

1 AIGUILLON, (E.-A. DE VOGNEROT DU PLESSIS DE RICHELIEU D'.) Autograph Letter Signed, dated Compiègne, 15 august 1771. 1 leaf (verso blank) for the letter and 3 pages and a few lines on the 4th page for the Report. Folio.

€ 150

At the top of the letter the manuscript note: 'Répondu le 23 août 1771'.

Dated Compiègne, 15 august 1771 and addressed to Monsieur le Ministre de Monteynard, concerning the 'Canton de Schwitz' which regrets that its alliance with France has suffered. D'Aiguillon encloses with his letter a report of all that has been found concerning this matter in the archives of the Foreign Office.

In 1770 d'Aiguillon became Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1775 following the disgrace of de marquis de Monteynard he became also Minister of War.

2 (ANGOT-DESROTOURS, N.F.M.) Analyse de l'ouvrage de Mirabeau, sur la constitution monétaire. Présentée à l'Assemblée Nationale par son Comité des Monnaies. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. (2), 41, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 250

Kress B.2015; Goldsmiths 14801 (anonymous entry); INED 54; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Noel-François-Mathieu Angot Desrotours (or des Rotours), born in Falaise (1739), died in Rotours in 1821. In the Almanach Royaux of 1782-1791 he figures as 'Premier commis des monnaies'. The work deals with Mirabeau's monetary ideas: keeping the price of gold and silver as low as possible, and presents an outline for a new monetary system.

3 (ARGENS, J.B. DE BOYER D'.) Mémoires Historiques, et Secrèts, concernant les Amours des Rois de France, Avec quelques autres Pièces dont on verra les Titres en la Page suivante. A Paris, vis à vis le Cheval de Bronze (i.e. Amsterdam), 1739. Title printed in red and black. vi, 303, (1, table) pp. 12mo. Gilt silk over boards, a nice and curious binding.

€ 600

Rothschild ii, 1683; Gay-Lemonnyer, iii, 172; Conlon 39:303; Weller ii, p. 105.

First edition.

Compiled by J.B. de Boyer, marquis d'Argens. Besides the piece mentioned in the title, the volume contains moreover: Réflexions historiques sur la mort de Henri le Grand. - Le mal de Naples, son origine & ses progrès en France. - Trésors des rois de France.

Jean-Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d'Argens (1704-1771) was a freethinker and a man of letters and can be numbered among the first representative writers of the "esprit philosophique", dedicated to the ideas and aims of the Enlightenment spirit and particularly asserting the necessity of free criticism on religious matters and to fight the existing corruption of the public administration in order to demolish some of the privileges of the leading classes (see: *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 1, p. 70).

The Marquis d'Argens was one of the 'most widely read radical deist writers of Early Enlightenment Europe, an author steeped in Bayle and Spinoza, a born rebel, and unrelentingly hostile to the European *status quo*, if not politically then certainly in everything concerning thought and belief' (Jonathan I. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment. Philosophy and the making of Modernity 1650-1750*, with an important section on d'Argens). D'Argens settled in the United

Provinces and lived there in various places such as Amsterdam, The Hague and Maastricht, remaining on friendly terms with the the French *émigré* intellectual community. He later moved to Germany and lived at the newly enlivened court of the young King of Prussia, Frederic the Great, whose friend he became and where he joined Voltaire and Algarotti to form a philosophical coterie later reinforced by Maupertuis and La Mettrie.

4 ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE - PROCES-VERBAL des séances des députés des communes (Assemblée Constituante), depuis le 12 juin 1789 au 17 juin, jour de la Constitution en Assemblée nationale. Paris, Baudouin, 1789. 104 pp. - (*Followed by:*) PROCES-VERBAL de l'Assemblée Nationale, du mercredi 17 juin 1789 au 30 septembre 1791. 782 nos. - (*Followed by:*) RECIT des séances des députés des communes, depuis le 5 mai 1789 jusqu'au 12 juin suivant, époque à laquelle la rédaction des Procès-verbaux a commencé. (Paris, Baudouin, 1789). 172 pp. - (*Followed by:*) PROCES-VERBAL des conférences sur la vérification des pouvoirs. Paris, Baudouin, 1789. (4), 216 pp. - (*Followed by:*) MOTION de Messieurs les commissaires, conciliateurs de l'ordre de la Noblesse, portée dans cette Chambre, par M. le Comte d'Antraigues. Paris, Baudouin, 1789. 104 pp. - (*Followed by:*) OUVERTURE des États-Généraux, faite à Versailles le 5 mai 1789. Discours du Roi; Discours de M. le Garde des Scéaux; Rapport fait par M. le Directeur général des finances, fait par ordre du Roi. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1789. 118 pp. - (*Followed by:*) LISTE par ordre alphabétique de baillages et de sénéchaussées, de MM. les Députés à l'Assemblée Nationale. (Paris 1789). 150, (2) pp. - (*Followed by:*) PROCES-VERBAL historique des actes du Clergé député à l'Assemblée des États-Généraux des années 1789 et 1790. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1791. (2), 116 pp. - (*Followed by:*) TABLE de premier (-soixante et unième) volume du Procès-Verbal. (Paris, Baudouin, 1789-1791). 12 parts in 1 vol. - (*Followed by:*) TABLE des matières, des noms de lieux et des noms de personnes contenus dans ces Procès-verbaux des séances de l'Assemblée Constituante, depuis le 5 mai 1789 jusqu'au 30 septembre 1791 inclusivement. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, An XIV (1806). - (*Followed by:*) COLLECTION of 183 contemporary pamphlets all concerning the Assemblée Nationale and its deliberations. Bound in 40 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary calf (7 volumes in later calf, but in the same style), all spines gilt (the 5 volumes of tables not uniform).

€ 22500

Tourneux 407, 435, 448 and 452 (the items 2-3, 7 and 10 only!); Rétat, *Les journaux de 1789*, 155 (item 2).

Very rare and important set of these proceedings forming a very important and indispensable source for the history of this period. The 183 pamphlets have been bound in the volumes 2-26, between the 782 numbers of item 2. These 782 numbers of item 2 are bound in the volumes 2-32. Items 3-8 have been bound in the volumes 34 and 35, item 9 is bound in volume 33, item 10 has been bound in the volumes 36-40

These proceedings contain, among many other things, the official deliberations of the Assembly concerning the Declaration of the Rights of Men and the Constitution: in these proceedings the final wording of these 17 famous articles is being discussed and decided upon and they constitute the very first appearance of this so important and famous document. It shows that the Assembly decides to condense the first 6 articles of the Abbé Sieyès' project into 3 articles, that they decide to add a Preamble, and so forth and so on. Thus these proceedings contain the

actual birth and final wording of the famous Declaration of the Rights of Men and are the first appearance in print of it.

These proceedings contain furthermore (October 5, 1789) the King's acceptance of the Declaration and of the 19 articles of the Constitution. Later, in 1791, some minor changes were made to the Declaration, and some points were clarified: all these are also present (a correction voted in article 4, on October 1789 when the document was prepared for transmittal to the King, for instance, and later corrections on August 8, 1791, to articles 6, 12, 14 and 17). The discussions about the Constitution continued upto September 3, 1791, and that expanded and revised constitution was again accepted by the King on September 13, 1791: the minutes of 13 September 1791 mention this and reproduce the accepting letter of the King. This then completed constitution was the first written one in France.

These proceedings therefore offer not only the final text of the Declaration, but the early stages of its history and early developments: from the first discussions in the Assembly to the final wording of what is nowadays a basic document in global politics: they contain not just the birth of the Declaration but the birth of the Revolutionary France, they show the changing position of the King, the growth and development of the newly established Assembly which has assumed power and which tries to reconcile it's own work and power with that of the King in a transitional period in France from absolute monarchical power to one in which the people has representation.

These proceedings show this and much more in all its aspects as they also deal with all other aspects of revolutionary France: the entire restructuring, re-designing and re-organization of France was discussed here in the meetings of this Assembly. - A very exceptional collection. A detailed list of the pamphlets is available on request.

5 AUTOGRAPH Letter Signed by Lamoignon, addressed to Calonne, dated "Versailles, le 28 juin 1762" in which Lamoignon praises Calonne for the condemnation of "le livre du Sr. Rousseau" by the Parlement of Flanders, where Calonne occupied various positions in that time before becoming comptroller-general of the finances of France. 4 pages, 1 with text, three blank. 4to.

€ 1600

Magnificent letter in which Malesherbes writes to Calonne "J'ay reçu les deux exemplaires de l'Arrest du Parlement de Flandre qui condamne le livre du Sr Rousseau. Cet ouvrage à déjà été flétri par Arrest du Parlement de Paris, comme il mérite de l'être, et puisqu'il se distribuait dans vostre Province, vous avez très bien fait d'en requerir la condamnation."

This letter deals with, undoubtedly, the condemnation of Rousseau's famous *Emile*. On June 9, 1762 Rousseau's work was condemned and forbidden by the Parlement de Paris. It is clear from this letter that the province of Flanders followed on June 28 the same year.

The author of this letter is the father of Lamoignon de Malesherbes, Guillaume de Lamoignon (1683-1772), chancellor of France from 1750 to 1768.

The recipient of the letter is Charles-Alexandre de Calonne, at the time active in various positions in Artois and Douai in French Flanders, who later became comptroller-general of the finances of France. Under his ministry the first assembly of the Notables was convened.

6 AVENEL, H. Histoire de la presse Française. Depuis 1789 jusqu'à nos jours. Rapport au Ministère du commerce (Exposition universelle de 1900) par arrêté ministériel du 25 janvier 1899. Paris, Flammarion, 1900. With illustrations. (8), 884 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, original covers preserved.

€ 150

Thirteen chapters, dealing with, among others, the press during the Second Restauration (1815-1830), during the July Government (1830-1848) and during the Third Republic (1871-1900).

7 BAUDEAU, N. Idées d'un citoyen sur l'administration des finances du Roi. A Amsterdam, 1763. - (Preceded by:) (DARIGRAND, E.F.) L'anti-financier, ou relevé de quelques-unes des malversations dont se rendent journellement coupables les Fermiers Généraux, & des vexations qu'ils commettent dans les Provinces: servant de réfutation d'un écrit intitulé: Lettre servant de Réponse aux Remonstrances du Parlement de Bordeaux; précédée d'une epître au Parlement de France, Accompagnées de Notes Historiques. A Amsterdam, 1763. With engraved frontispiece. - (Bound with:) (DARIGRAND, E.F.) Supplément à l'Anti-Financier, ou exposé de quelques nouveaux Abus commis par les Employés dans la partie des Domaines & Contrôles. No place, no date. - (Bound with:) REPONSE à l'Auteur de l'Anti-Financier. A la Haye, 1764. 4 works in 1 volume. iv, 156 pp.(4), 60, 107, (1, blank) pp.; (2), 26 pp.; 24 pp. 8vo. Contemporary paper-covered boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering, red edges, slightly rubbed.

€ 1250

First work: INED 281; not in Goldsmiths; not in Kress, not in Einaudi; not in Higgs (the latter three citing variant issues); Weller, ii, p. 165.

First edition, one of three different editions from the same year, no priority established.

One of the works whose publication was due to Roussel de la Tour's *Richesse de l'État*. Baudeau's proposals for financial reform are close to those proposed by Roussel de la Tour. 'Projet de réforme totale de l'administration des finances tendant au même but d'ailleurs que la *Richesse de l'État*, qui venait de paraître avec un grand retentissement. Trois questions en font l'objet: manière la plus simple de recouvrir les deniers royaux; méthode la plus claire et la plus économique de dépenser les deniers publiques; moyens les plus équitables d'affranchir le gouvernement de la dette publique' (INED). Of Baudeau's work three issues are known: one of iv, 132 pages, and one in which each of the three parts is separately paginated. In fact, Baudeau wrote the work in 1760, and had it passed on 'au Ministre par le canal de M. l'Abbé B\*\* (Bertin), son frère' (Avertissement).

Second work: Higgs 3266; INED 1276; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi (all citing other editions); Weller, ii, p. 164; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 505.

Third work: Kress S.4358; Goldsmiths 10025; Einaudi 5516; Higgs 3268; not in INED.

First editions.

Edme-François Darigrand (not Jean-Baptiste) wrote the above works which had an immense impact upon publication: '..... Darigrand, qui en 1763 publiait un livre à sensation, dont le titre seul était un programme: *L'Anti-Financier*' (Weulersse, i, p. 88). The work was a 'pamphlet très violent contre les Fermiers-généraux.' The work reasoned along the lines set forth in that other famous work aiming at reform of the taxes, Roussel de la Tour's *Richesse de l'État*. Darigrand 'préconise l'abolition des Fermes, s'élève contre les règlements fiscaux, intentionnellement obscurs et arbitraires et contre les exemptions accordées aux commis des aides et gabelles. Il veut établir l'égalité par l'établissement d'un impôt unique, réparti et perçu par les Corps et

Communautés du royaume' (Marguerite Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal. Contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique*, (1961), pp. 118-119).

Fourth work: Goldsmiths 10020; Higgs 3268; INED 4778; not in Kress; not in Einaudi; Weller, ii, p. 169.

First edition.

One of the many works opposing Darigrand's work and defending the existing situation.

8 BAZARD, S.A. (ED.) *Doctrine de Saint-Simon. Exposition. Première année. 1828-1829. Troisième édition, revue et augmentée.* Paris, au Bureau de l'Organisateur, 1831. 432 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, marbled edges very lightly worn at head and foot of spine.

€ 200

Walch 350; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 143; Kress C.2783; Goldsmiths 27194; Einaudi 1595.

This is a landmark text of nineteenth-century thought in which the ideas of Saint-Simon and the Saint-simonians received their final form and expression. The lectures in this volume were delivered by Bazard but they were prepared by a group of Saint-Simonian intellectuels such as Buchez, Enfantin, Carnot and the Rodriguez brothers. The preface was written by Enfantin (pp. 5-57). The pp. 59-73 contain Gustave d'Eichtal's *A un catholique sur la vie et le caractère de Saint-Simon*.

9 BEAUMARCHAIS, P.A. CARON DE. *Observations sur le mémoire justificatif de la Cour de Londres; par Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, Armateur & Citoyen Français; Dédiées à la Patrie.* A Londres, A Philadelphie, et se trouve partout, 1779. 56 pp. 8vo. 19th-century half morocco, marbled boards, one corner lightly bumped and front board a bit discoloured at top, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 750

Cordier, *Bibliographie des Oeuvres de Beaumarchais*, 456 listing an edition of 68 pages; Echeverria & Wilkie 779/12; Sabin 4182; Fay 12; Tchémertzine-Scheler, i, 512; JFBL B129; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 484.

One of four editions published in 1779, Cordier lists an edition of 68 pages and we also once had an edition with 64 pages and without the publishing places on the title-page. The work was condemned on December 19, 1779, and suppressed.

Refutation of the accusation raised by the British government in the *Mémoire Justificatif* written by E. Gibbon, 'this is a recital of French and US grievances against Great Britain and a justification of French policy' (Echeverria & Wilkie). This work by Beaumarchais deals with the French aid given to the American colonies in their struggle against Britain.

Beaumarchais was an ardent defender of American liberty and was instrumental in getting the French involved on the American side in the war. He was also allowed to help setting up a fictitious business called Rodrigue Hortalez and Company which was being used to funnel secret aid (guns, amunitions, clothes, etc.) to the rebelling army. This policy came to fruition in 1777 when John Burgoyne's 's army capitulated at Saratoga to a rebel force largely clothed and armed by the supplies Beaumarchais had been sending; it marked a personal triumph for him. Beaumarchais was injured in a carriage accident while racing into Paris with news of Saratoga.

- **Inscribed ("De la part de l'auteur") by the author on title-page**, with bookplate "Ex-Libris du Cabinet d'un Vieux Bibliophile", that is, Jules Couet, librarian and archivist of the Comédie française and celebrated bibliophile, on front paste-down.

Beaumarchais is the author of the *Marriage of Figaro* and the *Barber of Sevilla*, plays that were very successful, and later used by Mozart and Rossini (*Barber of Sevilla*) in their operas.

10 BOILEAU, (J.) *Histoire des Flagellans, ou l'on fait voir Le bon & le mauvais usage des Flagellations Parmi les Chrétiens, Par des Preuves tirées de l'Écriture Sainte, des Pères de l'Église, des Papes, des Conciles, & des Auteurs profanes.* Traduite du Latin de Mr. l'Abbé Boileau, Docteur de Sorbonne. A Amsterdam, Chez François vander Plaats, Marchand Libraire dans le Gapersteeg, 1701. Title printed in red and black, with title vignette. (16), 309 (misnumbered 319, pp. 50-59 omitted in numbering), (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, lower corners bumped, damage to foot of spine.

€ 275

Caillet, 1328; Gay, ii, 543

First French edition, the original Latin edition appeared in 1700.

“Cette histoire des flagellants, surtout la traduction française de 1701, offre des détails tellement indécents, qu'on serait même surpris de les trouver dans un traité de chirurgie. L'Abbé Boileau, se fiant au latin qu'on lit peu, à décrit, sans gêne, les indécences des disciplines, à nu, entre gens du même sexe et souvant de sexe différent, et leurs inconvénients pour la santé et les moeurs” (Gay).

Refutation of the practice in the 13th and 14th century of public self-flagelation, showing that this practice was not known among christians in the first ten centuries and has therefore no historical foundation or justification. The movement started in Italy but was soon suppressed by the ecclesiastical authorities. At the time of the Black Plague the practice surfaced again and this time all over Europe: it was believed that men needed to show repentance in order to escape the wrath of God. Bands of flagelants crossed the streets publicly flogging themselves and calling upon the population to repent.

11 BOUCHE DE FER, LA. Par Paschal Grousset. Paris, (Imprimerie de A. Vallée), 8 Mars-11 Mars 1871. 2 numbers of together 48 pp. Small 8vo. Modern cloth, black label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Del Bo, *Comune di Parigi*, p. 5; Noël, *Dictionnaire de la Commune*, p. 199; Le Quillec, 324; Schulkind *Commune Collection*, p. 28; not in Lemonnyer, *Les Journaux de Paris*; not in Maillard; not in Drujon.

All published.

The publication was forbidden after the publication of nr 2 by order of General Vinoy, on March 11, 1871. Grousset founded also the well-known journal *L'Affranchi*.

Paschal Jean François Grousset started as a doctor but became soon involved in politics and journalism opposing the Second Empire. He became director of *La Marseillaise* in which he launched a campaign against the prince Pierre Bonaparte. He was an active member of the Paris commune, was arrested and deported to Nouvelle-Calédonie from which he managed to escape with Jourde, Rochefort and 4 others: the only succesful escape in the history of the deportations!

12 (BOURRU, E.C.) *L'Art de se traiter soi-même dans les maladies vénériennes, et de se guérir de leurs différens symptômes. Ouvrage fondé sur une nouvelle théorie de ces maladies, & dans lequel on explique, d'une maniere plus vraisemblable, l'opération des remedes employés à leur traitement.* Par M.\*\*\*, Docteur-Régent de la Faculté de Médecine en l'Université de Paris. A Paris, Chez J.P. Costard, 1770. With head and tail pieces. xxxvi, 487, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, red edges, joints a bit rubbed.

€ 250

Blake, p. 61; Wellcome, ii, p. 215.

First edition.

Bourru was librarian of the faculty of medicine in Paris. He published mostly on venereal diseases and this is one of his popular treatises.

13 CHAUFFEPIE, J.G. DE. *Nouveau dictionnaire historique et critique pour servir de supplément ou de continuation au Dictionnaire historique et critique de Pierre Bayle.* A Amsterdam, Chez Z. Chatelain, H. Uytwerf, F. Changuion, J. Wetstein, P. Mortier, Arkste et Merkus, M. Uytwerf, et M.M. Rey, A La Haye, Chez P. de Hondt, 1750-1756. Titles printed in red and black, engraved title-vignettes. 4 volumes in folio. Contemporary polished calf, spine with raised bands, with gilt lettering, somewhat worn, corners bumped, some damage to head and foot of spines, one joint weak.

€ 1250

Brunet, i, 1826; Conlon 50:438.

First edition.

Jacques-Georges Chauffepié (9 November 1702, Leeuwarden - 5 July 1786, Amsterdam) was an 18th-century French biographer and calvinist minister and preacher. He added some 1400 articles to Bayle's dictionary. He spend many years preparing the work and showed an enormous learning. It was, together with Bayle's dictionary, one of the earlier dictionaries in Europe published in vernacular to make an impact on the European world of letters.

"The project of a supplement to the dictionary of Bayle was conceived at the death of the philosopher, but was not executed. After some English people of letters gave an English translation of the book by Bayle in 40 vol, with considerable additions, it was proposed to Chauffepié to translate into French the additions made in England. These additions consisted either in addition to articles by Bayle, either new articles, He devoted many years to this work, and made himself new additions and new articles. Out of nearly fourteen hundred items found in his dictionary, more than six hundred, almost all English, are translated without additions from Chauffepié; about two hundred and eighty are reworked by him, some five hundred items are entirely his. Chauffepié has neither the piquancy nor cynicism of Bayle. He meets the character of Minister which he was invested with. He sometimes straightens English authors, and shows great erudition. Only in a work of this scope can we afford the explanatory notes of the text, or dissertations on some curious history or literature points" (Wikipedia).

14 (CHICANEAU DE NEUVILLE, D.P.) *Dictionnaire philosophique ou Introduction à la connoissance de l'homme.* Londres (Paris), 1751. (4), iv, 381, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, a bit rubbed and scratched.

€ 600

Conlon 51:503; Weller, ii, p. 129; Schosler, p. 210.

First edition, undoubtedly printed in France.

According to the entry in Michaud, Vauvenargues, Duclos, d'Alembert and Trublet were among those who supplied material for this dictionary. It is arranged in alphabetical order and deals with all the subjects relative to man, morals, happiness, politics, vices and virtues, pleasures and passions, the qualities of heart and mind, etc., in short, those subjects which either oppose or contribute to our happiness and well-being.

Didier Pierre Chicaneau de Neuville was born into a noble family and had a long and varied career, was among others inspector of the booktrade in Nîmes, and became professor of history at the Collège Royal in Toulouse.

15 COMTE, A. Correspondance inédite. Paris, au siège de la Société Positiviste, 1903-1904. 4 volumes. (4), 346 pp.; (4), 403, (1) pp.; (4), 340 pp.; (4) 339, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, a bit discoloured along edges, uncut.

€ 250

Comte came under the influence of the writers with whom throughout the subsequent course of his life he was to retain some degree of intellectual affiliation during his years at the École Polytechnique. He was influenced by Bonald and de Maistre, from whom he borrowed the notion of an order governing the evolution of human society, by Condorcet, from whom he borrowed the idea that this evolution was attended by progress, and between 1818 and 1824 he was associated as secretary, disciple and friend with Saint-Simon, who stimulated his interest in economics. And it was during this period that Comte worked out his general conception of social science, to which he gave the name sociology. His influence can be seen in the French scientific movement of the last half of the nineteenth century, represented by Taine, Renan and Berthelot, and in the writings of such outstanding English figures as John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer, in spite of the latter's repudiation of Comte's laws of evolution. Contemporary sociology not only owes to the creator of positivism its existence as an independent science but possesses the seal of his authority upon three fundamental precepts in its methodology: the necessity of treating social facts like physical phenomena, of reducing them in the final analysis to social beliefs and of applying to them the method of experimental investigation (Réne Hubert in IESS). - All volumes weak in the original covers.

16 COMTE, C. Traité de la propriété. Paris, Chamerot, Ducollet, 1834. 2 volumes. (8), xxiv, 480 pp.; (8), 524 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, gilt ornamental border on sides, spine gilt in compartments, marbled edges, one spine lightly damaged at head, gilt lettering a bit faded.

€ 500

Kress C.3704; Goldsmiths 28410; Palgrave, i, 383-4; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

François-Charles-Louis Comte was the founder of the *Censeur* (later: *Censeur Européen*) during the early Restoration era. To evade police suppression, the magazine appeared irregularly as discrete pamphlets and earned an enthusiastic following on the Left. The journal was eventually suppressed and Comte went into exile in Lausanne in 1821. He belonged to the political opposition of Napoléon and was the son-in-law of Jean Baptiste Say, some of whose works he published posthumously.



The scientific importance of the present work is in no way behind the author's better known *Traité de législation*, which was published in 1827-1835 for which he won the Prix Monthyon and other scholarly acclaim. - **Handwritten dedication by the author to the economist Louis Say.**

17 CONDILLAC, (E. BONNOT DE.) *Le Commerce et le Gouvernement considérés relativement l'un à l'autre. Ouvrage élémentaire. Première Partie [- Seconde Partie].* A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Jombert & Cellot, 1776. 2 volumes in 1. (4), 273, (1) pp.; (4), 180 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, morocco label with gilt lettering, corners lightly bumped.

€ 750

Goldsmiths 11373; Einaudi 1209; Mattioli 741 (one of the other issues); INED 1162 (first edition); Kress 7200-7201 (first edition and the edition without errata but with the errata corrected); Leblanc 109; Lebeau, *Condillac économiste*, pp. 45-52.

There are three editions from 1776 of this work: one with errata on page iv, which we consider to be the first edition; another edition (Kress 7201) without errata and the errata corrected, also continuously paginated as the first edition, and the present edition which is in two separately paginated volumes, with two title-pages, no errata but the errata only partially corrected.

This is the French philosopher's only economic work, in which he sought to define the principal concepts of value, exchange, and price, and succeeded in constructing a utility theory of value. It has been described by Jevons as 'original and profound' and by H.D. Macleod as 'infinitely superior to A. Smith'. Schumpeter felt their praise to be exaggerated, but states that it 'is a good if somewhat sketchy treatise on economic theory and policy and much above the common run of its contemporaries.' Important text in which the author precedes modern theories of commerce and trade.

Although Condillac obtained a 'permission tacite' to publish his work in Paris, it was nevertheless done with an Amsterdam imprint. Nevertheless it was seized by the 'Chambre Syndicale' and the sale was interrupted. See at length: Belin, *Le Commerce des Livres prohibés*. Higgs 5396 lists 1772 as the year of publication, which is a ghost, the work was reviewed by Baudeau in the *Ephémérides du Citoyen* of 1776.

18 CONFERENCE entre un ministre d'Etat et un conseiller au Parlement. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) SUITE de la conférence du ministre avec le conseiller. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) SECONDE SUITE de la conférence du ministre avec le conseiller. No place, (1787). - (*Bound with:*) LA NOUVELLE CONFERENCE entre un ministre d'Etat et un conseiller au Parlement. No place, (1787). Together 4 pieces in 1 volume. 39 pp.; 43 pp.; 26 pp.; 36 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress B.1194 & B.1343 (for the first three, different editions); not in Goldsmiths; Conlon 87:284 & 87:790 (all four).

Original editions, quite scarce.

Discussing the state of affairs in France in the preceding years, especially the ministries of Calonne and Necker, in the form of dialogues between a minister (Necker) and an advisor.

19 COURIER FRANCOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles véritables de ce qui s'est passé depuis l'enlèvement du Roy, tant à Paris, qu'à S. Germain en Laye. Paris, Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 12 nrs. - (Followed by:) COURIER POLONOIS, LE, apportant toutes les nouvelles de ce qui s'est passé en l'autre monde, depuis l'enlèvement du Roy fait par le cardinal Mazarin à S. Germain en Laye, jusqu'à présent. Paris, la vefve J. Remy, 1649. 2 nrs. - (Followed by:) COURIER EXTRAORDINAIRE, LE, apportant les nouvelles de la réception de Messieurs les Gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye, & de celle du Courier d'Espagne au Palais; avec toutes les harangues qui ont esté faites. Paris, Rolin de la Haye, 1649. 1 nr. - (Followed by:) COURIER ESTRANGER, LE, contenant la lettre de créance que l'archiduc Léopold de Autriche a envoyée à Messieurs de la Cour du Parlement de Paris. Ensemble ce qui s'est passé en ladite Cour sur le mesme sujet: & la Harangue faite par Messieurs les gens du Roy à S. Germain en Laye. Paris, G. Alliot & J. Langlois, 1649. 1 nr. - (Followed by:) COURIER DE LA COUR, LE, portant les nouvelles de S. Germain, depuis le 15 Mars 1649 iusques au 22. Paris, Denys Langlois, 1649. 2 nrs. - (Followed by:) COURIER PLAISANT, LE, apportant de plaisantes nouvelles dédiées aux curieux. Paris, la vefve J. Remy, 1649. 1 nr. - (Followed by:) COMMERCE DES NOUVELLES RESTABLY, LE, ou Courier arrêté par la gazette. Paris, 1649. Together 20 numbers bound in 1 volume. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 1250

First work: Moreau 830; Hatin 13; Sgard, 300.

Complete set.

The journal appeared from 5 January upto 7 April 1649 and was edited by the two sons of Théophraste Renaudot. While he had to follow the court to Saint-Germain, he left his sons in Paris with the assignment to publish a 'gazette du parlement; c'est le *Courrier françois*. Il était ainsi à la fois le gazetier du roi et de la Fronde.'

Second work: Moreau 833.

All published.

Third work: Moreau 827.

All published

Often found inserted between the nrs 5 and 6 of the *Courier françois*.

Fourth work: Moreau 826.

All published.

Fifth work: Moreau 821.

All published.

Sixth work: Moreau 832.

All published.

Seventh work: Moreau 718.

All published.

Fine set of journals, published during the exile of the Court in St. Germain en Laye, by the sons of Théophraste Renaudot. 'Le *Courier François* n'est pas seulement le journal le plus important de cette espèce d'interrègne; sa création, son existence est un des plus curieux épisodes de l'histoire de journalisme' (Hatin). - Fine set with the rare supplements.

20 COURNOT, (A.A.) *Principes de la Théorie des Richesses*. Paris, L. Hachette, 1863. (4), iv, 527, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary cloth-backed marbled boards, with label with gilt lettering, small loss of paper on rear cover.

€ 2600

Einaudi 1364; Mattioli 794; New Palgrave, i, p. 708; Schumpeter p. 958.

First edition, a reformulation in non-mathematical terms of his ideas exposed earlier in his seminal but at the time almost completely ignored *Recherches sur les Principes Mathématiques de la Théorie des Richesses*.

Cournot was the first 'to visualize the general interdependence of all economic quantities and the necessity of representing this cosmos by a system of equations' (Schumpeter, p. 467). Cournot's first attempt to apply mathematics to the treatment of economic questions, his *Recherches sur les Principes Mathématiques de la Théorie des Richesses*, published in 1838, did not meet with much understanding due to the fact that the work contained many technicalities to which economists had been previously unaccustomed. The book therefore went almost unnoticed until its significance was recognized by Jevons, Walras and Marshall. In the *Recherches* Cournot treated only questions where mathematical analysis was applicable and therefore the product was not a complete treatise on political economy but a selection of contributions to various specific topics. In the present work the results are united thus stating his theory without the mathematics and developed into a systematic doctrine. - Neatly cancelled library stamp on half-title, tear in one blank corner of a leaf neatly repaired. Printed on good quality paper.

21 COYER, (G.F.) *Bagatelles morales et dissertations, avec le Testament littéraire de l'abbé Desfontanes*. Nouvelle édition. A Londres, & se vend à Francfort, Chez Knoch & Eslinger, 1759. Title in red and black. Printer's device on title. (4), 289, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt double fillet on sides, slightly worn and rubbed, corners bumped.

€ 350

INED 1224 (first edition); Versins 210; Einaudi 1381 (later edition); Higgs 2130; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First published in 1754, this is an augmented edition.

The two named pieces in the INED entry below are extensively analysed in Lichtenberger's *Le Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 47-49. This is a very interesting and severe criticism of French society and predicting social revolutions.

'Recueil de pièces diverses. Considérations sur le commerce ("nerf de l'État"), le luxe, le célibat, les impôts, la population, l'allaitement maternel, etc. Critiques assez vives de la société, et annonce de bouleversements sociaux, notamment dans *l'Année Merveilleuse* et dans *l'Astrologue du Jour*: 'Riches, faites usage du peu de temps qui vous reste à jouir de votre fortune, car elle va bientôt passer en d'autres mains' (INED). - Title-page and first twenty pages with a faint stain in the lower margin.

22 (CRUCE, E.P. OU EMERI DE LACROIX.) *Le nouveau Cynée. ou discours des occasions et moyens d'établir une paix générale et la liberté du commerce par tout le monde*. A Paris, Chez J. Villery, 1623 (Paris, EDHIS, 1976). (12), 226, (16) pp. 8vo. Imitation leather.

€ 225

Goldsmiths' 529. The work is very rare: Van den Dungen counts fewer than a dozen copies known worldwide.

Reprint of this extremely rare and important work, published in a limited edition of 150 numbered copies and 30 copies not destined for the trade and since long out-of-print.

Le Nouveau Cynée 'is, in essence, an early plea for the settlement of international disputes by means of arbitration. It is also a condemnation of war on rational rather than religious grounds. 'Mit seinem *Nouveau Cynée* begründete Emeric Crucé den modernen Pazifismus ... So war Crucé der erste, der ein wirklich universelles Friedenssystem verfasste' (almost 100 years before the Abbé de Saint-Pierre's *Projet pour rendre la Paix perpétuelle en Europe*) writes Ter Meulen in his famous work; his colleague Christian Lange confirms this in his equally well-known study where he calls Crucé 'le premier internationaliste véritable'. More recently, Hinsley had written that Crucé's book was, 'in the records of modern history, the first proposal for an international organization that was also a proposal for maintaining peace'.

'This little work, in short, is of major significance in the history of peace writings, particularly as regards the idea of international organization. There is thus little cause for surprise to find that the two most famous collections of peace literature that exist possess a copy of it. Neither should it cause surprise to learn that a further two copies ... are to be found in two equally famous collections, this time of economic literature (the Seligman Collection at Columbia and the Goldsmiths' Collection at London). For Crucé is not only considered an early advocate of international arbitration, but equally the founder of the free trade doctrine in France ... To facilitate and increase international commerce he proposes the introduction of one currency in Europe, and one system of weights and measures, and the joining together of seas and waterways. Crucé insisted that the economic interests of nations were in peace, rather than war, but this would only become the accepted dogma of political economy one hundred and fifty years later, when Adam Smith published the *Wealth of Nations* ... One of the reasons commonly suggested of the long obscurity which befell this book is precisely its striking originality. Contemporaries hardly took note of the book, as its thesis appeared too unconventional, and the author's proposal unrealistic and utopian ... His patience bore fruit, (however,) and he is now regarded as the 'véritable précurseur du libéralisme moderne, ... sans doute le premier écrivain qui ait entrevu le rapport intime entre le commerce et la paix'. This estimate indicates that the absence of Crucé's work in the major collections on the history of economic literature might constitute a serious gap' (Peter van den Dungen, *The Hidden History of a Peace "Classic": Emeric Crucé's Le Nouveau Cynée*, p. 27ff).

23 D'AUBIGNE, T.A. Oeuvres complètes de Théodore Agrippa d'Aubigné publiées pour la première fois d'après les manuscrits originaux. Accompagnées de notices biographique, littéraire & bibliographique, de variantes, d'un commentaire, d'une table des noms propres & d'un glossaire par Eug. Réaume & F. de Caussade. Paris, Alphonse Lemerre, 1873-1892. With portrait of d'Agrippa d'Aubigné and 2 facsimiles. 6 volumes. (4), xxvii, (1), 609 pp.; (4), 705 pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 406 pp.; (4), iii, (1), 397, (1) pp.; (4), 499, (9) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines with raised bands, red morocco labels with gilt lettering, top edges gilt, uncut, some slight damage to the bindings.

€ 900

Cabeen, ii, 1348, note; Vicaire ii, col. 763-764.

The only complete critical edition.

Published for the first time after the original manuscripts and with biographical, bibliographical and literary notes, variants, commentary and tables. Volume 6 contains the index and the glossary. Complete with the engraved portrait by Massé (volume 5) and the two facsimiles.

D'Aubigne (1552-1630, a French poet, soldier, propagandist and chronicler. His epic poem *Les Tragiques* (1616) is widely regarded as his masterpiece) was the son of a zealous Huguenot who instilled in him an abiding protestant sympathy and an almost reckless disregard for personal safety in the Protestant struggle. He was present at the siege of Orleans where his father was killed. He soon after went to Geneva to study under Beza. From there he attached himself to the Huguenot army under the command of the Prince of Conde. Eventually he joined the retinue of Henry of Navarre, and proved himself of great service to the future king, both as a soldier and a counselor. After Henry's elevation to the throne, the king found d'Aubigne's rough manner and caustic criticisms tiresome (in his literary works he freely exercised his gift of sarcasm with regard to the king and his family) and the rift between the two widened when the king converted to Catholicism. When Marie de' Medici became regent following Henry's assassination in 1610, she embraced the Counter-Reformation and Aubigné's isolation made him an easy target. He was proscribed in 1620 and fled to Geneva where he lived for the rest of his life, though the hatred of the French court showed itself in procuring a sentence of death to be recorded against him more than once. He devoted the period of his exile to study, and supervising the fortifications of Bern and Basel which were designed as a material defence of the cause of Protestantism. - Copy on heavy paper.

24 DANTE - OZANAM, A.F. Dante et la philosophie catholique au treizième siècle. Nouvelle édition, corrigée et augmentée, suivi de Recherches nouvelles sur les sources poétiques de la Divine Comédie. Paris, Jacques Lecoffre et Cie., 1845. xlvii, (1), 495 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spine, marbled boards, original covers preserved.

€ 150

Cf.: Paetow 544.

Last and best edition.

Antoine Frédéric Ozanam (1813-1853), French scholar and founder of the 'Society of St. Vincent de Paul.' At the age of 18 he wrote a pamphlet against Saint-Simon, and two years later, while studying law and literature at Paris, founded the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, an association of layman for personal service among the poor. During his early years he made the acquaintance of Chateaubriand, Montalembert, Lacordaire, and other progressive thinkers who became closely associated with the revival of Catholicism in France. In 1839 he published a brilliant thesis on the philosophy of Dante.

'The present social Catholic school considers Ozanam as one of its masters and as one who sought out and caused to be sought out the economic reasons for pauperism; who oriented Catholic charity toward preoccupations of social justice; and who worked for the settlement of the conflict between what he called "the power of gold and the power of despair"' (Georges Goyau in ESS). - Some paperspotting. A very nice copy in modern half morocco and with the original covers preserved.

25 (DARIGRAND, J.B.) La patrie vengée, ou la juste balance. Conclusions des Richesses de l'Etat. (Drop-head title). No place, no date, (Paris, 1763). 16 pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 175

Einaudi 1432; Higgs 3270; INED 1278; Conlon 63: 752; Mattioli 879; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

Roussel de la Tour here defends his earlier *Richesse de l'Etat* with at the end of this little but scarce work his answer to earlier voiced criticism of the *Richesse de l'Etat*.

26 DAVOT, G. & J. BANNELIER. *Traité sur diverses matières de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne & des autres Pays qui ressortissent au Parlement de Dijon*. Par feu Gabriel Davot, ..... Avec des Notes de Me. Jean Bannelier, ancien Bâtonnier des Avocats du Parlement, & Doyen de la même Université. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième.] A Dijon, Chez la Veuve de J. Sirot, 1751. Titles printed in red and black. Three volumes. - (*Followed by:*) *TRAITES de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne & des autres Pays qui ressortissent au Parlement de Dijon*. Tirés de divers manuscrits du ressort. Pour servir de continuation aux *Traité*s de M. Davot. Avec des notes de Me. Jean Bannelier ..... Tome Quatrième [- Tome Septième et dernier]. A Dijon, Chez la Veuve de J. Sirot, 1753-1757. Titles printed in red and black. Four volumes. - (*Followed by:*) *COUTUME du Duché de Bourgogne, et Cayers servant à l'interpréter, suivie de l'ordonnance du Duc Jean sur le droit de guet et garde: Avec des observations de Me. Jean Bannelier* ..... Pour continuation des *Traité*s de Droit François à l'usage du Duché de Bourgogne. Tome Huitième. A Dijon, Chez Causse, 1765. - (*Followed by:*) *TABLE générale des Traité*s de Droit François, à l'usage de la Bourgogne. A Dijon, Chez Causse, 1767. One genealogical table in volume six, head- and tailpieces. Together nine volumes. (6), viii, 544, (20) pp.; (6), 588, (12) pp.; (6), 537, (19) pp.; (10), viii, (8), 622, (page 36 numbered 36A-M, forming 12 pages), (2) pp.; (10), 604, (12) pp.; (6), 625, (11) pp.; (10), 620, xxxiv, (2) pp.; (6), 585, (13) pp.; (2), 347, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges (vol. 9 with red edges), labels not quite uniform, some small defects to head and foot of spines of a few volumes, a very good set.

€ 1500

Gouron & Terrin, 647-648; Dupin 1210, 19 & 20; Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, 437.

The very rare original edition published between 1751 and 1767.

"The general coutume of the duchy of Burgundy governed a very extensive territory which included five large bailliages -those of Auxois, Montagne or Châtillon-sur-Seine, Dijon, Autun, and Châlon-sur-Saône. (.....) The coutume of the duchy was confirmed on August 26, 1459, and that of the county on December 28 of the same year. A reform of the coutume of the duchy ... was confirmed by the parlement at Dijon, December 15, 1575" (Caswell & Sipkov, *The Coutumes of France in the Library of Congress*, p. 52).

Gabriel Devot was the first professor of French law at the newly created faculty in Dijon in 1723. He sought to demonstrate, by comparing customary law of Burgundy with the other customary laws of the kingdom, that a true French law did actually exist and that that French law was detached from all sorts of particularities and even surpassed these. And it was with that aim in mind he composed these impressive volumes in which he collected, concerning almost every conceivable legal subject, the general and common law of France and the specific law of the province, thereby creating a monumental collection both for ancient French law as well as the history of law of Burgundy, which served as a breviary for contemporaries, and was extensively used by lawyers, judges and others active in the judicial system, and which is still of great interest today. The whole was edited and annotated by his friend the lawyer Jean Bannelier, who also added treatises by other authors from Burgundy. It is very rare to find this work with

the 9th index volume: it is not mentioned by any of the cited reference works, and various law libraries have the 8 volume set, always lacking the index volume, an indispensable tool for effective use of these volumes. First 100 pages of volume 8 with a stain in the outer lower margin, copies with the bookplate of Emile Remy, Président du tribunal civil à Mende (Lozere).

27 (DELISLE) DE SALES (PSEUD.OF J.B.C. ISOARD.) Examen Pacifique des Paradoxes d'un célèbre Astronome en faveur des Athées, Suivi d'un Essai Philosophique et Religieux, sur une nouvelle Cosmogonie. Par J. de Sales, .... No place, 1804. iv, 116 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine gilt with title label with gilt lettering, slightly shaved, dark spot at bottom of front cover.

€ 700

Not in Martin & Walter; Cioranescu 22856.

Only edition, very rare, published in a limited number of copies and not destined for the trade. Verso of half-title reads: Cet écrit, imprimé à un très-petit nombre d'exemplaires, n'est point destiné à être mis en vente par des Libraries: mais il sera donné à quelques hommes purs, qui, Philosophes sans le dire, s'honorent d'annoncer qu'ils ont une Religion.

Directed against Sylvain Maréchal, l'Homme sans Dieu and author of the famous and libertarian *Manifesto of the Equals* and his *Dictionnaire des Athées* and against the famous Lalande who had published a laudatory *Notice sur Sylvain Maréchal, avec des Supplémens pour le Dictionnaire des Athées*.

Jean Baptiste Claude Isoard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. De Sales became a supporter of the early philosophically-based stages of the French Revolution, in 1789-1792. However, by 1794, feeling the Revolution had discarded its underlying principles, he returned to royalist sympathies, and was arrested for publishing anti-Jacobin works. Unlike many, he survived his arrest and the revolution. - Title somewhat spotted, throughout a faint stain in the upper blank margin.

28 (DELISLE DE SALES, J.B.C.; PSEUD. OF J.B. ISOARD.) De la philosophie de la nature, ou traité de la morale pour le genre humain, tiré de la philosophie et fondé sur la nature. Cinquième édition et la seule conforme au manuscrit original. A Londres, et se trouve dans la plûpart des capitales de l'Europe, 1789. With engraved frontispiece and 13 engraved plates. 7 volumes. (2), cxlii, 256 pp.; (2), 351 pp.; (2), 418 pp.; (2), 422 pp.; (2), 452 pp. (2), 419 pp.; (2), 413 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, title labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, i, pp. 96-98; Schosler p. 60; cf.: INED 1331; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 542.

Fifth edition.

The best and most complete edition of this work which forced the author into exile while his property was confiscated.

Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. The first edition of only three volumes was published in 1766 and it took the authorities some time to discover that the book was "matérialiste" and "spinoziste".

29 DESSON DE SAINT-AIGNAN, (M. M.) Philosophie des sociétés secrètes, ou Explication des vérités de la religion et des lois de la nature. Paris, Chez Ladvocat, 1830. 23, (1 blank) pp. 8vo. Sewn, disbound.

€ 125

The author, born in 1848 in Rouen, was a right wing politician.

This text has nothing to do with secret societies, but is a defence of Christian religion and deals mainly with the dogma of the Trinity. - Somewhat paperspotted.

30 DONATO, N. L'homme d'État, par Nicolo Donato; Ouvrage traduit de l'Italien en François, Avec un grand nombre d'Additions considérables, extraites des Auteurs les plus célèbres qui ont écrit sur les matières politiques. A Liege, Chez Clement Plomteux, 1767. 2 volumes in 1. viii, 450 pp.; (4), 258 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, corners lightly bumped, top of spine somewhat damaged.

€ 500

Higgs 4246 and Conlon 67:792 all listing the 3 volume edition in 12mo; Camus 221; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First French and rare 4to edition, originally published in Italian as *L'uomo di governo*, 1753.

Nicolo Donato, prominent member of a family whose members served the Venetian Republic for two centuries. He was a diplomat of great qualities and left this book, in which he treats the art of governing and the qualities required for a statesman, dealing with politics, law, administration, and the like, and which contains a remarkable treatise on public finance: a classification under seven headings, and a statement giving details of public expenditure relating more particularly to the Venetian state.

Nicolò Donà or Nicolò Donato (January 28, 1539 - May 9, 1618) was the 93rd Doge of Venice, reigning for only 35 days, from his election on April 10, 1618 until his death.

Donato was born in Venice and studied for a time in Padua before going into trade. He gained a huge fortune, but remained stingy his entire life. He never married, and ultimately left his fortune to his brother Francesco and nephew Pietro.



Donato proved unwilling to spend the vast sums of money required to gain high office in the Republic of Venice. However, in 1617-1618, the Spanish Ambassador to Venice, Alfonso de la Cueva, 1<sup>st</sup> Marquis of Bedmar launched a plot to destabilize the Venetian Republic in order to allow Spanish troops to take over Venice. In the midst of this crisis, the reigning Doge, Giovanni Bembo, died on March 16, 1618.

Donato was elected doge on April 10, 1618, probably by paying bribes. He tried to eliminate his reputation for stinginess by throwing the traditional lavish banquet to celebrate his election, but this proved unavailing when his parents turned a number of his relatives away from the feast in order to save money. He died in Venice 35 days after his election, with the Bedmar Conspiracy still raging.

The translation was done by J.B.R. Robinet. - Somewhat browned throughout.

31 DU HAILLAN, BERNARD DE GIRARD. *De l'estat et succez des affaires de France. Oeuvre contenant les choses plus singuliers & plus remarquables, advenuës durant les regnes des Rois de France, depuis Pharamond premier Roy de France, Francons, ou François, iusques au Roy Loys unzième. A Paris, à l'Olivier de l'Huillier, 1570. Printer's mark on title. (8), 165, (3) lvs. Small 8vo. Contemporary limp vellum, wrinkled, outer part of rear torn off.*

€ 1250

Hauser 1447; not in BMSTC (French); not in Adams; Brunet ii, 1611: "... encore bon à consulter." First edition of this at the time much esteemed work, which went through many editions.

The work forms a condensed history of France upto the reign of Louis XI, deals with the authority of the Kings, forms of government, laws and legal system, administrative and religious structure of the Kingdom of France and enumerates the various responsibilities of the officers of France. The work is an important vade-mecum for the history and institutions of France upto and including the Renaissance.

The lvs 145-165 contain the 'Sommaire des comtes et ducs d'Aniou depuis Geoffroy Grisegonnelle iusques à Monseigneur Henry fils & frère de Rois de France, & Duc d'Anjou, de Bourbonnois & d'Auvergne' by the same author, with a separate title.

The work is dedicated to the duc d'Anjou and the author came under the duc's protection and became his secretary of finances, Charles IX and Henry III (to whom the third edition of 1580 was dedicated) appointed him to the position of historian in charge of assembling and editing the 'Annales nationales'. - With handwritten ex-libris "Bibliothèque de Genetiner".

32 (DULAURE, J.A.) *Des Divinités Génératrices, ou du Culte du Phallus chez les Anciens et les Modernes; Des Cultes du Dieu de Lampsaque, de Pan, de Vénus, etc.; origine, motifs, conformités, variétés, progrès, altérations et abus de ces cultes chez différens peuples de la terre; de leur continuation chez les Indiens et les Chrétiens d'Europe; des moeurs des nations et des tems où ces cultes ont existé. Par J.A.D\*\*\*\*\*. Paris, 1805. (4), xxiv, 427, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, corners, label with gilt lettering.*

€ 350

Caillet, i, 3345; Gay, i, 860; Pia, *Dictionnaire des Oeuvres Erotiques*, pp. 133-134.

First edition of Dulaure's classic on phallic cults, largely concerned with the rituals of classical antiquity and -- especially -- their survivals in modern European folklore, a famous book in its

field by one of the pioneers of the anthropological method of investigating human history. A very good copy of a uncommon book.

33 (DUPRE DE SAINT-MAUR, N.F.) Essai sur les monnoies, ou Réflexions sur le rapport entre l'argent et les denrées. A Paris, Chez J.B. Coignard & De Bure, 1746. With numerous tables in the text, and 1 folding table. 2 parts in 1 volume. xxi, (3, approbation, privilège du Roi, Fautes à corriger dans la première partie; Fautes à corriger dans les Variations des Prix), 220 pp.; 188 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt, raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed and worn.

€ 900

Kress 4804; Goldsmiths 8235; Einaudi 1687; INED 1643; Stourm 42.

First edition.

Very interesting for the medieval history, giving details on money and extensive information on prices for various commodities, including cornprices, for the period 1202-1746. The Physiocrats used his work often and abundantly for statistical details: 'Dupré de Saint Maur, leur guide habituel en matière de statistique .....' (Weulersse, ii, p. 622.)

'This work would, perhaps, have been more properly placed along with works on prices. It is full of elaborate researches with respect to the value of money at different periods; and contains tables exhibiting the successive variations in the quantity of silver in the coins, and the prices of a great variety of commodities from the early part of the 13th down to near the middle of the 18th century. Dr. Smith has borne testimony to "the diligence and fidelity" with which M. de Saint Maur has formed his table of prices' (McCulloch, p. 188).

34 ESSAI de théorie sur le gouvernement monarchique. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Maradan, 1789. vii, (1, errata), 263, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, spine in compartments, gilt lettering and blind stamped phrygian cap in each compartment.

€ 600

Not in Barbier; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in INED; not in Martin & Walter; not in Tourneux; not in Monglond.

Second edition, the first appeared in 1788 and just as the first edition very rare, apparently only Yale has a copy of this edition, no further copies located, nor of the 1788 edition.

The last chapter proposes a plan for financial reform, with proportional taxes, based on Vauban's ideas as laid down in his *Dîme Royale*.

Analysis of the power and government in a monarchy, mostly theoretical and critical of monarchical power, especially in matters of finance and justice. Compares various contemporary states as well as discussing ancient societies and various other authors.

Chapters deal among others with: De la sociabilité de l'homme - De l'origine de la société - Du droit de propriété - Des différentes especes de société - Des fondemens de la Monarchie - Du pouvoir des Monarques - Des différentes especes du Gouvernemens - De la Religion - De la Législation - De la Justice - Du Commerce - Des Finances, etc.

35 FINANCIER, LE, à Messieurs des Estats. No place, 1615. 42 (misnumbered 43), (1, errata) pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Lindsay & Neu 3353; Bourgeois & André 2130; Welsh, *Second Checklist*, 433; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, F.246; Kress 343 & 344; Goldsmiths 443.

One of several editions from the year of first publication. Most editions have 40 pages, and can be distinguished by the number of lines on page 40. Editions with 42, (1) pages are much scarcer.

A call for better control of the finances in the realm, including abolition of the paulette, the prohibition of any foreigner from controlling any treasury, the Conseil Privé regulated, and the revocation of several edicts which have proved injurious to France.

'Critique vivement les États-Généraux, puis répond à Beaufort: il est absolument inutile de constituer une chambre de justice: seuls les petits seraient punis, tandis que les grands échapperaient. Il faut donc réformer tout d'abord le Conseil' (Bourgeois & André). - Some scribbling on title-page, equally and lightly browned.

36 FODERE, F.E. Essai historique et moral sur la pauvreté des nations, la population, la mendicité, les hopitaux et les enfans trouvés. A Paris, Chez Madame Huzard, 1825. (4), xii, 615, (1, errata) pp. Large 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine decorated in gilt with gilt lettering, some scuffing, marbled edges.

€ 750

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Dada; Granier 126; McCulloch, p. 304.

Scarce first and only edition of this attack on Malthusian thought by a pioneer in forensic medicine.

Fodere, trained as a physician, witnessed first-hand the deprivations suffered by the poor and the sick. Citing Malthus, Townsend, Gray and Robert Owen, he concludes that the blame for poverty lies with the administration, not with a biologically driven tendency towards overpopulation. The poor do not lack foresight; rather, their calculations are rendered worthless by failed social policy. The notion of moral restraint is nothing less than bizarre (p. 94). Social well-being instead depends on the vision of statesmen, legislators and medical men, on the development of industrial skills -agriculture alone is not enough- and on a broad range of humanitarian reforms. The work was one of the few anti-Malthusian works in France upto the late 1820's against the current of a favorable reception of Malthus (see: Joseph Spengler, *French Population Theory since 1800*, in J.P.E. 44, 5 October 1936, 577-611).

Fodere devoted his life to the public health and earned a great reputation all over Europe in the "sociétés savantes" and was twice the personal doctor of a king (Charles IV of Spain and the Prince Ferdinand).

37 FORCE, DE LA, des choses. Considérations politiques, appliquées au Congrès de Vérone. Par F\*\*\*\*. Paris, chez Ponthieu, (at end: De l'Imprimerie de P. Dupont, Hotel des Fermes), 1822. 32 pp. 8vo. Sewn, contemporary blind covers, uncut.

€ 250

The Congress of Verona (1822) was the largest and most elaborate assembly of its kind since the Congress of Vienna in 1814-15 (see at length: *Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restoration to the Second Empire*, volume ii, pp. 1081-3.) It was an assembly of the four major conservative powers in Europe (Russia, Austria, Prussia & France) and its aim was to keep Spain from introducing a liberal constitution. It furthermore stipulated that European countries were to be ruled by absolute monarchs, with considerable influence for the Church and with censorship to combat the spread of liberal ideas. It was in fact a rejection of the principles of the

French Revolution and the Enlightenment. The current text is an analysis of the political situation in Europe at the beginning of the Congress: 'quoi qu'il en soit, ni le congrès, ni les matières qu'on y doit traiter, ni les résultats qu'il peut avoir, ne sont la question de l'Europe. Elle n'est pas non plus dans l'alliance fictive de quelque puissance, ni dans la discussion spéceieuse de telles doctrines favorables ou contraires au pouvoir. Elle est cette question de l'Europe, *immédiatement dans les vices de son organisation sociale, et médiatement dans les vices de son équilibre politique.*'

Added: A manuscript copy of the same text on 26 pp. in small 4to.

38 FREEDOM OF THE PRESS - AUTOGRAPH LETTER SIGNED by E. de Moïs, to l'abbé Ph. Gerbet in Paris, dated 24 june 1832. 3, (1) pp. 8vo.

€ 150

Informing Ph. Gerbet of the contents of a letter sent by Moïs to the Comte O'Mahony in Fribourg, by citing his complete letter. This cited letter deals entirely with discussions concerning the freedom of the press and the right of censorship claimed by the Church, a position not supported by O'Mahony.

Moïs is against liberalism and he declares to the abbé Gerbet: 'Sens vous insistiez pour faire reconnaître le fait et engager à s'y conformer sagement, plus il étoit urgent de protester sans cesse contre l'erreur, contre une théorie qui constitue l'humanité en état permanent de révolte contre Dieu & la vérité.'

Interesting letter, since the Abbé Gerbet, unreserved follower of Laménais, early understood the importance of the press and had founded in 1824 the *Mémorial catholique*, and it was he who had the idea to found *l'Avenir*, which had a short-lived but tumultuous life. - Small hole in page 3/4 without loss.

39 G(UDIN) J(EU)NE. De la possibilité d'améliorer les transactions immobilières et commerciales; par l'introduction dans les contrats de l'ordre et de la garantie et par l'économie des ressources. Précédé d'observations sur l'état actuel des affaires et sur l'insuffisance des moyens pratiques jusqu'à ce jour. Divers propositions organiques applicables à des cas particuliers. Lyon, Lithographie Lepagnez, 1855. Lithographed manuscript of 86 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 450

The author has written his name in full himself on the title of this copy, which has on verso of the title also an **autograph dedication from the author to Victor Schoelcher**. The text is entirely lithographed, apparently in a small number of copies and not put into the trade, as is stated in the first lines: 'Ce travail n'est point destiné à la publicité, il est adressé à quelques amis intimes .....'. It contains a project for the organisation of general credit facilities.

40 GANILH, CH. Essai politique sur le revenu public des peuples de l'Antiquité, du Moyen Age, des siècles modernes, et spécialement de la France et de l'Angleterre, depuis le milieu du 15e siècle jusqu'au 19e. A Paris, chez Giguet et Michaud, 1806. 2 volumes. 420 pp.; (4), 503, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, marbled boards, corners, some offsetting to boards, sprinkled edges.

€ 600

Kress B.5046; Goldsmiths 19270; INED 1953; Humpert 12952; not in Einaudi; Mattioli 1391.  
First edition.

Important work 'sur les recettes publiques' which contains a financial history and a theory of tax. 'Cet imporant ouvrage sur les recettes publiques contient une histoire financière et une théorie de l'impôt. Ganilh passe rapidement sur la partie historique et traite de la science du revenu public en 4 livres: législation et administration, dépenses publiques, contributions, comptabilité. En faveur de l'industrie et du bien-être, ainsi que pour une harmonie entre les consommations individuelles et sociales, mais contre le populationnisme agricole et l'impôt direct' (INED). Ganilh (1758-1836) 'was a mercantilist with considerable modifications, due no doubt largely to his extensive acquaintance with the economic literature of his own time' (Palgrave).

41 (GIMAT DE BONNEVAL, J.-B.) Fanfiche ou les mémoires de Mademoiselle de \*\*\* Première partie [- Seconde Partie]. A Peine, 1748. Two volumes in one. vi, 117, (1) pp.; (2), 121, (3) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, edges red, small damage to upper lower joint.

€ 350

Conlon 48:507; Cioranescu 31168.

First edition.

Libertine novel characterized by Gay (vol. ii, p. 234) as "dénouement noir." - Ex-libris and ticket on front paste-down.

42 (GIN, P.L.C.) Les vrais principes du gouvernement françois, démontrés par la raison et par les faits. Par un François. A Genève, 1777. (4), vii, (1, blank), 316 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, corners a bit bumped, some stains, small loss to outer upper margin of rear board.

€ 450

INED 2037 (later edition); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Mornet, *Les origines intellectuelles de la Révolution*, pp. 217-8; L. Desgraves, *Répertoire des ouvrages et des articles sur Montesquieu*, 1026.

Rare first edition.

'Il y défend les lois fondamentales de la monarchie pure, réfute la théorie de la liberté politique ou de constitution de Montesquieu, celle de l'équilibre des pouvoirs et refuse de donner des limites à la puissance du monarque' (Mornet). The present work, which is primarily a defence of monarchic government against the theories of Montesquieu and Mably, is notable for a variety of observations on economic issues. Gin identifies the products of agriculture and manufacture as the basic forms of wealth, and condemns import on the grounds that they lead to a diminution in the population. 'Sociologie politique. De la monarchie, en général, et du gouvernement français en particulier. Plusieurs passages consacrés à des questions économiques. Réflexions sur les impôts et sur les richesses en général' (INED).

43 (GONZALES DE MENDOZA, J.) Nova et succincta, vera tamen historia de amplissimo, potentissimoque nostro quidem orbi hactenus incognito, sed perpaucis adhuc annis explorato Regno China; quindecim florentissimus eius Prouincijs, plurimis admiranda magnitudine insignibus vrbibus, summa fertilitate, incredibili vnionum, gemmarum, auri, argenti, caeterorumque ..... opulentia & copia ..... Ex Hispanica primum in Italicam, inde in Germanicam, ex hac demum in Latinam linguam conversa: Opera Marci Henningi Augustani. Frankfurt am Main, (Sigismund Feyerabend ?), (1589). Title printed in red and black. 283, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 2250

Cordier, *Bibliotheca Sinica*, 14; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Japonica*, 91; Lust 27; BMSTC (German), p. 364; Adams G-870.

Very rare first Latin edition of this work on China. It had appeared previously in Spanish in 1585. The translator Henning dedicated the work to Count Anton Fugger.

The first serious survey of China in which Juan Gonzales de Mendoza not only reported what he had found, but also what previous explorers had discovered: the work does also consist partly of travel accounts by Augustine and Franciscan Fathers. Material on China was also taken from a small but useful collection of Chinese works acquired by the P. Martín de Rada in Fukien, and worked through with the help of Chinese traders in the Philippines (see Lust). Philip II sent him to China in 1580 with the assignment to bring home extensive information on the population, politics, agriculture, climate, commerce, ways of travelling and the culture. Mendocça spent three years on this voyage and returned with fascinating reports about China. The first Spanish edition contained for the first time European printed Chinese characters, reproduced here on the pages 200 and 202. - Slightly browned.

44 GOSSEN, H.H. Entwicklung der Gesetze des menschlichen Verkehrs, und der daraus fliessenden Regeln für menschliches Handeln. Neue Ausgabe. Berlin, Verlag von R.L. Prager, 1889. Numerous tables and figures in the text. (2), viii, 277, (1, errata), (2, Vieweg und Sohn catalogue) pp. 8vo. Later half cloth, marbled boards, corners, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1800

Einaudi 2657; Mattioli 1479.

Second issue of the very rare first edition, first published at Gossen's own expense by Vieweg in Brunswick (1854).

Very few copies were sold and the book remained unnoticed for years. Shortly before his death, Gossen withdrew it from circulation and the unsold copies were returned to him. After the author had become famous, Vieweg's successor, Prager, bought this stock from Hermann Kortum (Gossen's nephew and professor of mathematics) and brought the work back on the market in 1889 with a new title page and as a 'new' edition.

The importance of Gossen was brought to light by Jevons and Walras. In the second edition of *The Theory of Political Economy* Jevons included a generous acknowledgement of Gossen's priority 'as regards the general principles and method of the theory of Political Economy.'

'Gossen, though perhaps not quite a genius, had a brilliant, original and precise mind. With his one book, he moved constrained optimization into the centre of the theory of value and allocation, where it has since remained. With respect to economic content, his was **probably the greatest single contribution to this theory in the 19th century**' (New Palgrave, ii, p. 550-554).

Inner margin of paste-downs and free first blanks reinforced with white cloth tape, two discrete stamps on verso of the title-page "Universitätsbibliothek Konstanz", two passages in the book with side marking.

45 GRAFFIGNY, (F. DU BUISSON D'ISSEMBOURG D'HAPPONCOURT.)  
*Lettres d'une Péruvienne*, traduites du Français en Italien par M. Deodati. A Paris, Chez l'Éditeur, et les principaux Libraires, de l'Imprimerie de Migneret, 1797. With engraved portrait of the author by Gaucher after La Tour and 6 engravings by Choffard, Halbou, Ingouf, Patas, Gauchée et Lingée after Le Barbier. 487, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary tree calf, spine gilt with morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt ornamental border on sides, all edges gilt, very lightly rubbed along joints.

€ 1250

Cohen-de Ricci 447.

Very good copy of the "deluxe" issue on 'papier vélin' and with the engravings, including the portrait, 'avant la lettre'.

An imitation of Montesquieu's *Lettres Persanes*, it takes the form of a series of 38 letters purporting to be written by a kidnapped Inca princess, brought to France when her country is conquered by the Spaniards. Her comments on French manners and customs are combined with a mild element of romance. After rejecting the advances of her amiable and love-stricken French protector and remaining faithful to the Peruvian lover from whom she has been separated, she discovers that the latter has transferred his affections to a Spanish lady' (*Oxford companion to French literature*). In a recent book on Turgot (Jean-Pierre Poirier, *Turgot*, Perrin 1999, p. 48), dealing with a lecture that Turgot had given on December 11 at the Sorbonne, Poirier writes: "Les copies du discours en Sorbonne commencent à faire connaître Turgot dans les salons de Paris. On le présente à Mme de Graffigny, auteur des *Lettres d'une Péruvienne*, roman exotique qui dénonce les excès du colonialisme espagnol en Amérique du Sud. Elle lui demande conseil en 1751 pour la seconde édition de l'ouvrage. Les ajouts qu'il suggère nous livrent ses réflexions sur la société française." It is often mentioned that Madame de Graffigny's work provoked Turgot's *Lettre à Madame de Graffigny sur les Lettres d'une Péruvienne* (1751), but the citation from Poirier makes one wonder whether Turgot's *Lettre* was 'provoked'.

The ideas expressed in the *Lettres d'une Péruvienne* were original because of the feminine perspective and feminine emphasis and in the last quarter of the twentieth century scholarly interest in Graffigny increased dramatically, in large part among feminist critics (English Showalter in *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, volume ii, pp. 144-145). - Bound in is a manuscript letter by an unknown author, addressed to the marquise de Maulévrier, probably Henriette-Marthe de Froulay de Tessé, daughter of a maréchal de camp, who married François-Édouard Colbert, marquis de Maulévrier (1674-1706). The letter mentions Mme. de Graffigny ("notre amie de Graffigny"). [Thanks go to David Smith (University of Toronto) who transcribed the letter and identified the recipient of the letter]. The letter itself deals with military matters and is dated April 30, 1734.

46 GROENEWEGEN VAN DER MADE, S. *Tractatus de legibus abrogatis et inusitatis in Hollandia vicinisque regionibus*. ..... Editio tertia ab Auctore ante obitum recognita & plurimis in locis aucta. Amstelædami, Apud Joannem Janssonium à Waesberge, 1669. Title-page in red and black and with a charming vignette. Two parts in one volume, continuously paginated (44), 932 (misnumbered 928) pp. 4to. Contemporary blindstamped vellum.

€ 600

Dekkers p. 68.

Third edition.

Simon Groenewegen van der Made was born in Delft in 1613. After studies at Leyden he practised at the bar and later became secretary of the town of Delft, where he died in 1652. He edited the *Inleidinge tot de Hollandsche Rechtsgeleerdheid* of Hugo Grotius with annotations of his own (Dordrecht 1644 and later editions) and wrote *Tractatus de legibus abrogatis et inusitatis in Hollandia vicinisque regionibus* which was first published at Leyden in 1649. The *Tractatus* discusses what parts of the Corpus juris had been abrogated in Holland and became an important and influential work. It is amongst the authorities listed by Hahlo and Kahn in their chapter on the Sources of South African Law. Groenewegen endeavoured to connect the practice of law and academical law. This work, in fact a forerunner in scholarly law practice, was often reprinted.

47 HALLER, (A.) DE. *Discours sur l'irreligion, où l'on examine ses principes et ses suites funestes. Opposés aux principes & aux heureux effets du Christianisme. Traduit de l'Allemand par M. Seigneux de Correvon. Avec des notes du traducteur.* Lausanne, Fr. Grasset, 1760. xv, 98 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 275

Second edition in French, first published in 1755.

A work by the famous scientist Albrecht von Haller (anatomy, physiology, botany and bibliography), a Swiss physiologist and poet and one of the outstanding personalities in the history of the life sciences, in which he defends Christianity against atheism.

He studied in Tübingen, but Boerhaave's fame drew him to Leiden. He made an academic tour in 1727-28, studied advanced mathematics with Johann Bernoulli in late 1728. His scholarly production was immense and of serious importance. In politics and religion he was intolerant and considered every expression of an opposing opinion a personal affront.

48 (HAUTCHAMP, B. MARMOND DU.) *Histoire du système des finances sous la minorité de Louis XV. Pendant les années 1719 & 1720. Précédée d'un abrégé de la vie du Duc Régent, & du Sr. Law.* A La Haye, Chez Pierre de Hondt, 1739. Titles printed in red and black, with folding table on two sheets and 1 engraved plate. 6 volumes in 3. (2), 204 pp.; (2), 312 pp.; (2), 208 pp.; (2), 286 pp.; (14), 294 pp.; (18), 246 pp. Small 8vo. Modern overlapping vellum, red morocco labels.

€ 6000

Kress 4447; Goldsmiths 7712; Einaudi 3728; INED 1553; Mattioli, 2247; Conlon 39:427; JFBL M162; *European Americana*, 739/191; not in Sabin.

The only edition of this important work.



An account of the financial operations of John Law and his 'Compagnie des Indes', including a great number of important memoirs, letters patent, decrees, declarations, etc. Barthélemy Marmont du Hautchamp (1682 - ab. 1760) was an admirer of John Law's system and his book is not written without partiality but has yet been recognized as the best contemporary history of the system and its most precious source. John Law's operations began with the foundation in 1716 of the 'Banque Générale', soon afterwards renamed 'Banque Royale'. This was followed by the scheme of colonization known as 'Mississippi scheme' in the 'Compagnie des Indes' which, by absorbing various other chartered companies, acquired the monopoly on the trade to America, Africa and China. Moreover, the company obtained the monopoly of tobacco, the control of the mint, the payment of the national debt, and the farm of the taxes. Within a few years Law's companies thus got almost complete control over France's overseas trade, its currency and public finances. In 1719 the 'Compagnie des Indes' and the 'Banque Royale' were united, and the promising outlooks of the new company lead to an unprecedented speculation in its shares. As known the bubble burst in 1720, cash payments were suspended and Law fled from the country, leaving behind ruined many of his former supporters.

The last 2 volumes contain the full texts of the 'mémoires', 'lettres patentes', 'édits', 'déclarations', 'arrêtés', etc., mostly by the Conseil d'État, as well as many other documents of which many are dealing with the 'Compagnie d'Occident', and the 'Compagnie des Indes Orientales et de la Chine', on which documents the author based this thorough and important history.

Marmont du Hautchamp was born in Orléans and *fermier des domaines* in Flanders. He was also the author of the famous and very rare *Histoire générale et particulière du visa* (also published in The Hague, in 1743) which also dealt with the activities of John Law and the Mississippi bubble.

49 HELVETIUS, (C.A.) Oeuvres complètes de M. Helvétius. Londres, 1777. With engraved portrait of Helvetius bound before the title-page, titles in red and black. 4 volumes. (4), iii, (1, blank), 484 pp.; (2), xx, 513, (2, approbation, privilège du Roi) pp.; xxv, iii, 586 pp.; xiv, 616 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering.

€ 700

Smith, *Bibliography of the Writings of Helvétius*, O3; Keim p. 715; Tchemerzine-Scheler, iii, p. 684; Thomas, *Checklist*, p. 73.

'Publication of this edition, the only *Oeuvres* to include the 'Système de la Nature', can be attributed to Jean Edme Dufour, who had earlier worked for Bassompierres, and Philippe Roux of Maastricht, whose association with Dufour lasted from 1775 to 1787' (D. Smith, p. 25).

- Stamped crowned monogram on half-titles, a very nice and attractive copy.

50 HEMSTERHUIS, F. Oeuvres Philosophiques de F. Hemsterhuis. Nouvelle édition, revue et augmentée. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. Paris, L. Haussmann, 1809. Very nice title-vignettes, 3 plates (2 folding), 13 tail-pieces, and 11 vignettes. Two volumes. xvi, 348, (2) pp.; (4), 359, (1) pp. 8vo. Near-contemporary half hard-grained morocco, spines gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 1100

Fresco, Geeraedts & Hammacher, *Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Sources, Philosophy and Reception*, p. 645; Brummel, p. 2; Petry, p. 164.

Second and augmented edition, done by Hendrik Jansen, librarian of Talleyrand and future 'censeur impérial'. The book is dedicated to Talleyrand and has been augmented with the *Lettre sur une pierre antique*.

Contains: *Lettre sur la Sculpture*; *Lettre sur les Désirs*; *De l'Amour et de l'Égoïsme*; *Lettre sur l'Homme et ses rapports*; *Description Philosophique du caractère de F.M. Fagel*; *Sophyle ou de la Philosophie*; *Aristée ou de la Divinité*; *Alexis ou l'Age d'Or*; *Simon ou des faculté de l'Ame*; *Lettre de Dicolès à Diotime sur l'Athéisme*; *Lettre de M. Jacobi à M. Hemsterhuis*. This last letter by Jacobi adressed to Hemsterhuis deals with Spinoza.

Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Dutch philosopher. His life and philosophy may be divided into two periods. In the first period the *Lettres sur l'Homme et ses rapports* was his principal work, preceded by two small, closely connected treatises, *Lettres sur la Sculpture* and *Lettre sur les Désirs* in which works Hemsterhuis argued that the essence of the aesthetic experience is longing to unite oneself with the art object. This concept became part of his theory of ethics which is set out in the *Lettre sur les Désirs*. The theory is further developed in *Alexis ou l'Age d'Or*, on which the Platonic dialogues of his second period are based. In this second period he wrote four Platonic dialogues the most important of which are *Aristée ou de la Divinité*, and *Alexis ou de l'âge d'or*. In *Alexis* Hemsterhuis, perhaps influenced by contemporary German philosophy, presented for the first time his concept of the golden age and the harmonious development of the individual. He also introduced the notion of the value of poetical truth (truth discovered by the poet in moments of enthusiasm). With these ideas Hemsterhuis had moved far from his earlier rationalism, and his thought was received with admiration and approval by representatives of the *Sturm und Drang* and romatic movements in philosophy. In this period he was very popular with and influenced the two Schlegels and Novalis.

Provenance: the English philosopher Henry Longueville Mansel, with his engraved ex-libris, with stamps of Mansfield College Library, Oxford, and stamp of the bookdealer Danielle Cousin (Rennes) in both volumes, a bit browned and spotted.

51 (HERBERT, C.J.) *Essai sur la police générale des grains, sur leurs prix & sur les effets de l'agriculture*. A Berlin, 1757. iv, xviii, 435, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 450

Higgs 1474; Kress 5617 (incomplete copy); Weulersse, i, xx; this edition not in Goldsmiths, Einaudi & INED.

The best edition.

Including the 'Arrêt du Conseil d'Etat du Roi, qui, entr'autres dispositions, ordonne que le commerce de toute espèce de grains sera libre entièrement par terre et par les rivières, de province à province, dans l'intérieur du Royaume. Du 17 Septembre 1754', to which reference is made in the *Avertissement*. The basic importance of agriculture in the life of the French nation was equally emphasized by C.J. Herbert, who held labor and land to be the primary resources of a nation, and agriculture its basic industry. Upon agriculture depended a nation's power and wealth, its ability to colonize, the fruitfulness of its commerce, and the capacity of its territory to support population. Having demonstrated the basic importance of agriculture to the political and economic strength of France, Herbert indicated that French agriculture was languishing, and its revivification was essential to the aggrandizement of the nation and to the felicity of its inhabitants; ..... Herbert advocated the improvement of grain markets and prices through inauguration of the right to export grain, modifications in the tax system, and the establishment of a research bureau to discover how agriculture could be improved, and why some provinces were more favorable to agriculture, manufacturing, and population growth than others.

(Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 67-72). Valuable work, cited with praise by Adam Smith.

52 (HERZEN, A. PSEUD.:) ISKANDER. Kontsy i nachala. S predisloviem avtora. Norrkoeping, Eric Biornström, 1863. (2), iv, (2, blank), 96 pp. 8vo. Sewn in the original yellow printed covers.

€ 400

Anderson 302; Kilgour 436; Zaleski 197.

First separate edition: Herzen's letters to Turgenev, which first appeared in *My Past and Thoughts*, published here with a new introduction. 'Herzen's renewed interest in Russia's past and future was closely linked to his bitter disappointment in the "old world". He was a discerning critic of bourgeois society, even if his strictures were not always fair. The modern reader is struck especially by certain far-sighted observations, that seem to anticipate criticism of a complex phenomenon we have come to refer to as "mass culture". Herzen's most interesting comments in this respect are to be found in a series of articles entitled *Ends and Beginnings*, in which he conducted a polemic with Ivan Turgenev, who had become the moral authority for liberal Westernizers in Russia' (Andrzej Walicki, *A History of Russian Thought*, Oxford, Clarendon Press, 1980, p. 170).

Alexander Herzen (1812-70) was a prominent nineteenth-century Russian social thinker and is known as the 'father of Russian socialism.' Early in his intellectual development, Herzen was influenced by German idealist thinkers such as Schiller and Schelling. He believed in the autonomy and dignity of the individual and opposed forces, such as family and state, that oppressed the individual. Later, under the influence of French socialist thinkers such as Charles Fourier, Herzen's thought became more radical. Herzen projected his earlier concern for the oppressed individual onto society at large and he became a supporter of socialism. The socialism he envisioned was a loose federation of self-governing communes. Only in such a system could the ideal society be achieved- according to Herzen that society would be a free association of individuals which provided for the full flowering of each personality. Herzen initially placed his hopes for this future order in the European socialist movement. After the failure of the 1848 revolutions to achieve socialist principles, however, Herzen became disillusioned about European prospects and turned his attention to Russia. Herzen argued that socialist transformation would actually come first to Russia because communal institutions such as the peasant commune survived and bourgeois attitudes hadn't yet emerged. This sense of the advantages of Russian 'backwardness' was influential among the Populists in the 1870s. Herzen has been called a 'gentry revolutionary.' The illegitimate son of a wealthy landowner, Herzen viewed the gentry as a progressive class. The revolution he envisioned was for the people but not necessarily by them. Also, his socialism was a national destiny rather than a class one, and because he promoted the value of individualism in collectivist form--in other words, the full flowering of the individual could best be realized in a socialist order. Among Herzen's works are *From the Other Shore* (1848-50) and *The Russian People and Socialism* and his autobiography, *My Past and Thoughts*.

He founded a periodical, the famous *Kolokol*, in whose pages the free word first appeared in the Russian language, unhampered by censor or police, exposing the government's secrets, criticizing bureaucratic abuses, approving the good intentions of the czar, the 'liberator', and trying to dictate to him a reform program.

53 (HOLBACH, P.H.D.TH. D'.) *Système de la nature, ou des loix du monde physique et du monde moral*. Par M. Mirabaud. A Londres, 1780. 2 volumes. (xii), 47, (1), 371, (1) pp.; (4), ii, 464 pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines gilt in compartments and with red and green labels with gilt lettering, ornamental gilt border on sides, a bit worn and rubbed with some loss of calf here & there, but a good copy.

€ 500

Vercruysse 1780-A1.

First published in 1770.

Volume one starts with four texts by Voltaire: *Sentiment de Voltaire sur le Système de la Nature* (pp. 1-34), followed by *Sur le Livre des Trois Imposteurs* (pp. 35-38) and followed by *Dialogue de Logomacos et Dondindac sur l'Etre suprême* (pp. 39-42), followed by *Le Pour et le Contre* (pp. 43-47).

This is Holbach's most famous work and expounds a complete theory of materialism.

Holbach contributed some four hundred articles to the *Encyclopédie* of his lifelong friend and colleague Denis Diderot. Diderot, d'Alembert, Helvetius, Voltaire and others of the *philosophes* met frequently for dinner and philosophical discussion at the Baron's house, which became known as 'the café of Europe' (among foreign visitors were Wilkes, Hume and Sterne).

In the *Système* Holbach rejected the Cartesian mind-body dualism and attempted to explain all phenomena, physical and mental, in terms of matter in motion. Holbach rejected religion because he saw it as a wholly harmful influence, and he tried to supply a desirable alternative. In fact he outlined a whole ethical and political philosophy, which he expanded in his later works.

Holbach may not have been a great original thinker (his important ideas can already be found in predecessors such as Hobbes, Locke and La Mettrie), but by combining various elements in their thought and pressing it to the logical conclusion he reached the most extreme position in eighteenth-century free-thought. In fact, the present book caused a rift in the ranks of the *philosophes*, dividing them between deists and atheists, and even provoked Voltaire to reply in defense of religion.

The pages 401-464 of vol. II contain: *Abrégé du Code de La Nature* and the *Réquisitoire du 18 août 1770* (by Segurier) *qui condamne à être brûlés, différens livres ou brochures* (de d'Holbach). - Pages 7-10 of the main work in volume one loose (A4-A5), never bound in as there are no marks showing these pages were torn out.

54 HOMME, L'. *Journal de la démocratie universelle*. Jersey, London, 1853-1856 (Paris, EDHIS, 1977). 132 nrs and 2 supplements, in 1 volume. Large folio. Imitation leather.

€ 400

Numbers 1-53 (30 novembre 1853-29 novembre 1854); numbers 1-53 (6 décembre 1854-28 décembre 1855); numbers 107-132 (1 mars 1856-28 août 1856). The two supplements are to be found after number 45 of the first series and is entitled 'Discours de Victor Hugo prononcé le 27 septembre 1854 sur la tombe du Citoyen Felix Bony, proscrit français, mort a Jersey', the second is to be found after number one of the second series and is entitled 'Discours de Louis Kossuth.' Very well executed reproduction on good paper of the complete text of this famous international journal in a limited edition of 150 copies. The journal was severely prosecuted at the time throughout Europe. The editors were Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat, Pierre Leroux, Ledru-Rollin, Victor Schoelcher for the French, Alexander Herzen for the Russians, Dombrowski, Oborski, Zeno Swietoslowski and Worcel for the Polish, Louis Kossuth and Sandor Teleki for the Hungarians, Mazzini, Mazzolini, Aurelio Saffi for the Italians, W.W.

Linton and G. Julian Harney for the English, Geurz for the Germans, and other famous collaborators such as Barbès, Jeanne Deroin, Constantin Pecqueur, etc.

*L'Homme* was the first international journal and prosecuted in all European countries, it was created at the moment that almost all democratic and socialist journals had disappeared in continental Europe. It is an indispensable source for the revolutionary and socialist movements in the 19th century, linking the 1848 revolution to the birth of the Workers' International in 1864, the revolution of September 1870, and the Commune of Paris.

55 JOURNAL contenant tout ce qui s'est passé aux Assemblées des Compagnies souveraines de la Cour de Parlement de Paris, en l'année 1648. Paris, 1649. 102 (misnumbered 111) pp. Small 4to. Modern half vellum.

€ 250

Cf.: Moreau 1742 (other edition of the same year); BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, J-517. Proceedings of the meetings of May 13-September 23, 1648.

56 JOBEZ, A. La France sous Louis XV (1715-1774). Paris, Didier et Cie., 1864-1873. With maps and plates. 6 volumes. (4), vi, 569, (3) pp.; (4), 569, (3) pp.; (4), 477, (3) pp.; (4), 559, (1) pp.; viii, 617, (3) pp.; (4), viii, 827, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine richly gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edges gilt.

€ 500

Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 4267; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, x, 1348. Original edition.

Alphonse Jobez, politician, studied law in Paris, was elected into the Constitutional assembly in 1848 due to his liberal opinions and sympathy for fourierist ideas. His ideas changed in the course of time and he drifted away from his friends at the *Démocratie pacifique* and usually voted with the right (Vapereau, *Dictionnaire des contemporains*, p. 997). - A very good copy.

57 KEYNES, J.M. A revision of the treaty, being a sequel to the Economic Consequences of the Peace. London, MacMillan, 1922. 8, 223 pp. 8vo. Original cloth.

€ 200

First edition.

In June 1921 Keynes had proposed to Harcourt 'a final revised edition' of *The Economic Consequences of the Peace*, to include a new introduction of 40 pages, and footnotes or appendices dealing with new criticisms and recent events. Harcourt suggested rather that a new book should be made out of the new material, on the grounds that the public would not read a revision but merely note the changes from reviews. Keynes agreed and the first English edition -this one- appeared in January 1922. Harcourt Brace published a separate edition for the American market. The work was reprinted in February, with minor corrections and the addition of a document on the Cannes Moratorium. It has been translated into Dutch, French, German, Italian, Japanese, Russian and Swedish.

58 LA BORDE, A. DE. De l'esprit d'association dans tous les intérêts de la communauté. Troisième édition. Paris, Gide, 1843. viii, 496 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 250

Not in Kress; not in Einaudi; Goldsmiths 28428.

'Ce livre est surtout remarquable par la justesse de ses prévisions et par son excellente appréciation des institutions les plus favorables au développement de la prospérité publique .... lorsque M. de Laborde publia cet exposé des avantages 'de l'esprit d'association', riche de faits et plein d'aperçus lumineux sur les véritables sources de la puissance industrielle et politique des Etats' (Blanc, *Histoire de l'Économie Politique*, p. 295).

Laborde deals here with the advantages of associations in its many forms. Among others: 'associations municipales, associations industrielles', deals furthermore with the effects of these associations, its influence on commerce, communication, transport, charity, science, politics, literature, etc. It reflects the liberal ideas of the Restoration and defends the municipal and constitutional associations against those who favor a return to the days and times of the *Ancien Régime*.

59 (LA GERVAISAIS, N.L.M. MAGON DE.) L'Auteur du système. (1720-1825). Paris, Hivert & Ponthieu (imprimé par A. Pihan Delaforest), 1825. (2), 22 pp. 8vo. Sewn, uncut, no cover.

€ 225

Kress C.1461; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Quérard, *Anonymes*, i, 319.

First edition.

One of the many pamphlets this political figure and economist published during the years 1815-1838.

This one is particularly directed against the ministry of finance and aims to demonstrate the ministry's unbalanced policy. The title is an obvious allusion to John Law and his system.

According to Michaud, the works of La Gervaisais were always published by Hivert and Delaforest and were never meant for the trade but were distributed by him among friends, politicians, ministers, journalists, etc. and they are consequently quite rare.

60 (LA MAILLARDIERE, C.F. LEFEVRE DE.) Le produit et le droit des communes, et autres biens; ou l'Encyclopédie rurale, économique et civile. Paris, 1783-1787. 2 volumes in 3. 32, 280 pp.; (2), 281-530, xxxv, (3) pp.; (4), 531-780, 28 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, green labels with gilt lettering, rubbed and worn, one joint repaired, others with short splits.

€ 500

Cf.: Musset-Pathay 1587; Kress S.5007 (first part only with slightly different title); cf.: Goldsmiths 12387; INED 2526, 2528; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 284; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Second edition, first published in 1782. This second edition is very rare with the almost always lacking supplement. The first edition had 530 pages, this edition is substantially augmented.

Agriculture is considered as the most important factor of economic wealth, hence the necessity to improve agriculture through better legislation and political instruments. The supplement is entitled: "Traité d'économie politique, embrassant toutes ses branches, ou les intérêts de la population, de l'agriculture, des arts, du commerce, de la navigation, des finances, de la justice, du militaire et de la politique, à concilier pour la richesse et la prospérité de l'Etat et des citoyens. Suite annoncée, du produit et droit des communes et autres biens, ou dernière partie du Traité ....." The last 28 pages form a "Dernier supplément", dated again 1783, and contains: "Dernier de règlement pour les communes et terres vagues, et qu'il en soit enfin tiré parti."

61 (LACOMBE DE PREZEL, H.) Les progrès du commerce. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez A.M. Lottin, 1760. xii, 335, (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments with red morocco label and gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 600

Kress 5864; Goldsmiths 9570; Higgs 2216; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 380; INED 2428; not in Einaudi; Conlon 60:867.

First edition.

'Deux parties dans cet ouvrage: la première est consacrée au commerce dans l'Antiquité et à l'époque contemporaine; la seconde concerne les diverses branches de la production, les banques et les manufactures' (Leblanc, op.cit.)

62 (LE CORREUR, J.) Traité de la pratique des billets entre les négocians. Par ..... Docteur en Théologie. Seconde édition revêtue & augmentée. A Mons (Paris), Chez Gaspard Migeot à l'Enseigne des trois Vertus, 1684. Device on title. (8), 345, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, speckled edges, a bit worn.

€ 375

Barbier, iv, 766; Kress 1600; Goldsmiths 2557; Einaudi 3291; INED 2746.

Second edition: the work was published in the same year by Thierry in Paris.

A theological and legal treatise discussing the practice of "billets" (promissory notes) with the use of the Holy Scripture, the decrees of councils and royal ordinances, most of which condemn the practice of "billets" and which sources are usually invoked to argue against the "billets". The author discusses all of these and argues in favour of the practice. - Front blank loosening.

63 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques. A Londres, Chez J. Nourse et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint, 1767. Two volumes. xiv (misnumbered xvi), 353, (1) pp.; (4), 547, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges.

€ 900

Goldsmiths 10270; Einaudi 3307; INED 2794; Higgs 3980; Weulersse, i, 136; not in Kress; Mattioli 1959 (the 4to edition).

First 8vo edition in 2 volumes. In the same year a 4to edition was published which is considered to have preceded the 8vo edition. It is considered the 'second textbook of Physiocrat orthodoxy' (Schumpeter, p. 225) and the author the 'ablest expositor of this (i.i. Physiocrat) system (McCulloch).

Important physiocratic work, considered as the best survey of the doctrine. Diderot and Adam Smith praised it and Catherine II of Russia invited the author to her court. It provoked Voltaire's *L'homme aux quarante écus* and Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux philosophes économistes*. - A beautiful copy.

64 LE TROSNE, (G.F.) De l'administration provinciale, et de la réforme de l'impôt. A Basle, et se trouve à Paris, Chez P.J. Duplain, 1788. 2 volumes. (4), xvi, 605, (1) pp.; (4), 556 pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spines gilt in compartments with red labels and gilt lettering, slightly rubbed.

€ 1200

Kress B.1438; Goldsmiths 13644; Einaudi 3357; INED 2867; Peignot, *Les Livres Condamnés*, ii, p. 164.

The second edition, published posthumously, augmented with the author's *Dissertation sur la féodalité* and *Manière de simplifier le plan proposé*. It was originally published in 1779 in 4to which edition is almost impossible to find.

The work was seized already in 1780, although Necker favoured its publication: '..... en 1780 il devait y avoir une réunion du clergé à Paris, le garde des sceaux craignait que ce livre n'indisposait les évêques ..... pour éviter tout bruit et tout scandale, il le fait saisir .....' (Peignot). 'En 1755, les difficultés occasionées par la perception de l'impôt et l'insuffisance des moyens procurés par lui, font penser à un projet émis par le Marquis de Mirabeau dans sa brochure de 1750 sur l'utilité des États provinciaux. L'Académie de Toulouse reprend cette question et invite les auteurs à donner leur avis sur la généralisation des Administrations provinciales. Le Trosne répond en 1755 par un mémoire qui remporte le prix offert par l'Académie. C'est ce mémoire qui sera transformé en ouvrage en 1779' (Leblanc, M., *De Thomas More à Chaptal. Contribution bibliographique à l'histoire économique.*) 'Source importante de renseignements sur l'organisation de la société avant 1789' (INED). A follower of Quesnay, Le Trosne (1728-1780) was a lawyer by training. He joined the Physiocrats in 1764 and published a book defending the free trade in grain: 'La Liberté du commerce des grains, toujours utile et jamais nuisible in 1765', and articles in the 'Ephémérides', and other journals. The present work discusses the fiscal administration of France and brought to attention the projects and ideas of Mirabeau. Palgrave notes that the work 'from the point of view of the financier had the advantage of appearing four years before the work of Necker on the administration of the financial affairs of France; and from the point of view of the politician, of appearing ten years before the celebrated night of 5th August 1789.'

65 LECOUTURIER, H. La cosmosophie ou le socialisme universel. Paris, Chez l'auteur, 1850. (4), 350 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 175

Stammhammer, i, p. 130; Goldsmiths 37216; not in Einaudi; Caillet 6365.

Only edition of this curious and strongly anti-religious work in which the author defends socialism as necessary for social order. The work contains the famous phrase 'A chacun selon ses besoins' while the author deals with the question of balance between 'produire et jouir.'

The work addresses his "frères socialistes" and in it Lecouturier develops a personal theory on the function and meaning of revolutions. His ideas are an attempt to bring together the theories of Fourier, Azais, Saint-Simon and Auguste Comte and to construct a new philosophy of society. Henri Lecouturier (1819-1861) was a French philosopher, lawyer, republican and "érudit." - Slightly spotted throughout.



66 (LEFEVRE DE BEAUVRAY, P.) Dictionnaire social et patriotique, ou Précis raisonné de connoissance relatives à l'économie morale, civile et politique. Par M.C.R.L.F.D.B.A.A.P.D.P. A Amsterdam, 1770. (12), 557, (5) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 350

INED 2756; Einaudi 3297; Goldsmiths 10608; Higgs 5135; not in Kress.

First edition.

'Chaque article est accompagné d'abondantes références bibliographiques' (INED). Interesting overview of the political and economic thought of the Enlightenment, including long chapters on Holland, Great Britain, political economy, commerce, women, etc. The bibliography on political economy is found under the word 'connaissance' and deals mainly with the physiocratic school, each entry contains an important bibliographical section.

67 LEROQUAIS, V. Le bréviaire-missel du prieuré clunisien de Lewes. (Collection Georges Moreau). Paris, Georges Andrieux, 1935. With 8 plates. (4), 25, (1) pp. 4to. Sewn in original printed covers, outer edge of frontcover slightly discoloured, rear cover with some minor scratches.

€ 150

Added: LEROQUAIS, V. Les manuscrits liturgiques latins du haut Moyen Age à la Renaissance. Leçon d'ouverture à l'école pratique des Hautes Études (Section des sciences religieuses) le vendredi 13 novembre 1931. Paris 1931. (2), 16 pp. Sewn in original printed covers, edges a bit frayed. - Both works have a signed dedication on the half-title.

68 LETTRE d'avis à Messieurs du Parlement de Paris, écrite par un Provincial. Paris, 1649. 34 pp. 4to. Modern half vellum.

€ 250

Moreau 1837; not in Welsh.

Scarce work, based on theories of François Hotman as exposed in his *Franco-Gallia* and on ideas expressed by Du Plessis Mornay in his *Vindiciae contra tyrannos*, this piece provoked quite some polemical replies. It is considered to be one of the most important pieces of the Mazarinades. - Lower outer corner of all pages slightly stained.

69 LETTRE à un ami de province. (Drop-head title). No place, (1757). 32 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 200

Conlon 57:230.

First edition.

Published at the time of the attempt on Louis XV's life by Damiens, this pamphlet relates the circumstances of the attempt on Henry IV by Ravailac in 1610.

70 (LEVESQUE DE POUILLY, L.J.) *Theorie des sentimens agréables, où après avoir indiqué les règles que la nature suit dans la distribution du plaisir, on établit les principes de la théologie naturelle, et ceux de la philosophie morale.* A Paris, Chez Debure père, 1774. With engraved frontispiece and 2 engraved folding plates. xxxii, 352, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, a very, very good copy.

€ 450

Schosler, p. 114; *Bibliothèque Voltaire*, 2111; *Dictionnaire des Journalistes 1600-1789*, 516; Cohen, *Livres à Gravures*, 989.

First published in 1736, this is the 5th and best edition of this famous work, enlarged with the *Eloge historique de l'auteur* (by the abbé de Saulx), and two discourses the author had held in Reims and which also contains his description of an antique monument found in Reims.

The content of this work is described in Michaud as 'le dessein de Levesque est de prouver que le bonheur est dans la pratique des devoirs.' Levesque was born in Reims, where he studied at the local university. He went to Paris to continue his studies, especially philosophy, and it was there that he started working on Newton's famous *Principia*. At the age of 22 he tried to explain the difficulties of Newton's famous work and make it accessible to readers. He lived for a year in London, was a friend of Voltaire and Bolingbroke, whom he introduced to a French audience, and he received David Hume in Reims, one of Hume's first intellectual contacts in France. - With manuscript ex-libris on title-page: Petit Thouars: Georges Aubert du Petit-Thouars (1724-1794) lieutenant and commander of the city and castle of Saumur.

71 LOUVOIS, (M. LE TELLIER), DE. *Lettre à Monsieur de Sourdis, sur la prise de Mons.* (Drop-head title). (At end:) Bordeaux, Simon de la Court, (1691). 3, (1 blank) pp. 4to. Folded leaf.

€ 150

Not in Bourgeois & André.

'Il y a cinq jours que le Prince d'Orange est arrivé à Hall avec une armée que l'on publie de quatre-vingts mille hommes....' On the capture of Mons, the arrival of the Prince of Orange with the promise of liberating Mons but not doing very much which provokes the remark: "Il semble qu'il ne soit venu là que pour augmenter la Gloire de Sa Majesté." The letter is dated: Au Camp devant Mons, ce 9. Avril 1691. The capture of Mons was part of the complicated war of the League of Augsburg; Louvois was the secretary of state for war under Louis XIV of France and his most influential minister in the period 1677-91. He contributed importantly to the reorganization of the French army, making it the most powerful and well organized in Europe.- Small slip torn off from the top of the pages, however, leaving sufficient margin.

72 (MAASKAMP, E.) *Costumes populaires et villageois de la Hollande représentés par vingt figures coloriées.* Amsterdam, Chez C.G. Sulpke, (1834?) Title, list of plates, 20 nicely coloured plates, separated by tissue paper, by Portman after Kuyper, verso blank. Small 8vo. Contemporary boards, gilt fillet, title in gilt on frontcover.

€ 750

Landwehr, *Coloured Plates*, 368; Colas 737; Lipperheide 956.

Twenty very nicely engraved plates depicting various costumes and scenes from Dutch daily life, all finely hand-coloured.

This is a re-edition of the *Costumes, Moeurs et Habillemens dans les Pays-Bas Unis*. Bookplates: De la Bibliothèque Louis Becker, Paris (on front paste-down) and Lily Brockbank (recto first blank).

73 (MANDEVILLE, B.) La fable des abeilles, ou Les fripons devenus honnestes gens. Avec le commentaire, ou l'on prouve que les vices des particuliers tendent à l'avantage du public. Traduit de l'Anglois sur la sixième édition. Tome Premier [-Tome Quatrième.] A Londres, Aux Depens de la Compagnie, (volumes 1 & 3), Chez Jean Nourse (volumes 2 & 4), 1750. 4 volumes. xxxiii, 396 pp.; (4), 362 pp.; lxvi, 339 pp.; (4), 361, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, a bit rubbed, a few corners bumped, top of spine of volumes 1 & 3 a bit damaged, a good copy.

€ 500

Hartig 49; Trousson pp. 168-169; not in Negley; Versins p. 666; Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, i, p. 282; *Dictionary of Seventeenth and Eighteenth-Century Dutch Philosophers*, vol. 2, pp. 669-772  
Second French edition, the first French being published in 1740.

Mandeville was born in 1670 at Dort, near Rotterdam. His father, grandfather and great-grandfathers had been doctors. Educated first in the Erasmian school at Rotterdam, he attended the University of Leiden and himself became a doctor of Medicine in 1691. He visited London and settled to practise medicine, and England became his adopted country. Although not an economist, his writings were influential in shaping the direction of economic thinking in the eighteenth century. The present work began in 1705 as a poem of 433 lines, *The Grumbling Hive: or Knaves turn'd Honest*. It was republished in 1714 under its better-known title, *The Fable of the Bees*.

'Mandeville's central theme is that public benefits are the product of private vices and not of private virtues. His paradox, which was widely regarded as scandalous, was achieved by employing a highly ascetic and self-denying definition of virtue. Since behaviour that could be shown to be actuated by even the slightest degree of self-regarding motive - pride, vanity, avarice or lust - was classified as vice, Mandeville had little difficulty in concluding that a successful social order must inevitably be one where public benefits are built upon a foundation of private vices. What was of more enduring significance in Mandeville's views was his forceful and unapologetic popularization of the belief that socially desirable consequences would flow from the individual pursuit of self-interest. It is an essential part of Mandeville's argument that a viable social order can emerge out of the spontaneous actions of purely egoistic impulses, requiring neither the regulation of government officials, on the one hand, nor altruistic individual behaviour, on the other' (The New Palgrave III, 298). Thus Mandeville was, to some extent, an early advocate of laissez-faire. 'He articulated a vision of the role of the division of labour in society, and of the forces making for social change and evolution, as well as for social cohesion, that were in many respects distinctly precocious and that exercised a powerful influence in shaping the intellectual agenda of economists and other social scientists later in the 18th century' (ibid.). Mandeville's dismissal of the higher life as a fiction, and his praise of what was ordinarily called vicious as conducive to the public good, was widely condemned - among others by Berkeley, in the *Alciphron*, and Hutcheson - but had a great influence, particularly on the thought of the classical economists. The continual attacks that it provoked led Mandeville to add an increasing number of expositions, elaborations and defences in successive editions. "His analysis of human nature was likewise very influential: by showing the incompatibility between the orthodox conception of virtue and what he regarded as the springs of human conduct he acted as a powerful stimulus to ethical inquiry; and later psychological moralists such as Hume, Adam Smith and Helvétius, even when they do not agree in full with Mandeville's egoistic

analysis owe much to the acuteness with which he laid bare the ramifications of self-love" (ESS, vol. 10, pp 93-94.)

This translation was done by J. Bertrand. The work ran through many editions, 11 already by the beginning of the 19th century.

74 (MANUEL, B.E.) Des institutions sociales. No place, an 7-10 (1799-1802). (4), 168 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards.

€ 300

Martin & Walter, 22815; Monglond iv, 833.

First (and only?) edition of this work on the relationship between the individual and institutions, particularly those associated with the government, particularly in light of the "Lecons de la Révolution."

Published in 10 parts during the years 1799-1802, and issued here with a title and index as one volume. An old manuscript note on the first fly-leaf states: 'Imprimé au chateau de Montmorency', a statement for which we were not able to find any confirmation. - Small hole in title, not affecting text.

75 MANUSCRIPT - ORBIS PIUS ou le monde religieux jusqu'à 1790 inclus. No place, first half of the 19th-century. 1921, (1), (36) pp. Folio. Contemporary half black morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine a bit rubbed, somewhat damaged at head and foot, corners bumped.

€ 600

Contains an alphabetical listing of places in Europe where upto 1790 had been various ecclesiastical bodies (abbeys, dioceses, chapters etc.) sometimes with details of their history, organisation and eventual suppression during the French Revolution. Having arrived at the entry 'Rome' a chronological list of all popes has been inserted, as well as a chronological list of popes, councils, religious orders, heretics, remarkable events and personalities of the history of the church. This history is divided in 10 epochs, the tenth starting with the French Revolution. At the 'S' of Saints, a calender of Saints is inserted listing a saint for every day of the year. From page 1243 onward a calculation of archbishopric, bishopric and abbatial revenues has been made. As last part is added a description in verse of the earth: 'voyage autour du monde en vers artificiels'. It seems as if the writer tries to reconstruct the world of the late 18th century. But some questions remain: The writer knows of the death of Pope Pius VI in 1799 but mentions only twelve French parlements, ommitting Nancy which was added in 1775 as the thirteenth after the acquisition of Lorraine in 1766. He does not refer to France's departemental division (1789), listing only the old gouvernements. From the description of Africa one can infer that the midst 19th century discoveries of Livingstone a.o. have not yet penetrated common world views: only the north eastern region and coastal areas are mentioned, and the mysterious kindom of Monomotapa. Based on these facts we date the manuscript somewhere between 1800 and 1850.

76 MARCHANT, (F.) *La Constitution en Vaudevilles, Suivie des Droits de l'Homme, de la Femme & de plusieurs autres vaudevilles constitutionnels*. Par M. Marchant. A Paris, Chez les Libraires Royalistes, 1792. With a beautiful coloured frontispiece 'avant la lettre' of a patriot playing with an 'emigrette', possibly the first representation of the game of yo-yo. 160 pp. 32mo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, all edges gilt.

€ 600

Martin & Walter, 22975; Tourneux, ii, 11744; Cohen-de Ricci, p. 677.

First edition.

The work opens with an 'Épître dédicatoire a MM. les Émigrés', the half-title reads: *La Constitution en Vaudevilles, Almanach civique pour l'année 1792*. This is one of the rare copies with the coloured frontispiece 'avant la lettre'. - A beautiful copy.

77 MARITCH, S. *Histoire du mouvement social sous le Second Empire à Lyon*. Paris, Rousseau et Cie., 1930. 275 pp. Large 8vo. Cloth, original covers preserved.

€ 125

78 (MARTINELLI, V.) *Istoria Critica della Vita Civile. Con Indice copioso delle Materie al nobilissimo Signore Alfonso C. Ercolani, Marchese di Florimonte Cavalier della Chiave d'Oro e Principe del S.R.I. Bologna, All'Insegna dell'Iride, 1754*. With engraved frontispiece, title within engraved border, woodcut initials and headpieces. Half-title, frontispiece, title, [14], 270, [2] pp. Folio. Contemporary vellum, a bit spotted, spine with raised bands, paper label to spine, small loss of vellum in compartment at foot of spine.

€ 950

This is the first Italian edition, the book was first published in London in 1752. This first Italian edition is rather scarce on the market.

Vincenzo Martinelli (1702-1785), the Montecatino born jurist and man of letters worked as a lawyer and later at the state chancery in Naples before he came to England in 1748 to teach Italian. The book had already been composed in Italy but it was first published in England, the first of three books he would eventually publish in England. It made his reputation as a man of letters: it consists of 19 chapters each dealing with one aspect of *la vita civile*: education and the education of women, the duties of family life, industry, art, science, marriage, liberal arts, theatre, law, methods of government, etc., and finishes with "della liberta." There is an interesting section on Martinelli and his stay in England and Italian-English relations in Franco Venturi's *The End of the Old Regime in Europe 1768-1776*, pp. 384-392. - Some occasional light stains, a copy with large margins.

79 MATHON DE LA COUR, (C.J.) Par quelles causes et par quels degrés les loix de Lycurgue se sont altérées chez les Lacédémoniens jusqu'à ce qu'elles ayent été anéanties. Dissertation qui a remporté le prix dans l'Académie Royale des Inscriptions & Belles-Lettres, le 28 avril 1767. Avec des notes contenant les principaux traits de l'histoire de Lacédémone. Par M. Mathon de la Cour le Fils. A Lyon, & se trouve A Paris, Chez Durand, et Vallat-la-Chapelle, 1767. (6), 100, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine, marbled boards.

€ 300

Conlon 67:1083.

First edition.

Lichtenberger, *Le socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, cites this work, which contains a rough outline for a larger work the author planned, but which never appeared. There were at this period in history many discussions about the political systems of Antiquity, and the 'amis de l'égalité' especially admired Sparta: Sparta was utopia which became reality: no more 'yours and mine' but 'un partage égal des terres parmi les citoyens, et de bannir entièrement de Sparte le luxe, l'avarice, les procès, ....' (Lichtenberger, p. 366).

80 MAZZINI, J. Le Pape au dix-neuvième siècle. Paris, Au bureau du Nouveau Monde, 1850. 71, (1 blank) pp. Small 8vo. Disbound.

€ 100

Original edition.

Giuseppe Mazzini (1805-1872), Italian patriot and political and social thinker. In his birthplace, Genoa, in France, where he organized Young Italy in 1832, in Switzerland from 1834 to 1836 and in England, where he lived except for brief intervals from 1837, Mazzini wrote and worked for forty years on behalf of Italian political unification, to be accomplished by revolution and the creation of a republic based on universal suffrage. By summoning the lower classes to the struggle for the achievement of national unity, he sought to evoke the full force of the Italian nation, emancipating the patriotic movement from dependence on princes or privileged groups and on foreign intervention. At the same time Mazzini preached a new religious revelation. Influenced by the French romantics and by the Saint-Simonians, he reacted against the rationalistic and individualistic elements in eighteenth century thought: but from Rousseau he absorbed the principles of democracy and from Condorcet the doctrine of indefinite progress of mankind, while inheriting from the Italian patriots the aspiration toward Italian political unity. The present work was written in the turbulent days after the flight of Pope Pius IX from Rome after a popular revolt: Pius IX had started as a reforming pope but the events in Europe and in Italy forced him to leave Rome and the Pope went into exile in the Kingdom of Naples. After his return he had abandoned all reforming aspirations and his policy from then on was conservative and opposed to all reform.

81 MEERMANS-BURGH - ORDONNANTIE ofte Reglement, naer welcke de Conventualen van 't Armen-Hoff, genaemt Meermans-Burgh, t' allen tijde haer sullen hebben te gedragen, ende den Inhouden van dien praecijs te achter-volgen, op poene als in dese Ordonnantie ende Reglement gemelt ende begrepen is. Leyden, by Ysbrant van Leeuwen, woonende in de Keetelboetersteeg, by de Breede-Straet in de Druckery, En Herdruckt ter boekdruckerye van Van Damme, in de Lange Pieters-Choorsteeg, 1753. One large folio sheet, text on recto, verso blank, in excellent condition.

€ 250

This is an 18th-century re-edition of these rules: the text ends with the printed names of various members of the Meerman family and the capacity in which they sign, and states (in translation): Done and Ordered in Leiden, on the 28 September 1685.

Contains in 17 articles the rules and regulations for the charitable institution Meermans-Burgh in Leiden, its provisions, criteria for entry (honourable widows or persons of the female gender, no younger than 40 years and without children) and the rules to live by (no swearing, shouting, gossiping, mocking, fighting), rights of visits (limited, no feeding or drinking to be given, nor is it allowed to have someone stay over, etc.), what will happen in case of illness or death, what to be done with worldly goods (inventory lists to be drawn up and investments to be given in the hands of the administrators: interests were used for the owner of these as the governors saw fit), minimal material requirements for entry (owning a bed, bedlinens, shirts, etc.), penalties for misbehaviour such as drunkenness, playing the dice or cards, requirements with regard to cleaning of the house, dispensing of dirty water of any kind, the right to pick up a pint of beer at noon at every day, opening and closing hours of the gates in summer and winter, etc.

The Meermans-Burgh still exists today (albeit with another function) at Oude Vest 159 in Leiden. In its place were previously a cloister called Nazareth, later brewing companies. In 1681 the buildings were acquired by Maarten Meerman and his wife Helena Verburgh (hence the name, a combination of the two last names) where they wished to create a so-called "Hofje", an almshouse, for widows and single females of good standing and without children. The first eleven houses were designed by Anthony van Breetvelt and after his death the architect of Leiden, Jacobus Roman, designed and built the other houses as well as the impressive chambers for the governors.

Maarten Meerman and his wife both came from important families. Meermans family had made its fortune in the graintrade and Meerman himself was director of the famous Dutch East India Company (VOC) for the city of Delft, a popular and lucrative position. Meerman and his wife used their fortune among others to create this almshouse. - A very good, well printed and flawless broadside.

82 MERCIER, (L.S.) *Mon Bonnet de Nuit*. Par Monsieur Mercier. Ouvrage qui doit servir de suite au *Tableau de Paris* du même Auteur. Tome Premier [-Tome Quatrieme.] A Neuchâtel, De l'Imprimerie de la Société Typographique, 1784 (volumes 3-4: A Lausanne, Chez Jean-Pierre Heubach et Compagnie, 1786). Four volumes bound in two. 206 pp.; 221, [1] pp.; [4], 203, [1] pp.; [2], 188 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, corners, marbled boards, paper shelf lables on front boards, corners a bit bumped.

€ 650

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; INED 3137 (two first volumes only); Schosler, *Bibliographie des éditions et des traductions d'ouvrages philosophiques français et particulièrement des écrivains obscurs, 1680-1800*, p. 127; Conlon 84:1512.

First edition ? Schosler lists many editions among which one with the date 1783, Conlon gives 1784-85 as the date of first publication of these four volumes, a sequel to Mercier's *Tableau de Paris*.

Sociological, Volume I, on the trade (to suppress all that can hinder its circulation), on the country priests, Volume II, on marriage, luxury, the countryside (praise of agriculture and the farmers), the rivers (without them, there will be no rich and populated cities) ..... The state must decrease the inequality of fortunes, establish a tax on luxury and not on the daily needs and the rich must carry those weights" (INED, our translation).

A wonderful collection of thoughts, reflections and short essays on a great variety of topics: on commerce, on the Roman Emperors, on writing and writers, on Voltaire and Rousseau, on Rousseau and his *Confessions*, on love, on friendship, on optimism, on marriage, on science, on Turenne, historians, fables, on war and battles, on Plato, on Montesquieu, the Beaux-Arts, the learned women in Moliere's work, on thinking, nature, Shakespeare, on Milton, etc. etc.

Louis-Sébastien Mercier (6 June 1740 - 25 April 1814) was a French dramatist and miscellaneous writer. He was born in Paris to a humble family: his father was a skilled artisan who polished swords and metal arms. Mercier nevertheless received a decent education and began his literary career by writing heroic epistles. He early came to the conclusion that Boileau and Racine had ruined the French language, and that the true poet was he who wrote in prose.

Mercier churned out plays, pamphlets, and novels, and published prodigiously. Mercier often recycled passages from one work to another and expanded on essays he had already written. Mercier's keen observations on his surroundings and the journalistic feel of his writing meant that his work remained riveting despite the nature of its composition. "There is no better writer to consult," Robert Darnton writes, "if one wants to get some idea of how Paris looked, sounded, smelled, and felt on the eve of the Revolution."

In politics he was a Moderate, and as a member of the Convention he voted against the death penalty for Louis XVI. During the Reign of Terror he was imprisoned, but was released after the fall of Robespierre, whom he termed a "Sanguinocrat". He died in Paris in 1814. He is also the author of the important *L'An 2440*, a utopian political program advocating reform, and the famous *Tableau de Paris*.- Ex-libris Comte de Schönborn on the front paste-down.

83 MONTESQUIEU, (CH. L. DE SECONDAT DE.) Oeuvres de Montesquieu avec éloges, analyses, commentaires, remarques, notes, réfutations, imitations; par MM. Destutt de Tracy, Villemain, membres de l'Institut; d'Alembert, Helvétius, Voltaire, Condorcet et Bertolini. A Paris, Chez Dalibon, 1827. 8 volumes. (1), 411 pp.; (4), 483 pp.; (4), 495 pp.; (4), 488 pp.; (4), 475, (1) pp.; (4), 544 pp.; (4), 460 pp.; (4), 464 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt with raised bands, marbled sides, spines somewhat discoloured, spine of volume 3 lightly rubbed.

€ 800

Not in Cabeen, *Montesquieu, A bibliography*.

Apparently a rare edition with valuable comments, remarks, and analysis.

Very good copy of the 'de luxe' edition of the oeuvres of Montesquieu, with the important volume containing Destutt's commentary on *l'Esprit des Loix*, still one of the best criticisms ever written. Volume 1: Grandeur des Romains; volumes 2-5 *Esprit des Loix*; volume 6: Oeuvres diverses; volume 7: Lettres persanes; volume 8: Destutt de Tracy's *Commentaire*. - Copy with wide margins and printed on heavy paper, some minor imperfections to the binding of some volumes, an uncut and clean copy.

84 MORALE, LA, des anciens Philosophes. Par le marquis D'\*\*\*\*. A Berne, De la Société Typographique, 1770. (2), 142 (misnumbered 140) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum over boards, title piece missing.

€ 300

Conlon 70: 373.

First edition.

Delivers in a large number of short chapters in abbreviated form the "moral of the ancient philosophers": Pythagoras, Heraclites, Socrates, Democritus, Plato, Aristotle, Epicurus,



Antisthenes, Diogenes, Aristippus, Zeno, Seneca, Epictetus, Confucius, Thomasius, Mohammed, etc. - Quire Y loose.

85 MORELLET, (A.) Mémoires de l'Abbé Morellet, ..., sur le dix-huitième siècle et sur la Révolution; précédés de l'éloge de l'abbé Morellet par M. Lemontey. Paris, A la librairie Française de Ladvocat, Palais-Royal, 1821. With engraved portrait and 2 plates. 2 volumes. (4), viii, xxxii, 384 pp; (4), 444, iv pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spines gilt in compartments, green labels with gilt numbering and lettering, marbled edges.

€ 600

Goldsmiths 23119; Cabeen 93; cf.: Kress C.1616 (1822 edition only); cf.: Einaudi 4022 (1822 edition only); cf.: INED 3307 (1822 edition only); Tulard, 1064; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

'De précieux renseignements sur la société du Consulat, le rétablissement de l'Académie française et la formation des listes de notabilités dans le dernier volume' (Tulard). Includes details on important 18th-century men such as Buffon, Caraccioli, Condillac, Condorcet, d'Alembert, Benjamin Franklin, d'Holbach, Diderot, Helvétius, Hume, La Condamine, Lavoisier, Malesherbes, Marmontel, Necker, Raynal, Rousseau, Turgot, Voltaire, etc. The 2 plates in volume 1 reproduce drawings by Benjamin Franklin. The second volume is complete with the double pages 443-444, giving a list of unpublished manuscripts by Morellet.

86 MUELLER E. Le Prieure de Saint-Leu d'Esserent. Par l'Abbé Eug. Müller. Cartulaire. Première Partie - De 1080 à 1150 [- Seconde partie - De 1151 à 1538.] Pontoise, Aux Bureaux de la Société Historique, 1900-1901. Two volumes. 210 pp. (continuously paginated) 4to. Original printed wrappers, rear cover of first volume slightly damaged (Publications de la Société Historique du Vexin).

€ 175

Stein 3468.

First edition ? Stein gives: Montdidier, Bellin, same dates, same number of pages.

Enclosed with the second volume is a 'carton de 4 pages destiné à remplacer les pages 17 à 20 du premier fascicule ....'

The volumes contains the "Chartes I-CICVIII".

87 NECKER, (J.) Sur le compte rendu au Roi en 1781. Nouveaux éclaircissemens. A Paris, Hotel de Thou, 1788. viii, 284 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, paper covered boards, spine green and gilt in departments, green corners.

€ 400

INED 3373; Stourm 126; Kress B.1452; Goldsmiths 13648; Einaudi 4112 (Lyon edition).

First edition, the rare 4to edition.

Necker's famous defence against accusations by Calonne who claimed that Necker's tenure in office which ended in 1781 was not the success it was thought to be and that Necker's famous *Compte Rendu* was based on incorrect figures. Calonne claimed his figures were based on what he called "comptes effectifs" which he however consistently failed to produce to prove his point. The previous controller general, Joly de Fleury, confirmed that he believed that Necker's *Compte Rendu* was accurate, a claim which shocked the keeper of the seals, Hue de Miromesnil

and the King: Calonne was dismissed and Necker returned to office shortly thereafter. See: Robert D. Harris: *Necker, Reform Statesman of the Ancien Regime*, pp. 232 ff.

88 NIELSEN, L. Dansk bibliografi 1482-1550. Med særligt Hensyn til dans bogtrykkerkunsts historie. Kobenhavn, Kristiana, 1919. With numerous illustrations. - (Followed by:) NIELSEN, L. Dansk bibliografi 1551-1600. Med særligt Hensyn til dansk bogtrykkerkunsts historie. Kobenhavn 1931-1933. As issued in 9 parts - (Followed by:) NIELSEN, L. Registre til Dansk bibliografi 1482-1550 & 1551-1600. Kobenhavn, 1935. 3 volumes. xlvi, 247, (1) pp.; xliii, 677, (1) pp.; (4), 126 pp. 4to. Vol. 1 boards, vols 2-3 in parts as issued.

€ 500

Winchell AA445.

First edition, rare complete.

The first of the volumes contains detailed bibliographical descriptions of all books printed in the regions belonging to Denmark during the period covered and also of foreign books in Danish or with Danish authors or publishers. In this volume even works known only from literary sources are included. Gives for each title a detailed collation, bibliographical references and location of copies, with facsimile illustrations of types, initials, ornaments, and other typographical material used by each Danish printer of the period covered. The second volume covers the same territory except Holstein. The Icelandic literature is excluded. The index volume contains four indexes: 1. alphabetic index of authors, translators, editors, etc., 2. alphabetical title index, 3. chronological index, and 4. a classified index. In total 1672 items are listed.

89 (NOVI DE CAVEIRAC, J.) Apologie de Louis XIV, et de son Conseil sur la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes pour servir de réponse à la lettre d'un patriote sur la tolérance civile des protestans de France avec une dissertation sur la journée de la S. Barthelemi. (Paris?), 1758. Vignette on title. (2), vi, (4), 565, (1, advertisement), lxiii, (1, blank), (1, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 500

INED 3400bis; Higgs 1869; Perry, *From Theology to History*, appendices 11 (listing a 12mo edition only); Sauvy, *Quelques démographes ignorés*, 362 ff; Conlon 58:966; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition. According to Sauvy the work was originally published as *Paradoxes intéressans sur la cause et les effets de la révocation de l'Edit de Nantes, le dépopulation et la repopulation du royaume, l'intolérance civile et rigoureuse d'un gouvernement, pour servir ....* and 'sur certains exemplaires, le titre est modifié *Apologie de Louis XIV.*' According to Conlon however, the *Paradoxes intéressans....* is the re-edition of the present work.

Caveirac, fanatically intolerant, furnished the Bishops of Languedoc, consulted by Voyer d'Argenson, with the arguments calculated to reject the alleviation of the fate of the Protestants. The principal reason given for this softening being the depopulation and impoverishment which resulted from the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the abbot was led to study the general problem of depopulation and he did so with care. We find ourselves, then, not before a scholar seeking truth, but before an advocate seeking the argument necessary for a demonstration" (Sauvy, op.cit, our translation).

'L'auteur fait un grand étalage d'érudition et de science en matière d'économie politique. La *Dissertation* offre des recherches curieuses' (Michaud). The *Lettre d'un patriote* was written by Antoine Court. - Very good copy.

90 OVIDIUS, [OVID, OVIDE] NASO, PUBLIUS. De Gedaant-Wisselingen van P. Ovidius Naso, in het Latyn en Nederduitsch, Nieulyx vertaald, en te zamen in het Licht gegeven, door Isaak Verburg, .....; nevens Omstandige Aantekeningen tot opheldering der Verdichtselen, Door Antonius Banier, ..... Met een groot getal keurlyke prentverbeeldingen, door B. Picart en andere voorname Meesters gesneeden, vercierd. Te Amsterdam, By R. en J. Wetstein, en W. Smith, 1732. With engraved title, 2 engraved title vignettes, titles printed in red and black, engraved vignette at head of dedication, 124 text engravings and 3 plates with two illustrations each after Lebrun, Picart, Punt and others, by Bouche, Folkema, Van Gunst, Wandelaar, and others. Two volumes in one. [18], 247, [1, blank] pp.; [2], 249-524, [4] pp. Folio. Contemporary blind tooled vellum, spine with raised bands, a bit warped and soiled, but a fine copy.

€ 1800

Cohen-de Ricci, col. 768: "Magnifique ouvrage."

A magnificent book production, and preferable to the French edition because of the earlier impression of the plates (see Cohen-de Ricci).

Each engraving is followed by a short summary (Inhoudt), followed by the texts in Latin and in Dutch, and followed by the "Verklaring van de [number] Fabel" (Explanation of the Fabel). - Somewhat browned and foxed in places, last leaf of index partly loose but still solid, a good copy with ample margins and good impressions of the plates.

Publius Ovidius Naso (20 March 43 BC - 17/18 AD), known as Ovid in the English-speaking world, was a Roman poet who lived during the reign of Augustus. He was a contemporary of the older Virgil and Horace, with whom he is often ranked as one of the three canonical poets of Latin literature. The Imperial scholar Quintilian considered him the last of the Latin love elegists. He enjoyed enormous popularity, but, in one of the mysteries of literary history, was sent by Augustus into exile in a remote province on the Black Sea, where he remained until his death. Ovid himself attributes his exile to *carmen et error*, "a poem and a mistake", but his discretion in discussing the causes has resulted in much speculation among scholars.

The first major Roman poet to begin his career during the reign of Augustus, Ovid is today best known for the *Metamorphoses*, a 15-book continuous mythological narrative written in the meter of epic, and for works in elegiac couplets such as *Ars Amatoria* ("The Art of Love") and *Fasti*. His poetry was much imitated during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages, and greatly influenced Western art and literature. The *Metamorphoses* remains one of the most important sources of classical mythology.

91 PARAVEY, P.F. Supplément au Mémoire de la libre navigation du Rhin. Contenant quelques observations sur le Mémoire imprimé par ordre du Comité consultatif du commerce de Strasbourg, et intitulé; De la Navigation du Rhin. Par P. F. Paravey, Négociant à Coblenze. Coblenze, floréal, an X (1802). 32 pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 125

First edition.

Defense of Paravey's earlier publication 'De la navigation libre du Rhin', which had provoked a number of other publications among which the one mentioned in the title which is identical to Paravey's but for the deletion of the word 'libre'.

92 PATRIOTS and Orangists. Revolutionary pamphlets and caricatures in the Netherlands 1780-1800. An Exhibition. (Ann Arbor), The University of Michigan Library, 1986. With illustrations throughout. 32 pp. 4to. Original printed covers.

€ 75

First edition.

Exhibition catalogue at the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections at the University of Michigan from April 28- to June 21, 1986 dealing with the struggle between the Patriots and the Orangists in the Netherlands.

93 PERCHERON DE LA GALEZIERE, (J.) Epitome sur l'État civil de la France. Contenant l'Origine, les Loix, les Usages, les Coutumes, les Moeurs de tous les Peuples des Empires & Républiques d'Orient & d'Occident; l'Histoire Chronologique, Civile & Politique de la France; & l'État actuel des Loix, des Usages, des Moeurs, des Arts & des Sciences en France, &c. Par M. Percheron de la Galeziere. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Knapen & Fils, Debure frères, Merigot jeune, 1779. Two volumes. xii, 516, (2, Errata, verso blank) pp.; (4), 551, (5, Approbation, Privilege, Errata) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges: bindings are, curiously, not quite identical: the gilt decoration in the compartments is not quite identical, the labels with volume number is not identical, and the calf used for each volume is also not identical.

€ 400

Kress B.219; INED 3517; Conlon 79:1453; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First (and only ?) edition.

The first volume deals with general history and concludes with a number of sharp and succinct observations on the French economy in the 17th and 18th centuries and the French national character; the second volume deals with the origin of civil law and the judicial system, the public domain and the position of ecclesiastical properties in society, the arts, the sciences, etc. In short, a historical, economical, political and legal survey of France and in comparison with the world outside France. - Faint and hardly legible stamp in the blank portion of the title page of both volumes.

94 PERE-DUCHENE, LE. Paris, En vente aux Bureau du Père Duchêne et chez tous les libraires, 16 ventôse, an 79-3 prairial an 79 (6 mars - 22 mai 1871). 68 numbers of 8 pages each bound in 1 volume. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, a bit rubbed.

€ 650

Del Bo, *Comune di Parigi*, p. 41; Maillard, pp. 156 ff.; Le Quillec, 1946.

All published.

Edited by E. Vermersch, A. Humbert and M. Vuillaume. Complete collection of this immensely popular journal, which had a very substantial distribution.

95 PHILIPPE D' ORLEANS. Lettre de S.A.R. Monseigneur le Duc d'Orleans Regent du Royaume, à Mrs les intendans commissaires départis dans les provinces. Publiée par ses ordres dans chaque Paroisse. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Guillaume Valleyre, 1715. 8 pp. 4to. Disbound.

€ 175

Goldsmiths 5242; not in Kress; not in Conlon, *Prélude*.

Original edition.

With this letter, dated October 4, 1715, Philippe d'Orléans started his regency. In it, he states that his major concern is the excessive weight of the various taxes and his intentions to establish more just and equal taxes in the realm.

96 PICOT, G. Histoire des États Généraux considérés au point de vue de leurs influence sur le gouvernement de la France de 1355 à 1614. Paris, Hachette, 1872. 4 volumes. (4), xi, (1), 575 pp.; (4), 582, (1, errata) pp.; (4), 544 pp.; (4), 438 pp. Large 8vo. Modern half morocco, spines with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, top edges gilt.

€ 200

Paetow 273 (other edition); Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 1087.

First edition.

This book was honoured with the 'Premier Prix du Concours d'Histoire' of the Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. It is an important historical study and reference work and contains an important and elaborate analytical index.

97 PIGEONNEAU, H. Histoire du commerce de la France. Paris, Librairie Léopold Cerf, 1885-1889. With folding map and illustrations. 2 volumes. (2), viii, 468 pp.; (4), 486 pp. 8vo. Modern half calf, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 125

Bourgeois & André 5885, note.

1. Depuis les origines jusqu'à la fin du XV<sup>e</sup> siècle. - 2. Le seizième siècle. Henri IV. Richelieu. - With the bookplate of the 'Banque de Syrie et de Liban'.

98 PLASZ, H.G. Die Tyrannis in ihren beiden Perioden bei den alten Griechen. Dargestellt nach Ursachen, Verlauf und Wirkungen. Zweite unveränderte Ausgabe. Leipzig, Adolf Gumprecht, 1859. Two volumes in one. xiii, 294 pp; viii, 392 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers.

€ 250

I. Die ältere Tyrannis der Griechen, etwa zwischen 700-500 v. Chr. II. Die jüngere Tyrannis der Griechen von etwa 400 vor Chr. bis zum Aufhören der Selbstständigkeit der griechischen Nation.

99 (PLUMARD DE DANGEUL, L.J.) *Remarques sur les avantages et les desavantages de la France et de la Grande-Bretagne, Par Rapport au Commerce & aux autres Sources de la Puissance des États*. Traduction de l'Anglois du Chevalier John Nickolis. Seconde édition. A Leyde, 1754. Title printed in red and black. vi, (8), 408 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with floral ornaments, red morocco label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 400

Kress 5381; Goldsmiths 8916; Higgs 742; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 123; Mattioli 2861; Weulersse, i, p. xix; INED 3607; not in Einaudi (other editions); not in Menger.

Second edition. In all, four editions were published in 1754.

The work was being published as a translation but was actually written by Louis-Joseph Plumart (or Plumard) de Dangeul who used the pseudonym of John Nickolis. 'd'Argenson admire beaucoup cet ouvrage, qu'il place même audessus de *l'Esprit des Lois* de Montesquieu' (Stourm, p. 98). 'Documentation particulièrement riche, accompagnée d'observations personnelles sur la population, les classes sociales, le commerce, l'économie' (INED). 'Mid-eighteenth-century populationism is best represented in the works of Plumard de Dangeul, Goyon de la Plambaine and Jaubert. Dangeul was concerned primarily to combat celibacy, the principal check (in his opinion) to population growth; for he looked upon such growth as a "certain sign" of the "health of the body politic", as a stimulator of agriculture and manufactures, and as a partial source of relief to the taxpayers (the cost of government being relatively fixed).' 'The forces unfavorable to population growth operated more powerfully in some social classes than in others. Both the marriage rate and fertility within marriage were lower in the military class than in any other group; they increased in the following order: magistrates, financiers, merchants, artisans, comfortable laborers, and uncomfortable laborers. In general, Dangeul concluded, the French social system valued least and burdened most heavily the more useful classes, and thereby checked their increase and that of the population as a whole' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 82-86). The second part of the work deals with England: advantages of its geographical isolation, its natural resources, its government and its commerce. - Beautiful copy.

100 PLUQUET, ABBE (F.-A.) *Traité philosophique et politique sur le Luxe*. Par M. l'Abbé Pluquet. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Barrois l'aîné, Barrois le jeune, 1786. 2 volumes. (4), 488 pp.; (4), 508 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, labels with gilt lettering, red edges, somewhat rubbed and worn, small damage to head and foot of spine of volume 2, corners a bit bumped.

€ 750

Einaudi A.643; Goldsmiths 13144; INED 3611; Conlon 86:1732; not in Kress; not in Mattioli.

Very rare first edition.

'No eighteenth-century French attack upon luxury exceeded in comprehensiveness that of the Abbé Pluquet. (.....) In volume I the author delineated the evil effects of luxury upon man as an individual, and upon his arts and morals; in volume II he showed, through analysis and through appeal to history, how luxury undermined collective political and social life and destroyed states, and how luxury might be extinguished. Pluquet, who was greatly influenced by Cantillon and Petty, was familiar with both Graeco-Roman views on luxury and those of his contemporaries. Among the defenders of luxury whose views he criticized are Mandeville, Melon, Montesquieu, Hume, Condillac, d'Holbach and others' (Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, chapter iv, section viii, with an elaborate analysis of Pluquet's work). - Both title-pages

with the stamp of the Dutch Royal Library and a second stamp indicating the book is being removed as a duplicate, both stamps in the blank portion of the title-pages.

101 POULLAIN, H. *Traité de monnoyes*. A Paris, Chez Frederic Léonard, 1709. (22), 454, (48) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt triple fillets on both sides, all edges gilt, head and foot of spine somewhat damaged, corners bumped, a bit rubbed.

€ 650

Kress 2630; Goldsmiths 4575; Einaudi 4510; INED 3650bis; Stourm, p. 42; not in NEHA.

Second edition, partly original, augmented by Le Verrier: 'La première édition de ce traité a parue en 1617. Celle de 1709, publiée par les soins de M. Le Verrier, est augmentée de diverses pièces qui lui donnent de l'intérêt' (Brunet, iv, 849).

Originally published in 1617 'et qui dans la suite est devenu si rare, qu'il est tout presque impossible de le trouver.' The editor has added to this edition 'quelques autres traités du même auteur qui n'avaient pas encore parus' et 'qui étaient restés entre les mains de Monsieur Poullain de Beaumont, son arrière petit-fils.' Collection of reports on money presented to Sully by Poullain. '..... cet auteur est donc le seul qui ait entreprise de montrer tout ce qui qu'il faut observer en France pour y entretenir abondamment les monnoyes du pays, pour y attirer celles des pays étranger .....

102 PROSVESHCHENIE. *Exhemesyachnyi zhurnal*. (Later:) *Ezhemesyachnyi obshchestvenno-politicheskii i literaturnyi zhurnal marksistkago napravleniya*. (Later again:) *Teoreticheskii organ Rossiiskoi Sotsial.-Demokr. Rabochei Partii*. St. Petersburg, 1911-1917 (Reprint Milano, Feltrenelli, 1970). 4 volumes. Large 8vo. Cloth with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1200

Zaleski, ii, 28; R.P.P., ii, 187-9.

Reprint in a limited number of copies and long out-of-print.

Reprint of the official, theoretical organ of the Russian Social-Democratic Labour Party with Bolshevik tendency. Collaborators were: Molotov, Stalin, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Bucharin, Rjazanov, Krupskaja, etc. Lenin, from abroad, gave instructions to the members of the editorial board and wrote numerous articles himself. Includes also one of the earliest articles by Stalin.

103 RAPPORT fait par M. le Baron Portal au nom d'une Commission spéciale chargée de l'examen du projet de loi relatif à la répression des crimes de piraterie et de baraterie. Séance du jeudi 10 février 1825. (Paris), 1825. - (Followed by:) OPINION de M. le Comte de Sèze (on the same subject). Mardi 22 février 1825. (Paris), 1825. - (Followed by:) OPINION de M. le Vicomte Lainé (on the same subject). Mercredi 23 février 1825. (Paris), 1825. - (Followed by:) PROJET de loi relatif à la répression des contraventions, délits et crimes commis par des Français dans les Echelles du Levant et de Barbarie. 10 février 1826. (Paris), 1826. - (Followed by:) AMENDEMENT présenté par M. le Marquis de Lally-Tolendal (on the same subject). 14 mars 1826. Paris, 1826. 5 pamphlets, each separately sewn. 51 pp.; 26 pp.; 14 pp.; 64 pp.; 15 pp. 8vo. All sewn, uncut, disbound.

€ 350

All dealing with the mediterranean trade, piracy, and the jurisdiction of France in the north African region.

104 RECUEIL des actions héroïques et civiques des républicains français. Paris, Impr. de la Société des jeunes Français, (1794). 5 numbers in 1 volume. 24 pp.; 28 pp.; 26, (2) pp.; 27 pp.; 28, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 600

Hatin 248; Tourneux 17249; not in Martin & Walter.

All published, very rare.

The editor was L. Bourdon de La Croisière.

The first number was published as *Annales du civisme et de la vertu*. The first four numbers were presented to the Convention by Léonard Bourdon, the last number by A.C. Thibaudeau and deals with the Rhine and Moselle army.

Very rare publication glorifying patriotism by way of examples and which was destined for the municipalities, the army, the popular societies, the schools, etc.

'Un décret de la Convention du 10 nivôse an II ordonna que ce recueil serait envoyés en placards aux municipalités, aux armées, aux sociétés populaires, aux écoles, etc. Un arrêté du Comité de Salut Public (28 pluviôse an II) prescrivit le tirage à 150.000 exemplaires de chaque numéro et autorisa les administrateurs de chaque département à les faire réimprimer selon les besoins de leurs administrés' (Tourneux). - Very rare in this complete state. The nrs. 2-5 are dated 'an II'. All numbers are done by the same printer.

105 RELANDUS, H. (OR RELAND, OR REELANT, H.) Palaestine, Ex Monumentis Veteribus Illustrata, in tres libros distributa, ..... Norimbergae (Nürnberg), apud Petrum Conradum Monathus, 1716. Title printed in red and black, engraved vignette, with engraved frontispiece, engraved title, 6 engraved folding maps and plates, including the large engraved map of the Holy Land, 8 engraved plates, and illustrations in the text. Three volumes in one, continuously paginated: [14], 788, [82] pp. 4to. Contemporary vellum.

€ 950

Brunet iv, 1203-4: "Ouvrage très estimé"; Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares & Précieux*, vi, 75; Blackmer 1406; Chadenat 4935; Hage Chahine 3950; Tobler, p. 213.

Second and revised edition, first published in 1714. A Dutch translation appeared in 1719.

Reland, the celebrated Dutch orientalist, was professor of oriental languages and ecclesiastical antiquities at the University of Utrecht. His description of Palestine is a remarkable work for its time, a significant, long-lasting contribution to research into the history and geography of early Palestine. Reland was eminently qualified to conduct this exhaustive survey: he was a geographer, cartographer and polylinguist possessing, in addition to the European languages, full command of Hebrew, Arabic and classical Greek. The work enumerates and describes 2500 sites mentioned in the Bible, Mishna and Talmud and is probably the most important work published by Reland. - Ancient annotations on front paste-down and recto first fly leaf, small stamp in blank portion of the title-page, a bit age-toned but a good copy. The illustrations in good impressions and showing, besides the Holy Land, among others a folding genealogical table of the Herods and a folding table comparing ancient measurements of distances.



106 RETZ, (J.F.P. DE GONDI) DE. Mémoires du Cardinal de Retz, de Guy Joli et de la duchesse de Nemours; contenant ce qui s'est passé de remarquable en France pendant les premières années du règne de Louis XIV. Nouvelle édition, augmentée, ornée du portrait du Cardinal de Retz, et du fac simile d'une de ses lettres. A Paris, Chez Etienne Ledoux, 1820. With portrait and facsimile. 6 volumes. (4), xxv, (1), 531, (1) pp.; (4), 515, (1) pp.; (4), 441, (1) pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 506 pp.; (4), 496 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, marbled boards, red and green labels with gilt lettering.

€ 800

Bourgeois & André 797.

Important French autobiography and important historical account on the period of the Fronde. François Paul de Gondî, Cardinal de Retz, a man who lacked the political talent and intelligence to support his ambitions in a period where Richelieu, Mazarin and after the latter, Louis XIV were the men in power. He spent several years in exile where he seems to have started composing these memoirs and these memoirs present an interesting picture of society at the time: 'Ces mémoires sont cependant utiles pour une étude générale de la société à l'époque de la Fronde: on y verra quel faible sens moral avaient alors ceux qui luttaient contre le premier ministre, quels mobiles ambitieux et intéressés dictaient leur conduite, à quel extrémités ils étaient capables de se porter pour satisfaire leurs désirs. Retz possède un art admirable pour composer une scène, dépeindre les personnages principaux avec leurs caractères, leurs travers, leurs passions, leurs projets, et mener les intrigues jusqu'à la fin en graduant l'intérêt: rien de plus curieux que celles où il est le 'grand premier rôle' dont il fait le portrait avec un soin infini, une variété parfaite de nuances délicates et de couleurs fortes. Ses mémoires sont à la fois une comédie en cent actes divers et une condamnation de la Fronde' (Bourgeois & André).

The Florentine banking family of the Gondî had been introduced into France by Catherine de' Medici; Catherine offered Jérôme (Girolamo) de Gondî in 1573 the château that he made the nucleus of the Château de Saint-Cloud; his hôtel in the Faubourg Saint-Germain of Paris became the Hôtel de Condé in the following generation. The Gondî acquired great estates in Brittany and became connected with the noblest houses of the kingdom. François Paul de Gondî had little influence under Richelieu, used his later influence against Mazarin which in turn helped lead to the outbreak of the Fronde.

107 (RICHERAND, B.A.) De la population dans ses rapports avec la nature des gouvernements. Paris, Béchét jeune, Delaunay, 1837. xii, (2), 349, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 300

Kress C.4479; Goldsmiths 29838; not in Einaudi.

First edition of this work discussing the growth of population, the mechanisms of the phenomenon and criticizing Malthus for underestimating the "reproductive instinct", especially, but not exclusively, among the working classes.

Histoire des accroissemens de la population et des effets de cette multiplication progressive. - Des moyens de diminuer les inconvéniens, et de prévenir les dangers résultans d'une population exubérante. - Some scattered spotting

108 ROBESPIERRE - COURTOIS, E.B. Rapport fait au nom de la commission chargée de l'examen des papiers trouvés chez Robespierre et ses complices, dans la séance du 16 nivôse an III. (5 janvier 1795). Paris, chez Maret, An III (1795). 408 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 250

Tourneux 4293a; Martin & Walter 8635.

First edition.

Until the publication of *Papiers inédits trouvés chez Robespierre* in 1828, it was considered as the storehouse of anti-Robespierrist propaganda. Comparison with the 1828 publication is of essential importance to understand the dishonest actions taken against Robespierre's reputation (See at length: Thompson, *Robespierre*, 1935).

109 ROUSSEAU - GUDIN (DE LA BRENELLERIE), P.PH. Supplément au Contrat Social. A Paris, Chez Maradan & Perlet, 1791. With folding table. xii, 298, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, yellow edges, very lightly worn.

€ 600

Conlon, *Ouvrages Français relatifs à Jean-Jacques Rousseau, 1751-1799*, 861; Einaudi 2787; INED 2181; Martin & Walter, 15893.

One of two editions (the other being in 12mo) from the year of first publication, no priority established of this work which includes demographical considerations; the table contains demographical information for Paris, Lyons and Bordeaux for the years 1709-1789. The work was addressed to the Assemblée nationale and it argued in favor of a constitutional monarchy.

110 ROZET, (B.) Véritable origine des biens ecclésiastiques. Fragmens historiques et curieux, contenant les différentes voies par lesquelles le clergé séculier et régulier de France s'est enrichi. Accompagnés de notes historiques & critiques. A Paris, Chez Desenne, 1791. 2 volumes. viii, 247 (misnumbered 243) pp.; (2), 173, (1) pp. 8vo. 19th-century cloth.

€ 300

Martin & Walter, 30364; Tourneux, iii, 12816b.

Second, enlarged and augmented edition, first published in 1790, of this interesting contribution to the debate concerning the possessions of the church and providing arguments in favour of the sale of ecclesiastical property.

Talleyrand had initiated a debate in November 1789 concerning the possessions of the church and argued that the church, not being the owner of these possessions but being the usufructuary only, should put these possessions at the disposal of the state to allow the state to deal with the enormous national debt. The author of the present work supports and defends the Talleyrand proposition. In December 1789 the Constituent Assembly declared the property of the church at the disposition of the nation, the law of 14-17 May 1790 established the mode of sale of these nationalized church and crown properties. The sale of *biens nationaux* is an issue of immense interest and value for historians of the French revolution. It is also a complicated issue to research and evaluate, and despite its importance, there are few studies that satisfactorily encompass and address it (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, vol. 1, pp. 94-98).

111 (SAIGE, J.) *Catéchisme du citoyen, ou Éléments du droit public français par demandes & par réponses; suivi de Fragmens politiques*. En France, 1788. (4), 140 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 400

INED 4025; Mornet 1363; Le Bucher Bibliographique, 607; Peignot, i, 298; Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France, 1769-1789*, 81.

One of the two issues of the improved 1788 edition, enlarged with the 'Fragmens politiques', including a.o. 'Réflexions sur les droits des Etats Généraux, relativement à la concession des subsides'; 'De l'autorité des magistrats', etc.

"Written in response to Chancellor Maupeou's attack on the parlements in 1771, the *Catéchisme* contained a radical statement of the doctrine of national sovereignty, not simply in the abstract terms of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* or the more congested historical formulations of the parliamentary *Maximes du droit public français*, upon both of which it drew, but in the more immediate question-and-answer form of a political catechism offering a direct response to a precisely defined act of royal despotism, and culminating in a clear choice between revolution and the destruction of the political order. "Once one has read it, one is not surprised that the partisans of despotism have made such efforts to annihilate it," commented Pidansat de Mairobert in his *Mémoires secrets*. (..... As a result, copies of the 1775 edition are extremely rare.) Yet the interest of the work remains, not simply because it offered the most radical expression of the principle of national sovereignty, but also because it reappeared in 1787 and went through several editions in 1788 buttressed with additional fragments called forth by the events of the Pre-Revolution" (see: Keith M. Baker, "A classical republican in eighteenth-century Bordeaux: Guillaume-Joseph Saige" in: *Inventing the French Revolution*, Cambridge, 1990, pp. 128-151). - Somewhat spotted throughout, mostly but not exclusively marginal.

112 SAINT-JUST, (A.L.L.) *Discours prononcé le 26 décembre (1792) à la Convention nationale, sur Louis XVI, par le citoyen Saint-Just, Député du Département de l'Aisne; .....* (Drop-head title). (At end:) A Troyes, Chez la veuve Gobelet, (1792). 12 pp. 4to. Folded leaves, loose, disbound.

€ 350

Martin & Walter 30702.

Dealing with the trial against Louis XVI and the attempts by the Girondins to gain time. Against those who Saint-Just calls the defenders of the King, with the famous phrase: "If he [the king] is innocent, the people is guilty."

113 (SAINT-SIMON, C.H. DE.) *Nouveau Christianisme. Lettres d'Eugène Rodrigues sur la religion et la politique. L'éducation du genre humain de Lessing, traduit, pour la première fois, de l'Allemand par E. Rodrigues*. Paris, Bureau du Globe, 1832. - (*Bound with:*) (ENFANTIN, B.P.) *Morale. Réunion générale de la famille. Enseignemens du Père Suprême. Les trois familles*. Paris, Librairie Saint-Simonienne, 1832. 2 works bound in 1 volume. 7, (1), 346, (2) pp.; (8), 207, (5) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 500

First work: Fournel, p. 94; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 402; Kress C.3321; Goldsmiths 27808; Einaudi 4951.

The rare edition containing also the *Lettres* by Rodrigues and the latter's translation of Lessing. 'At the end of his life, he (Saint-Simon) recognized the importance of a 'New Christianity', intending to reform religion by introducing a new morality allowing the development of human passions and the pursuit of well-being ..... the fastest possible improvement of the lot of the poorest class' (J. Droz, *Europe between Revolutions, 1815-1848.*)

Second work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 175.

The final section entitled *Les trois familles* is by E. Barrault.

114 (SARPI, P. DIT) FRA PAOLO. Discours Dogmatique et Politique, Sur l'origine, la nature, les prétendues immunités, et la véritable destination des Biens Ecclésiastiques. Ouvrage posthume de Fra-Paolo. Traduit de l'Italien (par F.M. de Marsy). A Avignon, Chez Alexandre Girard, 1750. (6), 248 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, two corners very lightly bumped.

€ 300

Conlon 50:875; *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*, v, p. 218.

First French edition.

Paolo Sarpi (1552-1623), Venetian statesman and historian. Sarpi was a member of the order of the Serviti, but was nevertheless very critical of the papacy and the church. He succeeded in defending the rights of the state against papal attack. In his *Istoria dell'interdetto di Venezia* (1624) he advocated a policy of rigorous jurisdiction over everything pertaining to the temporal interests of the church, anticipating in some respects the doctrine of the separation of the two powers. Sarpi ranks with Machiavelli and Guicciardini as one of the great historical writers of the sixteenth century.

The current work is a learned historical exposition dealing with the possessions of the Church, how these were acquired and how they are used: Sarpi points to the fact that originally the gifts received by the church aimed at supporting the church and clergy and to provide aid for the poor: he denounces the misuses and corruption and the extreme wealth of the church. - Stamp of Edmond Vallée on first blank.

115 (SCHMID D'AVENSTEIN, G.L.) Principes de la Législation universelle. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Amsterdam, Chez Marc-Michel Rey, 1776. 2 volumes. xx, 389, (3) pp.; (4), 474, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with red labels and gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 900

INED 4116; Einaudi A.867; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Leblanc 113; Mattioli 3269.

First edition of this very interesting exposition dealing with the laws of society, the relation between men, man and society, natural and positive law, the role of economics, demography, luxury, property, religion, individual liberty, liberty of the press, free speech, etc. etc. and how society should be organized, governed and managed, this is both a work of sociology, economics, politics and legislation seeking the well-being and happiness of societies and population through proper and rational legislation and organization.

'Économie politique. Doctrine plus agrarienne que populationniste, très proche de celle des physiocrates' (INED, giving a long and extensive analysis of the work). There are sections discussing population (Schmid advocates a continuous increase), family life, property (he defends private ownership of land), luxury, religious toleration, (Schmid is in favour), taxation (Schmid favours direct over indirect taxation), commerce (he advocates, among other things,

free trade for the colonies and an autonomous government) and war. One of the best expositions of the body of economic thought of the time.

Further sections deal with: De l'Autorité souveraine; Des Forces de la Société; Des Rapports d'une Société avec les autres Sociétés; Du bonheur de la Société; Des Loix positives.

George-Louis Schmid (or Schmidt), born in Avenstein in 1720, entered the service of the Duke of Saxe-Weimar and retired in 1757 to Nyon in the Vaud. He had close relations with Voltaire, Diderot and d'Alembert and the other leading *philosophes* of the 18th century. He belonged, together with authors such as Rillet de Saussure, Delolme and Iselin to a group of important Swiss authors actively participating in the European debates of those days and historians now believe that Swiss authors like these were unique in their attempts to reconcile traditional republican and Christian standards of social justice with the imperatives of economic growth. For this reason, they came to occupy a central position in European debates and the essay competitions of the Economic Society of Bern were closely watched elsewhere in Europe. - Some occasional browning. An excellent copy of a scarce work.

116 (SIRMOND, J.) *L'homme du Pape et du Roy, ou reparties véritables sur les imputations calomnieuses d'un libelle diffamatoire, semé contre sa Sainteté et sa Majesté Très-Chrestienne, par les ennemis couverts du Saint Siège & de la France.* Bruxelles, 1634. 368 pp. 8vo. Modern half vellum, label with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

Bourgeois & André, iv, 2798; Thuau, *Raison d'Etat et pensée politique à l'époque de Richelieu*, p. 443; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

Scarce first edition.

Refutation of a pamphlet by Antoine de Vera et Zuniga, comte de la Rocca, Spanish ambassador in Venice, who had renewed the accusations against the French and their willingness to form coalitions with the heretics (Protestants). Sirmond here defends Louis XIII and his decision to cooperate with the Swedish protestants. This refutation has also been attributed to Père Joseph and to B. Milletot.

117 STAEL (-HOLSTEIN, A.L.G. NECKER, DE.) *Considérations sur les principaux événemens de la Révolution Française.* Ouvrage posthume. Paris, Delaunay, Bossange et Masson, 1818. 3 volumes. x, 440 pp.; (4), 424 pp.; (4), 395, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards and marbled edges, a bit rubbed.

€ 350

Martin & Walter 31988; Tourneux, i, 14; Escoffier, 302.

First edition.

'Le plan en est immense; il comprend trois objets distincts: la vie politique de M. Necker, l'histoire de la période révolutionnaire, enfin l'exposé d'une théorie des gouvernements divers' (*Biographie Universelle*).

Anne Louise Germaine Necker, Baronne de Staël-Holstein (1766-1817), daughter of Suzanne Curchot and Jacques Necker, finance minister to Louis XVI. Her interest in philosophy began with a study of Rousseau, whose fervent admirer she remained throughout her life. Mme de Staël never questioned the absolute value of personal liberty. This belief she attributed to Protestantism, her family religion. To her, Protestantism rested on the principle of personal

interpretation, and the source of one's convictions was to be looked for in the heart, just as it was in the teachings of Rousseau's Savoyard vicar. A true daughter of the eighteenth century, Madame de Staël was at once a passionate lover of France and a cosmopolitan, and she adhered firmly to the current faith in the indefinite perfectibility of the liberated spirit. "Germaine de Staël was the first women intellectual: she wrote novels and plays as well as works on history, philosophy, and politics. She always proclaimed the women's right to speak and be heard. Her constant and paramount concern was liberty, for which enlightenment was necessary, but which must also stem from a heartfelt commitment" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, volume 4, pp. 121-124). - Tear in title-page of volume 1, touching the names and addresses of the publishers.

118 (STRAATMAN, H. DE.) Testament politique de Charles, Duc de Lorraine et de Bar. Déposé entre les mains de l'Empereur Léopold à Presbourg, le 29 Novembre 1687 en faveur du Roy de Hongarie et de ses successeurs arrivans à l'Empire. A Lipsic, chez Georges Weitman, 1696. (2), xix, (1), 113, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary brown calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, slightly rubbed and shaved.

€ 300

Quérard, *Supercheries*, i, pp. 700-701; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First edition: Quérard has a long note on this work and its author. The text formulates in a strong and decisive tone the politics of the House of Austria. The text was published again by the 'Académie des Bibliophiles' in 1866 by Anatole de Montaiglon and with a bibliographic study. Among other things, the author puts forth a project for perpetual peace. - Paper browned due to the quality of the paper.

119 SUR LES FINANCES. Ouvrage posthume de Pierre André\*\*\*\*\*, fils d'un bon laboureur, mis au jour par Mr \*, Curé D \*. A Londres, 1775. With 1 folding map and 4 folding tables. viii, 293, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillets on sides, red edges.

€ 700

Kress 7170; Goldsmiths 11330; Einaudi 5517; INED 4798; Higgs 6403; Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, i, p. 141.

First edition of this severely prosecuted attack on the Fermiers-Généraux, forbidden already in 1776. 'Diatribes sanglante contre les fermiers généraux et les abus scandaleux de leurs agents. L'auteur met en scene un malheureux dont les 'suppôts de la ferme' ont ruiné la famille et fait périr le père de chagrin' (INED). According to a manuscript note in the Kress copy: '..... l'on croit que cette sanglante diatribe des fermiers généraux a été composée, imprimée et répandue sous les auspices du ministère actuel (celui de Turgot & Malesherbes).'

This, in fact, is the first edition of a work which became better known under the title "L'Ami du Peuple François, ou Mémoire adressée à Mr. Turgot, ....." published at Limoges one year later (1776). Even the motto in both works is identical: "Ni Ferme ni regie: l'une et l'autre font la perte des Etats." The present work contains the same text as the "L'Ami du Peuple" (upto page 84, and the pages 256-269) and contains in addition much detailed information about the taxes. It was probably deemed to complex or technical and was published again in 1776 as "L'Ami du Peuple François" this time omitting the detailed information about the taxes. The work suggests Turgot to abolish the tax system in use as it is unjust and odious, of relatively little profit to the

king but very profitable for the taxfarmers and hard-pressing on the population. The work describes in detail the various taxes in existence, their effects, the cruel practises of the taxfarmers, the uneven division of the taxes and the disastrous effects.

It is told in the form of a story: the anonymous author recounts the story of his father and his family and how they were, little by little, driven to complete ruin. His father, responsible for the collecting of taxes in his village, is thrown in jail and his possessions confiscated by the taxfarmers because of his inability to raise the requested taxes from the other taxable inhabitants of his village.

120 (SUZE, CHARLES DE.) Suite des Erreurs et de la vérité; ou développement du livre des hommes rappelés au principe universel de la science. Par un Ph...Inc... A Salomonopolis, Chez Androphile, à la Colonne inébranlable, MMMMM DCC LXXXIV (1784). (4), 445, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red edges, small repair to head of spine and to lower upper joint.

€ 500

Schosler, p. 163; Vercruyssen, *Bibliographie d'Holbach*, p. 44; Caillet 9770; Conlon 84:1765. First edition.

In 1775 Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin published his *Des Erreurs et de la Vérité.....* This work is apparently a counterfeit sequel to that work, attributed to Charles de Suze, author of *Clef des Erreurs et de la Vérité*. The work has also been attributed to Holbach and Condorcet. The present work reviews a number of the questions dealt with in the genuine work by Saint-Martin such as good and evil, liberty and necessity, but developing however the very antithesis of the teachings of Saint-Martin. Louis-Claude de Saint-Martin (1743-1803), French philosopher, known as 'le philosophe inconnu', the name under which his works were published. He came under the influence of Martinez de Pasquales who taught a species of mysticism drawn from cabalistic sources, and endeavoured to found thereon a secret cult with magical rites.

121 TABLE des matières, des noms de lieux et des noms des personnes Contenus aux procès-verbaux des séances des deux Conseils formant le Corps législatif, depuis le 4 Brumaire an IV, jusqu'au 30 Floréal an V. Tome Premier [- Tome Troisième]. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, Nivôse an VII (1798). Three volumes. - (Followed by:) TABLE des matières, des noms de lieux et des noms des personnes Contenus aux procès-verbaux des séances des deux Conseils formant le Corps législatif, depuis le 1er Prairial an V jusqu'au 30 Floréal an VI. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, Floréal An X (1802). Two volumes. - (Followed by:) TABLE des matières, des noms de lieux et des noms des personnes Contenus aux procès-verbaux des séances des deux Conseils formant le Corps législatif, depuis le 1er Prairial an VI jusqu'au 30 Floréal an VII. Tome Premier [- Tome Second]. Paris, Baudouin, An 1808. Two volumes. - In total 7 volumes. (4), xii, 536 pp.; (4), 556, (2, errata, blank) pp.; (4), 593, (3, blank, errata, blank) pp.; (4), xxii, (2), 640, (2, Fautes à corriger, blank) pp.; (4), 687, (1) pp.; (4), xiv, (2), 543, (1) pp.; (4), 548 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, small loss to head of volume 3 (first 3 volumes), contemporary marbled calf, spines with raised bands, faded and a bit rubbed (next two volumes), contemporary blind cover, paper labels to spines, largely uncut and unopened (last 2 volumes).

€ 600

Martin & Walter 6057; Tourneux, i, 570; not in Monglond.

Original editions, all edited by A.A. Camus.

First work: Contains the "Tableau des Citoyens qui ont été membres du Corps Législatif, depuis l'époque du 4 Brumaire an IV jusqu'au premier Prairial an V" followed by the listing of the members of the "Conseil des Anciens", the names of the "Présidens des deux Conseils" and the "Secrétaires des deux Conseils", followed by the actual "table des matières" with extensive references per entry.

Second work: Contains "Tableau des Citoyens qui ont été membres de la troisième Assemblée législative, ....", followed by the main work upto page 518 of volume 2, followed by "Table des résolutions prise et des lois prononcées depuis le 1er Prairial an V jusqu'au Floréal an VI" (pp. 519-620), followed by "Table des rapports, projets de résolution, opinions, messages et autres pièces imprimées par l'ordre du Corps législatif; et des discours, mémoires et projets distribués aux représentans du peuple: le tout rangé par ordre de matières" (pp. 621-677), followed by "Table des noms des auteurs des rapports, discours, etc., imprimés par ordre du Corps législatif et du Tribunal (pp. 679-end). Pp. 321/2 with defect causing loss of 2 letters.

Third work: contains the "Tableau des citoyens qui ont été membres de la quatrième Assemblée législative, ...." followed by the main work upto page 305 of volume 2, followed by "Table des résolutions prise et des lois prononcées depuis le 1er Prairial an VII jusqu'au Floréal an VIII" (pp. 305-411, obviously a printing error, the dates should be an VI-an VII), followed by "Table des lois prononcées depuis le 1er Prairial an VI jusqu'au 30 Floréal an VII" (pp. 412-478), followed by "Table des rapports, projets de résolution, opinions, messages et autres pièces imprimées par l'ordre du Corps législatif; et des discours, mémoires et projets distribués aux représentans du peuple: le tout rangé par ordre de matières" (pp. 479-539), followed by "Table des noms des auteurs des rapports, discours, etc., imprimés par ordre du Corps législatif" (pp. 540-end). - Small hole in pp. 529-30 causing loss of a few letters.

In 1813 a further 2 volumes were published covering the period "1er Prairial an VII au 19 Brumaire an VIII."

122 TEMPLE, (W.) *Les Oeuvres mêlées de Monsieur le Chevalier Temple. Seigneur de Shene; Baronet; Ambassadeur du Roy de la Grande Bretagne auprès des Provinces Unies, & aux Traittez d'Aix la Chapelle, en 1668 & à Nimeque en 1678 &c. A Utrecht, Chez Antoine Schouten, 1693.* Sphere on title. Two volumes in one. (12), 283 (misnumbered 273), (1) pp.; (2), 437 (misnumbered 435), (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten name, date and title to spine, sprinkled edges.

€ 300

BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, T150.

First French edition.

The first volume contains among others: 'La recherche, ou l'essai de l'origine & de la nature du Gouvernement', 'La Recherche des moyens d'avancer le commerce en Irlande', 'Des Considérations générales sur l'état & les intérêts de l'Empire, de la Suede, du Danemarc, de l'Espagne, de la Hollande, de la France, & de la Flandre par rapport à l'Angleterre en l'année 1671 .....

while the second volume mainly contains literary texts. Sir William Temple (1628-1699) was a diplomat (Envoy to Brussels 1665-68 and ambassador at The Hague 1668-70 and 1674-79), who turned to miscellaneous writing during leisure periods in his career and retirement at Moor Park, Surrey, where he employed Jonathan Swift as a secretary. He negotiated the triple alliance between England, Holland and Sweden in 1668. - Tiny wormtrack in the outer blank margin of the first three quires, somewhat larger on a few pages, not touching text, old ownership entry in blank portion of the title-page, dated 1693.



123 THIERS, (L. A.) Aux électeurs du 9e arrondissement de Paris. (Drop-head title). (At end:) Paris, Charles Schiller, imprimeur breveté, (1877). 4 pp. Large 4to. Folded.

€ 150

The last political activity of Adolphe Thiers, historian, journalist, leading politician and minister under the Orleans Monarchy and opponent of the Second Empire, now in favour of the republican opposition. He died in December 1877.

124 THONISSEN, J.J. Le socialisme dans le passé. Bruxelles, A. Jamar, (1850). With 3 portraits. Three parts in one volume, continuous pagination, (4), 292 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, top edge gilt, uncut, corners, original covers preserved.

€ 150

Stammhammer, i, p. 247.

First edition.

Jean Joseph Thonissen (1816-1891), Belgian jurist and statesman. Thonissen became one of the most authoritative representatives in Belgium of the classical school of penal law, upholding the traditional conception of crime and punishment. From 1863 he was a member of the Chamber of Representatives and was affiliated with the conservative Catholic party. He was also interested in political and economic theory. The present works, later published again as *Le Socialisme depuis l'antiquité, jusqu'à la constitution française du 14 janvier 1852*, was inspired by the events of 1848, and revealed his antipathy to the theories of the socialists. It purported to be a history of socialistic ideas and movements, pointing out fallacies in doctrine and concluding that attempts to realize a communistic system brought devastation and anarchy. To offset socialist influence Thonissen demanded a program of social amelioration to be realized by the promotion of thrift, cooperation and professional training (Fernand Collin in ESS, 14, p. 621). Published by the 'Société pour l'émancipation intellectuelle'. Bound in are the all the original coloured covers for each of the three parts.

125 (TOULONGEON, F.E. D'EMSKERQUE.) Manuel revolutionnaire, ou pensées morales sur l'état politique des peuples en révolution. A Paris, Chez Du Pont, An IV (1796). (4), 137, (1) pp. 12mo. Blind paper wrappers, discoloured, first leaves a bit loose but cords intact.

€ 250

Martin & Walter 32749; Monglond iii, p. 588.

First edition.

Half-title reads "Collection des Moralistes", followed by "Epitre dédicatoire. Aux Factions" and by "Discours préliminaire", "preface", "avant-propos", and an "avis au lecteur." Motto on title "Et in Arcadia ego." Deals in 84 short chapters in a sometimes witty, sometimes ironical fashion with the idea or concept of "revolution", countries where revolutions took place, sorts of revolutions, what produces revolutions, how do revolutions start, what is achieved, how do they end, effect on society, individuals in the revolution, groups in the revolution, etc. etc. - First 10 leaves with small loss of blank paper in lower outer corner.

126 TOURNEUX, M. Bibliographie de l'histoire de Paris pendant la Révolution Française. Paris, Imprimerie Nouvelle, 1890-1913. 5 volumes. Large 8vo. Contemporary half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine, very lightly rubbed, original covers preserved, a very nice copy.

€ 650

Winchell DC 62.

Original edition.

Indispensable tool on Paris during the Revolution. Deals with a wide range of subjects, the last volume contains several extensive indexes.

127 TUETEY, A. Ville de Paris. Publications relatives à la Révolution Française. L'assistance publique à Paris pendant la Révolution. Documents inédits recueillis et publiés par A. Tuetey. Paris, Imprimerie nationale, 1895-1897. 4 volumes. (4), cxc, (2), 792 pp.; (4), 729, (1) pp.; (4), 816, (2) pp.; (4), 929, (1) pp. Large 8vo. Original publishers boards, some minor imperfections and slight soiling.

€ 450

Tourneux, iii, 15015 & page 961; Dada 371-373.

First edition.

1. Les hôpitaux et les hospices, 1789-1791. 2. Les ateliers de charité et de filature, 1789-1791. 3. Les hôpitaux et les hospices, 1791-an IV. 4. Les ateliers de charité et de filature, 1791-an IV. Esteemed and important work and still a valuable source.

128 (VALDORI, G. DE.) Anecdotes du ministère du Cardinal de Richelieu et du règne de Louis XIII avec quelques particularitez du commencement de la Régence d'Anne d'Autriche. Tirées & traduites de l'Italien du Mercurio de Siri. A Amsterdam, Aux dépens de la Compagnie (Rouen), 1717. Title printed in red and black. 2 volumes. (8), 472 pp.; 417, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spines richly gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering.

€ 500

Cf.: Bourgeois & André 8680; Thuau, *Raison d'État et Politique à l'époque de Richelieu*, p. 234; Conlon 17:745 (under Siri); Weller, *Die falschen und fingierten Druckorte*, ii, p. 83.

First French edition, printed in Rouen according to Weller.

Compilation from the Italian *Il Mercurio ovvero historia dei correnti tempi* by the Italian historian Vittorio Siri. Siri had made an analysis of the Franco-Italian relations under Richelieu and Mazarin, the ambitions of Richelieu, the French court life, etc. Siri lived in France in the years 1649-1650 and this work contains 'une foule de pièces, fournis principalement de Hugues de Lionne, instructions, dépêches, mémoires, etc' (Bourgeois & André).

This is of course not a book with anecdotes as we understand the word today: in earlier times the word "anecdote" meant something which had not yet been passed on, an "unpublished fact", something that had been kept secret. - First pages of volume one with tiny hole in lower blank margin. From the library of Bruno Monnier.

129 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. *Projet d'une dixme royale. Qui supprimant la taille, les Aides, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires, & tous autres Impôts onéreux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roi un revenu certain et suffisant, sans frais; & sans être à charge à l'un de ses Sujets plus qu'à l'autre, qui s'augmenteroit considérablement par la meilleure culture des Terres.* Nouvelle édition corrigée notablement augmentée. Bruxelles, George de Backer, 1708. With 4 folding tables. (10), 203 (misnumbered 199), (33) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, joints and extremities rubbed, upper joint at front cover split at foot.

€ 500

INED 4397; Kress 2606; cf.: Goldsmiths 4432; Stourm 63; Bourgeois & André 6702; Carpenter, *Economic bestsellers X*, 14.

Interesting edition since it contains the cancels 171-174, all numbered 174 (1-4).

The *Projet d'une Dixme Royale* is an outstanding work in the field of public finance. Its two most notable features are its understanding of the central role of fiscal policy in economic reform - the result of an exceptionally comprehensive grasp of the economic process - and its use of detailed numerical data to substantiate conclusions. Schumpeter called the work 'unsurpassed, before or after, in the neatness and cogency of the argument ..... Purposefull marshalling of all the available data was the essence of his analysis. Nobody ever understood better the true relation between facts and argument. It is this that makes him an economic classic in the eulogistic sense of the work, and a forerunner of modern tendencies' (Schumpeter, *History of Economic analysis*, p. 204).

130 VIGOR, S. *De l'Etat et Gouvernement de l'Eglise, Quatre Livres. I. De la Monarchie Ecclesiastique. II. De l'Infaillibilité. III. De la Discipline Ecclesiastique. IV. Des Conciles. Avec La Preface, contenant une sommaire response au livre de Me Theophraste Bouju, dict Beaulieu, de la Defense de la Hierarchie de l'Eglise, & de nostre S. Pere le Pape, &c. Ensemble Une Epistre sur la pretenduë Justification des faussetez de M. C. Durand, Docteur en Theologie, en son discours, intitulé, Advis, &c. Par Mr. Simon Vigor, Conseiller du Roy en son Grand Conseil. A Troyes, Chez Pierre Sourdet, 1621. Title printed in red and black and within printed double-line border. [38], 437, [1, errata] pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary vellum, a bit wrinkled and spotted, handwritten title to spine.*

€ 750

Not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; Cioranescu 66535.

Scarce first edition of this important work defending the rights of the Gallican Church.

Simon Vigor (1556-1624) was an ardent defender of radical Gallicanism and especially the form it had taken in Edmond Richer's *De Ecclesiastica et politica potestate libellus*, published in Paris in 1611. Vigor, in this *De l'Etat et gouvernement de l'Eglise*, defends and further elaborates the thesis of Edmond Richer. Richer, in his *Historia Conciliorum Generalium* as with other works, elaborated upon and defended Gallicanism, a theory that described the limits of papal power, and provided one of the early constructs of what later evolved as the concept of "separation of church and state". Richer's explanation and defense of the theory and practice of Gallicanism was an expression of French resistance to the power and reach of the Pope during that period.

With the Declaration of the Clergy of France in 1682, a four article document which codified the principles of Gallicanism, ended, at least temporarily, the debate between Rome and the French

monarchy, between the temporal and the spiritual powers. These four articles stated the following: the first that sovereigns cannot submit in temporal matters to any ecclesiastical power, subjects cannot be released by such a power from their due obedience of sovereigns; the second and third limit the pope's plenitude of power by the authority of General Councils and the constitution of the Gallican church, while the fourth concedes the pope's primacy in questions of faith, but made it depend in the last resort on the consensus of the church. - Verso front free end paper a long handwritten note discussing the Troyes imprint, which was the result of the friendship between François Desmarets (from Troyes) and François Pithou, whose theological and political conceptions were similar to those held by Simon Vigor (according to this note). Manuscript ex-libris on title, small stamp of the Petit Séminaire de Troyes on first page of the tables, a nice copy.

Interestingly, this title is mentioned in Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares et Précieux*, volume 6, p. 315, but is there listed under Simon Vigor, the uncle of the author of this work, with other works by Simon Vigor, the Elder.

131 (VIOLE D'ATHYS.) *Response à la harangue faite par l'illustrissime Cardinal du Perron, à Paris l'an 1615, par M.V.D.C.C.D. Sacrifiez un sacrifice de Justice.* No place, (1615). 64 pp. Small 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Lindsay & Neu 3610; Bourgeois & André 2111; Welsh 668.

First edition, rare.

Discusses the power of the Church and the State. Du Perron had claimed, in a speech delivered on 2 January 1615, the supremacy of the Church and had denied all other institutions, whether 'le roi' or 'le tiers', any power over the Church and church matters. The speech provoked a heated debate, Virole d'Athys here opposing Du Perron and defending Gallicanism.

132 VOLTAIRE, (PSEUD. OF F. M. AROUET.) *Poèmes, épitres et autres poésies.* London (Cazin), 1779. With engraved portrait of the elder Voltaire in oval medaillon. (4), 246 pp. 18mo. Contemporary marbled paper, some loss of paper to spine, uncut.

€ 325

Bengesco 635; Cioranescu 63975; Quérard, vol. x, p. 308.

Very nice Cazin edition of a collection of works that had appeared before in 1777 in Genève (with another portrait).

Contains a.o. *Le poème de Fontenoy*; *Sur le désastre de Lisbonne*; *La Loi naturelle*; *Discours sur l'homme*; *Épître au Roi de la Chine*; *A M. Marmontel*, etc.

The Cazin publications are reknown for their quality but also for their licentious contents: in fact Cazin was fined, had his books confiscated and spent time in the Bastille. - Some pages misbound but complete.

133 WINCKELMANN, (J.J.) *Histoire de l'art chez les anciens*, Par Winckelmann; Traduite de l'allemand; avec des notes historiques et critiques de differens auteurs. Tome Premier [-Tome II. Deuxième partie.] A Paris, Chez H.J. Jansen et Comp. (vols I & II), chez Gide (last volume), 1793-1803. With 3 engraved frontispieces, 3 title vignettes, engraved head- and tailpieces, many fine half-page engravings and 65 engraved plates. Two volumes bound in three. cii, 695, [1] pp.; [4], 692 pp.; [4], 405, [3] pp. 4to. Nineteenth century blind and gilt tooled calf, spines with raised bands, gilt lettering, inside dentelles, marbled edges, joints and extremities a bit shaved, first two volumes with short splits to joints but firmly holding.

€ 900

Brunet v, col. 1463: "Bonne édition, dont les 2 prem. volumes parurent d'abord en 1793, sous le titre *Oeuvres de Winckelmann*"; Graesse, *Trésor de Livres Rares et Précieux*, vol. vi, p. 461.

"The most influential voice in the Enlightenment reassessment and valorization of ancient Greek art, Winckelmann also shaped two disciplines that emerged in the eighteenth century, art history and archaeology. (.....) Winckelmann's growing reputation as the foremost classical scholar, as well as his appointments and personal connections, put him at the center of an influential circle of art connoisseurs, artists, and intellectuals. (.....) *History of Ancient Art*, groundbreaking because of its historical, developmental account of the origins and development of art in various periods and cultures, largely viewed Roman art, by contrast to that of the Greeks, as imitative in a negative sense, a decadent fall from the perfection of the Greek ideal. (.....) Artistic styles, as Winckelmann argued, developed in response to factors such as climate and social and political structures conducive to freedom. Since, as he saw it, these external conditions were ideal in ancient Greece, Greek art had developed in perfect harmony with nature" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. iv, pp. 259 ff.) From 1758 on, Winckelmann was employed as a librarian and curator by Cardinal Alessandro Albani, founder of one of the most important eighteenth-century collections of classical antiquities. He was also librarian at the Vatican and prefect of Roman antiquities. Winckelmann's interpretations of ancient arts were enormously influential and his influence can be traced among numerous German thinkers -including Johann Gottfried Herder, Goethe, Friedrich and August Wilhelm Schlegel, and Hegel. - The half-titles of the first two volumes entitled "*Oeuvres Completttes de Winckelmann*" as indicated by Brunet. Some pages a bit browned or spotted, but only occasionally, a nice copy on good paper and with ample margins.

134 WOLFF, C. *Cosmologia generalis methodo scientifica pertractata, qua ad solidam, inprimis dei atque naturae cognitionem via sternitur*. Editio novissima emendator. Verona, apud hearedes Marci Moroni, 1779. viii, 263 pp. 4to. Contemporary catspaw calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First edition was published in 1731.

Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was an outstanding philosopher and mathematician. His philosophy is close to that of Leibnitz and his system can be seen as a modification of the philosophy of Leibnitz. Wolff held an almost undisputed sway in Germany until his philosophy was displaced by the Kantian revolution. The merits of Wolff's philosophy are his comprehensive view of philosophy, as embracing in its survey the whole field of human knowledge, his insistence everywhere on clear and methodic exposition, and his confidence in

the power of reason to reduce all subjects to this form. To these must be added that he was practically the first 'to teach philosophy to speak German'.

135 WOLFF, C. *Psychologia rationalis methodo scientifica pertractata, quae ea, quae de anima humana indubia experientiae fide innotescunt, per essentiam et naturam animae explicantur, et ad intimiorem naturae ejusque auctoris cognitionem profutura proponuntur*. Editio novissima emendatior. Verona, apud haeredes Marci Moroni, 1779. (8), 364 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, very slightly worn.

€ 500

Ziegenfuß, ii, p. 907.

First edition was published in 1734.

Christian Wolff (1679-1754) was an outstanding philosopher and mathematician. His philosophy is close to that of Leibnitz and is seen as a modification of the philosophy of Leibnitz. Wolff held almost undisputed sway in Germany till his philosophy was replaced by the Kantian revolution. The merits of Wolff's philosophy are his comprehensive view of philosophy as embracing in its survey the whole field of human knowledge, his insistence everywhere on clear and methodic exposition, and his confidence in the power of reason to reduce all subjects to this form. To this must be added that he was practically the first to 'teach philosophy to speak German'. - Ex-libris 'Biblioteca Del Excmo. Senor Marques de Astorga' pasted in blank outer margin of the dedication.

136 YOUNG, A. *Le cultivateur anglois, ou Oeuvres choisies d'agriculture et d'économie rurale et politique*. Traduit de l'Anglois par les MM. Lamarre, Benoist et Billecocq; avec des notes par le citoyen Delalauze, coopérateur du 'Cours d'agriculture' de l'abbé Rozier. Avec des planches en taille-douce. A Paris, Chez Maradan, an IX, 1800-1801. With 73 plates on 72 leaves (plates 28/29 are printed on one single leaf) and 6 tables. 18 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spines gilt with red and green labels with gilt lettering, and with gilt lettered on upper sides: 'Ferme expérimentale'.

€ 1500

Musset-Pathay 308; Kress B.4312; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First French translation of Young's works.

Complete set of Young's most important works to which are added Delalauze's valuable notes. Of fundamental interest for the history of agriculture. Contains: *Voyages au sud, à l'ouest, au midi de l'Angleterre*. - *Voyage au nord de l'Angleterre*. 2 volumes. - *Voyage à l'est de l'Angleterre*. 3 volumes. - *Voyage en Irlande*. 2 volumes. - *Lettres d'un fermier*. 2 volumes. - *Guide du fermier*. - *Expériences d'agriculture*. 2 volumes. - *Annales d'agriculture*. 3 volumes. - *Voyage en France*. - *Arithmétique politique*.

It is in the diffusion and popularisation of new and improved practices that the merit of Arthur Young's works lies. His descriptions of the tours he made through France and Ireland, the general descriptions as well as those of roads, commerce, manufactures, arts, country houses and palaces are still used as a source for the study of eighteenth-century conditions. - Added: the prospectus for the volumes 15-18. 11 pp. Sewn. A very fine copy.