

With Marx's handwritten corrections

Karl Marx. Herr Vogt. [Bound with 15 additional rare pamphlets.]

London, A. Petsch & Co., deutsche Buchhandlung, 1860.

8vo (149 × 222 mm). VI, (2), 191, (1) pp. With two marginal marks and four manuscript corrections in Marx's distinctive hand written in black ink, very slightly cropped when bound into the volume. Near contemporary French binding of pebble grained cloth and marbled boards, spine ruled in blind and lettered "Ecrits divers" in gilt. Stored in custom-made red half morocco solander case.

First edition of Marx's longest polemical work, which he took the best part of a year away from the writing of *Das Kapital* to complete, this copy containing the author's autograph corrections. Levelled at the naturalist, political writer and democrat of 1848, Karl Vogt (1817–95), the book is an answer to the slanders against himself, Engels and their supporters which had appeared in Vogt's 1859 pamphlet, *Mein Prozess gegen die Allgemeine Zeitung*.

A former member of the German pre-parliament, Vogt had become professor of geology in Geneva in 1852. When in June 1859 the *Augsburger Allgemeine Zeitung* circulated the rumour that he was a paid agent of Napoleon III, Vogt suspected, not without justification, that Marx's circle was behind the report. In fact, only in May had the Baden revolutionary and refugee Karl Blind privately revealed to Marx his knowledge of Vogt's entanglements (as here recounted on p. 58), and since Marx took no pains to be discreet about the matter, the story had quickly found its way into print; the feature in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* to which Vogt objected had merely reprinted an anonymous leaflet authored by Blind himself. Vogt sued the paper for libel, and the suit was tried at the Augsburg district court on 24 October 1859. No proof of the accusation was produced (contrary to Marx's expectations, Blind – who had been called as a witness – denied all knowledge of the matter), and the charge was ultimately dismissed on technical grounds. Vogt exploited his moral victory by publishing the shorthand report of the court proceedings, bolstered with copious documents, so as to expose the communists as traitors and conspirators. Although Marx was already weary of the affair, he picked up the gauntlet: in this rebuttal of nearly two hundred pages, he answered "Vogt line for line and charge for charge [...] Marx spares neither wit nor invective in demolishing his opponent" (R. A. Archer, in the preface to his 1982 English translation). A fine example of Marx's talent for merciless satire as well as of his often prolix attention to detail, the book had little or no public effect: even when in 1871 the Paris Commune raided the government archives and produced proof that Vogt indeed had been in the pay of the Bonapartists, Marx's vindication escaped general notice. "An important historical document, and a classic example of irreconcilable political controversy" (cf. Sauer & Auvermann V, 2340).

In the present copy, Marx has made reading marks to pages 59 and 60, highlighting the name of Andreas Scherzer, an exiled radical journalist and protagonist of the London-based "German Workers' Educational Association". He further makes two corrections to the date events took place, one on page 155 (correcting "März" to "September"), the other on page 160 (changing "24" to "20"), and further corrects two errors on page 188 ("en exchange" to "en echange" and "du vieux hermite" to "le vieux hermite").

Front hinge a little weakened, corners worn, inner joints cracked but cords very firm; free endpapers a little chipped; final leaf of text with small portion torn away and repaired,

affecting the last seven lines of text on the recto, with loss of approximately 30 letters (the missing text supplied in photocopy, errata on verso unaffected). Some light soiling, but generally very good.

¶ Marx-Engels Erstdrucke 26. Stammhammer I, 145, 22. Draper ST/M 51. Rubel 567.

Bound with Marx's polemic, clearly once in the personal possession of the author, are fifteen additional brochures and pamphlets, an annotated list of which is provided below. While not obviously works that Karl Marx would have collected, they do appear to have been assembled by a German radical democrat in English exile. The fact that several of them were written by Karl Blind or reflect his known interests and associations makes it plausible that the entire volume was made up for the man who first conveyed to Marx the intelligence that triggered the Vogt affair. Indeed, it is quite conceivable that Blind should obtain from Marx a copy of the book engendered by their conversation (or rather, by the *éclat* that followed it) – and it is little surprise that Marx, disappointed, would not choose to inscribe it to his sometime ally.

Karl Blind was born in Mannheim in the Duchy of Baden in 1826. Even as a law student in Heidelberg he promoted a political revolution that would produce a unified, democratic German republic; after brief imprisonment he participated in the failed Baden insurrection of 1848 led by Friedrich Hecker and Gustav Struve. Blind first met Marx at the Karlsruhe Republican Committee in May 1848, where Marx and Engels declared their frustration with the course of the uprising. As Engels remembered, the 21-year-old Blind was one of only two members of the committee who had supported their opinion. Indeed, Blind was taken prisoner and sentenced to eight years' confinement, but was soon freed by fellow revolutionaries and escaped to France, and later to England. During Marx's early weeks of refuge in London he even lodged with Blind: in a letter to Freiligrath written on 5 September 1849, he gives Blind's address as his own. Blind permanently settled in London in 1852 and continued to advance the cause of democracy as a writer. He was well-connected among European republicans and corresponded with Garibaldi, Kossuth, and Louis Blanc, while Marx grew increasingly scornful of Blind's politics, which he considered 'petty bourgeois'. A man of wide education and interests, Blind composed not only political propaganda and journalism but also biography and works on history and mythology, as well as on German and Indian literature. He died in Hampstead in 1907.

1. [ADAV]. Programm zur Stiftungs-Feier des Allgemeinen deutschen Arbeiter-Vereins am Sonnabend, den 5. Juni 1869, in Tütge's großem Salon zu Hamburg. (Hamburg, M. Rosenberg, 1869). (4) pp.

Rare programme for a celebration on the occasion of the sixth foundation anniversary of Germany's first labour party, the General German Workers' Association, held in Hamburg on 5 June 1869, listing the music to be performed and speeches to be given, with the songs "Zum Stiftungsfest" by August Geib printed on page 3 and "Auf in Süd' und Norden" by Jacob Audorf jr. printed on page 4. Although Blind was never a member of the ADAV, he had connections to the party's newspapers, which would occasionally publish his contributions. No copies in libraries internationally.

2. **Frederick William Dyer.** [Untitled prospectus for his constructed language "Lingualumina"]. [London, 1875]. (3), 1 pp.

Likely the first edition, extremely rare. The three-page prospectus, to be hand-addressed to potential supporters, was printed as an accompaniment to the following pamphlet, setting out the advantages of this artificial language and requesting financial aid toward its popularization.

3. **Frederick William Dyer.** *The Lingualumina, or the Language of Light.* A simple, self-evident, easy, and philosophical mode of international communication between all the civilised nations of the earth. London, Industrial Press, 1875. (2), 33, (1) pp.

Rare first edition of this pamphlet outlining the principles of Dyer's artificial language "Lingualumina", one of the several constructed languages set forth in the 19th century. An early example of its kind, pre-dating Esperanto by a decade, it was eclipsed by Zamenhof's efforts and remains one of the obscurest of these suggested "universal languages" (Couturat and Leau discuss it in their "Histoire de la langue universelle" [1903], pp. 77–79). Still, Dyer's desire for an "International Language" that would serve to advance the "doctrine of Progressive Unfoldment" and a "worthier, truer Civilization" among the "disenthralled Humanity" and "Universal Brotherhood" (p. 31) was shared by many political idealists of this revolutionary age. – Small puncture to final two leaves just touching text.

4. [Anon. Poem, incipit:] „Ein stiller Gruß mit feierlichem Klingen / Zieht heut' durch jedes deutsche Herz, / Und trägt's auf der Erinnerung Schwingen / Im Geisterfluge heimathwärts“. No place or printer, [1863]. 8 pp.

Rare, apparently untitled and uncollected poem to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Leipzig, calling for a single unified Germany – a dream that was shared by many of the democratic revolutionaries of 1848 such as Blind. Less than eight years later Bismarck would form a German nation state – the German Empire. – Not traceable in library catalogues.

5. [Friedrich Feuerbach]. *Die Religion der Zukunft.* [3. Heft: Mensch oder Christ? Sein oder Nichtsein? Nuremberg, Theodor Cramer, 1845]. Half-title, (5)–22 pp. (lacking p. 13/14), 1 p. of advertisements.

Critical of established religion and advocating man's pursuit of happiness unburdened by the notion of a Christ, this pamphlet was written by the philosopher Friedrich Feuerbach, brother of the more influential Ludwig, so as to popularize the latter's materialist teachings which had such a profound influence on Marxism. Ludwig Feuerbach was a friend of Karl Blind and in 1865 followed the latter's invitation to become co-editor (if only in name) of Blind's short-lived radical bimonthly, *Der deutsche Eidgenosse*. – Water- and inkstains throughout.

6. [K. Sch./Karl Blind?]. *Ob konstitutionelle Monarchie? ob Republik für Deutschland? Ein Vergleich der politischen Entwicklung und Gestaltung Englands und Deutschlands.* (Wiederabgedruckt aus dem „Deutschen Eidgenossen“ vom Sept. u. Novbr. 1865.) London & Hamburg, Trübner & Co., 1866. 34 pp.

Extremely rare pamphlet arguing for a democratic German republic rather than a German constitutional monarchy, drawing from a comparison of German politics with the country widely regarded as the model of a successful (quasi-)constitutional monarchy, Britain. Only separate edition, offprinted from the *Deutscher Eidgenosse*, of which Blind was the principal editor. The serialized publication in the journal was signed "K. Sch." but contained editorial footnotes which the present separate edition has incorporated as textual revisions. Indeed, it is very likely that Blind, long established in London and well-acquainted with the English situation, had a hand in the writing process from the start – an assumption further supported by the fact that the anonymous author of this essay chooses Blind's native Baden as the

“constitutional” German state to which Britain is favourably compared. – First 3 leaves with marginal stain, last page with ink splash. The only known library copies survive at the British Library, Heidelberg University Library, and the Landesbibliothek Schwerin (while that of the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin was destroyed during WWII).

7. **[François] Camus-Mutel.** Extrait de l’ouvrage sur l’organisation du travail. (Paris, printed by H. Vrayet de Surcy et Cie.), [1848]. 39, (1) pp.

First edition. Stammhammer II, 61. Kress C.7313. An early attempt at legally codifying an association of French workingmen, a precursor to French unionization and a labour party. An address delivered by the engineer Camus-Mutel to the Assemblée Nationale, couched as an extract from the author’s 1841 work on the organization of labour. – Stain to p. 12. Without the printed wrapper which acts as cover title (“Organisation sociale de tous les travailleurs de l’agriculture, de l’industrie, du commerce, des arts et des sciences: adressée à l’Assemblée nationale. (Extrait de son ouvrage.) Paris, chez tous les principaux libraires, et chez l’auteur, 1848”).

8. **(Deutscher Rechtsschutz-Verein in London).** Erster Bericht des Vorstandes und Comités des Deutschen Rechtsschutz-Vereins in London an die General-Versammlung gehalten den 3. October 1865. London, J. Wertheimer & Co., 1865. 15, (1) pp.

The first annual report of the German Legal Protection Society in London, which had been founded in 1864 with the purpose of providing free legal assistance to German nationals in Britain. Curiously, the Society became involved in a *cause célèbre* in the very first year of its existence: the sensational murder of the London banker Thomas Briggs by the German tailor Franz Müller, the first killing ever committed on a British train. In spite of the defence financed by the Society, Müller was hanged in November; the publication contains an account of the affair. The report is signed by J. H. Epstein as secretary, Baur as president of the General Assembly, and Victor von Erlanger as treasurer.

9. **Gottfried Kinkel.** Festrede bei der Schillerfeier im Krystallpalast, 10. November 1859. (London, J. Wertheimer & Co., [1859]). 15, (1) pp.

First edition of this speech given at the Schiller Festival at the Crystal Palace. The price – one shilling – was intended to be used toward establishing a Schiller Institute in London (or, alternatively, for the German Schillerstiftung). The German poet and revolutionary Kinkel (1815–1882) had escaped imprisonment in Spandau and fled to London in 1852, where he joined the Communist League but soon fell out with Marx and Engels. The 1859 centenary of Schiller’s birth served many progressive German patriots in exile as a rallying point to cement German cultural identity in a common nation state. Kinkel, Freiligrath and Blind were all on the centenary committee (Blind produced a short English biography of the poet for the occasion), while Marx poked fun at the entire event and refused even to attend.

10. **James Walter Smith.** Eine englische Stimme über Franz Müllers Prozeß. Ist Müller gerichtet worden? und Hat Müller bekannt? Zwei Schriften [...]. Übersetzt, bevorwortet und mit Noten versehen von Eduard Eberstadt. (Zum Besten des deutschen Rechtsschutzvereins in London). London, J. Wertheimer & Co., 1864. VI, (7)–24 pp.

Two articles by the English lawyer Smith (“Has Muller been tried? What appeared, what did not appear, and what was laughed out of court”) about the sensational trial of the German Franz Müller for the murder of Thomas Briggs on a train of the North London Railroad (cf. no. 8). Translated into German and sold for the benefit of the German Legal Protection

Society, whose means had been sorely reduced by the legal counsel of the defendant. – Title repaired at foot, final leaf guarded. Extremely rare: a single copy in Germany (Niedersächsisches Landesarchiv); none in Britain.

11. **Karl Blind**. Russlands Herrschaftsplane [!] und seine kaukasischen Kriege. London, no printer, 1860. (2), 24 pp.

The only monograph in this collection to bear Blind's name on the title page: a warning to Germany, written under the impression of the recent capture of Imam Shamil, the leader of anti-Russian resistance in the Caucasian War. Blind urgently calls for German unification, lest ever-expanding Russia crush the fragmented nation. Title duststained, pale damp mark to lower outer corner. Extremely rare: only two copies in library catalogues (Harvard; Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin).

12. [**Feodor Streit** (ed.). Sachsen und Coburg gegen Streit & Struve oder öffentliche Gerichtsverhandlung über die Frage: Ist es Hochverrath, den Feinden Deutschlands drei deutsche Herzogthümer in die Hände zu spielen? Ein Beitrag zur Lösung der schleswig-holsteinischen und der deutschen Frage. Heft 2. Coburg, F. Streit, 1865.] (2), 46 pp., lower wrapper cover (wanting upper cover with title).

Records and documents of the trial against the Coburg-based democratic politician Feodor Streit and his collaborator Gustav Struve, leader of the Baden Revolution of 1848. Blind's former confederate Struve had returned from his exile in the USA only in 1863. An article which Streit and Struve published in the *Allgemeine deutsche Arbeiterzeitung*, criticizing the events of the German-Danish War of 1864, led to both authors being tried for libel; they received three-month jail sentences. The Schleswig-Holstein cause and its place in the German patriots' quest for unification preoccupied Blind as well, and he published repeatedly on the subject throughout the 1860s. – Waterstained throughout, some soiling, last leaf reinforced in places.

13. [**J. E. Delannoy** (ed.). Le Portefeuille diplomatique et politique, Blue-book européen. Recueil de documents internationaux et des principaux travaux parus dans la presse périodique européenne. Livraisons II–V]. (Vienna, H. Gresser, 1877). (25)–120 pp.

A French language diplomatic periodical published in Vienna by J. E. Delannoy, comprising fascicules 2–5 of 15 only. With its extracts from European newspapers and parliamentary proceedings, it provided a helpful condensation of political affairs to readers wishing to keep up with international developments.

14. [**Karl Blind** (ed.). Der deutsche Eidgenosse. November/December 1865 issue]. (121)–156 pp.

The sixth issue of the bimonthly journal *Der deutsche Eidgenosse* (“The German Confederate”), of which Blind was basically the sole editor, in spite of a host of illustrious radical co-editors cited on the title page (including Ludwig Feuerbach, Ferdinand Freiligrath, Blind's old revolutionary companion Struve, and Georg Büchner's brother Louis). Features include Blind's report on the 1866 neoformation of the “People's Party” in Baden (in fact, a loose association of staunch Forty-Eighters and anti-Bismarck intellectuals, a Southern German democratic-republican faction within the German Progress Party which eventually would secede in 1868); a review of a German radical pamphlet “Ein Programm für die Zukunft”; an obituary of the liberal politician and member of the Frankfurt Parliament, Martin Mohr

(1788–1865), written by Nikolaus Titus; the final part of the essay “Ob konstitutionelle Monarchie? ob Republik für Deutschland?” (cf. no. 6), signed “K. Sch***” but arguably co-written or revised by Blind; a memorial article for Robert Blum, who was executed in 1848 for his role in the Revolution in spite of his immunity as deputy from the German Diet; an article signed with the pseudonym “Freimund”, criticizing the notion that princes or rulers can advance a cause by decreeing a vision not shared by the people (with a distressingly timely paragraph about the “temptation of initiative” to which a U.S. President might succumb due to the fact that “the constitution of the United States, for the period of four years, places all executive powers in the hands of a single man and even invests him, at least within certain confines, with a sort of dictatorship”); a piece on then-current republican aspirations in Scandinavia; political “predictions” by the editors; a letter by the Minnesota-based journalist H. Kompe which argues for emigration to the U.S., where no dynasties, governments or political parties stand in the way of radical republicanism (with a critical editorial postscript); a sonnet submitted from Vienna, celebrating the final battle for freedom; and a curious piece couched as a letter submitted by the mediaeval Emperor Frederick Barbarossa, skilfully composed in Middle High German. – Cf. Melvin Chernob, “‘Der Deutsche Eidgenosse’ and its Collapse, 1865–1867: an Attempt to Stimulate a German Revolution Through Emigré Propaganda”, in: *German Life and Letters* 35:2 (1982), pp. 138–149 (cf. p. 148, note 12, for Blind’s relationship to Marx and their common friend Freiligrath).

15. [Rudolf Schleiden]. *L’intérêt de la France dans la question du Schleswig-Holstein suivi d’un aperçu historique sur cette question jusqu’à l’époque du soulèvement des duchés en mars 1848*. Paris, Firmin Didot frères, 1850. 112 pp.

A political pamphlet about the German-Danish conflict about Schleswig-Holstein, which was closely followed by Blind and most German emigré patriots. The Schleswig-born German politician and diplomat Schleiden (1815–95) had had to flee Copenhagen in 1848 and composed the present memorandum during his mission to Paris and Brussels, where he tried to influence the French government against Denmark. “Printed in Paris, it was sent to all important politicians, periodicals, libraries, etc., where it was well received” (cf. *ADB* LIV, p. 37). – Dampstained throughout in the upper half of the page.