

1 (ACCARIAS DE SERIONNE, J.) Les intérêts des nations de l'Europe développés relativement au commerce. A Paris, Chez Desain (Leiden, Luzac), 1767. 4 volumes. (8), 411, (1) pp.; (4), 343, (1) pp.; (4), 331, (1) pp.; (4), 396 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spines richly gilt in compartments, red labels with gilt lettering, marbled edges, small damage to front joint of vol. 4.

€ 500

Higgs 4071; INED 12; Sabin 3726; Einaudi 55; Echeverria & Wilkie 767/2; JFBL A32; not in Kress (cf.: 6310); not in Goldsmiths.

Second edition, originally published in 1766.

In this his principal work Serionne rejected the Physiocratic theories of production and taxation; he also refused to accept the prevailing opinion that the population of France was diminishing rapidly. He strongly believed that the discovery of America had stimulated European agriculture and industry, improving levels of employment and that colonial commerce had itself contributed to an increase in the population of Europe (See: Spengler, *French Predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 315-321). After having run into serious difficulties in France, the author was forced to leave France. This edition with the 'Paris' imprint was apparently destined for export from Holland. - Half-title and first blanks slightly loose at foot in volume one, a very fine copy, with bookplate of G. de Ste Marguerite, very likely belonging to the family of De Bonnet, seigneurs de la Baume, de Saint-Marguerite et de Costefrède.

2 BABEUF - (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre Écrite par M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale, le 28 Juin 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). - (*Bound with:*) (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre de M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Du 12 Juillet 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). - (*Bound with:*) (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre de M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Du 10 Août 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). - (*Bound with:*) (LAMBERT, C.G.) Lettre de M. le Contrôleur général, à M. le Président de l'Assemblée Nationale. Du 18 Août 1790. (Drop-head title). (A Paris, De l'imprimerie Royale, 1790). Four works in one volume. 20 pp.; 18 pp.; 8 pp.; 18 pp. 4to. Modern half red morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 1200

Martin & Walter, 18865, 18866, 18867, 18869.

All original editions, scarce.

Those four letters all deal with the difficulties met in collecting the taxes. The first letter, which contains a 'Releve de la situation des perceptions de la Regie générale des aides dans les villes et lieux qui composent ci-devant les Généralités d'Amiens et de Soissons', strongly denounces the activities of the 'Sieur Babeuf' in and around the cities and villages of Montdidier, Guise, Peronne, Saint-Quentin and Roye as well as his petition against the taxes.

During the revolution, in a period which R.B. Rose in his *Gracchus Babeuf, The First Revolutionary Communist*, labels "The Tax Rebellion of 1789-1790", Babeuf published his "Petition sur les Impôts" which he had circulating in 1790. With Paris and Normandy, Picardy is generally conceded to have been one of the three most heavily taxed regions of France in terms of the burden per head of the population. See Rose, chapter 5. 'Détails sur les activités de Babeuf' (Martin & Walter, 18865).

3 (BUTEL-DUMONT, G.M.) Histoire et commerce des colonies angloises, dans l'Amérique septentrionale, Où l'on trouve l'état actuel de leur population, & des détails curieux sur la constitution de leur gouvernement, principalement sur celui de la Nouvelle-Angleterre, de la Pensilvanie, de la Caroline & de la Géorgie. A Londres, et se vend à Paris, Chez Le Breton, Desaint, Pissot, Lambert, 1755. xxiv, 336 pp. 12mo. Modern marbled boards, red leather label with gilt lettering.

€ 600

Kress 5421; Higgs 1030; INED 884; Goldsmiths 9028 (without the preliminaries); not in Einaudi; Conlon 55:545; Sabin 9602; JFBL B635; Howes B.1049; Leclerc 241; Echeverria, pp. 15n and 19; not in Muller.

First edition, second issue ('Italic type' as identified by Echeverria & Wilkie) and without the errata on page xxiv and with the errata corrected.

Butel-Dumont argues that Great-Britain owes her power and wealth to the colonies. He analyses the commerce and trade as well as the population of the British colonies at the time of the Guerre du Canada. With the outbreak of the Seven Years War, many of whose battles were to be fought in the New World, considerable curiosity about the British colonies was excited. This was one of the books profiting from this curiosity. It emphasized the phenomenal growth and prosperity of the colonies. 'This is the first extensive French text on the British North American colonies and was occasioned by the heightened tensions preceding the Seven Years War. It gives accounts of the geography, history, religion, government, economics, trade, and products of the several colonies' (Echeverria & Wilkie). According to INED this work was also attributed to Véron de Forbonnais. - Tiny hole in half-title and title, modern ex-libris on the front paste-down.

4 (CANTILLON, R.) Essai sur la Nature du Commerce en général. Traduit de l'anglois. A Londres, Chez Fletcher Gyles, dans Holborn, 1755. (4), 430, (6, Table des Chapitres) pp. 12mo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, gilt lettering, floral ornament in each compartment, green paper covered boards, all edges red.

€ 35000

Kress 5423; Goldsmiths 8989; Einaudi 846; INED 933; Higgs 938; *En Français dans le Texte*, 159; Leblanc 57; Antoin E. Murphy, *Richard Cantillon: entrepreneur and economist*; T. Hutcheson, *Before Adam Smith*, pp. 163-178.

First edition of Cantillon's great work, 'the most systematic statement of economic principles before Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations*' (Roll, p. 121).

'The economic repute of Cantillon, for a time completely obscured by the glory of Adam Smith, can never have rested upon the popularity of his little book, now one of the scarcest works in economic literature The influence of the book is evidenced not only by the number but by the distinction of its students, including Gournay, Quesnay, Mirabeau, Turgot, and Adam Smith. It gave birth to Mirabeau's *l'Ami des Hommes* and apparently suggested much of the *Tableau Oeconomique* of Quesnay and parts of the *Wealth of Nations* Cantillon avoided, as Jevons has pointed out, the one-sidedness of the Physiocrats; and yet has been marked out as a Physiocrat Jevons thought Cantillon wrote 'with the scientific precision of a Cairnes or a Cournot,' and Prof. Marshall refers to his 'thoroughly scientific manner of discussion' In France the *Essai* has been pretty continuously read (see e.g. Ganilh, *Des Systèmes d'Economie Politique*, 2d. ed. 1821), and so stimulating and suggestive does it remain that its direct influence may be found to be not yet exhausted' (Palgrave, i, pp. 214f). Roll has called this work 'the most systematic statement of economic principles, before the *Wealth of Nations*' (*History of Economic Thought*, p. 121).

Cantillon, a French banker of Irish extraction, was influenced by Petty, but his own influence was

principally felt by the Physiocrat school: Higgs maintains that Quesnay took his fundamental principle of Physiocracy from the *Essai*. The *Essai* was written about 1730 and circulated in manuscript. Cantillon died in 1734 and the work was first published in 1755 in French, not in English, as stated on the title.

The *Essai* has been quoted by Smith, Condillac, and Quesnay, plagiarised by Harris and Postlethwayt, and called by Jevons 'more emphatically than any other single work the cradle of political economy'. The work is divided into three sections: a general introduction to political economy, a treatise on currency, and a study of foreign commerce and exchange.

'Since the 'discovery' of Cantillon by the English-speaking world following Jevons's enthusiastic article (1881), no less than justice has been done to the merits of the Essay Jevons himself noted that Cantillon had presented a treatment of currency, foreign exchanges, banking and credit which, judged against the work of its period, he felt to be 'almost beyond praise' It was likewise recognized as early as Jevons that Cantillon had set out the leading ideas of Adam Smith's 'important doctrine concerning wages in different employments' and that the Essay contained 'an almost complete anticipation of the Malthusian theory of population' (The New Palgrave, i, p. 318). - A very good copy.

5 (CHASSEPOL, F. DE.) *Traité des finances et de la fausse monnaie des Romains, auquel on a joint une Dissertation sur la Manière de discerner les Médailles Antiques d'avec les contrefaites*. A Paris, Chez Briasson, 1740. xlviii, 238, (2), (239)-293 (misnumbered 269), (5) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, all edges red.

€ 350

Kress 4491; Goldsmiths 7783; Einaudi 1037; Conlon 40:387; not in Mattioli.

First edition of this history concerning the money of the Romans and antiquity, their finances, revenue, counterfeits and counterfeiting practices, forgery of antiquities, etc.

The work by Chassepol (or Chassipol) is followed by the *Dissertation* written by Guillaume Beauvais.

'Ce petit traité fut commandé par Colbert, desirieux de connaître le système financier des Romains. On y trouve quelques faits précieux' (Coquelin & Guillaumin, i, p. 335). - From the Bibliothèque de Mr. le Baron Zangiacomi and the Bibliothèque de Mr. Laumonier.

6 CLAVIERE, E. & J.P. BRISSOT DE WARVILLE. *De la France et des Etats-Unis, ou de l'importance de la Révolution de l'Amérique pour le bonheur de la France, des rapports de ce royaume et des Etats-Unis, des avantages réciproques qu'ils peuvent retirer de leurs liaisons de commerce, et enfin de la situation actuelle des Etats-Unis*. Londres, 1787. xxiv, xlviii, 344 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, red label with gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, a bit rubbed.

€ 1200

Sabin 13516; Howes C.464; JFBL B542 (under Brissot); Monaghan 303; Fay 23; Echeverria & Wilkie 787/3; not in Leclerc; not in Muller; Kress B.1169; Goldsmiths 13307; Einaudi 1121; INED 809 & 1123. First edition.

'Principes généraux sur le commerce extérieur; application de ces principes au commerce réciproque de la France et les Etats-Unis; tableau des importations que doivent faire les deux nations,' (INED).

Dedicated to the American Congress, this work is a systematical treatise on the mutual advantages the new American republic and France will gain from their commercial relations. It

further contains an argument in favour of the American political system where there is anarchy nor slavery.

Probably printed in Paris. In January 1787 Brissot, St. Jean de Crèvecoeur, Clavière and Bergasse founded in Paris the Société Gallo-Américaine with the purpose of advancing mutual understanding and trade between France and the U.S. The survey of the actual situation in the United States deals with: *De la guerre contre les sauvages. - Des troubles de l'Etat de Massachusset. - etc.* At the end: 'pièces justificatives'.

7 D'OLIVIER, P. *La voix d'un citoyen, sur la manière de former les Etats-Généraux.* No place, 1788. (2), 34 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, gilt lettering to spine.

€ 750

Martin & Walter 10868; *Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, i, p. 324.

The very rare first edition and the first work by Dolivier or D'Olivier.

Proposing an entirely new way of electing deputies, with the aim to diminish the prerogatives of the nobility and the clergy. Demanding also to fix the price of bread in a separate chapter entitled: 'Requête aux futurs Etats-Généraux pour prévenir la trop grande cherté du blé'.

As all the publications of the future 'enragé', of great rarity. The author's name is often spelled: Dolivier. Pierre Dolivier was an advocate of extensive social reform. Denouncing suffrage based on property ownership, he appealed for social equality in the future, writing: "I wish that in its social policy the state establish a just equality of means so that each member can attain the full enjoyment of every right that is due him" (*Historical Dictionary of the French Revolution, 1789-1799*, i, p. 324.)

Pierre Dolivier, "red priest" with radical ideas about property, social justice, ideas which certainly influenced Babeuf and his movement and conspiracy. Among the papers of Babeuf Dolivier's most influential book was found, "Essai sur la Justice Primitive" and Dolivier's name appeared on a list of possible candidates for the future government after the "coup d'état": an order to arrest him was issued on the grounds that he was member of the conspiracy of Babeuf and his Equals. Dolivier escaped arrest.

8 [DIDEROT - HUME - NAIGEON] - *RECUEIL Philosophique ou Mélanges de Pièces sur la Religion & la Morale.* Par différents Auteurs. Tome Premier [-Tome Second.] Londres, (Amsterdam, Marc-Michel Rey), 1770. Two volumes in one. (4), 190 pp.; (4), 253, (1) pp. 8vo. Slightly later mottled sheep, spine gilt in compartments,, red morocco label with gilt lettering, marbled endpapers and edges, small wormhole in top compartment, a very handsome copy.

€ 2200

Vercruyse 1770-B2; *Holbach et ses Amis 1760-1789*, p. 22; Conlon 70:470; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France 1769-1789*, 609; not in Peignot.

Original edition, very rare.

The work was edited by J.-A. Naigeon and contains:

- 1.- Le Philosophe, by Du Marsais.
- 2.- De la Raison, par le même.
- 3.- De l'indifférence des religions.
- 4.- De la foi et de la révélation, traduit de l'Anglois.
- 5.- De la suffisance de la religion naturelle, by Vauvenargues.
- 6.- Réflexions sur la crainte de la mort (by d'Holbach).

- 7.- Réflexions sur l'argument de M. Pascal et de M. Locke concernant la possibilité d'une autre vie, par Freret.
- 8.- Sentiments des philosophes sur la nature de l'âme, par Mirabaud.
- 9.- Dissertation sur l'immortalité de l'âme, traduites de l'Anglois (by Hume, translated by d'Holbach).
- 10.- Dissertation sur le suicide, traduite de l'Anglois (by Hume, translated by d'Holbach).
- 11.- Problème important: la religion, est-elle nécessaire à la morale et utile à la politique. Par Mirabaud (actually by Holbach).
- 12.- Pensées sur la religion (by Diderot).
- 13.- Extrait d'un livre anglois de Tindal, qui a pour titre: Le Christianisme aussi ancien que le monde (by d'Holbach).
- 14.- Lettre (by Burigny) au sujet du livre intitulé: La certitude des oeuvres du christianisme, par Bergier.
- 15.- De l'origine des principes religieux (by J.-H. Meister).

The work contains the first clandestine printing of two Hume essays (*On Suicide* and *On the Immortality of the Soul*, items 9 & 10). Both were completed around 1755 and were to be published in a work entitled *Five Dissertations*. Controversy surrounding the circulation of pre-release copies made the publisher, Andrew Millar, and Hume decide to remove these essays from the printed copies and to replace these two essays by one essay entitled "Of the Standard of Taste" and to publish the whole with the subsequent title *Four Dissertations* (1757). Rumours about these two withdrawn essays circulated for years and this is their first appearance in print, given as "traduite de l'Anglois" and without Hume's authorization. The English texts appeared in 1777, anonymous.

The attribution of the first two essais to Dumarsais has been doubted, the fifth essay is now generally acknowledged to have been written by Diderot (see Adams, *Bibliographie Diderot*, vol. ii, AA1).

About the editor of this very rare 'recueil' little is known: he collaborated with both Diderot and d'Holbach, he became the closest friend of Diderot and was appointed executor of Diderot's will and legatee of those of his manuscripts he wanted published posthumously. The fullest biography of Naigeon contains 11 and a half page including the comments on Naigeon. Naigeon loved being in the Holbach circle, and in his edition of Diderot's works, on a particularly glowing description on the Holbach circle by Diderot himself, Naigeon added in a footnote: Et in Arcadia ego. Naigeon admitted freely that he worked with Holbach to 'atheize' the works which they edited or revised. The work has been labelled 'Exemple parfait de la collaboration d'Holbach et ses amis.' Alan Kors writes, in the *Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment* (vol. iii, p. 115-116): Naigeon was a serious and original atheistic philosopher. He was more interested in the life sciences than was d'Holbach, and more interested in epistemology and logic than was Diderot. He shared with both, however, a sense that atheism was a way of limiting and directing the claims of human knowledge to material beings and their behaviors -matter in motion- knowledge that alone would enhance the "coexistence" of man and nature. (.....) In fact, his commentaries on Diderot's thought are a treasury both of insight into Diderot and of the exposition of Naigeon's own original philosophy, and he was a major materialist and atheistic voice of the late Enlightenment. - Contemporary inscription at the foot of the title-page "bourdot, medecine, a Soisy-sur-marne."

9 (DELISLE) DE SALES, (J.B. ISOUARD.) De la Paix de l'Europe et de ses bases. Par J. Delisle de Sales. A Paris, De l'Imprimerie de Crapelet, chez Maradan, An IX - 1800. (4), 383, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt.

€ 500

INED 1329.

First edition.

'Philosophique et historique. Quelques-uns des événements politiques européens des dernières années, suggèrent à Delisle des réflexions de droit international et de science politique' (INED). Jean Baptiste Claude Isouard, writing as Delisle de Sales, published in 1766 his *De la Philosophie de la Nature* which caused a scandal for professing atheism and nihilism. The work was condemned to be burned, the author imprisoned and the censor exiled. Delisle filed for appeal and was supported by the whole circle of the *philosophes* who saw in him the champion of the liberty of thought and expression. The trial became a "cause célèbre" in Europe: instead of an attack on the *philosophes* in general, which was the hidden agenda of the magistrates and Jansenists, the reading public appeared sympathetic to the ideas of the *philosophes* and turned Delisle's book into one of the greatest bestsellers of the century and made him an international celebrity. The magistrates and Parlement became the source of ridicule and outcry: swallowing the bitter pill, Parlement suspended Delisle's banishment and granted amnesty in 1777. The work is apparently very scarce. Isouard spent the rest of his life trying to earn himself a reputation as a writer and philosopher and his production of works dealing with a variety of subjects is impressive.

10 (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 counsellors 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.

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

€ 500

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 DU PONT (DE NEMOURS, P.S.) De l'exportation et de l'importation des grains. Mémoire lû à la Société Royale d'Agriculture de Soissons, par M. Du Pont, l'un des Associés. A Soissons, et se trouve à Paris, Chez P.G. Simon, 1764. With one folding table. - (Preceded by:) LA SALLE DE L'ETANG, (S.P.) DE. Manuel d'agriculture pour le laboureur, pour le propriétaire, et pour le gouvernement; contenant les vrais & seuls moyens de faire prospérer l'agriculture, tant en France que dans les autres Etats où l'on cultive; avec la réfutation de la nouvelle méthode de M. Thull. A Paris, Chez Lottin l'aîné, Dessain junior, 1764. With engraved frontispiece by Cochin. Two works in one volume. (2), viii, 174 pp.; (4), xviii, (2), 584 pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, label with gilt lettering, very lightly damaged at head of spine.

€ 3250

First work: Kress S.4336; Goldsmiths 9977; INED 1605; Higgs 3158; Weulersse, i, p. xxvi; Schelle 3; not in Einaudi; Conlon 64:754.

Very rare first edition, second issue with the suppressed passages reprinted, of Dupont's first physiocratic treatise. The pages 15-20 and 47-52 are cancels as usual, printed with 3 pages to one leaf.

According to Dupont's autobiography, this work was written to prove his grasp of physiocratic doctrine. The entire work was devoted to demonstrating the advantages to be gained for a nation from free international trade in grain and other goods. The first fifteen pages of the book are devoted to a basic description of the physiocratic conception of the source of wealth, the mechanics surrounding the produit net, and the means by which it may be increased. The bulk of the book consists of a detailed description of the causes of fluctuations in grain prices and a demonstration of the reasons why free international trade in grain would both raise and stabilize French grain prices (see for a detailed analysis of Dupont's book: James J. McLain, *The Economic Writings of Du Pont de Nemours*.) 'Dupont avait dédié cet ouvrage à la Marquise de Pompadour, qui mourut d'ailleurs avant sa publication. Son but était de prouver les avantages immenses que la nation trouverait dans la liberté absolue du commerce des grains' (INED).

Second work: Goldsmiths 9960; Higgs 3121; not in Kress (cf.: 6569); not in Einaudi; not in INED; Musset-Pathay 992; Weulersse, i, p. xxvii; Conlon 64:934.

First edition.

The early eighteenth century saw many technical innovations in agriculture. La Salle argues strongly against Thull, Duhamel and Patullo, believing that the old idea of leaving land fallow

should be maintained. 'On ne parviendra jamais, en France ni ailleurs, à rétablir parfaitement l'agriculture que par les propriétaires.'

The pages 17-32 are bound after the leaf with the *Explication de l'estampe* (recto) and the errata (verso).

13 (DU PUY, P.) Histoire des plus illustres favoris anciens et modernes. Recueillie par feu Monsieur F.D.P. Avec un Journal de ce qui s'est passé à la mort du Maréchal d'Ancre. Sur l'Imprimé A Leyde (Lyon), Chez Jean Elsevier, 1660. (16), 624 pp. 12mo. Modern calf, spine gilt with raised bands and red label, gilt outside dentelles.

€ 400

Willems 852; Gay-Lemonyer, ii, 545; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, P-62.

Counterfeit edition of the original 1659-edition by Elzevier, Leyden.

Among the "favorites" listed are: Hugues de Beauvais; Pierre Brosse; Enguerrand de Marigny; Pierre Landais; Alvaro de Luna; Roderic Calderan; Maio grand amiral de Sicile; François Coppola; Nicolas Gara, Palatin de Hongrie; Georgius Martinuzius, cardinal hongrois; le duc d'Irlande; Pierre de Gaveston; Hugues Spenser; David Riz; Robert Carr, comte de Somerset; etc. Contains furthermore a very interesting account of the events around the death of the Maréchal d'Ancre (Concino Concini), murdered by baron de Vitry, captain of the "gardes du corps" on orders of Louis XIII. - Copy from the library of Bruno Monnier.

14 DU VILLARD (DE DURAND, E.E.) Recherches sur les Rentes, les Emprunts et les Remboursemens. D'où résultent, 1. Des formes d'emprunts, moins onéreuses à l'emprunteur, & en même temps plus avantageuses aux créanciers accumulateurs, que ne le sont les différentes formes d'emprunts publics employées jusqu'à présent. 2. Des conversions de remboursemens, qui réunissent ces deux avantages, surtout, lorsque le débiteur renonce à emprunter de nouveaux capitaux. A Paris, Chez l'Auteur, A Geneve, Chez Franç. Dufart, 1787. With 2 folding tables and 2 folding engraved plates. (8), 125, (1, errata), (2, prospectus) pp. 4to. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with raised bands, marbled boards, somewhat rubbed, corners bumped, small defect at foot of spine.

€ 1250

Kress B.1204; Goldsmiths 13438; INED 1715; not in Einaudi; *Biblioteca Mansutti*, 564; *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie d'Assurances Utrecht*, i, p. 619.

First edition.

Du Villard de Durand, born in Geneva of an ancient French Huguenot family, was head of the statistical department of population in the office of the French ministry of the Interior. His treatise on the theory of loans repayable by constant or variable annuities was published under the auspices of the 'Académie Royale des Sciences' in Paris, with a preface by Condorcet recommending it. In this work one also finds a demographic analysis to determine the appropriate rate on a loan which the borrower undertakes to repay in equal instalments over his lifetime.

'He attempts to measure the desirability of an investment by using the expected rate of return. He also shows how one may find the period for which a given investment may give the maximum rate of return' (R.D. Theocharis, *Early Developments in Mathematical Economics*, p. 85). - Front blank partly loose. Rare and an important contribution to the history of mathematical economics.

15 (DUBOS, J.B.) Les intérêts de l'Angleterre mal-entendus dans la guerre présente. Traduits du livre anglois intitulé: 'Englands interests mistaken in the present war'. Nouvelle édition revue et corrigée. A Amsterdam, Chez George Gallet, 1704. Sphere on title. (10), 1-6, 9-274, (2) pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands.

€ 600

Goldsmiths 4038; Einaudi 1626n; cf.: Kress 2421; Alden & Landis, 704/55; Echeverria & Wilkie 704/6; cf. Sabin 98172n; not in Howes; not in Streeter; not in Leclerc; not in Muller; not in JFBL. One of at least 7 editions from 1704, originally published in 1703. The pages 7 and 8 are omitted in the numbering.

As a matter of fact there never was an English edition, but the author apparently preferred to pass it off as such to avoid problems with the authorities, since he represented the French court as an ambassador in The Hague. Anti-British work that surveys British trade and commerce in Europe and that with the American colonies and the Indies predicting that the Navigation Acts will result in revolt and independence for the British North American colonies. "Sets out the advantages and disadvantages of the Spanish War of Succession to Great Britain's commercial interests, together with the advantages to Spain of free trade in her colonies. This work is remarkable as containing a distinct prophecy of the revolt of the American colonies from Great Britain" (Encyclopaedia Britannica Online).

16 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.

€ 1200

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.

17 FOX, J.C. ET W. PITT. Recueil de discours prononcés au Parlement d'Angleterre. Traduit de l'Anglais et publié par H. de J(anvry) et L.P. de Jussieu. Paris, chez Le Normant; Magimel, Anselin et Pochard, 1819-1820. With 1 engraving (volume 2), and 1 frontipiece (volume 4). 12 volumes. xvi, 406 pp.; viii, 403, (1) pp.; vii, (1, blank), 331, (1) pp.; xvi, 403, (1) pp.; vii, (1, blank) 378 pp.; vii, (1, blank), 379, (1) pp.; (v)-vii, (1, blank), 423, (1) pp.; vii, (1, blank), 373, (1) pp.; viii, 407, (1) pp.; viii, 393, (1) pp.; viii, 400 pp.; (2), (v)-viii, 435, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf.

€ 450

Not in Sabin; NUC lists one location (GU) and it seems that no collected English edition was published.

First collected edition.

Covers the period 1768-1806 and contains the speeches in Parliament by Fox and Pitt. The early volumes contain also speeches on the American revolution. - Lacks the half-title and title-page in volume 7, and the title-page of volume 12.

18 (FRANKLIN, B.) La science du bonhomme Richard, précédé d'un calendrier pour 1825. Paris, Renouard, 1825. - (*Bound with:*) SUZANNE, P.H. Principes généraux d'économie publique et industrielle, en forme d'entretiens. Paris, L. Colas, 1826. 2 works bound in 1 volume. 36 pp.; (4), 99, iv pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf, with supra-libros: Mr. Chr. Préaux, directeur d'établissement, gilt floral border on cover, a bit rubbed.

€ 300

First work: This edition not in Sabin (cf.: 25583).

Second work: Not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths.

- Three more pieces of no importance bound in. Title-page and first leaf of the second work with small loss of paper not affecting text, some spotting.

19 GASSER, S.P. Einleitung zu den Oeconomischen Politischen und Cameral-Wissenschaften, worinnen für dieses mal die Oeconomico-Cameralia von den Domainen- oder Cammer- auch andern Gütern, deren Administration und Anschlägen, so wol des Ackerbaues als anderer Pertinentien halber, samt den Regalien angezeigt und erläutert werden. Nebst einem Vorbericht von der Foundation der neuen oeconomischen Profession, und des Allerdurchlautigsten Stifters eigentlichen allergnädigsten Absicht. Halle, Wäysenhaus, 1729. Title printed in red and black. (viii), 24, 347, (1) blank + 2 folding plates. 4to. Vellum-backed boards, uncut, very small ink inscription to the fore-edge of the title, a very good and clean copy.

€ 3000

Humpert 783; Kress 3799; Stammhammer, p. 32; not in Einaudi or Goldsmiths or Mattioli; NUC records only three copies (NNC, MH-BA, MiU).

First edition.

Simon Peter Gasser (1676-1745) was appointed by Friedrich Wilhelm I to the first chair of economy to be founded in Prussia, at the University of Halle in 1727, where Gasser had until then been a lecturer in law. The present work, an introduction to the science of cameralism, and dedicated to his patron, the king - 'great Œconomus, and still greater soldier' - is his only work of the kind (he published numerous books in Latin on law). It represents an important landmark of cameralism, above all for its commentary on the king's desire to promote that science as a

professional discipline in the universities, as signified by the new chair at Halle. See A. W. Small, *The Cameralists*, pp. 206-221; Palgrave, ii, 187; Roscher, *Geschichte der Nationale-Oekonomik*, pp. 371-6.

20 (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 Restoration to the Second Empire*, vol. i, pp. 651-656).

21 GIRONCOURT, (H.A. REGNARD DE.) Traité historique de l'État des trésoriers de France et généraux des finances, avec les preuves de la supériorité de ces offices. Le tout enrichie de notes. Divisé en deux parties. Première [-Seconde] Partie. A Nancy, Chez la veuve Leclerc, 1776. 2 volumes in 1. (16), 349, (1) pp.; (2), 358, (16) pp. 4to. Modern vellum, red label with gilt lettering.

€ 700

Kress S.4854; Masui, i, p. 404; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in INED; not in Franklin, *Les Sources de l'histoire de France*; not in *Catalogue de l'Histoire de France*; Conlon 76:1033.

First edition.

Henri Antoine Regnard de Gironcourt (1719-1786), became a lawyer at Epinal in 1746 and published several *Mémoires* dealing with taxes on merchandise to be levied on behalf of religious orders, a practice which existed since the tenth century. He also wrote a number of works and articles on the history of the Lorraine. The present work was his most important and is an esteemed historical treatise on French finances and the responsible officers. - Very good copy and rare.

22 (HENRY III.) Lettres patentes de déclaration du Roy, sur le fait de la marine & admirauté de France. Publiez en Parlement le troiesme iour d'Avril, 1576. A Rouen, De l'Imprimerie de Martin le Mesgissier, 1612. Royal coat of arms on title. 20 unnumbered pp. 12mo. Modern boards.

€ 250

Catalogue des Actes Royaux, i, 2896 (1584 edition); Lindsay & Neu 2777.

First collective edition of these official texts issued during the reign of Henry III with the purpose of confirming and enlarging the rights and prerogatives of the admiralty of France.

Handwritten date (12 fevrier 1576) on title-page.

23 HERBART, (J.F.) Zur Lehre von der Freyheit des menschlichen Willens. Briefe an den Herrn Professor Griepenkerl von Herbart. Göttingen, In der Dieterichschen Buchhandlung, 1836. xxiv, 255, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled boards, handwritten paper label on spine, corners lightly bumped.

€ 350

Ziegenfuß, i, p. 514.

Scarce first edition.

Johann Friedrich Herbart (1776-1841), German philosopher, psychologist, and educational theorist. He entered the University of Jena in 1794. Although he studied under J.G. Fichte, Herbart was unable to accept Fichte's view of the ego and its psychology, and in reaction he laid the basis for his own metaphysical and psychological views. Herbart's ideas were in fact the bases of the chief German pedagogical school of the late nineteenth century and exerted considerable influence in the United States through pedagogues trained at Jena. The Herbartians (for example, Stoy and Rein) had their last center in the Jena pedagogical seminary until the postrevolutionary school reforms terminated their declining influence. - Old ownership entry on front pastedown: A.G. Bruschius, Frankfurt a/M 1836. A very good copy.

24 (HOLBACH, P.H.D.TH. D'.) Système social, ou Principes naturels de la morale et de la politique. Avec un examen de l'influence du gouvernement sur les moeurs. Londres (Amsterdam, M.M. Rey), 1773. 3 volumes. viii, 218, (2) pp.; (4), 174, (2) pp.; (4), 166, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary tree calf, spines richly gilt with labels and gilt lettering.

€ 700

Vercruysse 1773-A4; Naville 419; Thomas, *Checklist*, 78; Kress S.4739; Goldsmiths 10952; Einaudi 2911; Higgs 5873; R. Darnton, *The Corpus of Clandestine Literature in France, 1769-1789*, 662.

First edition.

Paul-Henri Dietrich Thiery d'Holbach (1723-1789), the foremost exponent of atheistic materialism and the most intransigent polemicist against religion in the Enlightenment. On settling in Paris, Holbach had associated with the younger *philosophes* who, with Diderot, d'Alembert and Rousseau, were grouping around the *Encyclopédie*, to which he also became a major contributor. His *Salon* soon became the main social center, and a sort of intellectual headquarters, for the Encyclopedist movement. Among those attending were Diderot, Grimm, Helvétius, d'Alembert, Rousseau, Boulanger, Condillac, Naigeon, Turgot, and Condorcet. The Baron also counted among his acquaintances many foreigners, notably Hume, Gibbon, Smith, Priestley, Walpole, Garrick, Sterne, Beccaria and Franklin. It is little surprizing that Holbach was also known as *le premier maître d'hôtel de la philosophie*. Almost everything he wrote -whether because it expounded atheism and materialism, attacked Christianity, or castigated absolute monarchy, the state

church, and feudal privilege- was highly subversive under the *Ancien régime* and could have exposed him to the most severe penalties. Consequently, his innumerable manuscripts were usually forwarded through secret channels to Holland for publication, after which the books were smuggled back into France.

25 (JAUBERT, P.) *Des causes de la dépopulation et des moyens d'y remédier*. A Londres, et se trouve à Paris, Chez Dessain junior, 1767. (2), xii, 298 pp. 12mo. Contemporary marbled calf, spine gilt in compartments, label with gilt lettering, red edges, some light scratches, small repair to joint of rear cover, a fine copy.

€ 650

Kress 6453; Goldsmiths 10298; Einaudi 3048; INED 2349; Higgs 4197; Conlon 67:953; not in Mattioli.

First (and only?) edition.

The abbé Pierre Jaubert's opinions were more varied than those of Danguel and Plombaine, but similar in character. He accepted the opinion of Montesquieu, Forbonnais, and the agrarian writers that population tended to grow when men were assured the fruits of their labor and some comfort; and that failure to cultivate all available land, coupled with the great and inequitable tax burden was depressing agricultural production and retarding population growth. Therefore he advocated stimulation of the agricultural arts: protection of agriculturalists against their creditors; a redistribution of the tax burden; the use of idle urban workers to perform the *corvées*; and restrictions upon the crop-destroying wild game which were raised and protected for the benefit of the nobility. He furthermore proposed that monasteries and nunneries be stripped of tax exemption and other privileges, he was critical, as were many writers, of the French hospital and penal system, he advocated an improved urban water supply, enlargement and frequent cleaning of the streets, daily filth removal, and the location of certain establishments (cemeteries, tanneries, etc.) outside cities. Spengler considers his suggestions for the curtailment of celibacy and the counterbalancing of its effects, as most important. With his emphasis on agricultural arts he was in line with the Physiocrats (for a detailed analysis see: Spengler, *French predecessors of Malthus*, pp. 90-94). A very nice copy of a scarce and important work.

26 JOBARD, J.B.A.M. *Nouvelle économie sociale, ou monotaupole industriel, artistique, commercial et littéraire, fondé sur la perrenité des brevets d'invention, dessins, modèles et marques de fabrique*. A Paris, Chez Mathias, 1844. xii, (5)-475 pp. 8vo. Modern half morocco, marbled sides, gilt lettering.

€ 450

Kress C.6356; Goldsmiths 33698; Einaudi 3076; not in Mattioli.

The only edition of this interesting work on patents and copyright.

Jobard, 1792-1861, had always been passionately interested in technology, social reform, and patents and copyright. Being himself an inventor and strenuous upholder of the maintenance of copyright, he published, besides many pamphlets on the subject, the above work. 'Si vos nobles efforts n'ont pas répondu à toutes vos espérances, vous ne devez en accuser que la mauvaise constitution de l'industrie, qui livre, de nos jours, le travail et la production à l'anarchie la plus déplorable, déjoue les meilleurs calculs, trompe les plus sages prévisions (.....), au milieu de cette guerre impie de la libre concurrence, qui ravage les pays de liberté, sous le séduisant mais fatal drapeau du laisser faire et laisser passer' (pp. vi-vii). The motto on the titlepage reads: Ne laissez pas tout faire. Ne laissez pas tout passer.

Jobard worked for a couple of years in the Netherlands and became Belgian citizen in 1815. He introduced lithography into Belgium and opened an important shop. In 1839 he founded the *Courrier belge* and was appointed curator at the Musée de l'Industrie in 1841. He died in Brussels in 1861. - Name on title and half-title, half-title strengthened at innermargin.

27 JOURNAL pour servir à l'histoire du dix-huitième siècle. Contenant les événemens relatifs aux impôts de la subvention territoriale et du timbre proposés à l'enregistrement des Cours souverains de Paris, et retirés ensuite. A Paris, Chez les Libraires Associés, 1788-1789. With a folding plate (Modèle des coupons d'intérêt). Two volumes. - (*Bound with:*) LE COUP MANQUE, ou Le retour de Troyes. Réflexions sommaires sur le dernier arrêté du Parlement de Paris, en date du 19 Septembre 1787. No place, 1787. - (*Bound with:*) VERMOND, ABBE DE (DUVEYRIER, H.M.N., BARON DE). La dernière édition de la Cour plénière, Héroï-Tragi-Comédie, en Trois Actes et en Prose. A Baille, Et se trouve A Paris, Chez la veuve Liberté, à l'enseigne de la Révolution, 1788. Three works in four volumes bound in 2. xix, (1), 460 pp.; lii, 464 pp.; 40 pp.; viii, 115 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine with raised bands and green labels with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, very lightly rubbed.

€ 700

First work: Hatin 306; *Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*, ii, 784; not in Kress; not in Goldsmiths; not in Deschiens, *Bibliographie des Journaux*.

First edition. These two volumes were the only ones published although more were announced.

Precious collection of documents: arrêtés, remonstrances, pleas and other pieces concerning the taxes and the opposition of the parlements, arranged after the various parlements.

'..... le recueil doit réunir les pièces authentiques qui émanent du gouvernement, des Cours souveraines, des tribunaux inférieurs, des municipalités, des assemblées provinciales et des corporations, et qui, reliées par un bref historique, permettront de suivre "le véritable fil de ce qui a produit le nouvel ordre de choses" (*Dictionnaire des Journaux 1600-1789*.)

Interesting historical source for the period just preceding the outbreak of the revolution, and includes also pieces of legal interest.

Second work: Conlon 87:306.

First edition.

This second work has been bound after the first volume of the first work.

Third work: I. Page, *French Plays 1701-1840 in the National Library of Australia, A Bibliography*, 530.

Published in the year of first publication, but an augmented edition, the edition (first?) listed in Page has 75 pages.

28 KANT, I. Kritika sposobnosti suzhdeniya. Pervod N.M. Sokolova. St. Petersburg, 1898. 390, (5) pp. Small 4to. Contemporary half calf, marbled boards, spine at top expertly repaired, boards somewhat rubbed, extremities somewhat shaved.

€ 1250

The very rare first Russian translation of Kant's *Kritik der Urtheilskraft*.

Kant's last 'Kritik', which he finished when he was 66. The work contains some fresh ideas of remarkable power, but should be seen as three or four separate essays whose connecting link is the concept of purpose. The subjects are the system of science, aesthetics, and teleology.

Early in the 19th century only very few of Kant's writings were available in Russia: only summaries of his philosophy, dealt with in the context of the history of philosophy, became slowly available in the first half of the 19th century. After 1860 Kant's work becomes gradually available to the public: the *Kritik der Reinen vernunft* appears in 1867, the *Kritik der Urteilskraft* (translated by W.S. Sokolow) in 1898. -Title-page with a short tear in the outer upper blank margin and with a small loss of paper in the same corner, title-page somewhat duststained, some mild marginal browning.

29 KUHN, J. Jacobi und die Philosophie seiner Zeit. Ein Versuch, das wissenschaftliche Fundament der Philosophie historisch zu erörtern. Mainz, Bei Florian Kupferberg, 1834. xvi, 558, (2) pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt with gilt lettering, marbled boards, slightly rubbed, corners lightly bumped.

€ 325

Ziegenfuß, i, p. 694.

First edition, rare.

Johannes Kuhn, born in Wäscherbeuren in 1806, died in Tübingen in 1887 and was strongly influenced by Jacobi. Kuhn studied philosophy, theology, mathematics and physics in Tübingen. He became professor in 1832 and became involved in the controversies around Strauß's *Leben Jesu*. He was one of the founders of the *Jahrbüchern für Theologie und Philosophie*. Jacobi was, with Hamann, a leading representative of the philosophy of feeling and a major critic of Kant. - Small unobtrusive stamp on title.

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

€ 500

Cf.: Musset-Pathay 1587; Kress S.5007 (first part only with slightly different title); cf.: Goldsmiths 12387; INED 2526, 2528; Leblanc, *De Thomas More à Chaptal*, 284; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli. Second edition, first published in 1782. This second edition is very rare with the almost always lacking supplement. The first edition had 530 pages, this edition is substantially augmented. Agriculture is considered as the most important factor of economic wealth, hence the necessity to improve agriculture through better legislation and political instruments. The supplement is entitled: "Traité d'économie politique, embrassant toutes ses branches, ou les intérêts de la population, de l'agriculture, des arts, du commerce, de la navigation, des finances, de la justice, du militaire et de la politique, à concilier pour la richesse et la prospérité de l'Etat et des citoyens. Suite annoncée, du produit et droit des communes et autres biens, ou dernière partie du Traité" The last 28 pages form a "Dernier supplément", dated again 1783, and contains: "Dernier de régleme[n]t pour les communes et terres vagues, et qu'il en soit enfin tiré parti."

31 LEVASSEUR, R. (DE LA SARTHE). Mémoires de R. Levasseur, (de la Sarthe). Ex-conventionnel, ornés du portrait de l'Auteur. Paris, Rapilly (volumes 3 & 4: A. Levavasseur), 1829-1831. With portrait. 4 volumes. (4), 396 pp.; (4), 396 pp.; (4), viii, 384 pp.; (4), 380 pp. 8vo. Contemporary half calf, spine gilt in compartments, green labels with gilt lettering.

€ 800

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

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: the volumes 3 & 4 were condemned, seized and destroyed, being too much an apology of the revolutionary government, hence complete sets are of extreme rarity. The author was a supporter of Robespierre and these memoirs deal for the major part with the period August 10, 1792 upto the fall of Robespierre. The rest deals with his activity as a "représentant en mission" with the armies operating at the borders and in the Vendée.

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

€ 450

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

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

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

33 (MAILLES, J. DE.) Histoire du Chevalier Bayard, Lieutenant général pour le Roy au Gouvernement du Dauphiné, et de plusieurs choses mémorables advenues en France, Italie, Espagne, & es Pays bas, Du Regne des Roys CharlesVIII, Louis XII, & François I, depuis l'an 1489, jusques à 1524. A Paris, Chez Abraham Pacard, 1616. Title printed in red & black, printer's mark and a beautiful engraved portrait of Bayard. xx, 479, (33: index (1-27), errata (p. 28-31), privilege (32-33)) pp. 4to. Contemporary mottled calf, richly gilt spine with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, sprinkled edges, a few minor imperfections, a very nice copy.

€ 850

Not in Quérard, *La France Littéraire*; BMSTC, *French Books 1601-1700*, D.1310 (listed under Du Terrail).

First edition of this interesting history of the Chevalier Bayard, Pierre Terrail, Seigneur de Bayard, better known as "the knight without fear and beyond reproach" (*le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*). He himself however, preferred the name given him by his contemporaries for his gaiety and kindness, "le bon chevalier", or "the good knight".

Bayard fought in a large number of battles in the late 15th and early 16th century: in 1494, he accompanied King Charles VIII of France's expedition into Italy to seize the Kingdom of Naples. This campaign is now known as the Italian War of 1494-1498; he was knighted after the 1495 Battle of Fornovo, in which he captured a standard. Shortly afterwards, entering Milan alone in pursuit of the enemy, he was taken prisoner, but was set free without a ransom by Ludovico Sforza; Bayard was the hero of a celebrated combat of thirteen French knights against an equal number of Spaniards, and his restless energy and valour were conspicuous throughout the Italian wars of this period. At the Battle of Garigliano in 1503 he single-handedly defended the bridge of the Garigliano against 200 Spaniards, an exploit that brought him such renown that Pope Julius II tried unsuccessfully to entice him into his service; in 1509, the League of Cambrai was formed between France, the Holy Roman Empire, Spain, and the Papacy; in an effort to wrest from Venice its territorial empire in northeastern Italy. For this campaign, the king commissioned Bayard to raise a company of horse and foot. Up until that time, French infantry had been a despised rabble. Bayard's company became a model for discipline, high morale, and battlefield effectiveness; and played a key role that year in rescuing the French vanguard at the Battle of Agnadello, on 14 May 1509; against the Venetian forces led by Bartolomeo d'Alviano.

The Chevalier Bayard died during a campaign in Italy in 1524. As a soldier, Bayard was considered the epitome of chivalry and one of the most skillful commanders of the age. He was noted for the exactitude and completeness of his information on the enemy's movements, which he obtained by careful reconnaissance and a well-arranged system of espionage. In the long history of mounted warfare, he rates highly as one of the greatest cavalry leaders of all time.

In the midst of mercenary armies, Bayard remained absolutely disinterested, and to his contemporaries and his successors, he was, with his romantic heroism, piety, and magnanimity, the fearless and faultless knight (*le chevalier sans peur et sans reproche*). His gaiety and kindness won him, even more frequently, another name bestowed by his contemporaries, *le bon chevalier*.

- Attributed by the BnF (notice FRBNF33992817, this edition) to Jacques de Mailles, secretary of Du Terrail, the dedication has been signed by Theodore Godefroy who was the editor and under whose name the book is also sometimes listed; BMSTC lists it under Du Terrail, Cioranescu 33407 under Godefroy, Hauser (376) claims the book was first published as *La Très joyeuse, plaisante et récréative histoire du gentil seigneur de Bayard, composée par Le Serviteur Royal* (Paris 1527) and states that the "Serviteur Royal" is probably De Mailles. The dedication is to Louis XIII, the notes are by Etienne Pasquier and De La Valette, the last 33 pages contain the Table, Fautes, Privilege and Achevé d'Imprimer; the printer's mark is a nice engraving by Léonard Gaultier and shows how an angel interrupts the sacrificing of Isaac by Abraham; a very nice copy from the library Philibert and Jules Germain Cholet and Léon Picard, with bookplate on front paste-down.

34 (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 *Éclaircissements 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.

35 MOT D'ORDRE, LE. Rédacteur en chef: Henri Rochefort. 3 Février 1871-20 Mai 1871. Paris, 1871. 86 nrs. Large folio. Modern half cloth.

€ 1200

Del Bo, *La Comune di Parigi*, p. 37; Lemonnyer, *Les Journaux de Paris*, p. 51; Le Quillec, 1784.

All published.

Le Mot d'Ordre was suppressed by General Vinoy on March 12 (nr 36) and reappeared on April 1. It was of radical-republican tendency and ceased publication at the end of the Paris Commune. On March 2 and 3 no issue appeared due to the Prussians who had entered Paris. Nr 27 is present in original state as well as in the second edition which appeared on the same day but in the evening. It was the only number to appear in two editions. For the editor see: Maitron, *Dictionnaire Biographique du Mouvement Ouvrier Français*, vol. 9.

36 PASQUIER, E. D. Histoire de mon temps. Mémoires du Chancelier Pasquier, publiés par M. le duc d'Audiffret-Pasquier. Paris, Plon, 1893-1903. With portrait heliogravure in vol. 1 and two other portraits heliogravures. 6 parts in 3 volumes. xi, (1 blank), 536 pp; (4), 458 pp.; (4), 448 pp.; (4), 550 pp.; (4), 581 pp.; (4) 485 pp. Royal 8vo. Contemporary half dark green morocco (turned uniformly dark brown on spines) with raised bands, marbled boards, top edges gilt.

€ 300

Tulard 1120.

Part 1 in original edition, other parts later issues from early years of publication (originally 1893-1894).

Pasquier (1767-1862) held various influential posts (member of parliament, state counsellor, and head of police) that gave him special insights in the events of his time, and gave his memoirs (covering the period 1789-1830, all the régimes from Louis XVI to Napoleon III!) a great importance. As a state counsellor Pasquier made himself conspicuous as the responsible officer for all matters concerning the Jews who were striving for political and legal equality in his times in France. Taine considers him to be 'le témoin le mieux informé et le plus judicieux pour la première moitié de ce siècle'. Consultation of Pasquier is indispensable for the internal history of the empire (Tulard).

37 PERE-DUCHENE, LE. Paris, En vente aux Bureau du Père Duchêne et chez tous les libraires, 16 ventôse, an 79-3 prairial an 79 (6 mars - 22 mai 1871). 68 numbers of 8 pages each bound in 1 volume. 8vo. Modern half morocco, spine gilt with raised bands and gilt lettering, marbled boards, corners, top edge gilt.

€ 600

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

All published.

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

38 (PERREAU, J.A.) *Le Roi voyageur, ou Examen Des abus de l'Administration de la Lydie*. A Londres, Chez T.P. Cadel, 1784. (8), 211, (5) pp. 8vo. Modern marbled boards, red morocco label with gilt lettering

€ 650

INED 3522; Kress S.5048; Conlon 84:1625; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Hartig & Soboul, p. 68; not in Valette; not in Negley.

First edition of this utopian work in the usual fashion: after a so-called translated manuscript on the institutions of "Lydia" are analysed while in fact the work contains criticism of contemporary society and institutions.

In favour of freedom of trade, agriculture and work, and analysing the financial and economic institutions of France.

Perreau (died in Toulouse in 1813) was professor of 'droit de la nature et des gens' at the Collège de France, and later became professor of law at the l'École centrale du Panthéon. He edited in 1791 the 'Journal du vrai citoyen' founded with the aim of protecting the constitutional principles. A very nice and clean copy.

39 RENUSSON, P. DE. *Traitez du Douaire, et de la Garde-Noble et Bourgeoisie, qu'on appelle Bail en plusieurs Coustumes*. A Paris, Par la Compagnie des Libraires, 1724. (10), 343, (13), (8), 230, 12 pp. 4to. Contemporary speckled calf, spine gilt with raised bands, red label with gilt lettering, all edges red, top of spine slightly damaged, a few spots to the binding, upper extremities with small damage.

€ 750

Camus 1527 (1743 edition).

First published in 1699.

The 'Douaire' is described in Marion as 'Jouissance accordée à la femme survivant à son mari d'une parti des biens de celui-ci. Le douaire était stipulé avant le mariage. Il était surtout constitué en immeubles.' Renusson was a learned lawyer and his works have been reprinted and used well into the late 18th century and are still worthwhile consulting according to Michaud. - Some scattered and unobtrusive browning, the first 30 pages with a wormtrack in lower blank margin.

40 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.

€ 900

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)".

41 RIEHL, A. *Der philosophische Criticismus und seine Bedeutung für die positive Wissenschaft*. Leipzig, Verlag von Wilhelm Engelmann, 1876-1887. 3 parts in 2 volumes. xii, 447, (1) pp.; vii, (1, errata), 292 pp.; xi, (1), 358 pp. 8vo. Original half cloth, marbled boards, corners, gilt lettering on spine, a bit rubbed, red edges.

€ 375

Ziegenfuß, ii. 354.

First edition.

Alois Riehl (1844-1924), Austrian Neo-Kantian philosopher. Riehl's first philosophy was a realistic metaphysics based on Herbart and indirectly on Leibniz, and it is of interest, just as in the case of Kant, to study the relation between Riehl's precritical and critical writings. A profound study of Kant freed Riehl from his metaphysical dogmatism. The first volume of his *Der philosophische Criticismus* marked an important date in the history of the new Kantianism. The work highlighted the hold on Kant of the spirit of the new positive science (not so much through the influence of Descartes as through that of Locke and Hume). Riehl proposed there that the evolution of Kant's thought be studied, and in the second and third volumes of *Der philosophische Criticismus* Riehl reassessed and amplified his own views. Volume I: *Geschichte und Methode der philosophischen Criticismus*. Volume II: *Die sinnlichen und logischen Grundlagen der Erkenntniss*. Volume III: *Zur Wissenschaftstheorie und Metaphysik*. - Some leadpencil annotations, tiny piece torn off in outer upper blank margin of title of volume 1, a good copy of a rare and important work.

42 (ROUILLE D'ORFEUIL, A.) *L'Alambic des loix, ou Observations de l'ami des François sur l'homme et sur les loix*. Hispaan (Paris), 1773. (2), 17-477, (3) pp. 8vo. Contemporary marbled calf, gilt triple fillet on sides, spine gilt in compartments, green label with gilt lettering, all edges gilt, very lightly rubbed.

€ 700

Hartig 62; Negley 1541; Kress 6974; Higgs 5645; INED 3936; not in Goldsmiths; not in Einaudi; not in Mattioli; Conlon 73:1187; Camus 127, note.

First edition, very rare.

The author, "intendant" of Châlons-en-Champagne (today Champagne-Ardenne), philosopher and libertine, delivers his political program: separation of powers, representation of all classes in two chambers, division of the country into "départements", emphasis on agriculture and population growth, against luxury and credit, suppression of the monastic orders, against further colonization.

Criticizes Montesquieu. Luxury is the root of all evil, commerce and trade are considered as dangerous, agriculture as the main source of all human wealth.

'Le luxe est le père de tous les maux, le fléau destructeur des nations. Il provient essentiellement du commerce de mer, aussi dangereux que les colonies au point de vue démographique et économique. L'agriculture est la mère de la population et de la richesse, les arts et l'industrie en sont les ennemis. La population est la vraie richesse d'un État; on ne doit rien négliger pour son développement' (INED).

In most copies the preliminaries have been removed or have never been present: they were taken from most copies as they contained a highly autobiographical note by the author. In the same year the author also published his *Alambic Moral* and in most copies of that work the preliminaries are also almost always missing. - Copy from the library of Edmond Vallée, with his stamp. Fine copy.

43 (RUBICHON, M.) *De l'Angleterre*. A Londres, Chez Dulau et Co., 1811. (4), 509, (1) pp. 8vo. Contemporary boards, red label with gilt lettering to spine.

€ 400

Kress S.6005; Goldsmiths 20220; not in Sabin; not in Leclerc.

First edition. Only one volume was published in England in 1811.

Not in favour of constitutional government and democratic institutions. The author was prosecuted. A second volume could not appear, and was published as late as 1819 in France. Includes (pp. 450-end): *Des Colonies*, which deals with the English and (former) French possessions.

44 (SAIGE, J.) *Catéchisme du citoyen, ou Éléments du droit public français, Par demandes & par réponses; suivi de Fragmens politiques par le même auteur*. En France, 1788. 220, (2) pp. 8vo. Modern half red morocco, marbled boards, gilt lettering.

€ 400

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

One of the two issues of the improved 1788 edition, enlarged with the 'Fragmens politiques', including a.o. 'Réflexions sur les droits des Etats Généraux, relativement à la concession des subsides'; 'De l'autorité des magistrats', etc. The book was first published in 1775 and almost immediately forbidden and suppressed.

The work is cited as one of the most radical and serious attempts to maximalize the theory of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* and stating that nothing supercedes the social contract and the "general will." "Written in response to Chancellor Maupeou's attack on the parlements in 1771, the *Catéchisme* contained a radical statement of the doctrine of national sovereignty, not simply in the abstract terms of Rousseau's *Contrat Social* or the more congested historical formulations of the parliamentary *Maximes du droit public français*, upon both of which it drew, but in the more immediate question-and-answer form of a political catechism offering a direct response to a precisely defined act of royal despotism, and culminating in a clear choice between revolution and the destruction of the political order. "Once one has read it, one is not surprised that the partisans of despotism have made such efforts to annihilate it," commented Pidansat de Mairobert in his *Mémoires secrets*. (..... As a result, copies of the 1775 edition are extremely rare.) Yet the interest of the work remains, not simply because it offered the most radical expression of the principle of national sovereignty, but also because it reappeared in 1787 and went through several editions in 1788 buttressed with additional fragments called forth by the events of the Pre-Revolution" (see: Keith M. Baker, "A classical republican in eighteenth-century Bordeaux: Guillaume-Joseph Saige" in: *Inventing the French Revolution*, Cambridge, 1990, pp. 128-151). - Slightly stained at blank upper margin throughout.

45 SAINTE-CROIX, G. E. J. GUILHEM DE CLERMONT-LODEVE, BARON DE. De l'état et du sort des colonies des anciens peuples. Ouvrage dans lequel on traite du gouvernement des anciennes républiques, de leur droit public, &c. avec des observations sur les colonies des Nations modernes, & la conduite des Anglois en Amérique. Philadelphie, 1779. xiv, 336 pp. 8vo. Contemporary calf, spine gilt with raised bands, gilt fillet on sides, a bit warped.

€ 800

INED 4042; JFBL S-62; Kress B.229; Goldsmiths 11784.1; not in Einaudi; Echeverria & Wilkie 779/94; Sabin 75529.

First edition of this interesting treatise dealing with the administration and conflicts of the French and English colonies in the West-Indies and North America (Seven Years' War, the conquest of Canada, the treaties of Utrecht and Aix-la-Chapelle, etc.) by way of comparing government, conduct and policy of ancient nations such as Carthage, Phoenicia, Greece, Athens with that of the nations of the 18th century.

Guillaume-Emmanuel-Joseph Guilhem de Clermont-Lodève, Baron de Sainte-Croix, born Mourmoiron 1746, died in Paris 1809. After a trip to St. Domingo, with his uncle who died there because of battle injuries, and some years in the French Army, Sainte-Croix devoted himself to historical studies. In this work he deals with ancient commercial empires and compares them with eighteenth century imperialism, chiefly by the British in North America. An anti-British, pro-U.S. work that includes a section entitled: 'Observations sur les colonies des nations modernes & sur la conduite des Anglois dans l'Amérique Septentrionale' (Echeverria & Wilkie). - Some unobtrusive scattered browning.

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

€ 700

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

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

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

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

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

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

€ 600

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

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

48 (VERRI, P.) Meditazioni sulla economia politica. Prima Edizione Napoletana. Napoli, Nella Stamperia di Giovanni Gravier, 1771. With title-vignette, title printed within engraved border. (8), 212 pp. 8vo. Later boards.

€ 1250

Kress 6828; Goldsmiths 10722 (edition without place or publisher); not in Einaudi (listing three other editions from 1771); Higgs 5167; Mattioli 3734-36, all different editions, not this one; Kress, *Italian Economic Literature*, i, 406; Carpenter, *Economic Bestsellers before 1850*, xxv/2.

One of four editions from 1771: the Livorno edition is the first, in the listing by Carpenter and in the *Italian Economic Literature* this Naples edition is given as the second in the sequence and is followed by the other 1771 editions.

The work was an immediate success and went through some 6 editions in a short period; Verri's publishing history outside Italy was remarkable -- four French editions, two in German, at least one, perhaps two in Dutch, and a partial Russian translation (Carpenter), and more recently, into English. "Verri's *Meditazioni* (Meditations on Political Economy) is a complete treatise on political economy, reminiscent of Turgot's work (1766) with its tight, logical framework and division into fairly short sections. The work was highly appreciated when it appeared and could be found, for example, in the library of Adam Smith. His work, though now largely ignored, may therefore have exerted greater influence than is generally believed" (New Palgrave, volume iv, p. 807).

"This work (the *Meditazioni*) firmly embraces free trade, and anticipates (especially the concept of money as a universal commodity, the theory of value, and the dynamics of the laws of the marketplace) the *Wealth of Nations* of Adam Smith" (*Encyclopedia of the Enlightenment*, vol. 4, p. 221).

Pietro Verri (1728-1797) was an Italian economist, administrator and philosopher. His work includes several anti-Physiocratic views: for example on tax issues and on the importance of agriculture. His work contains a number of original contributions. Not only did he do historical research of importance, but he also was a true econometrician. Schumpeter states: "Count Pietro Verri would have to be included in any list of the greatest economists." Verri also belonged to the 'Illuministi' of Italy and founded the important but short-lived periodical 'Il Caffé', together with Beccaria and others. - Somewhat browned and spotted throughout, in a contemporary hand written onto title "del c. verri milanese", rather thick lettering.

49 VOLTAIRE, (PSEUD. OF F. M. AROUET.) Poèmes, épitres et autres poésies. London (Cazin), 1779. With engraved portrait of the elder Voltaire in oval medaillon. (4), 246 pp. 12mo. Contemporary calf with gilt decorated spine, corners slightly worn, front joint split at foot.

€ 325

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

Very nice Cazin edition of a collection of works that had appeared before in 1777 in Genève (with another portrait). Contains a.o. Le poème de Fontenoy; Sur le désastre de Lisbonne; La Loi naturelle; Discours sur l'homme; Épitre au Roi de la Chine; A M. Marmontel, etc.

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

50 ZUCCOLO, L. Dialoghi di Lodovico Zuccolo. De'Saluti. Della eminenza della Pastorale. Della Bellezza. Della Detta, e della Disdetta. Della Vergogna. Della Clemenza. Della Gelofia. Del'fluffo, e risfluffo delle Virtu, e de'vitij. Della Città felice. Dell'Amore scambieuoale fra'Cittadini. Del Piacere. De'Terrori Panici. Della Republica d'Evandria. Della Republica d'Utopia. De'varij Fini degli huomini. Ne'Quali con varietà di eruditione si scropono nuoui, e vaghi pensieri filosofici, morali, e politici. In Venezia, appresso Marco Ginammi, 1625. Vignette on title, woodcut initials & side-notes. (40), 278, (2, publisher's catalogue, blank), 2 (blank) pp. Small 4to. Later boards, paper covered spine with handwritten title, blue edges.

€ 1800

Fortunati & Trousson, *Dictionary of Literary Utopias*, p. 501 ff.; Trousson, *Voyages aux Pays de Nulle Part*, p. 68; Negley, *Utopian Literature*, 1231; not in Vinciana, *Autori Italiani del 1600*;

First edition of this interesting collection of moral, philosophical and political dialogues. It contains a number of dialogues concerning Utopia (and more specifically, against Thomas More's famous *Utopia*): *Porto, o vero della Repubblica d'Evandria*; *Il Belluzzi, o vero della Città felice*; and *L'Aromatario, o vero della Repubblica d'Utopia*.

The *Republic of Evandria* is an interesting attempt to combine the tradition of thought from Aristotle to Machiavelli, which scrutinises the relationships between politics and morality, with the platonic tradition of utopian-contemplative thinking. As he does not accept the decadence of nearly all the Italian states, Zuccolo longs for a revival of classic splendour In this mixture of old and new, myth and reality, it is possible to recognise the sign of that disorderly age marked by contrasts and uncertainties, which was rediscovered early in the 20th century by Benedetto Croce who should be attributed the merit of having first drawn attention to Ludovico Zuccolo's dramatic "Italian-ness", whom he generously called the "most profound political philosopher of his time." More recent scholars accept this judgement with some reservations and point out, instead, the eclecticism of this writer from Faenza and the vagueness of his ethical-political conception. However, they value the absence of any official religion among the Evandrii, viewed as a clear sign of a modern, heretical and free-thinking attitude.

The *L'Aromatario, o vero della Repubblica d'Utopia* is a polemical work in which Zuccolo criticises More's *Utopia* as inaccurate and contradictory; in *Il Belluzzi, o vero della Città felice* the Republic of San Marino functions as a foil to Italy and is characterised by a simple and frugal lifestyle, respect of the laws, the exclusion of foreigners and happy self-restraint reminiscent of Ancient Sparta.

Zuccolo puts forth the utopia of a moderate and reasonable reform, mourning the current state of affairs in Italy and longing for the Italy that was once a model of civilisation and courage.

The work is written in a period which showed certain signs of vitality, in the field of economics, philosophy (Bruno and Campanella) and science (Galileo and Torricelli), but still was, on the other hand repressive: it had forced Galileo to recant, exiled Campanella and the punishment of Bruno.

Ludovico Zuccolo was a Filippini academic from Faenza and a Papal subject, little about his life is known. He was a humble writer at the Urbino court from 1608 to 1617 at the time of Francesco Maria II della Rovere; he followed the papal Nunzio Innocenzo Massimi of Spain around 1623 and was finally at the service of the legate Cardinal Bernardino Spada in Bologna. - First section with small loss of paper in lower blank margin, ample margins, last quire browned, handwritten note on front blank "donato a me Livio Bonaventura dall'autore."

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