutung gesetzt. Die Bourgeoisie hat alle bisher ehrwürdigen und mit frommer Scheu betrachteten Tätigkeiten ihres Heiligenscheins entkleidet. Sie ha rt, den Juristen, den Pfaffen, den Poeten, den Mann der Wissenschaft in ihre bezahlten Lohnarbeiter verwandelt. Die Bourgeoisie hat dem Familienverhältnis seinen rührend-sentimentalen Schleier abgerisse auf ein reines Geldverhältnis zurückgeführt. Die Bourgeoisie hat enthüllt, wie die brutale Kraftäusserung, die die Reaktion so sehr am Mittelalter bewundert, in der trägsten Bärenhäuterei ihre passende Ergä nd. Erst sie hat bewiesen, was die Tätigkeit der Menschen zustande bringen kann. Sie hat ganz andere Wunderwerke vollbracht als ägyptische Pyramiden, römische Wasserleitungen und gotische Kathedre hat ganz andere Züge ausgeführt als Völkerwanderungen und Kreuzzüge. Die Bourgeoisie kann nicht existieren, ohne die Produktionsinstrumente, also die Produktionsverhältnisse, also sämtliche gesel ichen Verhältnisse fortwährend zu revolutionieren. Unveränderte Beibehaltung der alten Produktionsweise war dagegen die erste Existenzbedingung aller früheren industriellen Klassen. Die fortwährende Un g der Produktion, die ununterbrochene Erschütterung aller gesellschaftlichen Zustände, die ewige Unsicherheit und Bewegung zeichnet die Bourgeoisepoche vor allen anderen aus. Alle festen, eingerostete nisse mit ihrem Gefolge von altehrwürdigen Vorstellungen und Anschauungen werden aufgelöst, alle neugebildeten veralten, ehe sie verknöchern können. Alles Ständische und Stehende verdampft, alles Heilig atweiht, und die Menschen sind endlich gezwungen, ihre Lebensstellung, ihre gegenseitigen Beziehungen mit nüchternen Augen anzusehen. Das Bedürfnis nach einem stets ausgedehnteren Absatz für ihre Pro agt die Bourgeoisie über die ganze Erdkugel. Überall muss sie sich einnisten, überall anbauen, überall Verbindungen herstellen. Die Bourgeoisie hat durch ihre Exploitation des Weltmarktes die Produktion un nation aller Länder kosmopolitisch gestaltet. Sie hat zum grossen Bedauern der Reaktionäre den nationalen Boden der Industrie unter den Füssen weggezogen. Die uralten nationalen Industrien sind und werden noch täglich vernichtet. Sie werden verdrängt durch neue Industrien, deren Einführung eine Lebensfrage für alle zivilisierten Nationen wird, durch Industrien, die nicht mehr einheimische Roj sondern den entlegensten Zonen angehörige Rohstoffe verarbeiten und deren Fabrikate nicht nur im Lande selbst, sondern in allen Weltteilen verbraucht werden. An die Stelle der alten, durch Lande nisse befriedigten Bedürfnisse treten neue, welche die Produkte der entferntesten Länder und Klimate zu ihrer Befriedigung erheischen. An die Stelle der alten lokalen und nationalen Selbstgenügsamkeit un hlossenheit tritt ein allseitiger Verkehr, eine allseitige Abhängigkeit der Nationen voneinander. Und wie in der materiellen, so auch in der geistigen Produktion. Die geistigen Erzeugnisse der einzelnen N werden Gemeingut. Die nationale Einseitigkeit und Beschränktheit wird mehr und mehr unmöglich, und aus den vielen nationalen und lokalen Literaturen bildet sich eine Weltliteratur. Die Bourgeoisie reise lie rasche Verbesserung aller Produktionsinstrumente, durch die unendlich erleichterten Kommunikationen alle, auch die barbarischsten Nationen in die Zivilisation. Die wohlfeilen Preise ihrer Waren sind di e Artillerie, mit der sie alle chinesischen Mauern in den Grund schiesst, mit der sie den hartnäckigsten Fremdenhass der Barbaren zur Kapitulation zwingt. Sie zwingt alle Nationen, die Produktionsweis irgeoisie sich anzueignen, wenn sie nicht zugrunde gehen wollen; sie zwingt sie, die sogenannte Zivilisation bei sich selbst einzuführen, d.h. Bourgeois zu werden. Mit einem Wort, sie schafft sich rem eigenen Bilde. Die Bourgeoisie hat das Land der Herrschaft der Stadt unterworfen. Sie hat enorme Städte geschaffen, sie hat die Zahl der städtischen Bevölkerung gegenüber der ländlichen in sehr hohen ermehrt und so einen bedeutenden Teil der Bevölkerung dem Idiotismus des Landlebens entrissen. Wie sie das Land von der Stadt, hat sie die barbarischen und halbbarbarischen Länder von den zivilisierten, di völker von den Bourgeoisievölkern, den Orient vom Okzident abhängig gemacht. Die Bourgeoisie hebt mehr und mehr die Zersplitterung der Produktionsmittel, des Besitzes und der Bevölkerung auf. Sie hat di arung agglomeriert, die Produktionsmittel zentralisiert und das Eigentum in wenigen Händen konzentriert. Die notwendige Folge hiervon war die politische Zentralisation. Unabhängige, fast nur ve mit verschiedenen Interessen, Gesetzen, Regierungen und Zöllen wurden zusammengedrängt in eine Nation, eine Regierung, ein Gesetz, ein nationales Klasseninteresse, eine Douanenlinie. Die Bourgeoisie hat i um hundertiährigen Klassenherrschaft massenhaftere und kolossalere Produktionskräfte geschaffen als alle vergangnen Generationen zusammen. Unterjochung der Naturkräfte, Maschinerie, Anwendung der Che Industrie und Ackerbau, Dampfschiffahrt, Eisenbahnen, elektrische Telegraphen, Urbarmachung ganzer Weltteile, Schiffbarmachung der Flüsse, ganze aus dem Boden hervorgestampfte Bevölkerungen - welche Jahrhundert ahnte, dass solche Produktionskräfte im Schosse der gesellschaftlichen Arbeit schlummerten. Wir haben also gesehn: Die Produktions- und Verkehrsmittel, auf deren Grundlage sich die Bourgeoisi Idete, wurden in der feudalen Gesellschaft erzeugt. Auf einer gewissen Stufe der Entwicklung dieser Produktions- und Verkehrsmittel entsprachen die Verhältnisse, worin die feudale Gesellschaft also produziert stauschte, die feudale Organisation der Agrikultur und Manufaktur, mit einem Wort die feudalen Eigentumsverhältnisse den schon entwickelten Produktivkräften nicht mehr. Sie hemmten die Produktion, sta ördern. Sie verwandelten sich in ebenso viele Fesseln. Sie mussten gesprengt werden, sie wurden gesprengt. An ihre Stelle trat die freie Konkurrenz mit der ihr angemessenen gesellschaftlichen und polit Konstitution, mit der ökonomischen und politischen Herrschaft der Bourgeoisklasse. Unter unsern Augen geht eine ähnliche Bewegung vor. Die bürgerlichen Produktions- und Verkehrsverhältnisse, die bür en Eigentumsverhältnisse, die moderne bürgerliche Gesellschaft, die so gewaltige Produktions- und Verkehrsmittel hervorgezaubert hat, gleicht dem Hexenmeister, der die unterirdischen Gewalten nich i beherrschen vermag, die er heraufbeschwor. Seit Dezennien ist die Geschichte der Industrie und des Handels nur die Geschichte der Empörung der modernen Produktivkräfte gegen die Eigentumsver se, welche die Lebensbedingungen der Bourgeoisie und ihrer Herrschaft sind. Es genügt, die Handelskrisen zu nennen, welche in ihrer periodischen Wiederkehr immer drohender die Existenz der ganzei ichen Gesellschaft in Frage stellen. In den Handelskrisen wird ein grosser Teil nicht nur der erzeugten Produkte, sondern der bereits geschaffenen Produktivkräfte regelmässig vernichtet. In den Kriser ine gesellschaftliche Epidemie aus, welche allen früheren Epochen als ein Widersinn erschienen wäre – die Epidemie der Überproduktion. Die Gesellschaft findet sich plötzlich in einen Zustand momen arbarei zurückversetzt; eine Hungersnot, ein allgemeiner Vernichtungskrieg scheinen ihr alle Lebensmittel abgeschnitten zu haben; die Industrie, der Handel scheinen vernichtet, und warum? Weil si ivilisation, zuviel Lebensmittel, zuviel Industrie, zuviel Handel besitzt. Die Produktivkräfte, die ihr zur Verfügung stehn, dienen so nicht mehr zur Beförderung der bürgerlichen Eigentumsverhältnisse enteil, sie sind zu gewaltig für diese Verhältnisse geworden, sie werden von ihnen gehemmt; und sobald sie dies Hemmnis überwinden, bringen sie die ganze bürgerliche Gesellschaft in Unordnung en sie die Existenz des bürgerlichen Eigentums. Die bürgerlichen Verhältnisse sind zu eng geworden, um den von ihnen erzeugten Reichtum zu fassen. - Wodurch überwindet die Bourgeoisie die Einerseits durch die erzwungene Vernichtung einer Masse von Produktivkräften; anderseits durch die Eroberung neuer Märkte und die gründlichere Ausbeutung alter Märkte. Wodurch also? Dadurch allseitigere und gewaltigere Krisen vorbereitet und die Mittel, den Krisen vorzubeugen, vermindert. Die Waffen, womit die Bourgeoisie den Feudalismus zu Boden geschlagen hat, richten sich jetz lie Bourgeoisie selbst. Aber die Bourgeoisie hat nicht nur die Waffen geschmiedet, die ihr den Tod bringen; sie hat auch die Männer gezeugt, die diese Waffen führen werden - die modernen Arbei Proletarier. In demselben Masse, worin sich die Bourgeoisie, d.h. das Kapital, entwickelt, in demselben Masse entwickelt sich das Proletariat, die Klasse der modernen Arbeiter, die nur solange is sie Arbeit finden, und diese auch ausüben können, und die nur so lange Arbeit finden, als ihre Arbeit das Kapital vermehrt. Diese Arbeiter, die sich stückweise verkaufen müssen, sind eine Ware er andere Handelsartikel, und daher gleichmässig allen Wechselfällen der Konkurrenz, allen Schwankungen des Marktes ausgesetzt. Die Arbeit der Proletarier hat durch die Ausdehnung der Maschi nd die Teilung der Arbeit allen selbständigen Charakter und damit allen Reiz für den Arbeiter verloren. Er wird ein blosses Zubehör der Maschine, von dem nur der einfachste, eintönigste, irlernbare Handgriff verlangt wird. Die Kosten, die der Arbeiter verursacht, beschränken sich daher fast nur auf die is einer Ware also, auch der Arbeit, ist aber gleich ihren Produktionskosten. In demselben Masse, in dem die Arbeit wächst, nimmt daher der Lohn ab. Noch mehr, in demselben Masse, Teilung der Arbeit zunehmen, in demselben Masse nimmt auch die Masse der Arbeit zu, sei es durch Vermehrung der Arbeitsstunden, sei es durch Vermehrung der in einer gegebenen Zeit beschleunigten Lauf der Maschinen usw. Die moderne Industrie hat die kleine Werkstube des patriarchalischen Meisters in die grosse Fabrik des industriellen Kapitalisten verwandelt. Arbeite rik zusammengedrängt, werden soldatisch o e Industriesoldaten unter die Aufricht einer vollständigen Hierar me von Unteroffizieren und Offizieren gestellt. Sie der Bourgeoisklasse, des Bourgeoisstaat en jab vizierenden Bourgeois selbst. Di o kleinlicher, gehässiger, erbitternder, je of scht, d. h. je mehr die mod wickelt, desto mehr wird die Arbeit der I anderen Teile der Bourgeoisie über ände, die kleinen Industriellen. Kaufleute und Rentiers, die Handwerker un dass ihr kleines Kapital für den Betrieb der grossen Industrie nicht ausreicht und der Konkurrenz mit den grösseren Kapitalisten erliegt, teils de lass ihre Geschicklichkeit von neuen Produktionsweisen entwertet wird. So rekrutiert sich das Proletariat aus allen Klassen der Bevölkerung. Das Proletariat macht verschiedene Entwicklungsstufen durc

## MARX - ENGELS - LENIN - STALIN

A collection of outstanding manuscripts and first editions offered for sale individually by Antiquariat Inlibris and Kotte Autographs

### Marx - Engels - Lenin - Stalin

I do not explain my method but I apply it from the beginning.

—Marx (no. 3)

To recount Marx's life is to write the history of the German and international philosophical and revolutionary movement. —Engels (no. 22)

The most important thing for us is the possibility of organising in extreme secrecy. —Lenin (no. 27)

I am sending you pomegranates, tangerines, and candied fruit.

—Stalin (no. 32)

We offer for sale an outstanding assembly of autograph documents, vintage photographs, and first, early, and inscribed printed editions of the works of **Karl Marx** (1818– 1883), **Friedrich Engels** (1820–1895), **Vladimir Lenin** (1870–1924), and **Joseph Stalin** (1878–1953).

This selection includes Marx's autograph manuscript of his article *An die Redaction des Volksstaat* and two comprehensive sets of unpublished letters by Marx to his French publisher Lachâtre, but also a previously unknown copy of the excessively rare first edition of the *Communist Manifesto* (along with translations into Russian, Danish, French, and Esperanto) and two first editions of *Das Kapital*, one signed and inscribed by Marx, the other owned by the book's first French translator, Charles Keller. Keller's personal library, comprising a large number of early socialist books, is also offered here in its entirety, as are numerous first translations of *Das Kapital*, including the first French edition, inscribed by Marx to the banker Sigmund Schott, and the first English edition, inscribed to William Morris by Engels and Edward Aveling.

By Engels, we present an unpublished autograph letter in which he offers to write a biography of Marx, as well as several rare printed editions, among which is the unique surviving specimen of the circular published after the 1847 Second Congress of the Communist League, a document described as "the final stepping stone towards the Communist Manifesto."

By Lenin, we offer several autograph letters, including a set of drafts about the 1915 Zimmerwald Conference, several vintage portraits (one signed by Lenin himself), and a very substantial body of rare and early printed material. This collection also contains two early Lenin biographies written by Stalin in 1924. We further offer an autograph letter signed by Stalin to his nine-year-old daughter, as well as a large vintage portrait photograph from the mid-1930s.

Please consult the end of this catalogue for prices and capsule catalogue records. Full descriptions of every item in this catalogue are available upon request.

### Karl Marx

Rare Marx manuscript, written five days after the "Commune" seizes power, warning against "fake news" attacks



A political article written in connection with the formation of the Paris Commune, an event which had exhilarated Marx and terrified governments throughout Europe. Composed for publication in the *Volksstaat*, the official newspaper of the Social Democratic Workers' Party, Marx warns against the spread of false news designed to sow confusion among Communists.

"Once again, the Gallic cock had crowed. The rulers of Europe affected deafness at first, perhaps hoping that the squawks would fade if no one took notice. When this failed, their panic was delightful to behold" (Wheen, p. 325). International papers, seizing on an item published in the reactionary *Paris-Journal*, reported that even Karl Marx "was so horrified by the uprising that he had sent a stern message of rebuke to French members of the International" (ibid.) and that the French International had voted to "expel the Germans from the International Working Men's Association". Marx clarifies that "the letter, as I have already explained in *The Times*, is a brazen fake from beginning to end". The purpose of this calumny, he advises readers of the *Volksstaat*, "is immediately obvious [...] It is quite natural that the important dignitaries and the ruling classes of the old society who can only maintain their own power and the exploitation of the productive masses of the people by national conflicts and antagonisms, recognise their common adversary in the International Working Men's Association. All and any means are good to destroy it".

Marx signs in full as "Karl Marx, Secretary of the General Council of the International Working Men's Association for Germany".

The article was published in the *Volksstaat* on 29 March 1871 and also in other newspapers of the "International", as well as in the paper *Die Zukunft*.

Complete manuscripts by Karl Marx are of the utmost rarity in the trade.

In The for the manual in the man and all in the man and what have the man and the for the second and the stand of se deather you a subundened which a besider with the pur di haben together of the Der willhamme Rafride fasternand im angingen (2) = Afrikanfart operation sintertikan inher ihre and proper fait super fait is the maintained and and the set of the fait for the fait for the - Turneling in the produce of the time to informe where Wettinday and Se that to Welfich In International and the properties in applicant will be there a settly and a thread and all all and and and a start a thread and a start a s for theme would see that In angle for yough a safe not file and here for the Wend had de on the Angen Wenny company and a preasing the King and add To proto to be some Den a anget proto , false grande upon some finger half of the and De fig. articlet figs a first producted and the after the second and the second totaline in Se hearynoi for some or him you south an theter to have the in the hard share the particulation and the property in the the standard and service Salaskandines - [mp. De artichtagie fette as Sound 12 [foffere - Da forde Salas Anthesian haidenter fried in fried and frages and frages and any with a fried in the second at transter for all any lader of again to any affection de the week and for and the Webung here When and done fight your for see where I and an an gripht in first surround backle glasfiles from stille alother we some lawred de Lyon, " alcuner to a prost garage , so That a totale after you sportine subserve Balteren particular sure Terporter and in the part and and and Some Her ( Jose parise for a faither, again the and place of ingene her and the Thougher in Televilender Lyra general property and a Shole from - Venter Jon following and Junior for filing - In Marker and July and San Bard San with the and for for the they have been all has a fille for the and the of fell for the second ways and De fealertain her good plager holder wire and word and ground and appropriation or fulling the contraction of the second and the proprietion elan specialization of your stranger if a go specialized to still sailed and Karl Mary Landre 23 Mary 1871. Jackseter 24 James about for he hands. Adathanghoosalane (1=, Dout Hallan-

 Karl Marx. "An die Redaction des 'Volksstaat'". Autograph manuscript signed. London, 23 March 1871.

#### To his publisher Maurice Lachâtre

Coming Tompoi iningo prescrience main la donieres efendances Se less, 4 2 9 . Dong les noire envoyig à pointeres on U. Tray west years grow to worshi Ullars querqu'il ast this goals at now yorks you be commenced be had surveyed the Equipment Talman terment from the man cause be repairs to conclose workfurly so: el son par adjugant - go Service in Oxford - sens for adult Saul = vous Kerl Ulars Tere was your to ge some as this amounting is goe Arainstein - le greine la Cassion at & jacquine thing ( distantine to la faile a late) want officials from

The French translation of *Das Kapital*, published in instalments between 1872 and 1875, kept Marx occupied throughout the better part of the early 1870s. After the first translator, Charles Keller, had had to abandon the project, Joseph Roy of Bordeaux stepped in; Marx revised his translation page by page and galley by galley – a labour from which the second German edition would also profit.

Marx's correspondence with his French publisher Maurice Lachâtre makes for fascinating reading. It was complicated by the fact that Lachâtre, a veteran of the Commune, was a refugee in Spain and Belgium, wanted by the French government, throughout the publication process. These four unpublished letters from November 1872 all concern Marx's revisions of the translation manuscripts and galley proofs.

- I. Accompanying letter to the replacement for a manuscript that has been lost by the French mail: "Enclosed is the continuation of the 'lost' manuscript. Until tomorrow the rest, and the manuscript of M. Roy that I have ready, that is corrected. Why have I not already received the last proofs of the instalments 8 and 9? You sent them to Bordeaux where M. Roy currently is not. But although it is quite correct and even dictated by convention to send him the proofs, this can never become the cause for a delay. The corrections are done here and not by him. Longuet, who stays in Oxford, sends you greetings [...]" (5 November).
- 2. Concerning further pages of the manuscript and missing proofs: "Today I send you pages 365 to 416 (enclosed). Please acknowledge their receipt. Of the three proofs (beginning with 16) that M. Lahure sent me, I have received nothing but a single copy and I regret that I always must repeat that I need two copies of each proof. Therefore I need to be sent a new copy of each proof [...]" (18 November).
- 3. Explaining problems with the English mail in sending the manuscripts: "It seems that the subordinate employees of the English mail asked my servant for 'insufficient' postage and that, later, the higher echelons punished us for the sins of their own people. I immediately sorted out the affair and I hope that they will dispatch the manuscript today. I am still waiting – so far in vain – for the shipment from M. Lahure of a second copy of the proofs 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30. Thus I lose time [...]" (23 November).

- 4. Complaining about the missing proofs: "I have not yet received the copies of the proofs that you announced to me in your most recent letter. I expect that you will make an end to these dilatory proceedings by M. Lahure once and for all [...]" (28 November).
  - N 620. 1872. Cher et lagery 11.365- 4K(zind) - 6m hi 2ma converte - - - flower has forme in a halos angels The employed arrays eighter it jugare give quictios de sus propos send see neine internet in faul he manast agend see qu'il Dechaque placend. How from one - en mon jugicos - l'ence your les ment surpluing. day and rectingue placeard. memphase hes present 16,14 15,19,20,24,22,23 , 26, 29, 50. We also are first public to hope Space and Web him discout allen Mars 250% 72 hants (24. A 22 you prime post, in lettre marke Denite Comen queros weller (in procisio Schatures De la Lature you introp presente make he lower aparently The law, sala? tombe using arraying & Prairies Tim i way on alling what you your to want alling queril Karl Werk ash his quele at new ports par he en Se lui county the most from - rentingly and share that has - q- Scourse = Oxford - song fort color 1 2 2000 Ariston - & going harden (Ariston, In the file in here) et & inde

2. Karl Marx. Four autograph letters signed. London, 5 through 28 November 1872.

## Eight letters to Lachâtre: "I will now be in a position to complete the French edition once and for all"



A substantive collection of unpublished letters from March 1872 to November 1874 to the publisher Maurice Lachâtre and his collaborators, all concerning the manuscripts for the ongoing publication of *Le Capital* and related matters. Throughout the revision process, Marx suffered from poor health and was finally forced to seek medical help in Karlsbad, from where he returned with fresh vigour, ready to finish his task. Marx thought highly of the result, stating in the postscript: "Whatever the literary defects of this French edition may be, it possesses a scientific value independent of the original and should be consulted even by readers familiar with German."

A fascinating ensemble that traces the immense labour on all sides that went into translating and publishing the French version of Marx's great work, a task that preoccupied him throughout the two-and-a-half years of this correspondence.

- Concerning the dedication "To citizen Karl Marx" heading *Le Capital*: "The last revised paragraph reads 'they will not let themselves be stopped from reading by the explication of your analytical methods'. This is a misunderstanding. I do not explain my method but I apply it from the beginning [...] My photograph will be taken tomorrow [...]" (20 March 1872).
- 2. About the translator Joseph Roy, the publication of the second German edition of *Das Kapital* and the Russian translation of the first edition, a possible reissue of Marx's *The Poverty of Philosophy*, and the poor health of his grandson Étienne Lafargue: "You are mistaken! Mr Roy is French. He spent (but when he was already a grown man) some years in Germany. He translates simple passages too literally but shows his strengths when it comes to more difficult things. Nevertheless, your corrections will always serve me as useful material for the final correction [...]" (1 May 1872).
- 3. Concerning a manuscript that got lost on the way to the printer Louis Justin Lahure: "You know that I sent the manuscript to M. Lahure on October 8. On October 19, I received a letter from M. Lahure announcing that the manuscript had not arrived at his address. Thus began a correspondence between the higher administration of the English mail and me [...]" (I November 1872).
- 4. Probably to Paulin Franques, a Paris employee of Lachâtre: "I have run out of copy. On February 16th, I wrote to M. Vernouillet that I have had none for weeks. So he had to write to M. Roy, and

after another period of time I finally received more copy, but not enough. This way of doing things occasions constant interruptions [...]" (17 March 1873).

- 5. About payments for the translator and the process of revising his work: "I have written to M. Vernouillet authorizing him to pay M. Roy 300 f. [...] According to a letter from M. Roy he has not yet received a single printed fascicle! I find this very strange! How do you expect him to keep up his work without seeing anything that is released? After all, it was only by studying the printed fascicles that he was made to change his method of translation [...]" (29 March 1873).
- 6. Sending a biographical sketch of himself: "Enclosed is the biography you asked for. It was written by Longuet but he does not need to be mentioned. I have added one of my photos, the reproduction of which in 'Capital' is very poor. My state of health does not allow me to work more than a few hours a day. Hence the lack of a manuscript for M. Lahure. Still, he receives proofs that already include part of leaf 32 today [...]" (4 August 1873).
- 7. Complaining of slow progress: "I have been very ill during the last weeks and am still suffering. Meanwhile M. Lahure has received the last proofs on September 8th. He has everything and more of what he does not need to publish instalments 5 and 6. So why is he not proceeding? I think his actions are highly impolitic, and I will be obliged to you for informing me about the reasons for the delay [...]" (19 September 1873).
- 8. Writing from Karlsbad, where he has been taking the waters for five weeks, explaining that he "will be leaving Germany in a few days to return to London. I believe that my health is restored and that I will now be in a position to complete the French edition once and for all [...]" (18 September 1874).

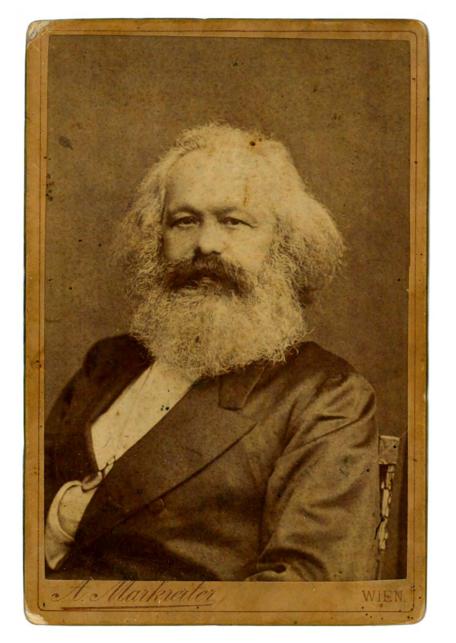
## 3. Karl Marx. Eight autograph letters signed. London and Karlsbad, 1872–1874.



#### "The final, the best picture, showing Mohr in all his serene, confident, Olympian calmness"

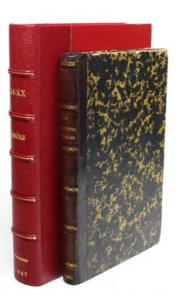
Detail of one of the four photos of Marx that the London photographer John Mayall jr. (1842–91) made in rapid sequence. The renowned Mayall studio had produced a fine portrait of Marx as early as 1872. The four 1875 Mayall portraits went on to become Marx's most widely disseminated likeness: after his friend's death in 1883, Engels ordered 1200 prints to send to socialists all over the world, deciding that this was "the final, the best picture, showing Mohr [his nickname for Marx] in all his serene, confident, Olympian calmness".

The present specimen, likely one of the set produced in 1883, was distributed by the Viennese anarcho-socialist Anton Markreiter (d. 1908). Born into a bourgeois family and trained for the military, Markreiter escaped the stifling drill of the Austrian army, finally settling as a photographer in Vienna's Hernals district. A pioneer of the Austrian workers' movement, he also published socialist and atheist treatises under the name of "Quidam".



**4.** Karl Marx. Portrait photograph. *[London, 1875]* 

#### One of the few known works of Marx inscribed by the author to a woman



Very rare first edition of Marx's famous text, directed against Pierre Joseph Proudhon and the utopian socialists, which led to a long and bitter feud between the authoritarian and the libertarian-anarchist wing. This is one of the few copies of a Marx work known to have been inscribed by the author to a woman. The half-title bears Marx's autograph inscription to Anna Vivanti, née Lindau: "Madame Vivanti / Hommage de l'auteur. / Londres, 2 Marx 1872". Anna Vivanti (1828-80), a sister of the well-known German democrat Paul Lindau, had married the wealthy silk merchant Anselmo Vivanti, an Italian revolutionary exiled in Britain.

Bound first is the first independent printing of Marx's *The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Napoleon*. That both works were thus bound together for Anna Vivanti is evident from the binder's pencilled instructions on the final page of the *Misère*.

Madame Viranti Honinge Je Cantons. Londres. 2 Mars. 187

## MISÈRE

## LA PHILOSOPHIE.

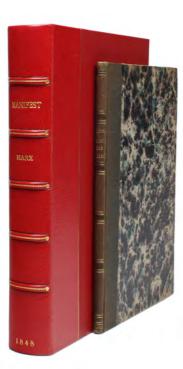
RÉPONSE A

LA PHILOSOPHIE DE LA MISÈRE DE M. PROUDHON.

 Karl Marx. Misère de la philosophie. Réponse à la Philosophie de la misère de M. Proudhon. Paris & Brussels, A. Frank & C. G. Vogler, 1847. (Bound after:) Karl Marx. Der

Achtzehnte Brumaire des Louis Bonaparte. Hamburg, Otto Meißner, 1869.

### The founding document of communism: unknown copy



A previously unknown copy of the extremely rare first issue of the first edition, owned in 1863 by the Elberfeld district court councillor and justice Peter Kremer. Of this first printing, only 27 copies are known worldwide; previous to this copy, only four examples passed through the international postwar book trade.

To this date, the British Library remains the only major research library in the world to have succeeded in acquiring the much-coveted first edition of what is universally admitted to be "one of the outstanding political documents of all times" (PMM). Even the great Karl Marx exhibition held in 2018 at China's National Museum in Beijing to mark the 200th anniversary of Marx's birth, as well as the Chinese National Library's 2021 exhibition, dedicated specifically to the Communist Manifesto and co-hosted by the CPC's Zhejiang Provincial Committee, were unable to source a copy.

Tantalizingly, the contemporary binding's spine title reads "Marx, Manif[est] und Katech[ismus]": an uncanny echo of the work's catechetical form as originally envisaged by its authors before Engels, in November 1847, suggested that the word be abandoned in favour of "Manifesto". Was the bookbinder possibly a member of the League of Communists, acquainted with the earlier stages of the *Manifesto's* genesis?



Beröffentlicht im Februar 1848.

#### London.

Gedrudt in der Öffice der "Pildungs-Gefellichaft für Arbeiter" von J. E. Jurghard. 46, Livburgol Stuker, Bishorsgare. 6. [Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels]. Manifest der kommunistischen Partei. Veröffentlicht im Februar 1848. London, Bildungs-Gesellschaft für Arbeiter, J. E. Burghard, [1848].

#### The "Black Book" Manifesto



Extremely rare first edition of the so-called "Black Book". Compiled by the Prussian and Hanoverian chiefs of police who had just launched the notorious "Cologne Communist Trial" against eleven members of the Communist League, it sets out to expose the "communist conspiracies of the 19th century", providing a detailed account of the still-brief history of communism.

Crucially, the book includes an appendix that assembles many rare and early sources now considered founding documents of the movement, foremost among which is the first "official" publication of the *Manifesto of the Communist Party*, printed in full on pages 209–225, a mere five years after the first edition had left the press in London.

The second volume contains a wealth of personal information collected by the German police during their investigation into the communist movement. Doubling as an index to the first volume, it offers invaluable biographical data on 760 men, many of whom would otherwise have remained unknown, but also includes the great and famous, such as Engels (p. 44) and Marx (p. 79): "age: 35 years. Size: 5'10–11" (Hanoverian). Build: stocky. Hair: black, curly. Forehead: oval. Eyebrows. black. Eyes, dark brown, somewhat bleary. Nose: thick. Mouth: medium. Beard: black. Chin: round. Face: fairly round. Colour of face: healthy. Speaks German with a Rhenic accent and French. Special features: a) speech and appearance give some indication of his Jewish descent; b) is clever, cold, and determined."

Anlage VIII.

#### Das Manifest der tommuniftifchen Partei.

Ein Gespenst gebt um in Europa — bas Gespenst bes Kommunismus. Alle Mächte bes alten Europa haben sich zu einer beiligen hetzigagt gegen dies Gespenst verbündet, ber Papst und ber Ezaar, Metternich und Guizot, französische Radikale und beutsche Polizisten.

Bo ift die Oppositionspartei, die nicht von ihren regierenden Begnern als sommunistich verichrieen worden wäre, wo die Oppostitonspartei, die den fortgeschrittenen Oppositionsseuten sowohl wie ihren realtionairen Gegnern den brandmarkenden Borwurf des Kommunismus nicht zurüchgeschlendert bätte?

3meierlei geht aus Diefer Thatfache bervor.

Der Kommunismus wird bereits von allen europäifchen Dachten als eine Dacht anerfannt.

Es ift hohe Zeit, daß bie Kommuniften ihre Unschauungsweife, ihre Zwede, ibre Tendengen vor der gangen Welt offen barlegen, und ben Mahrchen vom Gespenft des Kommunismus ein Manifeft ber Partei felbft entgegenftellen.

Bu diesem Zweck haben sich Rommunisten ber verschiedenften Nationalität in Bondon versammelt und bas folgende Manifest entworfen, das in englischer, frangösischer, deutscher, italienischer und dänischer Sprache veröffentlicht wird.

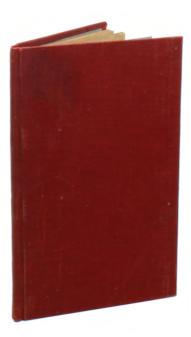
#### - I.

#### Bourgeois und Proletarier.

Die Geschichte aller bisherigen Gefellichaft ift bie Geschichte von Rlaffentämpfen.

Freier und Stlave, Patrigier und Plebejer, Baron und Leibeigner, Bunftbruder und Gefell, furg, Unterdrücker und Unterbrückte  (Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels). [Das Manifest der kommunistischen Partei. In:] [Karl Georg Ludwig] Wermuth / [Wilhelm Johann Karl Eduard] Stieber. Die Communisten-Verschwörungen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. Berlin, A. W. Hayn, 1853–1854.

### Workers of the world, unite! The definitive edition in the original German, the basis for all later editions



The very rare, and definitive, second authorized edition, the first to appear under the now canonical title *Das kommunistische Manifest*, with a new preface by the authors that would remain a standard part of the book from this date on. Second in importance only to the original 23-page edition from 1848 (see no. 6, which was surreptitiously reprinted in 30 pages, with the same date, in 1850/51), this is the most important and influential edition of the *Communist Manifesto* ever to appear.

The present edition is often referred to as the 'Liebknecht edition' or 'Liebknecht offprint'. In the course of a trial against the socialist Wilhelm Liebknecht, who had agitated against the Franco-Prussian War, the *Manifesto* had been read in the third session and thus entered into the records as evidence – a fact that afforded the Communists an unexpected opportunity to legally publish the *Manifesto* in Germany as part of the official court records.

Of the utmost rarity; a single specimen in auction records (the Chimen Abramsky copy). Andréas locates only nine copies worldwide; another was sold through our house in 2019.

### Das

## kommunistische Manifest.

### Neue Kusgabe

mit einem Vorwort ber Berfaffer.

Leipzig, 1872. Berlag der Expedition des "Bolfsstaat". 8. Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels. Das kommunistische Manifest. Neue Ausgabe mit einem Vorwort der Verfasser. Leipzig, Verlag der Expedition des "Volksstaat", 1872.

### The first complete Russian translation



The rare first complete Russian translation of the *Communist Manifesto*, with an original preface by the authors, written a year before the death of Marx. Prepared by Georgi Plekhanov, the present authorized edition made obsolete the 1869 first Russian translation by Bakunin (or Netshayev?), which contained a number of serious mistakes and omitted several sections of the German original. Although heavily persecuted by the Tsarist government, it would have an immense impact on the Russian socialist movement of the 1880s.

РУССКАЯ СОЦІАЛЬНО-РЕВОЛЮЦІОННАЯ БИБЛІОТЕКА

## МАНИФЕСТЪ коммунистической партии

Карла Маркса и Фр. Энгельса

переводъ съ нъмецкаро издания 1872.

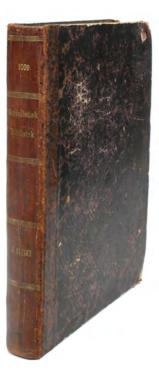
Съ предисловіемъ авторовъ

ЖЕНЕВА. Вольная Русская Типография.

1882

9. Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels. Manifest kommunisticheskoj partii [...]. Perevod s nemeckago izdanija 1872. S predisloviem avtorov. Geneva, Volnaja Russkaja tipografija, 1882.

#### First Danish translation



First Danish translation, second impression, of Marx's and Engels's revolutionary work of communist propaganda. Constituting the first collected edition, the present publication is traditionally regarded as the first published Danish translation (the first issue was presumably published the previous year in instalments). While the title-page states "1885", the volume could very well have been published before the end of 1884. At the 1884 Danish general election the Social Democratic Party gained its first two members of parliament – a pivotal event in a process in which many workers became politically active. This suggests a conscious stance of the class struggle which resulted in many workers joining the unions and the Social Democratic Party.

### Det kommunistiske Manikest.

#### Med forfatternes forord.

(Efter ben tredje autorijerebe tufte Ubgave.)

#### Forord.

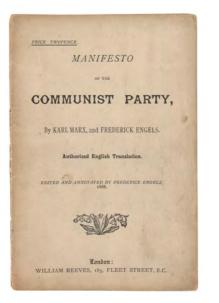
"Rommuniflernes Forbund", en inter= national Arbeiderforening, fom under be baværende Forhold fun funde virke i hemmelighed, overbrog paa fin i Novem= ber 1847 i London afholdte Rongres Undertegnede bet Sverv at ubgrbeide et for Offenligheben bestemt ubførligt teo= retiff og prattiff Partiprogram. Caalebes opftob bet efterfølgende Manifeft, hvis Manuffript nogle Uger for Februar= Revolutionen vandrede til London for ber at blive truft. 3 bet tuffe Sprog er bet blevet aftrutt mindft tolo Gange i Tyffland, England og Amerika. 3 bet engelfte Sprog ubtom bet for førfte Gang i 1850 i London i Bladet Red Republican, oversat af Mijs helen Macfarlane, og i 1871 i mindft tre forftellige Overjættelfer i Amerika. 3 bet franfte Sprog blev bet offenliggjort kort før Infurrettionen i 1849 og i ben myere Tib i Bladet Le Socialiste i New Dorf. En ny Overfættelje bliver forberedt. 3 bet polife Sprog ubtom bet fort efter ben tuffe Ubgave i London, og i bet rusfiffe Sprog i Trebferne i Genf. Ligelebes blev bet fort efter fin Fremtomft overfat paa banft.

Forholdene har forandret sig meget i de fidste fem og type Nar, men de i beite Manifest ubvillede almindelige Grundfætninger flaar bog uantalkede enden den Dag i Dag. Entelte Ting

funde hift og ber forbebres; men om bisfe Grundfætningers prattiffe Uns vendelighed ertlærer Manifestet felv, at be over alt og til enhver Tib afhænger af be hiftorift foreliggende Omftændig: heber, hvorfor ber albeles iffe lægges nogen Bægt pag be i Slutningen af 21f= fnit II foreflagebe revolutionare Foran= ftaltninger. Denne Pasjus vilbe i Dag i mange Senfeenber lybe anderledes. Dver for ben ftore Inbuftris overorben= lige Ubvilling i be fibste fem og type Mar, og over for ben meb benne frem ffribende Partiorganifation af Arbeider flasfen, over for be prattifte Erfaringer, førft i Februar-Revolutionen og langt mere ved Barifer Kommunen, hvor Proletaris atet for forste Gang, om end fun i to Maaneber, fab inde meb Magten, er bette Brogram paa fine Steber forælbet. Navnlig har Pariferkommunen leveret Bevifet for, at "Arbeiderklasfen ilte fim= pelthen tan tage ben forbige Statsma= ffine i Besiddelje og til fine egne For= maal fætte ben i Bevægelje". (Ge "Bor= gerfrigen i Franfrig", Abresje af General= raabet for ben "Internationale Arbeider-Association", tyste Ubgave Side 19, hvor dette er videre udviklet). Endvidere er bet en Gelvfølge, at ben focialiftiffe Literaturs Kritik for nærværende Tid er ufulbfommen, forbi ben fun ræffer til 1844; ligeledes at Bemærkningerne om Rommuniteternes Stilling til be forftels

 Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels. Det kommunistiske Manifest. Copenhagen, N. Cohens Bogtrykkeri, 1885.

#### First authorized English translation



First authorized English translation of the *Communist Manifesto*. As early as 1850, the *Manifesto* had been subjected to a flawed English translation (by Helen Macfarlane) which rendered the famous opening line, "A spectre is haunting Europe", as "A frightful hobgoblin stalks throughout Europe". The present translation was overseen by Engels himself, with the assistance of Samuel Moore, with whom he had already worked on an English translation of *Das Kapital*. It remains the primary English translation of this iconic work. "This translation acquires special importance through the fact that Marx and Engels are here named for the first time as the authors of the *Communist Manifesto*" (cf. ME-Erstdrucke). Extremely rare: only two copies have appeared at auction since 1963.

### Manifesto of the Communist Party.

#### KARL MARX and FREDERICK ENGELS.

A SPECTRE is haunting Europe—the spectre of Communism. All the Powers of old Europe have entered into a holy alliance to exorcise this spectre; Pope and Czar, Metternich and Guizot, French Radicals and German police-spies.

Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as communistic by its opponents in power? Where the Opposition that has not hurled back the branding reproach of Communism, against the more advanced opposition parties, as well as against its re-actionary adversaries?

Two things result from this fact.

I. Communism is already acknowledged by all European Powers to be itself a Power.

II. It is high time that Communists should openly, in the face of the whole world, publish their views, their aims, their tendencies, and meet this nursery tale of the Spectre of Communism with a Manifesto of the party itself.

To this end, Communists of various nationalities have assembled in London, and sketched the following manifesto, to be published in the English, French, German, Italian, Flemish and Danish languages.

#### I. BOURGEOIS AND PROLETARIANS. (a)

The history of all hitherto existing society (b) is the history of class struggles.

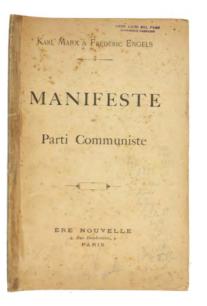
Freeman and slave, patrician and plebeian, lord and serf, guild-

(a) By bourgeoisie is meant the class of modern Capitalists, owners of the means of social production and employers of wage-labour By proletariat, the class of modern wage-laboures who, having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labour-power in order to live.

(b) That is, all written history. In 1847, the pre-history of society, the social organization existing previous to recorded history, was all but unknown. Since then, Haxthausen discovered common ownership of land in Russia, Maurer proved it to be the social foundation from which all Teutonic races started in history, and by and by evillage communities were found to be, or to have been the primitive form of society everywhere from India to Ireland. The inner

#### 11. Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels. Manifesto of the Communist Party. London, William Reeves, 1888.

#### First separate French edition



Extremely rare first separate French edition of this seminal historical document. Published by *L'Ère Nouvelle*, the first French journal devoted to Marxist philosophy and analysis, this is a revision (by Engels) of the translation by Marx's daughter Laura Lafargue, which had first appeared in *Le Socialiste* (29 August through 7 November 1885). It constitutes the monumental first independent publication in French of Marx's and Engels's ground-breaking work of communist propaganda.

From the collection of the Italian Marxist theoretician Antonio Labriola (1843–1904).

Biblioteca di L. DAL PANE Scansia Sezione Scaffale Fila No 94

## LE MANIFESTE

#### DU PARTI COMMUNISTE

La congrès de la *Ligue Communiste*, qui se tint à Londres en Novembre 1847, chargea Marx et Engels d'élaborer et de publier sous forme de manifeste, le programme théorique et pratique du Parti Communiste.

Ecrit en allemand dans le courant de Janvier 1848, le Manifeste était envoyé à l'imprimerie de Londres quelques semaines avant la révolution du 24 Février. La traduction française parut à Paris peur de temps avant l'insurrection de Juin; elle est devenue introuvable. La première traduction anglaise de Miss Helen Macfarlane fut imprimée dans le. *Red Republican*, l'organe du chef Chartiste, Julian Harney. Des éditions danoises et polonaises furent également faites à l'époque. En 1865, le Kolokol de Herzen, en 1872, El Socialista de Madrid, et dernièrement La Critica Sociale de Milan le reproduisirent en Russe, Espagnol et Italien. La traduction française que nous donnons faite par Laura Lafargue a été revue par Fréderic Engels.

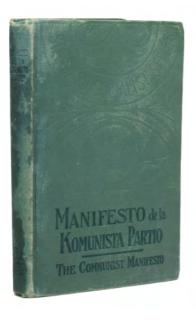
Près d'un'demi-siècle s'est écoulé depuis l'apparition de ce Manifeste, etles phénomènes économiques et politiques qui se sont produits dans cet intervalle, n'ont fait que confirmer les vues théoriques des deux penseurs communistes. Le Manifeste de 1848 qui est un des plus importants documents historiques du Socialisme scientifique, demeure aujourd'hui encore le saisissant et exact exposé de la marche évolutive de la société capitaliste et de la formation de ses deux classes antagonistes, la Bourgeoisie et le Prolétariat; bien que certaines parties aient vieillies et que d'autres demanderaient des retouches, ainsi que le constataient Marx et Engels dans la préface de l'édition allemande du Manifeste, publiée en 1872.

#### 12. Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels. Manifeste du Parti Communiste. Paris, Ere Nouvelle, Imprimerie Em.

París, Ere Nouvelle, Imprimerie En Pivoteau, 1895.

### "Laboristoj de ciuj lanoj, unuigu!": first edition in Esperanto

First edition in Esperanto, translated by the American Esperantist and socialist Arthur Baker based on Engels's English text, which is printed on opposite pages. In Zamenhof's constructed language, introduced only in 1887, the famous sixty-year-old pamphlet begins with the words "Fantomo vizitadas Europon – la fantomo de la Komunismo", ending with: "Laboristoj de ciuj lanoj, unuigu!"



#### MANIFESTO

DE LA

### KOMUNISTA PARTIO

DE

KAROLO <sub>kaj</sub> MARKS FREDERIKO ENGELS

El la Aŭtoritata Angla Traduko, Redaktita kaj Alnotita de Frederiko Engels, Tradukis Esperanten

ARTURO BAKER

Verkinto de "The American Esperanto Book," Redaktoro de "Amerika Esperantisto"

CHICAGO CHARLES H. KERR & COMPANY 1908

#### **13. Karl Marx / Friedrich Engels.** Manifesto de la Komunista Partio.

Manifesto de la Komunista Partio Manifesto of the Communist Party. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1908 [1907].

### First edition – author's inscribed presentation copy to César de Paepe, Belgian leader of the First International



Inscribed not quite a year after the volume's publication to César de Paepe, the leader of the International Workingmen's Association (the First International) in Belgium: "Au citoyen Cézar de Paepe / salut fraternel / Karl Marx / Londres 3 Septembre 1868".

Three days later, on 6 September, the Brussels Congress of the First International was to begin, where the conflict with the French Proudhonists would come to a head. With De Paepe the principal leader of the Collectivist faction favoured by himself, Marx managed completely to sideline Proudhon's adherents. Extracts from the machinery chapter of *Das Kapital* were read at the Congress (it is not too far-fetched to imagine it may have been from this very volume), and these quotations provided the theoretical basis for the resolution condemning the extortionist use of machinery by the capitalist class.

Trained as a physician in Brussels, the Belgian César de Paepe (1841–90) is considered, with Michail Bakunin, the co-founder of collectivist anarchism. De Paepe was counted second only to Marx as a theoretician of the IWMA; in 1885 he was among the founders of the Belgian Socialist Party.

Inscribed copies of the first edition of *Das Kapital* are of legendary rarity: only two copies are known in institutional possession (Trinity College, Cambridge; Harry Ransom Center, Texas; the copy at Darwin House, inscribed to Charles Darwin, is the 1873 second edition). To these, research could add no more than three others, all of which surfaced in the trade within the last four decades.

à citagen Cira de Paspe Lowres 3. Leptembre 1868. neinen un den kühnen, treven, 6 Karl Marx. Wil (et. m Tanan, 21. Ja

14. Karl Marx. Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Buch I. Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals. Hamburg, Otto Meissner, 1867.

### The most powerful book of the century – translator's copy

ber physisch unmöglich, würicht fortwährend ausgesaugt, chen Hindernisses, der Abi Nacht verspeisten Arbeitslethoden zulässt, z. B. so gersonals eine Woche Tagdienst, Man weiss, dass dieses A b l ö t, in der vollblütigen Jugends. w. vorherrschte, und u. a. m Moskau blüht. Als Sysprozess heute noch in vielen ritaniens, u. a. in den Hoch-Metallmanufakturen von Engozess umfasst hier ausser den s auch die 24 Stunden des n und Weibern, Erwachsenen der Kinder und jungen Per-(in einigen Fällen vom 6.) arbeiten auch die Mädchen nännlichen Personal 93).

Hailed as one of the most influential pieces of writing in world history, *Das Kapital* was the culmination of Marx's many years of work in the British Museum, first printed in Hamburg in an edition of 1,000 copies. This is the personal working copy of the book's first French translator, Charles Keller (1843–1913), whose unfinished work was ultimately taken over by Joseph Roy. The trained engineer Keller, a member of the Paris section of the International Workingmen's Association, had been recommended to Marx by Paul Lafargue. Keller worked on *Das Kapital* from October to December 1869 and sent his manuscript to Marx, who returned it with revisions. Although work progressed well and Keller coined several happy translations (such as "survaluation" for "Verwertung"), he abandoned his efforts after the first three chapters (pages 1–291, rather more than a third of the entire volume) in favour of a translation of the more directly political *Le 18 Brumaire*, which likewise remained unfinished.

The volume contains many of Keller's characteristic markings in red and blue pencil with his occasional annotations in the margins, mainly in chapters 3 and 4, with a reference to the situation in Keller's native Mulhouse on p. 227 and an annotation at the head of p. 195, apparently marking his progress: "Mardi. 2 Novembre [1869]. – Grania".

# Das Kapital.

Kritik der politischen Oekonomie.

### Karl Marx.

Von

Erster Band. Buch I: Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals.

Das Recht der Uebersetzung wird vorbehalten.

Hamburg Verlag von Otto Meissner. 1867.

New-York : L. W. Schmidt, 24 Barelay-Street.

**15. Karl Marx.** Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Buch I. Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals. *Hamburg, Otto Meissner, 1867.* 



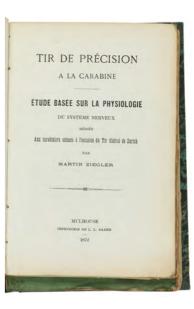
Charles Keller's copy of *Das Kapital* is accompanied by his entire remaining private library: a large, wide-ranging collection of extremely rare, early Marxist, socialist, and anarchist publications, rich in works on the International Workingmen's Association. Keller's library contains a considerable number of excessively rare socialist pamphlets from the 1840s to 1870s (some inscribed to him), spanning the periods of the Second Republic and the Second Empire. They include many works of utopian socialism, Fourierism, and Proudhonism, but also anarchist works and the first published account of Devil's Island.

Keller participated as a delegate in the Paris section of the First International and in the Second Congress of the League of Peace and Freedom in Berne. In 1871 he was a member of the Paris Commune, the writings of which constitute another important focus of his collection. After being injured fighting on the barricades, he escaped to Basel. Keller had been an early associate of Elie Reclus and Mikhail Bakunin, and it is little surprise that when the conflict between anarchist and Marxist factions in the IWA came to a head after the fall of the Commune, it was the Bakunist faction with which Keller sided. This "anarchist" First International of St. Imier based itself in Jura, Switzerland, where Keller took exile, establishing himself as a writer of workers' songs.

Keller eventually returned to France after the amnesty of 1880, settling in Nancy, where he continued his work as a songwriter and poet. His ongoing interest in political radicalism and the social upheavals of the Third Republic is obvious from his library's numerous anarchist and socialist publications from the 1890s and early 1900s, including several works on the Dreyfus affair. Comprises individually:

- 1. Bakunin, Mikhail. Oeuvres. Tome II. Les Ours de Berne et l'Ours de Saint-Petersbourg (1870). Lettres à un Français sur la crise actuelle (Septembre 1870). L'Empire knouto-germanique et la révolution sociale (1870–1871). Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1907.
- 2. Barni, Jules. Histoire des idées morales et politiques en France au dix-huitième siècle. Tome deuxième: Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Diderot. D'Alembert. Paris, Germer Baillière, 1867.
- 3. Buisson, Ètienne. Le parti socialiste et les syndicats. Paris, Cahiers de la Quinzaine, [1907].
- 4. [Commune de Paris]. Collection of three rare publications about the Paris Commune. Copies of all three were also in Marx's personal library. Paris & Bruxelles, 1871.
  - a. Testut, Oscar. L'internationale. Son origine son but son caractère [...]. Paris & Versailles, Lachaud & Subercaze, 1871.
  - b. [Gabrielle, Louis]. Le livre noir de la Commune de Paris). Bruxelles, office de publicité, 1871.
  - c. Documents sur les événements de 1870–71. Littérature officielle sous la Commune. Paris, Jouaust, 1871.
- 5. [Dreyfus Affair]. L'affaire Dreyfus. Le procès Zola. Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1898.
- 6. [Dreyfus Affair]. La revision du proces Dreyfus. Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1899.
- 7. [Early French Socialism]. Collection of ten brochures, often with a Fourierist bent, spanning the period from shortly before the February Revolution to the early Third Republic. All extremely rare, in particular a unique shooting manual, a brochure on solidarity published in March 1848, and a radical pamphlet by Blanqui. Paris and other places, 1847–1872.
  - a. Viridet, Marc. Almanach de J.-J. Rousseau pour 1861. Geneva, chez les principaux libraires, 1861.
  - b. Ziegler, Martin. Tir de précision a la carabine. Mulhouse, L. L. Bader, 1872. Unique copy.
  - c. Fourier, Charles. De l'anarchie industrielle et scientifique. Paris, librairie phalanstérienne, 1847.

**[Includes:]** The socialist library of the French socialist, anarchist and translator **Charles Keller**. *Paris, Geneva, Bruxelles and other places, 1833–1908*. A collection of 82 works in 34 volumes.



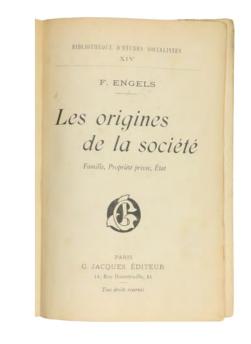


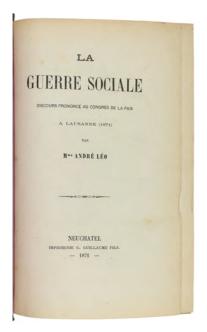
- d. Considerant, V[ictor]. La solution ou le gouvernement direct du peuple. Paris, librairie phalanstérienne, 1851.
- e. Liverani, F[rancesco]. Confessions d'un protonotaire apostolique, suivies de l'histoire d'un annexion pontificale. Paris, Poulet-Malassis & de Broise, 1861.
- f. Malon, B[enoit]. L'Internationale. Son histoire et ses principes. No place, Propagande Socialiste, 1872.
- g. (Rey, [Joseph]). Appel au ralliement des socialistes. Paris, Bureaux de la Démocratie Pacifique, librairie phalanstérienne, 1847.
- h. Jaenger, P[ierre]-P[aul]. Le principe social nouveau. (Colmar, Decker, [1848]).
- i. [Blanqui, Auguste; Pseud.:] Suzamel. Foi et science ou la sainte mixture du R. P. Gratry. Bruxelles, Désiré Brismée, 1866.
- **j. Procés** de l'association internationale des travailleurs. Paris, dans les locaux de l'association, Juin 1870.
- 8. [Eccarius, Johann Georg]. Eines Arbeiters Widerlegung der national-ökonomischen Lehren John Stuart Mill's (bound with 14 additional works). Berlin, Albert Eichhoff, 1869.

Bound with Eccarius's work are 14 additional pamphlets, including many exceedingly rare pieces with a focus on Swiss exile, economy or social democracy, some by leaders of the German workers' movement:

- a. [Oswald, Louis; Pseud.:] Philanthropus. Die Sonntagsheiligung im Spiegel der Wirklichkeit. Basel, Chr. Krüsi, 1868.
- b. Die Kirche und der Reformverein Basel's. Basel, Chr. Krüsi, 1872.
- c. Die staatlich unterhaltene Religion als Geister-Götterkultus. Basel, Chr. Krüsi, 1871.
- d. Verzeichniss der Mittelalterlichen Sammlung in der S. Nicolaus-Capelle und dem Conciliumssaale des Basler Münsters. Basel, Bahnmaiers Buchdruckerei (C. Schultze), 1866.

- e. (Bakunin, Mikhail et al.). Ist Netschajeff ein politischer Verbrecher oder nicht? Zürich, Genossenschafts-Buchdruckerei, 1872.
- f. Schulze-Delitzsch, [Hermann]. Briefe an die Italienischen Patrioten über den Deutschen Krieg und seine Folgen. Berlin, Otto Janke, 1871.
- g. Lassalle, [Ferdinand]. Arbeiterlesebuch. Chicago, Charles Ahrens, 1872.
- h. J. Franz (ed.). Gedichte und Lieder freisinniger und besonders sozial-demokratischer Tendenz. Zürich, J. Franz/Expedition des "Volksstaat" (Leipzig), 1872.
- i. Bebel, Aug[ust]. Unsere Ziele. Leipzig, Expedition des Volksstaat, 1872.
- j. Liebknecht, W[ilhelm]. Zu Trutz und Schutz. Leipzig, Expedition des Volksstaats, (1871).
- k. Statuten der Volksbank in Bern. Bern, Heinrich Körber, 1874.
- Jannasch, Rob[ert] jun. Die Strikes, die Cooperation, die Industrial Partnerships und ihre Stellung zur socialen Frage. Berlin, Franz Duncker, 1868.
- m. W[olfgang] H. Eras. Handelspolitische Aufgaben nach dem Kriege und bei der Annexion des "Generalgouvernement Elsaß". Berlin, Fr. Kortkampf, 1871.
- n. (Kost, Friedrich). Das Ergebniß des jetzigen Krieges für Deutschlands Handel und Industrie und die Stellung von Elsaß und Deutsch-Lothringen. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1871.
- 9. Engels, F[riedrich]. Les origines de la societe. Famille, propriété privée, état. Paris, G. Jacques, [1905].
- 10. [Fourierism and other pamphlets]. A collection of 14 brochures, many by disciples of Fourier, spanning the period from before the February Revolution to the early Third Republic. All extremely rare, in particular the first independent publication of Fourier's plan for an ideal city, as well as pamphlets by Moses Hess and Alexander Herzen. Paris, Neuchatel, Geneva, London and other places, 1838–1871.
  - a. Léo, André. La guerre sociale. Neuchatel, G. Guillaume fils, 1871.
  - b. Boudon, Raoul. Organisation unitaire des assurances. Paris, Dauvin & Fontaine, et au bureau de la phalange, 1840.





- c. Chevallier, L.-Antoine. L'incendie de Glaris et ses conséquences au point de vue de l'assurance cantonale et fédérale en Suisse. Geneva, Vaney, 1861.
- d. Madiis, H. de. Recherches sur le plan de la creation et la structure de l'ame. Paris, Strasbourg & Neuchâtel, 1864.
- e. Malardier, P. Un césar déclassé a la recherche d'un empire. London, Librairie Universelle, 1864.
- f. Coignet, François. Socialisme appliqué au crédit, au commerce, a la production, a la consommation. Paris, librairie phalansterienne, 1849.
- g. [Considerant, Victor. Immoralité de la doctrine de Fourier. Paris, marchands de nouveautés (1841)].
- h. Hess, Maurice (Moses). La haute finance et l'empire. Paris, Armand le Chevalier, 1869.
- i. Herzen, A(lexander) ("Iscander"). Le peuple russe et le socialisme. Paris, A. Franck, (1851–)1852.
- j. [Considerant, Victor]. La conversion c'est l'impot. Paris, H. Delloye, 1838.
- k. Renaud, Hippolyte. Le matérialisme et la nature. Paris, librairie des sciences sociales, 1870.
- 1. Rittinghausen, [Moritz?]. La législation directe par le peuple ou la véritable démocratie. Paris, librairie phalansterienne, 1850(-1851).
- m. Gouvernement direct. Organisation communale et centrale de la république. Paris, librairie républicaine de la liberté de penser, & la librairie nouvelle, 1851. Two issues.
- n. Fourier, Charles. Cités ouvrières. Des modifications a introduire dans l'architecture des villes. Paris, librairie phalansterienne, 1849.
- **11.** [Fourierism and other pamphlets]. Collection of eight brochures, one by Fourier and others by his disciples, spanning the period from before the February Revolution to the early Third Republic. All extremely rare, one bibliographically unrecorded and not in library catalogues internationally. Paris, Geneva, Bruxelles and no place, 1833–1874.
  - a. Malepeyre, [Léopold]. Code des ouvriers. Paris, au bureau central, 1833.

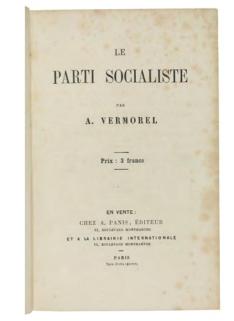
- b. Brousse, P[aul]. Le suffrage universel et le problème de la souveraineté du peuple. Geneva, imprimérie coopérative, 1874.
- c. Simples conseils pour l'avenir. (No place), imprimérie universelle, 1868.
- d. Communisme et propriété. Paris, imprimérie D. Jouaust, 1868.
- e. Napoléon III et la politique secrète du Second Empire. Bruxelles, J. H. Briard, 1868.
- f. Krantz, J[ean]-B[aptiste]. Étude sur l'application de l'armée aux travaux d'utilité publique. Paris, à la librairie sociétaire, 1847.
- g. Fourier, Charles. Égarement de la raison démontré par les ridicules des sciences incertaines, et fragments. Paris, au bureau de la phalange, 1847.
- h. Hennequin, Victor. Féodalité ou Association. Paris, librairie sociétaire, 1846.
- 12. Fribourg, E. E. L'Association internationale des travailleurs. Paris, Armand le Chevalier, 1871.
- 13. [Gabrielle, Louis]. Le livre noir de la Commune de Paris. Bruxelles, office de publicité, 1871.
- 14. Guillaume, J[ames]. L'Internationale. Documents et Souvenirs (1864–1878). Paris, Georges Bellais, 1905–1907.
- [International Workingmen's Association]. Les Grands Procès Politiques. Troisième procès de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs a Paris. Paris, Armand le Chevalier, 1870.
- 16. [International Workingmen's Association]. Mémoire présenté par la Fédération Jurassienne de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs a toutes les Fédérations de l'Internationale. Sonvillier, au siége du Comité Fédéral Jurassien, (1873).
- 17. Jaures, Jean. Etudes socialistes. Paris, Cahiers de la Quinzaine, [1901].
- [Justin Vanex (pseud., i. e. Fernand Giraudeau]. Coupable ou non? Dossier de l'Affaire Dreyfus (Les points eclaircis)]. (Paris, G. Balitont), [1898].





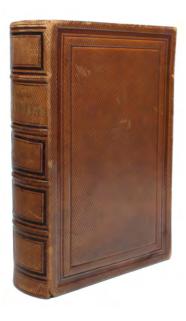
- 19. Lafargue, Paul/Guyot, Yves. La propriété. Origine et évolution. Thèse communiste. Paris, Ch. Delagrave, 1895.
- 20. Le Dantec, Félix. L'individualite et l'erreur individualiste. Paris, Félix Alcan, 1898.
- **21. Leverdays, E[mile].** La centralisation (critique de l'ouvrage de Dupont-White). Les chemins de fer. Paris, Georges Carré, 1893.
- **22. Leverdays, E[mile].** Les causes de l'effondrement économique, suivies du Prolétariat agricole et du Prolétariat ouvrier. Paris, Georges Carré, 1893.
- 23. Leyret, Henry. Les jugements du président Magnaud, réunis et commentés. Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1900.
- 24. Leyret, Henry. Les jugements du président Magnaud, réunis et commentés. Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1900.
- 25. Malon, B[enoît]. La troisième défaite du prolétariat français. Neuchatel, G. Guillaume fils, 1871.
- 26. Reclus, Élie. La Commune de Paris au jour le jour. Paris, Schleicher Frères, 1908.
- 27. Reinach, Joseph. Histoire de l'Affaire Dreyfus. Rennes. Paris, Eugène Fasquelle, 1905.
- 28. Rogeard, A[uguste]. Pamphlets. Bruxelles, J. H. Briard, 1869. (With:) The same. Pauvre France! Ibid., 1870.
- **29. Schmitt, G[eorges] J[oseph]/Bornet, Louis**. Essai d'instruction morale et civique a l'usage des familles et des écoles. Manuel du citoyen français. Déclarations des droits de l'homme. Paris, Armand le Chevalier, 1872.
- **30.** [Second Empire]. Collection of six rare brochures against the Second Empire, the Imperial Bonapartist regime of Napoleon III from 1852 to 1870. Includes an unknown, early pamphlet by Édouard Vaillant, Augustin Rogeard's most famous work inscribed to a fellow socialist, and the first authentic account of the Cayenne Penal Colony ever published. Mostly Paris & Bruxelles, 1852–1870.
  - a. (V[aillant], É[douard]). La France et l'opinion. [Germany or Switzerland?], Bibliothèque revolutionnaire, (1867).
  - b. Rogeard, A. La crise électorale de 1869. Bruxelles, chez tous les libraires, 1869.

- c. Rogeard, A. Les propos de Labienus (vingt-deuxième édition). Paris & Bruxelles, chez tous les libraires, 1870.
- d. L'empire démasqué. Histoire abregée des crimes de Louis Bonaparte et de ses complices. London, Bruxelles & Geneva, Johan Harrison, 1863.
- e. Mayer, P. Histoire du deux décembre. Paris, Ledoyen, 1852.
- f. Attibert, Fr. Histoire contemporaine. Quatre ans a Cayenne. Bruxelles, chez la veuve Verteneuil, 1859.
- 31. Vermorel, A[uguste]. Le parti socialiste. Paris, A. Panis, (1870). (Bound with): Lacombe, Francis. Études sur les socialistes. Paris & Poitiers, Lagny frères/H. Oudin, 1850.



## The first and most influential translation of "Das Kapital"

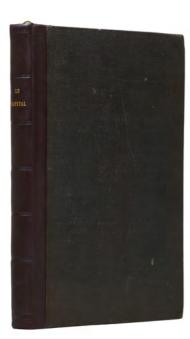
First edition in Russian, the first translation of *Das Kapital* into any language. Due to the unexpected popularity of the book, and its subsequent ban in the 1890s, this edition of 3000 copies was soon exhausted and the book became very rare. Later, Marx noted the excellence of the Russian translation. In 1880, he wrote to F. Zorge saying that of all countries, it was Russia where *Das Kapital* had been read and appreciated most fully.





**16. Karl Marx.** Kapital'. Kritika Politicheskoi Ekonomii. *St Petersburg, N. P. Poliakov, 1872.* 

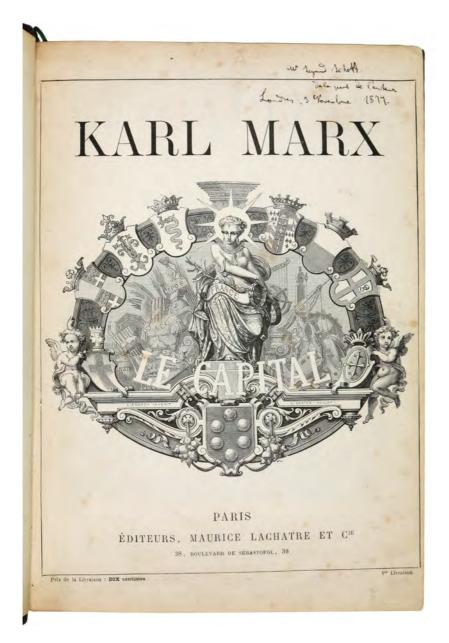
## A fine presentation copy of the first edition in French



A fine and excessively rare presentation copy of the first edition, first issue, in French. Inscribed by Marx to the Frankfurt banker Sigmund Schott, with whom Marx exchanged ideas central to his philosophy and work: "Mr Sigmund Schott, de la part l'auteur, Londres, 3 Novembre 1877". Only two other signed examples have been offered at auction in the last 60 years.

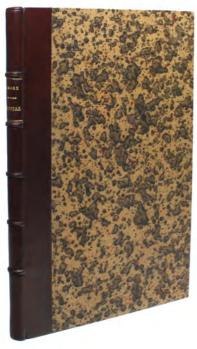
The German bank director and literary critic Sigmund Schott corresponded with some of the most important intellectual figures of his times. Indeed, Schott and Marx wrote to one another on a number of occasions over several months. In the letter that originally accompanied the present gift, Marx details his approach to constructing *Le Capital*. This letter, frequently referenced in critical treatments of the book, not only sheds light on the genesis of one of the most significant philosophical works to emerge in the last two centuries, but offers an important contextual background for the presentation copy at hand. Given the nature of other examples of correspondence between the two men, it would seem that Schott and Marx regularly exchanged ideas pertaining to banking and social economy.

This volume ranks among the finest presentation copies of *Das Kapital*. The correspondence surrounding it yields a particularly unique and significant sense of historical context, offering an important point of association related to one of the most significant works on economic philosophy, in the translation which many consider to be the definitive text of *Das Kapital* as authorised by Marx.



**17. Karl Marx.** Le Capital. Traduction de M. J. Roy, entièrement revisée par l'auteur. *Paris, Maurice Lachatre et Cie., [1872–1875].* 

## First Polish edition



Very rare first Polish edition of *Das Kapital*: the first Polish translation of Marx's revolutionary magnum opus, clandestinely printed in Germany (by Gustaf Uszman in Weimar) and then smuggled into Poland. The publication of the first Polish translation not only came to influence Polish politics and economics, but also marked an important watershed in Polish socialism and constitutes one of the earliest printings within organized Polish Marxism.

# KAROL MARX.

# KAPITAŁ. KRYTYKA EKONOMII POLITYCZNEJ.

TOM PIERWSZY, KSIĘGA I. WYTWARZANIE KAPITAŁU.



LIPSK: E. E. KASPROWICZ.

1884.

 Karl Marx. Kapital. Krytyka ekonomii politycznej. Tom pierwszy. *Leipzig, E. L. Kasprowicz,* 1884[–1889].

### First Spanish edition



Exceptionally rare first edition in Spanish, an abridged translation of volume one of *Das Kapital*.

In early 1886 the small Spanish newspaper *La República*, under the editorship of the federalist lawyer Pablo Correa y Zafrilla (1844–88), announced its intention to publish a serialised translation of *Das Kapital*. It was decided that the pages would be twice the size of the newspaper's usual publications, to account for the length of Marx's work and to prevent the individual parts from becoming too thick. The first part was sent to subscribers with a copy of the newspaper in February 1886, and publication must have been completed by mid-1887. Due to the brittle, poor quality of the paper stock – the same used for printing Zafrilla's newspaper – and its very small print run, thought to number no more than a thousand copies in total, *El Capital* remains exceptionally rare.

Brief excerpts from Marx's writings had been translated into Spanish before, but Zafrilla's translation, based on the French translation of Joseph Roy (see no. 17), was the first concerted effort to present in full the message of *Das Kapital* to a Spanish readership.

## CARL MARX

# EL CAPITAL

TRADUCCIÓN por

## PABLO CORREA Y ZAFRILLA

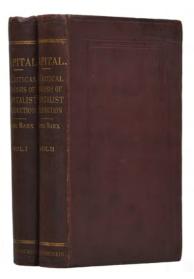
EXDIPUTADO Á CORTES

Y ABOGADO DE LOS ILUSTRES COLEGIOS DE MADRID Y CUENCA

X

MADRID ESTABLECIMIENTO TIPOGRÁFICO DE DIONISIO DE LOS RÍOS Daciz y Velarle, 6.-- San Andrei, 58, 1886 **19. Karl Marx.** El Capital. Traducción por Pablo Correa y Zafrilla. *Madrid, Dionisio de los Ríos, 1886*[–1887].

### First English edition: inscribed to William Morris by Engels and Aveling



A superb presentation copy of the first edition in English of *Das Kapital*, inscribed by Edward Aveling in ink on the half-title of the first volume, "William Morris from [F. Engels] Edward Aveling March 1887", with Engels signing his name in his own hand. This is the first issue, one of 500 copies printed, gifted to Morris in the month that the first edition sold out.

The artist-craftsman William Morris (1834–96) embraced Marxism in 1878 and became a committed libertarian socialist. In January 1883 Morris joined Henry Mayers Hyndman's Social Democratic Federation (SDF). After two years of membership Morris seceded from the group in December 1884 to found the Socialist League alongside Eleanor Marx (also a close friend of his daughter May), Edward Aveling, and Belfort Bax.

Samuel Moore, a lawyer and translator active in the Manchester IWMA, was engaged by Engels to provide an English translation of *Das Kapital*, which, as a close friend of both Marx and Engels, he had studied since its publication. Moore was joined in this project by Edward Aveling in 1884, the same year that Aveling began his relationship with Marx's daughter, Eleanor. Using the text of the third German edition of book I, Moore and Aveling's translation took into account the substantial changes which Marx made for the French translation, published in *livraisons* between September 1872 and November 1875.

# CAPITAL:

#### A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION

#### By KARL MARX

TRANSLATED FROM THE THIRD GERMAN EDITION, BY SAMUEL MOORE AND EDWARD AVELING

> AND EDITED BY FREDERICK ENGELS

> > VOL. I.



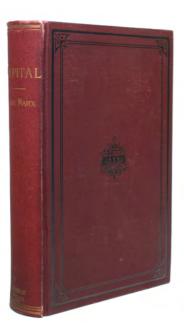
LONDON: SWAN SONNENSCHEIN, LOWREY, & CO., PATERNOSTER SQUARE. 1887.

20. Karl Marx. Capital: A Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production. Translated from the third German edition, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited by Frederick Engels. London, Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey, & Co., 1887.

William Mouris. From F. Engly Eswart Aveling.

March 1887.

### First American printing



The first volume of Karl Marx's groundbreaking work was published in German in 1867 with a second edition in 1873. The author died before the third edition could be issued, and Engels stepped in to bring it to completion in 1883, using Marx's notes for his extensive revisions for the earlier first French edition. In this period Engels was also able to oversee this translation of the first part, its first appearance in the English language.

The translation was carried out by Moore, who was well connected in British socialist circles; he translated the *Communist Manifesto* a year later under Engels editorship. He was ably assisted by Aveling – the partner of Eleanor Marx, the youngest daughter of the author, who was also enlisted to check the quotations used in the work.

The first edition with an American imprint appeared in 1889, published by Appleton, though it was printed at Aberdeen University Press from Swan Sonnenschein's first edition, itself printed in Perth. Hence, this particular edition is the first to have been printed in the United States of America.

# CAPITAL:

# A CRITICAL ANALYSIS OF CAPITALIST PRODUCTION.

## BY KARL MARX.

TRANSLATED FROM THE THIRD GERMAN EDITION, BY SAMUEL MOORE AND EDWARD AVELING.

AND EDITED BY

FREDERICK ENGELS.



NEW YORK : THE HUMBOLDT PUBLISHING CO., 28 LAFAYETTE PLACE. **21. Marx, Karl.** Capital: Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production. Translated from the third German edition, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited by Frederick Engels. *New York, The Humboldt Publishing Co., [ca.* 1891].

## **Friedrich Engels**

## About writing the biography of Karl Marx

A fine letter concerning unrealized plans for a Marx biography, to be written by Engels. In March 1872 Engels had enthusiastically agreed to compose such a work for the French publisher Lachâtre, who was then engaged in producing *Das Kapital* in French. Soon, it became apparent that both men had different visions of the project. The present letter reveals the interesting detail that Engels planned to publish a weekly organ for the First International with Karl Marx as editor:

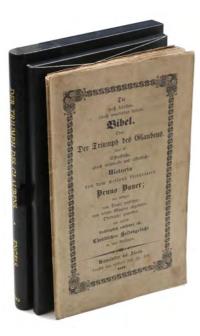
"In your letter of March 16 you appear to believe that 'I present you a book on the Communist Party' although it is you who, in asking me to write a serious biography of Marx, has asked me for a history of the party. As he led an essentially active life, to recount Marx's life is to write the history of the German and international philosophical and revolutionary movement since 1842, so as to trace his personal participation and the influence of his writings. If you just expect a reporter's biography, that has already been done. [...] I consent to give my labour under the condition that you will grant a sum to the foundation of an international weekly organ that is urgently needed by the party and that Marx would edit [...]".

d'un argand internetional hibdomadaire dont le berin est inferient pour le fati, & que alland redigerant. Je vonsserve la cuain hen constalement F. Engels.

122 Regent's Park Root V. W. doniserte & Mon 1873. abogen Dans where leftre du to kars, vous palailey croire que « je vousprésente un livre sour le farti committe tantis que c'est vous qui en me demandant, d'écrire me biographie, divince de charge mavies demante d'histoire de ce fraste: Marfagants mous une vie essentillements active, racouter the min C'est pire d'histoire du mourement philosophique & ré volutionnain allement of international depuis 1842 four y haven so participation pursonnelle of Confluence de ser ecritr. si vous ne desirez qu'une hispappies de reporter Cleet dija faito L' Ellustration en a publie une, & si rous when envoyed un agemplaire, je duis frich d'y faire les corrections accessaires. Francie derien plais confine fine derand itre and trancie derien planais con rousfine informe en support que vous qui dans atte affaire commerciale pung le vole de capitaliste, vous awing voule échappen à cité première legte sociele, appliquée même dans notre somile fougence, que le capitaliste faied travaillur proportionselluments à tou Travail. Copentert Counce wours tites que mus l'agrantifier votre capilas que pour le mettre au surrice de la Communauté, Je concent à donner mon harail, à la contrition que vond consecrery une some à la fontation

22. Friedrich Engels. Autograph letter signed ("F. Engels"). London, 31 March 1873.

## "A swarthy chap from Trier": Engels' first published portrait of Marx



An extremely rare parodistic poem that contains Engels' first published portrait of his future collaborator, Karl Marx. No copy could be traced at auctions since 1955; the only four copies known in libraries worldwide are all in Germany and Switzerland.

By 1841, Engels was (like Karl Marx) a member of a Young Hegelian club. Although they had not yet formed a friendship, they were both breaking with the prevailing influence of Bruno Bauer and formulating their own positions. Writing here in collaboration with Bauer's younger brother Edgar, Engels achieves in this comic poem complex levels of satire and parody, both literary and philosophical.

Engels devotes eight lines of his poem to a caricature of Marx, describing him as "a swarthy chap from Trier" and emphasizing his furious energy. Shortly after this publication Engels escaped the inward-looking Young Hegelian circle by leaving Germany to work in his father's Manchester textile firm. However, he and Marx would later re-utilize this satiric form of parody in their first joint work, *Die heilige Familie (The Holy Family)*, in 1845.

## Die

frech bedräute, jedoch wunderbar befreite

## Bibel.

Dber:

Der Triumph des Glaubens.

Das ift:

Schreckliche, jedoch wahrhafte und erfleckliche

#### Historia

von bem weiland Licentiaten.

## Pruno Pauer;

wie felbiger vom Teufel verführet, vom reinen Glauben abgefallen, Oberteufel geworden und endlich **fräftiglich entfetset ift.** 

Christliches Heldengedicht

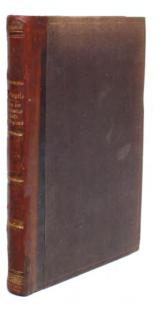
in vier Gefängen.

Ueumünfter bei Burich. Trudts und verlegts 30h. Fr. Seg. Ao. 1842.

#### 23. [Friedrich Engels / Edgar Bauer].

Die frech bedräute, jedoch wunderbar befreite Bibel oder: der Triumph des Glaubens: das ist: schreckliche, jedoch wahrhafte und erkleckliche Historia von dem weiland Licentiaten Bruno Bauer. Neumünster bei Zürich, Joh. Fr. Heß, 1842.

### Engels' first book



First edition of Engels' first book, written in his early twenties, with a three-page preface in English addressed "to the working classes of Great-Britain". Based on personal knowledge of the situation in Britain gained during the time he spent in 1842–43 at his father's factory in Salford, Engels exposed the horrific living conditions which the Industrial Revolution had entailed for workers in large industrial cities such as Manchester and Liverpool.

Originally addressed to a German audience, the book is considered a classic account of the universal condition of the industrial working class during its time. It was not translated into English until 1887, as *The Condition of the Working Class in England in 1844*. Engels' notion that political economy revealed bourgeois society's contradictions, which in turn pointed the way to their own overcoming, would provide the framework for the future direction of Marxist thought.



Rach eigner Unfchauung und authentijchen Quellen

Friedrich Engels.

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#### Leipzig,

Drud und Berlag von Dtto Bigant.

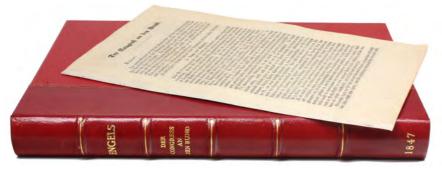
1845.

# **24. Friedrich Engels.** Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England. *Leipzig, Otto Wigand, 1845.*

## Unique and previously unknown: a foundational document of communism before the Communist Manifesto

The only known copy of this founding document of communism, the final stepping stone towards the *Communist Manifesto*. The eight-page leaflet is a circular addressed to the Communist League – the first Marxist political party, and the nucleus of all later communist parties – by the participants of its Second (and final) Congress, held in Brussels from November 29 to December 8. Only one or two copies of the circular of the First Congress are known; the present circular of the Second Congress has so far remained unknown to scholarship.

It was at the Second Congress that Marx and Engels were commissioned to draw up the *Communist Manifesto*. The present circular contains numerous passages that, tantalizingly, shed new light on the development of the famous text: the use of the term "Manifest der kommunistischen Partei" is not consistent throughout; rather, it is stated that a work so titled, which was to replace the "Communist Creed" passed at the First Congress, had already been compiled, drafted, translated into various languages, and even enacted, but had yet to be published. Also, it was decided at the Congress that such a "Manifesto" should appear annually in various languages. The "Manifesto" of 1847 is said to have been drafted by taking into account all suggestions submitted by members of the League; it is also said already to have given the Communist movement its proper expression.



#### Der Congress an den Bund.

#### Bruber!

Der zweite Kongreg bes Bos ber Kommuniften hat feine Sigungen beschloffen. Die Centralbegörbe hat ihm Rechafchaft abgelegt über ben Juliand bes Bos und über ihre eigene Thätigfeit. Der Kongref bat zuerft befe Berichte entgegen genommen und bie barauf begöglichen Beschlufte gefahlt, soann bie Statuten revoltt, bie befinitive Gefaltung bes Bos-Organs fest gestellt, und enblich bas Manifest ber tommuniftifch en Partei erlaffen, welches an bie Stelle bes vom vorigen Ronaref vorgefchlagen.m Glaubensbefemmnifics tritt.

In bem folgenden Bericht legen wir Euch Rechenschaft ab über unfere Thätigfeit.

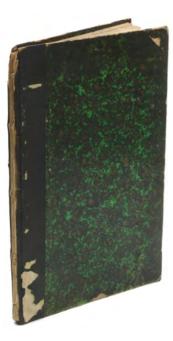
#### 1. Lage bes Bunbes.

Unfer Bb ift bervorgegangen aus bem Bb ber Geachteten, geftiftet in Paris 1832 von Borne. Diefer Bo erfirebte eine blog nationale und bürgerliche Revolution in Deutschland und war, wie bie meiften gebeimen Gefellichaften jener Beit, gang nach bem Dufter ber Carbonari organifirt. Er batte ein, ben Mitaliebern unbefanntes, oberftes Comite mit abfoluter Gewalt. 218 1836 Die Proletarier bes Bbs bem gebeimen Comite nicht mehr unbedingten Geborfam leiften wollten, entftand eine Gpaltung; gegen 400 Urbeiter fagten fich los und fiifteten "ben Bb ber Gerechtigfeit," beffen Centralbeborbe (Salle) in Baris war und ber u. 2. in Rarlerube, Baben= Baben, Stuttgarot, Beffen-Somburg, Frantfurt, Mainz, Bien, Samburg zc. ac. Gemeinden batte. Die Barifer Mitalieber blieben indes ber Rern bes Bos. 3n bemfelben Maße, in welchem bie gebeimen republitanifchen Gefellichaften in Baris verfielen, in bemfelben Daße verfiel auch ber Bo ber Gerechtigteit. Er würde fich gang aufgelöft haben, wenn nicht babouviftifche Elemente bineingetommen wären, bie sur Discuffion ber unmittelbaren Lebensverbältniffe ber Arbeiter Beranlaffung gaben. Die tommuniftifche Bewegung, bie um biefelbe Beit unter ben frangofifchen 21rbeitern anfing, wirtte auch jurnid auf ben Bb ber Gerechtigteit. Die beutichnationale Farbung verlor er ebenfalls in ber Praris baburch, baß Urbeiter anderer Rationen, Ungarn, Danen, Ochweben, Ochweiser sc, beitraten, Allmäblig murbe fo ber Bb. aus einem politifc nationalen ju einem tommuniftifchen, und Beitling wurde fein Bertreter vor bem Bublifum. Bon 1842 bis 1845 mar bie Beitlingiche Richtung im Bunde vorherrichend, wie fie in ber "jungen Generation" und in ben "Ga= rantieen ber harmonie und Freibeit" ausaefprochen ift. Die Parifer Salle fam ganglich unter bie Leitung von Beitling. Da aber bie einflußreichften Mitglieber von Paris weggingen, gerieth fie in bie Sande von Unfabigen. 200 Einheit ber Leitung fiel zu Boben. Bu gleicher Beit maren bie alten politifch-nationalen Statuten überall als unpaffend und veraltet anerfannt worden; aber bie Salle war nicht energifch und einflußreich genug, um neue Statuten burchzuseten. Die Londoner ichlugen neue Statuten vor, bie im tommuniftifchen Ginne abgefaßt waren; bie Salle nahm fie mit wenigen Bufägen an, aber fie wurden nicht allgemein anertannt. Endlich als ber 200, theils burch bie manniafachen und widersprechenden Elemente, bie er enthielt, theils burch bie nachläffigteit ber felbft uneinigen Barifer Salle vollftandig gerfallen war, murbe ce-1846-burchaefest, bag bie Salle nach London fam.

Bis bierber batte ber Bb faft nur aus Arbeitern bestanden, mährend fich in Deutichland 1843-1846 eine eigene, vom Bbe unabhängige tommuniftifche Literatur gebil.

#### 25. [Friedrich] Engels / Karl Schapper. Der Congreß an den Bund. (London, 15 December "1848" [but: 1847]).

## Author's presentation copy, inscribed to a member of the International Socialist Bureau



First edition of Engels' brochure against Brentano, inscribed in the week of publication to the Chairman of the Social Democratic Party, Paul Singer (1844–1911): "Seinem Paul Singer L[on]d[on] 12.4.91. F. Engels".

Singer, orphaned at a young age, was a draper's clerk, and together with his brother established the Singer ladies' coat factory. "Elected to the Berlin city government (1883), he emerged as an outstanding administrator; elected to the Reichstag (1884); member of the party Central Committee (1887), its chairman (1890); also presidium member at international congresses; member (1890) of the International Socialist Bureau, Brussels. Singer was not a public figure but a capable administrator and organizer" (Draper, The Marx-Engels Glossary, p. 193).

Engels received copies of the present pamphlet before 10 April 1891, and between April 10 and 15 he sent copies to Sorge, Fisher, Niewenhuis and other friends and correspondents, including the present copy to Singer, who on April 2 had written to Engels, reminding him to send Bebel greetings on his silver wedding anniversary.

A very good copy with a splendid association.

In Sachen

## Brentano contra Marx

wegen angeblicher Citatsfälschung.

Geschichtserzählung und Dokumente.

Von

Friedrich Engels.

A. 12. 4. 91. They dr

Hamburg. Verlag von Otto Meissner. 1891. 26. Friedrich Engels. In Sachen Brentano contra Marx wegen angeblicher Citatfälschung. Hamburg, Otto Meissner (Hesse & Becker in Leipzig), 1891.

## Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov)

### Conspirative letter in German

in the Moglicheeit Sie facto locked nonspication 3 margher sizen - Micman? Leine Organischien self famil coppentition pering all to side deministratint, also hack caropa inter Contra legal, aber mellig Jatt Do Leligiten Loton Leine Parte a Komen sprace wa bre. Mamon wich I nonnord. Genere, war en guer might not icus de befer & min 20 chall wir mingard Si C? Jen Des gewonen in Kag with galfelow, was (in falle cines be safer don Center or 1) Die Sache

A rare, important letter in German, signed with the pseudonym "N. Lenin", addressed to Anton Nemec, the leader of the Czech Social Democrats, about organising the 6th All-Russian Conference of the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP). Held in Prague in 1912, the conference would see the de-facto formation of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union when the Mensheviks were driven out of the RSDLP.

"Dear Comrade, you will be doing me a great service if you can help me with advice and action in the following matter. A number of organisations of our Party intend to call a conference [...] Is there a possibility of organising this conference in Prague (to last about a week)? The most important thing for us is the possibility of organising it in extreme secrecy. No person, no organisation, should know about it. (It is a Social-Democratic conference, hence legal according to European laws, but the majority of the delegates do not have passports and cannot use their own names.) [...]". Includes the original envelope.

mantral aufinen is Paris, d. 1. nou 1911. Rounte Chin be ben ware hertes Genore. El siden dieser genones fir wunden mich seler vorturnal verstage - wear Aflickten wear hines is fol is tentinghice, wird a loir geners angelegenfeit neid Rap when doutsch was verstan and That helpen koonten. Eine inter Coxten lagal, abor 1921 3; Sch hoffe, hearter graves ayahl won Organisationen Sie werden nor bergerfer Erfs censerer laster pland eine honich wit dieses thitle because derry (in Carlande - nations. ge the dawn then in Cill. Mitgliedersall etwo 20. gorani Parking 41 M. Kering 25. Ware as möglich in Rag diese Konferenz (etwapi's cine Merice Covener. An Bunch 14. Oulsaner Rose 4 Vocle) zi organinien? Das wichtigste für ieno Jaris XIV

 Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov). Autograph letter signed ("N. Lenin"). Paris, 1 November 1911.

## **Opposition to Imperialist War and the Birth of the Comintern**



Important autograph draft letters signed about the Zimmerwald Conference, calculating how many votes the central committee of the Bolshevik faction will have at the conference, criticising Karl Radek's proposed address, of which he has a copy, for its lack of references to the fight against chauvinism, referring to Schklowsky, to the Swiss socialist Robert Grimm, and offering advice to his unidentified correspondent.

The Zimmerwald Conference, later to be called "the founding myth of the Soviet Union", was held at the "Beau Séjour" Hotel in Zimmerwald, Switzerland, from 5 to 8 September 1915. It was the first of three international socialist conferences convened by anti-militarist socialist parties from countries that were originally neutral during World War I. Among the 37 members were Karl Radek, Leo Trotsky, Grigory Zinoviev, and Lenin. With the Zimmerwald Conference began the unravelling of the coalition between revolutionary socialists (the so-called "Zimmerwald Left") and reformist socialists in the Second International.

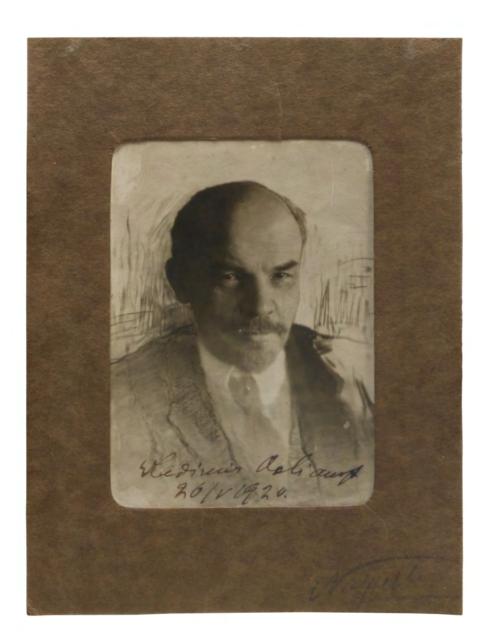
faluceris the Stano, 7. 12 c Kaucus, 9 Cr G. P. harry vage no 6da He brix ag 23. Maage the woo mar negers lang brugans Jac ur mer: hilla Ence un arkara und 40 M ux ho ut can'ear a pran 2ls 00 2 be n trugna

**28. Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov).** Autograph draft letters signed, written about the Zimmerwald Conference. *No place or date, but apparently August 1915.* 

### Extremely rare signed Lenin portrait

A very rare example of a signed Lenin portrait, dated in his own hand "26/V 1920" and signed in French as "Vladimir Oulianoff". An additional signature of the photographer, Moses Solomonovitch Nappelbaum (186–1958), in pencil in the lower right corner of the cardboard matte. Nappelbaum shot the famous portrait at the Smolny Institute in St Petersburg in 1918.

By tradition, this photograph was presented by Lenin to the English socialist politician George Lansbury (1859–1940), who had visited the Soviet Union in early 1920 and hat met the leader of the Revolution in Moscow on 22 February. Later that same year, Lansbury published a widely received account of his journey, "What I Saw in Russia", in which he gave a highly flattering portrayal of Lenin.



**29. Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov).** Photograph signed and dated. *26 May 1920.* 

#### In the Kremlin courtyard

A contemporary silver gelatin print of one of the best-known portraits of Lenin, showing the Russian revolutionary in the courtyard of the Kremlin, during a walk in the autumn sun.

At the time, Lenin was recovering from the serious wounds he had suffered during an assassination attempt on August 30th. To prove to the eyes of all Russia, still struggling in civil war, that reports of Lenin's survival and improving health were not mere propaganda, his close associate Vladimir Bonch-Bruyevich talked the publicity-averse Soviet leader into the courtyard stroll that he directed towards a carefully hidden film team. The friendly ambush, led by the Russian photographer and filmmaker Alexander Vinkler, was soon discovered, and in addition to the several minutes of footage, a few photographs were taken. The present famous shot is usually credited to Vinkler himself, though some sources cite the Kremlin photographer Petr Otsup. It was widely reproduced throughout the 1920s and 1930s.



**30. Lenin (Vladimir llyich Ulyanov).** Lenin in the Kremlin courtyard. *Moscow, 16 October 1918.* 

# The most substantial Lenin collection in private hands



This encompassing set includes Lenin's principal works (*The Development of Capitalism in Russia, What is to be Done?, One Step Forward, Two Steps Back)* in mostly first editions, rare journals (*Vpered, Proletarii*), conference publications, and a rare broadside, as well as four biographies published in the year of his death.

Includes individually:

1. Lenin. Ob'jasnenie zakona o shtrafakh vzimaemykh srabochikh na fabrikakh i zavodakh [On the law concerning fines extracted from the workers in factories and plants]. *Geneva, Tip. "Sojuza Raccki Socialdemokratov", 1897.* 

Early agitational pamphlet on factory legislation. A simple explanation of the laws and fines imposed on the working class, it is "a brilliant example of how to approach the average worker of that time, and, proceeding from the workers' needs, to lead them step by step to the question of the necessity of political struggle" (Le Blanc).

 Lenin. Razvitie kapitalizma v Rossii. Protsess obrazovaniia vnutrenniago rynka dlia krupnoi promyshlennosti [The Development of Capitalism in Russia. The Process of Formation of a Home Market for Large-Scale Industry]. St. Petersburg, A. Leifert, 1899.

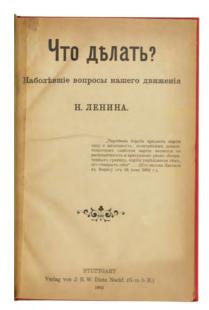
Very rare first edition of Lenin's most important and substantial early work, constituting his only genuine contribution to economics. Written while he was in exile in Siberia and published the year after his first publication, the book established Lenin's reputation as a major Marxist theorist.

3. Webb, Sidney & Beatrice / Lenin (transl.). Teoriya i praktika anglijskago tréd-yunionizma (Industrial democracy). St. Petersburg, O. N. Popovoj, 1900–1901.

First Russian edition: Lenin's extremely scarce translation of an important work by the socialist couple Sidney and Beatrice Webb. A crucial work of the social sciences, this study of British trade unionism introduced the idea of industrial democracy and reflected on the organisation of trade unions and collective bargaining.



**31. Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov).** A collection of 61 works by and about Lenin, published between 1897 and 1924. *Geneva, Moscow, St Petersburg, Stuttgart and other places, 1897–1924.* 



4. [Lenin]. Zaria: sotsial'-demokraticheskii nauchno-politicheskii zhurnal, nos. 1 and 2–3. *Stuttgart, Dietz, 1901–1902.* 

Three of only four issues of the "Dawn", an extremely uncommon journal of revolutionary Marxism edited by the Iskra group in Stuttgart. Here Vladimir Ulyanov famously first used the pseudonym "Lenin" to sign a published article (he had begun to use the pseudonym in letters in 1901).

5. Lenin. Chto dielat'? Nabolevshie voprosy nashego dvizhenija. Stuttgart, J. H. W. Dietz, 1902.

The rare first edition of Lenin's famous political manifesto, "the founding document of Bolshevism" (Lih). Lenin prepared this oft-quoted call to arms while in exile in Munich between the autumn of 1901 and February 1902, intending it to appeal to revolutionary socialists and to urge them into taking political action.

6. Lenin. Revoljucionnyi avantjurizm'. [Geneva], Tip. Iskry, 1902.

Extremely rare political pamphlet against the Socialist Revolutionaries.

7. Lenin. K derevenskoj bednote. Objasnenie dlja krestjan, chego hotjat socialdemokratii. *Geneva, Tip. Ligi, 1903.* 

Popular pamphlet explaining the agrarian programme to a peasant audience.

8. [Lenin]. K partii. Geneva, Kooperativnaia Tip., 1904.

Historic appeal that advanced to the Bolsheviks' programme of struggle for unity during the party crisis. It advocates the immediate convention of the Third Party Congress as the only means to "clarify the situation, settle the disputes, and confine the struggle within proper bounds".

9. Lenin. Shag vpered, dva shaga nazad (Krizis v nashej Partii). [One Step Forward, Two Steps Back]. *Geneva, Tip. Partii, 1904.* 

Famous, controversial study of the minutes and resolutions of the Second Party Congress. The book evoked fury among the Mensheviks: Plekhanov demanded that the Central Committee disavow it, and the conciliators on the Central Committee tried to prevent its publication and circulation. Although published abroad, the essay circulated widely among workers in Russia.

10. Lenin. Zemskaia kampaniia i plan "Iskry" [The zemstvo campaign and the plan of "Iskra"]. Geneva, Izdatel'stvo sotsial'demokraticheskoi partiinoi literatury v. Bonch-Bruevicha i N. lenina; Kooperativnaia tipografiia, 1904.

Lenin's witty denunciation of the so-called "zemstvo campaign" advanced by the Geneva-based Menshevik journal "Iskra" ("The Spark").

 Lenin. Agrarnyi vopros i "kritiki" Marksa. [The Agrarian Question and the "Critics" of Marx]. Odessa, Burevestnik, 1905.

First legal edition of Lenin's treatise on the agrarian policy of Russia under Marxism, previously published under a different title. The present title was retained by the author for subsequent publications.

12. Lenin. Dokladnaja Zapiska Direktora Departamenta polici Lopuhina [...]. Geneva, Kooperativnaja Tipograf., 1905.

Crucial memorandum by the police department superintendent Lopukhin with a foreword by Lenin. Harshly criticizing the security regulations implemented in 1881, which granted the police extensive rights and powers, it is essentially a reckoning by a police official with Russia's fundamental police law. In his preface Lenin asserts the "complete bankruptcy of the police regime".





13. Lenin. Dve Taktiki social demokrati v demokrati revoljuci. [Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution]. *Geneva, Tip. Partii, 1905.* 

Rare political pamphlet wherein Lenin "went further than he had ever before in defending his belief" (Bergmann). In this vituperative attack on his opponents, Lenin proclaims the necessity of "a party that centralized authority and practised conspiracy" in order to resist the repression of the tsars while simultaneously instilling political consciousness in the Russian proletariat.

14. Lenin. Nuzhdy derevni. (K derevenskoy bednote) [Necessities of the village. (On rural poverty)]. St Petersburg, Elektropechatnaya Ya. Levenshtein for Molot, 1905.

Rare copy of what presumably is the first edition of Lenin's pamphlet on rural politics and poverty.

15. [Lenin]. Tretii ocherednoi s'ezd Ross. Sots.-Dem. Rabochei Partii. Polnyi tekst protokolov. Izdanie tsentral'nago komiteta. *Geneva, 1905.* 

First, very rare and unexpurged edition of the proceedings of the important Third Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Workers' Party, held in London – effectively, the first Congress of the Bolshevik party. Because this work contains two lengthy discourses by Lenin, the volume is considered a Lenin first edition.

**16.** [Lenin]. Vpered [Forward]. Complete run of 18 issues. [Bound with:] Proletarii [The Proletariat]. Complete run of 26 issues. *Geneva, Rossiyskayah Soch Demokraticheskaya Rabochaya Partiya, 1905.* 

The full run of Lenin's (irregularly) weekly political newspaper "Vpered" (January–May 1905), bound with its successor "Proletarii" (May–November 1905), both published by the Russian Social Democratic Labour Party in Geneva. Printed in the same format as Lenin's previous news outlet, "Iskra".

17. Lenin. Zaiavlenie i dokumenty o rozryve tsentral'nykh uchrezhdenii s partiei. [Declaration and documents concerning the schism between central institutions and party]. No. 13. Izdatel'stvo "Vpered". *Geneva, Kooperativnaja Tipograf., 1905.* 

Extremely rare pamphlet by Lenin concerning the party's historic split into Bolshevik and Menshevik factions.

18. Lenin. Doklad' ob' ob'edinitel'nom' s'ezde Rossijskoj socialdemokraticheskoj rabochej partii. [Report on the Unity Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. A Letter to the St. Petersburg Workers]. *Moscow, [Vpered], 1906.* 

Lenin's relentless analysis of the Unity Congress, a political event that brought out the fundamental differences between Bolsheviks and Mensheviks.

**19. Lenin.** Kak razsuzhdaet t. Plekhanov o taktik cotsiald emokratii. [How Comrade Plekhanov Argues About Social-Democratic Tactics]. *St Petersburg, I. Lundorf i K for Vpered, 1906.* 

Scarce essay on the ideas of the Russian journalist and philosopher Georgi Valentinovich Plekhanov (1856–1918).

20. Lenin. Pobeda kadetov i zadachi rabochei partii. [The victory of the cadets in the cause of the worker's party]. St Petersburg, O. I. Pastor, [1906].

Early edition of Lenin's crucial pamphlet defining dictatorship as "unlimited power based on force, and not on law".

21. Liebknecht, Wilhelm / Lenin. Nikakikh kompromisov, nikakikh izbiratelnikh soglasheniy! [No Compromises, no Electoral Agreements!]. St Petersburg, Tip. T-va "Delo", 1907.

First Russian edition of the influential political pamphlet by the German socialist Wilhelm Liebknecht, with a foreword by Lenin. Prepared with a view to the upcoming election in Prussia, Liebknecht's text appeared to Lenin a suitable means of fighting revisionism and opportunism among the socialist party, and had it translated into Russian by Dmitry Leshchenko.

22. Lenin. Za 12 liet. Sobranie statej [...]. St. Petersburg, Tip. V. Bezobrazov, "1908" (but 1907).

Early, illegal collection of Lenin's works, containing some of the principal writings of Bolshevism. Includes the important preface by Lenin, advocating an organization of professional revolutionaries.





23. Lenin / Zinoviev, Grigori Yevseyevich / Bazarov, V. [i.e. Vladimir Alexandrovich Rudnev] et al. [Pamiati Karla Marksa.] Karl Marks (1818–1883). K dvadcatipjatiletiju so dnja ego smerti (1883–1908). St Petersburg, Wolf for O. & L. Kedrow, 1908.

Published in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of Karl Marx's death. Contains, among otherpieces, the first printing of Lenin's article "Marxism and Revisionism".

24. [Lenin]. Rossiiskaia sotsial'demokraticheskaia rabochaia partiia [Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party]. Internatsional i voina [War and the International], No. 1 [all published]. [Geneva?], Izdanie Zagr. Sekretariata Org. K-ta R.S.D.R.P., 1915.

Only published issue of the extremely scarce journal, which presents the results of the Zimmerwald Conference on September 5–8, 1915.

25. [Lenin]. Rossiiskaia sotsial'demokraticheskaia rabochaia partiia [Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party]. Kommunist, No. 1–2 [all published]. *Geneva, Izd. P. i N. Kievskikh, 1915.* 

Only issue (a double issue) of the journal founded by Lenin, containing the first appearance of his important article "Krakh II Internationala" ("The collapse of the II International", written May–June, 1915).

26. Lenin. K momentu. [At the Moment]. [St Petersburg], Aks. O-va "Narod I Trud", 1917.

Probably the first edition. Title-page headed "Rossijskaja soc.-dem. rabochaja partija",

27. Lenin. Materialy po agrarnomu voprosu [Documents on the land question]. St. Petersburg, Priboi, 1917.

A rare brochure that gathers six of Lenin's articles and speeches on the agrarian question, from April to October 1917, as well as two Bolshevik decrees on the matter.

28. Lenin. Novija Dannyja Zakonah Razvitija Kapitalizma v Zemledlii. Vypusk I. Kapitalizm i zemledlie v Soyed. Shtatakh Ameriki. St Petersburg, Zhizn i Znaniye, 1917.

First separate edition of Lenin's crucial pamphlet on capitalism and agriculture in the United States based on the U.S. Census reports for 1900 and 1910.

29. Lenin. Politicheskija partii v rossii i zadachi proletariata. St. Petersburg, Zhizn i Znaniye, 1917.

Lenin's popular commentary on Russia's political landscape in the form of questions and answers. Drafted within weeks of the February Revolution, it explains the positions of the major political parties regarding the burning issues of the day.

30. [Lenin]. Rech' Lenina po agrarnomu voprosu. (Proiznesena 22-go maia 1917 goda na Vserossiiskom Sovete Krest'ianskikh Deputatov) [Lenin's speech on the agrarian question. Held on May 22, 1917 on the All-Russian Congress of Peasant Deputies]. Smolensk, Izdanie Smol. Komiteta R.S.D.R.P., 1917.

Scarce provincial edition of a pamphlet authored and published between May and July 1917, when the Bolsheviks attempted further to prepare the impoverished peasants for the second step of the Revolution. The speech contained Lenin's theses formulated during the April Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party, during which it was decided that complete nationalization of the land was necessary.

 Lenin. Zadachi proletariata v nashej revoljacii. (Proekt platformy proletarskoj partii). St. Petersburg, Priboi, 1917.

Manifesto of Leninism: the very scarce elucidation and expansion of the "April Theses", Lenin's statement of the principles that the Bolsheviks must adopt in the evolving revolution. Developed into a coherent party platform, the work was printed in September 1917, one month before the Bolsheviks seized power and put the policies into action.





**32. Lenin.** Agrarnyy vopros v Rossii k kontsu 19-go veka. [The Agrarian Question in Russia Towards the Close of the 19th Century]. *Moscow, Zhizn i Znaniye, 1918.* 

Rare political treatise on agrarian politics, prepared in 1908 for an encyclopedic dictionary issued by Granat Bros. Ltd., but not published due to censorship.

33. Lenin. Bor'ba za khleb [...]. Moscow, Tip. Sytina, 1918.

Exceedingly rare political brochure wherein Lenin advocates one of his key slogans: "The struggle for bread is the struggle for socialism".

34. [Lenin]. Decrees Issued by the Revolutionary Peoples Government. Volume I. St Petersburg, Herold, 1918.

Scarce English translation of the decrees implemented by the revolutionary government of Russia in 1918. Includes such fundamental measures as the abolishment of private landownership.

**35.** [Lenin]. Decrees, Orders and Proclamations of the Provincial Workmen's and Peasants Government of the Russian Republic. *St Petersburg, Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda, 1918.* 

Scarce booklet containing the decrees of the Russian government of autumn 1917 in English translation. Issued as part of the Russian Revolutionary Pamphlet series. No copy could be traced in the relevant Russian libraries.

**36. Lenin.** Glavnaya zadacha nashikh dney. O "levom" rebyachestve i o melkoburzhuaznosti. [Our Main Object. On 'Left' Infancy and Soft Bourgeoisie]. *St Petersburg, Akts. O-va "Kopeyk", 1918.* 

First pamphlet edition. Previously published in May 1918 in the Pravda newspaper.

37. [Lenin]. – Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda (ed.). Lessons of the Revolution by Vladimir Oulianow (N. Lenin), President of the Council of People's Commissars. Translated from the Russian original, with Introduction and Appendix, and published by the Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda attached to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Workmen's and Peasants' Government of the Russian Republic. Russian Revolutionary Pamphlets. *Petrograd, "Herold", 1918.* 

English translation of Lenin's article "Uroki revoliutsii", written in late July 1917 and first published in mid-September with an added postscript reflecting on the events of August 1917. During a period when the future form of governance was still undecided, Lenin's pamphlet promotes the idea of the "Soviet" (workers' council) rather than parliamentary democracy.

 Lenin. Novija Dannyja Zakonah Razvitija Kapitalizma v Zemledlii. Vypusk 1. Kapitalizm i zemledlie v Soyed. Shtatakh Ameriki. St. Petersburg, (D. P. Ruzskago), 1918.

Second edition of this crucial brochure on capitalism and agriculture in the United States based on the U.S. Census reports for 1900 and 1910.

**39.** [Lenin. Pismo k rabochim Evropy i Ameriki. [Letter to European and American Workers]. [Moscow, 1918].

A newspaper article by Lenin addressing workers beyond the Russian border.

**40. Lenin.** Uroki revoliutsii. [Lessons of the Revolution]. *St Petersburg, Petrogradskogo Soveta Rab. i Kr.-Arm. Deputatov, 1918.* 

Rare second pamphlet edition. Lenin's influencial treatise promoting the idea of the "Soviet" (workers' council) rather than parliamentary democracy during a period when the future form of governance was still undecided.





41. [Lenin]. Collection of 11 brochures: Lenin's first editions, including early biographies and works by Stalin. *Mostly Moscow*, 1918–1924.

A collection of extremely rare and early Lenin pamphlets, including four early biographies and studies of Leninism, two of which are early works by Josef Stalin. Assembled and bound thus in the mid-1920s. Contains individually:

- a. Popov, N[ikolay] Nikolaevich / Yakovlev, Ya. A. Zhiz'n Lenina i Leninizm [i.e. The Life of Lenin and Leninism]. *Moscow: Krasnaya Nov, 1924.* One of the first Lenin biographies, written by N. Popov (1891–1938).
- **b.** Lenin. Karl Marks. Kratkij biograficeskij ocerk s izlozeniem marksizma [i.e. Karl Marx. The Short Biography with the Summary of Marxism]. *Moscow: MKRKP, 1924.* Second edition of the book, the first of which had appeared in 1918.
- **c.** Lenin. O prodovolstvennom naloge [i.e. On the Food Tax]. *Rostov-On-Don, 1921.* Very rare. In this brochure Lenin defends the necessity for a food tax in the midst of the Civil War, during the famine in Central Russia.
- **d. Lenin.** Politicheskaya partiya v Rossii i zadachi proleteriata [i.e. Political Party in Russia and Proletariat Tasks]. *Moscow: Kommunist, 1918. Second* edition; the first had appeared the previous year.
- e. Kratkaya biografiya V. I. Lenina [i.e. The Short Biography of V. I. Lenin]. *Moscow: Krasnaya nov'*, *1924.* An early biography of Lenin, anonymous, published immediately after his death.
- f. Lenin. Tri glavnykh nashih vraga: kommunisticheskoe chvanstvo, bezgramotnost i vzyatka [i.e. Our Three Main Enemies: Communist Peacockery, Illiteracy and Bribery]. *Rostov-On-Don, 1921.* Extremely rare. In this brochure Lenin defends the New Economic Policy (NEP) proclaimed in March of the same year.
- g. [Dichl, K. Socializm, kommunizm, anarchizm. *Moscow, 1918*]. No title; incipit: "Pervar Lekcija. Sushhnost' i glavnyja napravlenija socializma".
- h. Lenin. O naturalnom naloge (doklad na × siezde RKP) [i.e. On Tax in Kind (the Message at 10th Meeting of RKP) and the Material for Discussion]. *Rostov-On-Don, 1921*. One of Lenin's seminal speeches at the 10th meeting of the Party.

- i. Lenin. Proletarskaia revoliutsiia i renegat Kautskii. [i.e. The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky]. *Moscow, Kommunist, 1918.* One of Lenin's most famous books of the period: a reply to Kautsky's moderate-socialist attack on him and the 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat' in 1918.
- **j.** Stalin. O Lenine i leninizme [i.e. On Lenin and Leninism]. *Moscow: GIZ, [1924].* The second edition of Stalin's classic work on Lenin. Created immediately after Lenin's death, it went through several dozen editions during the next decades.
- **k.** Stalin. V. I. Lenin. *Moscow, 1924.* Another lesser known brochure by Stalin about Lenin. It was originally written in 1920 and published in "Pravda" at the time. This is the first separate book edition.
- **42. Lenin.** Dve rechi na 1-m Vserossiyskom s'ezde po bneshkolnomu orazovaniu (6–19 maya 1919 goda). [Two Speeches at the First All-Russia Congress on Adult Education]. *Moscow, I. D. Sitin for Respublika, 1919.*

Two addresses given by Lenin at the 1919 Congress on Adult Education. With a group portrait printed on lower wrapper, showing Lenin among a circle of followers during the congress.

**43.** [Trotsky, Leo] / Lenin. Manifest Kommunisticheskoi partii k proletariiam vsego mira [Manifest of the Communist Party to the proletarians of the world]. [*Russia, 1919*].

Revolutionary broadside reproducing a foundational document of the Third Communist International, presented and confirmed at the constitutional first Congress of the Comintern on 2–6 March 1919. Later known as the "Manifesto of the Communist International", it calls upon the proletarians of the world to rally around Lenin's principles for the revolutionary struggle against the bourgeois regimes.

44. Lenin. Mezhdunarodnoe polozhenie i III kommunisticheskii International (Rech', proiznesennaia na 2-m kongresse) [The international situation and the third communist International. A speech held during the Second Congress]. *Moscow, Izdanie Moskovskogo Gubernskogo Soiuza Rabochikh Poligraficheskogo Proizvodstva, 1920.* 

A very unusual edition of Lenin's speech, also published the same year by the State Publishing House as part of the series "Rechi i besedy agitatora." The present edition is not priced and features the words "A gift to the peasant from Moscow printers".





- **45. Lenin.** Mezhdunarodnoe polozhenie (Rech' tov. Lenina na I-m zasedanii II-go Kongressa Kommunisticheskogo Internationala 19-go iulia 1920 g.). S prilozheniem tezisov, priniatykh II-ym Kongressom Komm. Internationala: "Ob osnovnykh zadachakh Kommunisticheskogo Internationala." [The international situation. A speech by Comrade Lenin held on the first meeting of the Second Congress of the Communist International on July 19, 1920. Also includes: "On the basic goals of the Communist International"] Rechi i besedy agitatora, no. 32. *Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdatel'stvo, 1920*
- **46.** [Lenin et al.]. Kapitalisticheskii mir i Kommunisticheskii Internatsional. Manifest II-go Kongressa Kommunisticheskogo (III-go) Internatsionala. *St Petersburg, Izd-vo Kommunisticheskogo Internatsionala, (August) 1920.*

Original edition of the conference publication, "The Capitalist World and the Communist International – Manifesto of the 2nd Congress of the 3rd Communist International".

47. Lenin. Eshche raz o Profsouzakh, o tekushchem momente i ob oshibkakh tov. Trotskogo i Bukharina. [Once Again on the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin]. *Moscow, M. C. N. Kh. Nikolskaya for Otdel Pechati Moskovskogo Soveta R., K., i K. D., 1921.* 

Lenin's rare economic treatise on trade unions, pointing out the political mistakes of Leo Trotsky and Nikolay Ivanovich Bukharin.

**48. Lenin.** Krizis Partii [The crisis of the Party]. St Petersburg, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo, 1921.

An offprint of Lenin's political treatise first published in the popular newspaper Pravda, which Lenin had founded in 1912.

**49. Lenin.** Krizis partii. S prilozheniem tezisov tov. Rudzutaka o proizvodstvennykh zadachakh profsoyusov. [Party Crisis]. *Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe izdateľstvo, 1921.* 

Expanded edition.

50. Lenin. O professional'nykh soiuzakh, o tekushchem momente i ob oshibke tov. Trotskogo [About professional unions, the current moment and comrade Trotsky's mistake]. St Petersburg, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo, 1921.

Important brochure devoted to the so-called discussions about trade unions, which took place in late 1920 and early 1921.

**51. Lenin.** Gosudarstvo i revolutsiya. [The State and Revolution]. *Moscow, Pechatnoe Iskusstvo for Moskovskiy robochiy, 1923.* 

The famous brochure setting forth the conditions for the dictatorship of the proletariat and the suppression of the capitalist state. Considered by Lucio Colletti to constitute Lenin's "greatest contribution to political theory". JE ELVIN

HOB

ATAIOTCH

н. ленин

# Josef Stalin To his daughter Svetlana

Servicas orbaro Tese, To-bagany sussina, To Jos A & Muquure na orunden nodobar y manos u ne-perar en of Tes In Bacu noncen. One Sence unter menel zgopela a spenne nenger bac stank. Hy, mona bee. Neugro, Cropoglusmund. Cenzerannena Clegrans wishing berner H. Ganun 18/2 352

In Russian, to his nine-year-old daughter Svetlana: "Hello, little lady of the house! I am sending you pomegranates, tangerines, and candied fruit. Eat – and enjoy, my little lady of the house. There's nothing for Vasja because he is still doing poorly at school and keeps making empty promises. Explain to him that I do not trust long-winded promises and shall believe him only when he really applies himself and delivers a performance that can be called at least middle-rate. I report, dear lady of the house, that I spent a day in Tbilisi. I was visiting [my] mother and said many greetings from you and from Vasja. She is tolerably well and sends you many kisses. That's all for now. Kisses. I shall be seeing you soon. / Secretary to Svetlana – poor paterfamilias, J. Stalin".

Svetlana Iosifovna (Stalina) Alliluyeva, born in Moscow in 1926, died in Richland Center, Wisconsin, USA, in 2011.

Iqualestyn Honsonna. Hochnan Tede manato mandapuno " zaca fapen no proto the because nod poplanca. Back morero ne novo Ver ran, Tax nare an belence, No on nuate wint Cas a request atundens mend odenannohun. Dollena) une-Cury, To Sue begro Bare In Boren benne or ensamed, u no-ce une bepu Bace Tollono Jorda kpenso korga an na dese narnes yrurrey ford on na , forous " or K. Ivy mon vel. Henyro, Cropoglutunes. enperapriman Cograms - rosting bernela 4. Gamm 18/ 5 352

**32. Josef Stalin (Dzhugashvili).** Autograph letter signed. *No place, 18 October 1935.* 

# Vintage portrait

A large head-and-shoulders portrait of Stalin, shortly before the beginning of the Great Purges. Rare.



**33. Josef Stalin (Dzhugashvili).** Portrait photograph (vintage). *Probably Moscow, ca. 1935.* 

# **Price list**

### FULL DESCRIPTIONS ARE AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

# **KARL MARX**

#### MARX, Karl. "An die Redaction des 'Volksstaat'". Autograph manuscript signed. London, 23 March 1871. € 480,000

CONTENTS: Large 8vo. 2 pages on bifolium. In German.

CONDITION: Tiny flaw to lower right corner of the first leaf, resulting in very slight loss to the lower loop of one letter "h". A single ink smudge by Marx's own hand; a few tiny edge tears. The headline has been crossed out by the an editor and replaced by the new title "Erklärung" ("Declaration").

REFERENCES: Published in MEW 17, pp. 298–300, and in MEGA I.22, pp. 5–8 (English ed., pp. 288–290).

2. MARX, Karl. 4 autograph letters signed. London, 5 through 28 November 1872. A collection of letters from November 1872, all unpublished, to the publisher Maurice Lachâtre, concerning the manuscripts for the ongoing publication of the French edition of "Das Kapital" (1872–75). € 750,000

CONTENTS: 12mo and 8vo. A total of ca. 4 pages:  $1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4} + 1$  pp. All written in French.

- Accompanying letter to the replacement for a manuscript that has been lost by the French mail, according to an earlier letter (5 Nov. 1872).
- 2. Concerning further pages of the manuscript and missing proofs (18 Nov. 1872).
- 3. Explaining problems with the English mail in sending the manuscripts (23 Nov. 1872).
- 4. Complaining about the missing proofs and the printer Louis Justin Lahure (28 Nov. 1872).

All letters with an inventory note and two minuscule holes from stapling. The letter from 23 Nov. with frayed left border (no text loss).

REFERENCES: Not in: Marx/Engels, Werke vol. 33 (Briefe Juli 1870 – Dezember 1874).

#### **3. MARX, Karl**. 8 autograph letters signed. *London and Karlsbad, 1872– 1874.* A collection of letters from March 1872 to November 1874, all unpublished, to the publisher Maurice Lachâtre and his collaborators, concerning the manuscripts for the ongoing publication of the French edition of "Das Kapital" (1872–75) and related matters.

€ 2,340,000

CONTENTS: Mostly 8vo (but one 12mo). A total of ca. 8 pages:  $1 + 1\frac{1}{4} + 1\frac{1}{4} + 1 + 1 + 1 + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{3}{4}$  pp. All written in French, some on bifolia.

- 1. Concerning the dedication "To citizen Karl Marx" heading "Le Capital" (20 March 1872).
- 2. About Joseph Roy, the French translator of "Das Kapital", the publication of the second German edition of "Das Kapital" and the Russian translation of the first edition, a possible reissue of Marx's "The Poverty of Philosophy", and the poor health of his grandson Étienne Lafargue (1 May 1872).
- 3. Concerning a manuscript that got lost on the way to the printer Lahure (1 Nov. 1872).
- Probably to Paulin Franques, a Paris employee of Lachâtre, writing that he has run out of copy (17 March 1873).
- 5. About payments for the translator and the process of revising his work (29 March 1873).
- 6. Sending a biographical sketch of himself (4 August 1873).
- 7. Complaining of slow progress (19 Sept. 1873).
- 8. Writing from Karlsbad, where he has been taking the waters for five weeks, explaining that he will be leaving Germany in a few days to return to London with his health restored and that he will now be

able to complete the French edition once and for all (18 Sept. 1874).

All letters well preserved with traces of old folds, a few wrinkles and creases, and the odd paper flaw to the margin.

REFERENCES: Not in: Marx/Engels, Werke vol. 33 (Briefe Juli 1870 – Dezember 1874).

## 4. MARX, Karl. Portrait photograph by John Mayall jr. [London, 1875]. € 35,000

CONTENTS: 144 x 96 mm. Albumen print (vintage), mounted on backing cardboard from the issuing studio of Anton Markreiter, Vienna.

PROVENANCE: Probably one of a set produced in 1883, distributed by the Viennese anarcho-socialist Anton Markreiter (d. 1908).

CONDITION: Some spotting, corners of cardboard somewhat bumped, but a fine example.

REFERENCES: Cf. IISG call no. BG A 9/363.

 5. MARX, Karl. Misère de la philosophie. Réponse à la Philosophie de la misère de M. Proudhon. Paris & Brussels, A. Frank & C. G. Vogler, 1847. (Bound after) Marx, Karl. Der Achtzehnte Brumaire des Louis Bonaparte. Hamburg, Otto Meißner, 1869. € 400,000 EDITION: First edition (Der Achtzehnte Brumaire: first separate printing, second edition altogether).

BINDING: 8vo. Contemporary half calf with marbled covers. Stored in custom-made red half calf solander case with giltstamped spine.

PROVENANCE: Half-title has Marx's autograph inscription to Anna Vivanti, née Lindau (1828–80): "Madame Vivanti / Hommage de l'auteur. / Londres, 2 Marx 1872" (final digit slightly trimmed). Acquired in 1894 by Antonio Labriola (1843–1904).

CONDITION: Binder's pencilled instructions on the final page of "Misère": "Vivanti / ½ pelle". Corners slightly bumped, but very finely preserved altogether. Both works somewhat browned, the first work more so, with some brownstaining to the title page and traces of an erased ownership stamp. Contemporary pencil underlinings in the "Misère", perhaps reading notes by Anna Vivanti.

REFERENCES: ME-Erstdrucke 11 & 22. Rubel 55 & 215. Goldsmiths' 35456.

#### 6. [MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich].

Manifest der kommunistischen Partei. Veröffentlicht im Februar 1848. London, gedruckt in der Office der "Bildungs-Gesellschaft für Arbeiter" von J. E. Burghard. 46, Liverpool Street, Bishopsgate, [1848].

€ 1,750,000

BINDING: 8vo (205 x 137 mm). 23 pages, 1 blank page. Contemporary marbled half cloth with giltstamped spine rules and title "Marx, Manif. und Katech".

PROVENANCE: Previously unknown copy from the library of the Elberfeld district court councillor and justice Peter Kremer with his autograph ownership in blue ink to the flyleaf: "Selten. // P. Kremer / Elberf. 14/3. [18]63". Latterly in a Rhenish private collection.

CONDITION: Quite insignificantly and evenly browned throughout due to paper stock. Pages 7–10 trimmed fairly closely at the lower edge by the binder's knife, leaving the last line of page 7 slightly shaved and descenders of "g" and "z" barely touched on page 8. Minute paper abrasion to the word "aufgehoben" in the last line of page 14; the printed letters transferred to the opposite blank margin. A small browned rectangle in the gutter of pp. 14/15; light offsetting from the original ribbon bookmark on pp. 18/19. Altogether in excellent condition.

REFERENCES: Andreas no. 1 & pp. 11f. Kuczynski, Das kommunistische Manifest (Trier, 1995), p. 87, variant Bu23 B4–6. Rubel p. 63, no. 70.1. ME-Erstdrucke p. 14, no. (1). PMM 326. Auvermann/Reiss/Sauer p. 13. Adams p. 50.

#### 7. (MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich).

[Das Manifest der kommunistischen Partei. In:] Wermuth, [Karl Georg Ludwig] / Stieber, [Wilhelm Johann Karl Eduard]. Die Communisten-Verschwörungen des neunzehnten Jahrhunderts. *Berlin, A. W. Hayn, 1853–1854.* € 85,000

EDITION: First edition of the "Black Book" of the Prussian police. Appendix contains the first "official" publication of the "Manifesto of the Communist Party", printed in full on pages 209–225.

BINDING: 8vo. 2 vols. Original cloth with giltstamped title to spine.

PROVENANCE: From the library of Luigi dal Pane, with his label.

CONDITION: Some markings in pencil. Occasional slight foxing, otherwise both volumes fine.

REFERENCES: Andréas 33. Stammhammer I, 261. Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels (MEGA IV/32) 1410.

#### 8. MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich.

Das kommunistische Manifest. Neue Ausgabe mit einem Vorwort der Verfasser. Leipzig, Expedition des "Volksstaat" (Druck von Fr. Thiele), 1872. € 75,000

EDITION: The definitive, second authorized edition, the first to appear under the now canonical title "Das kommunistische Manifest", with the new preface by the authors. BINDING: Small 8vo (179 x 115 mm). 27, (1) pages. With a decorated rule on the title page and another above the colophon. Printed on machine-made wove paper. 20th century full red cloth.

CONDITION: Light wear to extremities and a few stains to the lower board. Paper somewhat browned as usual; professional repairs to both outer corners of title-page and inner margin, not affecting the text. Repaired paper flaw in p. 16 (ca. 22 x 5 mm) with minor loss of text. A good copy.

REFERENCES: Andréas no. 72. Kuczynski, Das kommunistische Manifest (Trier, 1995), p. 198, A'72. Rubel 712. ME-Erstdrucke, p. 14. Adams, Radical Literature in America, p. 50. Wilfried Nippel, "Friedrich Engels", in: Zeitschrift für Ideengeschichte XI (2017), pp. 67–78, at pp. 70–71. Auvermann/Reiss/Sauer, p. 19.

#### 9. MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich.

Manifest kommunisticheskoj partii [...]. Perevod s nemeckago izdanija 1872. S predisloviem avtorov. *Geneva, Volnaja Russkaja tipografija, 1882.* 

€ 60,000

EDITION: First complete Russian translation.

BINDING: 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

CONDITION: Tiny tear to the blank upper margin of two leaves (pp. 11–14). Upper wrapper and title-page very slightly spotted. REFERENCES: Andréas 135. ME-Erstdrucke 15 and 17 (illustration). Rubel 757. OCLC 27880241.

#### 10. MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich.

Det kommunistiske Manifest. Kopenhagen, N. Cohens Bogtrykkeri, 1885. € 28,000

EDITION: First Danish translation, second impression.

BINDING: Large 4to. In: "Socialistisk Bibliotek", entire volume in three parts. Contemporary half calf with gilt lettering to spine.

CONDITION: Some wear to the binding's extremities, otherwise a fine and clean copy.

REFERENCES: Andréas 174 (3 copies only).

#### 11. MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich.

Manifesto of the Communist Party. *London, William Reeves, 1888.* 

€45,000

EDITION: First authorized French edition.

BINDING: 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

PROVENANCE: Annotated in pencil by an early reader.

CONDITION: Minor soiling; wrappers and spine professionally repaired.

REFERENCES: Andréas 237. ME-Erstdrucke p. 15. Stammhammer I, 145. Auvermann/Reiss/Sauer p. 27.

#### 12. MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich.

Manifeste du Parti Communiste. *Paris, Ere Nouvelle, Em. Pivoteau, 1895.* € 45,000

EDITION: First separate French edition.

BINDING: 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

PROVENANCE: Collection of the Italian Marxist theoretician Antonio Labriola (1843–1904); later in the library of Luigi dal Pane, with his label on the first page.

CONDITION: Somewhat browned throughout.

REFERENCES: Andreas 331. Stammhammer II, 208.

#### 13. MARX, Karl / ENGELS, Friedrich.

Manifesto de la Komunista Partio. Manifesto of the Communist Party. Chicago, Charles H. Kerr & Company, 1908 [1907]. € 25,000

EDITION: First edition in Esperanto.

BINDING: Small 8vo. Publisher's blindstamped green cloth.

CONDITION: Spine sunned in places, otherwise fine.

REFERENCES: Andréas 477–478 (5 copies only).  MARX, KARL. Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Buch I. Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals. *Hamburg, Otto Meissner,* 1867.

€ 950,000

EDITION: First edition.

BINDING: 8vo (147 x 225 mm). Contemporary half calf with giltstamped spine title and marbled covers. Stored in custom-made morocco case.

PROVENANCE: Presentation copy, inscribed "Au citoyen Cézar de Paepe / salut fraternel / Karl Marx / Londres 3 Septembre 1868" on verso of title. Acquired directly from the estate of the Frankfurt lawyer Wilhelm A. Schaaf (1929–2015), a specialist in economic, commercial and insolvency law, in whose collection the book rested for the last forty years.

CONDITION: A pencil correction, presumably by Marx himself, on page XII of the Preface, where "transatlantischen Oceans" has "trans" crossed through. Light toning throughout, with the odd brownstain near the beginning, a tiny tear to the top edge of p. 353f., but generally very well preserved.

REFERENCES: PMM 359. Rubel 633. Wheen, Marx, p. 299 ff. Books That Made Europe, p. 238.  MARX, Karl. Das Kapital. Kritik der politischen Oekonomie. Erster Band. Buch I. Der Produktionsprocess des Kapitals. Hamburg, Otto Meissner, 1867. € 485,000

EDITION: First edition.

BINDING: 8vo (153 x 224 mm). Contemporary half cloth with green marbled boards. Marbled endpapers.

PROVENANCE: Personal copy of the book's first French translator, Charles Keller, whose unfinished work was ultimately taken over by Joseph Roy, with many of Keller's markings in red and blue pencil and his occasional annotations in the margins, mainly in chapters 3 and 4, with a reference to the situation in Keller's native Mulhouse on p. 227 and an annotation at the head of p. 195, apparently marking his progress.

CONDITION: Corners slightly bumped; some browning and brownstaining; a few duplicated leaves bound between pages 656 and 657 (643/642, 647/646, 651/650, 655/654 – each twice).

REFERENCES: PMM 359. Rubel 633. Wheen, Marx, p. 299 ff. Books That Made Europe, p. 238. Cf. J.-P. Lefebvre, "La première traduction française du Capital", in: La Pensée 233 (May/June 1983), pp. 85–99, at p. 87. **[Includes:]** The socialist library of the French socialist, anarchist and translator Charles Keller (1843–1913). *Paris, Geneva, Bruxelles and other places, 1833–1908.* 

CONTENTS: A collection of 82 works in 34 volumes. Mostly 8vo. Mostly first or only editions, many inscribed to Keller by the author or translator.

Comprises individually, in alphabetical order:

1. Bakunin, Mikhail. Oeuvres. Tome II. Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1907. 8vo. One volume (vol. 2) only out of the six that would appear by 1913. Original red printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer III, 18, 6. Fauvel-Rouif I, 14. Cf. Nettlau 46. Die Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels (MEGA IV.32), nos. 63f., 68.

 Barni, Jules. Histoire des idées morales et politiques en France au dix-huitième siècle. Tome deuxième: Jean-Jacques Rousseau. Diderot. D'Alembert. Paris, Germer Baillière, 1867. 8vo. Vol. 2 only. Contemporary green half cloth.

REFERENCES: OCLC 491547752.

**3.** Buisson, Ètienne. Le parti socialiste et les syndicats. Paris, Cahiers de la Quinzaine, [1907]. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer III, 54, 6. OCLC 2221812.

- 4. [Commune de Paris]. Collection of three rare books about the Paris Commune. Paris & Bruxelles, 1871. A total of 840 pp. Contemp. marbled half cloth with handwritten spine label. Contents:
  - a. Testut, Oscar. L'internationale. Son origine – son but – son caractère [...]. Troisième édition revue et augmentée. Paris & Versailles, Lachaud & Subercaze, 1871.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 245, 3. Die Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels, no. 1305.

**b. [Gabrielle, Louis].** Le livre noir de la Commune de Paris (dossier complet). L'internationale dévoilée. Deuxième édition. *Bruxelles, office de publicité,* 1871.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 194. Die Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels, no. 456.

**c. Documents** sur les événements de 1870–71. Littérature officielle sous la Commune. *Paris, Jouaust/librairie des bibliophiles,* 1871.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 92. Die Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels, no. 787.

5. [Dreyfus Affair]. L'affaire Dreyfus. Le procès Zola. Devant la Cour d'Assises de la Seine et la Cour de Cassation. Paris, (Kugelmann) aux Bureaux du Siècle/P.-V. Stock, 1898. Large 8vo. 2 vols. With 6 folding lithographed facsimile plates. Contemporary marbled half cloth.

REFERENCES: OCLC 490354734.

 [Dreyfus Affair]. La revision du proces Dreyfus. I: Débats de la cour de cassation. II: Enquète de la Cour de Cassation. Paris, P-V. Stock, 1899. Large 8vo. 2 vols. Contemporary half cloth wih giltstamped spine labels.

REFERENCES: OCLC 7195925.

- 7. [Early French Socialism]. Collection of ten rare works. Paris and other places, 1847–1872. A total of 782 pp. Bound in contemporary marbled half cloth with handwritten spine label.
  - a. Viridet, Marc. Almanach de J.-J. Rousseau pour 1861. *Geneva, chez les principaux libraires,* 1861.

REFERENCES: OCLC 716915804.

- **b. Ziegler, Martin.** Tir de précision a la carabine. Étude basée sur la physiologie du système nerveux. *Mulhouse, L. L. Bader, 1872.*
- c. Fourier, Charles. De l'anarchie industrielle et scientifique. Paris, Librairie Phalanstérienne, 1847.
- d. Considerant, V[ictor]. La solution ou le gouvernement direct du peuple. Quatrième édition. Paris, Librairie Phalanstérienne, 1851.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 55, 20. Del Bo 16.

e. Liverani, F[rancesco]. Confessions d'un protonotaire apostolique, suivies de l'histoire d'un annexion pontificale. Paris, Poulet-Malassis & de Broise, 1861.

REFERENCES: OCLC 457500594.

f. Malon, B[enoit]. L'Internationale. Son histoire et ses principes. (Extrait de la République Républicaine, de Lyon). *Propagande Socialiste, 1872.* 

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 141, 8. Nettlau 65.

g. (Rey, [Joseph]). Appel au ralliement des socialistes. (Includes: V. Considerant, Les deux communismes. Observations sur la lettre de M. Rey). Paris, Bureaux de la Démocratie Pacifique, Librairie Phalanstérienne, 1847.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 278. Del Bo 14, 68. Goldsmiths' 35461.

h. Jaenger, P[ierre]-P[aul]. Le

principe social nouveau. (Colmar, Decker, [1848]).

REFERENCES: OCLC 457442553.

i. [Blanqui, Auguste; Pseud.:] Suzamel. Foi et science ou la sainte mixture du R. P. Gratry. Bruxelles, Désiré Brismée, 1866.

REFERENCES: OCLC 718264078.

j. Procés de l'association internationale des travailleurs. Première et deucième commissions du Bureau de Paris. Deuxième édition. Paris, dans les locaux de l'association, Juin 1870.

REFERENCES: Cf. Stammhammer I, 185.

8. [Eccarius, Johann Georg]. Eines Arbeiters Widerlegung der national-ökonomischen Lehren John Stuart Mill's (bound with 14 additional works). *Berlin, Albert Eichhoff, 1869*. Publisher's printed wrappers. Bound in contemporary marbled half cloth with handwritten spine label.

EDITION: First book edition; an expanded German revision of the series of articles written by Eccarius in collaboration with his friend Karl Marx ("A Working Man's Refutation of Some Points of Political Economy Endorsed and Advocated by John Stuart Mill").

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 99. Die Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels, no. 350f.

With 14 other rare pamphlets: a total of 742 pp. *Basel, Bern, Zürich, Berlin, Chicago & Leipzig,* 1866–1874.

a. [Oswald, Louis; Pseud.:] Philanthropus. Die Sonntagsheiligung im Spiegel der Wirklichkeit. Basel, Chr. Krüsi, 1868. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

- **b. Die Kirche** und der Reformverein Basel's. *Basel, Chr. Krüsi, 1872.* Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.
- c. Die staatlich unterhaltene Religion als Geister-Götterkultus, naturhistorisch, geschichtlich und philosophisch erörtert und dargestellt. Basel, Chr. Krüsi, 1871. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.
- d. Verzeichniss der Mittelalterlichen Sammlung in der S. Nicolaus-Capelle und dem Conciliumssaale des Basler Münsters. Dritte Ausgabe. Basel, Bahnmaiers Buchdruckerei (C. Schultze), 1866. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.
- e. (Bakunin, Mikhail et al.). Ist Netschajeff ein politischer Verbrecher oder nicht? Zürich, Genossenschafts-Buchdruckerei, 1872.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 159. OCLC 81760261.

- f. Schulze-Delitzsch, [Hermann]. Briefe an die Italienischen Patrioten über den Deutschen Krieg und seine Folgen. Berlin, Otto Janke, 1871.
- g. Lassalle, [Ferdinand]. Arbeiterlesebuch. Rede Lassalle's zu Frankfurt am Main am 17. und 19. Mai 1863, nach dem stenographischen Bericht. Vierte Auflage. *Chicago, Charles Ahrens, 1872.*

- h. Franz, Jakob (ed.). Gedichte und Lieder freisinniger und besonders sozial-demokratischer Tendenz. Mit einem Anhange, enthaltend Mittheilungen aus den prinzipiellen Beschlüssen der Internationalen Arbeiterassoziation, sowie der Sozialdemokratischen Parteigruppen in Deutschland, Oesterreich und in der Schweiz, nach den authentischen Quellen. Zürich, J. Franz/Expedition des "Volksstaat" (Leipzig), 1872.
- i. Bebel, Aug[ust]. Unsere Ziele. Eine Streitschrift gegen die "Demokratische Korrespondenz". Dritte Auflage. *Leipzig, Expedition des Volksstaat, 1872*.
- j. Liebknecht, W[ilhelm]. Zu Trutz und Schutz. Festrede gehalten zum Stiftungsfest des Crimmitschauer Volksvereins am 22. Oktober 1871. Zweite unveränderte Auflage. Leipzig, Expedition des Volksstaats, (1871).

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 136, 11.

- **k. Statuten** der Volksbank in Bern. *Bern, Heinrich Körber, 1874.* Publisher's printed wrappers.
- I. Jannasch, Rob[ert] jun. Die Strikes, die Cooperation, die Industrial Partnerships und ihre Stellung zur socialen Frage. Berlin, Franz Duncker, 1868.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 114, 1.

- m.W[olfgang] H. Eras. Handelspolitische Aufgaben nach dem Kriege und bei der Annexion des "Generalgouvernement Elsaß". Berlin, Fr. Kortkampf, 1871.
- n. (Kost, Friedrich). Das Ergebniß des jetzigen Krieges für Deutschlands Handel und Industrie und die Stellung von Elsaß und Deutsch-Lothringen. Eine Anschauung aus dem Rheinischen Handelsstande. Berlin, Puttkammer & Mühlbrecht, 1871. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.
- Engels, F[riedrich]. Les origines de la societe. Famille, propriété privée, état. Paris, G. Jacques, [1905]. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 103, 42.

- [Fourierism and other pamphlets]. Collection of 14 rare works. Paris, Neuchatel, Geneva, London and other places, 1838– 1871. A total of 800 pp. Bound in contemporary marbled half cloth with handwritten spine label.
  - a. Léo, André. La guerre sociale. Discours prononcé au Congrès de la Paix a Lausanne (1871). *Neuchatel, G. Guillaume fils,* 1871. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 187.

b. Boudon, Raoul. Organisation unitaire des assurances. Mémoire adressé au gouvernement et aux chambres. Paris, Dauvin & Fontaine, et au bureau de la phalange, 1840. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Del Bo 20.

- **c. Chevallier, L.-Antoine.** L'incendie de Glaris et ses conséquences au point de vue de l'assurance cantonale et fédérale en Suisse. *Geneva, Vaney, 1861.*
- d. Madiis, H. de. Recherches sur le plan de la creation et la structure de l'ame. *Paris, Strasbourg* & *Neuchâtel, 1864.*
- e. Malardier, P. Un césar déclassé a la recherche d'un empire. Lamentables mésaventures politiques et sociales de M. Napoléon-Bonaparte (Jérôme): fin tragique du héros. London, Librairie Universelle, 1864. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.
- f. Coignet, François. Socialisme appliqué au crédit, au commerce, a la production, a la consommation. Paris, librairie phalansterienne, 1849. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 70, 9. Del Bo 24.

#### g. [Considerant, Victor].

[Immoralité de la doctrine de Fourier. *Paris, marchands de nouveautés (1841)*].

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 110. Del Bo 12.

#### h. Hess, Maurice (Moses). La

haute finance et l'empire. *Paris, Armand le Chevalier, 1869.* Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

#### i. Herzen, A(lexander)

("Iscander"). Le peuple russe et le socialisme. Lettre à Monsieur J. Michelet. Paris, A. Franck, (1851–)1852. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 112.

#### j. [Considerant, Victor]. La conversion c'est l'impot. A mm. les Membres de la Chambre par un ancien député. Paris, H. Delloye, 1838. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 55, 3. Del Bo 11.

#### **k. Renaud, Hippolyte.** Le matérialisme et la nature. *Paris, librairie des sciences sociales, 1870.* Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 198, 2. Del Bo 77.

#### I. Rittinghausen, [Moritz?]. La

législation directe par le peuple ou la véritable démocratie. *Paris, librairie phalansterienne, 1850(– 1851)*. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 203, 1. Del Bo 42.

#### m. Gouvernement direct.

Organisation communale et centrale de la république. *Paris, librairie républicaine de la liberté de penser, & la librairie nouvelle, 1851.* Two issues (livraisons 4 & 6), both with publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

n. Fourier, Charles. Cités ouvrières. Des modifications a introduire dans l'architecture des villes. Paris, librairie phalansterienne, 1849.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 80, 4. Del Bo 9.

#### [Fourierism and other pamphlets]. Collection of eight rare works. Paris, Geneva, Bruxelles and no place, 1833–1874. A total of 510 pp. Bound in contemporary half cloth with handwritten spine label.

a. Malepeyre, [Léopold]. Code des ouvriers, ou recueil méthodique des lois et réglemens, concernant les ouvriers, chefs d'atelier, contre-maîtres, compagnons et apprentis, avec des nots explicatives; publié par la Société Nationale. *Paris, au bureau central, 1833.* 

**b. Brousse, P[aul].** Le suffrage universel et le problème de la souveraineté du peuple. Geneva, imprimérie coopérative, 1874. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 54, 7.

**c. Simples conseils** pour l'avenir. *Imprimérie universelle, 1868.* 

REFERENCES: bibliographically unrecorded.

d. Communisme et propriété.

*Paris, imprimérie D. Jouaust, 1868.* Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 53. OCLC 83432229.

e. Napoléon III et la politique secrète du Second Empire. "Extrait de mémoires secrets". Bruxelles, (J. H. Briard) chez tous les librairies, 1868. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: OCLC 47184154.

f. Krantz, J[ean]-B[aptiste]. Étude sur l'application de l'armée aux travaux d'utilité publique. Paris, à la librairie sociétaire, 1847. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Del Bo 33. Goldsmiths' 35453. **g. Fourier, Charles.** Égarement de la raison démontré par les ridicules des sciences incertaines, et fragments. *Paris, au bureau de la phalange, 1847.* Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 80, 5. Del Bo 9. Goldsmiths' 35451.

h. Hennequin, Victor. Féodalité ou Association. Type d'organisation du travail pour les grands établissements industriels a propos des houillères du Bassin de la Loire. Paris, librairie sociétaire, 1846. Publisher's printed upper wrapper cover.

REFERENCES:. Stammhammer II, 147, 1. Del Bo 30. Goldsmiths' 34901.

12. Fribourg, E. E. L'Association internationale des travailleurs. Origines – Paris – Londres – Genève – Lausanne – Bruxelles – Berne – Bale. Notes et pièces a l'appui. *Paris, (Lahure for) Armand le Chevalier, 1871.* Small 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: Nettlau 25. Stammhammer I, 84.

 [Gabrielle, Louis]. Le livre noir de la Commune de Paris (dossier complet). L'Internationale dévoilée. Bruxelles, Office de Publicité, 1871. 8vo. Contemporary red half morocco with gilt spine. REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 194. Die Bibliotheken v. Marx und Engels, no. 456. OCLC 715637511.

#### 14. Guillaume, J[ames].

L'Internationale. Documents et Souvenirs (1864–1878). *Paris, Societe Nouvelle de Librairie et d'Edition (Librairie Georges Bellais),* 1905–1907. Large 8vo. Vols. 1–2 (of 4). With 2 portrait frontispieces. Original printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: Not in Fauvel-Rouif, Anarchism (IFHS).

**15.** [International Workingmen's Association]. Les Grands Procès Politiques. Troisième procès de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs a Paris. Paris, Armand le Chevalier, 1870. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco with gilt spine, original printed wrapper cover bound within. Marbled endpapers.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 185. OCLC 490746765.

16. [International Workingmen's Association]. Mémoire présenté par la Fédération Jurassienne de l'Association Internationale des Travailleurs a toutes les Fédérations de l'Internationale. Sonvillier, au siége du Comité Fédéral Jurassien, (1873). 8vo. 2 parts in one volume. Contemporary half cloth with chipped handwritten spine label.

> REFERENCES: Nettlau 52. Stammhammer I, 147.

**17.** Jaures, Jean. Etudes socialistes. *Paris, Cahiers de la Quinzaine,* [1901]. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

References: OCLC 463441054.

 [Justin Vanex (pseud., i. e. Fernand Giraudeau]. Coupable ou non? Dossier de l'Affaire Dreyfus (Les points eclaircis)]. (Paris, Societé anonyme de l'imprimerie Kugelmann [G. Balitont]), [1898]. 8vo. (without title page). Contemporary half cloth with giltstamped spine title.

REFERENCES: OCLC 715596671.

 Lafargue, Paul/Guyot, Yves. La propriété. Origine et évolution. Thèse communiste. Réfutation par Yves Guyot. Paris, Ch. Delagrave, 1895. 8vo. (6), XIII, (1), 530 pp. Contemporary half calf; original printed wrapper cover bound within.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer II, 178, 13. Die Bibliotheken von Marx und Engels Nr. 716. OCLC 7194802.

**20. Le Dantec, Félix.** L'individualite et l'erreur individualiste. *Paris, Félix Alcan, 1898.* 8vo. Contemporary half morocco with gilt spine, original printed wrapper cover bound within. Marbled endpapers.

REFERENCES: OCLC 13021324.

**21. Leverdays, E[mile].** La centralisation (critique de l'ouvrage de Dupont-White). Les chemins de fer.

*Paris, Georges Carré, 1893.* 8vo. Contemporary green half cloth.

REFERENCES: Nettlau, Der Vorfrühling der Anarchie, p. 152. OCLC 56801648.

22. Leverdays, E[mile]. Les causes de l'effondrement économique, suivies du Prolétariat agricole et du Prolétariat ouvrier. Paris, Georges Carré, 1893. 8vo. Contemporary green half cloth.

REFERENCES: Nettlau, Der Vorfrühling der Anarchie, p. 152. Stammhammer II, 189, 2. Stammhammer (Socialpolitik) I, 307. OCLC 49763161.

 Leyret, Henry. Les jugements du président Magnaud, réunis et commentés. Paris, P.-V. Stock, 1900.
 8vo. With portrait frontispiece.
 Contemporary brown half calf.

REFERENCES: OCLC 23425002.

- 24. Leyret, Henry. Les jugements du président Magnaud, réunis et commentés. Paris, P-V. Stock, 1900. 8vo. Original orange printed wrapper bound within. With portrait frontispiece. Contemporary red half calf.
- Malon, B[enoît]. La troisième défaite du prolétariat français. Neuchatel, G. Guillaume fils, 1871. 8vo. Contemporary half cloth with handwritten spine label.

REFERENCES: Nettlau 65. Stammhammer I, 141, 3. Cf. Die Bibliotheken v. Marx und Engels, no. 826.

**26. Reclus, Élie.** La Commune de Paris au jour le jour. 1871, 19 mars – 28 mai. *Paris, Schleicher Frères, 1908.* 8vo. Printed original wrappers (but lacking front cover).

REFERENCES: OCLC 491648115.

**27. Reinach, Joseph.** Histoire de l'Affaire Dreyfus. Rennes. *Paris, Eugène Fasquelle, 1905.* Large 8vo. One volume (vol. 5) out of seven only. Original printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: OCLC 181238.

 Rogeard, A[uguste]. Pamphlets. Bruxelles, (J. H. Briard) chez tous les libraires, 1869. 8vo. (With:) The same. Pauvre France! Ibid., 1870. Together in contemporary full flexible leather with the original printed yellow wrappers bound within.

REFERENCES: OCLC 9510506.

29. Schmitt, G[eorges] J[oseph]/ Bornet, Louis. Essai d'instruction morale et civique a l'usage des familles et des écoles. Manuel du citoyen français. Introduction de M. Edgar Quinet. Déclarations des droits de l'homme et du citoyen de 1791, 1793, 1795 et 1848. Paris, Armand le Chevalier (printed by Chr. Krüsi in Basel), 1872. 8vo. Contemporary marbled half cloth.

REFERENCES: OCLC 603416740.

- 30. [Second Empire]. Collection of six rare radical brochures against the Second French Empire. Mostly Paris & Bruxelles, 1852–1870.
   A total of 764 pp., sometimes including the original wrapper covers. Bound in contemporary marbled half cloth with handwritten spine label.
  - a. (V[aillant], É[douard]). La France et l'opinion. [Germany or Switzerland?], Bibliothèque revolutionnaire, (1867).
  - **b. Rogeard, A.** La crise électorale de 1869. *Bruxelles, chez tous les libraires, 1869.*
  - **c. Rogeard, A.** Les propos de Labienus (vingt-deuxième édition). Précédée de l'histoire d'une brochure. *Paris & Bruxelles, chez tous les libraires, 1870.*

REFERENCES: Cf. Stammhammer I, 206.

- d. L'empire démasqué. Histoire abregée des crimes de Louis Bonaparte et de ses complices. Première partie: l'usurpation du pouvoir (= all published). London, Bruxelles & Geneva, Johan Harrison, 1863. Rare radical pamphlet against Napoleon III and the Second Empire.
- e. Mayer, P. Histoire du deux décembre. Avec documents inédits et pièces justificatives.

Deuxième édition. Paris, Ledoyen, 1852.

- f. Attibert, Fr. Histoire contemporaine. Quatre ans a Cayenne. Notes. *Bruxelles, chez la veuve Verteneuil, 1859.*
- **31. Vermorel, A[uguste].** Le parti socialiste. *Paris, A. Panis & la Librairie Internationale, (1870).* 8vo.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 254.

#### (Bound with) Lacombe, Francis.

Études sur les socialistes. *Paris & Poitiers, Lagny frères/H. Oudin, 1850.* Contemporary half cloth with handwritten spine label.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 123.

#### 16. MARX, Karl. Kapital'. Kritika Politicheskoi Ekonomii. St. Petersburg, N. P. Poliakov. 1872. € 50.000

EDITION: First edition in Russian, the first translation of "Das Kapital" into any language.

BINDING: 8vo. Contemporary half calf with gilt title to spine. In custom-made green morocco-backed clamshell case.

REFERENCES: ME-Erstdrucke 33.

#### MARX, Karl. Le Capital. Traduction de M. J. Roy, entièrement revisée par l'auteur. Paris, Maurice Lachatre et Cie, [1872–1875]. € 650,000

EDITION: First edition in French, first issue.

BINDING: Tall quarto (277 x 194 mm). Contemporary black quarter roan, dark brown pebble-grain cloth over boards, green page marker.

PROVENANCE: Presentation copy, inscribed by Marx to the Frankfurt banker Sigmund Schott. Bookplate of Sigmund Schott to front pastedown and his ownership signature to front free endpaper, "Sigmund Schott, Roedelheim".

CONDITION: Spine and corners professionally repaired; a few small tears to a few edges, not obscuring text. Paper strips used to guard and reinforce a few leaves. Contents lightly foxed and toned, but still a very good copy.

REFERENCES: Draper ST/M15. Einaudi 3770. Rubel 634. Cf. Hal Draper, The Marx-Engels Chronicle, vol. I. New York: Schocken Books, 1985. PMM 359.

#### MARX, Karl. Kapital. Krytyka ekonomii politycznej. Tom pierwszy. *Leipzig, E. L. Kasprowicz, 1884*[–1889]. € 45,000

EDITION: First edition in Polish.

BINDING: Tall 4to (186 x 276 mm). Modern marbled half calf with giltstamped title to spine. Marbled endpapers.

CONDITION: A few edge tears to the title-page professionally repaired; old Polish library stamps (deaccessioned) on verso.

REFERENCES: Estreicher (1881–1900) III, 130. OCLC 750556887. Not in ME-Erstdrucke. Cf. PMM 359.

 19. MARX, Karl. El Capital. Traducción por Pablo Correa y Zafrilla. Madrid, Dionisio de los Ríos, 1886[-1887]. € 145,000

EDITION: First edition in Spanish.

BINDING: Tall 4to (250 x 175 mm). 20th century red marbled calf by Brugalla, spine lettered in gilt, spine and boards panelled with single gilt fillet, red marbled endpapers, uncut and unopened.

PROVENANCE: Bookseller's ticket to rear free endpaper recto (Libreria Catalónia).

CONDITION: Stamp of Emilio Brugalla (1902-85), the leading Spanish binder of the 20th century, to front free endpaper verso, dated 1937; tax stamps of the Spanish crown ("timbre 3 pe[se] tas 10 killols Madrid"), with their arms. to margins of 11 pages. Corners gently rubbed, contents browned and occasionally foxed, edges friable with some short tears, small area of dampstain to head of gutter of book block and dampstain to edges of half-title and title leaf. closed tear (3 cm) to foreedge of leaf 8.1. a few closed tears and punctures to fore edge of 18.4. Overall a well-preserved copy of a fragile publication. finely bound.

REFERENCES: Not listed in the standard Marx bibliographies. Cf. Santiago Castillo, "Marxismo y Socialismo en el siglo XIX español", in Manuel Ortiz Heras, David Ruiz González, & Isidro Sánchez Sánchez (eds.), Movimientos sociales y estado en la España contemporánea (2001), pp. 81–126; Pedro Ribas, "La primera traducción castellana de El capital (1886–1887)", in Cuadernos Hispano-Americanos, no. 420 (June 1985).

#### 20. MARX, Karl. Capital: A Critical

Analysis of Capitalist Production. Translated from the third German edition, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and edited by Frederick Engels. *London, Swan Sonnenschein, Lowrey, & Co., 1887.* € 325,000

EDITION: First edition in English, first issue, one of 500 copies printed.

BINDING: 8vo. 2 volumes. Original dark red cloth, spines ruled and lettered in gilt, covers panelled in blind, dark brown endpapers. Housed in a custom dark red morocco-backed book-form box with marbled paper sides and matching chemise.

PROVENANCE: A superb presentation copy, inscribed to the artist-craftsman William Morris (1834–96) by Edward Aveling in ink on the half-title of the first volume, "William Morris from [F. Engels] Edward Aveling March 1887", with Engels signing his name in his own hand.

CONDITION: Pencilled marginal markers to pp. 145, 151, 155, 366, 374, 385, 473 (this with a neat two-word annotation, "\*nationals (corruptions)"). Extremities worn, spine ends and corners bumped, the former professionally repaired, cloth cockled in places with a few shallow knocks to upper edges of covers, spine of vol. 2 somewhat flattened; expertly relined and recased, securing free endpapers; internally clean with the occasional minor spot or finger smudge, short closed tear to upper edge of vol. 1 half-title not touching the inscription. Overall a good copy, its condition indicative of the thorough manner in which Morris read "Capital".

REFERENCES: ME-Erstdrucke, p. 33. Draper M129 & ST/M5. Rubel 633. Sraffa 3873.

 MARX, Karl. Capital: Critical Analysis of Capitalist Production. Translated from the Third German Edition, by Samuel Moore and Edward Aveling and Edited by Frederick Engels. New York, The Humboldt Publishing Co., [ca. 1891]. € 20,000

EDITION: First American printing. The first edition with an American imprint appeared in 1889, published by Appleton, though it was printed at Aberdeen University Press from Swan Sonnenschein's first edition, itself printed in Perth, so this particular edition is the first to have been printed in the US.

BINDING: Large 8vo. Publisher's maroon buckram, gilt lettered to the spine, black ruled and lettered to the upper board, patterned endpapers. CONDITION: A couple of chips and neat repair to the front endpaper, very good.

REFERENCES: Not in Adams, Radical Literature in America, or in ME-Erstdrucke.

## **FRIEDRICH ENGELS**

22. ENGELS, Friedrich. Autograph letter signed to the publisher Maurice Lachâtre, detailing his conditions for an envisaged biography of Karl Marx and a history of the Communist Party. London, 31 March 1873. € 450,000

CONTENTS: 8vo. 1¼ pp. on bifolium.

CONDITION: Slightly creased with traces of dog-ears to the lower corners.

REFERENCES: Not in: Marx/Engels, Werke vol. 33 (Briefe Juli 1870 – Dezember 1874).

#### 23. [ENGELS, Friedrich / BAUER, Edgar].

Die frech bedräute, jedoch wunderbar befreite Bibel oder: der Triumph des Glaubens: das ist: schreckliche, jedoch wahrhafte und erkleckliche Historia von dem weiland Licentiaten Bruno Bauer; wie selbiger vom Teufel verführet, vom reinen Glauben abgefallen, Oberteufel geworden und endlich kräftiglich entsetzet ist; christliches Heldengedicht in vier Gesängen. Neumünster bei Zürich, Joh. Fr. Heß, 1842. € 75,000 EDITION: First edition.

BINDING: 12mo. 48 pp. Original printed wrappers. Housed in a black quarter morocco slipcase.

CONDITION: Wrappers very slightly soiled; a single wormhole through most of the work yet only occasionally touching a letter; a little very light foxing. An excellent copy of this very rare work in unrestored original condition.

REFERENCES: ME-Erstdrucke p. 7. Not in Rubel. Cf. Margaret A. Rose, Reading the Young Marx and Engels: Poetry, Parody, and the Censor (1978).

#### 24. ENGELS, Friedrich. Die Lage der arbeitenden Klasse in England. *Leipzig, Otto Wigand, 1845.* € 95,000

EDITION: First edition of Engels' first book.

BINDING: 8vo. Contemporary half calf over pebbled cloth boards; giltstamped spine sympathetically repaired. White moirée endpapers.

CONDITION: Hinges professionally repaired. Some light browning throughout, mainly confined to margins, but on the whole quite crisp and clean. A remarkably well-preserved copy.

REFERENCES: Stammhammer I, 72, 8. ME-Erstdrucke p. 10 (with illustration p. 8). Rubel p. 243, no. 18 ("338 p." in error). MEGA I, 4, 7–285. Jürgen Bönig, "Industrie 1.0 – Friedrich Engels und der Aufstand der schlesischen Weber 1844", in: Aus dem Antiquariat NF 19.1 (2021), pp. 7–15.

#### 25. ENGELS, [Friedrich] / SCHAPPER,

 Karl. Der Congreß an den Bund.

 (London, 15 December "1848" [but:

 1847]).
 € 450,000

EDITION: Only edition. The only known specimen in the world.

BINDING: 8vo. 8 pp. Disbound; Japanese paper spine. Stored in an acid-free portfolio within a custom-made red half morocco solander case.

PROVENANCE: It is very likely that this circular was originally in the collection of a revolutionary who was – at least for a time – close to Marx: previously bound up with a collection of pamphlets apparently assembled by a German radical democrat in English exile (arguably Karl Blind, 1826–1907), including a first edition of "Herr Vogt" with Marx's autograph corrections, it was removed from this volume for conservational reasons.

REFERENCES: Not in Rubel, Stammhammer, ME-Erstdrucke etc. No copies recorded in OCLC or KVK. Not in the 700-page catalogue of the books owned by Marx and Engels published in MEGA.

#### 26. ENGELS, Friedrich. In Sachen Brentano contra Marx wegen angeblicher Citatfälschung. Hamburg, Otto Meissner (Hesse & Becker in Leipzig), 1891. € 125,000

EDITION: First edition.

BINDING: 8vo. Contemporary marbled half cloth.

PROVENANCE: Presentation copy, inscribed by the author: "Seinem Paul Singer Ld. 12.4.91. F. Engels."

CONDITION: Spine defective, remains of paper label to front board; dampstain to upper margin and a lesser stain to lower margin, central vertical crease, presumably caused by folding for mailing before binding; inscription lightly abraded, but still very legible; a very good copy with a splendid association.

REFERENCES: Rubel (Appendix) 111. Stammhammer I, 73, 13. Werchan et al., Das Werk von Marx und Engels in der Lit. der dt. Sozialdemokratie, no. 536. Draper E375.

# LENIN (VLADIMIR ILYICH ULYANOV)

#### 27. Lenin. Autograph letter signed ("N. Lenin"). Paris, 1 November 1911. € 280,000

CONTENTS: 8vo. 3 pp. on a bifolium. Includes envelope, addressed by Nadezhda Krupskaya. Further includes a printed pamphlet: "Der Anonymus aus dem Vorwärts und die Sachlage in der Sozialdemokratischen Arbeiterpartei Russlands". 8vo.

CONDITION: Traces of original horizontal and vertical folds. Includes the original envelope, addressed by Lenin's wife Nadezhda Konstantinovna Krupskaya (1869–1939) and postmarked Paris, 29 April.

REFERENCES: Published in: Lenin, Werke, vol. 34, p. 445, no. 200 (with departures).

# **28. Lenin.** Autograph draft letters signed, written about the Zimmerwald Conference. *No place or date, but apparently August 1915.*

#### € 450,000

CONTENTS: 8vo. Altogether 5 pp. and 2 lines on 3 ff. (some notes in copying pencil on p. 6 in a different hand).

CONDITION: Traces of horizontal folding. Light browning to paper; edges a little frayed with a few insignificant tears, but very well preserved altogether.

#### **29. Lenin.** Photograph signed "Vladimir Oulianoff" and dated "26/V 1920". *No place, 26 May* 1920. € 250,000

CONTENTS: Albumen print, ca. 115 x 85 mm, under brown cardboard matte  $(17 \times 13 \text{ cm})$ .

PROVENANCE: Additional signature of the photographer, Moses Solomonovitch Nappelbaum (1869– 1958), in pencil in the lower right corner of the cardboard matte. By tradition, this photograph was presented by Lenin to the English socialist politician George Lansbury (1859– 1940), who had visited the Soviet Union in early 1920 and hat met the leader of the Revolution in Moscow. Latterly in a Swiss private collection; accompanied by a description from Diana J. Rendell, Inc., Massachusetts.

CONDITION: Occasional insignificant scuffs; dark areas show some silver mirroring due to the oxidative-reductive process. Nappelbaum's signature is rather faded, while that of Lenin remains stark and well-defined.

#### 30. Lenin. Lenin in the Kremlin courtyard. Moscow, 16 October 1918. € 6,500

CONTENTS: Contemporary silver gelatin baryte print, 216 x 90 (224 x 97) mm. Accompanied by a different silver gelatin print (press reproduction print, dated 1924), 200 x 150 (215 x 164) mm. CONDITION: Fairly dark print with soft contrast, cropped to Lenin's full figure. Slight loss to upper right and lower left corner (the former flaw minutely affecting the background). Stamped "60" on the reverse; publisher's mark "S.F. 105768" in the negative. Includes a less strongly cropped print of the same image, stamped and annotated on the reverse with the distributor's English caption, showing that it was used to illustrate a newspaper report about Lenin's death in 1924.

 31. Lenin. A collection of 61 works by and about Lenin, published between 1897 and 1924. Geneva, Moscow, St Petersburg, Stuttgart and other places, 1897–1924. € 430,000

CONTENTS: Mostly 8vo and 12mo. A total of ca 6,500 pages. Mostly in original printed wrappers or in contemporary bindings; eleven works bound together as a separate volume. Includes his principal works in mostly first editions, journals, conference publications, and a broadside, as well as four biographies published in the year of his death.

Comprises individually, in chronological order:

 Lenin. Ob'jasnenie zakona o shtrafakh vzimaemykh srabochikh na fabrikakh i zavodakh [On the law concerning fines extracted from the workers in factories and plants]. Geneva, Tip. "Sojuza Raccki Socialdemokratov", 1897. 12mo. Original printed wrappers bound within later half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine-title. Second edition

CONDITION: Small marginal flaws to title-page; upper right corners slightly creased, otherwise very well preserved.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works II, 29–72. Le Blanc, Lenin and the Revolutionary Party 20. OCLC 1190894021.

 Lenin. Razvitie kapitalizma v Rossii. Protsess obrazovaniia vnutrenniago rynka dlia krupnoi promyshlennosti [The Development of Capitalism in Russia. The Process of Formation of a Home Market for Large-Scale Industry]. St. Petersburg, A. Leifert, 1899. Large 8vo. Original printed wrappers. First edition.

CONDITION: Untrimmed and partly uncut in the original printed wrappers. Rebacked, preserving original printed spine lettering. Light soiling to extremities, occasional pencil markings, otherwise a fine and clean copy.

REFERENCES: Khronologicheskii ukazatel' proizvedenii V. I. Lenina 269. OCLC 37919611.

 Webb, Sidney & Beatrice / Lenin (transl.). Teoriya i praktika anglijskago tréd-yunionizma (Industrial democracy). St Petersburg, O. N. Popovoj, 1900–1901. 4to. 2 vols. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine-title. First Russian edition.

CONDITION: Covers slightly rubbed. Interior very well preserved. With the pink errata slip to vol. 1 bound at the beginning of vol. 2.

REFERENCES: Ulam, The Bolsheviks, 135. Loginov, Vladimir Lenin: How to Become a Leader, p. (14) of the introduction. OCLC 602549261 and 86129063.

4. [Lenin]. Zaria: sotsial'-demokraticheskii nauchno-politicheskii zhurnal, nos. 1 and 2–3. *Stuttgart, Dietz, 1901–1902.* 8vo (155 × 230 mm).
2 vols. Contemporary maroon cloth with gilt titles to spine.

PROVENANCE: From the famous collection of the Marxist bibliophile and scholar Chimen Abramsky (1916–2010). Bookplate of the London School of Economics, with withdrawal stamp and Chimen Abramsky's handwritten note inside front wrapper, noting that he exchanged these volumes in 1970.

CONDITION: No. 1 one lacks the final leaf.

REFERENCES: Emig p. 197. Schwarz p. 166.

5. Lenin. Chto dielat'? Nabolevshie voprosy nashego dvizhenija. *Stuttgart, J. H. W. Dietz, 1902.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers bound in later full cloth with giltstamped title-label to spine. First edition.

CONDITION: Several largish tears, some repaired. Still a good copy.

REFERENCES: PMM 392. Lenin Collected Works 5, 347–530. Stammhammer III, 198, 5. Schwarz 428. Emig A 217. Kindler X, 198. Lih, Lenin Rediscovered 4. OCLC 34124624.

6. Lenin. Revoljucionnyi avantjurizm'. [Geneva], Tip. Iskry, 1902. 8vo. Original printed wrappers bound within modern full red cloth with giltstamped title-label to spine. First edition.

CONDITION: Stamp of the "Russischer Leseverein Zürich" to title-page with handwritten shelfmark number to title-page. A small tear to title-page; occasional light foxing.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works VI, pp. 186–207. OCLC 914883431.

7. Lenin. K derevenskoj bednote. Objasnenie dlja krestjan, chego hotjat socialdemokratii. *Geneva*, *Tip. Ligi, 1903.* 12mo. Original printed wrappers bound within later half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine title. First edition.

> CONDITION. Stamp of the Central Committee of the Social Democratic Workers' Party of

Russia to front wrapper, title-page, and p. 7. In near mint condition.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works VI, 361–432. OCLC 166070576.

8. [Lenin]. K partii. *Geneva, Kooperativnaia Tip., 1904.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers. First edition.

> CONDITION: A few insignificant marginal flaws. With additional German title "An die Partei" near top margin of title-page.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works VII, 454–461. OCLC 34492235.

**9.** Lenin. Shag vpered, dva shaga nazad (Krizis v nashej Partii). [One Step Forward, Two Steps Back]. *Geneva, Tip. Partii, 1904.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers, bound within later full cloth with giltstamped title-label to spine. First edition.

CONDITION: Stamp of the Central Committee to front wrapper and title-page. Tiny marginal tear to front wrapper and title-page, otherwise excellent.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works VII (1964), 203–425. OCLC 1033848318.

**10. Lenin.** Zemskaia kampaniia i plan "Iskry" [The zemstvo campaign and the plan of "Iskra"]. *Geneva*, *Izdatel'stvo sotsial'demokraticheskoi partiinoi literatury v. Bonch-Bruevicha i N. Lenina;*  Kooperativnaia tipografiia, 1904. Small 8vo. Original staple-stitched self-wrappers. Printed on thin onion-skin paper. First and only edition.

CONDITION: Light wear and spotting; corners somewhat creased; tiny nick to front wrapper.

REFERENCES: Item 747 in the Bernstein and Souvarine catalogue

 Lenin. Agrarnyi vopros i "kritiki" Marksa. [The Agrarian Question and the "Critics" of Marx]. Odessa, Burevestnik, 1905. 8vo (137 × 205 mm). Original printed wrappers with green Art Nouveau ornament. First legal edition.

CONDITION: Contemporary ownership on title-page chipped away, leaving only the date of acquisition (6 November 1905). Lower left corner chipped; occasional light spotting. A lovely Odessa production.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works V, 103–222. OCLC 1243725151.

 Lenin. Dokladnaja Zapiska Direktora Departamenta polici Lopuhina [...]. Geneva, Kooperativnaja Tipograf, 1905. 8vo. Original printed wrappers bound within modern full red cloth with giltstamped title-label to spine. First edition.

CONDITION: Title-page somewhat browned and dampstained near

upper margin. Insignificant vertical crease to first few pages. Occasional pencil annotations.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works VIII, pp. 202–205. OCLC 33430990.

**13. Lenin.** Dve Taktiki social demokrati v demokrati revoljuci. [Two Tactics of Social-Democracy in the Democratic Revolution]. *Geneva*, *Tip. Partii*, *1905.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers bound within later half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped title to spine. Marbled endpapers. First edition.

CONDITION: A few pages slightly creased. Stamp of the Slavonic Library in Prague to verso of titlepage. Old handwritten shelfmark to front wrapper.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works IX, 15–140. Bergman, The French Revolutionary Tradition in Russian and Soviet Politics, 106. OCLC 1242399474.

 Lenin. Nuzhdy derevni. (K derevenskoy bednote) [Necessities of the village. (On rural poverty)]. St Petersburg, Elektropechatnaya Ya. Levenshtein for Molot, 1905. 8vo (13.4 × 20 cm). Original printed wrappers. Presumably the first edition.

CONDITION. Disbound; large tear to final page; number 60 stamped to lower wrapper.

REFERENCES: OCLC 1033835017.

**15. [Lenin].** Tretii ocherednoi s'ezd Ross. Sots.-Dem. Rabochei Partii. Polnyi tekst protokolov. Izdanie tsentral'nago komiteta. *Geneva*, *1905.* 8vo. Modern red half morocco with original printed wrappers preserved, marbled boards, spine in six compartments, gilt lettering. Top edge gilt. First, unexpurged edition.

CONDITION: First few leaves and front cover show some small and unobtrusive spots. A very fine copy.

REFERENCES: Zaleski 2064. Anderson 3136.

16. [Lenin]. Vpered [Forward]. Complete run of 18 issues. [Bound with:] Proletarii [The Proletariat]. Complete run of 26 issues. Geneva, Rossiyskayah Soch Demokraticheskaya Rabochaya Partiya, 1905. 44 tabloid issues (440 mm), text printed in triple column, bound together in slightly later marbled boards backed with black cloth. Private rubber-stamped library labels to upper cover and spine foot. First edition.

PROVENANCE: Old faint rubberstamp of the "Algemeyner Yidisher Arbeter Bund" ("Archiv Bunda") throughout.

CONDITION: Boards rubbed, otherwise in very good condition.

**17. Lenin.** Zaiavlenie i dokumenty o rozryve tsentral'nykh uchrezhdenii s partiei. No. 13. Izdatel'stvo "Vpered". *Geneva, Kooperativnaja Tipograf., 1905.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

PROVENANCE: From the collection of Marcel Bekus with his small oval stamp on the reverse of the title page.

CONDITION: Binding loosened; upper cover and title page loose. A few pencil notes to wrappers, but well-preserved.

REFERENCES: OCLC 85287907.

 Lenin. Doklad' ob' ob'edinitel'nom' s'ezde Rossijskoj socialdemokraticheskoj rabochej partii. [Report on the Unity Congress of the R.S.D.L.P. A Letter to the St. Petersburg Workers]. *Moscow, [Vpered], 1906.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers. First edition.

CONDITION: Wrappers slightly spotted; interior with occasional small marginal flaws. Contemporary handwritten ownership, as well as a faded library blindstamp to titlepage.

REFERENCES: OCLC 970953325. Lenin, Collected Works X, pp. 317–382.

 Lenin. Kak razsuzhdaet t. Plekhanov o taktik sotsialdemokratii. [How Comrade Plekhanov Argues About Social-Democratic Tactics]. St Petersburg, I. Lundorf i K for Vpered, 1906. 8vo (125 × 180 mm). Original printed wrappers. First edition. CONDITION: Lower margins and lower cover slightly waterstained; spine heads chipped.

REFERENCES: OCLC 28127444.

20. Lenin. Pobeda kadetov i zadachi rabochei partii. [The victory of the cadets in the cause of the worker's party]. St Petersburg, O. I. Pastor, [1906]. 8vo. Disbound. Early edition.

CONDITION: Faded notes in pencil and a few ink annotations to first page. Uncut copy.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works X, 199–276. OCLC 1190997051.

 Liebknecht, Wilhelm / Lenin (foreword). Nikakikh kompromisov, nikakikh izbiratelnikh soglasheniy! [No Compromises, no Electoral Agreements!]. St Petersburg, Tip. T-va "Delo", 1907. 8vo (140 × 195 mm). Original printed wrappers. First Russian edition.

CONDITION: Frayed at edges. Several phrases underlined with pencil. 3 small bookseller stamps to lower wrapper.

REFERENCES: Cf. OCLC 610341341 (1919 ed.).

22. Lenin. Za 12 liet. Sobranie statej
[...]. St. Petersburg, Tip. V. Bezobrazov, "1908" (but: 1907).
4to. Original printed wrappers bound within somewhat later half calf over marbled boards with giltstamped spine-title. First edition. CONDITION: Binding slightly rubbed; interior in excellent condition.

REFERENCES: OCLC 56677898.

 Lenin / Zinoviev, Grigori Yevseyevich / Bazarov, V. [i.e. Vladimir Alexandrovich Rudnev] et al. [Pamiati Karla Marksa]. Karl Marks (1818–1883). K dvadcatipjatiletiju so dnja ego smerti (1883– 1908). St Petersburg, Wolf for O. & L. Kedrow, 1908. 8vo. Original printed wrappers.

CONDITION: Title-page a little fingerstained; light wrinkling to corners of wrapper; a few flaws to the spine restored.

REFERENCES: OCLC 86139210.

24. [Lenin]. Rossiiskaia sotsial'demokraticheskaia rabochaia partiia [Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party]. Internatsional i voina [War and the International], No. 1 [all published]. [Geneva?], Izdanie Zagr. Sekretariata Org. K-ta R.S.D.R.P., 1915. 8vo (218 × 148 mm). Original printed wrappers. First and only issue.

CONDITION: Light wear to spine extremities; still very good.

REFERENCES: Not in the Souvarine and Bernshtein catalogue (Dekker & Nordemann BV, 1980).

25. [Lenin]. Rossiiskaia sotsial'demokraticheskaia rabochaia partiia [Russian Social-Democratic Labor Party]. Kommunist, No. 1–2 [all published]. *Geneva, Izd. P. i N. Kievskikh, 1915.* 8vo (248 × 168 mm). Original printed wrappers.

CONDITION: Wrappers lightly toned; else a very good, uncut and unopened copy.

REFERENCES: Souvarine and Bernshtein catalogue (Dekker & Nordemann BV, 1980), no. 604.

**26. Lenin.** K momentu. [At the Moment]. [*St Petersburg*], *Aks. O-va "Narod I Trud"*, *1917.* 8vo (145 × 220 mm). Including original printed wrapper cover. Probably the first edition.

CONDITION: Frayed at edges. Spine repaired, unsewn.

REFERENCES: OCLC 749099576.

 Lenin. Materialy po agrarnomu voprosu [Documents on the land question]. *St. Petersburg, Priboi,* 1917. Original printed self-wrappers. 8vo. First and only edition.

CONDITION: Wrappers detached; old Soviet bookstore mark to last page; internally good.

REFERENCES: OCLC 38784005.

 Lenin. Novija Dannyja Zakonah Razvitija Kapitalizma v Zemledlii. Vypusk 1. Kapitalizm i zemledlie v Soyed. Shtatakh Ameriki. St Petersburg, Zhizn i Znaniye, 1917. 8vo (145 × 210 mm). Original printed wrappers. First separate edition. CONDITION: Upper wrapper detached; partly disbound. Faded stamp of ownership to front cover.

REFERENCES: Lenin Collected Works XXII, 13–102. Zimmerman, Alabama in Africa 239.

**29. Lenin.** Politicheskija partii v rossii i zadachi proletariata. *St Petersburg, Zhizn i Znaniye, 1917.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. First edition.

CONDITION: Upper wrapper detached; small traces of worming.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works XXIV, pp. 93–106. OCLC 314383800.

**30.** [Lenin]. Rech' Lenina po agrarnomu voprosu. (Proiznesena 22-go maia 1917 goda na Vserossiiskom Sovete Krest'ianskikh Deputatov) [Lenin's speech on the agrarian question. Held on May 22, 1917 on the All-Russian Congress of Peasant Deputies]. *Smolensk, Izdanie Smol. Komiteta R.S.D.R.P., 1917.* Original printed wrappers. 8vo. Scarce provincial edition.

CONDITION: Old inventory number to front wrapper; otherwise very good.

**31. Lenin.** Zadachi proletariata v nashej revoljacii. (Proekt platformy proletarskoj partii). *St Petersburg, Priboi, 1917.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers. Stapled. First edition. CONDITION: Wrappers detached; small tears to spine, slightly spotted.

REFERENCES: Zalesky 3526. Lenin, Complete Works XXXI, 149–186. Lenin Collected Works 24, 55–92. OCLC 49450035.

**32. Lenin.** Agrarnyy vopros v Rossii k kontsu 19-go veka. [The Agrarian Question in Russia Towards the Close of the 19th Century]. *Moscow, Zhizn i Znaniye, 1918.* 8vo (138 × 208 mm). Original printed wrappers. First edition.

> CONDITION: Small rather faded bookseller's stamp to lower wrapper. Slightly worn around the edges; occasional spotting.

REFERENCES: Lenin Collected Works XV, 69–147. OCLC 50015197.

**33. Lenin.** Bor'ba za khleb [...]. *Moscow, Tip. Sytina, 1918.* 8vo. Original printed wrappers. First edition.

CONDITION: A few insignificant marginal flaws.

REFERENCES: OCLC 29269099.

 34. [Lenin]. Decrees Issued by the Revolutionary Peoples Government. Volume I. St Petersburg, Herold, 1918. 8vo (122 × 185 mm). Original printed wrappers. First edition.

CONDITION: A few small marginal flaws.

REFERENCES: OCLC 806139662.

**35.** [Lenin]. Decrees, Orders and Proclamations of the Provincial Workmen's and Peasants Government of the Russian Republic. *St Petersburg, Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda, 1918.* 8vo (122 × 185 mm). Original printed wrappers.

REFERENCES: OCLC 38790295.

36. Lenin. Glavnaya zadacha nashikh dney. O 'levom' rebyachestve i o melkoburzhuaznosti. [Our Main Object. On 'Left' Infancy and Soft Bourgeoisie]. St Petersburg, Akts. O-va "Kopeyk", 1918. 8vo (140 × 194 mm). Original printed wrappers. First pamphlet edition.

CONDITION: Occasional light spotting. Contemporary ownership in pencil to title-page.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works (4th English Edition) XXVII, 323–334. OCLC 38789696.

#### 37. [Lenin]. – Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda

(ed.). Lessons of the Revolution by Vladimir Oulianow (N. Lenin), President of the Council of People's Commissars. Translated from the Russian original, with Introduction and Appendix, and published by the Bureau of International Revolutionary Propaganda attached to the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs of the Provisional Workmen's and Peasants' Government of the Russian Republic. Russian Revolutionary Pamphlets. *Petrograd, "Herold", 1918*. Original staple-stitched printed wrappers. 8vo.

CONDITION: A very good copy of a fragile title.

References: OCLC 80165990.

38. Lenin. Novija Dannyja Zakonah Razvitija Kapitalizma v Zemledlii. Vypusk 1. Kapitalizm i zemledlie v Soyed. Shtatakh Ameriki. St. Petersburg, (D. P. Ruzskago), 1918. 8vo. Original printed wrappers bound within modern full red cloth with giltstamped title-label to spine. Second edition.

CONDITION: Tear to front wrapper; flaws to margins of pp. 21–24 (no loss of text); evenly browned throughout. A very good copy of this important work.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works XXII, 13–102. Zimmerman, Alabama in Africa 239. OCLC 930878651.

**39.** [Lenin]. Pismo k rabochim Evropy i Ameriki. [Letter to European and American Workers]. [Moscow, 1918]. Oblong folio (250 × 525 mm). Newspaper article. 8 columns.

CONDITION: Small portion of upper margin chipped away, slight loss to text.

**40. Lenin.** Uroki revoliutsii. [Lessons of the Revolution]. *St Petersburg, Petrogradskogo Soveta Rab. i Kr.-Arm. Deputatov, 1918.* 8vo (157 × 215 mm). Original printed wrappers. Rare second pamphlet edition.

CONDITION: Partly uncut. A few marginal flaws, not affecting text. Shelfmark label to upper cover.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works XXV, 227–243. OCLC 18467760.

- [Lenin]. Collection of 11 brochures: Lenin's first editions, including early biographies and works by Stalin. Mostly Moscow, 1918–1924. 8vo. A total of 760 pages. All bound in contemporary quarter-leather binding with giltstamped spine title. Assembled and bound thus in the mid-1920s.
  - a. Popov, N[ikolay] Nikolaevich / Yakovlev, Ya. A. Zhiz'n Lenina i Leninizm [The Life of Lenin and Leninism]. Moscow, Krasnaya Nov, 1924. With 2 frontispieces.
  - **b. Lenin.** Karl Marks. Kratkij bìograficeskij ocerk s izlozeniem marksizma [Karl Marx. The Short Biography with the Summary of Marxism]. *Moscow, MKRKP, 1924.* Second edition.
  - **c. Lenin.** O prodovolstvennom naloge [On the Food Tax]. *Rostov-On-Don, 1921.* First edition.
  - d. Lenin. Politicheskaya partiya v Rossii i zadachi proleteriata [Political Party in Russia and Proletariat Tasks]. *Moscow, Kommunist, 1918.* Second edition.

- e. Kratkaya biografiya V. I. Lenina [The Short Biography of V. I. Lenin]. *Moscow, Krasnaya nov',* 1924.
- f. Lenin. Tri glavnykh nashih vraga: kommunisticheskoe chvanstvo, bezgramotnost i vzyatka [Our Three Main Enemies: Communist Peacockery, Illiteracy and Bribery]. *Rostov-On-Don,* 1921. First edition.
- g. [Diehl, K. Socializm, kommunizm, anarchizm. *Moscow*, 1918].
- h. Lenin. O naturalnom naloge (doklad na X siezde RKP) [On Tax in Kind (the Message at 10th Meeting of RKP) and the Material for Discussion]. *Rostov-On-Don, 1921.*
- i. Lenin. Proletarskaia revoliutsiia i renegat Kautskii. [The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky]. *Moscow, Kommunist, 1918.* First edition.
- **j. Stalin.** O Lenine i leninizme [On Lenin and Leninism]. *Moscow, GIZ, [1924].* Second edition.
- **k. Stalin**. V. I. Lenin. *Moscow, 1924.* First separate book edition.

CONDITION: Some dampstaining to the portrait frontispieces; occasional pencil markings. Extremeties somewhat bumped in places. A few edge defects to the final leaves of item 1 and the first leaves of item 7, which adjoin the 12mo brochures 2 through 6.

42. Lenin. Dve rechi na 1-m Vserossiyskom s'ezde po bneshkolnomu orazovaniu (6–19 maya 1919 goda). [Two Speeches at the First All-Russia Congress on Adult Education]. Moscow, I. D. Sitin for Respublika, 1919. 8vo (165 × 247 mm). Original printed wrappers. First edition.

> CONDITION: Occasional light spotting; small tears to spine repaired with adhesive tape; frayed at edges.

REFERENCES: OCLC 28834534.

**43.** [Trotsky, Leo] / Lenin. Manifest Kommunisticheskoi partii k proletariiam vsego mira [Manifest of the Communist Party to the proletarians of the world]. [Russia, 1919]. Broadside, measuring 550 × 355 mm, printed to recto and verso, with decorative header.

CONDITION: Old creases; some fraying to upper edge and one tiny hole at fold, with no loss to text; otherwise very good, printed on sturdy white paper.

**44. Lenin.** Mezhdunarodnoe polozhenie i III kommunisticheskii International (Rech', proiznesennaia na 2-m kongresse) [The international situation and the third communist International. A speech held during the Second Congress]. *Moscow, Izdanie Moskovskogo*  *Gubernskogo Soiuza Rabochikh Poligraficheskogo Proizvodstva, 1920.* Original printed wrappers. 8vo.

REFERENCES: OCLC 38810923 (a single copy at Hoover).

45. Lenin. Mezhdunarodnoe polozhenie (Rech' tov. Lenina na 1-m zasedanii II-go Kongressa Kommunisticheskogo Internationala 19-go iulia 1920 g.). S prilozheniem tezisov, priniatykh II-ym Kongressom Komm. Internationala: "Ob osnovnykh zadachakh Kommunisticheskogo Internationala." [The international situation. A speech by Comrade Lenin held on the first meeting of the Second Congress of the Communist International on July 19. 1920. Also includes: "On the basic goals of the Communist International"]. Rechi i besedy agitatora, no. 32. Moscow. Gosudarstvennoe Izdateľstvo. 1920. Original printed wrappers. 8vo.

> CONDITION: Text uncut and unopened; somewhat fragile, with light fraying to gutter of wrappers, into which gatherings are loosely inserted as issued.

REFERENCES: OCLC 24092349.

**46. [Lenin et al.].** Kapitalisticheskii mir i Kommunisticheskii Internatsional. Manifest II-go Kongressa Kommunisticheskogo (III-go) Internatsionala. *St Petersburg, Izd-vo Kommunisticheskogo Internatsionala, (August) 1920.* 8vo. Original wrappers, printed red. First original edition

CONDITION: Browned throughout, with some waterstaining to margins. Still a good copy of a rare work.

REFERENCES: OCLC 45500838.

47. Lenin. Eshche raz o Profsouzakh, o tekushchem momente i ob oshibkakh tov. Trotskogo i Bukharina. [Once Again on the Trade Unions, the Current Situation and the Mistakes of Trotsky and Bukharin]. Moscow, M. C. N. Kh. Nikolskaya for Otdel Pechati Moskovskogo Soveta R., K., i K. D., 1921. 8vo (144 × 215 mm). Original printed wrappers. First edition.

CONDITION: Tiny flaw to lower margin near the gutter; several creases.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works XXXII, 70–107. OCLC 38804895.

**48. Lenin.** Krizis Partii [The crisis of the Party]. *St. Petersburg, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo, 1920.* Single folded sheet. 8vo. First separate edition.

CONDITION: Chipped with small loss to lower left corner and left margin.

 49. Lenin. Krizis partii. S prilozheniem tezisov tov. Rudzutaka o proizvodstvennykh zadachakh profsoyusov. Moscow, Gosudarstvennoe Izdatelstvo, 1921. 8vo (150 × 225 mm). Original printed wrappers. Expanded edition.

CONDITION: Bookseller stamp to lower wrapper. Uncut.

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works (1st English Edition) XXXII, 43–53. OCLC 634649245.

50. Lenin. O professional'nykh soiuzakh, o tekushchem momente i ob oshibke tov. Trotskogo [About professional unions, the current moment and comrade Trotsky's mistake]. St Petersburg, Gosudarstvennoe izdatel'stvo, 1921. Original printed self-wrappers. 8vo.

CONDITION. Two small tears to spine; a good copy.

**51.** Lenin. Gosudarstvo i revolutsiya. [The State and Revolution]. *Moscow, Pechatnoe Iskusstvo for Moskovskiy robochiy, 1923.* 8vo (160 × 235 mm). Original printed wrappers. Second edition.

> CONDITION: Frayed at edges. Several pencil annotations. Contemporary ownership to titlepage ("T. Rehsner"?).

REFERENCES: Lenin, Collected Works XXV, 381–492. OCLC 40548203.

# JOSEPH VISSARIONOVICH STALIN (DZHUGASHVILI)

 32. STALIN, Joseph. Autograph letter signed to his nine-year-old daughter Svetlana. No place, 18 October 1935. € 185,000

CONTENTS: 8vo. 2 ff. on 2 pp. In red crayon. In Russian

Provenance: Svetlana Iosifovna (Stalina) Alliluyeva, born in Moscow in 1926, died in Richland Center, Wisconsin, USA, in 2011.

CONDITION: Traces of horizontal folds; very well preserved.

33. STALIN, Joseph. Portrait photograph (vintage). Probably Moscow, ca. 1935 . € 3,500

CONTENTS: Albumen print, 209 x 269 mm, mounted on backing cardboard (298 x 400 mm).

CONDITION: A few unobtrusive scuff marks; backing cardboard smudged and stained. Russian lab label on reverse: "Foto-Laboratorija, U.P.P. Leningradskogo Otdelenija, Muzfonda SSSR, Leningrad. Lenoblgorlit No. 1094".

Karl Marx

F. Engels.

11 horizon





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nsumation aller Länder kosmopolitisch gestaltet. Sie hat zum grossen Bedauern der Reaktionäre den nationalen Boden der Industrie unter den Füssen weggezogen. Die uralten nationalen Industrien sind verni rden und werden noch täglich vernichtet. Sie werden verdrängt durch neue Industrien, deren Einführung eine Lebensfrage für alle zivilisierten Nationen wird, durch Industrien, die nicht mehr einheimische ffe. sondern den entlegensten Zonen angehörige Rohstoffe verarbeiten und deren Fabrikate nicht nur im Lande selbst. sondern in allen Weltteilen verbraucht werden. An die Stelle der alten, eugnisse befriedigten Bedürfnisse treten neue, welche die Produkte der entferntesten Länder und Klimate zu ihrer Befriedigung erheischen. An die Stelle der alten lokalen und nationalen Selbstgenügsamkei geschlossenheit tritt ein allseitiger Verkehr, eine allseitige Abhängigkeit der Nationen voneinander. Und wie in der materiellen, so auch in der geistigen Produktion. Die geistigen Erzeugnisse der einzelne nen werden Gemeingut. Die nationale Einseltigkeit und Beschränktheit wird mehr und mehr unmöglich, und aus den vielen nationalen und lokalen Literaturen bildet sich eine Weltliteratur. Die Bourgeoisie ch die rasche Verbesserung aller Produktionsinstrumente, durch die unendlich erleichterten Kommunikationen alle, auch die barbarischsten Nationen in die Zivilisation. Die wohlfeilen Preise ihrer Waren si were Artillerie, mit der sie alle chinesischen Mauern in den Grund schiesst, mit der sie den hartnäckigsten Fremdenhass der Barbaren zur Kapitulation zwingt. Sie zwingt alle Nationen, die Produktion Bourgeoisie sich anzueignen, wenn sie nicht zugrunde gehen wollen; sie zwingt sie, die sogenannte Zivilisation bei sich selbst einzuführen, d.h. Bourgeois zu werden. Mit einem Wort, sie schafft sich einer h ihrem eigenen Bilde. Die Bourgeoisie hat das Land der Herrschaft der Stadt unterworfen. Sie hat enorme Städte geschaffen, sie hat die Zahl der städtischen Bevölkerung gegenüber der ländlichen in sehr h de vermehrt und so einen bedeutenden Teil der Bevölkerung dem Idiotismus des Landlebens entrissen. Wie sie das Land von der Stadt, hat sie die barbarischen und halbbarbarischen Länder von den zivilisierte iernvölker von den Bourgeoisievölkern, den Orient vom Okzident abhängig gemacht. Die Bourgeoisie hebt mehr und mehr die Zersplitterung der Produktionsmittel, des Besitzes und der Bevölkerung auf. Sie rölkerung agglomeriert, die Produktionsmittel zentralisiert und das Eigentum in wenigen Händen konzentriert. Die notwendige Folge hiervon war die politische Zentralisation. Unabhängige, fast nur verbündet zen mit verschiedenen Interessen, Gesetzen, Regierungen und Zöllen wurden zusammengedrängt in eine Nation, eine Regierung, ein Gesetz, ein nationales Klasseninteresse, eine Douanenlinie. Die Bourgeoisie er kaum hundertjährigen Klassenheirischaft massenhaftere und kolossalere Produktionskräfte geschaffen als alle vergangnen Generationen zusammen. Unteriochung der Naturkräfte, Maschinerie, Anwendung der auf Industrie und Ackerbau, Dampfschiffahrt, Eisenbahnen, elektrische Telegraphen, Urbarmachung ganzer Weltteile, Schiffbarmachung der Flüsse, ganze aus dem Boden hervorgestampfte Bevölkerungen - wel here Jahrhundert ahnte, dass solche Produktionskräfte im Schosse der gesellschaftlichen Arbeit schlummerten. Wir haben also gesehn: Die Produktions- und Verkehrsmittel, auf deren Grundlage sich die Bourge anbildete, wurden in der feudalen Gesellschaft erzeugt. Auf einer gewissen Stufe der Entwicklung dieser Produktions- und Verkehrsmittel entsprachen die Verhältnisse, worin die feudale Gesellschaft also produz austauschte, die feudale Organisation der Agrikultur und Manufaktur, mit einem Wort die feudalen Eigentumsverhältnisse den schon entwickelten Produktivkräften nicht mehr. Sie hemmten die Produktion zu fördern. Sie verwandelten sich in ebenso viele Fesseln. Sie mussten gesprengt werden, sie wurden gesprengt. An ihre Stelle trat die freie Konkurrenz mit der ihr angemessenen gesellschaftlichen und p en Konstitution, mit der ökonomischen und politischen Herrschaft der Bourgeoisklasse. Unter unsern Augen geht eine ähnliche Bewegung vor. Die bürgerlichen Produktions- und Verkehrsverhältnisse, die lichen Eigentumsverhältnisse, die moderne bürgerliche Gesellschaft, die so gewaltige Produktions- und Verkehrsmittel hervorgezaubert hat, gleicht dem Hexenmeister, der die unterirdischen Gewalten hr zu beherrschen vermag, die er heraufbeschwor. Seit Dezennien ist die Geschichte der Industrie und des Handels nur die Geschichte der Empörung der modernen Produktivkräfte gegen die Eigentum tnisse, welche die Lebensbedingungen der Bourgeoisie und ihrer Herrschaft sind. Es genügt, die Handelskrisen zu nennen, welche in ihrer periodischen Wiederkehr immer drohender die Existenz der ga gerlichen Gesellschaft in Frage stellen. In den Handelskrisen wird ein grosser Teil nicht nur der erzeugten Produkte, sondern der bereits geschaffenen Produktivkräfte regelmässig vernichtet. In den K ht eine gesellschaftliche Epidemie aus, welche allen früheren Epochen als ein Widersinn erschienen wäre - die Epidemie der Überproduktion. Die Gesellschaft findet sich plötzlich in einen Zustand mo er Barbarei zurückversetzt; eine Hungersnot, ein allgemeiner Vernichtungskrieg scheinen ihr alle Lebensmittel abgeschnitten zu haben; die Industrie, der Handel scheinen vernichtet, und warum? We iel Zivilisation, zuviel Lebensmittel, zuviel Industrie, zuviel Handel besitzt. Die Produktivkräfte, die ihr zur Verfügung stehn, dienen so nicht mehr zur Beförderung der bürgerlichen Eigentumsverhältn Gegenteil, sie sind zu gewaltig für diese Verhältnisse geworden, sie werden von ihnen gehemmt; und sobald sie dies Hemmnis überwinden, bringen sie die ganze bürgerliche Gesellschaft in Unord ährden sie die Existenz des bürgerlichen Eigentums. Die bürgerlichen Verhältnisse sind zu eng geworden, um den von ihnen erzeugten Reichtum zu fassen. - Wodurch überwindet die Bourgeois sen? Einerseits durch die erzwungene Vernichtung einer Masse von Produktivkräften; anderseits durch die Eroberung neuer Märkte und die gründlichere Ausbeutung alter Märkte. Wodurch also? Dad s sie allseitigere und gewaltigere Krisen vorbereitet und die Mittel, den Krisen vorzubeugen, vermindert. Die Waffen, womit die Bourgeoisie den Feudalismus zu Boden geschlagen hat, richten sich en die Bourgeoisie selbst. Aber die Bourgeoisie hat nicht nur die Waffen geschmiedet, die ihr den Tod bringen; sie hat auch die Männer gezeugt, die diese Waffen führen werden - die modernen die Proletarier. In demselben Masse, worin sich die Bourgeoisie, d.h. das Kapital, entwickelt, in demselben Masse entwickelt sich das Proletariat, die Klasse der modernen Arbeiter, die nur sol en, als sie Arbeit finden, und diese auch ausüben können, und die nur so lange Arbeit finden, als ihre Arbeit das Kapital vermehrt. Diese Arbeiter, die sich stückweise verkaufen müssen, sind eine jeder andere Handelsartikel, und daher gleichmässig allen Wechselfällen der Konkurrenz, allen Schwankungen des Marktes ausgesetzt. Die Arbeit der Proletarier hat durch die Ausdehnung der Ma ie und die Teilung der Arbeit allen selbständigen Charakter und damit allen Reiz für den Arbeiter verloren. Er wird ein blosses Zubehör der Maschine, von dem nur der einfachste, eintönigste, am ten erlernbare Handgriff verlangt wird. Die Kosten, die der Arbeiter verursacht, beschränken sich daher fast nur auf die Lebensmittel, die er zu seinem Unterhalt und zur Fortpflanzung seiner Rasse Preis einer Ware also, auch der Arbeit, ist aber gleich ihren Produktionskosten. In demselben Masse, in dem die Arbeit wächst, nimmt daher der Lohn ab. Noch mehr, in demselben Masse, wie Masc und Teilung der Arbeit zunehmen, in demselben Masse nimmt auch die Masse der Arbeit zu, sei es durch Vermehrung der Arbeitsstunden, sei es durch Vermehrung der in einer gegebenen Zeit geforde eit, beschleunigten Lauf der Maschinen usw. Die moderne Industrie hat die kleine Werkstube des patriarchalischen Meisters in die grosse Fabrik des industriellen Kapitalisten verwandelt. Arbeitermassen Fabrik zusammengedrängt, werden soldatisch organisiert. Sie werden als gemeine Industriesoldaten unter die Aufsicht einer vollständigen Hierarchie von Unteroffizieren und Offizieren gestellt. Sie sind nich chte der Bourgeoisklasse, des Bourgeoisstaates, sie sind täglich und stündlich geknechtet von der Maschine, von dem Aufseher und vor allem von den einzelnen fabrizierenden Bourgeois selbst. Diese Dest um so kleinlicher, gehässiger, erbitternder, je offener sie den Erwerb als ihren Zweck proklamiert. Je weniger die Handarbeit Geschicklichkeit und Kraftäusserung erheischt, d. h. je mehr die moderne Indu entwickelt, desto mehr wird die Arbeit der Männer durch die der Weiber verdrängt. Geschlechts- und Altersunterschiede haben keine gesellschaftliche Geltung mehr für die Arbeiterklasse. Es gibt nur eitsinstrumente, die je nach Alter und Geschlecht verschiedene Kosten machen. Ist die Ausbeutung des Arbeiters durch den Fabrikanten so weit beendigt, dass er seinen Arbeitslohn bar ausgezahlt erhäl en die anderen Teile der Bourgeoisie über ihn her, der Hausbesitzer, der Krämer, der Pfandleiher usw. Die bisherigen kleinen Mittelstände, die kleinen Industriellen, Kaufleute und Rentiers, die Handwerker ern, alle diese Klassen fallen ins Proletariat hinab, teils dadurch, dass ihr kleines Kapital für den Betrieb der grossen Industrie nicht ausreicht und der Konkurrenz mit den grösseren Kapitalisten erliegt, tei ch, dass ihre Geschicklichkeit von neuen Produktionsweisen entwertet wird. So rekrutiert sich das Proletariat aus allen Klassen der Bevölkerung. Das Proletariat macht verschiedene Entwicklungsstufen de n Kampf gegen die Bourgeoisie beginnt mit seiner Existenz. Im Anfangsstadium kämpfen die einzelnen Arbeiter, dann die Arbeiter einer Fabrik, dann die Arbeiter eines Arbeitszweiges an einem Ort gegen zelnen Bourgeois, der sie direkt ausbeutet. Sie richten ihre Angriffe nicht gegen die bürgerlichen Produktionsverhältnisse, sie richten sie gegen die Produktionsinstrumente selbst; sie vernichten die frer kurrierenden Waren, sie zerschlagen die Maschinen, sie stecken die Fabriken in Brand, sie suchen die untergegangene Stellung des mittelalterlichen Arbeiters wieder zu erringen. Auf dieser Stufe bilde eiter eine über das ganze Land zerstreute und durch die Konkurrenz zersplitterte Masse. Massenhaftes Zusammenhaltender Arbeiter ist nicht die Folge ihrer eigenen Vereinigung sondern die der Bourgeoisie, di aichung ihrer eigenen politischen Zwecke das ganze Proletariat in Bewegung setzen muss und es einstweilen noch kann. Auf dieser Stufe bekämpfen die Proletarier also nicht ihre Feinde, die Reste der ab Monarchie, die Grundeigentümer, die nichtindustriellen Bourgeois, die Kleinbürger. Die ganze geschichtliche Bewegung ist so in den Händen der Bourgeoisie konzentriert; jeder Sieg, der so errungen wird Sieg der Bourgeoisie. Aber mit der Entwicklung der Industrie vermehrt sich nicht nur das Proletariat; es wird in grösseren Massen zusammengedrängt, seine Kraft wächst, und es fühlt sie mehr. Die Intere Lebenslagen innerhalb des Proletariats gleichen sich immer mehr aus, indem die Maschinerie mehr und mehr die Unterschiede der Arbeit verwischt und den Lohn fast überall auf ein gleich niedriges N abdrückt. Die wachsende Konkurrenz der Bourgeois untersich und die daraus hervorgehenden Handelskrisen machen den Lohn der Arbeiter immer schwankender; die immer raschersich entwickelnde hörliche Verbesserung der Maschinerie macht ihre ganze Lebensstellung immer unsicherer; immer mehr nehmen die Kollisionen zwischen dem einzelnen Arbeiter und dem einzelnen Bourgeois den Charakte lisionen zweier Klassen an. Die Arbeiter beginnen damit, Koalitionen gegen die Bourgeois zu bilden; sie treten zusammen zur Behauptung ihres Arbeitslohns. Sie stiften selbst dauernde Assoziationer für die gelegentlichen Empörungen zu verproviantieren. Stellenweis bricht der Kampf in Emeuten aus. Von Zeit zu Zeit siegen die Arbeiter, aber nur vorübergehend. Das eigentliche Resultat ihrer Kämp nt der unmittelbare Erfolg, sondern die immer weiter um sich greifende Vereinigung der Arbeiter. Sie wird befördert durch die wachsenden Kommunikationsmittel, die von der grossen Industrie erzeug und die Arbeiter der verschledenen Lokalitäten miteinander in Verbindung setzen. Es bedarf aber bloss der Verbindung, um die vielen Lokalkämpfe von überall gleichem Charakter zu einem nationale em Klassenkampf zu zentralisieren. Jeder Klassenkampf ist aber ein politischer Kampf. Und die Vereinigung, zu der die Bürger des Mittelalters mit ihren Vizinalwegen Jahrhunderte bedurften, dernen Proletarier mit den Eisenbahnen in wenigen Jahren zustande. Diese Organisation der Proletarier zur Klasse, und damit zur politischen Partei, wird jeden Augenblick wieder gesprengt durch die renz unter den Arbeitern selbst. Aber sie ersteht immer wieder, stärker, fester, mächtiger. Sie erzwingt die Anerkennung einzelner Interessen der Arbeiter in Gesetzesform, indem sie die Spaltunger irgeoisie unter sich benutzt. So die Zehnstundenbill in England. Die Kollisionen der alten Gesellschaft überhaupt fördernmannigfach den Entwicklungsgang des Proletariats. Die Bourgeoisie befi in fortwährendem Kampfe: anfangs gegen die Aristokratie; später gegen die Teile der Bourgeoisie selbst, deren Interessen mit dem Fortschritt der Industrie in Widerspruch geraten; stets gege irgeoisie aller auswärtigen Länder. In allen diesen Kämpfen sieht sie sich genötigt, an das Proletariat zu appellieren, seine Hilfe in Anspruch zu nehmen und es so in die politische Bewegung hine sen. Sie selbst führt also dem Proletariat ihre eigenen Bildungselemente, d.h. Waffen gegen sich selbst, zu. Es werden ferner, wie wir sahen, durch den Fortschritt der Industrie ganze Bestandteile schenden Klasse ins Proletariat hinabgeworfen oder wenigstens in ihren Lebensbedingungen bedroht. Auch sie führen dem Proletariat eine Masse Bildungselemente zu. In Zeiten endlich,