

1 AMUSSAT, J.Z. Aux électeurs du département de la Seine. (Paris), Impr. E. Duverger, (1848). Folio poster.

€ 125

Dated May 24, 1848, Amussat presents himself as a candidate for the Seine department and containing some proposals for legislation, one of which is to abolish labour for children under 18 years of age. He is furthermore convinced that the principal question of the time is the organization of labour.

At head of poster: Elections pour l'Assemblée Nationale.

2 ARISTOCRATIE, L', financière. Avec un moyen patriotique de s'en faire une ressource pour les besoins de l'Etat. (Paris), Imprimerie de Guillau, (ab. 1790-1791). 24 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Martin & Walter, *Anonymes*, 1269; not in Monglond.

First edition.

Deals with the fatal influence of the 'financiers' who have perverted and destroyed the national economy.

3 AUX TRAVAILLEURS de France. Le Conseil National du Parti Ouvrier Français (1889-1900). Paris, Libr. G. Jacques et Cie, 1901. (4), 91, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine, original covers preserved.

€ 225

First collective edition in bookform.

Contains manifests of the Parti Ouvrier Français, collected and introduced by Bracke: Ni Ferry, ni Boulanger !; La Manifestation internationale du 1er Mai; Le Premier Mai 1891; La journée de huit heures; La Grève de Carmaux; Socialisme et Patriotisme; Les Congrès de Lille et de Londres; L'Affaire Dreyfus, etc. etc. At head of title: Onze ans d'histoire socialiste.

4 BACHELU (GENERAL.) Aux électeurs du département de la Seine. (Paris), Typogr. Bernard & Cie., (1848). Large folio poster on pink paper.

€ 75

Not in *Les Murailles Révolutionnaires*.

Dated May 31, 1848.

Text divided in two parts: Mes Convictions and Mes Actes. General Bachelu wishes to be elected as representative and appeals to the electorate of the Département de la Seine.

5 BACHOFEN, J.J. Das Mutterrecht. Eine Untersuchung über die Gynaikokratie der alten Welt nach ihrer religiösen und rechtlichen Natur. Zweite unveränderte Auflage. Basel, B. Schwabe, 1897. With 9 engraved plates, some folding. (4), xl, 440 pp. 4to. Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards, corners, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, some light discolouring.

€ 450

Printing and the Mind of Men, 349 (first edition).

Second edition, first published in 1861.

Johann Jakob Bachofen was a prolific writer on art, Roman Law and Greek antiquity, but his fame rests on the present work. In his investigations Bachofen found numerous myths and reports of a very early matriarchate, especially of the descent of name and property in the maternal line. Attempting to explain its origin he collected and compared with amazing persistence all the relevant material in the writings of the ancients. Bachofen considered that the matriarchate had been common among all primitive peoples at a certain stage in their development and concluded that mankind had once lived in a state of unregulated promiscuity and that the difficulty of establishing paternity in such a society had led to the tracing of descent through the mother and to her dominant role in the community. Bachofen's investigations into the role of women in ancient and primitive societies resulted in a completely new outlook on the formation of social structures and his conception of matriarchal society exercised enormous influence on the study of history, the genesis of the legal system and the social sciences.

6 BAILLY, A. Exposé de l'administration générale et locale des finances du Royaume-Uni, de la Grande Bretagne et d'Irlande, contenant des documents sur l'échiquier, la dette nationale, les banques, la navigation, les consommations, etc.; Sur le produit et l'emploi des contributions, droits, taxes, péages et émoluments perçus par l'Etat, le clergé, la magistrature, les comtés, les paroisses, les corporations, les titulaires d'offices, etc. Paris, Firmin Didot frères et Cie., 1837. With 1 folding table. 2 volumes. xliv, 616 pp.; (4), viii, 643 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards, marbled edges, very lightly rubbed, upper joint of volume 1 starting to split.

€ 200

Kress C.4297; Goldsmiths 29876; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

Bailly was "Inspecteur-général des finances" and afterwards "Directeur de la dette inscrite." The above work is the result of a long stay in England and two years of research and study and is an important statistical survey of British institutions at the early period of the industrialization. "Excellent ouvrage, le plus complet qui existe sur l'administration des finances de la Grande Bretagne" (Blanqui in Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, pp. 100-101).

7 BARBAROUX, (CH.J.M.) Marseillois! Caen, Impr. P. Chalopin, (1793). Folio poster on blue paper (47 x 38 cm), folded and bound in a 4to volume. Modern half morocco.

€ 200

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Monglond.

Very rare original poster.

Barbaroux, deputy of Marseille, launched this poster from his home in Caen after the extinction of the Girondin conventionnels. In the text he denounces the Montagnards, Robespierre, Marat and above all Fabre d'Eglantine and Danton, whom he accused of having scandalously enriched themselves. He was placed under house arrest, was able to escape, and after an abortive attempt to foment a federalist uprising in Normandy, he spent nearly a year in hiding in Brittany and the Bordelais. He was finally apprehended and executed at Bordeaux on 25 June 1794 (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, vol. 1). - Two small weak spots have been carefully strengthened.

8 (BARBE-MARBOIS, F. DE.) Complot d'Arnold et de Sir Henry Clinton contre les Etats-Unis d'Amérique et contre le général Washington. Paris, P. Didot l'aîné, 1816. With engraved map and 2 engraved portraits. (4), xlv, 184 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards.

€ 300

Sabin 3302; Muller 1583; Howes B.114; not in Streeter; not in Leclerc; not in Monaghan. First edition.

Account of Benedict Arnold's plan of betraying an important post to the British: he was given command of West Point in 1780 and offered to surrender it to the British for 20.000 pounds. He offered his services to Sir Henry Clinton, but the action was discovered, Arnold managed to escape to the British side and accepted a post as brigadier-general in the British army. The lengthy preface *Discours sur les Etats-Unis d'Amérique* gives the first complete and organized statement of Barbé-Marbois' Americanism. Barbe-Marbois had figured in French-American relations since his appointment as La Luzerne's secretary in 1779. Placed by Napoleon in charge of the Louisiana Purchase negotiations, he maintained most cordial relations with the American agents, his old friends James Monroe and Robert Livingston, and was an important factor in the succes of their mission. His thesis was that the experience of the United States demonstrated to France the value and practicability of a liberal and representative government (Echeverria, *Mirage in the West*, p. 265).

Barbé-Marbois was minister of the treasury and later president of the Court of Accounts, and known to Americans for negotiating the sale of Louisiana for Napoleon. He was appointed in 1785 intendant of San Domingo, the richest island of the French Antilles and he restored order to its fiscal affairs by incorruptible administration. He was elected into the Council of Ancients of the Directory and eventually chosen its president but was deported to Guiana after the coup d'état of 18 Fructidor (1797). He returned to France after Napoleon came to power and was appointed first director and then (1801) minister of the treasury, responsible for paying the bills of the new government. - Clean copy, inscribed on the title: 'par M. le Mis de Marbois ex dono authoris'.

9 (BARBEU-DUBOURG, J.) Petit Code de la Raison Humaine, ou Exposition succinte de ce que dicte à tous les hommes, Pour éclairer leur conduite & assurer leur bonheur. Par M.B.D. (Paris), 1789. (iii)-xxii (misnumbered xxiv), 112 (misnumbered 114) pp. 12mo. Modern half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 800

Echeverria & Wilkie 789/7; INED 218; no edition in Kress; no edition in Goldsmiths; no edition in Einaudi; not in Sabin.

Final edition of this little collection of 102 maxims and reflections forming a perfect abridged statement of the philosophy of the Enlightenment.

'Both signatures a and b have had the first leaf of each cancelled; no located copy still has them present' (Echeverria & Wilkie). After the half-title and title the numbering of the prelims is: vii-ix, verso of ix an unnumbered blank page, ix again, verso numbered xii, xv-xxiv. This is a copy with a5r numbered ix (see Echeverria & Wilkie). The dedication is 'A Monsieur B.F. (i.e. Benjamin Franklin).

The first edition was published in 1774 and a second one was printed in 1782 in Paris on the press of Benjamin Franklin. Livingston (19) writes: 'It was again printed in 1789, a close copy,

typographically, of Franklin's Passy press edition, and this is the only edition recorded in the Catalogue of the Bibliothèque Nationale (1914).' According to Quérard (I, 175), this edition 'est plus complète que les autres', and he adds 'ce petit traité renferme beaucoup d'idées sur le commerce maritime.'

'Éloge de la famille et du mariage, du travail, de la tolérance. Défense du droit de propriété et de l'impôt foncier. Idées agrariennes sur la population et l'agriculture' (INED). On page 87 these lines on the USA: 'La Pensylvanie est le premier pays policé de l'univers où la tolérance réciproque de tous les cultes religieux ait été garantie par une loi authentique.'

The pages 89-90 are omitted in the numbering, page (91)-end contains notes to the various maxims. - Small tear in outer blank margin of the title-page and a few unobtrusive spots, verso title-page and recto last page with strengthened inner margin.

10 (BARERE DE VIEUZAC, B.) *Lettre d'un Citoyen Français en réponse à Lord Grenville*. A Paris, chez les Marchands de Nouveautés, an VIII (1800). (2), 64 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 400

Monglond, v, col. 45; Martin & Walter, i, 1588.

First edition of this text directed at the English Secretary of Foreign Affairs by Bertrand Barère, also called Barère de Vieuzac, born and died in Tarbes (1755-1841) and important personality from the French Revolution. There seems to be another edition of 80 pages, the Martin & Walter entry, the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris has our 64 pages edition as well as a 80 page edition.

Barère published a number of violent works against the English, many of which were commissioned by Bonaparte, who needed no help with the sword, but who needed a pen for his political requirements, and of which the current one is one, an open "letter" to Lord William Wyndham Grenville (1759-1834), member of the Whig party and future Prime Minister of Great Britain. Barère here attacks the belligerent tone of a speech by Grenville, held on January 28, 1800, before the Lords in their Chamber. He answers and refutes Grenville point by point, with relevant citing if and when necessary, and attacking the apparent willingness, if not desire, of the English to continue the war with France and their willingness to accept massive debts just to get the House of Bourbon back on the French throne.

"In this work of pure patriotism, the anonymous author gave his readers a lesson in international relations...." (Leo Gershoy, *Bertrand Barere. A Reluctant Terrorist*, p. 307).

11 (BAYLE, P.) *Recueil de quelques pieces curieuses concernant la Philosophie de Monsieur Descartes*. A Amsterdam, Chez Henry Desbordes, 1684. With printer's mark on title. (22), 333, (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, gilt spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering

€ 900

Mori, *Bayle Philosophe*, p. 348; Sauvy, *Livres Saisies à Paris entre 1678 et 1701*, 213; Conlon, *Prélude*, 1809.

The very rare and first edition of three of Pierre Bayle's texts.

The 8 pieces in this *Recueil* were all selected by Bayle and three are from his own hand: The *Avis au Lecteur*, (pp. 3-22); the *Dissertatio in qua vindicantur A Peripateticorum exceptionibus rationes quibus aliqui Cartesiani probarunt essentiam corporis sitam esse in extensione* (pp. 138-218), and the *Theses Philosophicae* (pp. 219-265).

When Bayle arrived in Rotterdam on October 30, 1681, the *Dissertation sur l'Essence des Corps* was one of the texts he had taken with him in manuscript, written in his last years at he

Academy of Sedan. When he got in contact again with the Amsterdam publisher Henry Desbordes (formerly of Saumur) he got the opportunity to publish this text (March 1684), and to get involved for the first time in editorial, journalistic work in which he would make name with his *Nouvelles de la République des Lettres* (started autumn 1684). In the *Dissertation* Bayle tries to defend the central tenet of Cartesianism that the essence of matter consist of extension. Also Bayle's affirmation and great estimation for Malebranche comes to an expression here for the first time (notably for his *Recherche de la Vérité*) and is defended against attacks of Père Le Valois. Malebranche's philosophy and necessary elaboration of Descartes concepts on the possible interaction between body and soul had formative influence on Bayle's own later ideas in the pivotal questions concerning the real presence of God in the world and Gods relation to 'matter'.

The pages (267)- 333 of this *Recueil de quelques pièces* contain LANION, L'Abbé. Méditations sur la métaphysique par Guillaume Wander. Iouste la copie imprimée a Cologne, Pierre Marteau, 1684, with a separate title-page for the work. The first edition of Lanion's work appeared anonymously in 1678 (see Sauvy). All these pieces have been selected, collected and prefaced by Pierre Bayle (see again Sauvy). Handwritten name in blank portion of the title-page.

12 (BAZARD, S.A.) Doctrine de Saint-Simon. Exposition. Première année 1828-1829. Seconde édition, revue et augmentée. Paris, au Bureau de l'Organisateur, et chez A. Mesnier, 1830. - (*Bound with:*) (BAZARD, S.A. & B.P. ENFANTIN). Religion saint-simonienne. Lettre à M. le Président de la Chambre des Députés. (Paris, Imprimerie Everat, 1830). 2 works in 1 volume. 431 (1, blank) pp.; 8 pp. 8vo. Sewn.

€ 150

First work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 142; Kress C.2496; Goldsmiths 26591; Einaudi 1594.

Second, revised and augmented edition.

The preface, covering the pages 5-57 has been written by Enfantin and is followed by Gustave d'Eichtal's *A un catholique sur la vie et le caractère de Saint-Simon*, covering the pages 59-73.

Second work: Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 22; Kress C.2441; Goldsmiths 26585; Einaudi 368.

13 (BEAURIEU, G.G. DE.) L'Elève de la nature. Première [-Seconde] Partie. A Amsterdam, et se vend à Paris, Chez Panckoucke, 1764. 2 volumes in 1. iv, 307, (2) pp.; iv, 212, (1) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, somewhat rubbed and worn, corners bumped.

€ 350

Gove, pp. 350-352; Lichtenberger, *Le Socialisme Utopique*, pp. 59-76; cf.: Hartig & Soboul, p. 58, Valette 16, Kress 6522, INED 348; not in Negely; not in Versins.

Second edition, originally published in 1763.

An 'utopie pédagogique' inspired by J.J. Rousseau's *Emile*. Gove mentions an Geneva edition of 1768 with J.J. Rousseau as author on the titlepage.

'Apologie de la nature conform au goût de l'époque. Mais cette sorte d'utopie intéresse plus l'individu que le social. Beurieu y fait l'éloge de l'agriculture, de la vie frugale, de l'allaitement maternel. Il condamne le luxe et l'esclavage et qualifie les *Ephémérides du Citoyen* d'excellent ouvrage.'

'(Beurieu) avait la passion des enfants et s'occupait sans cesse de leur éducation (.....). Il conçut l'idée d'exécuter pratiquement 'L'Elève de la Nature' en faisant des expériences sur deux couples séparés (.....). C'est comme un exemple singulier de ces illusions morales, pédagogiques

et humanitaires, dont le rôle effectif fut considérable, que j'ai cru pouvoir rappeler le nom oublié du pauvre Beaurieu' (Lichtenberger).

14 BIELFELD, (J.F.) DE. *Institutions politiques*. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. Leide, Chés (sic) Samuel et Jean Luchtmans, 1767-1772. With engraved title-vignettes, engraved portrait and 5 folding tables. 3 volumes. (4), viii, 710, (12) pp.; (6), 736, (8) pp.; xxiv, 892, (26) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, corners, marbled boards, yellow edges.

€ 600

Humpert 7491; Camus 215; Higgs 3984 (citing an edition running upto 1774); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi (although Kress has a mixed edition of which the third volume is the volume here described, see S.4180); Leblanc 240; Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers*, XX.7.

The improved, revised and augmented edition, complete with the often lacking third volume which was published in 1772 for the first time.

Baron Bielfeld was personal advisor to Frederick II of Prussia and mentor to Prince Ferdinand. His *Institutions* aims at examining the foundations of the modern state and at outlining a science of government. His perspective is economic as well as political; his leanings are towards policies of free trade, granting timely independence to colonies, and the fight against poverty. He traces a history of political arithmetic citing Graunt, Petty, Süßmilch and the English and French 'calculateurs', and examines the sources of the wealth of nations, devoting particular attention to trade, and mentioning the effects of American lands and resources on Spain and Britain. Three pages are devoted to the analysis of the financial innovations introduced in France by John Law, describing them as 'le plus beau plan pour les [scilicet affaires] rétablir qui soit jamais sorti du cerveau d'un habile Financier.'

'Cet ouvrage est écrit à l'usage des gouvernants. Il concerne l'art de régner. Bielfeld veut réduire la politique en système, la transformer en une science qui puisse être enseignée. Il divise ses *Institutions Politiques* en deux parties: 1: Tout ce qui regarde l'intérieur d'un État: cadre législatifs et politiques, finances, manufactures, commerce, navigation, armée, marine; 2: Tout ce qui concerne la politique étrangère et les rapports d'un État avec les autres puissances' (Leblanc).

'This is essentially a cameralistic guide for rulers. Bielfeld, although a German, first published his books in French; he relied in large measure upon the French data and writers' (Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, p. 79). The *Supplément aux Institutions Politiques pour cette nouvelle édition* is to be found in the second volume covering the pages 647-736.

15 BLANC, L. *Organisation du travail*. IVième édition. Considérablement augmentée, précédée d'une introduction, et suivi d'un compte-rendu de la Maison Leclaire. Paris, Cauville Frères, 1845. xxvii, (1), 240, 20 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt.

€ 175

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi (cf.: 516).

Fourth edition.

The only edition with the 'Compte-rendu' of the Maison Leclaire, one of the first French companies which granted its employees a proportional share in the benefits of their work. The 'Compte-rendu' did not appear in any of the later editions.

16 (BOECKHOUT, J.J. VAN.) La Réunion de la Belgique à la Hollande serait-elle avantageuse ou désavantageuse à la Belgique ? Par A. B. C. A Bruxelles, De l'Imprimerie de Weissenbrugh, Place de la Cour, no date (1814). - (*Bound with:*) WAMEL, E.J. VAN. La Vérité vengée ou Réfutation d'une brochure intitulée La Réunion de la Belgique à la Hollande serait-elle avantageuse ou désavantageuse à la Belgique ? Par A. B. C.; Par M.r E.-J. van Wamel. A Anvers, Chez L.P. Delacroix, 1814. Two works in one. (2), 83, (1) pp.; (4), 94 pp. 12mo. Modern marbled boards, paper label to spine, all edges gilt.

€ 350

Knuttel 23720 (for the first work.)

Knuttel dates the first work 1814: there exists a Dutch translation of the first work published in Utrecht in 1814. Both works discuss the possible reunion of the Southern Netherlands with the United Provinces: the French had been defeated and the question now became whether or not to reconstruct the former Low Countries.

These two works are rather uncommon: the first is a ardent plea for the reunion of Belgium and the Netherlands, which provoked a good number of refutations and a lively polemic: the second work is an exemple of both.

The Eighty Years War had divided the Low Countries into a Northern part, the United Provinces, and a southern part, the Southern Netherlands. The Southern Netherlands were ruled by the Spanish Habsburgs, then by the Austrian Habsburgs, and were conquered by the French revolutionary armies in 1794 to become part of Revolutionary France. In 1814, the secret Treaty of Chaumont stipulated that Holland should receive the additional territory of Belgium and this was confirmed by article 6 of the Treaty of Paris. The Battle of Waterloo secured the final deliverance of Belgium which became part of the buffer state created by the Great Powers to thwart French imperialism: the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. The Belgian Revolution of 1830 led to the separation of the Southern Provinces from the Netherlands and to the establishment of a Catholic and bourgeois, officially French-speaking and neutral, independent Belgium.

17 (BOUHOURS, D.) La manière de Bien Penser dans les Ouvrages d'Esprit. Dialogues. Troisième Édition, revûe & corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez Pierre Mortier, 1705. With engraved frontispiece and title-vignette. (8), 463, 33 pp. 12mo. Later overlapping vellum, red label with gilt lettering, remains of old paper label.

€ 250

This edition not in Adams, *Bibliographie d'ouvrages français en forme de dialogue, 1700-1750*; Brunet, i, 1169 (other editons); Sommervogel, *Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes et Pseudonymes publiés par les Religieux de la Compagnie de Jésus*, p. 540 (other editions).

Scarce third edition, originally published in 1687.

Dominique Bouhours (1628-1702) taught, among others, at the collège de Clermont where he was introduced to the literary circles by Rapin. He met and became befriended with Boileau, Racine, La Fontaine, La Bruyère and Bussy-Rabutin. His taste and knowledge of language brought him into a position where writers 'lui soumettaient leurs ouvrages.' His name became known when he entered into a vived debate with the Jansenists. - Somewhat browned throughout, with modern bookplate.

18 BRISTED, J. *Les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, ou Tableau de l'agriculture, du commerce, des manufactures, des finances, de la politique, de la littérature, des arts, et du caractère moral et religieux du peuple anglo-américain*. Paris, chez Alexis Eymery, 1826. 2 volumes. 380 pp.; 320 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled sides, spines gilt in compartments, rear cover of volume one loose, joints weak, somewhat damaged at head of spines.

€ 250

Sabin 8084; Leclerc 216; Howes B.785; not in Muller; Kress C.1610; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First and only French translation.

The first English edition was published in 1821 in New York. Bristed was born in England (1778) and died in the US in 1855. He held ideas that were considered radical at the time. He arrived in New York City in 1806 and practised law, lectured and wrote. His writings show diligent and exhaustive study: interest in history, economic questions and religion (see: *Dictionary of American Biography*.)

19 CABET, (E.) *Voyage en Icarie*. Cinquième édition. Paris, Bureau du Populaire, 1848. (4), viii, 600 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine, raised bands, corners, very lightly rubbed.

€ 250

Prudhommeaux 35.

The last and most complete edition of the most famous utopian account of the 19th century. Etienne Cabet (1788-1856), French communist and social reformer. Cabet was educated as a lawyer, became a director of the *Carbonari* and devoted himself to democratic propaganda. Because of his inflammatory denunciations against the government Cabet was exiled; he lived in England for five years, where he came under the influence of Robert Owen, and returned to France a convert to communism. He expounded his theories in the famous *Voyage en Icarie*, a description of a utopia in which the government alone engages in commerce and supervises work and education. The only unit outside of the government is the family, which remains under the leadership of the head of the family. Ardent disciples rallied about Cabet and raised subscriptions to finance a vanguard which sailed for Texas in 1848 to establish an Icarian city after Cabet's model. The land which Cabet had bought, and of the location of which he had only a vague idea, was located in the middle of the wilderness, in Fanin, Texas. After suffering many perils and privations the explorers beat a retreat to New Orleans. Cabet joined his disciples the next year, bringing with him new converts, and the Icarian city was created at Nauvoo, an old Mormon town in Illinois. At first the colony prospered but disagreements developed and in 1856 the founder and two hundred of his followers abandoned the settlement. After Cabet's death the colony moved to Cheltenham, Iowa, and later to Corning, continuing to follow in large measure Cabet's ideas. As late as 1881 a Cabetian colony was founded at Cloverdale, California. 'It is in fact little realized today that if France is the 'classic land of socialism' the United States contests with Russia the claim to be considered the classic land of communism. The story of the communists in America, where they were then known as Primitive Christians, is perhaps one of the most incredible in the history of Utopias.' (D. Owen Evans, *Social Romanticism in France, 1830-1848*, pp. 56-58). 'His (Cabet) importance lies in his attempt to institute, or at least to further the establishment of, a completely communistic society, in which the supreme control of all essential activities was to be in the hands of the State.' 'The deepest influences on his social doctrine were those of Thomas More and of Robert Owen -the Owen of the years after 1832, when the leaders of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union were

anticipating the immediate advent of the New Moral World, to be achieved, not by violent revolution, but by the refusal of the entire working class to continue labouring under the old conditions, and by the joining together of all trades to set on foot a new system of Co-operative production and distribution under their collective control. Cabet's Communism went a great deal further than Owenism towards complete community of living: he blended Owenite millennialism with communistic aspirations drawn from the record of primitive Christianity and of the social radicalism of the Middle Ages and the Catholic Renaissance.' (G.D.H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought*, i, chapter vii). - Small library stamp on half-title.

20 CABET, (E.) *Le vrai Christianisme suivant Jésus-Christ*. 3ième édition. Paris, Au Bureau du Populaire, r. J.-J. Rousseau, Départements, Chez les Correspondants du Populaire, 1848. 636, xii pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 350

Prudhommeaux 86 (stating that the third edition was published in 1850); this edition not in Goldsmiths (but see 34899 for the first edition); not in Kress; not in Einaudi; DBMOF, i, pp. 333 ff.

Third edition, first published in 1846.

'Like so many others among the utopians, Cabet believed in God, and regarded a regenerated Christendom as an essential fulfilment of his dreams. His book, *Le vrai Christianisme* is an appeal from the practice of the Churches to the example of Jesus Christ and to the 'Communism' of the Christians in the early days of their establishment as the church of the poor. In this part of his doctrine there is something of Saint-Simon, but more of Lamennais, whose *Paroles d'un croyant* unquestionably influenced him' (G.D.H. Cole, *A History of Socialist Thought*, volume i, pp.78-79). This regenerated Christianity is deistic and rational, and his God is the god of equality and justice to the poor and oppressed. It yielded him considerable support among the workers and in January 1848 a first group of 69 colonists left France to establish an Icarian settlement in America.

21 (CHARLES-ALBERT, ÉLECTEUR DE BAVIERE.) *Manifeste de l'Electeur de Bavière*. Munich, 1741. 30 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 150

Conlon 41:392 (an edition of 13 pp. only).

First edition.

On his differences with the Court of Vienna, concerning the succession of emperor Charles VI of Habsburg. Various countries had accepted the Pragmatic Sanction, which annulled the Salic Law in favour of the unity of the Habsburg possessions. After the death of Charles the VI however, various countries, among which Bavière (Bavaria), withdrew their approval. Charles' daughter Maria Theresia came to the throne which led to the 8 years long war of Austrian Succession.

22 CHATEL, (F.F.) *Sermon de M. l'abbé Chatel, à l'ouverture de la nouvelle Eglise Française, rue de la Sourdière, no 23*. Paris, Barba, Libraire, Galerie de Nemours, Palais Royal; Et les marchands de Nouveautés, 1831. 15 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

DBMOF, 1, p. 398.

First edition.

A sermon held by the principal founder of this christian socialist church in which he announces that a mass will be celebrated in commemoration of 'des braves morts en défendant nos libertés' ("the heroes who died while defending our liberties").

The rue de la Sourdière was the first location of the 'Église catholique française' of which Chatel was the principal founder. Liturgy was read in French, the authority of the pope rejected, confession was suppressed, as was celibacy. Chatel aimed at founding a church for the people and had some influence and a large audience for some time.

23 CHEMIN-(DUPONTES), J.B. Code de religion et de morale naturelle, à l'usage des adorateurs de Dieu et amis des hommes. Rédigé, publié et mis en ordre par J.B. Chemin, adopté par les différens Conseils de direction de la Théophilantropie, et constamment suivi depuis l'origine de ce culte. Nouvelle édition. Paris, chez l'auteur, an VII (1799). - (Followed by:) CHEMIN-(DUPONTES), J.B. Morale des sages de tous les pays et de tous les siècles, ou Collection épurgée des moralistes anciens et modernes. Seconde édition. Paris, chez l'auteur, an VII (1799). - (Followed by:) RECUEIL de discours prononcés dans divers temples de Théophilantropes. Paris, au bureau des ouvrages de la Théophilantropie, années VI et VII (1798-99). 19 pieces brought together under a general title. - (Followed by:) DUBROCA, J.F. Discours sur divers sujets de morale, pour les fêtes nationales. Seconde édition, augmentée des discours sur les fêtes de la fondation de la République, de l'anniversaire du 14 juillet, et de la bienfaisance. Paris, N.L.M. Desessarts, an VIII (1799). Bound in 4 volumes. xxiv, 264 pp. and 24 pp. of musical notation; 360 pp.; (2), 16, 12, 23, 21, (1), 24, 24, 12, 18, 8, 2, 12, 21, 11, 12, 11, 11, 8, 8, 16 pp.; (4), 333, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary green calf, blind stamped ornamental decorations on sides within gilt fillet, spines gilt in compartments, name of 'M. Louis d'Aurignac' gilt stamped at foot of spines, bindings by Lacaze aîné, Auch, with his ticket on the front paste-down.

€ 500

First work: Martin & Walter 7196; Caillet, 2310: 'Curieux et intéressant document'

Second work: Martin & Walter 7203.

Third work: Includes pieces on 'La puissance de la morale', 'L'amour de la patrie', by J.A. Michel; 'Sur l'instruction; Sur la philosophie; Sur la fête de la vieillesse; Sur la fête de l'agriculture; Sur le mariage et le divorce; Sur la superstition et la religion naturelle', (by P.N. Laurisset); etc.

Fourth work: Martin & Walter 11275 (first edition only).

Theophilanthropy, a synthetic religion that flourished briefly under the Directory. The Parisian bookseller and former freemason, J.-B. Chemin-Dupontès wrote in September 1796 a pamphlet, *Manuel des Théopanthrophiles*, a term later changed to *théophilantropes*, meaning 'lovers of God and man.' The movement spread slowly and by May 1797 the movement was noted by the press. By the end of the year it began to expand, producing a yearbook and creating branches throughout the country. The movement reached its peak in the autumn of 1798 when it had fifteen churches in Paris alone. Outside Paris, it had strength in the department of the Seine and cells in former centers of dechristianization like Dijon, Macon, and Auxerre. Its services consisted of readings, drawn from an eclectic range of materials, hymns, either set in plain song or the *chant de départ*, and moralizing addresses.

24 (CLICQUOT DE BLERVACHE, S.) *Le Réformateur*. Nouvelle édition, à laquelle on a ajouté le Réformateur réformé; & précédée des Observations sur la Noblesse & le Tiers État. A Amsterdam, Chez Arkstée & Merkus, 1766. With one folding table. 2 volumes. (4), xxiv, 113, (1) pp.; (iii), xxxvi, (2), 268 pp.; (2), 268, (2), (3)-78 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt, contrasting labels on spine with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Higgs; INED 1141 (first work only); Weulersse, i, p. xxv.

Third and best edition.

The attribution is uncertain. See: Vroil, J. de. *Etude sur Clicquot de Blervache*, p. xxxiii. 'Clicquot de Blervache, s'inspirant de quelques-unes des considérations qui avaient dicté à Vauban son projet de *Dîme royale*, et à Boulainvilliers son plan de réforme financière, pose en principe 'que ce qui est le plus simple approche le plus de la perfection', et prétend réduire tous les impôts à deux au plus' (Weulersse, ii, p. 348). The added text "Réformateur réformé" is a reply to the first of which the author is unknown. Simon Clicquot de Blervache (1723-1796), French economist. Both before and after his appointment as director general of manufactures and commerce in 1766 he wrote a number of tracts dealing with matters of economic policy. He was fundamentally an economic liberal, although caution occasionally impelled him to favor moderate internal regulation or more drastic regulation of foreign trade. - With library ticket on front paste-down of both volumes: Bibliothèque du Chateau de Salles - H. du Closel.

25 COINZE, M. *Introduction à un plan général d'administration civile et de colonisation agricole en Algérie par M. Coinze, d'Altroff (Meurthe)*. Paris, Frey, 1847. 62 pp. 8vo. Modern red half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine, original printed covers preserved.

€ 125

Not in Kayser; not in Gay; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

First edition.

Pleads for the further colonisation of Algeria by introducing European civil government and attracting European (French) colonists to develop the country. - Somewhat spotted, with a waterstain in the lower inner margin throughout, the original yellow printed covers preserved.

26 COMPERE-MOREL. *Grand dictionnaire socialiste du mouvement politique et économique national et international*. Paris, Publications sociales, (1924). 1057, (1) pp. 4to. Original publisher's cloth.

€ 250

Esteemed and indispensable standard dictionary. A monumental work dealing with the history of French and international socialism containing numerous historical, biographical and bibliographical details, printed in double columns.

27 COMPTE rendu Par la Commission des contributions directes de la Commune de Paris, de ses opérations, depuis le premier nivôse an 3, époque de son entrée en fonctions, jusqu'au 20 fructidor an 7. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. - (Followed by:) COMPTE rendu Par les Membres de la Commission des Contributions directes de la Commune de Paris, de leurs opérations depuis le 20 fructidor an 7 jusqu'au 20 thermidor an 8. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de J.-R. Lottin, An 9. - (Followed by:) MEMOIRE Sur la nécessité de centraliser l'Administration des Contributions à Paris. (Drop-head title). No place, no date. 3 works in one volume. 70 pp.; 16 pp.; 38 pp. 8vo. Contemporary red morocco, gilt ornamental border on sides, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, rear cover with some dark markings.

€ 900

Tourneux 13663, 13670, 13667; Martin & Walter 16155 (third work); not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Original editions.

All texts deal with the financial administration, city toll and charity in Paris, and all texts have the printed names of Guinot, Fain, Devaudichon and Pfeuty at the end as the responsible individuals for these important and scarce reports.

28 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.**

29 (CONSIDERANT, V.) Bases de la politique positive. Manifeste de l'Ecole Sociétaire fondé par Fourier. Deuxième édition. Paris, Bureau de la Phalange, 1842. 218, 45 (publisher's catalogue) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary cloth, label with gilt lettering, original covers preserved.

€ 175

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 12; Einaudi 1240; Goldsmiths 33064; not in Kress.

Second edition, first published in 1841.

Victor Considérant was a French political and economic theorist whose principal work was to clarify, popularize and apply specifically to the problems of his day the doctrine of Charles Fourier, whose best advocate he remains.

30 CONSTITUTION OF 1793 - PROJET de Constitution du Peuple Français. Imprimé par ordre de la Convention Nationale. (Drop-head title). A Paris, De l'Imprimerie nationale, 10 juin 1793. 1 leaf, verso blank. Folio. Folded, mounted in a 4to modern half morocco binding, gilt lettering on spine.

€ 1750

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Tourneux.

Extremely rare original poster, proposing a Constitution and consisting of 26 chapters each containing a number of articles, creating and organizing the republic: De la République - de la distribution du Peuple - De l'état des Citoyens - De la Souveraineté du Peuple - Des Assemblées primaires - De la représentation nationale - des Assemblées électorales - du corps législatif - Tenue des séances - des fonctions du Corps législatif - de la formation de la loi - de la promulgation des Lois et des Décrets - Du conseil-exécutif - des relations du conseil-exécutif avec le corps législatif - du grand juré national - des corps administratifs - de la justice civile - de la justice criminelle - du tribunal de cassation - des contributions publiques - de la trésorerie nationale - de la comptabilité - des forces de la République - des conventions nationales - des rapports entre la République française avec les nations étrangères - garantie des droits.

This is the proposed Jacobin project of a constitution for the French Republic, ratified by the Convention on 24 June 1793, approved nationally in a referendum of primary assemblies but never put into effect. The Convention was elected in the summer of 1792 to draft a republican constitution that would replace the monarchical one of 1791. A number of projects were submitted, of which the most influential was the marquis de Condorcet's, reported on 15 February 1793. After the arrest of the Girondins the Convention voted to debate the constitution each afternoon until agreement was reached. M.-J. Héroult de Séchelles presented a version on 10 June, which was accepted with some modifications on 24 June. The Convention presented the new constitution to France along with a succession of social measures. The democratic language of the constitution was displayed in the context of these Revolutionary laws that abridged hitherto sacrosanct property rights. As literature, the 1793 constitution has an extraordinary power, which found immediate recognition when Héroult de Séchelles read the draft on 10 June. The fact that the revolutionaries of 1848 were inspired by this constitution and that it passed into the ideological armory of the Third Republic is sufficient proof of its power. It represents a fundamental historical document, that contributed much to the later democratic institutions and developments. See at length: *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, i, pp. 238-242. - Fine copy.

31 COPIES des Lettres écrites de Toulon, aux Représentans du peuple, à Commune-Affranchi. A Commune-Affranchi, de l'Imprimerie Républicaine, (1793). Large folio poster (520x410 mm), folded to 4to. Modern half red hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 600

Not in Martin & Walter.

Printed letter by Robespierre (jeune), Ricor, Salicetti and Fréron, dated 27 frimaire an II (27 December, 1793), announcing the capture of Toulon, with the letter by Salicetti to Albitte, dated 28 frimaire (18 December).

Jacobin rule of Toulon, which rule became increasingly arbitrary, was brought to an end on 12 July by a rebellion in the eight sections. Sectionalism (or federalism) at Toulon was inspired by analogous movements at Marseille, Aix, and Draguignan. The *sectionnaires* closed the club Saint-Jean, hanged twenty-four Jacobins, arrested two representatives from the National Convention, and eventually proclaimed their allegiance to Louis XVI. Threatened by republican armies approaching from the west and northeast, the rebels also surrendered the city to the English on 27-28 August, 1793.

A three month siege followed. N. Bonaparte, then twenty-four years old, commanded the artillery of republican forces and helped to plan a decisive assault on the heights of Le Caire (14 december). The English, who had been joined by contingents of Spanish, Neapolitans, and Piedmontese, found their position untenable and decided to evacuate (19 December). A reign of terror began after the entry of republican troops. Toulon's name was changed to Port-la-Montagne. Eight hundred federalists who had stayed behind were shot without trial. A Revolutionary commission pronounced more than 300 death sentences. Printed on recto, verso blank, folds strengthened on verso.

32 (COQUEREAU, J.B.L.) Mémoires de l'abbé Terrai, contrôleur général des finances; Avec une relation de l'émeute arrivée à Paris en 1775, & suivis de quatorze lettres d'un actionnaire de la Compagnie des Indes. A Londres, 1776. (8), 398 pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 300

Kress 7204; Einaudi 1290; INED 1195; Stourm, p. 85; not in Goldsmiths.

One of three editions published in the same year: there is copy published 'A la Chancellerie' (Goldsmiths 11453) and the copy listed under Goldsmiths 11455 and Kress 7202 and which was published by John Adamson.

Apocryph memoirs, aiming to demonstrate the bad management of Terrai. The *Lettres d'un Actionnaire* recount what has happened during the last assemblies of the East India Company, and contains furthermore a historical account on the uprising in Paris on My 3, 1775. The 'Lettres d'un actionnaire' (pp. 273-398) have been bound before the 'Mémoires'. In the main work the preliminaires have been bound between the half-title and title.

33 COYER, (G.F.) Développement et défense du système de la noblesse commerçante. Première Partie [- Seconde Partie]. A Amsterdam, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Duchesne, 1757. Two parts in one volume. 152 pp.; 206, (2, publisher's catalogue for the year 1757) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, red edges, lightly rubbed, a nice copy.

€ 350

Kress 5597; Goldsmiths 9241; Einaudi 1383; INED 1227; Higgs 1478; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

Coyer wrote his famous *La Noblesse Commerçante ...* in 1756. He outlined in this work the advantages for the nobility if they were to be engaged in commerce, and the advantages of a commercial active nobility for the State: development of commerce and trade, rise in population growth and consumption. The work generated a substantial polemic and against the many criticisms of his system the Abbé Coyer wrote this defense, particularly against the Chevalier d'Arcq's *La Noblesse Militaire*. - Some scribbling in blank portion of title-page.

34 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.

35 (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 remontrances du Parlement de Bordeaux. Précédée d'une épître au Parlement de France, accompagnée de notes historiques. A Amsterdam (Paris, Lambert), 1763. With engraved allegorical frontispiece. - (*Bound with:*) SUPPLEMENT à l'anti-financier ou exposé de quelques nouveaux abus commis par les employés dans la partie des domaines & contrôles. (Drop-head title). No place, (1763). Together 2 volumes in 1. (4), 100 pp.; (2), 26 pp. 8vo. Modern half vellum, label with gilt lettering.

€ 350

First work: Kress 6086; Goldsmiths 9873; INED 1276; Higgs 3017; Peignot i, 90-92; Weulersse i, xxvi.

Second issue of the first edition, including at the end the *Réponse aux objets des remontrances du Parlement de Bordeaux*, which was not included in the first issue. In this vehement work, the 'Fermiers-Généraux' were accused of corruption. It caused the imprisonment of the author, the printer (Lambert) and the distributor (Ormancey) in the Bastille. Four years after its publication the book was still sold secretly at high prices. Verso half-title contains the "explication" of the frontispiece.

Second work: not in Kress; Higgs 3018; INED 4797; Goldsmiths 10025, claiming this is a reply to Darigrand's work.

36 (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), clxlii, 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 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. 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".

37 DESCARTES - MERCIER, L.S. Discours prononcé le 18 floréal (an 4 - 7 mai 1796) sur René Descartes. (Drop-head title). Paris, Imprimerie nationale, prairial, an 4 (1796). 16 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.

€ 225

Martin & Walter 23912.

Original edition.

Demands the revocation of the decree of October 2, 1793, which ordered the transfer of the ashes of Descartes to the Panthéon.

38 (DESPLACES, L.B.) Préservatif contre l'agromanie; ou l'agriculture réduite à ses vrais principes. A Paris, Chez J.Th. Herissant, 1762. (4), 197, (3) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 225

Musset-Pathay 1573; INED 1392; Higgs 2671; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Conlon 62:794.

First edition.

'L'agriculture est un art de première nécessité Aussi l'économie française doit-elle prendre garde de ne pas négliger l'agriculture au profit des Arts d'agrément et des brillants attraits de luxe qui sont plus considérés dans la capitale que partout ailleurs au monde' (INED).

39 DEYEUX, (TH.) *Des Aristocraties en général et spécialement*, par Deyeux. Dédié aux hommes vrais. Paris, E. Houdaille, 1836. 2 volumes. (4), 316 pp.; (4), 315, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary cloth, label with gilt lettering, uncut copy.

€ 600

Not in *Vicaire* (listing other works); *Quérard*, ii, p. 549; *Louandre & Bourquelot*, iii, p. 259.

First edition, very rare.

Little known and curious work treating the 'Aristocraties financières et commerciale', 'De l'Aristocratie des Académiciens', 'De l'Aristocratie des Journalistes', 'De l'Aristocratie des Sectes', 'De l'Aristocratie dévote et impie', 'De l'Aristocratie des Prisonniers', 'De l'Aristocratie comparée dans les animaux', 'De l'Aristocratie du monopole dans les arts, dans le commerce, la littérature et les moeurs', 'De l'Aristocratie de l'Education', 'De l'Aristocratie judiciaire', 'De l'Aristocratie de la capitale et des provinces', etc. etc. The work ends with a chapter entitled "De l'Aristocratie de l'honneur et du mérite personnel en France en 1836."

The tendency of the work can best be summarized by these lines from the 'Résumé': 'Partout où il y a aristocratie, il y a complot de quelques-uns contre le grand nombre; et ces quelques-uns toujours se diront la majorité'; '... et un jour on demandera compte aux claquers du petit parterre, qui ont, en spéculant sur elles, applaudi les aristocraties,'; 'On a supprimé les associations du peuple, supprimons les associations de l'aristocratie'. - Some scattered and unobtrusive spotting.

40 DISCOURS sur la députation du Parlement à M. le prince de Condé. (Drop-head title). No place, no date (1649). 11 pp. 4to. Modern half vellum, marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 150

Moreau 1147; not in *Welsh*.

Original edition.

'Un des pamphlets les plus hardis et les plus insolents de toute la Fronde, mais non les plus rares'. The text was apparently written by a certain Portail, 'conseiller au Parlement'. - Lightly browned.

41 (DODSLEY, R.) *Chronique des Rois d'Angleterre, Ecrite selon le stile des anciens Historiens Juifs*. Par Nathan-Ben-Saddi, Prêtre de la même Nation. A Londres, 1750. xvi, 115, (1) pp. 12mo. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 250

Halkett & Laing, vol. i, p. 346.

Second French edition, first published in English in 1740, first translated into French in 1743 (see *Conlon* 43:361).

According to the *DNB* the 'Chronicle of the Kings of England' was the forerunner of a swarm of sham chronicles in mock-biblical style. Nathan Ben Saddi was said to be a pseudonym of Dodsley. The 'Chronicle' contains the much quoted sentence about Queen Elizabeth, 'that her ministers were just, her councillors were sage, her captains were bold, and her maids of honour ate beefstakes to breakfast.' Dodsley could not have written a work showing so much wit and literary force, and *Chesterfield* is usually credited with the authorship. The translation was done by *Fougerat de Montbron*.

42 DROZ, J. *Économie politique ou principes de la science des richesses*. Suivi du catéchisme d'économie politique de J.B. Say augmenté de notes et d'une préface par Charles Comte. Bruxelles, Société Typographique Belge, 1841. xi, (1), 384 pp. Small 8vo. Original printed cover, small piece of paper torn away from outer upper corner, uncut.

€ 125

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Apparently a rare edition. The first edition was published in 1829, and Kress calls the 1846 edition the second edition.

F.X.J. Droz (1773-1850), elected member of the Académie Française in 1813, was appointed one of the first members of the famous 'Académie des sciences morales et politiques' when it was reopened in 1833. His main field of interest was moral theory but his *Économie politique ou principes de la science des richesses* proved to be of great service to the science of political economy being a very lucid and 'élégant exposé général des notions fondamentales' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 619). With a separate title-page for Say's text, of which this is the fourth edition.

43 DUPIN, C. *Forces productives et commerciales de la France*. Paris, Bachelier, 1827. Two volumes. (8), iv, viii, xxx, 330 pp.; (6), 336 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled boards, spines with red labels and gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress C.1876; Goldsmiths 25162; McCulloch, 224; not in Einaudi; Quérard, ii, 700.

First edition of this important statistical and documentary source.

Dupin, François-Pierre-Charles (1784-1873), engineer, mathematician, politician, peer of France, and senator of the Second Empire. He was appointed a representative of the people after the revolution of 1848, and Napoleon III made him senator. Although Dupin began in 1827 a ten-year career as a deputy and a forty-three-year career in French political life he continued to publish throughout the 1830s and 1840s a large number of important books, most of them dealing with economic questions, the condition of the working class, and colonial affairs.

44 (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 with raised bands, label with gilt lettering.

€ 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

'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). - A very fine copy.

45 (DUTENS, L.) Recherches sur l'Origine des découvertes attribuées aux Modernes, Où l'on démontre que nos plus célèbres Philosophes ont puisé la plûpart de leurs connoissances dans les Ouvrages des Anciens: & que plusieurs vérités importantes sur la Religion ont été connues des Sages du Paganisme. A Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1766. Two volumes. xlvi, 228 pp.; (4), 257, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, red edges, small accident to foot of spine, small spot to upper cover of volume two.

€ 500

Conlon 66:830; Caillet, i, 3472; Cioranescu 27175.

First edition, reprinted with a slightly modified title ten years later.

The author discusses Descartes, Malebranche, Locke, Leibnitz, Buffon, and Newton and tackles fields from natural history to astronomy, from God and the soul, to medicine and mechanics. Dutens endeavors to show that the topics discussed in his (the 18th) century may seem a modern discussion but were in fact already known to the Ancients.

'Dutens reprend ici une idée souvant exprimée par Bossuet, à savoir que tout oeuvre nouvelle a eu son précurseur, et il y ajoute la notion leibnizienne d'harmonie: les modernes harmonisent, assument sur nouveaux frais des idées qu'ils n'ont pas découvertes. (.....) Ecrivain en plein xviiiè siècle, membre éminent de la république des lettres de son temps, Dutens apparaît cependant comme un héritier de l'humanisme florentin et concordiste. Les Anciens sont une source infinie de réflexion et de re-création pour la pensée moderne qui doit y trouver constamment des moyens de perfectionner ses connaissances' (P. Ranson in: *Encyclopédie Philosophique Universelle*, iii, 'Les Oeuvres Philosophiques').

Louis Dutens lived for many years in England and became, in 1758, secretary to lord Mackensie, minister for England at the court in Sardinia. After his return to England he accompanied several diplomats as secretary on missions to Italy and retired from public life in 1784 in London with the title of historiographer to the King of England.

46 DUVAL, (L.J.) G. Souvenirs de la Terreur, de 1788 à 1793. Précédés d'une introduction historique par Ch. Nodier. Paris, Werdet, 1841-1842. 4 volumes. - (Followed by:) DUVAL, (L.J.) G. Souvenirs thermidoriens. Paris, Victor Magen, 1844. 2 volumes. Together 6 volumes. (4), xxiv, 358 pp.; (4), 387 pp.; (4), 368 pp.; (4), 384 pp.; xii, 367 pp.; (4), 343 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering to spine, marbled boards, last two volumes in contemporary hard grained morocco, spines with raised bands, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 600

Tourneux 368 & 378.

First editions.

Valuable memoirs by an eye-witness, providing the reader with many interesting details.

47 ECHO national, L'. Paris, Impr. N. Chaix, Septembre 1848. 4 pp. Folio.

€ 75

Izambard, *La Presse Parisienne*, p. 50.

Original edition, all published.

The only number published of this journal, planned as a monthly. In favour of Louis Napoléon. Described by Izambard as 'couleur: anti-démocratique.'

48 EMERIGON, B.-M. *Traité des Assurances et des Contrats à la grosse*. A Marseille, Chez Jean Mossy, 1783. 2 volumes. (8), xvi, 686 pp.; (4), 680, (4 errata, advertisements) pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt spine with raised bands, contrasting labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, a bit rubbed.

€ 1500

Camus 2250; Kress B.573; Goldsmiths 12420; McCulloch, p. 246; not in Einaudi; Mansutti, 568; *Catalogus Utrecht*, ii, p. 813; Polak 3150.

Rare first edition.

This work by Émérigon (1716-1784) was considered at the time 'un oracle presque toujours sûr en matière d'assurance et cité devant les tribunaux comme une autorité qui fait pour ainsi dire loi' (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française* XII, 1241) Deals not only with the subject mentioned in the title, but covers the whole of maritime law. (i.e. chapter 6: du navire; chapter xii: des risques maritimes; vol. 2, chapter iii: Du change maritime etc.) 'Le Traité des assurances n'est pas borné à la seule matière qu'indique son titre. Il embrasse la presque totalité du droit maritime, et ne saurait être trop recommandé à ceux qui s'occupent de cette importante partie de la législation' (Camus).

The author acquired during his long career an immense knowledge about the subjects concerned here, and in fact supplied much very important material to Valin for his important work on the ordinance of 1681.

'The author of this work, an advocate in the parliament of Aix and a councillor in the admiralty court of Marseilles, died in 1784 ... He had by long practice and study acquired a very extensive and profound knowledge of maritime and commercial law. This treatise is of the highest authority. It is said by Lord Tenterden, in the preface to his work on maritime law, to be "peculiarly valuable for its extent of learned research, and the numerous and apt citations of the texts of the civil law and of the marine ordinances, the opinions of former writers, and the adjudications of the courts of justice of his own country, which are to be found in every part of it' (McCulloch). - 95 leaves (including the front blank and final blank) of volume one with a stain in the outer margin. With approbation and privilège.

49 (ENFANTIN, P.) *Religion saint-simonienne. Morale. Réunion générale de la famille. Enseignements du Père Suprême. Les trois familles*. Paris, Librairie saint-simonienne, 1832. With portrait as frontispiece (loose). (4), 207, (4) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, top of spine and upper joint a bit rubbed.

€ 175

Walch 316; Walch-Gerits, *Supplement*, 175; Kress C.3132; Goldsmiths 27774; Einaudi 1749.

First edition.

The text of *Les trois familles* was written by E. Barrault. This work provoked prosecution on the grounds of 'immorality' of the saint-simonian family and of Enfantin, Chevalier and Barrault personally. Oval stamp on title-page: Bibliothèque Saint-Simonienne and in the center of the oval "Pereire", on front paste-down a label: "P 85".

50 ENQUETE parlementaire sur l'insurrection du 18 Mars (1871). Versailles, Cerf, 1872. 3 volumes. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT sur les travaux de la Commission des grâces, présenté par M.M. Martel et F. Voisin. Paris, Impr. Nationale, 1875. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT sur les travaux de la Commission des grâces, par M. Martel. Paris, Impr. Nationale, 1876. - (Followed by:) RAPPORT d'ensemble de M. le général Appert sur les opérations de la justice militaire relatives à l'insurrection de 1871, présenté à l'Assemblée Nationale par ordre de M. le Maréchal de Mac Mahon, duc de Magenta, par M. le général de Cissey. Versailles, Cerf, 1875. 6 volumes bound in 2. (8), 633, 11 pp.; (4), 623, (8) pp.; (4), iii, xxviii, (4), 452 pp.; 44 pp.; 13 pp.; 365 pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spines gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 450

First work: Del Bo, *Comune di Parigi*, p. 59; Le Quillec, 869; Noel, p. 151.

These three volumes form a fundamental source for the history of the Paris Commune of 1871 based on testimony of many officials, depositions of members of the government and the National Assembly, officers of the army at Versailles, Thiers, MacMahon and many others. It constitutes the major source on the events and history of the Paris Commune.

Rapports - Dépositions des témoins - Pièces justificatives.

At head of title: Assemblée Nationale. Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 22 Décembre 1871.

Second work: At head of title: Assemblée Nationale 1875.

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 20 Décembre 1875.

Third work: At head of title: Assemblée Nationale 1875.

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance de la commission de permanence du 8 mars 1876.

Fourth work: At head of title: Assemblée Nationale 1875.

Annexe au procès-verbal de la séance du 20 Juillet 1875.

51 FAIRFAX MURRAY - CATALOGUE of a collection of early German books in the library of C. Fairfax Murray. Compiled by Hugh WM. Davies. London, the Holland Press, 1962. With numerous illustrations. 2 volumes. 4to. Cloth, gilt lettering on spines.

€ 75

Folter & Breslauer, 147.

Reprint of the 1913 original edition.

Listing 495 entries providing full collation as well as detailed comments.

'Owing to the extremely detailed bibliographical description and critical notes by Davies, , the catalogues of the Fairfax-Murray Collection of French and German fifteenth- and sixteenth-century illustrated books (including a few of later date) may be considered selective bibliographies of their subject and belong indeed to the best reference on it' (Folter & Breslauer).

- Printed in 250 copies only.

52 FERRIER, F.L.A. Du gouvernement considéré dans ses rapports avec le commerce. Ou de l'administration commerciale opposée à l'économie politique. Seconde édition. Paris, Pélicier; Lille, L. Danel, 1821. (4), xliii, (1, blank), 581 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 300

Goldsmiths 23105; Einaudi 1878; not in Kress; not in Mattioli.

Second edition, first published in 1805, and a very interesting work and constituting an early and severe criticism of Adam Smith.

Includes chapters on: Du commerce de l'Inde; Du commerce des colonies; De la France et de l'Angleterre comparées dans l'esprit de leur commerce; De la doctrine des économistes comparée à celle de Smith; De l'argent considérée comme moyen d'échange; Du système commercial.

53 FICHTE - BERGER, S. Ueber eine unveröffentliche Wissenschaftslehre J.G. Fichtes. Marburg a. L., Robert Noste, 1918. 100 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, spine a bit damaged.

€ 75

Inaugural dissertation University of Marburg.

54 FIEVEE, J. Lettres sur l'Angleterre, et Réflexions sur la philosophie du XVIIIe siècle. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Munier, Chez Perlet, Desenne, 1802. (4), 277, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, raised bands, rubbed along joints.

€ 300

Cioranescu 28619; not in Martin & Walter.

First edition.

Joseph Fiévée was sent to England by Napoléon Bonaparte as an agent. In the *Lettres* Fiévée vehemently opposes the philosophical ideas of the revolutionary party. He turned into a secret agent for Bonaparte and informed him widely on events, public opinion, administration, and all with a surprising insight and depth (*Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol. 13).

The son of a Parisian restaurant owner, Joseph Fiévée became a publisher during the French Revolution, most notably editing *La Chronique de Paris*, a newspaper; it was here that he started his career as journalist, but unfortunately incurred the suspicion of authorities who had him imprisoned during the Reign of Terror. He was a member of the royalist network around the Abbey de Montesquiou, and was forced to go into hiding during the Directoire. While in hiding, he wrote his novel on changing times and mores, *La Dot de Suzette*, which was a great literary success.

From 1800 to 1803, he wrote a column for the *Gazette de France*. He was again imprisoned in the Temple (Paris) by order of Joseph Fouché, but he was freed at the request of Bonaparte. He became a kind of secret agent for Napoleon, informing him of political affairs in France and England.

From 1804 to 1807, he was editor in chief of the *Journal des débats*, which became *Journal de l'Empire*. He was ennobled by the Emperor; was named "maître des requêtes" to the Conseil d'État in 1810; then "Préfet" of the Nièvre département from 1813 to 1815.

A supporter of Louis XVIII of France during the initial Restoration, he was banished during the Hundred Days. Having become one of the intellectuals of the "ultra" party and writer for the papers *La Quotidienne* and the *Conservateur*, he eventually became more politically liberal after 1818. A strong supporter of the freedom of the press, he was sentenced to three months of prison in the Conciergerie where Casimir Perier visited him. He became a contributor to the journals *Temps* in 1829 and *National* in 1831.

Joseph Fiévée married in 1790 (his brother-in-law was Charles Frédéric Perlet), but his wife died giving birth, leaving him one child. At the end of the 1790's, he met the writer Théodore Leclercq who became his life compagnon, and the two would live and raise Fiévée's son together. When becoming Préfet, Fiévée and Leclercq moved to the Nièvre province, and their

open relationship greatly shocked the locals. The two men were received together in the salons of the Restoration, they are buried together in the same tomb at the Père Lachaise cemetery. - Bookplate "Bibliothèque de Mr. le Baron de Warenghiem."

55 FLOQUET, (J.A.) *Traité ou analyse d'un canal projeté pour dériver une partie des eaux de la Durance, pour Aix, Marseille & Tarascon. Contenant la preuve de sa possibilité; l'estimation de sa dépense & de son produit; les avantages qu'il procurera à Sa Majesté, à cette province & aux personnes qui le feront construire.* A Marseille, De l'Imprimerie de Pierre Boy, 1742. (14), 212, (2) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, gilt fillet on sides, sprinkled edges, very lightly worn.

€ 350

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; INED 1848; Conlon 42:423.

First edition.

Deals with the canal now known as the Canal de Candenet. Floquet published various memoirs and other works concerning this project between 1740 and 1750: the principle object of the project was to facilitate the transport of hemp, vegetables, and lumber.

56 FOURIER, CH. (F.M.) *Oeuvres complètes.* Paris, à la librairie Sociétaire, 1841-1848. With 2 folding tables, 1 double-page table and 2 plates. 6 volumes. xxxvi, 336 pp.; (4), lxxviii, (2), xlii, 243, (1), 107 pp.; xv, (1), 451 pp.; viii, 593, (1) pp.; xii, 603 pp.; (2), xvi, 489 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, red and green morocco title-labels with gilt lettering, raised bands, marbled sides and edges.

€ 1200

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 8; Del Bo-Gerits, *Supplement*, p. 16.

I: *Théorie des quatre mouvements et des destinées générales.* Troisième édition.

II-V: *Théorie de l'unité universelle.* Deuxième édition. (Verso half-title reads: *La théorie de l'unité universelle a paru primitivement sous le titre de Traité de l'association domestique-agricole, ou attraction industrielle.*)

VI: *Le nouveau monde industriel et sociétaire* Troisième édition, 2e tirage. The double-page table is entitled: 'Phalange en grande échelle' and the plates are bound between the pages 122-123 and are entitled 'Plan d'un phalanstère en grande échelle' and 'Plan d'un phalanstère ou palais habité par une Phalange industrielle.' One folding table entitled 'Tableau du Cours du Mouvement Social' is loosely inserted in volume one, the other folding table is to be found in volume 2. - Stamp of Mr. Alphonse Pignollet on all titles and half-titles.

57 (FRERET, N.) *Recherches sur les Miracles. Par l'auteur de l'Examen des Apologistes de la religion chrétienne.* Londres, 1773. - (*Followed by:*) (HOLBACH, P.H.D.Th. d'). *De la Cruauté Religieuse.* A Londres, (Amsterdam, Marc-Michel Rey), 1769. Two works in one volume. (4), 172 pp.; (4), 228 pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges.

€ 800

First work: Naville 418; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 753; Vercruysse, *Holbach et ses amis*, 1555: Conlon 73:817; Thomas, *Checklist*, p. 77; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 598; Weller, p. 193, gives Amsterdam as place of printing.

First edition, rare.

'Cet ouvrage, assez rare, est traditionnellement attribué à Fréret: on le retrouve dans plusieurs éditions des ses Oeuvres. En neuf chapitres et une conclusion, l'auteur se livre à une critique érudite de la vérité, de la valeur, des difficultés de constat des miracles. Ceux-ci ne sont que des effets de l'imagination ou fruits de l'imposture du clergé. Cet essai violemment anticlérical s'achève par la dénonciation du danger de la crédulité et de l'esprit du parti' (Vercruysse). The work is usually attributed to Fréret while Holbach is supposed to have been the editor. The attribution to Fréret is based on Bachaumont and Naville, and now generally accepted, but also Levesque de Burigny has been thought to have been the author. - Manuscript table on recto of front blank.

Second work: Vercruysse 1769-D1; Thomas, *Checklist*, p. 75; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 135; *Le Bucher bibliographique*, 730 ("**Voltaire avais mis au titre de son exemplaire "Livre dangereux"**"); Tchemerzine-Scheler, vol. iii, p. 722; Peignot, *Livres condamnés*, ii, 215; Weller, p. 182; not in Naville.

First edition.

Translation, or rather adaptation by d'Holbach after an English text of 1761 entitled: *Considerations upon War, upon cruelty in general, and religious cruelty in particular*. 'Les *Considerations* développent la thèse selon laquelle la religion est une aliénation. Par les cruautés qu'elle occasionne nécessairement, l'homme qui la pratique se fait tort à lui-même. Développement historique et érudit, critiquant catholiques et protestants, les premiers plus que les seconds. Le troisième partie, intitulé *Réflexions sur les persécutions religieuses et sur les moyens de les prévenir* propose d'en revenir aux débuts de l'ère chrétienne et réclame la subordination des cultes à l'État (Vercruysse, *D'Holbach et ses Amis*, 1760-1789, p. 11). - Name of Holbach and mention of a later edition handwritten in blank portion of title page.

58 (GARCIN, J.) *Le vrai Patineur ou principes sur l'art de patiner avec grace, Précédé de réflexions et de remarques critiques sur la manière de quelques Patineurs inélégens, ainsi que sur les différentes formes de Patins, le choix qu'on doit en faire, et les variations dont cette chaussure est susceptible; Le tout orné des gravures représentant les principales attitudes du Patineur*. Par Jn. Garcin. Paris, Chez Delespinasse, Delaunay, Nepveu, Et chez l'Auteur, de l'Imprimerie de J. Gille fils, 1813. With 8 numbered engraved plates. xiv, 93, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled wrappers, uncut, as issued.

€ 2800

Foster, *Bibliography of Skating*, 35.

The rare first edition of the first French book describing ice-skating as an artistic and gracious form of moving, emphasizing grace and form, illustrated with 8 engraved plates: one as a frontispiece giving an overall view of a skating rink, engraved by Ambroise Tardieu, and 7 further engravings of individual skaters in a different pose. It is one of the first separate works in any language devoted to ice-skating.

The book was published when ice skating became something fashionable to do for the members of the European aristocracy.

Garcin, as opposed to the English approach, compared skating with dancing and stressed grace and artistry. The work was dedicated to Mademoiselle Gosselin, principal dancer at the Académie Imperial de Musique. In France, it was Marie-Antoinette who introduced skating to the court, and she seems to have been a rather accomplished skater herself. In England the first

club was founded in Scotland, Edinburgh, in 1742, the Edinburgh Skating Club. At the end a short dictionary of ice-skater's terminology is added. The work also gives suggestions as to the choice of skates, how to tie them, and the like; the skaters depicted in various positions have names such as "Le Beau Narcisse", "L'Apollon", "l'Adonis", etc. Garcin's work remained unique and was reprinted some 40 years later, when ice-skating started to attract the attention (and participation) of the general public. - Small hole in page 81/2 affecting a few letters, plate 7 bound between plates 3 and 4, plate 8 bound between plates 5 and 6. Ownership's stamp in blank portion of half-title: Max Machey - Epernay.

59 (GENTON & L. GREPPO & ALLERAT.) La vérité sur les événements de Lyon au mois d'avril 1834. Paris, Dentu; Lyon, Chambert, 1834. With 2 plates. - (Followed by:) SALA, A. Les ouvriers lyonnais en 1834. Esquisses historiques. Paris, Hivert, 1834. - (Followed by:) RELATION historique des événements de Lyon, pendant les journées des 9, 10, et 11 avril 1834. - Journées de 12, 13, 14 14 avril à Lyon, faisant suite à la Relation historique des événements de Lyon. (Drop-head title). (Lyon, Impr. J.M. Boursy, 1834). - (Followed by:) BEAULIEU, C. Histoire du commerce, de l'industrie et des fabriques de Lyon, depuis leur origine jusqu'à nos jours. Lyon, A. Baron, 1838. 4 works bound in 1 volume. (4), ii, (2), 280 pp.; 164 pp.; 16 pp.; vii, (1), 310 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, boards and extremities very lightly rubbed.

€ 500

First work: Charléty, *Bibliographie de Lyon*, ii, 3643.

Second work: Charléty, *Bibliographie de Lyon*, ii, 3638.

Third work: Not in Charléty, *Bibliographie de Lyon*.

Fourth work: Kress C.4556; Goldsmiths 30372; not in Einaudi.

All first editions.

The Lyon revolts of 1831-1834 were the last of a century-long series of labor disturbances in the city's silk industry, France's largest urban artisanal trade. The uprisings of 1831 and 1834 marked the final efforts of France's most militant preindustrial work-force to secure decent incomes and a voice in the management of an industry in which their influence had steadily declined (*Historical Dictionary of France from the 1815 Restauration to the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 651-656).

60 GIRARD, R. L'abbé Terray et la liberté du commerce des grains, 1769-1774. Paris, PUF, 1924. xxix, 131, (4) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers (Université de Paris. Bibliothèque de la Faculté des Lettres. Deuxième série, 3).

€ 75

61 GOUBERT, P. Beauvais et le Beauvaisis de 1600 à 1730. Contribution à l'histoire sociale de la France du xviii^e siècle. Paris, S.E.V.P.E.N., 1960. With folding maps and 1 volume of maps and tables. 2 volumes. lxxii, 653 pp.; 119, (1) pp 8vo. Sewn in original printed covers, top of spine with tiny damage, uncut, and boards (volume 2) (École pratique des hautes études. VI^e section. Centre de recherches historiques. Démographie et sociétés, III).

€ 125

With extensive bibliography. The second volume contains the "Cartes et Graphiques", a volume nearly always missing.

62 (HEMSTERHUIS, F.) *Lettres sur l'Homme et ses rapports*. A Paris (Haarlem), (The Author), 1772. 242 pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, with elaborate gilt ornamental borders on both sides, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, inside dentelles, marbled endpapers, all edges gilt, spine partly chipped at head and foot, some wear to edges and outer corners, rear cover with a few spots, joints lightly rubbed, binding by the Masterbinder Christian Micke from The Hague.

€ 1800

Ziegenfuss, i, p. 505; Schosler, p. 92; Cabeen 5044; Stoddard, 'François Hemsterhuis: Some Uncollected Authors VIII', in: *The Book Collector*, Summer 2001, pp. 186-201, number 4a.

Very rare first edition due to the fact that during his lifetime most of Hemsterhuis' works were printed for private circulation only and hence in small and anonymous editions which Hemsterhuis had bound for the recipients.

Frans Hemsterhuis (1721-1790), Dutch philosopher. Although Hemsterhuis was an admirer of John Locke and Isaac Newton, his inspiration was Platonic and idealistic. His emphasis on feeling as a source of knowledge makes him a forerunner of the Romantics. 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*, and which is further developed in the present work, on which the Platonic dialogues of his second period are based. On the subject of the nature of man Hemsterhuis thought in terms of a dualistic philosophy like Descartes's, but Hemsterhuis' dualism was combined with an empiristic-sensationalistic theory that he probably derived from Locke and Condillac. The theory here developed leads to an individualistic concept of man's moral duties, which is one of the reasons for Hemsterhuis' influence on the German philosophers of *Sturm und Drang* and romanticism. In this first period F.H. Jacobi and J.G. Herder were among Hemsterhuis' admirers (see: *Encyclopedia of Philosophy*, iii, p. 475).

Hemsterhuis had a predilection for "marginous" printing, so that copies of his books are often wrongly described as being on large paper; in fact, all copies are grand-papier, and as most copies of Hemsterhuis's works, with a ribbon place marker. This copy was bound by the master binder Christiaan Micke (see Storm van Leeuwen, iii, p. 690, and Storm van Leeuwen, "Frans Hemsterhuis' binders and some bindings on 'Lettre sur l'Homme'", *The book Collector*, 2001, pp. 202-216). - Copy from the library Buynsters/Smets, with their bookplate.

63 HOBBS, TH. *Leviathan: of van de Stoffe, Gedaente, ende Magt van de Kerckelijcke ende Wereltlycke Regeeringe*. Beschreven door Thomas Hobbes van Malmesbury. Tot Amsterdam, By Jacobus Wagenaar, Boeck-verkooper, op de hoek van de Mol-steegh, in Des-Cartes, Anno 1667 (1672). With portrait of the author, the fine engraved title page and the folding table. (16), 744, (64) pp. 8vo. Contemporary vellum, manuscript title on spine, a very good copy.

€ 2500

Macdonald & Hargreaves 47a; Knuttel, *Verboden Boeken*, 185; PMM 138 (for the first edition).

The very rare reprint of the 1667 edition: this copy carries the title-page with the date 1667, but the engraved title is dated 1672 and the first line under the portrait of Hobbes is different from the first line under the portrait in the 1667 edition. Collation and content are identical, either edition is very rare.

The political events in England in the latter part of the first half of the century provided a fitting prelude to the publication of *Leviathan*. Charles I was executed in 1649 and, until 1653, when Cromwell was made Protector, there was constant discussion and experimentation to find an appropriate form of government. *Leviathan*, published in 1651, was therefore very topical. It came out strongly in favor of absolute and undivided sovereignty, without the usual arguments from divine right. Indeed, Hobbes conceded popular representation but, by an ingenious twisting of the social contract theory, showed that it logically implied the acceptance of undivided sovereignty. 'Thomas Hobbes of Malmesbury is a unique figure in the history of English political thought. His defense of absolutism, unpopular from the day it was published to the present, is based on expediency. The individual (except to save his life) should always submit to the State, because any government is better than the anarchy of the natural state. Though his ideas have never appealed to proponents of the individual rights of man or to the modern totalitarians with their mystical vision of Volk, the fundamental nature of Hobbes's speculation has stimulated philosophers from Spinoza to John Stuart Mill' (PMM exhibition catalogue, 272). The book was forbidden in the Netherlands and condemned on 19 July 1674. The translation of the most horrible book of those days in the Netherlands is due to Abraham van Berkel, a friend of Spinoza. - Binding slightly loosening, leaf Z2 with a small hole causing loss of a few letters.

64 (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.

€ 600

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'Être 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), they have never bound in.

65 JESUITES, LES, Marchands, Usuriers, Usurpateurs, & leurs cruautés dans l'ancien & le nouveau continent. Pour servir de suite au Livre intitulé: Les Jesuites criminels de Leze Majesté. A La Haye, Chez les Freres Vaillant, 1759. - (Followed by:) LES JESUITES criminels de Leze majesté dans la Théorie et dans la Pratique. A La Haye, Chez les freres Vaillant, 1759. Two works in one volume. (i-ii), iii-viii, 388 pp.; (i-ii), iii-xxi, (3, blanks), 332 (misnumbered 226) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt and with raised bands and gilt lettering, minor repair to rear cover.

€ 1500

First work: Conlon 59:241; Kress S.4160; Goldsmiths 9443; Higgs 2055; Sabin 36085; Borba de Moraes, vol. i, p. 427.

First edition.

Second work: Conlon 58:213 (first edition); Borba de Moraes, vol. i, p. 427.

Second edition, first published in 1758. NUC gives only two copies of this edition.

This is a precious collection of two rare works published in the year the order was suppressed in Portugal. The first work provides a wealth of information on the commercial activities of the Society in South America and in Asia, maritime commerce and trade, sugar-refineries, trade in grain to Malta, on the missions in Asia (Manilla, Indies, China, Japan), the ill-luck in the ventures of the cardinal de Tournon, the destruction of missions in China of which the Jesuits are accused by the anonymous author, missions in Paraguay, the persecution of Palafox, the missions in a.o. Quito, the relations with the indians and their indoctrination, etc. etc. The work ends with an elaborate index which makes the use and perusal of this violent work very easy.

The second work is a history of the political scheming of the Society since its foundation in 1540 upto the end of the sixteenth century. - Small repairs to the margin of 6 leaves. Both titles have an old ownership entry in the blank margins.

66 JOURDAIN, C. Mémoire sur les commencements de l'économie politique dans les écoles de moyen-âge. Paris, Imprimerie Nationale, 1874. (4), 51 pp. Large 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 75

Offprint from: Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres.

67 JOUY, L.F. DE. Principes et Usages concernant les Dîmes, par feu M. Louis-Franc. de Jouy, avocat au Parlement. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée et considérablement augmentée. A Paris, Chez Durand Neveu, 1775. (4), 457, (1, blank), (6) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments with gilt lettering, lightly rubbed and shaved.

€ 250

Goldsmiths 11324; Higgs 6218; not in Kress (citing the 1751 edition 5127); not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Mattioli.

Last and best edition.

Louis-François de Jouy specialized in canonical law and gained a reputation of such high learning that the clergy of France nominated him into one of their councils. The present work is a detailed survey of the history of the *Dîme*, its various definitions such as the *Dîmes ecclésiastiques*, the *Dîmes inféodées*, the *Dîmes personnelles*, etc., etc. - Small unobtrusive spot in outer margin throughout.

68 JUNQUA, LE DR. (P.F.) De la sagesse dans la production et de la fraternité dans la consommation ou le communisme des républiques de l'avenir. Paris, Derveaux, 1879. (2), 398, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering (discoloured), marbled boards (Publications de l'église de la liberté).

€ 200

Stammhammer 116 (cites an edition of 2 volumes published in 1880).

Very rare first edition.

In this curious book the author develops his own communism for the future republics. His communism is a threefold communism: 'Et nous aurons, de la sorte, avec ce triple communisme: communisme d'origine, communisme de production, communisme de consommation, la trinité parfaite dans les développements de l'être, comme nous l'avons trouvée dans l'être lui-même.' Pierre-François Jungua or Junqua had a tumultuous career in the church and ended as the founder of the "Librairie anticlericale" and wrote a number of socialist works of christian inspiration.

69 JUSTI, J.H.G. VON. Staatswirthschaft oder systematische Abhandlung aller Oekonomischen und Cameralwissenschaften, die zur Regierung eines Landes erfordert werden. In zween Theilen ausgefertigt. Erster Theil, Welcher die Lehre von Erhaltung und Vermehrung des Vermögens des Staats ... in sich begreift. [- Zweyter Theil, Welcher die Lehre von dem vernünftigen Gebrauche des Vermögens des Staats ... in sich begreift.] Nebst einem vollständigen Register über beide Theile. Zweyte stark vermehrte Auflage. Leipzig, Bernhard Christoph Breitkopf, 1758. With 5 folding printed tables (3 in volume one; 2 in volume two). Two volumes. xlviii, 606; [ii], 744, [51] index, [1] errata pp. 8vo. Recent half calf to style, spine gilt with matching gilt-lettered labels; contemporary mss notes and calculations to front free endpaper of volume one; still a good copy.

€ 2500

Kress 5716; Einaudi 3104; Higgs 1634; Humpert 790; not in Goldsmiths'; not in Mattioli.

Second, much enlarged and revised edition of Justi's *Staatswirthschaft* (first pulished in 1755).

Justi (1705-1771), the leading representative of eighteenth century cameralism was appointed in 1750 the first professor of cameral sciences established at the 'Theresianum' in Vienna, an academy for the education of the nobility for public administration.

"Cameralism is the study of state administration under *absolutism*, the period when governments aspired to almost universal regulation and sought to instrumentalize economy and society for their own ends. Justi distinguished himself from fellow cameralists by his lucid prose, his relentless systematizing (which led him to ground cameralism in modern political philosophy) and, above all, by his growing insistence that economy and society were quasi-independent entities that government should serve, not vise versa. Justi, however, elevated

civil society and its requirements for material prosperity and free ethical development without ever abandoning the typical cameralist focus on successful administration and enhancement of state power. It has therefore been easy to overlook Justi's significance in the transition from cameralism to modern liberalism" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, ii, p. 325).

Justi was a man of remarkable gifts and indefatigable industry. His importance in the history of political economy arises from the fact that he was the first German systematic writer on the science. In his earlier publications he stands on the basis of the mercantilist doctrine, but in his later works he was influenced by the encyclopedists and tended towards views similar to those of the physiocratic school (Palgrave, ii, p. 499). "His major work is the *Staatswirtschaft*, literally 'state economy', which details the manner in which a ruler should govern his lands to assure the 'happiness of the state' and a flourishing population. Cameralism had begun as a systematization of the principles followed by the administrators of the ruler's domains. In Justi these principles are identified with the management of the absolutist state, in which economic welfare is conceived as the path to political power. Welfare and wealth are produced by good government and the implementation of 'good police' - *Polizei* in the 18th-century sense of regulations covering all aspects of social action and public order" (New Palgrave, ii, p. 1039). "The subject of Justi's inquiry is what the German historians call the Welfare State (*Wohlfahrtsstaat*) in its historic individuality and in all its aspects. That is to say, he dealt with economic problems from the standpoint of a government that accepts responsibility for the moral and economic conditions of life - just as modern governments do - in particular for everyone's employment and livelihood, for the improvement of the methods and organization of production, for a sufficient supply of raw materials and foodstuffs, and so on through a long list of topics that include beautification of cities, fire insurance, education, sanitation, and what not" (Schumpeter, p. 171). - Some faint dampstaining affecting first two signatures of volume two.

70 KNAPP, G.F. Die neuern Ansichten über Moralstatistik. Vortrag, gehalten in der Aula der Universität zu Leipzig am 29. April 1871. Jena, Friedrich Mauke 1871. 19, (1) pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, edges frayed (Sonderdruck aus B. Hildebrand's Jahrbüchern für Nationalökonomie und Statistik Bd. XVI Heft 4 und 5).

€ 250

First edition of a lecture given on 29 April 1871 at the University of Leipzig.

Knapp (1842-1926) studied in Munich, Berlin and Göttingen, and in 1867 became head of the statistical office of the municipality of Leipzig, in 1869 extraordinary professor of economics in Leipzig and in 1874 professor in Strasbourg. He was one of the leading German Kathedersozialisten (socialist professors), and co-founder of the Verein für Sozialpolitik.

At the beginning of his career he carried out some important work in statistics: he was the first to develop a systematic theory of mortality measurement in his *Über die Ermittlung der Sterblichkeit ...* (1868). 'Opposing the viewpoints of Quételet and his followers, who claimed that man's behaviour is governed by statistical "laws," he viewed statistics simply as a tool in the realistic study of the manifold social phenomena and fully realized the limitations of statistical observations' (ESS).

71 L'ATELIER. Organe spécial de la classe ouvrière rédigé par des ouvriers exclusivement. Paris, 1840-1850 (Paris, EDHIS, 1978). Three volumes. 4to. Cloth.

€ 400

Important workers' newspaper appearing monthly from September 1840 to July 1850. It was edited by about seventy-five skilled workers, including twenty-six printing workers, and its articles were written by a collective of printers, hat makers, jewelers, and other skilled workers. *L'Atelier* is of central importance as a mouthpiece of workers' demands for state-financed producers' cooperatives and associations and for its class analysis of relations of production and surplus labour. However, it stressed its hostility to violence, expropriation, and collectivist or "communist" solutions. It was consistently democratic and called for political solutions to workers' grievances. The editors were in contact with English workers and Italian refugees in London and corresponded with the Chartists.

The editor of this reprint, Maurice Agulhon, considers the 1840's as a turningpoint in the revolutionary movement. 'The prestige of streetbattles and secret societies has dropped. The workman is now reading, writing and starts to organize himself. They are now becoming selfconfident autonomic power.' Since then this attitude is specifically called 'Socialism'. *L'Atelier* wished to be a leading cultural and political journal. It was edited and written by men who lived at the heart of militant Paris. The journal reflects all aspects of this life, and offers the scholar opinions and information of a remarkable objective nature and sometimes of a thrilling subjective nature. Complete copies of the original imprint hardly exist anymore. They have rarely been on the market and have always been offered in incomplete state. The *Union List of Serials* lists 3 sets only, two of which appear to be complete. This reprint was done in a limited number of copies, on fine quality paper and well bound.

72 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 Restauration and defends the municipal and constitutional associations against those who favor a return to the days and times of the *Ancien Régime*.

73 (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, spines richly gilt with gilt lettering, very, very lightly rubbed.

€ 300

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.) - Copy from the Fürstlich-Starhemberg'sche Familien Bibliothek Schloß Eferding.

74 (LE MERCIER DE LA RIVIERE, P.P.F.J.H.) *l'Ordre naturel et essentiel des sociétés politiques*. A Londres, Chez J. Nourse, & se trouve à Paris, Chez Desaint, 1767. (2), vii, (1, Fautes à Corriger), 511, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, modern marbled boards, upper joint repaired.

€ 3500

Weulersse, i, p. xxviii; Kress 6475; Goldsmiths 10269; Higgs 3979; INED 2794; Einaudi 3307 (the 8vo edition in 2 volumes); May, *Le Mercier de la Rivière*, 163.

First edition, the rare 4to edition.

The rare 4to edition by 'the ablest expositor of this (the physiocratic) system' (McCulloch). It was written following Le Mercier's retirement from Parliament in 1759. Praised by Adam Smith and Diderot amongst others, *L'Ordre naturel* was, according to Palgrave, considered more highly than *l'Esprit des Loix* by some contemporaries. The author argues that there is a natural law of property which is based on the physical order of nature, and which underlies all other laws. Taxation and the use of public revenue by the ruler are both governed by natural law of property. Schumpeter lists this work as the second textbook of Physiocrat orthodoxy.

Catherina II of Russia invited the author to her court, and it provoked Voltaire's *l'Homme aux quarante écus* and Mably's vehement criticism in his *Doutes proposés aux Philosophes économistes*.

75 LEBER, (J.M.) C. *Mémoires sur l'appréciation de la fortune privée au moyen age, relativement aux variations des valeurs monétaires et du pouvoir commercial de l'argent*. Paris, Imprimerie royale, 1842. (4), 109 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, original blind covers bound in, offprint from: *Mémoires présentées par divers savants à l'Académie Royale des inscriptions et belles-lettres*, 1.

€ 150

Goldsmiths 32243; not in Kress; not in Einaudi.

First edition.

This 'essay' was long considered as an authority on the subject of prices in France during the middle ages, and comprises sundry tables of prices, official salaries, etc., with the corresponding modern figures (Palgrave, ii, p. 588). - With modern ex-libris.

76 LESSIUS, L. *De justitia et iure ceterisque Virtutibus cardinalibus Libri Quatuor, Ad 2.2 D. Thomae à quaest. 47. usque ad quaest. 171. Editio sexta, auctior et castigatior; Cum Appendice de Monte Pietatis*. Antverpiæ, Ex Officina Plantiniana, Apud Balthasarem Moretum, 1626. With beautiful engraved title by C. Galle after P. Rubens. (16), 825, (1, Approbatio), (66), + imprint leaf. Folio. Contemporary richly blind-tooled calf over boards, five raised bands to spine, clasps preserved.

€ 3000

De Backer & Sommervogel, iv, col. 1730; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*; not in Camus; Kress S.457 (1617 edition); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Sixth edition, first published in 1605. The edition from 1621 was the first edition with the engraved title after P. Rubens, this is the second edition with the same engraved title-page.

A work of moral theology which is 'one of the earliest treatises to investigate the ethics of economics' (*The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*, p. 818). *De justitia et jure* is Lessius's most important book. It was notable especially for its analysis of contemporary commercial practice, and Lessius's opinions on the morality of various business arrangements exercised a substantial influence on the thinking of statesmen and church leaders. 'Combining a full command of earlier scholastic authorities with a hitherto unprecedented grasp of market phenomena, Lessius provided fresh insights that challenged traditional economic doctrine in authoritative fashion. Lessius is, certainly, the foremost continuator of the Spanish school of economic thought. Further, he has claims for consideration as a major contributor to the development of economic analysis ...' (B. Gordon, *Economic Analysis before Adam Smith*, pp. 245-246). The *Catholic Encyclopedia* writes: This work, composed with great accuracy, shows best the soundness of judgement, the common sense, and the clearness of mind which distinguishes Lessius. The chapters on interest and other commercial subjects are epoch-making in the treatment of those difficult questions; Lessius was especially consulted by the merchants of Antwerp on matters of justice.

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

€ 350

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.

78 LEVASSEUR (DE LA SARTHE), R. Mémoires de R. Levasseur, (de la Sarthe). Ex-conventionnel, ornés du portrait de l'Auteur. Paris, Rapilly, 1829-1831. With portrait. 4 volumes. (4), 396 pp.; (4), 396 pp.; (4), 8, 384 pp.; (4), 380 pp. 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, uncut.

€ 800

Drujon 248; Kuscinski, *Dictionnaire des Conventionnels*, pp. 406-408; Tourneux, 23657.

First edition.

Forbidden for containing 'attaques à la dignité royale et des outrages à la religion de l'État ainsi qu'à la morale publique, l'apologie de la souveraineté du peuple, de l'égalité absolue, l'éloge du régime de 93, etc'. The volumes 3 & 4 were published not only later, but also by a different publisher. Drujon knows the first two volumes only. These volumes were forbidden as the work is in fact the first systematic and public rehabilitation of the Jacobins and Robespierre. A rare and historically important work. - Somewhat spotted, occasionally with a faint waterstain in upper margin, front cover and half-title of volume one partially detached.

79 (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 plates. xxxii, 352, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 200

Schosler, p. 114; *Bibliothèque Voltaire*, 2111; 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 also introduced Bolingbroke to a French audience.

80 (LINGUET, S.N.H.) Du plus heureux gouvernement, ou Parallèle des constitutions politiques de l'Asie avec celles de l'Europe; servant d'introduction à la Théorie des loix civiles Tome premier [- second, suite de la première partie]. A Londres, 1774. Two volumes in one. xxxii, 148 pp.; (4), 256 pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, corners, richly gilt spine with raised bands, sprinkled edges, tiny hole at foot of spine.

€ 900

Quérard, v, 318; not in Goldsmiths, Higgs, INED, Einaudi or Kress (neither this work nor the *Oeuvres*).

First and only edition of this important work. Although the title suggests these volumes were to serve as introduction to Linguet's *Théorie des Loix Civiles* (published in 1767), this is the first and only appearance of the work. The half-titles read: *Oeuvres de Linguet Tome Premier [-Second]*; this work was published as the first two volumes of his *Oeuvres*, a collection of various works by Linguet, and very rare.

After extensive criticism from the Physiocrat corner following the publication of the *Théorie des loix civiles* in 1767, Linguet here reveals his views on what he considers the best form of government to provide the greatest possible happiness to the population, advocating the preservation of private property as practised in Asia, more particularly in China, under the authority of a humane ruler, and reforms in taxation, customs, jurisprudence, and the condition of women, which he also believes to be better in Asia than in Europe. He particularly criticizes the constitutional system of Great Britain, highlighting the harshness and corruption of its rulers.

"Against the backdrop of a late Enlightenment debate about the best constitution for the French monarchy, Linguet located a model of effective monarchical administration in Asia, precisely where Montesquieu had situated his model of despotic polity. The sovereign's success in deploying authority to safeguard properties in all kinds of goods, including subsistence and welfare, was the litmus test of monarchical legitimacy, Linguet argued -- a way for all subjects to calculate their interest in remaining bound to the justice and power of kings.

Linguet's social and political vision, his stark depictions of smoldering class conflict in civil societies, and his insistence on the necessity for severe administrative constraints to ward off social revolution distanced him from the philosophes, many of whom professed a natural harmony of class interests. Karl Marx and other nineteenth-century socialist thinkers would return to Linguet's analyses of the dynamics of class conflict" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. ii, pp. 408-410).

Linguet (1736-1794) was the most sarcastic of all the writers against the Physiocrat school and devoted his career largely to the subversion of the Enlightenment's reforming ideals. A highly talented lawyer who originally achieved fame as a defender of civil liberties, he threw himself

into the midst of political and philosophical controversies, under the impulse of an innate and quarrelsome love of contradiction, publishing numerous pamphlets. In 1777, he founded an important journal, *Annales politiques, civiles et littéraires*, as a vehicle for polemic on various fronts. But Linguet's status as a scourge of liberalism was confirmed by the Jacobins, who had him guillotined. - Pages xxiv-xxv with a small stain in the inner blank margin.

81 (LONGCHAMPS, P. DE.) *Histoire impartiale des événemens militaire et politique de la dernière guerre dans les quatre parties du monde*. A Paris, Chez la veuve Duchesne, 1785. 3 volumes. 558, (2) pp.; 523, (1) pp.; (2), 620 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt in compartments, labels with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 600

Sabin 41905; Echeverria & Wilkie 785/61; Chadenat 5574; not in JFBL; not in Leclerc; cf.: Fay 21. First edition.

The work deals basically with the repercussions of the American Revolution as seen in other parts of the world, it is devoted largely to the part that France played in America during the Revolution, and is one of the earliest of French accounts concerning the war. And although obviously the emphasis is on among others military operations, the author also considers, diplomatic, commercial and political issues.

82 MABLY, (G. BONNOT DE.) *De l'étude de l'histoire, à Monseigneur le Prince de Parme*. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. A Mastreicht, chez Cavelier, librairie; et se trouve à Paris, chez Barrois l'aîné, Bailly, 1778. (4), 380 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled edges, a very nice copy.

€ 300

Tchemerzine-Scheler, iv, 252; Quérard, *La France Littéraire*, v, 405; Cioranescu 41183.

First separate publication.

This work 'was a byproduct of Mably's brother's tenure as tutor to the young Prince of Parma after 1758; a princely advice-book written in the early years of the 1760s, Mably's contribution to Condillac's *Cours d'Études* was first published with the set as a whole in 1777. (.....) The principal focus of *De l'Étude de l'histoire*, is a sustained critique of social inequality, accompanied by a serious and approving reflection on the notion of a *communauté des biens*' (J. Kent Wright, *A Classical Republican in Eighteenth-Century France. The political thought of Mably*, pp. 97 ff.) The first section of the book contains a general introduction to historical study and emphasizes the importance in the education of future rulers. The second part of the book is an analysis of recent political developments in Europe as well as contemporary reforms and revolutions. Discusses also events in Sweden and Poland and argues for the separation of powers, for reform and moderate rule.

83 MABLY - (BARTHELEMI, L.) *Le destin de la France, par l'abbé de Mably; suivi de la vie de cet auteur, par M. l'abbé Barthélemi*. No place, 1790. 252 pp. Small 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 300

Tchémerzine-Scheler, iv, p. 258; *Dictionnaire de Biographie Française*, vol v, pp. 672-3; Michaud, iii, pp. 181-2; Barbier, *Ouvrages Anonymes*, 1, col. 913; Monglond i, 761.

First edition.

For a long time attributed to Gabriel Mably, the work was actually written by Louis Barthélemy who added a bio-bibliography which was mainly fictional. Tchémerzine-Scheler has a copy without the fictional bio-bibliography, also dated 1790, and with a different collation. - A nice copy, uncut.

84 MACHIAVELLI, N. Nicolai Machiavelli Florentini Princeps, ex Sylvestri Telii Fulginatis traductione diligenter emendatus. Adjecta sunt ejusdem argumenti aliorum quorundam contra Machiavellum scripta, de potestate & officio Principum contra Tyrannos. Quibus denuo accessit Antonii Possevini Judicium de Nicolai Machiavelli & Ioannis Bodini scriptis. Luduni Batavorum, Ex Officina Hieronymum de Vogel, 1648. With engraved title. - (*Bound with:*) MACHIAVELLI, N. De Republica, Quas discursus nuncupavit, Libri III. Quo modo in Rebusp. ad antiquorum Romanorum imitationem actiones omnes bene maleve instituantur. Ex Italico Latino Facti. Lugduni Batavorum, Apud Petrum Leffen, 1649. With engraved title. Two works in one volume. 444, [12] pp.; 432 pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, slight damage to upper part of rear board, handwritten title to spine.

€ 900

First work: Bertelli & Innocenti, *Secolo XVII*, 48; Willems 1649.

A very nice 17th century edition of Machiavelli's *The Prince* and rather scarce, containing a number of other important and relevant texts. Willems writes: "L'édition est fort jolie."

Among the added texts are: 'Agrippae et Meconenatis orationum Argumentum; Agrippa Oratio; Maecenatis Oratio; Antonii Possevini iudicium de Nicolai Machiavelli et Ioannis Bodini ...; Vindiciae contra tyrannos (by Du Plessis de Mornay), De jure magistratum in subditos et officio subditorum erga magistratibus (by Th. de Bèze).

Second work: Bertelli & Innocenti, *Secolo XVII*, 49; Willems 1656.

Between the engraved title and the printed title of the second work a handwritten note has been bound reading: "Ce traité De Republica ou les trois livres contiennent les Commentaires de Machiavel sur le Tite-Live. Réflexions dont Mr. Adams, le ministre des États-Unis d'Amérique fait le plus grand cas et dont il a extraordinairement recommandé la lecture à Mr. Cerisier." ("This treatise De Republica or the three books containing the commentaries of Machiavel on Titus Livius. Thoughts of which Mr. John Adams made quite a case and which reading he strongly recommended to Mr. Cérésier".) John Adams, one of the major and principal authors of the American Constitution (edited in 1787 and accepted in 1789), was the second President of the USA (1797-1801). The influence of Machiavelli on his political thinking has been studied by C. Bradley Thompson in his "John Adams Machiavellian moment" (2005). Antoine Cérésier was a journalist and was later the secretary of the French ambassador in the Netherlands (1777-1780). It was there that Cérésier studied and understood the constitution of the Netherlands. He became one of the theoreticians of the French revolution. John Adams was in the Netherlands for a brief period and probably met Cérésier there in 1780: Adams visited the Leiden publisher Elie Luzac, and Cérésier lived and worked in Leiden, he was a collaborator of the *Gazette de Leyde*. John Adams and Cérésier corresponded with each other and this correspondence covers the years 1780-1787. - First blank with a corner cut away.

85 (MAFFEI, F.S.) Dell'impiego del Danaro Libri Tre. Alla Santità di nostro signore Benedetto Decimoquarto. Seconda edizione Accresciuta d'una Lettera Enciclica di Sua Santità e d'altra Lettera dell'Autore alla medesima Santità Sua. In Roma, Nella Stamperia di Giambatista Bernabò, e Giuseppe Lazzarini, 1746. With title-vignette, title printed in red and black. xxxvi, 300 pp. 4to. Contemporary half vellum, vellum corners, spine very skilfully renewed.

€ 600

Kress 4818; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, i, 256; this edition not in Goldsmiths and not in Einaudi.

Third edition, first published in 1744 and 1745.

This is Maffei's major contribution to political economy and enlightenment reform, which centered on his realisation that the Catholic church's stringent opposition to usury turned it into direct opposition to civil society. In this work he attempted to reconcile the church doctrine opposed to usury with the varying needs and requirements of commerce and trade. He argued that interest as payment for the risk taken was something an enlightened Catholic movement would have to accept in order to win the battle against the restrictions of a traditionalist society. Maffei had travelled widely and it was especially his visit to the Netherlands which had made him understand with great clarity what an advantage was given to the Protestants by the rigid Catholic opposition to usury. When compared with other countries which were both Protestant and economically prosperous and where speculative investment was believed in and practised without either moral or religious obstacles, it became clear that the Catholic opposition to usury set the Catholic church against civil society. His argument in favour of usury aroused much hostile feeling, provoked censure and made Pope Benedict XIV issue his encyclical letter 'Vix pervenit' in 1745. In the end the author was banished by the Venetian government. See at length: Cossa, *Les Doctrines économiques*, p. 178, and Carpanetto and Ricuperati, *Italy in the Age of Reason*, pp. 123-130. - Title-page lightly browned, else a very good and broad-margined copy.

86 MAINE DE BIRAN, (F.P.G.) Oeuvres inédites, publiées par Ernest Naville, avec la collaboration de Marc Debrit. Paris, Dezobry, E. Magdeleine et Cie., 1859. 3 volumes. ccxv, 310 pp.; 479, (1) pp.; 594 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering.

€ 500

First edition.

The publication of these volumes, from Mss placed at disposal by Maine de Biran's son, made it possible for the first time to present a coherent and connected view of the author's philosophical development. Maine de Biran was born Marie François Pierre Gonthier de Biran, receiving the name 'Maine' from the name of his family's property (le Maine). He became acquainted with the *Idéologues* Cabanis and Destutt de Tracy by winning first prize in an essay contest sponsored by the Institute of France with the essay *L'influence de l'habitude sur la faculté de penser*. While continuing to write outstanding philosophical and psychological essays, he intensified his political activities, became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and was made commander in the Legion of Honor.

'Maine de Biran is the philosopher of the Empire who has best endured the test of time. His works were hailed by the National Institute, the Academy of Berlin, and the Academy of Copenhagen. He has been called "the reformer of Empiricism" because he was fully imbued with the sensationalism of the *idéologues* yet went beyond them by insisting on a distinction between active and passive faculties' (Emmet Kennedy in *Historical Dictionary of Napoleonic*

France, 1799-1815, p. 319). - Bookplate of Bibliothèque J.C. Régis Thomas on front paste-down, a very fine copy of a rare book.

87 MALENFANT (LE COLONEL). Des colonies, et particulièrement de celle de Saint-Domingue; Mémoire historique et politique, ou l'on trouvera: 1. Un Exposé impartial des causes et un Précis historique des guerres civiles qui ont rendu cette dernière colonie indépendante; 2. Des Considérations sur les moyens de la rattacher à la métropole, d'y ramener une paix durable, d'en rétablir et accroître la prospérité. Par le Colonel Malenfant, A Paris, Chez Audibert, et au Cabinet de lecture, Août 1814. (4), xii, 334, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, red label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, vellum corners, a bit rubbed, small spot at top of spine, yellow edges.

€ 1500

Sabin 44114; Chadenat 2960 ("rare"); Hogg, *The African Slave Trade and its Suppression*, 2481; not in *The Beinecke Lesser Antilles Collection*; not in Leclerc; not in Echeverria & Wilkie; not in Muller. Very rare first edition.

The author was a landowner in Saint Domingue and had been a delegate for the French government in Surinam. He participated in the war against the English and was made a prisoner in 1794. Once liberated, the "Directoire" sent him on a mission against Toussaint-Louverture, he opposed the 1802 expedition and fell into disgrace. He wrote this work to convince the government of the Restoration to not initiate a new expedition against Haiti.

Discusses the civil wars and the following independance of the colony and explores the future relations between France and her former colony, the rights of the owners (propriétaires) and the "cultivateurs", favours establishing legal rights for the "hommes de couleur", discusses the opinions and actions of the British government with regard to Saint-Domingue, discusses the demographical developments with regard to the "Noirs", suggests the creation of a "Banque coloniale" and a "Compagnie des Indes Occidentales", briefly disusses Cayenne and Senegal. One of the interesting ideas the author launches is to offer the "noirs" a quarter of the produce that results from their labour as he believes it will not only motivate them to work hard, but will also increase their involvement in local society.

"Warns against the danger of trying to reimpose slavery in St. Domingue; the extension of the slave trade should be used to import new slaves who would be freed after nine years of work" (Hogg). - The pages 305-334 contain a "Code ou Règlement de Culture." Verso half-title the seal or stamp of the author, as requested to certify that the book is not a counterfeit.

88 (MALVAUX, J. DE.) Les moyens de détruire la mendicité en France, en rendant les mendiants utiles à l'état sans les rendre malheureux; tirés des mémoires qui ont concouru pour le prix accordé en l'année 1777, par l'Académie des Sciences, arts & belles lettres de Chaalons-sur-Marne. Nouvelle édition, revue, corrigée & augmentée. Chaalons-sur-Marne, Seneuze, Paindavoine, Delalain, 1780. viii, 512, (4) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed.

€ 650

Kress B.295; Goldsmiths 12061; Granier, *Bibliographie Charitable*, 1337; cf.: INED 3039; Coquelin & Guillaumin, ii, p. 129; not in Einaudi.

Second, improved edition of this important text: 'Excellent livre, bien supérieur encore à tous les essais tentés de nos jours. Le style en est peu déclamatoire; mais l'ouvrage est rempli de vues ingénieuses et de faits spécieux qu'on ne saurait trop méditer' (Coquelin & Guillaumin), published for the first time in 1779.

'Moyens propres à supprimer la mendicité (politique, moraux, coactifs, etc). S'attacher à détruire la mendicité illégitime. Ce n'est pas par les hôpitaux, jugés néfastes, mais par le travail qu'on aide les mendiants, qu'ils soient valides ou invalides; Malvaux admet néanmoins l'existence de bonnes oeuvres, de Monts-de-Piété, de loteries, etc. Enfin, il propose de supprimer ce qu'il estime être les sources de la mendicité, telles l'usure, la prostitution, etc.' (INED). - Errata-leaf is bound between the pages 504-505, with an engraved armorial bookplate on the front paste-down.

89 MANGIN, A. De l'Usurpation des Titres commerciaux. Paris, Librairie de Cournol, 1863. 63, (1) pp. 8vo. Original printed covers, uncut and unopened.

€ 175

First edition.

Deals with the law, discussed in 1863, to modify to a certain extent the Code de Commerce by creating a new commercial enterprise in addition to those already recognized by the law: the société à responsabilité limitée (SARL.) Those already legally known were: sociétés anonyme, sociétés en commandite, and sociétés en nom collectif. Page 25-end contain the 'pièces justificatives.' - With the stamp 'timbre imperial' on verso title-page and on a number of other pages.

90 MARCILLY, G. DE. Agonie de la Commune. Paris, Déforêt & César, 1871. 16 coloured caricatures and a coloured titlepage. 4to. Disbound.

€ 600

Berleux, *La Caricature Politique en France*, p. 120; not in Del Bo, *Comune di Parigi*; Le Quillec, 1622; Schulkind Commune Collection, p. 50 (incomplete).

All published.

Nicely coloured sarcastic anti-commune caricatures, scarce.

91 (MATTHIEU, P.) Histoire des derniers troubles de France, Sous les regnes des Roys Tres-Chrestiens Henry III, Roy de France & de Pologne, & Henry IIII, Roy de France & de Navarre. Divisée en plusieurs livres. Et dédiée au Roy Tres-Chrestien. Iouste la copie imprimée A Lyon, Par Estienne Bonaventure, 1597. 12 unnumbered leaves, 58, 111 numbered leaves, 9 unnumbered leaves. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping limp vellum, somewhat worn, ties gone.

€ 650

Hauser 1448; BMSTC (French) p. 185; Adams M-901 (edition 1594); Monod, *Bibliographie de l'Histoire de France*, 3513.

Third edition, first published in 1584 and 1594.

The four books contain: I: From the peace of 1576 to 1585; II: July 1585 - May 1588; III: to the Convocation of the Etats; IV: From the convocation to 1589.

An important source for the religious wars, France under Henry III's reign and Henry IV's accession to the throne. He was first a supporter of the de Guise's and the Catholic League, but was one of the many deputies visiting Henry IV and representing the city of Lyon, to assure him of their loyalty. He was in charge of all the ceremonies of the city of Lyon when Henry IV visited that city, after which he travelled to Paris and obtained, with the aid of Pierre Jeannin, the position of historian. - First 12 leaves with a dampstain in the lower outer corner.

92 MEMOIRE pour Vincent Thomas, Maître Traiteur de Paris, demeurant à Lyon, Intimé. Contre les Jurés de la Communauté des Maîtres Traiteurs de la Ville de Lyon, Appellant. (Drop-head title). (Paris), De l'Imprimerie de Knapen, Pont S. Michel, 1766. With engraved head-piece. 15, (1) pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 175

Not in Conlon.

Vincent Thomas is the owner of the Hotel du Parc in Lyon, "le plus connu et le plus fréquenté par les étrangers de marque", and claims his right to exercise his profession in Lyon, something the organized trade in that city refuses him. The court rules in favour of Vincent Thomas while analysing the legal development with regards to this trade.

The printed names at the end are: Monsieur Terray, Rapporteur, Me Desmoulins, Avocat, Nolleau, Procureur. Around the head-piece various remarks concerning this trial have been written in a small handwriting.

93 (MERAY, CHEVALIER DE.) Les Femmes, ou Lettres du Chevalier de K*****. Au Marquis de ***. I. [-II.] Partie. A La Haye, Aux Dépens de la Compagnie, 1754. Two parts bound in one volume. vi, 118 pp.; (2), 120 pp. 8vo. Nineteenth century half hard grained morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, gilt stamped crowned monogram at foot of spine, corners a bit bumped, top edge gilt, an uncut copy.

€ 600

Conlon 54:877; Gay, ii, columns 295-296; Barbier, vol. ii, col. 448; Cioranescu 44434.

First editions, rare.

The work is an account of sexual relations in mid-eighteenth century France. In a series of fictional letters from an older mentor to a young man the feminine character is dissected, and detailed and intimate advice is offered on the management of sexual relations. The author rejects conventional morality and poses as an optimistic epicurean.

Gay writes: ' et ils parlent en hommes instruits de ces dangereux et charmants ennemis avec les quels il se sont trouvés souvant aux prises. Le beau sexe n'est pas épargné dans tout le cours d'ouvrage; cependant les auteurs conviennent qu'il y a des femmes estimables, mais l'espèce en est rare. car il n'y en a qu'une dont il fasse l'éloge, les autres sont des coquettes, des prudes, des fausses dévotes, des femmes de bel esprit, des femmes de grands sentiments, etc.'

94 (MICANZIO, FULGENZIO.) La vie du Père Paul, de l'ordre des Serviteurs de la Vierge, et théologien de la sérénissime République de Venize. Traduite de l'Italien. Par F.G.C.A.P.D.B. A Leiden, Chez Jean Elzevier, 1661. With printer's mark on title. (24), 391, (5) pp. 12mo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, black spot on front cover.

€ 200

Willems 876; Barbier, iv, col. 1004; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, F-1474.

First French edition, first published in Italian in 1646.

Important biography of 'Father Paul of Venice' (Paolo Sarpi), best known for his epochal "History of the Council of Trent."

According to Quérard the translation has been made by François Graverol, conseiller au Parlement de Bordeaux, which however is denied by both Willems and Barbier.

95 MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE & (A.M.R.) DE LA MARCK
Correspondance pendant les années 1789, 1790 et 1791, recueillies, mise en ordre et
publié par A. de Bacourt. Paris, Ve Le Normant, 1851. 3 volumes. (4), 464 pp.; (4), 534
pp.; (4), 494 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with gilt lettering and raised bands,
marbled boards, corners.

€ 450

Martin & Walter 24571; Brunet 18850; Tourneux 20853.

Original edition.

A.M.R. La Marck, prince d'Arenberg, was the executor of Mirabeau's will. 'La Marck's major rule during the Revolution was to serve as the main intermediary in arranging for Mirabeau to become a secret agent of the court and for the transmission of information between them. In this capacity, he played a central part in Mirabeau's conspiracy to restore the power of the monarchy through the escape of the king to the eastern frontier where he would abolish the National Assembly and create a new national legislature' (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution*, ii, 539-541). This correspondence constitutes a valuable primary source on the early stages of the revolution. - Modern bookplate on front paste-down, a fine copy.

96 (MIRABEAU, H.G. RIQUETTI DE.) *Errotika Biblion*. A Rome (Paris or
Neuchatel), De l'Imprimerie du Vatican, 1783. iv, 192 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf,
spine gilt in compartments, marbled boards, small damage to head of spine.

€ 1200

Kearney, *Private Case*, 1190; Kearney, *History of Erotik Literature*, p. 80; Darnton, *The Corpus of
Clandestine Literature in France*, 204; Pia, *Enfer*, 441; Gay-Lemonnyer, ii, p. 150-155.

First edition (as distinguished from a counterfeit edition, also dated 1783, with different
pagination). The work was divided between three printers in Switzerland (Fauche, Favre, and
Vitel) and the book was condemned from the moment it appeared. It was reprinted in 1833 and
again immediately forbidden.

A notorious and often reprinted work, written by Mirabeau during his imprisonment in the
castle of Vincennes, in an effort to portray the corruption and foibles of the clergy and royalty of
past ages as affecting and limiting the freedoms of the common populace. According to
Kearney, the book "was pursued with such vigour by the authorities that only fourteen copies
of the first edition are supposed to have survived. As a compendium of curiosities culled from
the pages of ancient writings it is possibly one of the most peculiar books ever put together and
shows vividly the sort of eccentric bypaths that erudition and emotion can sometimes take
when strangled by the confines of prison." The number of 14 copies is flawed but the first
edition is a rather uncommon book.

While Mirabeau was in prison he continued his studies and developed further his already
impressive erudition. He also wrote, while in prison, another erotic book entitled "Ma
Conversion".

97 (MIRABEAU, V. RIQUETTI DE.) *L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population*. Together 8 volumes. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, gilt triple fillets on sides, spines gilt with contrasting spine labels with gilt lettering, red edges, a few corners lightly bumped, front cover of volume 1 with a small damage to corners, rear cover of volume 8 with a few scratches, in general a bit worn and rubbed.

€ 700

Higgs 2160; cf.: INED 3194 & Kress 5882 (incomplete); not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

I-III: *L'Ami des Hommes, ou Traité de la Population*. A Avignon, 1756. With engraved frontispiece and portrait of Mirabeau (added, lower edge shaved). 3 volumes. 431, (1) pp.; 578, (2) pp.; 577, (1) pp.

IV: *L'Ami des Hommes. Quatrième Partie. Précis de l'organisation ou Mémoire sur les Etats provinciaux*. No place 1758. (8), 285, (1) pp.

V: *L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la Quatrième Partie*. No place, 1758. Réponse aux objections sur les Etats provinciaux. (2), 313, (1) pp. - (*Followed by:*) Questions intéressantes sur la population, l'agriculture et le commerce proposés aux Académies et autres Sociétés sçavantes des provinces (par Quesnay). 150 pp. - (*Followed by:*) (BOUDIER DE VILLEMERT, P.J.) *L'ami des femmes*. No place 1758. (4), 188, (2) pp.

VI: *L'Ami des Hommes. Cinquième Partie. Mémoire sur l'agriculture*. Envoyé à la très-louable Société d'Agriculture de Berne, Avec l'Extrait des six premiers Livres du Corps complet d'Oeconomie Rustique de feu M. Thomas Hale. No place, 1760. xii, 298, (6) pp.

VII: *L'Ami des Hommes. Sixième Partie. Réponse à l'essai sur les Ponts et Chaussées, la Voierie et les Corvées*. No place, 1760. (4), 228, (2) pp. - (*Bound with:*) *L'Ami des Hommes. Suite de la VI. Partie. Tableau Oeconomique avec ses Explications*. No place, 1760. With 6 engraved folding tables. (4), 228, (4) pp.

VIII: *Théorie de l'impôt*. No place, 1760. viii, 520 pp.

The main work of the Physiocratic school, with the rare *Ami des femmes* and Mirabeau's *Théorie de l'impôt* added. - A nice copy.

98 (MONTESQUIEU, CH.L. DE SECONDAT, BARON DE.) *Défense de l'Esprit des Loix, A laquelle on a joint quelques Éclaircissemens*. A Genève, Chez Barrillot & Fils, 1750. 207, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary polished calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, some rubbing to joint.

€ 900

Tchemerzine-Scheler, iv, p. 931; Le Petit p. 498; Cabeen 93 (a 80 page work bound with the 1749 edition of the *Esprit des Loix*; Cabeen does not list the present original edition!); Conlon 50:793; INED 3552.

Original edition.

The work ends on page 196 and is followed by *Éclaircissemens sur l'Esprit des Loix* (unnumbered leaf forming the pages 197-198, text covering the pages 199-207). The *Esprit des Loix* was severely attacked and the present work is a dignified 'Défense'. Montesquieu died not long after it was published while on a visit to Paris. Despite the success of the *Esprit des Loix* and the present work, the quarrel over Montesquieu's main work continued with Jansenists, Jesuits and others attacking the author. The *Esprit des Loix* was eventually placed on the Index (29 November 1751) and condemned by the Sorbonne.

99 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.

€ 900

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 Lois*, 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.

100 MONTVERT, (P.E.S.) DE. Observations sur les divers degrés de fertilité ou de dégradation du sol du royaume, suivant l'état des propriétaires, dans lesquelles on indique les vrais moyens d'augmenter l'une et de diminuer l'autre, par une grande division des possessions rurales. Paris, Hardouin & Gattey, 1787. 48 pp. 8vo. Modern boards.

€ 175

Kress B.1288; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; Musset-Pathay 1460 (listing an edition of 1788); not in INED (listing two other works by Montvert).

First edition, rare.

Orinally not intended for publication, the text was submitted to the Assemblée de Notables for consideration and discussion in 1787 and published.

101 (MURALT, B.L. DE.) Lettres sur les Anglois et les François et sur les voïages. No place, 1726. Titles printed in red and black. 3 parts in one volume. (18), 200 pp.; (6), 200 pp.; (6), 224 pp. 8vo. Contemporary polished calf, spine richly gilt with red label and gilt lettering, all edges red, front joint split but solid, head and foot of spine damaged.

€ 600

INED 3346 (edition published in 1767); Conlon 25:572.

Second edition, considerably augmented. The first edition, published the previous year in Cologne, had one volume only (see Conlon).

A celebrated work by the Anglophile Swiss author Beat de Muralt (1665-1749) who influenced Voltaire, Rousseau, and Albrecht von Haller. Although the book had circulated widely in manuscript before publication, it proved to be a pioneer work in shifting Swiss and German interests from French classicism to English achievements and attitudes. Muralt had in fact travelled in France and England as early as 1694-1695. While in England he picked up some deistic views which on his return to Bern caused his banishment. It is one of the earliest detailed portraits in French of English society, it provides the reader with a vibrant foreigner's-eye view of late 17th century social life in England and France (but mainly of course in London and Paris)

and it questions the perceived intellectual superiority of the French and in a sense this book precedes the 'Anglomania' which surfaced during the century.

The work was refuted by the abbé Desfontaines (in 1726) who wrote an *Apologie du caractère des Français et des Anglais*.

Stamp neatly erased from first title-page, the first title-page has added in a contemporary hand the name of the author, the last title-page contains only the title, not giving the year of publication.

102 (NECKER, J.) Sur la législation et le commerce des grains. A Paris, Chez Pissot, 1775. 2 volumes in 1. (4), 236 pp.; 184, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, paper covered boards, a bit rubbed.

€ 450

Kress 7144; Goldsmiths 11267; Higgs 6260; INED 3372; not in Einaudi; Lichtenberger, *Socialisme au XVIIIe siècle*, pp. 305-310.

First edition.

Necker condemned the physiocratic doctrine of free trade and was in favour of government control. The book received considerable attention and increased Necker's reputation as an economist. In 1789 Necker got a chance to put his ideas into practice, which led to disastrous results. - With bookplate: J.S. Dussi.

103 (NICODEME, P.J.) Exercice des commerçans contenant Des Assertions Consulaires sur l'Edit du mois de Novembre 1563, le titre XVI de l'Ordonnance du mois d'Avril 1667; ensemble sur l'Edit du mois de Janvier 1718, portant établissement d'une Jurisdiction Consulaire en la Ville de Valenciennes: avec les Déclarations interprétatives, & des Arrêts de Règlement. Des idées, projets & Parères sur la partie des Lettres de change, Billets à ordre & au Porteur, & sur plusieurs autres affaires de Commerce, avec différentes Questions, Remarques & Consultations, suivis d'une chronologie des Ordonnances sur les faillites & banqueroutes. Dédié à Mgr. Hue de Miroménil, Garde des Sceaux de France. A Paris, Chez Vallade, 1776. (8), 724 pp. 4to. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 800

Kress 7236; Goldsmiths 11424; Einaudi 2155; Camus 2132; Pardessus, *Bibliothèque de Jurisprudence Commerciale*, 59; not in INED.

First edition, and rare.

Dedication to Hue de Miromesnil, followed by an Avis du Libraire. The main work is divided into two parts: the first deals with the 'Assertions Consulaires' from the edict of 1563 by which the Juge-Consuls of Paris were created and all following legislation and further creation of similar positions; the second part deals with the 'Lettres de change & billets de Commerce' and contains a collection of (legal and commercial) propositions concerning trade, commerce and business. The author also shows how, based on the same principles, opposing views and even contradictory legislation has grown in time. This work collects many documents and laws and regulations issued over the previous centuries with the relevant jurisprudence and is a very interesting and useful sourcebook. - Very good copy.

104 NOUVELLES recherches sur la France, ou recueil de mémoires historiques sur quelques provinces, villes et bourgs du royaume. Ouvrage qui peut servir de supplément à l'Etat de France de M. de Boulainvilliers, & à la description du Royaume, par M. Piganiol. A Paris, Chez Hérisant fils, 1766. 2 volumes. xii, (4, approbation, privilège du Roi), 528, (3, corrections et additions pour le premier volume) pp.; (8), 530, (2, corrections et additions pour le second volume) pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red morocco labels with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides.

€ 600

Conlon 66:949 (listed under Hérisant); Kress S.4454; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Higgs.

First edition.

Edited by Louis Théodore Hérisant. Interesting collection dealing with cities such as Annonay, Avalon, Avesnes, Bourg de Charenton, Mantes, Milly-en-Gatinois, Montargis, etc., etc., their history, culture, natural history, wine and so forth.

According to the 'Avertissement', the work is based on material not used in the 1768-1778 edition of Lelong's *Bibliothèque Historique*, also published by Hérisant. Much material for that work was obtained through correspondance with 'des sociétés savantes' but Lelong did not use all of it. Quérard lists the work under Frevet de Fontette.

105 PAETUS, L. De mensuris, et ponderibus Romanis, et Graecis, cum his quae hodie Romae sunt collatis libri quinque. Eiusdem variarum lectionum liber unus. Venetiis, (Aldine Press), 1573. (16), 4 pp., 4 numbered leaves, pp. 13-88, (89-96), 97-127, (128, blank). 4to. Contemporary vellum, spine partly repaired, remains of original handlettering, small repair to outer margin of front cover.

€ 1800

Brunet, iv, col. 308; BMSTC (Italian), p. 484; Adams P.26; Renouard, *Aldus*, i, 385; Ahmanson-Murphy Aldine Collection, nr 609; Kress S.212; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

Second edition and published in the same year as the first edition; the first edition was printed in folio (see: Ahmanson-Murphy Aldine Collection, nr 608.)

The pages (89-96) signed G and H contain the plates: G is a large double page with illustrations on recto and verso, H has two leaves with plates recto and verso; the four unnumbered leaves at the end, containing the index (3 leaves) and the errata (the last leaf with text recto, verso blank), have been bound after the preliminaries and contents-leaf.

Rare work on the Greek and Roman standards of measurement (dry as well as wet), relevant to ancient mathematics, economy and trade, as well as architecture and numismatics. The work's purpose is to clarify the technically confusing systems of measurement appellation, and, as often with such antiquarian endeavors, to reform contemporary practice after the ancient model. The handsome woodcuts include amphora of different sizes, measuring rulers and standard weights. "Le traité *De mensuris* est rempli d'érudition" (Michaud). "Although not an arithmetic, this work is a scholarly and interesting contribution to the history of weights and measures of Greece and Rome, and the symbols inherited by the Middle Ages" (Smith, *Rara Arithmetica*, p. 346.) - Some scribbling onto title-page, contents-leaf with small hole in upper blank margin, first few leaves with light unobtrusive staining, a stain in the outer blank margin of a number of leaves.

106 (PASCAL, B.) Ludovici Montaltii Litteræ Provinciales, de Morali & Politica Jesuitarum disciplina. A Willelmo Wendrockio Salisburgensi theologo, e gallicâ in latinam linguam translatae, et theologicis notis illustratae, quibus tum jesuitarum adversus Montaltium criminationes repelluntur: tum præcipua theologiæ moralis capita à novorum casuistarum corruptelis vindicantur. Coloniae, Apud Nicolaum Schouten (Leiden, Jean Elzevier), 1658. (32), 608 pp. 8vo. Contemporary overlapping vellum, handwritten title to spine.

€ 1500

Willems 829; Brunet, iv, 396; Tchemerzine-Scheler, v, p. 69; Peignot, *Livres Condamnés*, ii, 27; *En Français dans le Texte* 96; PMM 140 (both for the original edition).

First Latin edition of the famous *Lettres Provinciales*, translated by Pierre Nicole (and with additions (p. 510-608) by Pierre Nicole (as “Willem Wendrockius” and as “Paulus Irenaeus”)), published under the pseudonym Wilhelm Wendrock, a few months after the original French edition and just as that edition forbidden (by the Conseil d’État on September 23, 1660) and burnt. The book was printed by Jean Elzevier “pour le compte de ses parents d’Amsterdam” who had very good relations with the jansenists and were about to publish the first collective edition of the *Provinciales* (see Willems).

Born in 1623, Pascal came under Jansenist influence in 1646. ‘In 1654, after a period of discouragement and repeated meditations, he underwent a mystical experience which effected his definite conversion to a religious life He now, in 1655, took up his residence in Port Royal Attacks by the Jesuits on the Jansenist cause and on Antoine Arnauld led to the publication in 1656-7 of eighteen *Lettres de Louis de Montalte à un Provincial de ses amis et aux RR. PP. Jesuites sur la morale et la politique de ces peres*; they were composed by Pascal and are known as his *Lettres provinciales*. They deal with two subjects: divine grace, and the ethical code of the Jesuits ... Against the relaxed morality which the Jesuits were said to teach, he makes a vigorous appeal to public opinion by means of quotations from Jesuit works and by dialogues in which Jesuits are made, by their admissions, to cast discredit on themselves. The *Lettres provinciales*, written with polite irony and the utmost simplicity, lucidity, and objectivity, were an enormous success and dealt the Jesuits a blow from which they never recovered. The work was placed on the Index and was ordered by the Royal Council to be burnt (1660)’ (*Oxford Companion to French Literature*, p. 541).

After his mystical experience Pascal brought into this new existence “the gift of concrete precision which was the mark of his genius. The *Lettres Provinciales* are masterpieces of both the *esprit de géométrie* and the *esprit de finesse*. The first carried to the extreme the demands of a morality that was sincerely Christian and did not permit of serving two masters at the same time; the second unmasked one by one the abstract formulae, seemingly framed for juridical and secular purposes, behind which lay hidden the complaisance of the casuists. He forced the faithful Christian to scrutinize his own conscience, laying bare the depths of desire and the libido which testifies to the persistence of the original sin. (.....) If the influence of Pascal, which has been decisive in the history of positive science, in the history of French literature and in the history of Christian thought, continues to be felt in our own days, the reason is that no work invites us more to pass beyond discursive abstractions and to uncover by direct contact with the realities of nature and of the soul the springs of vivifying intuition (Léon Brunschvicg in *ESS*, vol 12, pp. 7-8).

‘L’ouvrage le plus lu à son époque, *Les Provinciales* ont contribué à imposer un art d’écrire classique’ (*En Français dans le Texte*).

‘The *Lettres Provinciales*, as they are called, are the first example of French prose as we know it today, perfectly finished in form, varied in style, and on a subject of universal importance ... Pascal’s weapon was irony, and the freshness with which the gravity of the subject contrasts

with the lightness of the manner is an enduring triumph. The vividness of and distinction of his style recalls the prose of Milton at its best' (*Printing and the Mind of Man*). - Provenances: Guillaume Hoffman with engraved ex-libris "G.H.", manuscript ex-libris C. Stahl and a small stamp in blank portion of the title "Bibl. Familiæ Pajacsich."

107 PATRU, (O.) Les oeuvres diverses de Mr. Patru de l'Académie Française. Contenant Ses Plaidoyers, Harangues, Lettres, Vies de quelques-uns de ses Amis, & des remarques sur la Langue Française, qui n'ont paru que dans cette nouvelle Édition, ainsi que plusieurs Pièces qui ont été trouvées parmi les papiers de l'Auteur après sa mort. Tome Premier [-Tome Second]. A Paris, Chez Sebastien Marbre-Cramoisy, 1692. Titles printed in red and black, engraved frontispiece in both volumes. Two volumes. (20), 523, (3) pp.; (8), 3-453, (1) pp. 12mo. Contemporary vellum, labels to spine, red edges.

€ 450

Camus 1341; Cioranescu 53628-31 (various editions but not this one); Graesse v, p. 170 (various editions but not this one); BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, P673.

Rare edition, not in the mentioned works, and only found at the British Library and Harvard Law. There were earlier editions in 1670 and 1681 making this the third edition.

Olivier Patru (1604-81), a lawyer and lexicographer, is best remembered as one of the first polishers and refiners of the French language.

He was received into the French Academy in 1640 on instigation of Richelieu (and was the last academic to be elected under the protection of Richelieu), and upon his acceptance he gave a speech so fine that the Academy insisted that every new member henceforth should make such an speech; new members still do to the present day. Patru had a special interest in further elaborating the rules of the language, he took an active part in the editing of the *Dictionnaire de l'Académie* and worked with Richelet on the famous *Dictionnaire françois*.

He is praised for his eloquence and style: "ses plaidoyers n'offrent presque aucune trace du mauvais gout qui defigurent ceux des avocats de son temps" (Camus). The second volume seems to lack leaf A1: no text is missing however: this may have been a blank. Slightly browned, somewhat heavier in places.

108 (PATULLO, H.) Essai sur l'amélioration des terres. A Paris, Chez Durand, 1759. With 3 engraved plates. xii, 285, (3) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering.

€ 450

Higgs 1925; Kress 5804; Musset-Pathay 600; Goldsmiths 9457; Weulersse, i, xxviii; this edition not in Einaudi.

Second edition, first published in 1758.

The dedication to Madame de Pompadour, although signed by the author, was written by Marmontel under the supervision of Fr. Quesnay and forms an excellent résumé of the Physiocratic doctrine. Patullo was a friend of François Quesnay and the present work is largely based on an unpublished article by Quesnay. It was at Quesnay's instigation that Patullo was allowed to dedicate the *Essai* to Madame de Pompadour. The first half of the books discusses the crops the author believes should be grown in France, the second half discusses the ensuing

prosperity if his plans are implemented. (See: Weulersse, *Le mouvement Physiocratique en France* , p. 52-53). - Calligraphed name (Mr Le president Dela Calmette ?) on verso first flyleaf.

109 (PESELIER, C.E.) Doutes proposés à l'auteur de la Théorie de l'impôt. (Paris), 1761. viii, 148 pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, marbled boards.

€ 1500

Kress 5963; Goldsmiths 9695; Einaudi 4409; Higgs 3524; INED 3524; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii, all citing the 12mo edition only; Mattioli 2790 (the 4to edition).

First edition, the very rare 4to issue, copy with wide margins.

Pesselier was one of the most forceful critics of the physiocrats and here attacks Mirabeau and his *Théorie de l'Impôt* of the previous year. The work is notable, however, for its affirmation of the characteristically physiocratic doctrine that agriculture holds a privileged place in the economic system. - A few pages browned.

110 PLUQUET, ABBE. 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, edges red, lightly rubbed at joints and extremities, small damage to head of spine of one volume.

€ 800

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). - Verso of both title-pages with a black inkspot, which comes through and affects the address, apart from this a good copy.

111 POIVRE, (P.) Voyages d'un Philosophe, ou Observations Sur les Moeurs & les Arts des Peuples de l'Afrique, de l'Asie & de l'Amérique. Par M. Poyvre, ancien Intendant de l'Isle de France. A Maestricht, Chez Jean-Edme Dufour & Philippe Roux, 1779. (4), 154 pp. 12mo. Sewn in contemporary blind covers, an uncut copy.

€ 500

Kress B.222; JFBL P328; INED 3616; Higgs 4261 (1768 edition); Goldsmiths 10399 (1768 edition); Sabin 63718; Cordier, *Bibliotheca Indosinica*, p. 2495.

Third edition. The work was first published in 1768 without the knowledge of Poivre.

'Full of physiocratic ideas independently arrived at' (Higgs).

The experiences of Poivre (1719-1786) of his travels to the Cape of Good Hope, Madagascar, Siam, Cambodia, China and other countries in Africa and to America, a comprehensive discourse on Isle de France and the Isle de Bourbon, Coromandel, and comparative essays in the field of agriculture. Pierre Poivre (1719-1786), traveller and naturalist, became in 1767 intendant of the isles de France and Bourbon where he developed the growing of spices imported from India and the Moluccas or Spice Islands; he eased the treatment of the slaves and put an end to the excesses in their treatment.

112 POMPERY, E. DE. *Théorie de l'Association et de l'Unité universelle de C. Fourier; Introduction religieuse et philosophique*. Paris, Capelle, 1841. - (*Bound with:*) PELLARIN, Ch. *Allocutions d'un Socialiste, par Ch. Pellarin, auteur de: Fourier, sa vie et sa théorie*. Paris, Capelle, Librairie Sociétaire, 1846. Two works in one volume. (8), xvi, 384 pp.; 48 pp. 8vo. Modern half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, the letters H.D. stamped in gilt at foot of spine.

€ 600

First work: Del Bo, p. 40; not in Kress; Goldsmiths 32488; Einaudi 4496.

First edition.

Edouard de Pompery adopted the ideas of Fourier in 1839, the year in which he lectured at a meeting of the freemasons of Brest on Fourier's ideas and system. He also published in the *Phalange*, the *Démocratie pacifique*, the *Revue sociale* of Pierre Leroux and the *Courrier Français*.

A bit paperspotted.

Second work: Del Bo, p. 39; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, and a rare work by the man who is chiefly known for his often reprinted work on Fourier's life and theories, an important and very good book on Fourier.

Pellarin started out as a Saint-Simonist but became a Fourierist after he had read the *Traité de l'Association domestique-agricole*. - A bit browned, and with the bookplate of Henry Delpech on front paste-down.

113 PRIVILEGES, Les, Franchises et Immunités octroyées par les Roys Treschretiens, aux consuls, eschevins, manans & habitans de la ville de Lyon, & à leur posterité. Avec une ample déclaration des choses plus notables, contenues en iceux, receuillie par M. Claude de Rubis, docteur ès droits, avocat & procureur général de laditte ville & communauté. A Lyon, Par Antoine Gryphius, 1574. With large printer's mark of Gryphius. (12), 116, (4) pp. Folio. Contemporary supple vellum, damage to outer margin of rear cover (loss of vellum now showing a leaf with manuscript text between the cover and the paste-down), a bit spotted.

€ 1500

Gouron & Terrin, 1143; Baudrier, viii, 364; BMSTC, *French*, p. 387 (under Claude de Rubis); not in Adams.

Second edition, first published the previous year, by the same printer and with the same collation, of this collection of privileges, exemptions and immunities granted to (and often reconfirmed) the city of Lyon by various French kings, stressing the importance of the city and its strategic position close to Italy and Switzerland.

Dedication to Monseigneur de Mandelot, dated 1573, second dedication to Messieurs les Consuls, Eschevins de la ville et communauté de Lyon, also dated 1573, title-page with small

loss in blank outer upper margin, last leaf with small loss of paper in blank margin at foot of the page, verso last leaf with another printer's mark of A. Gryphius, page 116 contains errata.

114 PROCES des accusés du complot de Neuilly, devant la Cour d'Assises de la Seine. Paris, Bourdain, Pagnerre, 1836. - (*Followed by:*) PROCES du coup de pistolet. Publié par deux Sectionnaires. Paris, Chez Les Editeurs: Lagarde Jeune, Frédéric Preux; et chez tous les marchands des nouveautés, 1833. With portrait-frontispiece of Bergeron and Benoist. Two works bound in one volume. 222 pp.; 98 pp. 8vo. Modern half cloth, marbled boards, label with gilt lettering.

€ 350

First work: Verbatim report of the lawsuit against G. Chaveau, Ch. Chaveau, Huillery, Husson, Hubert, Leroy, Combers, Delont, etc. who were all accused of being involved in a plot to kill the King

Second work: Verbatim report of the lawsuit against L. Bergeron and Ph. Benoist, accused of having fired at Louis-Philippe. A bit spotted. - At head of title: Société des droits de l'homme. Stamp on front paste-down: "Rel. exécutée pour la lib. Louis Gonard."

115 PROCES de l'Événement. Discours de MM. Victor Hugo et Crémieux. Paris, La Librairie Nouvelle, 1851. 48 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original covers preserved.

€ 300

At head of title: "La peine de mort".

First edition.

Charles Hugo was defended by his father, Victor Hugo, for having written an article against death penalty. He was nevertheless sentenced guilty. The manager of the journal *L'Événement*, A. Erdan, was defended by Crémieux and sentenced not guilty.

116 PROCES-VERBAL des séances de la Chambre de l'ordre de la Noblesse, aux Etats-Généraux, tenues à Versailles en mil sept cent quatre-vingt-neuf. Versailles, Ph.D. Pierres, 1789. (2), 349, (1) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, marbled boards, label with gilt lettering, extremities & corners a bit bumped, slightly rubbed.

€ 300

Not in Martin & Walter; not in Tourneux; not in Monglond.

First edition.

The Assembly of Notables was an advisory body of the Old Regime, including nearly 150 of the most prestigious nobles and public officials of France. The first Assembly of Notables, convened by Louis XIV to approve the last great reform program of the Bourbon Monarchy, rejected unexpectedly the most important reforms, initiating the crisis leading to revolution in 1789. The government's program, conceived by the controller general, C.-A. de Calonne, intended to eliminate the mounting deficit through a combination of financial and institutional reform. - Paperspotted throughout.

117 PROSVESHCHENIE. Exhemesyachnyi zhurnal. (*Later:*) Ezhemesyachnyi obshchestvenno-politicheskii i literaturnyi zhurnal marksistkago napravleniya. (*Later again:*) Teoreticheskii organ Rossiiskoi Sotstial.-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. The journal includes also one of the earliest articles by Stalin.

118 PROUDHON, (P.J.) & (F.) BASTIAT. Intérêt et principal. Discussion entre M. Proudhon et M. Bastiat sur l'intérêt des capitaux. (Extrait de la Voix du Peuple). Paris, Garnier frères, 1850. - (*Bound with:*) THIERS, A. De la propriété. Nouvelle édition augmentée des discours sur le droit au travail et sur le crédit foncier. Bruxelles, 1849. 2 works bound in 1 volume. (4), 198 pp.; 290 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering.

€ 350

First work: Hoffman, p. 365; Nettlau, p. 19; Goldsmiths 36966; Einaudi 4577; not in Mattioli (listing a few of the letters forming part of Bastiat's *Mélanges d'économie politique*....).

First edition.

Earlier Bastiat and Proudhon had had a discussion in the columns of *La Voix du Peuple* by way of letters. This is the whole discussion made available to the reader for the first time in one volume, but it lacks the 14th letter by Bastiat, published in the work *Gratuité du crédit* which was published in the same year.

Claude Frédéric Bastiat (1801-1850), French economist and publicist. His later works show great familiarity with the works of French, American, Italian and British authors, among them Say, Smith, Cournay, Turgot, Ricardo, Mill, Bentham, Senior, Franklin, Carey, Custodi, Donato and Scialoja. After learning of Cobden's Anti-Corn Law League he became an ardent free-trader.... 'Bastiat was one of several writers (Quesnay, Smith, Say and Carey were others) who formed the doctrines of Harmonism, or the optimistic idea that class interests naturally and inevitably coincide so as to promote economic development. The major challenge to this view came from Ricardo and Malthus, whose theories cast a sinister shadow over the prospect of economic progress' (New Palgrave, i, pp. 204-205). Bastiat was, as Schumpeter wrote, not a bad theorist, he was no theorist at all. But he was unrivalled at exposing economic fallacies wherever he found them, and he found them everywhere. He was quite simply a genius of wit and satire, frequently described as a combination of Voltaire and Franklin. In the late 20th century his ideas became more popular among libertarian economists dissatisfied with Keynesian orthodoxy and Marxist alternatives.

Second work: The famous apology for property. It consists of 4 parts: *Du droit de propriété; Du communisme; Du socialisme; De l'impôt*, and is expanded with: *Discours sur le droit au travail, prononcé par M. Thiers dans la séance de l'Assemblée Nationale du 13 septembre 1848*, and with *Discours sur le crédit foncier, prononcé par M. Thiers dans la séance de l'Assemblée Nationale du 10 octobre 1848*.

Interesting debate in which the two positions can be best shown by quoting the authors: ““La Propriété, c’est le vol” (Proudhon, p. 56) and Thiers (p. 261): “Le Communisme fera une société esclave”. - First work a bit spotted, second work browned and with a small stamp on the half-title.

119 PUFENDORF, S. *De Jure Naturæ et Gentium, Libri Octo. Cum integris Commentariis Virorum Clarissimorum Jo. Nicolai Hertii, atque Joannis Barbeyraci, Accedit Eris Scandica. Recensuit & Animadversionibus illustravit Gottridus Mascovius. Francofurti & Lipsæ, Ex Officina Knochiana, 1744.* With frontispiece, title-vignettes, and titles printed and red and black. 2 volumes. (6, frontispiece, title, ‘Privilegium Caesareum’), xxix, (1), 854 pp.; (2), 500, (28), 372, (4) pp. 4to. Contemporary vellum, labels with gilt lettering, very lightly rubbed, rear cover of volume 2 with small damage.

€ 1200

Camus 148; Macdonell & Manson, *Great Jurists of the World*, pp. 305-344.

Esteemed and important Frankfurt edition of *The law and nature of nations* (first published in Lund in 1672) and enlarged with the author’s *Eris Scandica*, (first published in 1686), and with the important notes by Hertius and Barbeyrac.

‘Samuel von Pufendorf (1632-1694), German jurist, statesman and historian. Pufendorf, leaning on Hobbes, was a representative of the natural law school of international law. Whereas Grotius had distinguished between natural and positive law of nations, Pufendorf considered all international law as a part of natural law. He could not conceive of any real international law arising from the customs and treaties of the nations. This view, although long abandoned by legal science, is historically important for its contribution to the development of general principles of jurisprudence’ (*Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*). By introducing the ideas of Grotius and Hobbes into German thought he made their ideas really effective for the first time. The translator’s notes are of value and gave the translation its esteemed reputation.

‘Samuel Pufendorf, in his great systematic treatise on natural and international law, began by taking exception to Grotius’s opinion that morals and mathematics are not equally certain. Nor was this ideal of demonstration confined to law and politics. It was extended to all branches of social study, producing the systems of natural religion and rational ethics that prevailed throughout the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Finally, it produced the systems of natural economy that continued to pass as economic science well into the nineteenth century. It would be impossible to exaggerate the importance that these conceptions had in the early modern development of social studies’ (George H. Sabine, *A History of Political Theory*, pp. 395 ff).

The *Eris Scandica* is a collection of polemical pieces, and covers the last 376 pages in volume 2, with a separate title-page. It was written in answer to the violent attacks on the present work in Sweden and Germany on the ground of its divorcing natural law from theology. - Browned throughout, paste-downs partially or entirely loose.

120 (QUESNAY DE SAINT-GERMAIN, R.F.) *Projet d’instructions et pouvoirs généraux et spéciaux, à donner par les communes des pays d’élection, à leurs députés aux Etats-Généraux, convoqués à Versailles pour le 27 avril 1789. A Philadelphie (Paris), 1789. 68 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco.*

€ 350

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; Martin & Walter 28440.

Second edition, with the errata corrected.

Grandson of François Quesnay, the author provides a model for the 'cahiers de doléances' entirely based on physiocratic theories. Colonies are being dealt with on page 22 ff.

121 QUINTANA, M.-J. Autograph Letter Signed, dated "29 de Mayo", no year. 3 pages. 8vo.

€ 150

The name of the addressee has been cut off, but the letter starts with "Amigo Antillon" (or Antilloro?).

Manuel José Quintana (1772-1857), poet and man of letters. The first volume of his *Vidas de Españoles celebres*, containing lives of Spanish patriots, stirred the public imagination and secured him the post of secretary to the Cortes during the French invasion. His proclamations and odes fanned the national enthusiasm into flame.

Though publicly "crowned" as the representative poet of Spain, he seems to have lived in poverty. His poems, thirty-four in number, are inspired by philanthropy and patriotism. (.....) his nobility of sentiment and resounding rhetoric attract every generation of Spaniards (*Encyclopaedia Britannica* (11th edition), volume 22, p. 761).

122 RABAN, (L.F.) Petite biographie des députés, publiée par Raban. Paris, Chez les Marchands de nouveautés, 1826. (4), 108 pp. 32mo. Modern boards, original printed covers preserved.

€ 125

Drujon, p. 55.

First edition.

Seized and condemned, further publication forbidden. Satirical alphabetical listing of the deputies.

123 RADICATI, A., COMTE DE PASSERAN. Recueil de Pieces curieuses sur les Matières les plus interessantes. Par Albert Radicati, Comte de Passeran. A Rotterdam, Chez la Veuve Thomas Johnson et Fils, 1736. x, 14, (2), 15-384 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands, gilt lettering (faded), corners, marbled boards, red sprinkled edges, spine rubbed.

€ 2000

Conlon 36:632; Graesse, *Trésor des Livres Rares*, vi, p. 16; Brunet 4, col. 1086; *L'Illuminismo Italiano alla Fondazione Feltrinelli*, 436; Peignot, ii, p. 231 ('Rare'); Le Bûcher Bibliographique, 784.

The very rare first edition of this important work.

'Alberto Radicate di Passerano is the most surprising and significant political and intellectual product of the age of Victor Emadeus II' (F. Venturi, *Italy and Enlightenment. Studies in a Cosmopolitan Century*, chapter 3, which is entirely devoted to Radicati, his exile in England and Holland and his works).

'Radicati di Passerano did not pass through the world unnoticed. From Jean-Baptiste Argens to Pierre-Augustin Caron de Beaumarchais, from Voltaire to Johann Lorenz Mosheim, from Prosper Marchand to Johann Anton Trinius, a multitude of voices attested to the extent to

which his troubled and desperate presence, and his radical and extreme reflections were vital to the panorama of Europe's cultural life' (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 3, pp. 387-388).

'Steeped in Machiavelli, Sarpi, and Bayle, Radicati also at some point discovered Spinoza, who became the prime influence on the further elaboration and growing radicalism of his ideas on society and politics, as well as in philosophy and religion. He was entirely at one with Spinoza in regarding 'democratical' government 'the most ancient and agreeable to the natural and free condition of men'' (Jonathan I. Israel, *Radical Enlightenment. Philosophy and the Making of Modernity, 1650-1750*, pp. 68-69 among others).

Radicati died in great poverty in 1737, and was buried in an unmarked pauper's grave in Amsterdam.

'L'auteur écrivit contre la cour de Rome des pamphlets si virulents qu'il fut cité devant l'inquisition et obligé de se sauver en Angleterre. Son procès fut instruit, il fut condamné par contumace et vit ses biens confisqués. Il emporta en Angleterre une haine ardente contre l'Église romaine et se signala par plusieurs écrits qu'il publia dans ce pays, où il se lia avec Collins, Tyndal et autres esprits forts, Ces écrits se trouvent dans le *Recueil de Pièces curieuses qu'il publia en 1736 à Rotterdam, en Français'* (Le Bûcher Bibliographique).

Contains: Douze discours moraux, historiques et politiques; Histoire de la profession sacerdotale, ancienne et moderne; Nazarenus, et Lycurgos mis en parallèle. Epître à l'Empereur Trajan. Trad. du Latin; Récit fidelle et comique de la religion des cannibales modernes. Trad. de l'Arabe; Projet facile, équitable et modeste, pour rendre utiles à la Nation un grand nombre de pauvres enfans, qui lui sont maintenant port à charge. Trad. de l'Anglois (de J. Swift), the first French translation of Swift's (in)famous "A Modest Proposal."

124 RAPPORT de la commission d'enquête sur l'insurrection qui a éclaté dans la journée du 23 juin et sur les événements du 15 mai (1848). (Paris, Imprimerie de l'Assemblée Nationale, 1848). 3 volumes in one. 376 pp.; 335, (1) pp.; 254 (misnumbered 252) pp. 4to. Contemporary red half morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering, top edge gilt.

€ 350

Bibliothèque Nationale. La Révolution de 1848, 866.

Original edition.

The events of May 15 deal with a large demonstration mounted by Parisian clubists and workers to pressure the Assembly to send troops to the aid of Poland which escalated into an invasion of the Assembly and the proclamation of a New Provisional Government, including Louis Blanc and other leftists. But the Executive Commission soon dispersed the demonstrators, arrested the most popular leaders -including Albert, Barbès and Blanqui- and suppressed many of the clubs. Draconian laws prohibited street gatherings, consequent mass arrests, and the Assembly's hostility to social reform created a situation electric with fear and anger. This was precipitated into insurrection by the Assembly's decision on 21 June to slash the rolls of the National Workshops. For four days, an unprecedented civil war tore the city in two. The June uprising started with several large gatherings at the Place de la Bastille and at the Pantheon on 22 June and the morning of June 23 and were followed by the erection of hundreds of barricades throughout eastern Paris. The June days then were an insurrection of Parisian workers against the government of the Second Republic which was crushed by the army in the bloodiest street fighting in Paris before the Commune of 1871. Alexis de Tocqueville noted the working-class character in the insurrection, and Karl Marx called the June Days the first great class struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. Very valuable source. The rapports contain a.o.: Documents relatifs à Louis Blanc. - Documents relatifs à M. Caussidière. - Documents relatifs à l'affaire de Belgique. - Actes du Gouvernement provisoire. - Documents

sur les Clubs. - Ateliers nationaux. - Documents fournis par les préfectures, etc. The leading man of this 'Commission d'Enquête' was A. Bauchart who was vehemently attacked by Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. A major and fundamental source for the 1848 revolution. - Quire 10 in the third volume disbound but complete.

125 (RAUP DE BAPTESTIN DE MOULIERES, A.J.) Mémoire sur un moyen facile et infaillible de fair renaître le patriotisme en France, dans toutes les classes des citoyens, comme dans les deux sexes; et d'assurer le remboursement des dettes de l'Etat, sans nouveaux impôts, sans emprunt, et sans faire éprouver aucune réduction; Présenté au Roi, Par M.R.D.B. A Amsterdam et se trouve à Paris, Chez Desenne, Gattey, Bailly, et ches les autres libraires qui vendent les Nouveautés, 1789. (2), viii, 103, (1) pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 350

Martin & Walter 28790; Tourneux, i, 912; Kress B.1705; INED 3739; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli.

First edition.

'Établir une Caisse patriotique (où seraient versées les sommes librement accordées par les bons patriotes, afin d'y être successivement et invariablement employées au remboursement des dettes de l'État), et instituer un Ordre du Mérite patriotique, qui serait attribué à tout citoyen ayant offert ses dons à cette Caisse' (INED).

The author was royal censor before the revolution and later civil servant at the Ministry of Interior and member of several learned societies.

126 REMOND DE SAINTE-ALBINE, (P.) Mémoire sur le laminage du plomb. Troisième édition. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Jacques Guérin, 1746. With title-vignette and 3 engraved folding plates of machinery, signed Dheulland. 12, 78, (2) pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 350

Kress S.3753; Goldsmiths 10754 (4th edition, 1771); Higgs 5215 (also the 4th edition); not in INED; not in Einaudi.

First illustrated editon, preceded by two editions without illustrations.

Pierre Remond de Sainte-Albine (1699-1778), collaborator of the journal *l'Europe savante* and later working for the *Mercur*; he was also member of the Berlin Academy.

An effort on behalf of the author to overcome the resistance of craft guilds to the introduction of rolled lead sheeting for roofing and gutters. Rolled lead had been in use in the UK since 1670. But the first mill to produce this product in France was established only in 1729 and met with considerable resistance from the guild of plumbers. This pamphlet defends the advantages of rolled sheet versus cast lead and also goes into a good explanation of manufacturing techniques (all illustrated). The engraver of the plates is identified as Dheulland, presumably G. Dheulland who worked on Belidor's massive hydraulic architecture book.

127 RENOUVIER, C. Manuel républicain de l'homme et du citoyen, précédé d'une préface en réponse aux critiques, et suivi d'une nouvelle déclaration des droits de l'homme et du citoyen. Deuxième édition, revue et considérablement augmentée. Paris, au Comptoir des imprimeurs-unis, 1848. (4), 188 pp. 16mo. Modern half morocco, spine with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, original covers preserved.

€ 450

DBMOF, iii, pp. 297-298.

Second edition, published in the same year as the first edition.

'Charles Renouvier, Philosophe, né à Montpellier en 1815, mort en 1903. Il s'intéressa de près au développement du saint-simonisme, et le librairie d'ancien, Michel Bernstein, nous a communiqué les volumes de sa collection du Globe, où se lisaient quelques annotations de sa main' (Maitron). Gaston Richard, in his study *La Question sociale et le Mouvement Philosophique au XIXe siècle* states however: 'Renouvier avait adhéré dans sa jeunesse à l'école sociétaire de Charles Fourier. Il ne rompit jamais avec elle et tint toujours compte de ses jugements. La *Critique philosophique* qu'il fonda après 1870 admit des fouriéristes parmi ses collaborateurs, notamment Charles Pellarin'. The first edition of this text, also published in 1848, scandalized people and provoked the resignation of Carnot as minister. Renouvier recommended the abolition of interest on capital by means of credit institutions; to bring commerce and trade under the exclusive control of the government; pleading for progressive taxation aiming at complete equality. On the pages 137-141 of this improved edition, Renouvier explains his tax ideas in mathematical formulae. - A bit spotted and browned, very rare.

128 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 Gondi, 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 Gondi had been introduced into France by Catherine de' Medici; Catherine offered Jérôme (Girolamo) de Gondi 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 Gondi acquired great estates in Brittany and became connected with the noblest houses of the kingdom. François Paul de Gondi had little influence under Richelieu, used his later influence against Mazarin which in turn helped lead to the outbreak of the Fronde.

129 REVUE RETROSPECTIVE, ou Bibliothèque historique, contenant des mémoires et des documens authentiques, inédits et originaux, pour servir à l'histoire proprement dite, à la biographie, à l'histoire de la littérature et des arts. Paris, Fournier aîné, 1833-1838. 3 series of 5, 12 and 3 volumes respectively. Together 20 volumes. 8vo. Contemporary half morocco, corners, marbled boards, spine with gilt lettering and raised bands, top edge gilt.

€ 1200

Franklin, *Sources de l'histoire de France*, pp. 384-98 (giving a full and detailed list of the contents); Hatin, 390.

Original edition, all published, and edited by J. Taschereau.

Very rare complete collection, including a.o.: *Chronique secrète de Paris sous le règne de Louis XVI par Baudeau* (inédit). - *Relation de la détention du général La Fayette* (inédit). - *Capitain Gourgues, La reprise de la Floride*. - *Vicq d'Azyr, Eloge de Franklin*. - *Carrier, Correspondance*. - *La Fayette, Plan d'un seconde campagne d'Amérique* (inédit). - etc.

The idea for this journal came from England where Southern and Harris produced something similar. The expressed aim of this journal was not to discuss the trends and topics of the day but to go back into history and present the reader with forgotten texts rightly or wrongly ignored texts, texts incompletely handed down to us, to present historical details and facts that have been overlooked or forgotten or incompletely handed down to the present generations or which have been judged irrelevant or unimportant through means of presentation of full texts through the original authors: not critical discussion of (parts of) texts or historical reflection but "the facts (texts) and nothing but the facts (texts)".

130 REYBAUD, (M.R.) *Études sur les réformateurs contemporains ou socialistes modernes*. Paris, Guillaumin, 1841-1843. 2 volumes. xii, 432 pp.; (4), iii, (1), 411, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine gilt with gilt lettering, green corners.

€ 125

Del Bo, *Fourier*, p. 68 (first volume only); not in Del Bo-Gerits, *Supplement*, (cf.: 29); not in Walch-Gerits, *Supplement* (cf.: 38).

Second edition of volume 1, first edition of volume 2. By the time the second volume was published, the first volume had reached its fourth edition.

The first volume deals with the utopists from Plato's time to modern thinkers such as Saint-Simon, Fourier and Owen. The second volume deals with communists, chartists, utilitarians and humanitarians, among others Owen, Hunt, Jean Bodin, Harrington, Cabet, Jeremy Bentham. There is furthermore an appendix entitled "Hobbes et Harrington."

131 (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.

€ 225

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

132 (ROUSSEL, P.J.A.) Politique de tous les cabinets de l'Europe, pendant les règnes de Louis XV et de Louis XVI; contenant des pièces authentiques sur la correspondance secrète du Cte de Broglie; Un ouvrage sur la situation de toutes les puissances de l'Europe, dirigé par lui et exécuté par M. Favier; Les doutes sur le Traité de 1756, par le même; Plusieurs mémoires du Cte de Vergennes, de M. Turgot, etc. Manuscrits trouvés dans le cabinet de Louis XVI. Seconde édition, considérablement augmentée de notes et commentaires, et d'un mémoire sur le pacte de famille, par L.P. Ségur l'aîné. A Paris, Chez F. Buisson, an IX (1801). 3 volumes. (6), 399, (1) pp.; (4), 404 pp.; (4), 435, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt, gilt ornamental fillet on sides, labels with gilt lettering, slightly rubbed and worn, small damage to head of spine of vol. 1.

€ 450

Peloux 224; not in Martin & Walter.

Second edition, augmented with a new volume.

Roussel was a lawyer who published this material about the secret correspondence of the Comte de Broglie. Interesting because at the time the affairs of Europe were conducted by diplomacy rather than war. The King himself was engaged in a secret correspondence as well. (See: Cobban, *A History of Modern France*, vol. 1).

133 (RULIE, P., TURGOT, A.R.J., AND GOUTTES, J.-L.) Théorie de l'intérêt de l'argent, tirée des principes du droit naturel, de la théologie et de la politique, contre l'abus de l'imputation d'usure. A Paris, Chez Barrois l'aîné, 1780. xxiii, 306, (4) pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, two corners lightly bumped, rear joint starting to split (nearly visible).

€ 500

Kress B.319; Goldsmiths 12046; Einaudi 2667 (under Gouttes); INED 2104 (Gouttes) and 4000 (Rulié); Barbier, iv, 702b; Quérard, iii, 436.

First edition of this interesting and unusual work offering a detailed history of the debate about the legality of charging and paying interest.

The Aristotelian position, which equated interest with usury and thus condemned it, was still prevalent in the eighteenth century. After the initial historical chapters, the argument runs clearly along the lines of Turgot's *Sur les Prêts d'Argents*, in defence of interest, which Schumpeter had classified as 'by far the greatest performance in the field of interest theory the

eighteenth century produced' (Schumpeter, p. 332). Turgot established the necessity of interest for commercial and industrial purposes, and persuasively argued that the taking of interest should be legalised, and the rate left to be settled between borrower and lender. He also stated that interest was an indispensable prerequisite of production, a point which is argued in great detail in chapter XI. Turgot had written *Sur Les Prêts d'Argent* because of a commercial crisis in Angoulême in 1769 (see Palgrave vol. 2, p. 433 for further details), and the legislation regarding Angoulême is reprinted at the end of the volume. - This is the work of three authors, originally composed by Pierre Rulié, the treatise was substantially rewritten by Jean Louis Gouttes, and is actually attributed to him in Einaudi, he in turn drew heavily on the assistance of Turgot and quotes extensively from his work, in particular from *Sur les Prêts d'Argent* and *Reflexions sur la Formation et la Distribution des Richesses* and also from an unpublished manuscript.

134 SAINT-VAST, (T. W.) DE. *L'Esprit de Sully, Avec le Portrait d'Henri IV, ses Lettres à M. de Sully, & ses Conversations avec le même. Par Mademoiselle de S. Vast, dédié à Madame la Marquise de ***.* A Cologne, 1768. With nice title-vignette. viii, 135, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges, very lightly rubbed.

€ 450

INED 4065; not in Kress, Goldsmiths', Einaudi, Higgs and Mattioli.

Apparently a very scarce book: the first edition is from 1766 and not listed anywhere (also not in Conlon), this is probably the second edition. The author, Thérèse Willem de Saint-Vast, dedicated this work to a woman and she explains in the preface that her aim is to raise interest among a female audience for matters believed to be of male interest.

Deals with religion, morals, economics and politics, war and finances, gives a written portrait of Sully, and of Henri IV, followed by 18 letters from Henri to Sully, and conversations between Henri IV and Sully on various topics (the Queen, courtlife, marriage, an embassy to Spain, Jesuites, a revolt of religious groups, etc.) - Upper margin cut a bit short, not touching text, bookplate of A. de St.-Ferriol on front paste-down.

135 (SAINTARD, P.) *Roman Politique sur l'État présent Des affaires de l'Amérique, ou Lettres de M***. à M***. Sur les moyens d'établir une Paix solide & durable dans les Colonies, & la Liberté générale du Commerce extérieur.* A Amsterdam, Et se trouve à Paris chez Duchesne, 1756. xlvii, (1), 352 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine richly gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, red edges.

€ 2000

Echerverria & Wilkie 56/40; Sabin 75520; Chadenat 4121; JFBL S61; INED 4034; Higgs 1501; Kress 5567; Conlon 56:1257; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi.

First edition, and very rare, of this work which discusses in 18 letters and at the moment the Seven Years' War was about to start, the consequences of the presence of various European nations in North America with the aim to find some sort of balance of power between the various colonizing European nations, to avoid a war and to encourage commerce and trade.

'There are several issues of this edition occasioned by cancellanda (D4-5, D11-12, E10, G11, and I5-8, all of which are present in this copy). No copy is known, however, that is not a mixture of both cancellanda and cancellantia: thus, what the original text was as first printed is problematic. (.....) In the two BN copies, (.....), the imprint date has been altered in manuscript to read

M.DCC.LVII. (This is also the case with the present copy where the second 'I' has been added in manuscript.) This is a series of letters dated July-September 1756, forming an essay on international power politics with special reference to European colonial systems in America' (Echeverria & Wilkie).

'Intéressant pour l'origine de la guerre du Canada' (Chadenat). 'A consideration of Europe's involvement in North America with a view to establishing a balance of power among the colonizing nations which would eliminate war and encourage commerce' (JFBL). 'Déterminer la nature des divers équilibres propres aux différentes colonies septentrionales et méridionales des peuples de l'Europe, en étudiant les variations de leurs cultures, leur commerce, leur population, leurs différentes distances, etc.' (INED). - Contemporary signature and author's name in blank portion of title.

136 (SALMASIUS, C.) *Defensio Regia, pro Carolo I, ad Serenissimum Magnae Britanniae regem Carolum II. Filium natu majorem, haerodem & successorem legitimum*. No place (Leyde), *Sumptibus regiis*, 1649. (2), 720 pp. 12mo. 19th-century calf, gilt floral ornaments on sides, spine gilt with gilt lettering, gilt inside dentelles, all edges gilt, binding signed at foot of spine: Bozerian jeune.

€ 400

Lalanne, *Dictionnaire Historique de la France*, vol. ii, p. 1637; Willems 658; not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

One of various editions published in the year as its original publication in folio, and often reprinted. This is the work by which Salmasius is best remembered. It does not appear by whose influence he was induced to undertake the *Defensio Regia*, but Charles II defrayed the expense of printing, and presented the author with £ 100.

The work provoked the famous reply by Milton *Pro populo Anglicano defensio, contre Claudii anonymi, alias Salmasii, defensionem regiam*. 'Claude Saumaise (1588-1658), l'un des plus célèbres érudits et critiques du XVIIe siècle. Il embrassa le protestantisme, alla s'établir à Leyde (1631), où il succéda comme professeur à Joseph Scaliger. Appelé en Suède par Christine, près de laquelle il séjourna un an, il retourna en Hollande. Sa réputation était immense parmi ses contemporains' (Lalanne, op.cit). - Very nice copy in a binding by Bozerian the Younger.

137 SANDIS, E. *Relation de l'Estat de la Religion, et par quels desseins, et artifices, ella a esté forgee, & gouvernee en divers Estats de ces parties Occidentales du Monde*. Tiree de l'Anglois, du Chevalier Edwin Sandis. Avec des additions notables. A Geneve, par Pierre Aubert, 1626. (8), 323, (5) pp. 8vo. 18th-century marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red morocco label with gilt lettering, gilt triple fillet on sides.

€ 350

Not in BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*.

First French edition.

Sandys, Sir Edwin (1561-1629), statesman, second son of Archbishop Edwin Sandys, by his second wife, Cicely, sister of Sir Thomas Wilford. 'In 1593 Sandys accompanied his friend Cranmer on a three years' tour on the continent, visiting France, Italy and Germany. He remained abroad after Cranmer's return, and was in Paris in April 1599; he dated thence his *Europae Speculum*, and dedicated it to Whitgift. In the preparation of this work Sandys was largely aided by his intercourse with Fra Paolo Sarpi, who subsequently translated it into Italian. The tone of the book is remarkable tolerant for the time. Sandys finds good points even

in Roman catholics. For a long time it remained in manuscript, but on 21 June it was entered at Stationers' Hall, and published under the title *A relation of the State of Religion'* (DNB, xvii, pp. 775 ff.) In 1626 Diodati translated the work into French, with Sarpi's additions. - Some top margins cut short, never affecting the text.

138 SAVARY DE BRUSLONS, J. Dictionnaire universel de commerce, contenant tout ce qui concerne le commerce qui se fait dans les quatre parties du monde, par terre, par mer, de proche en proche, & par des voyages au long cours, tant en gros qu'en détail. L'explication de tous les termes qui ont rapport au négoce, les monnaies de compte qui servent à y tenir les livres et écritures des marchands les productions les étoffes, ouvrages et manufactures les Compagnies de commerce tant français qu'étrangères avec l'histoire de leur établissement les banques les Chambres d'Assurances, le détail du commerce de la France l'établissement des six corps marchands et des cent-vingt-quatre communautés des Arts et métiers Les Édits, déclarations, ordonnances, arrêts et réglemens. Ouvrage posthume, continué sur les mémoires de l'auteur par Ph.L. Savary. Nouvelle édition. Tome Premier [-Tome Troisième]. A Paris, Chez la Veuve Estienne et Fils, 1741. 3 volumes. (8), xxvii, (1), 544 pp., (545)-1140 numbered columns; (4) pp., 1772 numbered columns; (4) pp., 1316, 684 numbered columns. Folio. Contemporary marbled calf, spines gilt with raised bands, red labels with gilt lettering.

€ 2500

Kress 4584; Goldsmiths 7819; not in Einaudi; not in INED.

Jacques Savary (1622-1690) was for some time director of the French Royal Domains, and later became general business agent to the Duke of Mantua. He had such sound notions about commerce and was so successful in his operations that Colbert appointed him in 1670 in the "Conseil de la Reforme", which was to reform and refine the rules of commercial practice. The "Commercial Code" of 1673 resulting from it was called after him "Code Savary". He was then also pressed to write down and publish all his commercial knowledge, which pressure led to the publication of the famous *Le parfait Négociant* (1675). It taught everything a merchant should know, but only his left papers revealed to the world the immense and universal knowledge on commerce Savary possessed. The dictionary was immensely successful and covers all aspects of commerce and trade as well as legal and historical matters. Deals among others with: trading cities throughout the world, their manufactures, operation of foreign trade, trading companies (including a short history of the South Sea Company), banking (including an account of John Law's Bank), bookkeeping, etc. etc. The dictionary was the first of its kind to appear in Europe, and has furnished the principal part of the material for most of the dictionaries that were to follow. The project was sponsored by the French government who justly considered that such a dictionary, if well executed, would be of national importance. Hence a considerable, and indeed the most valuable portion of the work is compiled from memoirs sent to the author, by order of government, by the inspectors of manufactures in France and by the French consuls in foreign countries (see: McCulloch, p. 61). The dictionary is preceded, in volume one, with an elaborate, long (upto column 544) separate essay on the "État général du commerce de l'Europe" (and followed by the other continents Africa, Asia and the Americas). - Very small damage to head of spines of volumes 1 and 2.

139 SCHAEFFLE, A.E. *La quintessence du socialisme*. Traduction française par B. Malon. Paris, Librairie du Progrès, 1880. 114 pp. Small 8vo. Sewn, original printed covers, front cover loose.

€ 125

At head of title: Bibliothèque Socialiste.

First French edition and rare.

Albert Eberhard Friedrich Schäffle was a German sociologist and economist. The most important characteristics in his scientific work are his anti-individualistic approach (he proceeds consistently from the whole to the parts, from the community to the individual), and his belief in progress, more concretely his optimistic faith in the eventual socialistic transformation of capitalism. His program of social action, *Die Quintessenz der Socialismus*, was immediately suppressed by the Prussian government and gave him the reputation of a vigorous ally of the socialists.

140 SCHEWARDNADSE, M. *Die Todesstrafe in Europa. Eine rechtsvergleichende Darstellung mit einer rechtsgeschichtlichen Einleitung*. München, Rudolph Müller & Steinicke, 1914. 100 pp. 8vo. Blind half cloth with paper title-label (Thesis. Univ. Zürich).

€ 125

The author was born in Kutais, Russia. A thesis on death penalty which includes a selective bibliography.

141 SENAC DE MEILHAN, (G.) *Du gouvernement, des moeurs, et des conditions en France avant la Révolution, avec le caractère des principaux personnages du règne de Louis XVI*. A Hambourg, Chez B.G. Hoffmann, 1795. vi, 216 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 600

INED 4142; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths (cf.: 16217); not in Einaudi; Martin & Walter 31376; Escoffier, 64.

First edition and "très rare" according to Escoffier.

Written during the author's exile, this work contains chapters on privileges, debts, taxes, etc., reflections of the Ancien Régime, on the *philosophes*, and deals furthermore with Machault, Terray, Turgot, Necker, Maurepas, Saint-Germain, Pesay, etc. The author states in this work that the growth of wealth in France under Louis XVI had dissolved the social barriers and contributed to the breakdown of the French class system (See at length: Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*).

142 SEVERUS, SUPLICIUS. *Opera omnia. Cum lectissimis commentarijs. Accurante Georgio Hornio. Editio tertia auctior et emendatior*. Amsterdam, Elzevier; Leiden & Rotterdam, Hackius, 1665. With engraved title. (32), 578, (30) pp. Small 4to. Later calf, vellum spine, corners, new endpapers and pastedowns.

€ 250

Willems 1363.

Third edition, the name of Elzevier appears by error on the title, the work was printed by Hackius alone. This is the chief work of Severus, 363-ca 425, the *Chronica* is a summary of sacred history from the beginning of the world to his own times, with the omission of the events recorded in the Gospels and the Acts. The works of Severus are reflecting the ideas, influence and aspirations of his teacher St. Martin, bishop of Tours, the foremost ecclesiastic of Gaul (*Encyclopedia Britannica*). Contains also the author's life of St. Martin, a literary tour de force, which was highly influential on later hagiography, and further the *Dialogues* and *Letters*. - Slightly waterstained at begin, some foxing.

143 SHEFFIELD, J. (BAKER HOLROYD.) Observations on the commerce of the American States. With an appendix containing tables of the import and export of Great Britain to and from all parts, from 1700 to 1783. Also, the export of America, &c. with remarks on those tables, on the trade and navigation of Great Britain, and on the late Proclamations, &c. The sixth edition, enlarged with a complete index to the whole. London, printed for J. Debrett, 1784. With 16 tables (mainly folding). (4), xlvii, 345, (30), 24 pp. and 4 lvs of publisher's catalogue. 8vo. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt in compartments, green label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Sabin 32633; JFBL S290; Howes H.616; not in Streeter; Kress B.784; Goldsmiths 12623; cf.: Black 1348 (Dublin edition); not in Einaudi.

Much expanded edition.

A detailed exposition and statistical comparison of the imports and exports of Great Britain and the United States, from 1700 to 1783. With each edition, Sheffield substantially revised and enlarged the text. Written in opposition to the bill introduced by Pitt in 1783, proposing to relax the navigation laws in favour of the States, the work was influential in determining the abandonment of the motion. Sheffield points up the weak position of America and continually stresses the growing commercial importance and potential of the West Indies and Canada (especially Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, particularly with regard to fisheries, lumber, and ship-building). Howes writes that the work was very influential in shaping England's trade policy from 1783 to 1789, so detrimental to American commerce and shipping interests as to contribute greatly to the formation of a Federal union, better able, than were the separate federated states, to retaliate against British maritime might.

The tables provide extensive statistical information, giving a comparative export and import survey of the trade between the United States and other countries. The tables have been bound in a bit of a disorder: tables 12-15 are bound before the "Contents of Tables", the tables start with number 16, followed by the numbers 1-11, but all 16 tables are present. - Page xxiii/xxiv with some damage but no loss of text; **inscribed by the author in upper margin of the title-page**, slightly touched by the binder's knife.

144 SMITH, A. Recherches sur la nature et les causes de la richesse des nations. Traduction nouvelle, avec des notes et observations par Germain Garnier. Avec le portrait de Smith. A Paris, Chez H. Agasse, an X, 1802. With engraved portrait by Prevost. 5 volumes. (4), cxxvii, (1), 368, (2) pp.; (4), 493, (5) pp.; (4), 564, (2) pp.; (4), 556, (2) pp.; (4), 588, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, red title-labels with gilt lettering, gilt stamped border on sides, sprinkled edges.

€ 900

Vanderblue, p. 25; Kress B.4604; Goldsmiths 18412; Einaudi 5340; Mattioli 3408.

First edition with the errata-leaves in each volume.

Classic translation, which became the standard French text, with the valuable notes by Garnier. His notes and observations were frequently reprinted after they had been translated for the Glasgow edition of 1805.

145 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 Priarial 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."

146 TARIF général des anciens et nouveaux droits rétablis par Arrests du Conseil, & déclaration du Roy des 22 mars, premier avril, et 15 may 1722, dans la ville, fauxbourgs & banlieuë de Paris, sur les marchandises & denrées y entrans par terre & par eau; avec la déduction des salaires accordés sur iceux, aux commis préposés & établis à la police des ports, quays, halles, places & marchés de ladite ville, par Édit du mois de septembre 1719, suivant l'Arrest du Conseil du 20 dudit mois de may 1722, chacun divisés par colonnes, conformément audit Arrest. Du 20 juin 1724; avec l'Arrest du Conseil du même jour, qui autorise ledit tarif. Paris, Ve Saugrain & Pierre Prault, 1724. (2), 38 pp. 4to. Modern boards.

€ 150

Not in Kress; Goldsmiths 6315.
- Scribbling on title.

147 TRIDON, G. Les Hébertistes. Plainte contre une calomnie de l'histoire. Paris, chez l'auteur, 1864. 48 pp. 8vo. Modern boards, original covers preserved.

€ 175

Stammhammer, ii, p. 326; Maitron, DBMOF. vol. 9, pp. 234-235; Le Quillec 2487.

First edition.

The first rehabilitation of the 'Hebertists', in which the author ranks Hébert, Cloots and Chaumette among the martyrs of thought, together with Giordano Bruno, Vanini and Servet. The work was seized immediately upon its publication and the author condemned to four months of imprisonment. Nevertheless, the work was very influential and widely read. According to Maitron, the unsigned preface has been written by Blanqui.

Tridon came from a wealthy family and used his resources among others to allow Blanqui to publish his *La Patrie en Danger*. - Stamp "Timbre Imperial" on title-page.

148 TURGOT - (DUPONT DE NEMOURS, P.S.) Mémoires sur la vie et les ouvrages de M. Turgot, Ministre d'Etat. Philadelphie, (Paris, Barrois l'ainé), 1782. 2 volumes in 1. viii, (2), 148 pp.; 268 pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, spine richly gilt with raised bands, gilt lettering, top edge gilt.

€ 800

Schelle, p. 24; Kress B.459; Goldsmiths 12250; INED 1610; not in Einaudi.

First edition, with the additional errata-leaf.

The major contemporary documentation on the life and work of the great minister by one of his best friends. The first part treats the youth of Turgot, his successful administration as intendant for the generality of Limoges where he earned great popularity by his abolishment of the corvees and the introduction of a great deal of other reforms, and his administration as secretary of state for the navy, a position he held for five weeks only but of particular interest for his enlightened views on colonial policy. The second and larger part treats Turgot's administration as controller-general and minister of finance from August 1774 until May 1776. It contains a striking account of the numerous reforms introduced by him: the abolishment of abuses, privileges and crushing taxes, the purification of the financial administration, the

abolishment of many limitations on trade and labour, etc. - Very fine copy, printed on 'grand papier' with generous margins.

149 TURGOT - EDIT du Roi, portant suppression des jurandes et communautés de commerce, arts & métiers. Donné à Versailles au moi de février 1776. Registré en Parlement le 12 Mars audit an. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, de l'Imprimerie Royale, 1776). 19, (1) pp. 4to. Modern half morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 600

Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; Einaudi 2205 (edition printed in Lyon); *Catalogue des Actes Royaux* 38962.

First edition of this extremely important document.

The preamble is edited by Turgot and is a wellknown manifest proclaiming the right to work, in fact the very first appearance of this notion of the right to work which was later taken up by Louis Blanc!, and one of the most interesting texts of the 'école physiocratique.' It calls for the suppression of the jurandes (the government of privileged corporations) and formed number 4 of six projects of edicts. The first aimed at the suppression of the *corvée*, 2, 3, 5, and 6 for the suppression of several regulations, duties, and offices interfering with the provision of Paris, and the present one. The edicts on the suppression of the *corvée* and the *jurandes* were the most important reforms Turgot aimed at and over these two the principal battle between Turgot and his enemies was fought. 'As an indirect consequence of the Reformation, some breaking up of the system of trade corporations had been more or less general in almost all countries. But in France, at the period we are touching, the old trade customs and laws still held almost unmitigated rule. Turgot then proceeds to make a declaration of the 'rights of industry', worthy of being placed alongside of the best declarations of political independence: 'God, by giving to man wants, and making his recourse to work necessary to supply them, has made the right to work the property of every man, and this property is the first, the most sacred, the most imprescriptible of all.' The Parlement was against the edicts but the King sided with Turgot and had them compulsorily registered by the Parlement at a *lit de justice*. Turgot had gained a victory, but by the victory he lost his ministry. The Parlement was exasperated by its defeat. His enemies drew reinforcements, from all sides, in order to crush the man who, because he suppressed some flagrant abuses, was accused, as usual in such circumstances, of 'unsettling everything.' A *Grande dame* of the Court is said to have expressed the general feeling of 'everybody' when she exclaimed: 'Why these innovations? -are we not well enough as we are?' (Walker Stephens, W., *The life and writings of Turgot*, pp. 124 ff.)

150 VAUBAN, (S. LE PRESTRE) DE. Projet d'une dixme royale. Qui supprimant la taille, Les Aydes, les Doüanes d'une Province à l'autre, les Décimes du Clergé, les Affaires extraordinaires; & tous autres Impôts one reux & non volontaires: Et diminuant le prix du Sel de moitié & plus, produiroit au Roy 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 considerablement par la meilleure Culture des Terres. Par Monsr. le Maréchal De Vauban, Chevalier des Ordres du Roy, & Gouverneur de Lille. No place, 1707. Quaerendo tree on title. With 4 folding tables. xii, 264 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, joints and extremities somewhat worn, covers somewhat shaved, short split in upper joint.

€ 750

INED 4397; Bourgeois & André 6702; Stourm 63; Carpenter, *Economic bestsellers*, X, 2; Kress 2584-5; Goldsmiths 4432.

One of the at least 7 different issues of the 12mo edition, published in the year of the first edition.

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).

151 (VAUVENARGUES, L. DE CLAPIERS, MARQUIS DE.) Introduction à la connoissance de l'Ésprit Humain, suivi de Reflexions et de Maximes. A Paris, Chez Antoine-Claude Briasson, 1746. (20), 384, (2, errata) pp. 8vo. Contemporary blind paper covers, loss of paper to spine, cords visible, an uncut copy.

€ 300

En Français dans le Texte, 149; Conlon 46:842; Cabeen 2649; Cioranescu 62969; Schosler, p. 180.

First edition.

Luc de Clapiers, Marquis de Vauvenargues (1715-1747), French moralist and epigrammatist, born at Aix-en-Provence. Vauvenargues is notable for his incisive insights and formulations, principally in regard to character and moral ideas. He was a deist and not a Christian; but, believing religion necessary to social order, he opposed the propaganda of the *philosophes*. His philosophy, however, was secular in spirit, concerned with the problem of human nature and of what men should be and how they should live. Like other thinkers of his time, he justified the passions. Although Vauvenarques was not interested in political philosophy, he did argue against the notion that men are, or may be naturally, politically or socially equal: 'Law cannot make men equal in spite of nature'. Hierachy, in all respects, is inevitable. The present work includes his famous *Réflexions et Maximes*. - Half-title and last leaf pasted to the inside of the covers, pages 305-end with stain in lower outer blank margin. A mediocre copy, but with the errata which are often lacking.

152 VIDAL, (F.) Théologie de la religion naturelle par Vidal. Paris, Librairie Philosophique de Ladrangé, 1859. (4), 200 pp. Small 8vo. Contemporary half hard-grained morocco, marbled boards, spine with gilt compartments and gilt lettering.

€ 650

Stammhammer ii, p. 338 (giving as title "Théologie de la religion" and as date 1850); for the author, see DBMOF, iii, p. 502 and *Dictionnaire des Parlementaires Français*, ii, p. 513.

First and only edition and very scarce.

"Si vous avez la foi, vous n'aviez pas besoin d'ouvrir ce livre, et vous pouvez le re-fermer. Mais si vous n'avez plus la foi, ce livre est fait pour vous" (If you have faith, you have no need to open this book and you can close it again. But if you no longer have the faith than this book is made for you). Interesting essay dealing with natural religion: the rejection of traditional

religion which is based on beliefs in the supernatural. This does not necessarily carry with it a rejection of religion as such, however. Many naturalists envisage a substitute for traditional religion which will perform the typical functions of religion without making any claims beyond the natural world. Vidal here seems to try to establish an argument for a natural religion which will guide man through life based on knowledge: first he gives the ways by which we can acquire (natural) knowledge: conscience, reason, senses, history and tradition, induction, etc. He then proceeds to treat various aspects of "doctrine": providence, liberty of man, our penchant for evil, grace, the future of man, followed by moral obligations ("devoirs") dealing with family, politics, social life, religious education, property, commerce, wealth and the existence of poor and rich, etc. etc. Interesting work by an author who marks the transition from utopian socialism of Saint Simon and Fourier to collectivist socialism in his earlier published works such as *De la répartition des richesses* (1846), a book which is even interesting at the present day according to Palgrave. - Pages 161/2 bound after 163/4.

153 (VISENET.) Manuel de l'électeur dans l'exercice de ses fonctions. (Drop-head title). (Paris), Impr. P. Renouard, (1827). 19, (1) pp. 8vo. Disbound, a bit spotted.

€ 250

First edition.

At head of first page: *Aide-toi, le ciel t'aidera*.

The society 'Aide-toi, le Ciel t'aidera' was formed to aid opposition candidates for election to the Chamber of Deputies in the period 1827-1834. It was directed by a central committee in Paris and operated through a network of local committees and agents throughout the country. After the Revolution of 1830, the original directors of the society (among whom Barrot, Guizot and de Rémusat) withdrew, and leadership passed to young republicans, including Godefroy Cavaignac, Etienne Garnier-Pagès, and Louis Blanc. Under their direction the society published pamphlets, distributed letters of political intelligence and advice to members.

This particular publication informs those allowed to vote, how the elections are organized and structured in order to ensure fair elections: it deals with the "comités électoraux", "Nouvelles inscriptions sur les listes électorales", "Faux électeurs", "Choix des candidats", "Moyens de réunion des électeurs", "Cartes d'électeurs", "Formation du bureau", "Secret des votes", etc. Its aim was to instruct the public so that they could be aware of attempts to "steal" the elections.

We issue E-Lists on an irregular basis. These lists are short (some 20 pages) and only available by email. If you wish to receive these E-Lists please mail us at a.gerits@inter.nl.net and you will be receiving them henceforth.